M B H B a n k Plc.

Annual report
for the year ending 31 December 2025

(free translation)

Budapest, 1 April 2026

31 December 2025

M B H B a n k Plc.

Table of contents

1. Consolidated financial statements and consolidated management report – 31.12.2025
   a. Consolidated financial statements
   b. Consolidated management report (including consolidated sustainability statement)
2. Separate financial statements and separate management report – 31.12.2025
   a. Separate financial statements
   b. Separate management report
3. Issuer decleration for financial statements
4. Contacts

M B H B a n k Plc.

1.

Consolidated financial statements and consolidated management report (including consolidated sustainability statement)

31 December 2025

MBH Bank Plc.

10 011 922 641 911 401
statistic code

Consolidated Financial Statements

Prepared in accordance with
International Financial Reporting Standards
(IFRS) as adopted by the European Union

Budapest, 1 April 2026

31 December 2025

TABLE OF CONTENT

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION....4
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME....6
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY....8
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH-FLOWS....9
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS....11
1. GENERAL INFORMATIONS....11
1.1 The shareholder structure of MBH Bank....11
1.2 Availability of consolidated financial statements and annual report....15
1.3 Audit....15
1.4 Changes in the legal and regulatory environment and its effect on the financial statements....16
1.5. Sustainability activity (ESG)....17
1.6 Subsidiaries....17
2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION....18
2.1 Basis of reporting....18
2.2 Foreign currencies....18
2.3 Presentation in financial statements....18
2.4 Use of estimates and judgements....18
2.5 Adoption of revised and new IFRS/IAS standards....20
2.5.1 The effect of adopting new and revised IFRS standards effective from 1 January 2025....20
2.5.2 New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB but not yet effective and/or not yet adopted by the EU....20
2.5.3 New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB but rejected or deferred by the EU....21
2.5.4 IASB Standards or interpretations effective from 1 January 2026 or later....21
2.6 Basis of consolidation, consolidated financial statements....22
2.6.1 Acquisition method....22
2.6.2 Accounting for associates and joint ventures....23
2.6.3 Special consolidation rules....23
2.7 Business combinations during the reporting period....24
2.7.1 Current reporting period....24
2.7.2 Comparative reporting period....24
2.8 Restatement of prior period....25
3. RISK MANAGEMENT....26
3.1 Introduction and overview....26
3.2 Risk factors....31
3.2.1 Credit risk....31
3.2.2 Liquidity risk....49
3.2.3 Market risks....53
3.2.4 Operational risk....59
3.3 Concentration of risks....60
3.4 Encumbered assets....62
3.5 Capital management....63
4. DETAILS ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS LINE ITEMS....65
4.1 Net interest income....65
4.2 Net income from fees and commissions....66
4.3 Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments....69
4.4 Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of other financial and non-financial assets....70
4.5 Dividend income....72
4.6 Administrative and other operating expenses....72
4.7 Other income and expense....74
4.8 Income tax income / (expense)....75
4.9 Notes for financial instruments....77
4.10 Cash and cash-equivalents....79
4.11 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss....80
4.11.1 Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss....80
4.11.2. Securities held for trading....81
4.11.3. Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss....81

4.11.4 Derivative financial assets and liabilities 82
4.12 Hedging derivative assets and liabilities 83
4.13 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income 87
4.13.1. Debt and equity securities 87
4.14 Financial assets measured at amortised cost 88
4.14.1 Loans and advances to banks 88
4.14.2 Loans and advances to customers 89
4.14.3 Reverse sale and repurchase agreements 95
4.14.4 Debt securities 96
4.14.5 Other financial assets 97
4.15 Investment in associates and other investments 98
4.16 Property and equipment and Intangible assets 102
4.17 Leases 105
4.18 Deferred income tax assets and liabilities 108
4.19 Other assets 109
4.20 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss 109
4.21 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost 110
4.21.1 Amounts due to banks and sale and repurchase agreements 110
4.21.2 Amounts due to customers 111
4.21.3 Issued debt securities 112
4.21.4 Subordinated debts 114
4.21.5 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities 115
4.21.6 Other financial liabilities 115
4.22 Provisions for liabilities and charges 116
4.23 Contingent liabilities 118
4.24 Other liabilities 119
4.25 Equity 120
4.26 Fair value of financial instruments 121
4.27 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities according to IFRS7.13 A-F 127
4.28 Related party transactions 129
4.29 Non-controlling interest 131
4.30 Financial data of subsidiaries 132
4.31 Earnings per share 134
4.32 Assets held for sale 135
4.33 Segment report 136
4.34 Information on employee share system 143
4.35 Events after the reporting period 145

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024 Restated
Assets			
Cash and cash-equivalents	4.10	**1 453 064**	**1 076 920**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		**904 826**	**800 790**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	4.11.1	668 910	565 731
Securities held for trading	4.11.2	74 186	17 236
- of which: pledged as collateral	4.21.1	840	-
Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	4.11.3	40 516	52 316
Derivative financial assets	4.11.4	121 214	165 507
Hedging derivative assets	4.12	**57 215**	**81 633**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		**722 604**	**1 204 054**
Debt and equity securities	4.13.1	722 604	1 204 054
- of which: pledged as collateral	4.21.1	4 820	50 847
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		**9 314 102**	**8 930 075**
Loans and advances to banks	4.14.1	144 659	136 357
Loans and advances to customers	4.14.2	5 446 133	5 245 317
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	4.14.3	-	4 824
Debt securities	4.14.4	3 585 668	3 409 381
- of which: pledged as collateral	4.21.1	860 467	284 450
Other financial assets	4.14.5	137 642	134 196
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		**3 371**	**(5 316)**
Investment in associates and other investments	4.15	**91 188**	**82 891**
Property and equipment	4.16	**178 224**	**154 011**
Intangible assets	4.16	**121 800**	**94 970**
- of which: goodwill	2.7	3 340	3 340
Income tax assets		**11 171**	**9 141**
Current income tax assets		1 391	653
Deferred income tax assets	4.18	9 780	8 488
Other assets	4.19	**32 526**	**59 789**
Assets held for sale	4.32	**177**	**270**
Total assets		**12 890 268**	**12 489 228**

	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024 Restated
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		**120 456**	**121 084**
Derivative financial liabilities	4.20	95 972	91 898
Financial liabilities from short positions	4.20	24 484	29 186
Hedging derivative liabilities	4.12	**30 438**	**17 280**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		**11 390 606**	**11 109 168**
Amounts due to banks	4.21.1	814 963	1 930 329
Amounts due to customers	4.21.2	8 343 691	8 052 470
Sale and repurchase agreements	4.21.1	972 408	335 297
Issued debt securities	4.21.3	934 691	534 628
Subordinated debt	4.21.4	168 247	94 662
Other financial liabilities	4.21.6	156 606	161 782
Provisions for liabilities and charges	4.22	**18 127**	**31 306**
Income tax liabilities		**4 696**	**9 362**
Current income tax liabilities		3 538	8 152
Deferred income tax liabilities	4.18	1 158	1 210
Other liabilities	4.24	**64 764**	**77 035**
Total liabilities		**11 629 087**	**11 365 235**
Equity			
Share capital	4.25	322 530	322 530
Treasury shares	4.25	(48 427)	(55 440)
Share premium	4.25	348 894	348 894
Retained earnings	4.25	465 330	351 159
Other reserves	4.25	89 572	75 689
Accumulated other comprehensive income		7 103	11 602
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company		**1 185 002**	**1 054 434**
Non-controlling interest	4.29	**76 179**	**69 559**
Total equity		**1 261 181**	**1 123 993**
Total liabilities and equity		**12 890 268**	**12 489 228**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024 Restated
Interest income		**1 004 935**	**1 020 672**
Interest income using effective interest rate method	4.1	635 441	661 804
Other income similar to interest	4.1	369 494	358 868
Interest expense		**(554 829)**	**(526 358)**
Interest expense using effective interest rate method	4.1	(305 292)	(294 715)
Other expense similar to interest	4.1	(249 537)	(231 643)
Net interest income		**450 106**	**494 314**
Fee and commission income	4.2	**257 194**	**222 678**
Fee and commission expenses	4.2	**(51 901)**	**(47 979)**
Net income from fees and commissions		**205 293**	**174 699**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments		**(10 540)**	**41 151**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	4.3	(96 189)	44 707
Result from derecognition of debt and equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.3	5 742	13 527
Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost	4.3	1 557	247
Results from hedge accounting	4.3	(9 161)	(7 336)
Foreign exchange gains less losses	4.3	87 511	(9 994)
Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of other financial and non-financial assets		**50 518**	**(37 547)**
Expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments	4.4	58 472	(35 896)
Provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges	4.4	(313)	3 403
(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition	4.4	(3 968)	(5 781)
(Impairment) / Reversal on associates and other investments	4.4	(1 180)	(591)
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other financial and non-financial assets	4.4	(2 493)	1 318
Dividend income	4.5	**1 779**	**1 083**
Administrative and other operating expenses	4.6	**(501 989)**	**(437 109)**
Other income	4.7	**10 939**	**11 106**
Other expense	4.7	**(13 529)**	**(15 088)**
Share of profit or loss of associates	4.15	**1 687**	**4 798**
Profit before taxation		**194 264**	**237 407**
Income tax income / (expense)	4.8	**(29 155)**	**(38 021)**
Profit for the year		**165 109**	**199 386**

	Note	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024 Restated
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		**(6 141)**	**(27 699)**
Hedging instruments		*(156)*	*(241)*
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		*(6 525)*	*(29 922)*
- of which: Reclassification of accumulated remeasurements to profit or loss upon derecognition		*5 742*	*13 527*
- Fair value changes		*(12 267)*	*(43 449)*
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently		*540*	*2 464*
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss		**1 366**	**2 631**
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		*1 366*	*2 631*
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		**(4 775)**	**(25 068)**
Total comprehensive income		**160 334**	**174 318**
Profit for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		154 471	190 854
Non-controlling interest		10 638	8 532
Profit for the year		**165 109**	**199 386**
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		149 843	165 991
Non-controlling interest		10 491	8 327
Total comprehensive income for the year		**160 334**	**174 318**
Net earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders		154 471	190 854
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million pieces)		301	321
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the owners of the parent company (in HUF/piece)			
Basic	4.31	513	594
Diluted	4.31	513	594

Approved for issue on behalf of the Board of Directors in Budapest on 1 April 2026.

Dr. Zsolt Barna
Chairman and CEO

Péter Krizsanovich
Deputy CEO
for Strategy and Finance

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Equity of the owners of the parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
01.01.2024		**322 530**	**-**	**348 894**	**221 433**	**51 066**	**36 465**	**980 388**	**42 983**	**1 023 371**
Adjustment to opening retained earnings	2.8	-	-	-	(8 927)	-	-	**(8 927)**	-	**(8 927)**
01.01.2024 restated		**322 530**	**-**	**348 894**	**212 506**	**51 066**	**36 465**	**971 461**	**42 983**	**1 014 444**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	190 854	-	-	**190 854**	8 532	**199 386**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	(24 863)	**(24 863)**	(205)	**(25 068)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**190 854**	**-**	**(24 863)**	**165 991**	**8 327**	**174 318**
Repurchased treasury shares	4.25	-	(55 440)	-	-	-	-	**(55 440)**	-	**(55 440)**
Dividend paid		-	-	-	(24 512)	-	-	**(24 512)**	(2 280)	**(26 792)**
General reserve for the year		-	-	-	(15 875)	15 875	-	**-**	-	**-**
Effect of changes in ownership of other subsidiaries		-	-	-	(3 066)	-	-	**(3 066)**	(1 078)	**(4 144)**
Settlement reserve*	4.25	-	-	-	(8 748)	8 748	-	**-**	-	**-**
Changes from business combination		-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	21 607	**21 607**
Transactions with Owners		**-**	**(55 440)**	**-**	**(52 201)**	**24 623**	**-**	**(83 018)**	**18 249**	**(64 769)**
31.12.2024		**322 530**	**(55 440)**	**348 894**	**351 159**	**75 689**	**11 602**	**1 054 434**	**69 559**	**1 123 993**
01.01.2025		**322 530**	**(55 440)**	**348 894**	**351 159**	**75 689**	**11 602**	**1 054 434**	**69 559**	**1 123 993**
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	154 471	**-**	-	**154 471**	10 638	**165 109**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(4 628)	**(4 628)**	(147)	**(4 775)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**154 471**	**-**	**(4 628)**	**149 843**	**10 491**	**160 334**
Sale of treasury shares	4.25	-	55 440	-	10 606	-	-	**66 046**	-	**66 046**
Repurchased treasury shares	4.25	-	(48 427)	-	-	-	-	**(48 427)**	-	**(48 427)**
Dividend paid		-	-	-	(36 894)	-	-	**(36 894)**	(3 168)	**(40 062)**
General reserve for the year		-	-	-	(13 883)	13 883	-	**-**	-	**-**
Effect of changes in ownership of other subsidiaries		-	-	-	(129)	-	129	**-**	(703)	**(703)**
Transactions with Owners		**-**	**7 013**	**-**	**(40 300)**	**13 883**	**129**	**(19 275)**	**(3 871)**	**(23 146)**
31.12.2025		**322 530**	**(48 427)**	**348 894**	**465 330**	**89 572**	**7 103**	**1 185 002**	**76 179**	**1 261 181**

** Settlement reserve is related to Fundamenta and required by the Act CXIII of 1996 on Home Savings and Loan Associations.*

The Bank's management proposes that a total amount of HUF 39,994 million be distributed as dividends from the profit of the current financial year. Based on this, the expected gross dividend per ordinary share amounts to HUF 124 per share. The actual dividend payable to each shareholder shall be calculated and disbursed in accordance with Section 3:225 (3) of Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code, whereby the Company allocates the dividend attributable to its own shares among the shareholders entitled to receive dividends.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH-FLOWS

	Note	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024 Restated
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/ (Loss) before taxation		**194 264**	**237 407**
Adjustments for non-cash income and expenses, interest, dividends and tax:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	4.6	45 657	42 744
Expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments and provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges	4.4	(60 829)	32 047
Impairment on securities, associates and other investments / (reversal of impairment)	4.4, 4.14, 4.15	3 537	4 412
Impairment on other assets / (reversal of impairment)		2 463	(1 383)
(Reversal of provisions for) / Recognise provisions on other items	4.23	313	(2 185)
Revaluation of loans and advances to customers mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	4.11.1	(8 669)	(14 717)
Revaluation of securities	4.3	(17 592)	31 782
Revaluation of issued securities	4.21.3	(34 320)	15 049
Other revaluation differences	4.3	24 204	(2 010)
Net interest income	4.1	(450 106)	(508 206)
Dividends from shares	4.5	(1 779)	(1 083)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains less losses		8 968	(19 575)
Interest received	4.1	994 818	967 200
Interest paid	4.1	(505 428)	(489 223)
Dividends received	4.5	1 779	1 083
Income tax	4.8	(35 311)	(40 092)
Adjusted profit / (loss) before taxation		**161 969**	**253 250**
Change in loans and advances to banks and reverse sale and repurchase agreements	4.14.1	(2 337)	(18 703)
Change in loans and advances to customers and other financial assets	4.14.2	(249 229)	(367 109)
Change in securities and investment in associates and other investments	4.13.1, 4.14.4	418 889	(336 628)
Change in derivative assets	4.11.4, 4.12	59 868	30 170
Change in other assets	4.19	(21 006)	(5 450)
Change in amounts due to banks (short term), sale and repurchase agreements and financial liabilities from short positions	4.21.1	576 991	339 764
Change in current and deposit accounts	4.21.2	285 088	580 406
Change in other liabilities	4.24	(12 851)	10 004
Change in derivative liabilities	4.11.4, 4.12, 4.20	17 232	(37 784)
Net change in assets and liabilities of operating activities		**1 072 645**	**194 670**
Net cash (used in) / generated by operating activities		**1 234 614**	**447 920**

	Note	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024 Restated
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	2.7	-	(11 556)
Increase of associates and other investments	4.21.6	(10 667)	(18 749)
Decrease of associates and other investments		842	195
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	4.16	(81 124)	(64 118)
Disposals of property, equipment and intangible assets	4.16	6 429	2 905
Purchase of securities measured at amortized cost	4.14.4	(688 700)	(868 678)
Disposals and redemptions of debt securities measured at amortised cost	4.14.4	538 315	503 223
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	4.32	93	1 099
Net cash (used in) / generated by investing activities		**(234 812)**	**(455 679)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Issuance of debt securities	4.21.3	514 408	112 039
Redemption of issued debt securities	4.21.3	(118 361)	(112 579)
Cash received from issuing subordinated debts	4.21.4	80 978	-
Redemption of subordinated debts	4.21.4	-	(14 125)
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	4.21, 4.17	(12 509)	(11 874)
Proceeds from long-term amounts due to banks	4.21.1	159 656	383 735
Redemption of long-term amounts due to banks	4.21.1	(1 247 376)	(534 849)
Repurchased treasury shares	4.25	(42 122)	(55 440)
Sale of treasury shares		67 798	-
Dividends and advanced dividends paid	4.19	(17 162)	(49 692)
Net cash (used in) / generated by financing activities		**(614 690)**	**(282 785)**
Net increase / (decrease) of cash and cash-equivalents		**385 112**	**(290 544)**
Cash and cash-equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1 076 920**	**1 347 889**
FX change on cash and cash-equivalents		(8 968)	19 575
Net cash-flow of cash and cash-equivalents		385 112	(290 544)
Cash and cash-equivalents at the end of year		**1 453 064**	**1 076 920**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATIONS

MBH Bank Plc. (hereinafter: "MBH Bank or Bank") is a commercial bank registered in Hungary, and operating under the effective laws of Hungary, particularly under Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises. The headquarter of the Bank is at 38 Váci Street Budapest 1056.

With the triple bank merger led by Magyar Bankholding Ltd. (hereinafter: "Magyar Bankholding") on 30 April 2023, Hungary's second largest universal major bank has been established. With the integration of Budapest Bank Ltd., the MKB Bank Plc., and Takarékbank Ltd., the merged credit institution continued its operation under the name of MBH Bank Public Limited Company (short name: MBH Bank Plc.) as of 1 May 2023. The merger did not imply any change in the ownership structure of the banking group, the dominant shareholder of the banks involved in the merger process remained Magyar Bankholding until its division.

On 14 August 2024, the Company's main shareholder, Magyar Bankholding, decided to split into new legal successor companies, as a result of which Magyar Bankholding was dissolved and split into new legal successor companies and its assets were transferred to the legal successor companies (hereinafter: "Transformation"). The Transformation date was 30 November 2024, and the 10 new legal successor companies were established on 1 December 2024.

1.1 The shareholder structure of MBH Bank

The subscribed capital of MBH Bank is HUF 322,529,625,000. The Bank's share capital consists entirely of Series "A" ordinary shares, each of which carries the same rights. With its decision H-EN-I-524/2024, issued on 28 November 2024, National Bank of Hungary (hereinafter: "NBH") authorised the Company to repurchase, on an individual and consolidated basis, common equity tier 1 capital instruments (treasury shares) with an aggregate nominal value of HUF 22,577,074,000. In accordance with the legislation, the total amount specified in the authorisation was immediately deducted from the own funds. On 11 December 2024, MBH Bank purchased a total of 22,577,074 Series A ordinary own shares issued with a nominal value of HUF 1,000 each, in OTC transactions. As a result of the transactions, the ratio of treasury shares held by the Company changed from 0% to 7%.

The MBH Employee Share Scheme acquired 16,126,481 units of "A" series ordinary shares issued by MBH Bank Plc. from Corvinus BHG Asset Management Private Company Limited by Shares ('Corvinus BHG Ltd.') through an over-the-counter transaction on 17 November 2025. The ordinary shares purchased by the MBH Employee Share Scheme are recognized by the MBH Group as treasury shares. In accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements, the full amount specified in the authorization is deducted immediately from regulatory capital. As a result of the transactions, the proportion of treasury shares held by the Group increased from 7% to 12% in the IFRS consolidated financial statements.

In December 2025, MBH Bank successfully completed a share transaction on the Budapest Stock Exchange (hereinafter: "BSE"), selling 7.00% of its treasury shares to retail and institutional investors. As a result of the share sale, a total of 22,577,074 shares were sold, of which 20,320,846 shares were allocated to retail investors and 2,256,228 shares to institutional investors. The selling price was HUF 3,300 and the discounted selling price at which retail investors could buy shares was set at 90% of this, HUF 2,970. As a result of the transaction the free float of MBH Bank Plc's ordinary shares increased to 20.65% on BSE.

MBH Bank's ownership structure and the shareholders' ownership were as follows as of 31 December 2025:

Owner	Number of shares	Total nominal value of shares (HUF)	Ownership share (%)	Voting rights (%)
Zenith Asset Management Ltd.	80 123 046	80 123 046 000	24.84%	24.84%
Corvinus BHG Ltd.	48 397 682	48 397 682 000	15.01%	15.01%
CEE Horizon Capital Ltd.	36 706 059	36 706 059 000	11.38%	11.38%
CEE Paramount Equity Ltd.	34 503 690	34 503 690 000	10.70%	10.70%
Hungary Apex Investments Ltd.	20 030 762	20 030 762 000	6.21%	6.21%
Pinnacle Asset Group Ltd.	20 030 761	20 030 761 000	6.21%	6.21%
MBH Employee Share Scheme**	16 126 481	16 126 481 000	5.00%	5.00%
*Free float**	*66 611 144*	*66 611 144 000*	*20.65%*	*20.65%*
Total	**322 529 625**	**322 529 625 000**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

** Including legal entities with less than 5% ownership that are indirectly owned by shareholder.*
*** The parent company shares held by the subsidiary are presented as treasury shares in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requirements (IFRS 10, IAS 32). Under the legal classification pursuant to Act V of 2013 of the Hungarian Civil Code, the classification differs, such shares are not regarded as treasury shares for legal purposes, and legally they continue to qualify as shares carrying voting rights*

MBH Bank's ownership structure and the shareholders' ownership and voting rights were as follows as of 31 December 2024:

Owner	Number of shares	Total nominal value of shares (HUF)	Ownership share (%)	Voting rights (%)
Zenith Asset Management Ltd.	80 123 046	80 123 046 000	24.84%	26.71%
Corvinus BHG Ltd.	64 524 163	64 524 163 000	20.01%	21.51%
CEE Horizon Capital Ltd.	36 706 059	36 706 059 000	11.38%	12.24%
CEE Paramount Equity Ltd.	34 503 690	34 503 690 000	10.70%	11.50%
Hungary Apex Investments Ltd.	20 030 762	20 030 762 000	6.21%	6.68%
Pinnacle Asset Group Ltd.	20 030 761	20 030 761 000	6.21%	6.68%
Repurchased treasury shares	22 580 867	22 580 867 000	7.00%	0.00%
*Free float**	*44 030 277*	*44 030 277 000*	*13.65%*	*14.68%*
Total	**322 529 625**	**322 529 625 000**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

** Including legal entities with less than 5% ownership that are indirectly owned by shareholder.*

Individuals with indirect influence as at 31 December 2025[1]:

Name	Extent of indirect influence (ownership or voting rights) (%)	Names of the direct shareholders through whom the influence of the person with indirect influence is exercised
Lőrinc Mészáros	45.78 %	a) Zenith Asset Management Ltd.; b) CEE Horizon Capital Ltd.; and c) 9.55% indirect ownership interest held through direct shareholders that are legal entities with holdings below 5%.
Hungarian State	15.01%	Corvinus BHG Ltd.
Dr. József Tamás Kertész	6.21 %	a) Hungary Apex Investments Ltd.; b) Pinnacle Asset Group Ltd.
József Vida	6.21 %	a) Hungary Apex Investments Ltd.; b) Pinnacle Asset Group Ltd.
Dr. Gábor Gordán	5.50 %	a) Hungary Apex Investments Ltd.; b) Pinnacle Asset Group Ltd.; c) MBH Employee Share Scheme[2]
PLSC Ingatlankezelő Ltd.[3]	5.35 %	CEE Paramount Equity Ltd.
Dr. Attila Tamás Tajthy	5.35 %	CEE Paramount Equity Ltd.

[1] Based on the information available to the Issuer regarding transactions affecting the Issuer's ownership structure. The percentages shown in the table are rounded to an accuracy of 0.01 per cent.

[2] Gábor Dr. Gordán's indirect control over the MBH Employee Share Scheme exists through Gordán Law Firm, which acts as the authorised representative performing the duties of the supreme body of the MBH Employee Share Scheme pursuant to section 24/E (1) of Act XLIV of 1992 on Employee Share Scheme.

[3] Among the shareholders of PLSC Ingatlankezelő Ltd., there is no shareholder who can be identified as an ultimate controlling party.

There is no shareholder that is an ultimate controlling party among the shareholders of MBH Bank.

Management Bodies and Committees of MBH Bank and their main responsibilities as at 31 December 2025:

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
- Dr. Zsolt Barna

Chairman of the Supervisory Board:
- Miklós Vaszily

Members of the Board of Directors:
- Levente László Szabó
- Marcell Tamás Takács
- Dr. Balázs Vinnai
- Ádám Egerszegi

Members of the Supervisory Board:
- Zsigmond Járai
- Rita Feodor
- Kitti Dobi
- dr. Ilona Török

1.2 Availability of consolidated financial statements and annual report

Consolidated financial statements do not include a consolidated business report but the Group prepares one every year and provides access to it at its registered seat and its website.

Registered office: 38 Váci Street Budapest 1056.
Website: https://www.mbhbank.hu/befektetoi/befektetoknek/mkb-bankrol/penzugyi-jelentesek

1.3 Audit

Auditing company:
PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditing Ltd.

Auditor personally responsible:
Árpád Balázs

Person responsible for managing and controlling the accounting services tasks:
Gergely Péter Kállay, Head of accounting (registration number: 202008)

Fee of audit and other services provided by the auditor*:

	2025	2024
PwC Auditing Ltd.		
Annual fee of audit services	906	733
Other audit services provided by the auditor	374	240
Fee for other assurance services	235	203
Non-audit services provided by the auditor	3	15
Total fee of services provided by PwC Auditing Ltd.	**1 518**	**1 191**
PwC network		
Non-audit services provided by PwC network	144	158
Total fee of services provided by the auditor and its network	**1 662**	**1 349**

**The fees shown are do not include VAT.*

1.4 Changes in the legal and regulatory environment and its effect on the financial statements

During the year, the Group's activities were affected by the following government regulations and other legal regulatory instruments and amendments:

- Government Decrees on the different application of the provisions of CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises and certain related legislative provisions;
- Government Decree 374/2024 (XII. 2.) on the modification of Government Decree 782/2021 (XII. 24.) concerning the emergency application of Act CLXII of 2009 on consumer credit (last modified by Government Decree 170/2025 (VI.26.)) and most recently extended the interest rate cap on retail mortgage contracts until 31 December 2025;
- Amendment to Act C of 2000 on Accounting, under which MBH Bank is not required to prepare an individual sustainability report;
- Government Decree No. 372/2024. (XI. 29.) on the detailed rules of the worker's loan scheme;
- Government Decree No. 68/2025. (IV. 4.) on transitional provisions aimed at stabilising the financial situation of farmers affected by hoof-and-mouth disease, including a payment moratorium for the affected farmers until 30 April 2026;
- Government Decree No. 80/2025. (IV. 17.) amending Government Decree No. 78/2014. (III. 14.) on the investment and borrowing rules of collective investment schemes, with specific reference to the portfolio composition of investment funds managed by MBH Fund Management Ltd;
- Act LXIX of 2025 on the Central Budget of Hungary for the year 2026, including the framework for state guarantees, sureties, counter-guarantees, and guarantee undertakings, particularly concerning GHG, AVHGA, and Start Guarantee
- Act C of 2025 amending laws affecting the financial intermediary system
- Government Decree No. 364/2025 of 26 November on the amendment of Government Decree No. 782/2021 of 24 December on the derogating application of Act CLXII of 2009 on Consumer Credit under a state of danger
- Government Decree No. 227/2025 of 31 July on the 'FIX 3%' mortgage loan provided under the Home Start Programme
- MNB Decree No. 28/2025 of 1 September amending MNB Decree No. 32/2014 of 10 September on the regulation of the payment-to-income ratio and loan-to-value ratios.
- REGULATION (EU) 2022/2554 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 14 December 2022 on digital operational resilience for the financial sector and amending Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009, (EU) No 648/2012, (EU) No 600/2014, (EU) No 909/2014 and (EU) 2016/1011

For further information, see the Credit risk section in Chapter 3.2.1 Risk management.

1.5. Sustainability activity (ESG)

The Group is required to report under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Hungarian Accounting Act. The Sustainability Report is presented in the business report as part of the Annual Report.

1.6 Subsidiaries

There were no changes in the Group's scope of accounting consolidation during the reporting period.

The fully consolidated subsidiaries of the Group as of 31 December 2025 are:

- Budapest Leasing Privately Held Share Company
- Euroleasing Real Estate Ltd.
- Euroleasing Ltd.
- Fundamenta-Lakáskassza building society closed join-stock company
- Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Financial Intermediary Llc.
- Fundamenta Értéklánc Real Estate Brokerage and Services Llc.
- MBH Employee Share Scheme
- MBH Fund Management Ltd.
- MBH Investment Bank Co. Ltd.
- MBH Blue Sky Ltd.
- MBH Domo Llc.
- MBH Duna Bank Ltd.
- MBH eFin Technologies Ltd. (formerly: Budapest Equipment Finance Privately Held Share)
- MBH Real Estate Development Ltd.
- MBH Mortgage Bank Co. Plc.
- MBH Mezőgazdasági és Fejlesztési Private Equity Fund
- MBH Services Plc.
- MBH Vállalati Stabil Abszolút Hozamú Kötvény Investment Fund
- MITRA Informatikai Ltd.
- MBH High-risk Investment Fund
- OPUS TM-1 Investment Fund
- Takarék Zártkörű Investment Fund

MBH Bank and its subsidiaries included in the scope of accounting consolidation (the "Group") maintain their accounting records and prepare their general ledger statements in accordance with the laws in force in Hungary.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices that the Group consistently applies when compiling and presenting the consolidated financial statements. Current note contains the main accounting policies and principles that can be interpreted at a general level, for more detailed accounting policies related to specific financial statement items please see Note 4.

2.1 Basis of reporting

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter: "IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

The functional currency of the members of the Group is the Hungarian forint (HUF). In these financial statements, all figures are presented in millions of HUF, and any different amounts are indicated separately.

2.2 Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency").

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are converted to the functional currency at the officially published exchange rate of NBH at that date.

The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

2.3 Presentation in financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on going concern assumption. The management neither intends to liquidate the Group nor to cease trading. The management is not aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Group has a history of profitable operations and has appropriate access to financial resources.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Management discusses the design, selection, disclosure and application of these critical accounting policies and estimates with the Group's Board of Directors. These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management in Note 3. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Allowances for credit losses

Credit risk is identified and measured in accordance with the Group's impairment and provisioning policy, so in this context, when applying impairment models based on expected credit losses, the Group considers all reasonable supportable information available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information, including other past and macroeconomic factors affecting the debtor and influencing the evolution of credit risk (for example, the probability of default (PD), the loss-to-default ratio (LGD), the exposure at Default (EAD), the historical and expected changes in the collateral) is taken into account in expected credit loss (hereinafter: "ECL") models. In determining the recognition and reversal of ECL, as well as the creation, release and use of provisions, the Group considers the parameters above and the expected return in accordance with the principles of IFRS. When determining the expected credit loss and the expected return, the probability and magnitude of the loss, as well as the probability and extent of the return, must be considered. More details can be found in Note 3.2.1.

Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in accounting policy. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument (see also Note 4.26).

Deferred tax on tax loss carried forward

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax asset that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. For further information about the deferred tax on tax loss carried forward, please refer to Note 4.8.

2.5 Adoption of revised and new IFRS/IAS standards

2.5.1 The effect of adopting new and revised IFRS standards effective from 1 January 2025

The following amendment to the existing standard 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 21** "**Lack of Exchangeability"** (issued on 15 August 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025).

The application of the above amendment to the existing standard has not led to any material changes in the Group's financial statements.

2.5.2 New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB but not yet effective and/or not yet adopted by the EU

- **IFRS 18** "**Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"** (issued on 9 April 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).
  IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, and the Group is currently assessing the impact of implementing IFRS 18 on its financial statements. The assessment primarily focuses on the new structure of the statement of profit or loss, the revised subtotals to be presented, and the changes to disclosure requirements, with particular attention to the following:
  - the new mandatory subtotals and categories (operating, investing and financing categories),
  - the separation of financial and non-financial activities,
  - the clearer presentation of interest related and banking activities,
  - the more detailed presentation and reconciliation of management defined performance measures (MPMs, which are reported outside the financial statements).

  Due to the specific characteristics of banking operations, the standard is expected to have a particular impact on the following financial statement line items of the Group:
  - the presentation of net interest margin and net interest income,
  - the allocation of treasury result,
  - the presentation of fee and commission income aligned with operating and business categories,
  - the restructuring of the presentation of results for individual portfolios (e.g., FVTPL, FVOCI, amortised cost) into the new required format.

- **IFRS 19** "**Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"** (issued on 9 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

- **Amendments to IFRS 19** "**Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"** (issued on 21 August 2025 and effective from 1 January 2027).

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

2.5.3 New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB but rejected or deferred by the EU

- **IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"** (issued on 30 January 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, only applicable in a first-time adopter's first financial statements under IFRS) - the European Commission has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard.

- **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 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB). The effective date is deferred indefinitely.

The above-mentioned standards have no impact to the Group.

2.5.4 IASB Standards or interpretations effective from 1 January 2026 or later

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024, endorsed on 27 May 2025 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Issued on 18 December 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026).

Annual Improvements to IFRS (Issued in July 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026)

- IFRS 1 was clarified that a hedge should be discontinued upon transition to IFRS if it does not meet the 'qualifying criteria', rather than 'conditions' for hedge accounting, in order to resolve a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.
- IFRS 7 requires disclosures about a gain or loss on derecognition relating to financial assets in which the entity has a continuing involvement, including whether fair value measurements included 'significant unobservable inputs'. This new phrase replaced reference to 'significant inputs that were not based on observable market data'. The amendment makes the wording consistent with IFRS 13.
- IFRS 16 was amended to clarify that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply IFRS 9 guidance to recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. This clarification applies to lease liabilities that are extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies that amendment.
- In order to resolve an inconsistency between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, trade receivables are now required to be initially recognised at 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15' instead of at 'their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15)'.

- IFRS 10 was amended to use less conclusive language when an entity is a ‘de-facto agent’ and to clarify that the relationship described in paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 is just one example of a circumstance in which judgement is required to determine whether a party is acting as a de-facto agent.
- IAS 7 was corrected to delete references to ‘cost method’ that was removed from IFRS in May 2008 when the IASB issued amendment ‘Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate’.

Unless otherwise described above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to affect significantly the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

2.6 Basis of consolidation, consolidated financial statements

Consolidated financial statements aim to provide information on the financial situation, financial performance and cash flow of the Group that may prove useful for a wide range of users in making their economic decisions. This requirement is fulfilled with the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated accounting policy of the Group, in consideration of the above, contains the accounting principles, procedures applied as well as other regulations related to the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The subsidiaries are economic entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group, resulting from its involvement in the subsidiaries, is exposed to variable yields or has rights in relation to them and it is able to influence these yields through its power exerted over the subsidiaries. Control is determined by taking into consideration the actual and potential voting rights. Newly acquired subsidiaries are involved in the consolidation from the date when the Group acquires control over them. If the subsidiary does not have a financial statement for the date of acquisition, then it will be involved using the data of its financial statement nearest the date of its acquisition.

2.6.1 Acquisition method

Acquisition of subsidiaries (not under common control) are accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3.

If the accounting policies applied by a member of the Group to identical transactions or to differing events in similar circumstances that are different from the ones applied in the consolidated financial statements, that particular member of the Group modifies its financial statements accordingly when preparing the consolidated financial statements in order to ensure compliance with the accounting policies of the Group.

Presenting and measuring goodwill or gain from a bargain purchase

Where the cost of acquisition is higher than the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities belong to the Group, the difference is presented as goodwill. The Group presents goodwill at the time of the acquisition in accordance with the IFRS 3.

The Group carried out a profitable bargain if such a business combination took place, where the identifiable assets and liabilities of the Group increased the cost of acquisition. The Group records the profit resulting therefrom in the income at the time of the acquisition.

Goodwill impairment

Goodwill is subject to impairment testing in accordance with the IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" standard and is impaired according to the standard.

Deferred tax

The acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities are presented by the Group at their fair value as of the date of the acquisition, and if the tax base of the acquired identifiable asset or assumed liability is not affected by the business combination or is affected differently, a temporary difference is recognised.

Non-controlling interest

The initial amount of the non-controlling interest is the fair value of the proportionate share of the acquired entity's identifiable net assets. The Group allocates the result and every item in the other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent company and to the non-controlling interests.

2.6.2 Accounting for associates and joint ventures

The Group recognises its investments with significant influence according to the equity method. Based on this, such investments are recognised at cost at initial recognition and then the carrying value is increased or decreased to account for the investor's share in the profit or loss of the investment generated since gaining significant influence.

When an investment in an associate or a joint venture is held by, or is held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds, the Group elects to measure that investment at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. An entity shall make this election separately for each associate or joint venture, at initial recognition of the associate or joint venture.

2.6.3 Special consolidation rules

The Central Organization of Integrated Credit Institutions is part of the "Prudential" scope of consolidation on the basis of NBH's decision no. H-EN-I-832/2014. In accordance with this, the Central Organization of Integrated Credit Institutions is recognised as a subsidiary in the "Prudential" scope of consolidation, according to special capital consolidation rules. As the parent company does not control the Central Organization of Integrated Credit Institutions, it is not considered as a subsidiary in the current consolidated financial statements. Please see the impact on capital adequacy in Note 3.5

2.7 Business combinations during the reporting period

2.7.1 Current reporting period

No business combination was identified during the reporting period.

2.7.2 Comparative reporting period

Acquisition of Fundamenta Group

In November 2023, MBH Bank Plc. signed a share purchase agreement with Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG (Germany), Bausparkasse Wüstenrot AG (Austria) and Wüstenrot & Württembergische AG (Germany) for the acquisition of a total 76.35% stake in Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Lakás-takarékpénztár Ltd. (headquarters: 1123 Budapest, Alkotás utca 55-61, Hungary). The transaction has successfully completed the preliminary competition and regulatory clearance procedures, following which the Sellers and the Buyer completed the transaction on 27 March 2024. As part of the transaction, the parent company of MBH Group acquired control, and as a result, Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Lakás-takarékpénztár Ltd., Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Pénzügyi Közvetítő Llc. and Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Pénzügyi Közvetítő Llc. became its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Fundamenta Group").

In connection with the business combination, non-controlling interests of HUF 21,607 million and goodwill of HUF 3,340 million were recognised.

Goodwill recognised in connection with the business combination related to the preceding period have been reviewed in accordance with IAS 36 - goodwill recognised in a business combination is required to be reviewed for impairment at least on an annual basis - or more frequently if there is an indication of impairment loss. During the impairment assessment, a discounted cash flow–based valuation approach was applied, specifically a combination of the discounted dividend model and the discounted free cash flow to equity model (DDM/FCFE). These methodologies estimate the present value of the maximum future cash flows that can be distributed to shareholders while ensuring ongoing compliance with applicable regulatory capital requirements. Based on the results of the impairment test performed in 2025, no impairment loss on goodwill was required to be recognized for the reporting period.

2.8 Restatement of prior period

During the reporting period, the Group reviewed the consolidated accounting treatment of an intra-group transaction that occurred in 2023. As part of the transaction, MBH Investment Bank – following the transformation of its business activities – sold its entire portfolio of debt securities measured at amortised cost (with a nominal value of HUF 227,512 million) within the Group at fair value. The sale resulted in a loss of HUF 42,152 million in MBH Investment Bank's separate financial statements, which was eliminated in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requirements at the time of recognising the transaction. However, the eliminated result was not amortised over the remaining contractual maturity using the effective interest rate recalculated at the date of the transaction in the consolidated financial statements. Instead, the result attributable to each instrument was recognised at the maturity of the respective instruments under "Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost", rather than over time under "Interest income using effective interest rate method".

The review revealed that due to the missing amortisation over the instruments' remaining maturity, the Group's previously published profit was higher by HUF 8,927 million in 2023 and by HUF 6,536 million in 2024, the identified differences resulted in a cumulative equity impact of HUF -15,463 million across the affected periods.

Considering that the cumulative impact was quantitatively material to the opening equity as at 1 January 2025, the Group retrospectively corrected the information relating to prior periods. However, the impact was not material to the opening statement of financial position of the earliest comparative period (1 January 2024), therefore, in accordance with the requirements of IAS 1.40A, the Group was not required to present a third statement of financial position for the purpose of adjusting the opening balance of the earliest period presented (1 January 2024).

The Group determined that all necessary information was available to correct retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, the correction was therefore applied through the restatement of the comparative financial information as of 31 December 2024, affecting the following line items and amounts:

- Debt securities measured at amortised cost (HUF –15,463 million)
- Interest income using effective interest rate method (HUF –13,892 million)
- Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost (HUF +7,356 million)
- Retained earnings (HUF –8,927 million)
- Profit for the year (HUF –6,536 million)

As a result of the correction, the profit for the year and total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company for 2024 decreased by HUF 6,536 million compared to the amounts previously published. Accordingly, the Group's basic and diluted earnings per share for 2024 decreased from HUF 614 to HUF 594. The impact of the correction recognised in retained earnings is presented on the line "Adjustment to opening retained earnings" in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, while the adjustments affecting the 2024 profit for the year were reflected in the respective lines of the statement. All related adjustments were consistently reflected throughout the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Introduction and overview

The Group activities involve a certain degree of risk assumption. Measurement, evaluation, acceptance and management of these risks are integral parts of the Group's daily operative activity.

Risk management is a crucial component of the Group's business and overall financial performance. The Group's risk management framework has been designed to support the continuous monitoring of the changes of the risk environment and is supported by the strong commitment to a prudent risk management culture both on the strategy and business line levels. The main principles and priorities of the risk management function include the ultimate oversight by the Board of Directors (the approval of the Supervisory Board is also required for some specifically defined risk decisions), the importance of independent review of all risk-taking activities separately from business lines, and the proper evaluation, diversification, limitation, monitoring and reporting of all risks. Decisions in respect of major risk principles are approved at Group level and are implemented individually by the own decision-making boards of the Group members.

The effective communication on risk and risk appetite, the on-going initiatives to better identify, measure, monitor and manage risks, the improvement of efficiency, user-friendliness and awareness of key risk processes and practices, and the employment of highly skilled staff are the bases of running an effective risk management function in the Group.

The risk self-assessment and the identification of material risks are prepared at least annually as part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) review process.

The most significant risks the Group needs to deal with are the followings:

Credit risk

- ***Credit risk***
  The risk of lending comprises the potential risk of the business partner failing to fulfill its payment obligations or failing to do so on time as well as the risk of the value of the receivable diminishing because the business partner's credit rating decreases. Risks originated from loans or other loan type commitments extended to associated enterprises are also included in the Group's credit risk managing mechanism.

- ***Counterparty risk***
  Counterparty risk means potential losses from a counterparty's failure to perform its contractual obligation before the conclusion of the specific transaction (i.e. before the final settlement of cash flows). As a type of credit risk, this risk affects derivatives, repurchase agreements (hereinafter: "repo") and other securities financing transactions. Another characteristic feature of counterparty risks is their bilateral character; in other words, the respective positions can take on an opposing (market) risk profile from the perspective of the counterparties participating in the given transaction which, among other things, provides an opportunity for netting positions and settlements.

- ***Credit valuation adjustment risk (CVA)***
  Credit valuation adjustment risk is defined as the adjustment of the counterparty's portfolio to the average market value.

- ***Concentration risk***
  The concentration of risks means the risk exposure that is able to generate such losses that endangers the institution's business activities or causes significant changes in the risk profile of the institution. It is fundamentally originated from credit risk, but it causes effect with other risks in tight interaction.

- ***Foreign exchange (FX) lending risk***
  Foreign exchange lending risk is the potential threat of a loss from lending in a currency other than the legal currency of the country of the borrower's residence.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity is the institution's ability to finance the growth of its assets and meet its maturing obligations without incurring significant and unexpected losses. Liquidity risk is embodied in long-term lending from short-term liabilities (maturity transformation carried out for the sake of profitability), mass disinvestment before maturity, the renewability of funds, changes in funding costs, environmental effects and the uncertainty of the behaviour of other market participants.

Market risk

Market risk is the current or prospective risk of losses on balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions arising from changes in market prices (changes in bond prices, security or commodity prices, exchange rates or interest rates that impact the positions).

- ***Interest rate and exchange rate risk in the trading book***
  Market risk is the present and/or future danger of losses arising from changes in market prices (changes in the exchange rate of bonds, securities, commodities, currencies or interest rate affecting the position) on off-balance and on-balance sheet position.

- ***Interest rate risk in the banking book***
  Interest rate risk in the banking book is the possibility that income and/or institution's economic value of equity originating from banking book positions changes adversely as a result of changes in market interest rates.

- ***Credit spread risk from non-trading book activities***
  Risk driven by changes of the market price for credit risk, for liquidity and for potentially other characteristics of credit-risky instruments, which is not captured by another existing prudential framework such as IRRBB or by expected credit/(jump to-) default risk. Credit spread risk captures the risk of an instrument's changing spread while assuming the same level of creditworthiness, i.e. how the credit spread is moving within a certain rating/PD range.

Operational risks

Operational risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

- ***Legal and business risk***
  Legal risk is the risk of losses due to the non-observance of the scope set by legal provisions and jurisdiction caused by ignorance, lack of diligence in applying law, a delay in reacting to changes in legal framework conditions, unexpected or ex post facto changes in legal framework respectively courts diverse legal judgements from the Group's side. The legal risk includes conduct risk in the supply of financial services originated from an inadequate supply of services or deliberately exhibited impermissible conduct. This includes risks arising from fraud and unfair, unethical or aggressive trading practices harmful to customers.

- ***Reputational risk***
  Reputational risk is the current or prospective indirect risk to liquidity, earnings and capital arising from adverse perception of the image of the financial institution on the part of customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators. It is manifested in the fact that the external opinion on the institution is less favourable than desired.

- ***Model risk***
  Model risk is the risk of loss resulting from decisions based on using insufficiently accurate models. Mistakes in models are not necessarily, or not primarily occur from negligence instead limitations of knowledge, not enough data, or changes that cannot be read from past data: simply the fact that the models are never perfect.

- ***Information and communication technology (ICT) risk***
  ICT risk means the current or prospective risk of losses due to the inappropriateness or failure of the hardware and software of technical infrastructures, which can compromise the availability, integrity, accessibility and security of such infrastructures and of data. ICT risk also includes risks occurring from outsourcing of ICT relevant systems.

Other significant risks

- ***Strategic and business risk***
  Strategic risk is defined as the negative impact on capital and income of business policy decisions, deficient or unsatisfactory implementation of decisions, or slow adjustment to changes in the economic environment.
  Business risk is defined as unexpected changes in the economic environment that cause negative changes in business volume or margins and are not attributable to other types of risk. It quantifies the difference between planned and actual costs and income.

Risk management governance

The Group's Risk Strategy was set up in accordance with the Business Strategy and the regulations of NBH. The tasks incorporated in the Risk Strategy aiming to ensure a balanced risk / return relationship, development of a disciplined and constructive control environment, defining the Group's risk assumption willingness, risk appetite and the on-going ability of the Group to manage its risks and the maintenance of its funds to cover risk exposures in long-term. This will also ensure capital preservation and guarantee the solvency of the Group at any time.

Committees	Main responsibilities
Supervisory Board	- Control the management of the Group in order to protect the interests of the Group. - Control of the harmonized and prudent operation of the Company and the credit institutions, financial enterprises and investment companies under its controlling influence. - Steers the Group's internal audit organization. - Analysing the regular and ad-hoc reports prepared by the Board of Directors. - Decision on matters conferred to its competence by the Civil Code, Credit Institutions Act or the Articles of Association.
Audit Committee	- The Audit Committee assists the Supervisory Board in the audit of the financial reporting system and in the selection of the auditor and in cooperation with the auditor.
Risk Assumption, Risk Management Committee	- As part of its ongoing monitoring of the Group's risk-taking strategy and risk appetite, the Committee reviews the risk strategy, remuneration policy and quarterly risk report in advance. The Committee supports the Board of Directors in supervising the implementation of the risk strategy.
Remuneration Committee	- The Remuneration Committee is responsible for the preparation of decisions regarding remuneration, taking into account the long-term interests of shareholders, investors and other stakeholders in the company. Within such competence the Remuneration Committee prepares the performance evaluation and ex-post risk assessment of the Chairman and CEO, Deputy CEOs and other board members, it evaluates the achievement of performance goals. The committee ensures the implementation of the remuneration policy. The Remuneration Committee furthermore oversees the remuneration of the senior officers in the risk management and compliance functions, including the employees carrying out internal control functions.
Nomination Committee	- The Nomination Committee is responsible for nominating and recommending nominees to the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors, with the exception of the members of the Supervisory Board representing the employees. It is furthermore responsible for determining the skills and tasks required for membership of the management bodies, evaluating the composition and performance of the management bodies and its members. Determining the gender ratio within the management body and developing the strategy necessary to achieve this. It regularly reviews the Company's policy on the selection and appointment of the Chief Executive Officer.
Board of Directors	- As the Group's operative managing body, the Board of Directors carries out management-related tasks and ensures the keeping of the Group's business books in compliance with the regulations; - It pursues tasks related to the shares and dividend. - Tasks related to the company's organization and scope of activities. - Tasks related to strategic planning (preparation of the business policy and financial plan, and approval of the risk strategy). - It approves the policies related to risk assumptions. - It evaluates regular and ad-hoc reports.
Management Committee (MC)	- The MC is the operative decision-making and decision-preparation body covering the entire operation of the Group. The MC decides on general and strategic issues submitted to it, on business-related matters concerning the operation and organization of the Group, the management and development of human resources, as well as business related matters. The MC regularly reviews and discusses current issues affecting the operation of the Group and prescribes measures if necessary.

Credit and Debt Management Committee	- According to the relevant regulations, it makes decisions related to credit and partner risk assumptions referred to its competence, and discusses in advance proposals related to credit and partner risk assumption within the competence of the Board of Directors. - The committee also functions as debt management committee, its task is to supervise and manage the sale of receivables and its process, the practical implementation of the NPL strategy, taking the necessary measures, supervising the management of non-performing exposures, furthermore its task is to make risk assumption decisions, which fall within its decision-making authority based on the provisions of the risk decision competence rules.
Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)	- The ALCO has primary responsibility for asset and liability management, and exercises competencies in liquidity and market risk management, capital management. - Develops and approves the appropriate balance sheet risk guidelines for the management of risks arising from asset-liability management and monitors their compliance, determines the necessary measures. - It sets the pricing framework for the business segments and products and the internal settlement prices and risk price levels within its pricing powers. - It approves securities issuance programs and individual issuances.
Group Banking Operations Committee (GBOC)	- GBOC is responsible for the group and individual company level banking operations, with a focus on profitability, cost, investment and resource management. - It monitors and controls the bank group expenses and capital expenditure. - It decides on the use of budgets, capital expenditure and commitments within defined limits, monitors operational efficiency and formulates measures to improve operational efficiency.
Internal Defence Lines Committee	- The Internal Defence Lines Committee is primarily a consultative forum between internal defence lines. - It is responsible for the integration of communication among the various defence lines and making it regular and systemic and for the improvement and establishment of communication channels where appropriate. - With its preventive, proactive activities, it identifies and effectively manages, or orders the management of, in a timely and effective manner, the risks affecting the Group that may lead to non-compliance with laws, external regulatory investigations or adverse decisions by the authorities supervising banking operations and ensures that any necessary corrective actions are taken promptly.
Methodology Committee	- It controls the implementation of the group-wide risk strategy and risk strategy limit system. - It approves all methodological, modelling, limit setting and monitoring, supervisory, regulatory and reporting proposals related to credit risk, concentration risk and country risk, counterparty risk, operational risk under Pillar 1, risks under Pillar 2, and the ICAAP-SREP methodology and the exercise of supervision/control, the Recovery Plan and the resolution framework. - Its responsibilities include the discussion of the NPL strategy, related methodological, modelling, internal portfolio setting and monitoring, supervisory, regulatory and reporting proposals, including individual and portfolio-level decisions on impairment and provisioning.
Quarterly Business Review Committee (QBR)	- Defines, monitors and, if necessary, modifies the development at the level of the banking group in line with the implementation of the banking strategy. - It sets portfolio priorities in line with the strategic goals and the current business plan - It makes proposals for launching new projects, monitors the progress of the portfolio and reports regularly to the Management Committee.

3.2 Risk factors

3.2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or a counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. It arises principally from the Group's lending, trade finance and leasing business, but also from certain off-balance products such as guarantees, and from assets held in the form of debt securities.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Group considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

Credit risk management

The members of the Group have standards, policies and procedures dedicated to the effective monitoring and managing risk from lending (including debt securities) activities. The Group sets a requirement for the Group members to elaborate and publish their own regulations that comply with the Group-level rules approved by it. The risk management of the members of the Group control and manage credit risks at high standards, in a centralised manner. Its responsibilities include:

- Formulating the Group member's credit policy in consultation with business units by establishing credit approval policies, standards, limits and guidelines that define, quantify, and monitor credit risk.
- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. In order to establish an adequate credit decision-making system in which decisions are made on time, the limit amounts are established differently according to the customer segment, the customer quality and the business line, for the delegated credit decision authorities and the boards and individual decision-makers of the Business and Risk Units.
- Monitoring the performance and management of retail and wholesale portfolios across the Group.
- Supervising the management of exposures to debt securities by establishing controls in respect of securities held for trading purposes.
- Establishing and maintaining the Group members' concentration risk management policies ensuring that the concentration of exposure does not exceed the limits stated in the internal and regulatory limit systems and concentration risks are effectively managed without any need for additional capital requirements if possible.
- Developing and maintaining the Group members' risk assessment systems in order to categorise the exposures according to the degree of the risk of financial loss faced and to manage the existing risks adequately. The purpose of the credit (deal) classification system is to define when impairment may be required against specific credit exposures. The risk categorisation system consists of several grades which reflect sufficiently the varying degrees of risk of default and the availability of collateral or other credit risk mitigation options with regard to a specific exposure.
- Providing position statements, guidance and professional support to the business units of the Group members in credit risk management.

In order to comply with the prudential requirements, Group developed and operates its borrower group forming concept. As part of that, the borrower group-level monitoring concept is to be highlighted. According to the processes, the complete risk assumption process must be executed at the level of borrower groups: in the case of the individual groups the limit proposal and monitoring process for each individual group member take place at the same time based on the collective analysis and consideration of risks.

With regards to the management of concentration risks, the Group implemented the global concept of concentration risk limits. As part of the concept, the Group set up bank and sector level KPI's (key performance indicator) set and product limits, in order to restrain the assumption of further risks arising from the characteristics / risks rooted in different sectors and the assumption of risks of products representing high or special risk. Aiming to avoid high risk concentration within the portfolio, the concentration risk limit value has been established for the total bank portfolio, with the stipulation that the limits of the individual customers / customer groups may exceed this target value only in extraordinary and justified cases, based exclusively on the strategic guidelines approved by the relevant Committee.

By the reporting date, environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects were integrated into the client rating process, in such a way that the client's ESG risk classification is determined at client level on a five-point scale based on the ESG factors deemed relevant by the Bank in the context of large and upper-medium-sized corporate clients, as well as in structured and project financing. This classification may modify the result of the client rating calculated by the models, ensuring the enforcement of the ESG aspects. However, the NBH's Recommendation No. 7/2025. (VI.23.) narrowed the range of clients for whom it is mandatory to request the minimum ESG questionnaire specified by the supervisor. However, if the questionnaire is not available, an exemption may be granted at one level above the normal decision-making competence, subject to written justification. As a result, the pace of ESG data collection has slowed down, so the availability of data is expected to increase at a slower pace, but in the longer term, the aim remains to incorporate the information into the estimation of life-time PD and LGD parameters.

In addition, MBH Bank's risk parameters were updated based on the latest macro forecasts. Macro scenarios were provided by MBH Bank's Research Center, thus ensuring that the macro forecasts used in impairment calculation and the macro parameters used in financial planning are even more closely consistent. Based on the forecasts the Group will use the current marcoeconomic PD forecast models to calculate the new parameters required for macroeconomic adjustments (Macro overlay factor – MOF) on a segment level. Using these new parameters the IFRS PD (without macro correction) values will be adjusted to reflect the expectations of the macroeconomic scenarios. The weighting of the macroeconomic scenarios is calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the (internal use only) management letter from NBH which is also in line with the weighting recommended by the Research Center.

At 31 December 2025 the weights used are the following: 15% - stress scenario (2024: 30%), 80% - base scenario (2024: 65%), 5% - optimistic scenario (2024: 5%). The resulting IFRS PD and corporate IFRS LGD values adjusted to the new macroeconomic environment and expectations are implemented after the approval of the Methodology Committee. The Group's macroeconomic models will be validated with every update both with statistical methods and business side validation - thus ensuring the applicability of the model. The change in the applied weights in 2025 was justified by the less favourable development of the base scenario compared to previous expectations, which resulted in a higher weighting of the base scenario.

The macroeconomic inputs are updated twice a year in line with supervisory expectations. The macroeconomic inputs used are provided by the Research Center and are applied in a quarterly format within the macro models.

The most important macroeconomic variables are the following:

GDP growth %	Scenario	Scenario weight 2026-2028	2026	2027	2028
2025	Base scenario	80%	2.9	3.1	3.3
	Optimistic scenario	5%	5.8	2.7	3.2
	Stress scenario	15%	-4.9	2.5	5.5
	Scenario	**2025-2027**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
2024	Base scenario	65%	3.0	3.8	3.5
	Optimistic scenario	5%	5.0	5.6	3.5
	Stress scenario	30%	-3.2	4.4	4.0

Unemployment rate %	Scenario	Scenario weight 2026-2028	2026	2027	2028
2025	Base scenario	80%	4.2	3.8	3.6
	Optimistic scenario	5%	4.2	3.7	3.4
	Stress scenario	15%	5.0	4.9	4.3
	Scenario	**2025-2027**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
2024	Base scenario	65%	4.1	3.6	3.4
	Optimistic scenario	5%	3.4	3.0	2.9
	Stress scenario	30%	5.6	5.3	4.5

Inflation %	Scenario	Scenario weight 2026-2028	2026	2027	2028
2025	Base scenario	80%	3.9	3.9	3.1
	Optimistic scenario	5%	5.1	4.8	3.4
	Stress scenario	15%	7.6	8.0	5.3
	Scenario	**2025-2027**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
2024	Base scenario	65%	3.9	3.5	3.0
	Optimistic scenario	5%	3.9	3.7	2.9
	Stress scenario	30%	3.5	3.1	3.0

MBH Bank conducted a sensitivity analysis on collectively assessed expected credit loss (ECL) at the reporting date of 2025 by changing the weighting of macro scenarios and an absolute percentage change in LGD among risk parameters. It was calculated that if 100% of the optimistic, baseline or stress scenario were applied, what impact would be on ECL on collectively assessed loans. The effects in 2025 are summarized in the following table:

Applied scenario	Scenario description	Effect on ECL amount (%)	P/L impact in HUF billion
Scenario weight change	100 % base scenario	- 0.8 %	+ 1.4
Scenario weight change	100 % optimistic scenario	- 1.5 %	+ 2.5
Scenario weight change	100 % stress scenario	+ 15.8 %	- 26.1
LGD sensitivity	+ 5 % LGD increase	+ 4.6 %	- 7.6
LGD sensitivity	- 5 % LGD decrease	- 7.4 %	+ 12.2

Monthly reports on the development of impairment and provisioning for credit risks are presented to the Methodology Committee, and quarterly reports on the development and utilisation of sectoral and transaction type limits are also presented.

In exceptional economic situations (e.g. Pandemic situation and subsequent events), the Group has the possibility to adjust the models based on expert judgements. The portfolio level management adjustment calculated in this context is a lump sum expected loss value that the Group's models are not able to capture or not fully capture, but the level of risk is assumed to be significant (e.g. credit loss increases due to default events after the end of the moratorium).

The Group has taken the following aspects into account when determining management overlays:

- Sector overlays (the agricultural sector and the construction industry) were introduced on a temporary basis. Due to the improving standard ratings and the recognition of individual risks in the ratings, it was not justified to apply other adjustments outside the models. The Bank phased out the previously introduced management overlay values from the 3rd quarter of 2025.
- At Euroleasing Ltd., new overlays were introduced for three main reasons in 2025:
  - **Stock financing**: Changes in importer–dealer agreements and the rapid expansion of Chinese brands increased financiers' risk, which is not yet fully reflected in the models.
  - **Luxury car financing**: The growing share of high-value luxury vehicles in the portfolio is riskier than the average portfolio due to a more volatile secondary market, less predictable liquidation values, and a higher likelihood of economically irreparable vehicle.
  - **Micro Stage 2 correction:** The Q4 2025 model update resulted in methodological issues in the micro segment; the overlay serves as a temporary solution to ensure IFRS compliance until the model is redeveloped.
- Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Ltd. is managing the long-lasting effect of the higher price level and the inflation shock observed in recent years by applying a post model adjustment.

At 31 December 2025 the overlays applied by the Group and the cumulative expected credit loss were the followings:

- agricultural sector overlay: HUF 0 billion (31.12.2024: HUF 8.5 billion),
- the amount of construction sector overlay introduced from the end of 2024: HUF 0 billion (31.12.2024: HUF 9.9 billion),
- at Euroleasing Ltd.:
  - the amount of overlay for balloon/bullet loans: HUF 0 billion (31.12.2024: HUF 0.5 billion),
  - stock financing overlay: HUF 1.6 billion (31.12.2024: HUF 0 billion),
  - luxury car financing overlay: HUF 0.6 billion (31.12.2024: HUF 0 billion)
  - micro segment stage2 correction: HUF 1.0 billion (31.12.2024: HUF 0 billion)
- post model adjustment applied by Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Ltd. amounted HUF 1.1 billion (31.12.2024: HUF 1.4 billion).

Examining the reasons for the decrease in expected credit loss, it can be concluded that HUF 15.4 billion of the total reduction is explained by the release of overlays. In addition, a significant impact during the year came from the update of macro inputs and scenarios on both the corporate and retail sides, the effects of which amounted to HUF 22.8 billion and HUF 5.1 billion, respectively. The remaining portion was attributable to the improving portfolio quality over the longer time horizon.

Determination and recognition of expected credit loss (ECL)

When classifying the Group's exposures, the customer's / partner's ability to pay is taken into account as the primary cover for the exposure. Except for those transactions that are covered by collateral which is independent of the financial and legal situation of the customer / partner and the recovery of the loan is fully guaranteed. The Group assigns exposures at each reporting period – in this case monthly – during which the exposures are allocated to the segments and to the so-called 'stages' (Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and / or POCI) in accordance with the principles of IFRS 9.

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

The Group determines the significant increase in credit risk based on the examination of the following conditions:

- deterioration in the client's creditworthiness or risk profile
- changes in life-time PD exceed the absolute threshold of 500 bps
- relative changes in life-time PD exceed the thresholds established for rating categories
- performing forborne exposures under probation period
- delay in payment (more than 30 days past due)
- for wholesale customers if the customer rating is between 19 and 21 (high-risk grade) and client is under intensive or problematic treatment
- the amount of the client's exposure classified as Stage 2 exceeds a certain proportion of its gross exposure
- in the case of consumer mortgage loans affected by the temporary cap on floating interest rates, the Group examines the monthly instalment increases calculated without the cap on the interest rate and applies at least Stage 2 classification when the change determined significant

The existence of any of these conditions is assessed by the Group as a significant increase in the credit risk. In case a financial instrument that was transferred to Stage 2 shows a significant decrease in credit risk so that the credit risk is no longer significantly increased compared to initial recognition, it should be reclassified to Stage 1 in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements.

Financial assets whose default risk has increased to such an extent after initial recognition that there is objective evidence of impairment, must be assigned to Stage 3.

In order to determine the impairment and allowance for classes of clients, the ECL should be calculated according to the relevant principles of IFRS 9 for classes of clients calculated on a monthly basis, automatically.

Factors considered when determining expected credit loss:

- remaining lifetime,
- exposure at default (EAD),
- loss given default (LGD),
- probability of default (PD),
- credit conversion-factor (CCF),
- effective interest rate (EIR).

In Stage 1 the expected credit loss is equal to 12-month ECL. In Stage 2 and Stage 3 the expected credit loss is equal to the lifetime ECL. The applied risk parameters are determined on the basis of statistical models for homogeneous groups.

The Group calculates lifetime ECL, except for the following financial instruments for which the loss is calculated for 12 months:

- other financial instruments except for trade receivables, which credit risk did not significantly increase compared to initial recognition.

The Group does not use the low credit risk exemption.

For trade receivables the Bank always calculates lifetime expected credit loss.

Expected credit losses are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses during the life expectancy of a financial asset. These are assessed by the Group as follows:

- financial assets not impaired at the reporting date: discounted loss on cash flow (difference between the contractual cash flows and the expected cash flows),
- financial assets impaired at the reporting date: difference between the gross carrying amount and the estimated present value of the expected future cash-flows,
- undrawn loan commitments: present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the holder of the loan commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive if the loan is drawn down,
- financial guarantee contracts: expected payments to the holder, reduced by the amounts that are expected to be recovered.

The Group recognises gain or loss for the expected credit loss on the following financial instruments not measured at fair value through Profit or Loss:

- debt instruments (loan, factoring, repurchase agreement),
- lease receivables,
- accounts receivables,
- financial guarantees,
- loan commitments,
- other commitments.

The expected credit loss should be recognised by the Group as the following:

- deducted amount from the gross carrying value (impairment) – in case of financial assets measured at amortised cost,
- provision – in case of financial guarantees, loan commitments, and other commitments if the financial instrument includes both a loan and undrawn component and the Group is unable to distinguish the expected credit loss calculated for the loan and for the undrawn components, the Group will therefore determine the impairment loss on the two components together. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses should be recognised as a provision,
- in case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), the impairment loss is not recognised in the financial statement as part of the assets' fair value. The recognised impairment modifies the cumulative other comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets at the reporting date, the Group recognises the accumulated changes in the lifetime expected credit loss since the initial recognition.

The Group assesses provision for contingent liabilities (i.e. contracted but undrawn loan commitments, issued financial guarantees, letter of credits) as follows:

- in the case of clients / debtors subject to individual valuation, the Group determines the amount of provision individually,
- in the case of clients / debtors subject to collective valuation, the Group determines the EAD (corrected by CCF) and the amount of provision by the probability of default of the guarantor.

For transactions accounted as commitments showing loss on the reporting date, the calculated provision is based on the negative difference between the expected drawn amount and the gross carrying amount.

3.2.1.1 Individually and collectively assessed exposures

Expected credit loss accounted for loans to be assessed individually and collectively

On the balance sheet date, and during the monthly monitoring, an assessment is made for the relevant financial instruments to determine the expected credit loss and the amount of the loss allowance for impairment. Individual calculation approach is applied in case of individually significant exposures to defaulted wholesale customers in Stage 3. The customer is individually significant if the total on- and off-balance exposure or the customer group exposure exceeds the predefined materiality limit. Workout experts calculate the loss allowances by discounting the expected recoveries from cash flows with the effective interest rate of transactions and deducted it from the gross exposures. The experts provide estimates in more probability-weighted scenarios on transaction basis.

Credit loss allowance of loans to be assessed collectively is determined in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9. Allowance of loans to be assessed collectively is calculated on a monthly basis and the risk parameters used are determined on the basis of statistical models developed for homogeneous groups or groups of transactions. The most relevant macro and lifetime PD models are validated regularly and revised if necessary. For Stage 1 loans, the expected credit loss is determined on the basis of the 12-month expected credit loss. For Stage 2 and Stage 3 loans, the expected lending loss is determined with the lifetime expected credit loss.

The aim of the IFRS 9 credit risk scoring system is to assign a PIT (point-in-time) PD to each relevant customer. The IRB rating system for Pillar II. capital requirement calculation was modified according to IFRS 9 requirements. Both rating systems use the same default definition and model structure, including the quantitative and qualitative sub-models and the explicative variables. The calibration processes are different. In the case of IFRS 9 it depends on the stage of a given customer. In stage 1, the time horizon is one year, in stage 2 the lifetime PIT PDs are estimated. Stage 3 contains the defaulted customers, where the PD equals to 1.

In Stage 2, the one-year PD is transformed into the lifetime PD, based on the Markov chain and Vintage analysis estimation of transition probabilities and considered the macroeconomic forecast, especially the year-on-year GDP forecasts, in the first three years of the estimation horizon. From the fourth year, the TTC (through-the-cycle) PD has been used.

The Group classified its retail portfolio into homogenous credit risk clusters, and allocates PD, LGD and CCF parameters.

The internal rating-based models calculate the risk parameters which determine the level of impairment.

For Stage 3 corporate customers whose exposure does not exceed the individual assessment threshold impairment and provisions are determined based on an internal rating-based methodology. The required provisioning rates are calculated based on the credit conversion factor (CCF), the statistical analysis of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD), where PD and CCF are presumably 1.

Individually and collectively assessed exposures of the Group are the followings:

31.12.2025	Cash and cash-equivalents	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers measured at AC	Repurchase agreements	Securities measured at AC	Other financial receivables	Off-balance exposures
Individually assessed items							
Performing	-	-	5 782	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	121 738	-	11 038	-	5 831
Total individually assessed gross amount	**-**	**-**	**127 520**	**-**	**11 038**	**-**	**5 831**
ECL on individually assessed items	-	-	(64 683)	-	(4 082)	-	(380)
Total individually assessed carrying amount	**-**	**-**	**62 837**	**-**	**6 956**	**-**	**5 451**
Collectively assessed							
Performing	1 453 227	144 736	5 453 236	-	3 584 833	138 932	2 487 869
Default	-	-	93 894	-	-	3 415	3 710
Total collectively assessed gross amount	**1 453 227**	**144 736**	**5 547 130**	**-**	**3 584 833**	**142 347**	**2 491 579**
ECL on collectively assessed items	(163)	(77)	(163 834)	-	(6 121)	(4 705)	(12 683)
Total collectively assessed carrying amount	**1 453 064**	**144 659**	**5 383 296**	**-**	**3 578 712**	**137 642**	**2 478 896**
Total gross amount	**1 453 227**	**144 736**	**5 674 650**	**-**	**3 595 871**	**142 347**	**2 497 410**
Total ECL	**(163)**	**(77)**	**(228 517)**	**-**	**(10 203)**	**(4 705)**	**(13 063)**
Total carrying amount	**1 453 064**	**144 659**	**5 446 133**	**-**	**3 585 668**	**137 642**	**2 484 347**

31.12.2024	Cash and cash-equivalents	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers measured at AC	Repurchase agreements	Securities measured at AC	Other financial receivables	Off-balance exposures
Individually assessed items							
Performing	-	-	9 513	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	40 980	-	1 322	-	3 251
Total individually assessed gross amount	**-**	**-**	**50 493**	**-**	**1 322**	**-**	**3 251**
ECL on individually assessed items	-	-	(24 413)	-	(1 322)	-	(813)
Total individually assessed carrying amount	**-**	**-**	**26 080**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 438**
Collectively assessed							
Performing	1 077 218	137 480	5 377 491	4 824	3 417 877	140 156	2 014 101
Default	-	-	123 184	-	-	2 927	3 682
Total collectively assessed gross amount	**1 077 218**	**137 480**	**5 500 675**	**4 824**	**3 417 877**	**143 083**	**2 017 783**
ECL on collectively assessed items	(298)	(1 123)	(281 438)	-	(8 496)	(4 063)	(25 515)
Total collectively assessed carrying amount	**1 076 920**	**136 357**	**5 219 237**	**4 824**	**3 409 381**	**139 020**	**1 992 268**
Total gross amount	**1 077 218**	**137 480**	**5 551 168**	**4 824**	**3 419 199**	**143 083**	**2 021 034**
Total ECL	**(298)**	**(1 123)**	**(305 851)**	**-**	**(9 818)**	**(4 063)**	**(26 328)**
Total carrying amount	**1 076 920**	**136 357**	**5 245 317**	**4 824**	**3 409 381**	**139 020**	**1 994 706**

3.2.1.2 Classification of credit risks

Tables below show the breakdown of gross value and expected credit loss of loans and advances to customers and banks measured at amortised cost, by credit quality and stages.

31.12.2025	PD range	Gross amount				
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to banks						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	144 736	-	-	-	144 736
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	-	-	-	-	-
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	-	-	-	-	-
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total loans to banks		***144 736***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***144 736***
Retail loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	370 908	-	-	293	371 201
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	1 331 308	-	-	511	1 331 819
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	46 128	242 813	-	2 923	291 864
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	50 774	4 064	54 838
Total retail loans		***1 748 344***	***242 813***	***50 774***	***7 791***	***2 049 722***
Wholesale loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	263 882	-	-	31	263 913
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	1 982 349	-	-	-	1 982 349
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	54 255	606 948	-	233	661 436
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	160 889	148	161 037
Total wholesale loans		***2 300 486***	***606 948***	***160 889***	***412***	***3 068 735***
Total lease receivables						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	59 126	-	-	-	59 126
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	409 340	-	-	-	409 340
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	2 885	80 460	-	-	83 345
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	4 382	-	4 382
Total lease receivables		***471 351***	***80 460***	***4 382***	***-***	***556 193***
Total		**4 664 917**	**930 221**	**216 045**	**8 203**	**5 819 386**

31.12.2025	PD range	Expected credit loss Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to banks						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(77)	-	-	-	(77)
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	-	-	-	-	-
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	-	-	-	-	-
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total loans to banks		***(77)***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***(77)***
Retail loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(718)	-	-	-	(718)
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	(8 282)	-	-	-	(8 282)
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	(2 897)	(11 934)	-	(99)	(14 930)
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	(36 169)	(734)	(36 903)
Total retail loans		***(11 897)***	***(11 934)***	***(36 169)***	***(833)***	***(60 833)***
Wholesale loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(2 035)	-	-	-	(2 035)
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	(16 824)	-	-	-	(16 824)
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	(3 418)	(54 779)	-	(20)	(58 217)
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	(81 711)	(51)	(81 762)
Total wholesale loans		***(22 277)***	***(54 779)***	***(81 711)***	***(71)***	***(158 838)***
Total lease receivables						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(155)	-	-	-	(155)
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	(3 688)	-	-	-	(3 688)
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	(127)	(2 580)	-	-	(2 707)
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	(2 296)	-	(2 296)
Total lease receivables		***(3 970)***	***(2 580)***	***(2 296)***	***-***	***(8 846)***
Total		**(38 221)**	**(69 293)**	**(120 176)**	**(904)**	**(228 594)**

31.12.2024	PD range	Gross amount Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to banks						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	137 340	-	-	-	137 340
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	-	-	-	-	-
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	-	-	-	-	-
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total loans to banks		***137 340***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***137 340***
Retail loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	336 099	-	-	378	336 477
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	1 135 706	-	-	730	1 136 436
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	44 942	276 252	-	3 610	324 805
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	61 910	4 527	66 437
Total retail loans		***1 516 748***	***276 252***	***61 910***	***9 245***	***1 864 155***
Wholesale loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	260 930	-	-	49	260 979
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	1 919 365	-	-	-	1 919 365
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	80 226	822 978	-	292	903 496
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	88 298	316	88 614
Total wholesale loans		***2 260 521***	***822 978***	***88 298***	***657***	***3 172 454***
Total lease receivables						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	56 794	-	-	-	56 794
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	360 176	-	-	-	360 176
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	4 286	89 389	-	-	93 675
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	4 054	-	4 054
Total lease receivables		***421 256***	***89 389***	***4 054***	***-***	***514 699***
Total		**4 335 864**	**1 188 620**	**154 262**	**9 902**	**5 688 648**

31.12.2024	PD range	Expected credit loss Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to banks						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(983)	-	-	-	(983)
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	-	-	-	-	-
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	-	-	-	-	-
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total loans to banks		***(983)***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***(983)***
Retail loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(1 552)	-	-	-	(1 552)
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	(13 945)	-	-	-	(13 945)
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	(5 636)	(22 750)	-	(143)	(28 529)
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	(43 130)	(455)	(43 585)
Total retail loans		***(21 133)***	***(22 750)***	***(43 130)***	***(598)***	***(87 611)***
Wholesale loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(1 379)	-	-	-	(1 379)
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	(25 368)	-	-	-	(25 368)
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	(8 806)	(121 025)	-	(10)	(129 841)
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	(51 535)	(59)	(51 594)
Total wholesale loans		***(35 554)***	***(121 025)***	***(51 535)***	***(69)***	***(208 182)***
Total lease receivables						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(304)	-	-	-	(304)
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	(4 636)	-	-	-	(4 636)
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	(281)	(2 801)	-	-	(3 082)
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	(2 176)	-	(2 176)
Total lease receivables		***(5 220)***	***(2 801)***	***(2 176)***	***-***	***(10 197)***
Total		**(62 890)**	**(146 576)**	**(96 841)**	**(667)**	**(306 974)**

Definition of non-performing (default)

In the context of internal credit risk management objectives, the Group considers the following to be events of default, the occurrence of which, based on experience, would be likely to result in the non-recovery of the financial asset:

- breach of financial covenants by the debtor;
- based on information from an internal or external source, the debtor is likely to default on its debt service (e.g. the debtor is more than 90 days in arrears);
- loans restructured with a loss of more than 1% of the NPV.

The Group, in accordance with the provisions of its risk management policy, continuously monitors the changes in the quality of its credit portfolio. The business fields and the management are informed on a weekly basis on past due receivables and the registered risk-mitigating assets underlying these receivables. The risk classification of loans is carried out by the Group quarterly, in the framework of risk monitoring. Decisions related to individual impairment losses of exposures are made during the monitoring.

3.2.1.3 Forborne assets

During the normal course of business, the Group initiates forbearance measures to decrease the potential loan loss and maximize collection opportunities for the borrowers who have problems with their payment ability but not with their willingness and capacity to pay. Restructured exposures are renegotiated, rescheduled (prolonged) or otherwise revised loans, receivables and credits (including also purchased ones) originated in the framework of an amendment or termination of a previously concluded contract, initiated either by the borrower or the Group, where:

- the contract is amended to avoid default because the borrower is unable to fulfil its payment obligations in compliance with the conditions of the original contract due to significant deterioration in its financial position or payment ability, and
- the amendments significantly change the original terms and conditions of the outstanding contract largely in favour of the borrower, as compared to the market terms and conditions generally applicable to contracts of the same type and concluded under the same conditions, or
- a supplementary agreement or a new contract is concluded between the borrower and the Group that relates to a new loan provided for the repayment of the outstanding debts (principal and / or interest) arising from the original contract that is not terminated, or to any further commitment assumed to avoid any increase in the credit risks and to mitigate the possible loss.

Under its forbearance policies, the Group grants loan forbearance on a selective basis where the borrower is in default on its debt, or there is a high risk of future default, and there is evidence that the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, and it is expected that the borrower will be able to meet the revised terms. Both corporate and retail loans are subject to forbearance policies.

The Group generally applies the following types of forbearance measures:

- extension of the tenor / final maturity of the loan,
- renegotiation of original repayment schedule, reschedule instalments,
- agreement on instalment payment,
- reduction of the collateral coverage parallel reducing exposure,
- refinancing of the loan,
- interest rate cut, or lower conditions,
- interest capitalization.

Such exposures and associated credit risks are managed, monitored and reported distinctly by specific restructuring and debt management units of the Group based on guidelines and procedure rules set by internal regulations incorporating also both legal and supervisory requirements and recommendations. When the conditions of forbearance cease to exist and the following cure period expires, respective assets are returned to normal / business treatments both from business and risk management perspectives.

Based on qualitative and quantitative information the Group can terminate the forborne status of non-performing loans. After 1 year the fulfilment of non-default requirements, and after a further 2 years the fulfilment of monitoring period requirements, the forborne status of non-performing loans are reverting to normal treatment. To revert to normal treatment regarding corporate customers, additional criteria is that the customer performs its amended contractual obligations duly through a specified period (90 days or 365 days) and its risk position shows significant improvement. The amended terms and conditions of the contract are indicated in the records. Recognition, derecognition and subsequent valuation of these assets are carried out according to the general rules of accounting as specified by the relevant IFRS.

The detailed requirements of risk classification and impairment valuation of forborne exposures are included in the accounting policies, and other internal regulations on the valuation of assets and liabilities, as well as in impairment and provisioning policies. Based on these internal guidelines, forbearance measures are regarded as impairment triggers and, consequently, impairment assessment should be performed for such exposures where the general methodologies and principles of assessment are to be applied. On the results of such risk assessments, impairment losses and the reversals of previously charged impairments are accounted for according to the common rules defined by IFRS 9.
Compared to the previous financial year, there were no changes in forbearance policies and in practices applied by the Group. For customers under business management where restructuring (contract modification) is considered, it is always necessary, prior to decision-making, to assess the impact of the proposed structure or contract modification on the net present value (NPV). If the change of NPV would be higher than 1%, thus the treatment should be transferred to the Restructuring and Debt Management Unit.

The Group's forborne portfolio decreased significantly during the 2025 business year. Due to the recovery of transactions previously linked to the moratorium, the household sector improved significantly, including sole proprietors and primary producers.

The table presents the gross and carrying amounts of the Group’s restructured assets:

Gross book value of forborne assets	Performing	Non-performing	Total
31.12.2025			
General governments	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	222	-	222
Non-financial corporations	10 612	9 495	20 107
Households	6 720	17 983	24 703
Total	***17 554***	***27 478***	***45 032***
31.12.2024			
General governments	-	3	3
Other financial corporations	-	278	278
Non-financial corporations	17 433	22 459	39 892
Households	77 347	18 837	96 184
Total	***94 780***	***41 577***	***136 357***

Book value of forborne assets	Gross amount	ECL	Total
31.12.2025			
General governments	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	222	(54)	168
Non-financial corporations	20 107	(6 357)	13 750
Households	24 703	(13 517)	11 186
Total	***45 032***	***(19 928)***	***25 104***
31.12.2024			
General governments	3	(3)	-
Other financial corporations	278	(20)	258
Non-financial corporations	39 892	(16 893)	22 999
Households	96 184	(17 087)	79 097
Total	***136 357***	***(34 003)***	***102 354***

3.2.1.4 Portfolio affected by interest rate cap

On 24 December 2021, the Hungarian Government introduced a temporary cap on floating interest rates applicable to consumer mortgage loans – between 1 January 2022 and 30 June 2022, floating interest rates applicable to consumer mortgage loans cannot be set higher than the actual floating interest rate which was applicable in the context of the respective mortgage loan on 27 October 2021. In addition, lenders are not entitled to increase principal and interest amounts payable under consumer mortgage loans with any interest amounts which become due and are not paid during the above temporary period.

According to Decree 49/2022 (II. 18.) issued by the Hungarian Government on 18 February 2022, between 1 January 2022 and 30 June 2022 in the case of financial lease contracts on housing purpose with a reference interest rate, the reference interest rate shall be set so, that it cannot be higher than the reference interest rate specified in the contract on 27 October 2021.

According to Decree 415/2022 (X. 26.) issued by the Hungarian Government on 26 October 2022, the temporary cap on floating interest rates was extended to HUF denominated, non-state subsidised credit, loan- and financial lease agreements of small and medium enterprises (hereinafter: “SMEs”). Following 15 November 2022, interest rates were frozen retroactively at their level on 28 June 2022. Similarly to consumer mortgage loans and financial lease contracts on housing purpose the cap was effective until 30 June 2023. This Decree entered into force on 27 October 2022. The interest rate cap was extended since then each time for a 6-month period, most recently by decree 364/2025 (XI.26.) until 30 June 2026. The interest rate cap was abolished in the case of loans disbursed to SMEs on 1 April 2024.

The modification loss due to the program was calculated in each period based on the expected cash flow, which ones are estimated under these legislations and was reversed. Credit risk monitoring is a key element in the methodology for measuring the significant increase in credit risk since its initial publication.

The exposure of the Group's customers affected by the cap of floating interest rate was the following:

Exposures affected by 782/2021. (XII.24.) Gov. decree and its amendments	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Gross carrying amount before modification	173 347	222 409
Loss allowance before modification	(4 560)	(10 782)
Net amortised cost before modification	***168 787***	***211 627***
Net modification loss	(7 902)	(8 280)
Loss allowance due to modification loss	201	445
Net amortised cost after modification	**161 086**	**203 792**

The balance sheet data in the table presenting the net amortised cost after the modification show the year-end exposure affected by the payment relief, while the profit and loss data reflect the cumulative impact of the modifications on the current year's results.

The regulatory amendments for the current and base periods were as follows:

- Amendments in 2025: 364/2025 (XI.26.); 170/2025 (VI.26.)
- Amendments in 2024: 374/2024 (XII.2.); 130/2024 (VI.20.)

The calculated modification loss – relating to both extensions as explained above – in connection with modified contractual cash-flows was HUF -7,902 million in 2025 (2024: HUF -8,280 million). For stage 2, stage 3 loans an amount of HUF -3,968 million was recognised in "(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition" (2024: HUF -5,781 million) and for stage 1 loans HUF -3,934 million in "Interest income using effective interest rate method" in the statement of profit or loss (2024: HUF -2,499 million). In addition, in the line of "Interest income using effective interest rate method" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income HUF 10,437 million is recognised in connection with the amortisation of modified cash-flows of financial instruments of the previous years (2024: HUF 11,413 million).

3.2.1.5 Collaterals

To ensure prudent operation, the Group decides on the necessary rate of risk mitigation and the tools applied for credit risk mitigation by taking into consideration the transaction and the rating of the client. In the meantime, and prior to each risk-related decision, the Group ensures that the necessary securities and collateral exist and verifies their real value and enforceability. The Group specifies in a separate policy the collateral it finds acceptable, the classification thereof, the acceptance criteria of the collateral, it lays down the rules for evaluating the collateral and for determining the acceptable loan-to-value figure, and for the monitoring of the collateral. Prior credit risk protection accepted by the Group includes assets that are liquid and value-preserving. Therefore, accepted financial collaterals are especially:

- cash or deposit placed with the Group as collaterals or deposit;
- debt securities issued by central governments, central banks;
- property.

When accepting mortgage collateral, the Group engages third party experts to determine market value. The Group recognises as unfunded credit risk mitigation any credit risk-mitigating technique provided by a reliable third party, where the relevant credit protection agreement is valid and enforceable under the applicable jurisdiction, and meets the conditions set out in the relevant Hungarian legislation and in the Group's internal policies:

- central governments or central banks;
- public sector institutions;
- credit institutions or investment firms.

In performing its activities, the Group engages in the services of Agrár-Vállalkozási Hitelgarancia Alapítvány, the Start Guarantee Pte. Ltd., the Garantiqa Creditguarantee Closed Co. Ltd. and Hungarian Development Bank Plc. providing on-demand credit default guarantees in addition to the state-backed counter guarantee. The Group entered into a cooperation agreement with these organizations. These collaterals are integral to the respective loans.

The table below contains the nominal value of collateral received during the Group's lending activities:

Face value of collateral received	Loan commitments received	Financial guarantees received
31.12.2025		
Central banks	-	-
General governments	-	822 488
Banks	57 984	217 268
Other financial companies	-	73 817
Non-financial companies	-	157 015
Households	-	1 038
Total	***57 984***	***1 271 626***
31.12.2024		
Central banks	112	-
General governments	-	821 110
Banks	64 604	218 900
Other financial companies	-	78 265
Non-financial companies	-	96 880
Households	-	944
Total	***64 716***	***1 216 099***

The Group received the following assets by taking possession of the collateral provided to it as security or by exercising other credit quality improvement possibilities:

Total assets acquired in exchange for loans	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Residential property	564	632
Commercial property	116	116
Other	124	138
Total	**804**	**886**

3.2.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group's cash flows may not be adequate to fund operations and meet commitments on a timely and cost-effective basis. This risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows.

Liquidity risks can fundamentally be divided into two categories, and their subcategories:

- funding liquidity risk, including:
  - maturity (maturity mismatch) liquidity risk arising from the fact that the cash flows of assets and liabilities are not properly matched and maturing liabilities in certain periods exceed the amount of receivables due. The nearer the period of the mismatch, the more significant the risk;
  - withdrawal (massive withdrawal of funds before maturity) liquidity risk – funds are withdrawn prior to the contractual expiry;
  - structural liquidity risk – the risk of funds being renewed with difficulty and only at higher cost;
- market liquidity risk – the risk that a market position cannot be closed at the market price in the short term, only at a less favourable price, therefore the position will need to be maintained so that the proper market price can be realized, and this may require committing/using liquid assets.

Management of liquidity risk

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to approval by the Board of Directors following the prior review and approval by the Asset-Liability Committee (hereinafter: "ALCO")

Liquidity risk means the Group does not possess the necessary amount of cash and cash-equivalents to pay due and legitimate obligations.

Liquidity risks are curtailed by the following Group-level limits:

- Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)
- Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)
- Mortgage funding adequacy ratio (MFAR)
- Foreign Exchange Funding Adequacy Ratio (FFAR)
- Foreign exchange balance indicator (FEBI)
- Interbank Funding Ratio (IFR)
- Liquidity stress test
- Central bank eligible, unencumbered securities
- Liquidity position
- Limits specified in the early warning system

The decisions by the management of the Group are, however, also based on the liquidity gap between contractual inward and outward flows (net position), and therefore both financial assets and financial liabilities are rated in liquidity categories.

The below table shows the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the Group's financial asset. The disclosure for derivatives shows the gross inflow and outflow amount of derivatives (for example: forward exchange contracts and currency swaps).

31.12.2025	Book value	Total principal and interest	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 453 064**	**1 453 064**	**1 453 064**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	**962 041**	**3 153 327**	**1 237 193**	**274 893**	**597 662**	**362 404**	**681 175**
Loans and advances	668 910	776 434	3 443	7 064	33 249	187 371	545 307
Securities	114 702	133 812	1 058	867	7 174	54 931	69 782
*Derivative financial assets**	178 429	2 243 081	1 232 692	266 962	557 239	120 102	66 086
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**722 604**	**889 374**	**63**	**7 917**	**38 439**	**156 453**	**686 502**
Securities	722 604	889 374	63	7 917	38 439	156 453	686 502
Financial assets measured at AC	**9 314 102**	**11 035 834**	**201 362**	**399 055**	**1 804 701**	**5 193 836**	**3 436 880**
Loans and advances, reverse sale and repurchase agreements and other financial assets	5 728 434	7 016 761	188 286	365 202	1 354 431	3 175 675	1 933 167
Securities	3 585 668	4 019 073	13 076	33 853	450 270	2 018 161	1 503 713
Total assets	**12 451 811**	**16 531 599**	**2 891 682**	**681 865**	**2 440 802**	**5 712 693**	**4 804 557**

31.12.2024	Book value	Total principal and interest	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 076 920**	**1 076 920**	**1 076 920**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	**882 423**	**2 817 909**	**1 061 277**	**559 046**	**289 483**	**274 724**	**633 379**
Loans and advances	565 731	647 658	2 660	5 521	25 943	153 762	459 772
Securities	69 552	76 576	37	202	1 077	14 736	60 524
*Derivative financial assets**	247 140	2 093 675	1 058 580	553 323	262 463	106 226	113 083
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**1 204 054**	**1 500 654**	**612**	**27 690**	**189 936**	**672 389**	**610 027**
Securities	1 204 054	1 500 654	612	27 690	189 936	672 389	610 027
Financial assets measured at AC	**8 930 075**	**10 630 678**	**185 710**	**447 474**	**1 858 366**	**5 005 047**	**3 134 081**
Loans and advances, reverse sale and repurchase agreements and other financial assets	5 520 694	6 880 366	178 291	425 409	1 344 937	2 890 344	2 041 385
Securities	3 409 381	3 750 312	7 419	22 065	513 429	2 114 703	1 092 696
Total assets	**12 093 472**	**16 026 161**	**2 324 519**	**1 034 210**	**2 337 785**	**5 952 160**	**4 377 487**

** The row contains the amount of balance sheet lines Derivative financial assets and Hedging derivative assets as well.*

The following table shows the breakdown of financial liabilities by contractual maturity. Loan commitments are shown based on their earliest possible date of maturity.

31.12.2025	Book value	Total principal and interest	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	**(150 894)**	**(2 293 826)**	**(1 279 270)**	**(271 412)**	**(567 036)**	**(107 573)**	**(68 535)**
*Derivative financial liabilities**	(126 410)	(2 269 342)	(1 254 786)	(271 412)	(567 036)	(107 573)	(68 535)
Short positions	(24 484)	(24 484)	(24 484)	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at AC	**(11 390 606)**	**(11 971 517)**	**(7 395 427)**	**(759 572)**	**(919 420)**	**(2 074 735)**	**(822 363)**
Term deposits	(4 133 483)	(4 293 461)	(2 861 159)	(565 686)	(368 952)	(263 044)	(234 620)
Current accounts	(4 241 269)	(4 241 269)	(4 241 269)	-	-	-	-
Loans, sale and repurchase agreements and other financial liabilities	(1 883 856)	(2 019 490)	(264 114)	(168 985)	(340 395)	(877 962)	(368 034)
Debt securities of own issue	(934 691)	(1 194 223)	(26 436)	(21 422)	(180 671)	(751 096)	(214 598)
Subordinated debt	(168 247)	(188 826)	(2 301)	-	(19 765)	(166 760)	-
Lease liabilities	(29 060)	(34 248)	(148)	(3 479)	(9 637)	(15 873)	(5 111)
Total liabilities	**(11 541 500)**	**(14 265 343)**	**(8 674 697)**	**(1 030 984)**	**(1 486 456)**	**(2 182 308)**	**(890 898)**
Credit limits	(10 756)	(2 093 599)	(2 093 599)	-	-	-	-
Guarantees	(1 353)	(105 830)	(105 830)	-	-	-	-
*Other commitments***	(954)	(297 981)	(297 981)	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet items	**(13 063)**	**(2 497 410)**	**(2 497 410)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

31.12.2024	Book value	Total principal and interest	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	**(138 364)**	**(2 091 501)**	**(1 080 272)**	**(549 429)**	**(259 828)**	**(92 797)**	**(109 175)**
*Derivative financial liabilities**	(109 178)	(2 062 315)	(1 051 086)	(549 429)	(259 828)	(92 797)	(109 175)
Short positions	(29 186)	(29 186)	(29 186)	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at AC	**(11 109 168)**	**(11 584 857)**	**(7 204 032)**	**(808 815)**	**(1 820 134)**	**(963 785)**	**(788 091)**
Term deposits	(3 861 705)	(4 021 200)	(2 468 367)	(723 360)	(500 808)	(155 338)	(173 327)
Current accounts	(4 243 618)	(4 243 618)	(4 243 618)	-	-	-	-
Loans, sale and repurchase agreements and other financial liabilities	(2 345 438)	(2 477 859)	(479 940)	(43 699)	(1 225 939)	(308 218)	(420 063)
Debt securities of own issue	(534 628)	(712 922)	(9 376)	(38 821)	(80 058)	(436 719)	(147 948)
Subordinated debt	(94 662)	(95 704)	(2 731)	-	(3 691)	(47 447)	(41 835)
Lease liabilities	(29 117)	(33 554)	-	(2 935)	(9 638)	(16 063)	(4 918)
Total liabilities	**(11 247 532)**	**(13 676 358)**	**(8 284 304)**	**(1 358 244)**	**(2 079 962)**	**(1 056 582)**	**(897 266)**
Credit limits	(21 219)	(1 613 449)	(1 613 449)	-	-	-	-
Guarantees	(2 766)	(107 548)	(107 548)	-	-	-	-
*Other commitments***	(2 343)	(253 251)	(253 251)	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet items	**(26 328)**	**(1 974 248)**	**(1 974 248)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

** The row contains the amount of balance sheet lines Derivative financial liabilities and Hedging derivative liabilities as well.*

*** The item includes issued guarantees that do not qualify as credit substitutes, as well as undrawn guarantee facilities.*

During the contractual maturity gap analysis – to adequately determine liquidity risk – the fundamental aspect that needs to be considered is that the overwhelming portion of liabilities need to be regarded as continually renewing liabilities. The following table shows the breakdown of financial liabilities by expected maturity:

31.12.2025	Book value	Total principal and interest	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	**(150 894)**	**(2 293 826)**	**(1 279 270)**	**(271 412)**	**(567 036)**	**(107 573)**	**(68 535)**
*Derivative financial liabilities**	(126 410)	(2 269 342)	(1 254 786)	(271 412)	(567 036)	(107 573)	(68 535)
Short positions	(24 484)	(24 484)	(24 484)	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at AC	**(11 390 606)**	**(12 001 070)**	**(724 253)**	**(239 452)**	**(741 585)**	**(2 059 421)**	**(8 236 359)**
Term deposits	(4 133 483)	(4 323 014)	(189 312)	(45 566)	(191 117)	(247 730)	(3 649 289)
Current accounts	(4 241 269)	(4 241 269)	(241 942)	-	-	-	(3 999 327)
Loans, sale and repurchase agreements and other financial liabilities	(1 883 856)	(2 019 490)	(264 114)	(168 985)	(340 395)	(877 962)	(368 034)
Debt securities of own issue	(934 691)	(1 194 223)	(26 436)	(21 422)	(180 671)	(751 096)	(214 598)
Subordinated debt	(168 247)	(188 826)	(2 301)	-	(19 765)	(166 760)	-
Lease liabilities	(29 060)	(34 248)	(148)	(3 479)	(9 637)	(15 873)	(5 111)
Total liabilities	**(11 541 500)**	**(14 294 896)**	**(2 003 523)**	**(510 864)**	**(1 308 621)**	**(2 166 994)**	**(8 304 894)**
Credit limits	(10 756)	(2 093 599)	(233 555)	(263 280)	(179 712)	(958 007)	(459 045)
Guarantees	(1 353)	(105 830)	(7 291)	(13 875)	(9 525)	(50 798)	(24 341)
*Other commitments***	(954)	(297 982)	(20 528)	(39 069)	(26 818)	(143 031)	(68 536)
Off balance sheet items	**(13 063)**	**(2 497 411)**	**(261 374)**	**(316 224)**	**(216 055)**	**(1 151 836)**	**(551 922)**

31.12.2024	Book value	Total principal and interest	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	**(138 364)**	**(2 091 501)**	**(1 080 272)**	**(549 429)**	**(259 828)**	**(92 797)**	**(109 175)**
*Derivative financial liabilities**	(109 178)	(2 062 315)	(1 051 086)	(549 429)	(259 828)	(92 797)	(109 175)
Short positions	(29 186)	(29 186)	(29 186)	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at AC	**(11 109 168)**	**(11 558 201)**	**(925 685)**	**(214 648)**	**(1 393 959)**	**(1 085 924)**	**(7 937 985)**
Term deposits	(3 861 705)	(3 994 544)	(192 617)	(129 193)	(74 633)	(277 477)	(3 320 624)
Current accounts	(4 243 618)	(4 243 618)	(241 021)	-	-	-	(4 002 597)
Loans, sale and repurchase agreements and other financial liabilities	(2 345 438)	(2 477 859)	(479 940)	(43 699)	(1 225 939)	(308 218)	(420 063)
Debt securities of own issue	(534 628)	(712 922)	(9 376)	(38 821)	(80 058)	(436 719)	(147 948)
Subordinated debt	(94 662)	(95 704)	(2 731)	-	(3 691)	(47 447)	(41 835)
Lease liabilities	(29 117)	(33 554)	-	(2 935)	(9 638)	(16 063)	(4 918)
Total liabilities	**(11 247 532)**	**(13 649 702)**	**(2 005 957)**	**(764 077)**	**(1 653 787)**	**(1 178 721)**	**(8 047 160)**
Credit limits	(21 219)	(1 613 449)	(116 605)	(215 866)	(146 793)	(759 864)	(374 321)
Guarantees	(2 766)	(107 548)	(7 599)	(14 463)	(9 928)	(50 184)	(25 374)
*Other commitments***	(2 343)	(253 251)	(19 144)	(36 436)	(25 011)	(108 742)	(63 918)
Off balance sheet items	**(26 328)**	**(1 974 248)**	**(143 348)**	**(266 765)**	**(181 732)**	**(918 790)**	**(463 613)**

** The row contains the amount of balance sheet lines Derivative financial liabilities and Hedging derivative liabilities as well.*

*** The item includes issued guarantees that do not qualify as credit substitutes, as well as undrawn guarantee facilities.*

The expected outflow of customer deposits differs from contractual maturities because – based on historical data – majority of depositors do not withdraw their deposit at maturity but roll it over or leave it on the account as sight deposit. The undrawn part of the deposit can thus be considered as stable stock, which is aggregated in the last time bucket.

The Group is able to maintain its liquidity and fulfil its due payment obligations.

The Group analyses the consequences of any potential severe liquidity stress.

The following are viewed by the Group as liquidity stress positions:
- sudden and large-scale withdrawal of clients' deposits, and this needs to be hedged by selling or borrowing against liquid assets.

Assumptions used in the liquidity stress test applied by the Group:
- decrease of the market value of liquid assets;
- withdrawal of a certain part of the customer deposit portfolio;
- drawdown of undrawn credit facilities and guarantees;
- a certain roll-over of customer loans;
- partial repurchase of bonds issued.

A stress position may arise due to a fault attributable to the Group (reputational risk) or due to a fault beyond its control (general market influence).

The Group, in part, prepares for liquidity stress positions by:
- creating liquidity reserves;
- entering long-term cross-currency interest rates swaps (CCIRS) for currency refinancing.

The Group has in place a contingency plan to manage any critical situations arising from liquidity disturbances/crises, which the affected business lines and functions comply with so that they can take prudent and optimal measures in due time under the given circumstances.

3.2.3 Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate (interest rate risk), equity prices (equity risk), and foreign exchange rates (foreign exchange risk) will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Management of market risks

As part of the Risk strategy, the Board of Directors approves the maximum amount and scope of market risks incurable by the Group, ensured by a comprehensive limit structure broken down by relevant portfolios. The main market risk limit is arising from the annual capital allocation process based on ICAAP requirements.

ALCO is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's market risk management policies. ALCO has the overall responsibility for establishing and managing market risk policies for the Group, within the framework of internal policies, covering risk management, assessment of risk and related limits, competence and decision-making mechanism, and regulation for breaches of limits, approved by the Board of Directors. The members of the ALCO are senior executives who have principal decision-making responsibilities for businesses throughout the whole Group. At the operational level, market risk is managed by the Money and Capital Markets Managing Directorate on a bank-wide basis. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while optimizing returns.

The Group separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios.

Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making, customer business driven proprietary position-taking and other marked-to-market positions as designated. According to the Group's risk strategy, proprietary trading aimed at short-term profit from market fluctuations is not permitted. Trading activities include transactions with foreign currencies, as well as debt and equity securities measured at FVTPL, and derivative financial instruments measured at FVTPL. The trading portfolio is held by MBH Investment Bank Co. Ltd. and MBH Bank Plc.

Non-trading portfolios include positions that arise from the Group's retail and commercial banking activity and the interest rate management of the Group's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities. The Group's non-trading activities encompass all activities other than accounted for as trading transactions, including lending, accepting deposits, and issuing debt instruments.

3.2.3.1 Exposure to market risks - trading portfolios

The Group manages exposure to market risk by establishing and monitoring various limits on trading activities. These limits include:

- Capital limits define maximum aggregate amounts of trading products and contracts that the Group may hold at any time.
- FX position limits restrict the long and short position for each currency and the total net amounts of FX positions that can be held in the trading and banking books.
- Sensitivity limits define the maximum interest rate exposure in the trading book.
- The Greeks metrics (delta, gamma, vega, rho) define the maximum exposure stemming from option trading activity.
- Value at Risk (VaR) limits: The VaR limit of a trading portfolio is the estimated maximum loss that will arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (holding period) from an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level).

The VaR model used is based mainly on historical data. Taking account of market data from the previous one year (250 business days in case of historical VaR and and 100 business days in case of parametric VaR), and observed relationships between different markets and prices, the model calculates both diversified and undiversified total VaR, and VaR by risk factors such as interest rate, equity and currency VaR.

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based do give rise to some limitations, including the following:

- A 1-day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This is considered to be a realistic assumption in almost all cases but may not be the case in situations in which there is severe market illiquidity for a prolonged period.
- A 99% confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the model used there is a one percent probability that losses could exceed the VaR.
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day.
- VAR only covers "normal" market conditions.
- The VaR measure is dependent upon the Group's position and the volatility of market prices. The VaR of an unchanged position reduces if the market price volatility declines and vice versa.

The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by ALCO. VaR is measured on a daily basis. Daily reports of utilisation of VaR limits are prepared by the Group's Risk Unit and regular summaries are submitted to ALCO.

The following table shows the historical VaR position of the Group's trading portfolio at 99% confidence level with a one-day holding period:

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
31.12.2025			
Currency risk	34	296	7
Interest risk	122	178	62
Equity risk	7	56	4
Total	***163***	***530***	***73***
31.12.2024			
Currency risk	36	315	5
Interest risk	106	245	44
Equity risk	4	6	2
Total	***146***	***566***	***51***

Notes in connection with the table above:

- The Group applies historical and parametric VaR for general market risk:
  - Historical VaR: (1 day holding period; 99% confidence level, number of observations: 250 business days),
  - Parametric VaR: Risk metrics methodology (1 day holding period; 99% confidence level, 0.94 decay factor, number of observations: 100 business days).
- The Group calculates VaR only on trading-book position.
- There is no commodity in the Group's position.
- The Group does not have a significant open position from options therefore there is no volatility VaR calculation.

3.2.3.2 Exposure to market risks - currency risk

Currency risk means the risk of having the profit or the capital of the Group decreasing or being totally lost due to changes in the levels and proportions of the currency exchanges. The Group is exposed to currency risks because of collecting deposits denominated in different currencies, providing loans, the sale and purchase of securities and various derivative transactions. The Group manages currency risks uniformly at the level of the member banks. The Group curtails currency risks with limits and measures daily.

Currency risks are limited by the following limits for the banks belonging to the group:
- VaR limit;
- open position limit.

The financial position of the Group in foreign exchange at the end of the reporting periods were the following:

Foreign currency position	EUR	USD	CHF	Other currency	Total
31.12.2025					
Assets	2 039 104	154 308	37 554	41 068	2 272 034
Liabilities	(2 875 537)	(395 311)	(113 166)	(40 445)	(3 424 459)
Derivatives and spot (short)/long position	837 659	240 118	75 785	36	1 153 598
Total	***1 226***	***(885)***	***173***	***659***	***1 173***
31.12.2024					
Assets	1 788 648	249 302	7 966	46 923	2 092 839
Liabilities	(1 643 309)	(401 315)	(17 824)	(161 638)	(2 224 086)
Derivatives and spot (short)/long position	(146 603)	151 911	9 955	114 677	129 940
Total	***(1 264)***	***(102)***	***97***	***(38)***	***(1 307)***

** The foreign currency position data as of 31 December 2024 are presented on a net basis for the subsidiaries, while the data as of 31 December 2025 have been prepared on a gross basis.*

Sensitivity test

An adverse change in exchange rates of 15% would result in a loss of HUF 485 million (2024: loss of HUF 333 million), a favourable change in exchange rates of 15% would result in a gain of HUF 508 million (2024: gain of HUF 308 million) on the open foreign exchange position at the end of the period.

3.2.3.3 Exposure to market risks - interest risk

Interest rate risk means the risk of having the profit or the capital of the Group decreasing or being totally lost due to changes in the levels and proportions of the interest rates in the market. The Group covers the arising interest rate risks using derivative financial instruments (for further information please see Note 4.12).

The following table presents the negative impact of the net present value of the Group's trading and banking book position in case of a parallel +/- 200 bp movement in market conditions:

Book type	HUF	EUR	USD	Other
31.12.2025				
Trading book	(1 162)	(158)	(5)	(7)
Banking book	(32 743)	(20 528)	(2 554)	-
31.12.2024				
Trading book	(138)	(17)	-	(8)
Banking book	(37 292)	(11 515)	(4 027)	-

Interest rate risk registered in the non-trading book

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. The management of interest rate risk is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 200 basis point parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide. At the end of the reporting period, the interest rate structure of interest-bearing financial instruments of the Group was the following (HUF, EUR, USD):

Interest rate structure of financial instruments*	HUF	EUR	USD	Total
31.12.2025				
Fixed rate assets	6 228 840	1 075 253	94 173	7 398 266
Variable rate assets	3 820 153	827 621	7 680	4 655 454
Total assets	***10 048 993***	***1 902 874***	***101 853***	***12 053 720***
Fixed rate liabilities	(8 070 902)	(2 766 793)	(378 437)	(11 216 132)
Variable rate liabilities	(259 433)	(559)	-	(259 992)
Total liabilities	***(8 330 335)***	***(2 767 352)***	***(378 437)***	***(11 476 124)***
31.12.2024				
Fixed rate assets	5 363 811	833 306	137 077	6 334 194
Variable rate assets	3 124 281	951 055	71 867	4 147 203
Total assets	***8 488 092***	***1 784 361***	***208 944***	***10 481 397***
Fixed rate liabilities	(7 909 029)	(1 624 949)	(355 134)	(9 889 112)
Variable rate liabilities	(276 372)	(750)	(2)	(277 124)
Total liabilities	***(8 185 401)***	***(1 625 699)***	***(355 136)***	***(10 166 236)***

** Table of interest rate structure contains gross exposures and does not include derivative transactions.*

Sensitivity tests

The following table shows the sensitivity of the Group to the increase or decrease of market interest rates per currency:

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Effect on Equity	Effect on P/L*	Effect on Equity	Effect on P/L*
HUF				
200 bp increase	(32 743)	4 995	(37 292)	2 050
200 bp decrease	34 365	(18 033)	37 206	(15 427)
EUR				
200 bp increase	20 333	6 281	(11 515)	(11 846)
200 bp decrease	(20 528)	(9 072)	12 203	9 185
USD				
200 bp increase	(2 554)	(984)	(4 027)	(1 670)
200 bp decrease	2 924	476	4 316	1 110

** The table shows the effect on net interest income of a 200 bp change in market interest rates.*

3.2.3.4 Exposure to market risks - share price risk

Share price risk means the risk of having the profit or the capital of the Group decreasing or being totally lost due to changes in the levels and proportions of the stock prices in the market.

The Group distinguishes individual and general stock price risks:

- Individual price risk arises when the value of a single share position or a complex position or a derivative transaction in the portfolio of the Group decreases due to the risks associated with the special characteristics of an underlying share of a transaction compared to cost, which may generate a loss.
- General price risk arises when the value of a single share position or a complex position or a derivative transaction in the portfolio of the Group decreases due to general market changes compared to cost, independently of the risks associated with the special characteristics of an underlying share of a transaction.

Share price risk registered in the trading book

Among the transactions involving share price risk, the Group primarily deals with hedging transactions to realize interest rate margins to completely cover the risk that arise.

The Group applies limits related to its share price risk in the trading book and measures it on a daily basis.

Applied limits in the trading book are the followings:

- VaR limit;
- quantitative limits;
- issuer’s limit.

3.2.4 Operational risk

Operational risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, from improper performance of tasks by personnel, or from external events, which includes, among others, legal risk, model risk, and information and communication technology (ICT) risk, but does not include strategic or reputational risk.

The principles, rules and procedures that serve to properly identify, manage and monitor operational risk are defined in the Risk Strategy and in the OpRisk Policy.

From 1 January 2025, the operational risk capital requirement of MBH Bank is calculated by using the Standardised Measurement Approach (SMA) both at separate and consolidated level. The Business Indicator Component calculated according to Art. 313-315 of the actual 575/2013 EU Regulation (CRR3).

Risk management and monitoring

The system that serves to evaluate operational risk is fully integrated in the Group's risk management process and in the work processes. The centralised unit of the Group's operational risk management is the OpRisk Management that is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the internal regulation and organisation of operational risk management and for the establishment and coordination of the Oprisk management methods and tools. Besides, its task is to ensure proper loss data collection and in connection with the reporting obligations.

Besides the OpRisk Management, OpRisk Network (extended to the whole organisation) were established in order to identify, report and manage operational risks. The network's tasks and responsibilities are included in the OpRisk regulations. The OpRisk Management keeps independent control over the responsible persons that are assigned in the various units and responsible for managing operational risk and reporting of loss events. At group level the OpRisk Management of the Group determines the operational risk regulations required from the subsidiaries, and also the framework for operational risk management at group level and in this respect supervises the subsidiaries as well. The centralised and decentralised operational risk management units have also been established in the subsidiaries that have loss data collection and reporting obligation towards the OpRisk Management.

The OpRisk Management prepares reports on the status of the operational risk management of the Group for the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. The Group has a half-yearly reporting obligation about its operation risks in COREP (Common Reporting Framework) data delivery to NBH.

Business Continuity Planning

In order to undisturbedly maintain the Group's operational processes, it is necessary to evaluate the potential risks and the potential damages resulting from the fallout of the processes. The analysis and the procedures needed to maintain the functionality of the Group's organisation is included in the Business Continuity Regulation and Plans (BCP). The BCP includes measures that must be taken when the processes that are critical regarding the Group's operation and resources (e.g. IT) that support these processes get damaged or become unmaintainable.

Membership of the Hungarian Interbank Operational Risk Database (HunOR)

The Group is one of the foundation members of the Hungarian Interbank Operational Risk Database (HunOR) and reports their loss data towards regularly and anonymously.

3.3 Concentration of risks

The purpose of the Group is to maintain a balanced portfolio composition and to keep the concentration risk within an acceptable limit. Managing the concentration risk is operated by unique and portfolio-based limits. Measurement of the portfolio-based concentration risk is prepared by applying concentration figures in case of both the limits and the calculation of equity requirements. To cover non-planned losses derived from concentration risks the appropriate level of equity is required to ensure by the Group. The Group limits the geographical concentration with the concentration of portfolios by countries.

The risk strategy of the Group involves the following limits determining the risk appetite:

- Proportion of the top 10 client portfolio in the corporate loan portfolio (%),
- Proportion of the corporate clients worse than internally determined level of rating,
- Sector limits (billion HUF),
- Sector concentration (%) – industry with the highest proportion,
- Product limits (billion HUF),
- Country risk limits (billion HUF),
- Portfolio concentration denominated in corporate currency (%),
- Shadow-banking limits.

On Group level a regular report is prepared on the most important dimensions of the concentration risk for the relevant committees of the Group and for the Board of Directors.

The following table shows the sectoral breakdown of loans and advances to banks, loans and advances to customers at amortised cost:

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Gross amount	Loss allowance
Wholesale and retail trade*	578 283	(13 641)	550 430	(19 747)
Manufacturing*	492 376	(22 451)	569 587	(37 090)
Real estate activities	398 790	(49 048)	409 746	(48 797)
Professional, scientific and technical activities*	292 119	(5 793)	238 061	(10 360)
Construction*	217 598	(8 359)	236 572	(22 755)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	220 373	(7 683)	202 621	(11 577)
Transport and storage	184 798	(1 853)	194 860	(3 928)
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	159 806	(2 470)	141 395	(3 889)
Other services	133 020	(2 525)	52 371	(6 311)
Administrative and support service activities	101 457	(1 878)	95 104	(2 553)
Accommodation and food service activities	77 639	(2 141)	83 015	(4 406)
Financial and insurance activities	69 141	(4 206)	85 371	(5 708)
Information and communication	64 143	(995)	80 706	(1 690)
Mining and quarrying*	21 679	(222)	38 614	(874)
Water supply	14 097	(97)	12 066	(462)
Human health services and social work activities	14 049	(234)	14 500	(337)
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9 575	(367)	11 805	(835)
Education	2 770	(31)	3 110	(240)
Public administration	257	(3)	150	(30)
Non-financial corporations	**3 051 970**	**(123 997)**	**3 020 082**	**(181 589)**
Households	2 157 226	(63 091)	2 056 275	(88 601)
Other financial corporations	239 257	(40 653)	244 467	(34 831)
General governments	226 197	(776)	230 484	(970)
Credit institutions	144 736	(77)	137 340	(983)
Total	**5 819 386**	**(228 594)**	**5 688 648**	**(306 974)**

** Sectors affected by the construction overlay in 2024 mentioned in Note 3.2.1.*

97.53% of the gross exposure (2024: 98.25%) relates to counterparties located in Hungary.

3.4 Encumbered assets

According to implementation regulation (EU) 680/2014, the following encumbered assets existed at the end of each reporting period:

Encumbered assets	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Loans on demand	250	250	981	981
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	1 556 959	1 580 086	1 750 545	1 654 036
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	1 207 086	1 207 086	1 010 717	1 010 717
Total encumbered assets	**2 764 295**	**2 787 422**	**2 762 243**	**2 665 734**

Assets, collateral received, and own debt securities issued	Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	Nominal value of collateral received or own debt securities issued non available for encumbrance
31.12.2025			
Loans on demand	-	5 660	-
Equity instruments	-	5 724	-
Debt securities	-	90 409	87 668
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	330 818
Other collateral received	437 193	6 101 072	5 093 028
Total	***437 193***	***6 202 865***	***5 511 514***
31.12.2024			
Loans on demand	-	11 046	-
Equity instruments	-	40 576	-
Debt securities	-	81 078	88 616
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	350 953
Other collateral received	582 135	6 116 812	4 739 378
Total	***582 135***	***6 249 512***	***5 178 947***

The main sources and types of encumbrances were arising from having corporate loans covered by NBH, secured refinancing, from collaterals of mortgage loans, money market deposits as well as collateralized derivative transactions and repo transactions. Encumbrance due to collateral requirement of used clearing systems and central counterparties was not significant. The Group did not have covered bonds issued or securitization. The most significant secured refinancing facilities were participating in the “Funding for Growth Scheme” refinancing loan program of the NBH. Most collateralized derivative transactions were concluded to hedge on balance sheet FX position and interest rate.

3.5 Capital management

NBH as the regulator sets and monitors capital requirements for the Group. The calculations are Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) (575/2013/EU regulation) compliant.

Based on NBH's decision no. H-EN-I-108/2025 issued in the matter of consolidated supervision, regulatory capital includes reserves of the Central Organization of Integrated Credit Institutions, therefore the table of regulatory capital shows the capital adequacy of the entire scope of prudential consolidation (to the scope of prudential consolidation please see above mentioned NBH's decision).

According to information provided to key management, regulatory capital and the capital adequacy ratio of the Group is the following:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Share capital	323 919	323 919
Outstanding share capital	***323 919***	***323 919***
Reserves	1 129 193	1 014 248
Deferred tax	(6 773)	(6 820)
Intangible assets	(121 800)	(94 971)
AVA - additional valuation adjustments	(1 798)	(2 168)
Regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital	(184 825)	(136 916)
Repurchased treasury shares	-	(55 440)
Indirect holdings of treasury shares	(48 428)	-
Dividend/ interim dividend	(39 994)	(36 894)
Additional Tier 1	-	-
Tier 1: Net core capital	**1 049 494**	**1 004 958**
Subordinated debt	143 240	79 097
Tier 2: Supplementary capital	**143 240**	**79 097**
Regulatory capital	**1 192 734**	**1 084 055**
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	4 452 994	4 138 565
Operational risk (OR)	923 533	1 367 491
Market risk positions (MR)	15 983	17 996
Total risk weighted assets	***5 392 510***	***5 524 052***
Capital adequacy ratio	**22.12%**	**19.62%**

As of 31 December 2025, as an actual figure of the Group regulatory Tier 1 capital was HUF 1,049 billion based on CRR under Supervisory Regulation (31 December 2024: HUF 1,005 billion). Risk-weighted assets including operational and market risk decreased from HUF 5,524 billion to HUF 5,393 billion. By application of capital management as a tool, the capital is a priority decision making factor; therefore, the Group monitors the changes of the capital elements continuously.

As of 31 December 2025, as an actual figure of the Group regulatory capital was HUF 1,193 billion (31 December 2024: HUF 1,084 billion).

Current year's changes in regulatory capital are derived from the followings:

- the eligible part of the profit generated during 2025 increased the own funds
- the overall level of reserves increased
- the value of accumulated other comprehensive income decreased
- the IFRS 9 capital allowance has been discontinued as of 1 January 2025
- the total negative amount of regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital increased
- the share transaction (Secondary Public Offering, SPO) carried out in December 2025 increased own funds
- T2 capital increased, which was caused by the T2 bond issue carried out in May 2025

The decrease in total risk-weighted asset value was primarily related to the operational risk capital requirement due to change to SMA method according to CRR3. The credit risk capital requirement increased and the market risk capital requirement decreased slightly compared to their values at the end of 2024.

According to information provided internally to key management, externally imposed capital requirements were met by the Group throughout 2025 and in 2024.

4. DETAILS ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS LINE ITEMS

4.1 Net interest income

Interest income and interest expense are recognised time-proportionately using the effective interest rate method. Interest income and interest expense include the amortisation of discount or premium on securities. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Group revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income or expense. The Group has recorded the modification loss of stage 1 financial assets among the interest income.

The Group applies the simplified approach for financial assets that have no payment schedule (e.g. revolving loans, overdraft, or credit cards), or the short-term financial assets (maximum 12-month maturity), if the effect is not material. According to the simplified approach no fee and commission items (received or paid) are taken into account when calculating the effective interest. These items are recognised as revenue or expense at arisen date.

Interest income	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Interest income from cash and cash-equivalents	48 076	75 317
Interest income from term deposits	1 137	4 157
Interest income from debt securities measured at FVTOCI	42 429	66 016
Interest income from loans and advances measured at AC	358 172	356 466
Interest income from reverse sale and repurchase agreements at AC	291	488
Interest income from debt securities measured at AC	185 336	159 360
Interest income using effective interest rate method	***635 441***	***661 804***
Interest income from loans and advances measured at FVTPL	44 079	33 987
Interest income from debt securities for trading	4 005	380
Interest income from derivatives for trading	194 768	211 066
Interest income from hedging derivatives	81 467	70 732
Interest income from lease assets	43 232	41 173
Interest income from other assets and liabilities	1 943	1 530
Other income similar to interest	***369 494***	***358 868***
Total interest income	**1 004 935**	**1 020 672**

During 2025 a total amount of HUF 12,933 million (2024: HUF 13,711 million) was recognised in interest income on impaired financial assets.

Interest received on current accounts placed with other financial institutions is presented within “Other income similar to interest”. These balances do not generate a contractual yield that would qualify for recognition under the effective interest rate method, as current accounts have no fixed maturity and the applicable interest rates may be unilaterally changed by the counterparty bank at any time. As a result, the interest earned represents a short-term return on liquidity held with correspondent banks rather than the effective yield of a financial asset measured at amortised cost. Accordingly, such amounts are excluded from interest income calculated using the effective interest method (HUF 3,725 million).

Interest expense	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Interest expense from loans and advances measured at AC	(13 833)	(26 590)
Interest expense from deposits measured at AC	(192 321)	(207 105)
Interest expense from sale and repurchase agreements at AC	(36 051)	(15 839)
Interest expense from debt securities measured at AC	(51 058)	(35 884)
Interest expense from subordinated debts measured at AC	(11 981)	(9 279)
Interest expense from other financial liabilities measured at AC	(48)	(18)
Interest expense using effective interest rate method	***(305 292)***	***(294 715)***
Interest expense from derivatives for trading	(183 286)	(188 205)
Interest expense from hedging derivatives	(63 535)	(41 007)
Interest expense on lease liabilites	(1 747)	(1 691)
Interest expense from other liabilities	(969)	(740)
Other expense similar to interest	***(249 537)***	***(231 643)***
Total interest expense	**(554 829)**	**(526 358)**
Net interest income	**450 106**	**494 314**

4.2 Net income from fees and commissions

The Group applies IFRS 15 for fee and commission incomes that are not part of the EIR calculation method based on IFRS 9. The fee and commission that is part of the Effective Interest Rate (hereinafter: "EIR") calculation are presented as interest income and expense.

Fee and commission income, that is not part of the EIR calculation is accounted for as follows:

- income earned on the execution of a significant act is recognised as revenue when the act is completed (for example the arrangement fee for the acquisition of shares or other securities);
- income earned from the provision of services is recognised as revenue as the services are provided (for example asset management and service fees).

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Fee and commission income from payment services	112 836	86 818
Fee and commission income from credit and debit cards	39 578	39 945
Fee and commission income from asset management	28 944	23 425
Fee and commission income from account management	27 734	28 065
Fee and commission income from securities	21 213	17 930
Fee and commission income from credit service activity	8 261	6 419
Fee and commission income on financial guarantees given	3 489	7 593
Other fee and commission income	15 139	12 483
Total fee and commission income	***257 194***	***222 678***
Fee and commission expense on credit and debit cards	(17 708)	(14 538)
Fee and commission expense from credit service activity	(8 697)	(8 917)
External distribution of products	(8 065)	(7 564)
Fee and commission expenses on payment services	(5 409)	(5 072)
Fee and commission expense on financial guarantees received	(3 762)	(3 114)
Fee and commission expense from asset management	(3 252)	(4 187)
Other fee and commission expense	(5 008)	(4 587)
Total fee and commission expense	***(51 901)***	***(47 979)***
Net income from fees and commissions	**205 293**	**174 699**

During the reporting period, the Group reviewed its expense and revenue classification practices to ensure a more faithful presentation of the underlying nature of transactions. As a result, certain items previously presented as fee and commission expense—most notably cash-handling service fees—have been reclassified to "Administrative expenses" (HUF 2,340 million). Similarly, items previously included within "Other income", such as MFB point-related fee income, have been reclassified to "Fee and commission income" (HUF 4,231 million). The reclassifications improve the presentation of revenue and enhance compliance with the classification principles under IFRS 15 and IFRS 9, while also enhance the faithful representation of the underlying nature of costs and improve consistency across expense categories. Aligned in accordance with the reclassifications comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly.

The Group operates MFB Points in certain branch locations, providing customer information, intake and administrative support related to the financial products and services of the Hungarian Development Bank (MFB). In connection with these activities, the Group receives commission income from MFB, which is determined based on the volume of transactions facilitated and/or the services performed.

The following main fee and commission income is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15:

Fee and commission income from account management

The Group provides account management services to its retail and business clientele. The main types of services are opening an account, monitoring the balance, arranging transactions within and outside the bank based on a customer order/provision, arranging deposit transactions in relation to the account, cash flow, closing of accounts. Depending on the regularity of the service, their service fee and commission will be charged to customer accounts on a daily, monthly (or more regular basis) or on a case-by-case basis. In case of continuous services (for example: monthly fee for account management, monthly fee for SMS services), fee receipts are recorded monthly on the last day of the month. These fees are typically fixed fees.

Fee and commission income from payment services

In case of transaction-based services (for example: remittance orders, direct debits, cash payments), transaction fees are settled at the same time as the transaction or by collecting monthly transaction fees. Fees are determined based on the amount of the transaction, in % or in combination with a fixed and % fee.

Fee and commission income from credit and debit cards

Credit card fees are typically fixed fees, which are usually related to events such as the maintenance (annual card fee), issuance, cancellation or replacement of credit cards. Credit card transactions are free of charge.

Fee and commission income from credit service activity

Non-interest charges related to credit transactions are regular monitoring fees, fees for validation, verification, review and administration fees, incurring on an ad hoc basis. These fees are recorded when the service is incurred or, in case of a continuous services, monthly, ex post.

Fee and commission income from securities transfers and asset management

The Group provides brokerage services to other banks, insurers, investment service providers, factoring companies. The fees for these services are usually charged monthly, depending on the volume and value of the customer transactions. Fees related to investment services provided for customers, typically fee of maintaining, distributing and issuing security accounts and fee income related to other investment services which are recorded when the service is incurred, monthly.

Fee and commission income on financial guarantees given

Fee income from documentary operations can either be fixed or charged occasionally when the service is provided, for example fees charged for guarantees, sureties, for the issuance of letters of credit or collections.

The following main fee and commission costs incurred for obtaining customer contracts are recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 as incremental costs of obtaining a contract:

Fee and commission expense from credit service activity

Fees and commissions incurred in connection with the lending activity of the Group to its clients, to other banks or refinancing institutions (one-off disbursement fees for refinancing loans, verification fees), accounted for on a regular basis and may be subject to variable remuneration depending on the refinancing facility or transactions but may also be fixed remuneration. These types of fees are accounted for on a monthly basis or on a case-by-case basis for one-offs.

Fee and commission expense on financial guarantees received

Fees paid to other entities in connection with customer loans are also incurred in case they are not part of the effective interest calculation, for example: notary fees, valuation fees, national or other central database fees if they are passed on to the client. Fees are accounted for on a monthly basis in line with continuous services.

Fee and commission expense on credit and debit cards

The Group incurs expenses related to credit card manufacturing and distribution and also pays transaction fees. These fees can either be charged on a fixed monthly rate or depend on the volume of cards and the value of the card transactions. Fees are accounted for on a monthly basis.

Fee and commission expenses on payment services

The fees paid for ancillary services related to account management services provided to customers are typically fees incurred in connection with the payment of account management fees (nostro) to other banks, sending of statements, cash logistics, cash processing, postal cash transfers, postal payments, SMS service payments incurred in order to serve the account management of customers. Fees are accounted for on a monthly basis and regularly in line with continuous account management.

External distribution of products

The Group also sells its products through agents, so its payments for brokering are typically made on a monthly basis, depending on the volume sold. Typically used broker services include currency exchange agents.

4.3 Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments

"Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments" comprises gains less losses related to trading and investment assets and liabilities and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences.

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Gains/(losses) on derivative instruments*	(106 780)	24 404
Gains/(losses) on securities held for trade	4 095	3 335
Changes in fair value of loans mandatorily measured at FVTPL	8 670	14 717
Changes in fair value of securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL	(2 174)	2 251
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at FVTPL	***(96 189)***	***44 707***
Gains/(losses) on debt securities measured at FVTOCI	5 742	13 527
Result from derecognition of debt securities measured at FVTOCI	***5 742***	***13 527***
Gains/(losses) on loans and advances measured at AC	5 435	2 938
Gains/(losses) on debt securities measured at AC**	(3 878)	(2 691)
Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at AC	***1 557***	***247***
Results from micro hedge transactions	(17 848)	1 138
Results from macro hedge transactions	8 687	(8 474)
Results from hedge accounting	***(9 161)***	***(7 336)***
Foreign exchange gains less losses	***87 511***	***(9 994)***
Total	**(10 540)**	**41 151**

**Result on derivative instruments reflects on active market movements.*
*** Sales before maturity were made in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements.*

4.4 Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of other financial and non-financial assets

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Cash and cash-equivalents	255	(331)
Loans and advances to banks and customers	47 722	(28 495)
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	44	(45)
Provision for commitments and guarantees	12 808	(3 288)
Securities measured at AC	(1 196)	(3 136)
Securities measured at FVTOCI	(1 161)	(601)
ECL on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments	**58 472**	**(35 896)**
Provision for litigation	(657)	173
Provision for restructuring	481	2 011
Other provision	(137)	1 219
Provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges	**(313)**	**3 403**
(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition	**(3 968)**	**(5 781)**
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on associates and other investments	**(1 180)**	**(591)**
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other financial and non-financial assets	**(2 493)**	**1 318**
Total	**50 518**	**(37 547)**

The table on the next page illustrates the changes in the impairment balance during the reporting period.

Movement in ECL	Cash and cash-equivalents	Loans and advances to banks and customers	Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	Securities measured at AC	Securities measured at FVTOCI	Investments in associates and other investments	Other financial and non-financial assets
Balance at 01.01.2025	**(298)**	**(306 973)**	**(45)**	**(9 818)**	**(1 872)**	**(3 805)**	**(4 839)**
Net change in ECL due to change in credit risk	255	46 409	44	(1 195)	(1 161)	(1 180)	(816)
Utilization due to write-off or release	-	1 313	-	(1)	-	-	(1 677)
Total ECL recognized in the year	**255**	**47 722**	**44**	**(1 196)**	**(1 161)**	**(1 180)**	**(2 493)**
Foreign exchange revaluation	-	6 091	1	208	-	23	-
Derecognition from sale	-	31 728	-	556	-	341	1 765
Unwinding	-	(13 866)	-	-	-	-	-
Other impacts	(120)	6 704	-	47	184	(659)	77
Balance at 31.12.2025	**(163)**	**(228 594)**	**-**	**(10 203)**	**(2 849)**	**(5 280)**	**(5 490)**

Movement in ECL	Cash and cash-equivalents	Loans and advances to banks and customers	Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	Securities measured at AC	Securities measured at FVTOCI	Investments in associates and other investments	Other financial and non-financial assets
Balance at 01.01.2024	**(166)**	**(270 320)**	**-**	**(6 387)**	**(1 328)**	**(4 301)**	**(8 117)**
Net change in ECL due to change in credit risk	(331)	(28 682)	(45)	(3 136)	(601)	(591)	1 321
Utilization due to write-off or release	-	187	-	-	-	-	(3)
Total ECL recognized in the year	**(331)**	**(28 495)**	**(45)**	**(3 136)**	**(601)**	**(591)**	**1 318**
Foreign exchange revaluation	-	(1 009)	-	(220)	-	-	-
Derecognition from sale	-	15 131	-	-	-	-	4
Unwinding	-	(14 840)	-	-	-	-	-
Other impacts	199	(7 440)	-	(75)	57	1 087	1 956
Balance at 31.12.2024	**(298)**	**(306 973)**	**(45)**	**(9 818)**	**(1 872)**	**(3 805)**	**(4 839)**

4.5 Dividend income

Dividends earned on trading equity instruments are disclosed separately among the dividend income when received. Interest payable on financial liabilities acquired for trading purposes is reported as other interest expenses. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities.

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Dividend income from financial assets held for trading	393	42
Dividend income from financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL	124	6
Dividend income from financial assets measured at FVTOCI	449	341
Dividend income received from associates and other investments	813	694
Total	**1 779**	**1 083**

4.6 Administrative and other operating expenses

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Wages and salaries	(146 444)	(136 799)
Financial transactional levy*	(97 811)	(77 232)
Extraprofit tax	(21 490)	(14 013)
Bank tax	(20 299)	(16 238)
IT costs	(39 960)	(32 119)
General and administration expenses	(18 492)	(15 597)
Legal, advisory and professional services	(24 994)	(21 345)
Non-deductible VAT	(22 107)	(18 239)
Social security costs	(14 631)	(14 145)
Marketing and public relations	(14 163)	(14 300)
Property costs	(9 533)	(11 595)
Postal fee	(7 839)	(6 836)
Membership fees	(10 639)	(11 348)
Other tax-related costs	(2 228)	(836)
Severance and other termination costs	(2 579)	(929)
Repair and maintenance costs of goods	(3 153)	(2 889)
Administrative costs	***(456 362)***	***(394 460)***
Depreciation	***(45 627)***	***(42 649)***
Total	**(501 989)**	**(437 109)**

** The substantial increase in the amount of financial transactional levy is due to a legislative change in 2024 (183/2024 (VII.8)).*

During the reporting period, the Bank reviewed its expense classification practices and concluded that certain items previously presented as fee and commission expense are, in substance, administrative costs. Accordingly, the cash-handling service fee expenses have been reclassified to “Administrative and other operating expenses” (HUF 2,340 million). The reclassification enhances the faithful representation of the underlying nature of costs and improves consistency across expense categories. Aligned in accordance with the reclassifications comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly.

In 2025, the Group's average statistical employee number was 8,990 (2024: 9,552).

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave are settled in the period in which the employees render the related service. Under the Group's policy, the employer must grant employees their paid leave in the period the leave is earned, except for the paid leave emerges during maternity leave. Deferment of the expected cost of leave appears in operating expenses.

Long-term employee benefits

The Group has a defined jubilee benefit plan for all employees of the Group. The employees receive jubilee benefit only if they remain with the entity for a specified period and benefits are determined by the length of their service. The authority for jubilee benefit, its condition and the benefit are regulated in the Group's policy. In the normal course of business, the Group pays fixed contributions into the Hungarian State and private pension funds on its employees, which is recognised in social security contributions and which cannot be considered as employee benefit plan. The Group itself does not offer a pension scheme or post-retirement benefit plan and consequently has no legal or contractual obligation to make further contributions. The details of the Group's Employee Share Ownership Programme (hereinafter: "ESOP") Performance Remuneration Policy are included in Section 4.34.

Termination benefits

The Group recognises termination benefits as a liability and an expense when it has a demonstrable obligation to terminate the employment of an employee or a group of employees before the normal retirement date or to offer termination benefits as an incentive to encourage employees to voluntarily leave the Group. In case of redundancy, obligation can be recognised when the employee's contract of employment is terminated.

Bank tax, extra profit tax

Hungarian credit institutions are obliged to pay bank tax. The base of the banking tax is the adjusted total assets according to Hungarian Accounting Standards at the actual calendar year minus two years. The bank tax is presented in the line "Administrative and other operating expenses" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as it does not meet the definition of income tax according to IFRS. The total amount of expenditure for the year must be accounted for at the beginning of the year. The Group presents the whole expense of extra profit tax and bank tax according to IFRIC 21.

According to Act LIV of 2025, credit institutions and financial enterprises are subject to extra profit tax in 2025 as well. The tax base is the amended net profit before tax of the 2023 tax year. The tax rate is 7% up to HUF 20 billion of the tax base, and 18% above that limit.

The 2025 extra profit tax liability may be reduced up to 50% if the daily average amount of Hungarian government securities held by the Group for the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 November 2025 increases compared to the higher of the daily average amounts for the periods from 1 January 2023 to 30 April 2023 and from 1 September 2024 to 30 November 2024. In such case, the Group may decrease its extra profit tax payment obligation payable by 10 December 2025.

The 2025 extra profit tax liability of MBH Bank Plc. and certain subsidiaries was decreased due to the increase in the government securities portfolio.

In 2026 the extra profit tax base is the amended net profit before tax of the 2024 tax year. The tax rate is 10% up to HUF 20 billion of the tax base, and 30% above that limit.

The 2026 extra profit tax liability may be reduced up to 30% if the daily average amount of Hungarian government securities held by the Group for the period from 1 January 2026 to 30 November 2026 increases compared to the higher of the daily average amounts for the periods from 1 September 2024 to 30 November 2024 and from 1 September 2025 to 30 November 2025. In such case, the Group may decrease its special tax payment obligation payable by 10 December 2026.

Financial transactional levy

Payment service providers having their seat or branch in Hungary (including credit institutions as well) are subject to financial transaction tax. The base of the tax is the value of certain client's payment account transactions as prescribed by the law. Since the financial transactional levy is not based on taxable profit, it does not meet the conditions of income tax according to the IFRS standards. Therefore, the Group presents it among "Administrative and other operating expense" in its Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.7 Other income and expense

Other income	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Income from disposal of shares	669	254
Income from non-financial assets' disposal	986	-
Other operating income	9 284	10 852
Total	***10 939***	***11 106***

Other expense	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Expense from disposal of shares	(245)	(185)
Expense from intermediate services	(2 066)	(1 418)
Expense from non-financial assets' disposal	-	(114)
Subsidies given	(2 758)	(6 549)
Other operating expense	(8 460)	(6 822)
Total	***(13 529)***	***(15 088)***
Other income / (expense), net	**(2 590)**	**(3 982)**

During the reporting period, the Group reviewed its revenue classification practices and concluded that certain transactions are, in substance, fee and commission income. Accordingly, items previously presented within "Other income" as MFB point-related fee income have been reclassified to "Fee and commission income" (HUF 4,231 million). The reclassification improves the presentation of revenue and enhances compliance with the classification principles under IFRS 15 and IFRS 9. Aligned in accordance with the reclassifications comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly.

4.8 Income tax income / (expense)

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

By accounting treatment for current and future income tax, the Group recognises the tax consequences of the future recovery / settlement of the carrying amount of assets, liabilities, transactions and other events of the current period that are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Current tax is the tax expected to be payable on the taxable profit for the year, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Both in the reporting period and in the comparative period, the corporate income tax rate was 9% levied on the taxable profit in Hungary. Due to this, a 9% nominal income tax rate was applied both for current income tax and deferred tax purposes. The Group classifies the local business tax and innovation contribution as income taxes.

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Corporate income tax expense on current year's profit	(9 252)	(9 788)
Corporate income tax expense - effect of self-monitoring in previous years	110	59
Local business tax	(17 482)	(17 485)
Innovation contribution	(2 638)	(2 634)
Current tax income/(expense)	***(29 262)***	***(29 848)***
Deferred tax income/(expense)	***107***	***(8 173)***
Total	**(29 155)**	**(38 021)**

For further information on deferred tax assets and liabilities please see Note 4.18.

A reconciliation of corporate tax payable for pre-tax profit or loss, calculated with the tax rate determined by law, and the Group's current rate of tax, applicable to the balance sheet date, is the following:

Determination of the effective tax rate	01.01.2025-31.12.2025 %	01.01.2025-31.12.2025 Data in million HUF	01.01.2024-31.12.2024 %	01.01.2024-31.12.2024 Data in million HUF
Profit before income tax		***194 264***		***237 407***
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	9.00%	(17 484)	9.00%	(21 367)
Local business tax	9.00%	(17 482)	7.36%	(17 485)
Innovation contribution	1.36%	(2 638)	1.11%	(2 634)
Unrecognized tax losses for the reporting period	0.06%	(118)	0.08%	(184)
Non-deductible expense	0.22%	(432)	0.22%	(515)
Tax exempt income	(0.38%)	741	(1.29%)	3 056
Impact of items recognized in equity	0.49%	(954)	0.00%	-
Change of unrecognised tax losses carried forward*	(0.30%)	577	(0.08%)	198
Effect of corporate tax group	(4.17%)	8 109	(0.54%)	1 277
Other tax effects	(0.27%)	526	0.15%	(367)
Income tax income / (expense)	**15.01%**	**(29 155)**	**16.01%**	**(38 021)**

**The Group relies on its available business plans for calculating the amount of tax losses that can be offset against future tax bases.*

MBH Bank is a member of a corporate income tax group, therefore corporate income tax is not assessed on a standalone basis, rather it is impacted by the overall tax position of the corporate income tax group.

Tax losses can be offset against up to 50% of future tax bases. The Group has the following amounts of unused tax losses available for carryforward with the following expiry dates:

Unused tax losses	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Utilizable within 5 years	13 323	30 833
Indefinitely utilizable*	92 223	94 933
Total	**105 546**	**125 766**

** In 2015, the rules of utilization of tax losses carried forward have changed in Hungary: tax losses arising in 2015 and in following years, can be utilized solely in the subsequent five years following the tax year in which they were generated. Tax losses incurred before 2015 can be carried forward for an unlimited period of time.*

The Group has HUF 28,660 million (2024: HUF 48,744 million) tax losses carried forward, on which no deferred tax asset was recognised mainly due to time limit of utilisation rules.

Based on Act LXXXIV of 2023 the members of the Group are subjected to the global minimum tax, however, based on § 47 of this law, no tax liability arose in 2025.

The Bank was not subject to a tax audit by the tax authority in 2025. The tax authority may examine the books and records and assess additional taxes or penalties at any time within six years following the relevant tax year. The Company's management is not aware of any circumstances that could result in a significant liability for the Company in this regard.

4.9 Notes for financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets are recognised by the Group on settlement date. All financial instruments are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Trade receivables, if they do not contain a significant financing component, are recognised at transaction price by the Group. The Group measures its financial assets at amortised cost if supported by the results of the business model test and if they meet the criteria of the SPPI (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest) test. Interest income and interest expense should be determined using the effective interest rate method and then recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In those cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument, the Group uses the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial instruments

Based on the principles of IFRS 9, the Group applies the following three main categories to classify and measure the financial assets: amortised cost (AC), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

The Group uses in accordance with IFRS 9, the following business models to manage its financial instruments:

- Held to Collect (HTC): an instrument is held for the collection of contractual cash flows. The intention is to hold to maturity; however sale is permitted especially in case of increase in credit risk, not significant sales (even if frequent), infrequent sales (even if significant) – regardless of the reason behind the sales. Sales could be also consistent with the business model if the credit concentration risks change or if close to maturity.
- Both Held to Collect and for Sale (HTCS): an instrument that is held for the collection of contractual cash flows and for the sale of financial assets at the same time. Compared to HTC, sales occur more frequently and are higher in value.
- Other trading business model (Trading): mainly trading financial instruments that are purchased for short-term gain.

The listing in the business model reflects the expectations of the Group, not just the intent, but also the ability. If the Group sells a particular portfolio or financial asset in a ‘stress case’ scenario, it does not affect the evaluation of the business model. For selected financial instruments the Group makes an irrevocable election to measure the investments in equity instruments, which are not held for trading at “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” category at initial recognition, in other cases these financial assets should be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories:

- mandatory FVTPL measurement (FVTPL category) if liabilities are held for trading;
- FVTPL option – based on the decision of the Group at initial recognition (if qualifying criteria are met);
- at amortised cost – in case of all other financial liabilities.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial asset transfer

When the Group transfers a financial asset, it performs the measurement in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9. The transfer of risks and rewards is evaluated by comparing the Group's exposure, before and after the transfer, with the variability in the amounts and timing of the net cash flows of the transferred asset. The computation and comparison are made using the effective interest rate as a discount rate. All reasonably possible variability in net cash flows is considered, with greater weight being given to those outcomes that are more likely to occur. The Group has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset if its exposure to the variability in the present value of the future net cash flows from the financial asset does not change significantly as a result of the transfer (e.g.: repurchase agreements).

Derecognition due to significant changes in contractual cash flows of financial instruments

The Group considers as a significant change if the contractual currency is modified, or if the contractual interest rate is changed from variable to fix, or inversely. The terms are substantially different if under the new terms the present value discounted at the original effective interest rate of the cash flows – including fees received and paid – is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset. If the exchange of debt instruments or the modification of the terms is treated as derecognition, the Group will recognise any costs or fees incurred as a gain or loss related to the termination of the asset. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as derecognition, the costs or fees incurred will modify the carrying amount of the asset and will be amortised over the remaining maturity of the modified loan. For debt instrument assets not measured at FVTPL that are subject to contractual modifications that do not result in derecognition, the gross carrying amount of the asset is adjusted against recognising a modification gain or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The modification gain or loss is presented in the line "Other income similar to interest" if the modification relates to financial assets in Stage 1. For financial assets in Stage 2 and 3 and POCI financial assets, the modification gain or loss is presented in the line "(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition".

Write-off of financial assets under legal proceeding

In case of enforcement of collateral related to loans that are subject to legal proceedings (such as bankruptcy, liquidation, or other judicial processes):

- the Group's contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset does not expire;
- the Group did not transfer the right of collecting cash flows from the financial asset;
- the Group did not assume any obligation to pay the cash flows from the financial asset;

therefore the Group does not derecognise such items entirely from its books, but may partially derecognise them.

When the Group can reasonably not expect to recover part of the financial asset while maintaining the legal claim it is considered as a partial derecognition. In such cases, the Group directly derecognises the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.
After the legal waiver of the claim, the Group may write down the total gross carrying amount of the financial asset if is classified as uncollectible or written off according to the relevant internal rules (in this case there is no legal claim).
The Group derecognises a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its consolidated statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is fulfilled, cancelled or expired.

4.10 Cash and cash-equivalents

Cash and cash-equivalents include highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, with an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term obligations.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash	112 041	100 403
Receivables from NBH	1 257 014	897 897
- of which: mandatory reserve	*592 872*	*730 222*
Other current receivables from banks	84 172	78 918
Expected credit loss	***(163)***	***(298)***
Total	**1 453 064**	**1 076 920**

Based on the applicable Reserve Decree limit the Group maintained its regulatory reserves according to its balance sheet as of October 2025. The rate of the mandatory reserve requirement was 8.00% (2024: 10.00%). In case of over-reserving on the Group's accounts NBH pays the value of the actual base rate of the central bank - similarly to the payable interest of the obligatory reserve. Interest rate on mandatory reserve was 6.50% (2024: 6.50%).

4.11 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

4.11.1 Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

There are no observable market transactions available to determine the fair value of loans and advances to customers, as the product is not actively traded. In the absence of observable market transactions, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow models, in which observable market data (such as interest rates and yield curves) are used as input parameters. Performing loans are grouped, as far as possible, into homogeneous pools segregated by interest repricing. Transactions classified into homogeneous groups are evaluated individually, based on their own transaction parameters. In general, contractual cash flows are discounted using a rate which is the sum of the available interest rate which is determined based on the current market yield curve at the end of the reporting period plus the customer-related surcharge. The rediscounted cash flows are decreased using the same impairment percentage as it was used for impairment purposes, and it is considered as fair value of the loan portfolio.

The Group performed SPPI test for the related loans, based on which the Group determined that the pricing method of the loans does not exclusively reflect the time value of money and credit risk, given the interest component containing the leverage determined by the Regulator.

In connection with loans mandatorily measured at FVTPL the Group has identified the following effects in the profit or loss:

- The change in the fair value of loan portfolios measured at fair value is driven by the change in the HUF yield level and the level of the risk cost. During the discounting of loan cash flows - which already includes the effect of the risk cost - due to the unchanged short-side yield curve and the average 20-25 basis point decrease in the long-side, and as a result of the formation of the risk cost, it caused a gain of HUF 8.7 billion. (2024: HUF 15 billion gain).

The range of loan portfolios measured at FVTPL has been expanded with the worker's loans and the Otthon Start Program available from 2025, given that these products contain interest components defined by the Regulator that include leverage elements. The significant increase in the portfolio during the reporting period is attributable to the introduction and rapid growth of these loan programs.

Loans mandatorily measured at FVTPL	Total
Opening fair value of loans at 01.01.2025	***565 731***
Fair value movements	8 670
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(5 737)
Newly purchased or originated financial assets	100 246
Closing fair value of loans at 31.12.2025	***668 910***
Opening fair value of loans at 01.01.2024	***510 988***
Fair value movements	14 717
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(5 142)
Newly purchased or originated financial assets	45 168
Closing fair value of loans at 31.12.2024	***565 731***

4.11.2. Securities held for trading

Treasury bills, debt securities, equity shares are classified as held for trading if they have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. These financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised on trade date, when the Group enters contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase or sell securities and are normally derecognised when either sold (assets) or extinguished (liabilities). Measurement is initially at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Subsequently, their fair values are remeasured, and all gains and losses from changes therein should be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in "Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss" as they arise.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Debt securities	67 676	17 001
Equity instruments	6 510	235
Total	***74 186***	***17 236***
Breakdown of securities		
Government bonds	67 076	16 843
Bonds issued by banks	600	158
Domestic shares	6 462	235
Investment fund shares	48	-
Total	***74 186***	***17 236***

4.11.3. Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Debt securities	17	17
Equity instruments	40 499	52 299
Total	***40 516***	**52 316**
Breakdown of securities		
Government bonds	17	17
Domestic shares	26 721	38 383
Foreign shares	8 226	8 624
Investment fund units	5 552	5 292
Total	***40 516***	**52 316**

4.11.4 Derivative financial assets and liabilities

Fair values of exchange-traded derivatives are obtained from quoted market prices. Fair values of over-the-counter derivatives are obtained using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. Derivative assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are only offset if the transactions are with the same counterparty, a legal right of offset exists, and the parties intend to settle the cash flows on a net basis. Interest income and expenses on derivatives are recognised in lines “Other income similar to interest” and “Other expense similar to interest”. Fair value differences related to derivatives are recognised in “Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss”.

The fair values of the Group's derivatives not designated as hedges were as follows:

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Interest rate swap	96 274	69 389	129 692	74 916
Forwards	5 129	7 949	4 602	5 432
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	14 518	11 396	23 469	8 625
Foreign exchange swap	2 037	3 613	5 723	1 147
Options	3 256	3 625	2 021	1 778
Total	**121 214**	**95 972**	**165 507**	**91 898**

4.12 Hedging derivative assets and liabilities

The Group offsets the fluctuating net income effects of the fair value and the cash flow changes of certain financial instruments through hedge transactions and related hedge accounting. Based on the used hedge methodology there are two types of hedges in the Group: macro hedge and micro hedge.

The Group prepares hedging documentation containing the purpose of the hedge relationship, the ID codes, the terms and conditions of the hedged and hedge transactions, the risk intended to be hedged and the method for measuring hedging efficiency. The Group assesses hedging efficiency on the day of the creation of the hedge and monthly thereafter, at the end of the month. Assessment methods used: dollar offset and scenario analysis (parallel changing the interest rates of the transactions under the terms and conditions by +/-250 basis points). The Group regards a hedge relationship as effective if there is an economic relationship between the hedged and the hedge items (interest rates move between the hedging transaction and the underlying transaction in the same way in the opposite directions) and the hedge effectiveness is at a pre-fixed required level.

In the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income the following lines contain the gains and losses in connection with the hedging instruments (including the ineffective part):

I. Other income / expense similar to interest
II. Results from hedge accounting (including change in the fair value of hedged instruments)

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the fair value change of hedging instruments recorded in lines “Hedging derivative assets” and “Hedging derivative liabilities”.

Macro hedge transaction

As allowed per IFRS 9.6.1.3 the Group applies the hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 instead of IFRS9 for the fair value hedge of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial assets. The Group macro hedges the changes in the fair value of multiple products valued at amortised cost (at present: mortgage, corporate loans, automobile loans and leases with fixed interest) through interest rate swaps (pay fixed receive variable IRS). In each product type, the reference interest rate of the credit products bearing variable interest is the BUBOR (Budapest Interbank Offered Rate), while in the long term the BUBOR also affects the pricing of products bearing fixed interest.

The fair value of the loans included in the hedging is measured by discounting the cash flows of the transactions. For the calculation of this value the Group uses the average fixed interest rate of the IRSs assigned as hedging instruments. For assessing the loan instalment’s maturity the earlier of contractual maturity or the repricing date is used. Upon the valuation at fair value of the instruments included in the hedge relationship, the Group only considers the impacts attributable to interest risk, while excluding the effect of credit risk of customers.

The “Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk” is recorded in the same line in the consolidated statement of financial position as the underlying transaction.

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

Micro hedge transaction

The Group makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate, foreign currency and credit risk. These transactions fall under IFRS 9. In order to manage particular risks, the Group applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet specified criteria.

For the calculation of fair value change of the hedged instruments the Group uses a so-called hypothetical transaction; each parameter of this transaction is identical to that of the original transaction. Upon the valuation at fair value of the instruments included in the hedge relationship, the Group only considers the impacts attributable to interest rate risk and in certain cases foreign currency risk, while excluding the effect of credit risk of customers. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as 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.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expired or sold, terminated, exercised or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

For hedges, which do not qualify for hedge accounting (economic hedges), any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are taken directly to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period.

The Group used fair value hedges during the reporting period.

Presentation of macro and micro hedge transactions

Fair value of macro and micro hedging derivatives at the end of the period is shown in the following table:

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Interest rate swap	57 168	30 249	81 633	15 860
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	47	189	-	1 420
Fair value hedging derivatives	***57 215***	***30 438***	***81 633***	***17 280***
Total	**57 215**	**30 438**	**81 633**	**17 280**

The maturity breakdown of the nominal value of hedging transactions (the value of the underlying instrument in the derivative transaction) is as follows:

31.12.2025	Maturity					
	< 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest rate swap	3 700	3 800	33 450	169 322	209 960	420 232
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macro-hedge derivatives	***3 700***	***3 800***	***33 450***	***169 322***	***209 960***	***420 232***
Interest rate swap	-	-	-	595 478	468 770	1 064 248
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	9 674	9 674
Micro-hedge derivatives	***-***	***-***	***-***	***595 478***	***478 444***	***1 073 922***
Total	**3 700**	**3 800**	**33 450**	**764 800**	**688 404**	**1 494 154**

31.12.2024	Maturity					
	< 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest rate swap	1 500	18 300	28 300	155 372	182 176	385 648
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macro-hedge derivatives	***1 500***	***18 300***	***28 300***	***155 372***	***182 176***	***385 648***
Interest rate swap	-	-	9 022	411 528	285 482	706 032
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	9 674	9 674
Micro-hedge derivatives	***-***	***-***	***9 022***	***411 528***	***295 156***	***715 706***
Total	**1 500**	**18 300**	**37 322**	**566 900**	**477 332**	**1 101 354**

On 31 December 2025, HUF 420.2 billion (2024: HUF 385.6 billion) amount of fixed rate loan and interest rate swaps were stocked in macro hedge and HUF 1.1 billion (2024: HUF 715.7 billion) value of debt securities and interest rate swaps were stocked in micro hedge.

	Face value of swaps	Fair value differences on swaps designated as hedges
31.12.2025		
Macro hedge - Asset	253 522	28 112
Macro hedge - Liability	166 710	(8 966)
Total	***420 232***	***19 146***
Micro hedge - Asset	481 929	29 103
Micro hedge - Liability	591 993	(21 472)
Total	***1 073 922***	***7 631***
31.12.2024		
Macro hedge - Asset	259 588	36 232
Macro hedge - Liability	126 060	(6 575)
Total	***385 648***	***29 657***
Micro hedge - Asset	436 756	45 401
Micro hedge - Liability	278 950	(10 705)
Total	***715 706***	***34 696***

The table below shows the breakdown of macro hedging interest rate swaps at the balance sheet date:

	Fix-interest loans	Interest rate swaps	Net profit/loss
31.12.2025			
Macro hedge – Positive fair value change	26 422	15 419	
Macro hedge – Negative fair value change	(17 735)	(29 149)	
Total	***8 687***	***(13 730)***	***(5 043)***
31.12.2024			
Macro hedge – Positive fair value change	26 227	30 747	
Macro hedge – Negative fair value change	(34 702)	(29 111)	
Total	***(8 475)***	***1 636***	***(6 839)***

In 2025 the Group accounted for a loss of HUF 13,730 million on interest swaps in macro hedging relationships (2024: HUF 1,636 million profit). During the hedge relation the Group accounted for a profit of HUF 8,687 million on changes in interest risks related to the hedged fixed interest-bearing loans which are stated in the balance sheet line “Loans and advances to customers” (2024: HUF 8,475 million loss). Of which HUF 2,659 million amortisation of the previous years' losses (2024: HUF 4,946 million) and HUF 11,346 million profit on the fixed rate interest loans (2024: HUF 3,529 million loss). An unamortised sum of HUF 3,371 million (2024: HUF 5,316 million) arising from terminated hedging relationships is recorded in the balance sheet line “Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk”.

The ineffective part of micro hedge transactions resulted in a loss of HUF 2,877 million during the current period (2024: HUF 2,472 million loss).

4.13 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

4.13.1. Debt and equity securities

Financial investments are recognised on trade date, when the Group enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase securities and are derecognised when either the securities are sold or the borrowers repay their obligations.

The liquid securities are initially measured at fair value modified by direct and incremental transaction costs. Securities measured at FVTOCI are subsequently remeasured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in the Other comprehensive income. Relating to these assets, impairment gains / losses, interest income and foreign exchange differences should be accounted in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When these securities are sold, cumulative gains or losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "Net result from derecognition of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income".

The table below shows the composition of equity and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:

Securities measured at FVTOCI	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Debt securities	703 006	1 187 006
Equity instruments	19 598	17 048
Total	***722 604***	***1 204 054***
Breakdown of securities		
Government bonds	578 583	834 482
Domestic corporate bonds	59 332	57 643
Bonds issued by domestic banks	65 091	293 175
Bonds issued by foreign banks	-	1 707
Domestic shares	16 391	15 962
Foreign shares	212	228
Investment fund units	2 995	857
Expected credit loss	***(2 849)***	***(1 872)***
Total	***722 604***	***1 204 054***

The amount of ECL on FVTOCI financial assets, which is accounted for between other comprehensive income reserve and profit or loss, does not decrease the carrying amount of the financial assets.

The revaluation difference on financial assets measured at FVTOCI resulted in a loss of HUF 5 billion (31.12.2024: HUF 27.1 billion loss). The total amount of revaluation reserve at the end of the period was HUF 7 billion (31.12.2024: HUF 11.6 billion). In 2025, HUF 5.7 billion gain on sale (2024: HUF 13.5 billion gain) was recognised in the profit or loss relating to securities measured at FVTOCI, which is a reclassification from other comprehensive income into profit or loss.

The following tables show the composition of debt and equity securities measured at FVTOCI by stage:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31.12.2025				
Government bonds	578 583	-	-	578 583
Domestic corporate bonds	54 369	4 963	-	59 332
Bonds issued by domestic banks	65 091	-	-	65 091
Bonds issued by foreign banks	-	-	-	-
Domestic shares	16 391	-	-	16 391
Foreign shares	212	-	-	212
Investment fund units	2 995	-	-	2 995
Expected credit loss	***(630)***	***(2 219)***	***-***	***(2 849)***
Total	***717 641***	***4 963***	***-***	***722 604***
31.12.2024				
Government bonds	834 482	-	-	834 482
Domestic corporate bonds	52 500	5 143	-	57 643
Bonds issued by domestic banks	293 175	-	-	293 175
Bonds issued by foreign banks	1 707	-	-	1 707
Domestic shares	15 962	-	-	15 962
Foreign shares	228	-	-	228
Investment fund units	857	-	-	857
Expected credit loss	***(1 250)***	***(622)***	***-***	***(1 872)***
Total	***1 198 911***	***5 143***	***-***	***1 204 054***

4.14 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held in a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows. On the balance sheet, these assets are carried at amortised cost (gross carrying amount less expected credit loss). Interest income on these assets is calculated by effective interest method and is included under the line “Interest income calculated using effective interest rate method” in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment and impairment reversal is included in the line “Expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments”. Gains and losses from derecognition (such as sales) of the assets are reported under the line item “Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost”.

4.14.1 Loans and advances to banks

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interbank term deposits	67 665	71 685
Interbank loans granted	77 071	65 655
Expected credit loss	***(77)***	***(983)***
Total	**144 659**	**136 357**

4.14.2 Loans and advances to customers

Loans measured at amortised cost

In line with the recommendation of NBH, the latest macroeconomic information is incorporated into the risk parameters twice a year. As a result, the ECL coverage of certain segments may change significantly. The Bank performed the latest parameter update as at 30 November 2025.

	Gross book value	ECL Stage1	ECL Stage2	ECL Stage3	POCI	Total ECL	Carrying amount
31.12.2025							
Loans and advances to customers							
- of which: retail customers	2 157 526	(12 810)	(12 828)	(36 630)	(833)	(63 101)	2 094 425
- of which: wholesale customers	3 517 124	(25 334)	(56 465)	(83 546)	(71)	(165 416)	3 351 708
Total	***5 674 650***	***(38 144)***	***(69 293)***	***(120 176)***	***(904)***	***(228 517)***	***5 446 133***

	Gross book value	ECL Stage1	ECL Stage2	ECL Stage3	POCI	Total ECL	Carrying amount
31.12.2024							
Loans and advances to customers							
- of which: retail customers	2 056 432	(21 429)	(22 735)	(43 996)	(598)	(88 758)	1 967 674
- of which: wholesale customers	3 494 875	(40 617)	(123 701)	(52 845)	(69)	(217 232)	3 277 643
Total	***5 551 307***	***(62 046)***	***(146 436)***	***(96 841)***	***(667)***	***(305 990)***	***5 245 317***

The following movement tables contain cumulative data for the financial year.

Gross book value - retail segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2025	***1 660 948***	***322 911***	***63 328***	***9 245***	***2 056 432***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(97 762)	97 762	-	-	-
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(13 350)	-	13 350	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	131 450	(131 450)	-	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(19 596)	19 596	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	8 100	-	(8 100)	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	12 184	(12 184)	-	-
Change in EAD*	(288 057)	(40 229)	(6 799)	1 533	(333 552)
Assets derecognized except write off	(39 088)	(14 622)	(21 619)	(2 520)	(77 849)
Financial assets written off	(124)	(44)	(511)	(14)	(693)
Financial assets originated or purchased **	472 087	39 204	4 941	27	516 259
FX movements	(208)	(85)	(16)	(1)	(310)
Other movements	642	(2 455)	(469)	(479)	(2 761)
31.12.2025	***1 834 638***	***263 580***	***51 517***	***7 791***	***2 157 526***

Expected credit loss of assets (ECL) - retail segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2025	***21 429***	***22 735***	***43 996***	***598***	***88 758***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1 178)	1 178	-	-	-
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(541)	-	541	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	7 169	(7 169)	-	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(3 182)	3 182	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	4 500	-	(4 500)	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	6 454	(6 454)	-	-
Change in risk parameters*	(23 607)	(10 003)	13 538	232	(19 840)
Assets derecognized except write off	(1 073)	(930)	(18 065)	(110)	(20 178)
Financial assets written off	(87)	(21)	(421)	(8)	(537)
Financial assets originated or purchased **	6 217	3 811	3 999	9	14 036
FX and other movements	(19)	(45)	814	112	862
31.12.2025	***12 810***	***12 828***	***36 630***	***833***	***63 101***

** Line includes the effect of repayments for the period.*
*** Stage classification applied in the row reflects the financial instrument's year-end rating. Line includes the subsequent measurement (reclassification to stage 2 or stage 3) of purchased financial assets as well.*

Gross book value - wholesale segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2025	***2 537 958***	***865 326***	***90 934***	***657***	***3 494 875***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(197 432)	197 432	-	-	-
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(10 517)	-	10 517	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	175 015	(175 015)	-	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(122 390)	122 390	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1 771	-	(1 771)	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	10 557	(10 557)	-	-
Change in EAD*	100 574	51 535	(46 096)	(146)	105 867
Assets derecognized except write off	(989 799)	(283 979)	(25 763)	(45)	(1 299 586)
Financial assets written off	(10)	-	(5 397)	-	(5 407)
Financial assets originated or purchased **	1 096 653	132 891	31 555	15	1 261 114
FX movements	(39 090)	(14 335)	(5 488)	(1)	(58 914)
Other movements	10 420	4 619	4 204	(68)	19 175
31.12.2025	***2 685 543***	***666 641***	***164 528***	***412***	***3 517 124***

Expected credit loss of assets (ECL) - wholesale segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2025	***40 617***	***123 701***	***52 845***	***69***	***217 232***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(3 101)	3 101	-	-	-
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(550)	-	550	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	11 674	(11 674)	-	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(35 481)	35 481	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	949	-	(949)	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	3 861	(3 861)	-	-
Change in risk parameters*	(16 438)	(11 450)	3 805	(23)	(24 106)
Assets derecognized except write off	(16 305)	(21 506)	(19 802)	(9)	(57 622)
Financial assets written off	(3)	-	(4 737)	-	(4 740)
Financial assets originated or purchased **	10 604	5 520	17 943	18	34 085
FX and other movements	(2 113)	393	2 271	16	567
31.12.2025	***25 334***	***56 465***	***83 546***	***71***	***165 416***

** Line includes the effect of repayments for the period.*
*** Stage classification applied in the row reflects the financial instrument's year-end rating. Line includes the subsequent measurement (reclassification to stage 2 or stage 3) of purchased financial assets as well.*

Gross book value - retail segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2024	***1 061 691***	***260 681***	***74 264***	***4 987***	***1 401 623***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(121 976)	121 976	-	-	-
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(10 264)	-	10 264	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	110 581	(110 581)	-	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(20 424)	20 424	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	11 467	-	(11 467)	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	15 296	(15 296)	-	-
Increase from business combination	452 744	41 405	-	6 554	500 703
Change in EAD*	(239 955)	(45 614)	(6 277)	(1 002)	(292 848)
Assets derecognized except write off	(36 184)	(9 514)	(13 331)	(1 236)	(60 265)
Financial assets written off	(123)	(105)	(795)	(57)	(1 080)
Financial assets originated or purchased**	433 172	69 869	5 375	51	508 467
FX and other movements	(205)	(78)	167	(52)	(168)
31.12.2024	***1 660 948***	***322 911***	***63 328***	***9 245***	***2 056 432***

Expected credit loss of assets (ECL) - retail segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2024	***15 832***	***23 874***	***49 698***	***965***	***90 369***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1 798)	1 798	-	-	-
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(489)	-	489	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	6 884	(6 884)	-	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(3 354)	3 354	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	7 398	-	(7 398)	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	6 461	(6 461)	-	-
Increase from business combination	2 693	662	-	991	4 346
Change in risk parameters*	(19 477)	(4 741)	11 724	(1 020)	(13 514)
Assets derecognized except write off	(811)	(627)	(10 834)	(502)	(12 774)
Financial assets written off	(83)	(45)	(717)	(38)	(883)
Financial assets originated or purchased**	11 279	5 692	4 194	28	21 193
FX and other movements	1	(101)	(53)	174	21
31.12.2024	***21 429***	***22 735***	***43 996***	***598***	***88 758***

** Line includes the effect of repayments for the period.*
*** Stage classification applied in the row reflects the financial instrument's year-end rating. Line includes the subsequent measurement (reclassification to stage 2 or stage 3) of purchased financial assets as well.*

Gross book value - wholesale segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2024	***2 617 687***	***549 321***	***90 821***	***1 270***	***3 259 099***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(418 428)	418 428	-	-	-
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(17 019)	-	17 019	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	115 651	(115 651)	-	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(23 161)	23 161	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	5 023	-	(5 023)	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	9 103	(9 103)	-	-
Increase from business combination	15 591	1 683	-	161	17 435
Change in EAD*	(36 415)	(48 914)	(20 324)	(542)	(106 195)
Assets derecognized except write off	(756 133)	(110 242)	(11 252)	(167)	(877 794)
Financial assets written off	(4)	(13)	(2 740)	(93)	(2 850)
Financial assets originated or purchased **	1 001 587	186 363	9 190	17	1 197 157
FX and other movements	10 418	(1 591)	(815)	11	8 023
31.12.2024	***2 537 958***	***865 326***	***90 934***	***657***	***3 494 875***

Expected credit loss of assets (ECL) - wholesale segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2024	***48 104***	***86 404***	***43 625***	***273***	***178 406***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(13 820)	13 820	-	-	-
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(286)	-	286	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	12 906	(12 906)	-	-	-
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(3 633)	3 633	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1 664	-	(1 664)	-	-
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	3 018	(3 018)	-	-
Increase from business combination	111	22	-	40	173
Change in risk parameters*	(8 755)	32 409	14 602	(142)	38 114
Assets derecognized except write off	(14 837)	(15 782)	(7 487)	(37)	(38 143)
Financial assets written off	-	(6)	(2 612)	(2)	(2 620)
Financial assets originated or purchased **	16 004	19 991	4 683	3	40 681
FX and other movements	(474)	364	797	(66)	621
31.12.2024	***40 617***	***123 701***	***52 845***	***69***	***217 232***

** Line includes the effect of repayments for the period.*
*** Stage classification applied in the row reflects the financial instrument's year-end rating. Line includes the subsequent measurement (reclassification to stage 2 or stage 3) of purchased financial assets as well.*

The following table shows the eligible collateral value of the Group's non-performing loan portfolio:

Stage 3 Loans and advances to customers	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Carrying amount	95 869	57 421
Collateral value	70 624	79 872

During 2025, some large-exposure clients with special collateral structures migrated into non-performing status, and the eligibility of the underlying collateral during ECL calculations is restricted by internal policy.

Finance lease receivables

The breakdown of the gross carrying amount of finance lease receivables from customers by type of collateral is presented in the table below:

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Uncovered receivables	1 034	0.19%	599	0.12%
Receivables covered only by guarantor	939	0.17%	575	0.11%
Receivables covered only by a motor vehicle	402 077	72.35%	364 809	70.91%
Receivables covered by guarantor and motor vehicle	151 657	27.29%	148 460	28.86%
Total	**555 707**	**100%**	**514 443**	**100%**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises a finance lease receivable (and derecognises the underlying asset) in its consolidated statement of financial position, which corresponds to the net investment in the lease.

For the measurement of the net investment in the lease, the Group uses the interest rate implicit in the lease. The Group also includes initial direct costs in the initial measurement of the lease receivable, which reduce the revenue recognised over the lease term.

The maturity analysis of the net lease receivable is presented below:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
In less than 1 year	169 995	146 703
Between 1 and 2 years	141 231	127 568
Between 2 and 3 years	116 800	106 849
Between 3 and 4 years	74 587	73 862
Between 4 and 5 years	36 305	39 494
More than 5 years	17 032	20 932
Total receivables from undiscounted lease payments	**555 950**	**515 408**
Unguaranteed residual values	-	-
Gross investment in the lease	**555 950**	**515 408**
less: unearned finance income	(243)	(966)
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	**555 707**	**514 442**
Loss allowance	(8 837)	(10 197)
Net investment in the lease	**546 870**	**504 245**

The allocated collateral value of credit-impaired assets is shown in the table below:

Impaired assets (stage 3)	Gross exposure	Carrying amount	Allocated collateral value	Collateral value/ Carrying amount
31.12.2025				
Open-ended finance leases	1 222	719	1 849	257.16%
Closed-end finance leases	3 159	1 757	4 083	238.16%
Total lease receivables	***4 381***	***2 476***	***5 932***	***239.58%***
31.12.2024				
Open-ended finance leases	1 367	961	1 875	195.11%
Closed-end finance leases	2 685	1 654	3 295	199.21%
Total lease receivables	***4 052***	***2 615***	***5 170***	***197.71%***

4.14.3 Reverse sale and repurchase agreements

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements to banks	-	102
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements to customers	-	4 767
Expected credit loss	**-**	***(45)***
Total	**-**	**4 824**

As at 31 December 2025, the Group did not have any repurchase agreements concluded with counterparties outside the Group.

4.14.4 Debt securities

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Government bonds	3 074 909	2 924 213
Domestic corporate bonds	230 810	225 129
Bonds issued by domestic banks	280 665	267 920
Bonds issued by foreign banks	9 487	1 937
Expected credit loss	***(10 203)***	***(9 818)***
Total	**3 585 668**	**3 409 381**

The following tables show the composition of debt instruments measured at amortised cost by stage:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31.12.2025				
Government bonds	3 074 909	-	-	3 074 909
Domestic corporate bonds	211 805	7 967	11 038	230 810
Bonds issued by domestic banks	280 665	-	-	280 665
Bonds issued by foreign banks	9 487	-	-	9 487
Expected credit loss	***(3 056)***	***(3 065)***	***(4 082)***	***(10 203)***
Total	***3 573 810***	***4 902***	***6 956***	***3 585 668***
31.12.2024				
Government bonds	2 924 213	-	-	2 924 213
Domestic corporate bonds	201 001	22 806	1 322	225 129
Bonds issued by domestic banks	243 085	24 835	-	267 920
Bonds issued by foreign banks	1 937	-	-	1 937
Expected credit loss	**(3 173)**	**(5 323)**	**(1 322)**	**(9 818)**
Total	***3 367 063***	***42 318***	***-***	***3 409 381***

4.14.5 Other financial assets

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Other receivables related to lending activities	2 054	2 887
Accounts relating to subsidised loans	47 686	60 531
Capital increase pending in an associate	24 390	31 724
Receivables from card transactions to banks and customers	2 317	7 957
Loans to customers from account management	744	591
Loans to investing services	17 926	5 696
Trade receivables (Customers)	19 303	11 164
Advance payments	12 562	1 294
Clearing settlement	70	191
Various other financial receivables	15 295	16 180
Expected credit loss	***(4 705)***	***(4 019)***
Total	**137 642**	**134 196**

MBH Bank has carried out a capital increase of HUF 7,116 million in MBH Private Equity Fund in 2025, the effect of which is presented under “Capital increase pending in an associate”. During the reporting period, in connection with the ongoing acquisition of a total 14.88% stake of Fundamenta-Lakáskassza building society closed joint-stock company, a purchase price advance of HUF 11,236 million was paid, which is presented under “Advance payments”.

The following table shows the composition of other financial assets measured at amortised cost by stage:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31.12.2025				
Other financial assets	136 237	2 695	3 415	142 347
Expected credit loss	***(526)***	***(1 025)***	***(3 154)***	***(4 705)***
Total	***135 711***	***1 670***	***261***	***137 642***
31.12.2024				
Other financial assets	132 465	2 822	2 928	138 215
Expected credit loss	***(372)***	***(1 068)***	***(2 579)***	***(4 019)***
Total	***132 093***	***1 754***	***349***	***134 196***

4.15 Investment in associates and other investments

The Group recognizes its investments with significant influence according to the equity method. Based on this, such investments are recognised at cost at initial recognition and then the carrying value is increased or decreased to account for the investor's share in the profit or loss of the investment generated since gaining significant influence.

When an investment in an associate or a joint venture is held by, or is held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds, the Group may elect to measure that investment at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. The Group makes this election separately for each associate or joint venture, at initial recognition of the associate or joint venture.

Investments in associates and other investments	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cost	82 987	73 785
- from which equity method for material investments	*69 513*	*61 003*
- from which equity method for non-material investments	*13 474*	*12 782*
Share of post-acquisition reserves	5 759	5 724
- from which equity method for material investments	*3 624*	*3 843*
- from which equity method for non-material investments	*2 135*	*1 881*
Investments in associates	***88 746***	***79 509***
Other investments	*2 442*	*3 382*
Total	**91 188**	**82 891**

The Group accounted for an accumulated amount of HUF 5,280 million impairment loss on its investment in associates and other investments (2024: HUF 3,805 million).

The following table shows the associates of the Group where the non-material associates disclosed in an aggregated manner:

Associates	Book value	Profit / (loss) for the year	Country of incorporation	Activity
31.12.2025				
Material-investments				
MBH Private Equity Fund	45 824	(4 659)	Hungary	investment fund
Magyar Strat-Alfa Ltd.	27 313	(1 937)	Hungary	sale of own property
Non-material-investments				
Equity method	15 609	(512)	Hungary	investment funds
Investments in associates	***88 746***			
FVTPL election*	24 512	6 052	Hungary	agricultural activity, investment fund
31.12.2024				
Material-investments				
MBH Private Equity Fund	39 427	6 637	Hungary	investment fund
Magyar Strat-Alfa Ltd.	25 419	(2 399)	Hungary	sale of own property
Non-material-investments				
Equity method	14 663	(2 606)	Hungary	investment funds
Investments in associates	***79 509***			
FVTPL election*	36 456	3 090	Hungary	agricultural activity, investment fund

** Entities for which FVTPL exception rule was elected based on IAS 28 paragraph 19 appear under the "Domestic shares" line in the table in section 4.11.3 of the notes.*

The following table shows the associates of the Group considered as material:

General information	Magyar Strat-Alfa Ltd.	MBH Private Equity Fund
Activity	sale of own property	fund management
Country of incorporation	Hungary	Hungary
Ownership % (direct & non-direct)	50%**	30%
Relation	Associate	Associate
Involvement	Equity method	Equity method
Financial data*	**31.12.2025**	**31.12.2025**
Cash	*457*	*10 489*
Other current assets	*218*	*2 215*
Current assets	*675*	*12 704*
Non-current assets (equity and debt investments)	*66 528*	*136 595*
Other assets	-	*3 190*
Total assets	**67 203**	**152 489**
Amounts due to banks	*19 941*	-
Other liabilities	*4 993*	*39*
Total liabilities	**24 934**	**39**
Equity***	*42 269*	*152 450*
Total Equity and liabilities	**67 203**	**152 489**
Revenue	*289*	-
Total revenue	**289**	**-**
Other expenses	*(113)*	*(866)*
Depreciation	-	-
Total expenses	**(113)**	**(866)**
Financial result	*(2 113)*	*(3 793)*
Profit after tax	**(1 937)**	**(4 659)**
Dividend paid	-	-

** Table contains preliminary, non-audited financial data.*
*** Based on contractual agreements the Investee classified as an associate.*
**** The change in the equity of Magyar Strat-Alfa Ltd. arises from the decrease in its revaluation reserve.*

General information	Magyar Strat-Alfa Ltd.	MBH Private Equity Fund
Activity	sale of own property	fund management
Country of incorporation	Hungary	Hungary
Ownership % (direct & non-direct)	50%**	30%
Relation	Associate	Associate
Involvement	Equity method	Equity method
Financial data*	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2024**
Cash	*490*	*1 765*
Other current assets	*62*	*22*
Current assets	552	1 787
Non-current assets (equity and debt investments)	*83 419*	*127 169*
Other assets	*905*	*2 240*
Total assets	**84 876**	**131 196**
Amounts due to banks	*20 685*	-
Other liabilities	*3 095*	*70*
Total liabilities	**23 780**	**70**
Equity	*61 096*	*131 126*
Total Equity and liabilities	**84 876**	**131 196**
Revenue	*270*	-
Total revenue	**270**	**-**
Other expenses	*(134)*	*(957)*
Depreciation	-	-
Total expenses	**(134)**	**(957)**
Financial result	*(2 535)*	*7 594*
Profit after tax	**(2 399)**	**6 637**
Dividend paid	-	-

** Table contains preliminary, non-audited financial data.*
*** Based on contractual agreements the Investee classified as an associate.*

4.16 Property and equipment and Intangible assets

Items of property and equipment are measured initially at cost, including transaction cost, then subsequently cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The Group applies the following linear depreciation rates for the depreciation cost calculation:

Property and equipment:	
Property	0-14%
Land	0%
Building, other facility	2%
Image items	14%
IT networks	12%
Renovation of property	6% - 14.7%
Office equipment	9% - 33%
IT devices	33% - 50%
Vehicles	10% - 33%
Other equipment	7% - 50%
Intangible assets:	
Software	5% - 50%
Rights	3.5% - 25%

Property and equipment and Intangible assets that have a finite useful life are measured initially at cost and subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life, or are not yet ready for use, are tested for impairment annually. Depreciation of property and equipment and intangible assets are included in the "Administrative and other operating expense" line in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The useful lives are reviewed annually.

Related to goodwill please see Note 2.6.1.

Net gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets are recognised in "Other income" or „Other expense", in the year of disposal.

Expenditures on internally developed intangible assets (software) are recognised as an asset when the Group is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalised costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software and are amortised over its useful life.

The gross value of the property and equipment is HUF 35.8 billion (2024: HUF 31 billion) and the gross value of the intangible assets is HUF 60.5 billion (2024: HUF 55.2 billion) which are recognized at net zero value.

Other modifications include the effect of contract amendments and indexations of lease agreements.

Changes in the value of right-of-use assets during the reporting period are disclosed in Note 4.17.

31.12.2025	Software	Other intangible assets	Own properties	Own equipment	Right-of use assets	Total
Cost						
Opening balance at 01.01.2025	***218 890***	***21 889***	***101 919***	***92 793***	***56 656***	***492 147***
Additions – including internally developed	48 179	794	29 904	30 233	5 995	115 105
Additions from business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other modification/reclassification	2 530	(10 321)	(1 177)	927	1 714	(6 327)
Disposals	(3 478)	(22)	(6 770)	(25 910)	(60)	(36 240)
Closing balance at 31.12.2025	**266 121**	**12 340**	**123 876**	**98 043**	**64 305**	**564 685**
Depreciation and impairment losses						
Opening balance at 01.01.2025	***137 782***	***11 367***	***24 498***	***42 624***	***30 235***	***246 506***
Depreciation charged for the year	22 178	543	3 134	9 111	10 884	45 850
Additions from business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss	(14)	-	-	(240)	-	(254)
Other modification/reclassification	(3 340)	(5 807)	-	-	(4 069)	(13 216)
Disposals	(2 686)	(22)	(3 461)	(4 567)	(149)	(10 885)
Closing balance at 31.12.2025	**153 920**	**6 081**	**24 171**	**46 928**	**36 901**	**268 001**
Book value						
01.01.2025	81 108	10 522	77 421	50 169	26 421	245 641
31.12.2025	112 201	6 259	99 705	51 115	27 404	296 684

31.12.2024	Software	Other intangible assets	Own properties	Own equipment	Right-of use assets	Total
Cost						
Opening balance at 01.01.2024	***177 354***	***25 703***	***98 563***	***53 366***	***43 165***	***398 151***
Additions – including internally developed	26 986	4 264	15 151	68 556	5 919	120 876
Additions from business combination	16 207	7 113	1 792	6 818	6 514	38 444
Other modification/reclassification	(108)	(847)	(4 491)	7 443	3 401	5 398
Disposals	(1 549)	(14 344)	(9 096)	(43 390)	(2 343)	(70 722)
Closing balance at 31.12.2024	**218 890**	**21 889**	**101 919**	**92 793**	**56 656**	**492 147**
Depreciation and impairment losses						
Opening balance at 01.01.2024	***112 849***	***19 114***	***21 892***	***33 448***	***19 253***	***206 556***
Depreciation charged for the year	20 423	1 921	3 449	7 168	10 031	42 992
Additions from business combination	7 502	1 436	1 065	4 019	2 933	16 955
Impairment loss	41	-	-	71	-	112
Other modification/reclassification	(1 845)	147	-	125	(719)	(2 292)
Disposals	(1 188)	(11 251)	(1 908)	(2 207)	(1 263)	(17 817)
Closing balance at 31.12.2024	**137 782**	**11 367**	**24 498**	**42 624**	**30 235**	**246 506**
Book value						
01.01.2024	64 505	6 589	76 671	19 918	23 912	191 595
31.12.2024	81 108	10 522	77 421	50 169	26 421	245 641

4.17 Leases

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16, the Group, as lessee, uses a model to recognise right-of-use asset and lease liability on balance sheet. In this case, the Group presents separately the interest expense for the lease liability and the depreciation for the right-of-use asset. In some cases (e.g. when there is a change in the lease term or in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate) the Group as lessee remeasures the lease liability.

At the commencement date, the Group assesses whether the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise, or not to exercise, the option. The value of contracts for which the Bank does not expect to exercise the extension and / or exercise option is immaterial.

On subsequent measurement, the Group measures the right-of-use assets at cost and recognises depreciation on it from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. After the commencement date of the lease term, the Group depreciates the asset on a straight-line basis.

The Group recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset from the effective date of the lease term for the entire lease term in the line of "Administrative and other operating expenses". In case of a purchase option, or if ownership of the underlying asset transfers to the lessee at the end of the lease term, depreciation is recognised over the useful life of the underlying asset, starting from the beginning of the lease term.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Group as a lessor classifies its leasing contracts as finance leases or operating leases based on requirements of the standard.

Presentation in the financial statements

The right-of-use assets are included in line "Property and equipment" and the lease liabilities in "Other financial liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position. After the commencement date the Group recognises the related costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, if these are not recognised as part of the cost of the right-of-use asset. Interest on lease liabilities is included in line "Other expense similar to interest". The depreciation of a right-of-use asset is recognised as "Administrative and other operating expense".

The following tables show the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities movements during the period:

	Property	Vehicles and other equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance at 01.01.2025	***50 687***	***5 969***	***56 656***
Additions	3 699	2 295	**5 994**
Other modification/reclassification	2 020	(304)	**1 716**
Disposals	(87)	26	**(61)**
Balance at 31.12.2025	**56 319**	**7 986**	**64 305**
Depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance at 01.01.2025	***27 113***	***3 122***	***30 235***
Depreciation for the year	9 124	1 760	**10 884**
Other modification/reclassification	(3 168)	(902)	**(4 070)**
Disposals	(176)	28	**(148)**
Balance at 31.12.2025	**32 893**	**4 008**	**36 901**
Carrying amounts			
01.01.2025	***23 574***	***2 847***	***26 421***
31.12.2025	***23 426***	***3 978***	***27 404***

	Property	Vehicles and other equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance at 01.01.2024	***39 639***	***3 526***	***43 165***
Additions	3 791	2 128	**5 919**
Increase from business combination	6 514	-	**6 514**
Disposals	(2 165)	(178)	**(2 343)**
Contract modifications*	2 908	493	**3 401**
Balance at 31.12.2024	**50 687**	**5 969**	**56 656**
Depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance at 01.01.2024	***16 975***	***2 278***	***19 253***
Depreciation for the year	8 754	1 277	**10 031**
Increase from business combination	2 933	-	**2 933**
Disposals	(1 057)	(206)	**(1 263)**
Contract modifications*	(492)	(227)	**(719)**
Balance at 31.12.2024	**27 113**	**3 122**	**30 235**
Carrying amounts			
01.01.2024	***22 664***	***1 248***	***23 912***
31.12.2024	***23 574***	***2 847***	***26 421***

** The effect on the gross value of changes in the rental fees amended by the real estate lease agreements is shown among modifications.*

Lease liabilities	**31.12.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Short-term (less than 1 year)	9 651	3 262
Long-term (more than 1 year)	19 409	25 855
Total lease liabilities	**29 060**	**29 117**

Items presented in the cash-flow statement	**2025**	**2024**
Interest expense on leasing liabilities	1 747	1 691
Payments related to the capital component of a lease liability	12 292	11 874
Total cash outflows related to leases	***14 039***	***13 565***

The Group elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (e.g. including printers, IT equipment). During the lease term, the Group recognises lease payments for short-term leases and low value leases (below HUF 1.5 million) as an expense in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets and short-term leases for the reporting period are considered not material.

4.18 Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The Group recognises deferred tax assets for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise in the same entity and relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority, and when a legal right to offset exists in the entity. Deferred tax relating to fair value remeasurement of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income. For further information about the deferred tax on tax loss carried forward, please refer to Note 4.8.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise under the following grounds:

	31.12.2024	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Credited/ (charged) to other comprehensive income	Credited/ (charged) directly to equity	31.12.2025
Provisions	262	111	-	-	373
Intangible assets	252	249	-	-	501
Property and equipment	(483)	(31)	-	-	(514)
Allowances for loan losses	11	14	-	-	25
Securities	355	-	501	-	856
Tax-loss carry-forward	6 932	(12)	-	-	6 920
Other items	(51)	(224)	39	697	461
Total	**7 278**	**107**	**540**	**697**	**8 622**
Recognised deferred tax asset	8 488	98	497	697	9 780
Recognised deferred tax liability	(1 210)	9	43	-	(1 158)
Total	**7 278**	**107**	**540**	**697**	**8 622**

	31.12.2023	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Credited/ (charged) to other comprehensive income	Credited/ (charged) directly to equity	31.12.2024
Provisions	739	(477)	-	-	262
Intangible assets	189	63	-	-	252
Property and equipment	(372)	(111)	-	-	(483)
Allowances for loan losses	8	-	-	3	11
Securities	(2 141)	-	2 496	-	355
Tax-loss carry-forward	14 321	(7 389)	-	-	6 932
Other items	(1 111)	(258)	(32)	1 350	(51)
Total	**11 633**	**(8 172)**	**2 464**	**1 353**	**7 278**
Recognised deferred tax asset	13 264	(7 227)	513	1 938	8 488
Recognised deferred tax liability	(1 631)	(945)	1 951	(585)	(1 210)
Total	**11 633**	**(8 172)**	**2 464**	**1 353**	**7 278**

4.19 Other assets

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Inventories	1 068	1 218
Assets received in exchange of claims	376	438
Initial fair value difference	4 634	5 961
Taxes, duties and other fiscal items	3 998	6 757
Intermediary services	504	495
Prepayments and accrued income	22 731	22 840
Advance dividend paid	-	22 900
Impairment loss recognized on other assets	*(785)*	*(820)*
Total	**32 526**	**59 789**

Taxes, duties and other fiscal items

Special epidemic tax is shown among taxes, duties and other fiscal items, as the Government Decree No. 108/2020 (IV.14.) on the special tax on credit institutions related to the epidemiological situation the tax paid can be deducted from the special tax payment obligation of financial institutions in the next 5 years (2021-2025). In 2024 the decree has been changed, therefore the special epidemic tax cannot be deducted from the special tax of financial institutions in this year. However, the 5-year credit period has been extended until 2026.

Initial fair value difference related to loans granted under the Funding for Growth Scheme (FGS)

The NBH launched its three-pillar Funding for Growth Scheme (FGS) on 1 June 2013, primarily to stimulate lending to small and medium-sized enterprises. Under pillar I and II of the FGS, NBH provided refinancing loans to credit institutions participating in the Scheme at 0 percent interest rate, which were lent further by the credit institutions to the SMEs with a capped interest margin. Since then, the range of FGS schemes has been further expanded with the FGS Go and FGS Green Home loan programs. The Bank participated in all mentioned loan programs, the presentation of initial fair value difference is related to these programs.

4.20 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Derivative financial liabilities	95 972	91 898
Financial liabilities from short positions	24 484	29 186
Total	**120 456**	**121 084**

The Group recognised short positions due to government bond transactions.

4.21 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

4.21.1 Amounts due to banks and sale and repurchase agreements

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Borrowings	692 612	1 777 378
Deposits	122 351	152 951
Total amount due to banks	***814 963***	***1 930 329***
Repurchase agreements with bank	972 408	335 297
Total	**1 787 371**	**2 265 626**

Loans received show the liabilities related to the Funding for Growth Scheme (FGS) loans refinanced by the NBH and liabilities towards Hungarian Development Bank.

At the end of 2024, the Group's LTRO exposure provided by the NBH was amounted to approximately HUF 1,000 billion. The obligations related to the programme matured in 2025, which the Group fulfilled through the disposal of an FVTOCI portfolio of a similar magnitude. The excess liquidity generated during the reporting period was invested within the AC portfolio. This was primarily driven by the Group's intention to optimise net interest income by allocating free liquidity to longer-maturity segments, while also aiming to mitigate potential adverse market effects arising from the uncertain market environment. The additional liquidity required for normal banking operations was ensured by the Group through engaging securities from the AC portfolio in repurchase agreements.

The following instruments were pledged as collateral in connection with repurchase agreements:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	840	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4 820	32 786
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	860 467	302 511
Total	**866 127**	**335 297**

Repurchase agreements of the Group are related to government and corporate bonds.

4.21.2 Amounts due to customers

Customer accounts and deposits, which represent the Group's sources of debt financing, are presented under liabilities to customers. Deposits are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for the items which at initial recognition are designated by the Group to fair value through profit or loss category. The Group do not have any deposit measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Sectoral breakdown of amounts due to customers	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Amounts due to retail customers		
- *of which: current accounts*	2 190 487	2 079 944
- *of which: term deposits*	754 980	869 400
Amounts due to general government		
- *of which: current accounts*	324 618	318 421
- *of which: term deposits*	493 484	516 369
Amounts due to other financial corporations		
- *of which: current accounts*	298 434	344 132
- *of which: term deposits*	708 410	592 034
Amounts due to non-financial corporations		
- *of which: current accounts*	1 634 199	1 688 674
- *of which: term deposits*	1 939 079	1 643 496
Total	**8 343 691**	**8 052 470**

4.21.3 Issued debt securities

Debt securities issued are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Group does not have any issued debt instruments measured at fair value.

The following table represents the amount of issued debt securities:

Issued debt securities	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Nominal value	Book value	Nominal value	Book value
Bonds issued				
Variable rate	-	-	-	-
Fixed rate	144 301	148 753	102 017	106 333
Total	***144 301***	***148 753***	***102 017***	***106 333***
Mortgage bonds issued				
Variable rate	65 344	64 963	42 888	42 427
Fixed rate	262 009	259 975	218 266	213 655
Total	***327 353***	***324 938***	***261 154***	***256 082***
MREL bonds issued				
Variable rate	28 858	28 933	-	-
Fixed rate	417 673	432 067	168 863	172 213
Total	***446 531***	***461 000***	***168 863***	***172 213***
Total	**918 185**	**934 691**	**532 034**	**534 628**

Book value of securities issued by currency	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Denominated in EUR	510 109	191 289
Denominated in HUF	424 582	343 339
Total	**934 691**	**534 628**

MREL bonds

From 1 January 2024 a minimum level of quantity and quality of liability is required to be held by the domestic financial institutions and investment entities regulated by NBH. The required type of liabilities must partly or entirely be eligible, or convertible to capital in a case of critical economic situation (minimum requirement for regulatory capital, and eligible or convertible liabilities, shortly: MREL - Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities).

The following bonds have been issued by MBH Bank to comply with the minimum requirements:

- within the framework of the first issuance program of debt instruments complying with MREL requirements of MBH Bank's history a senior non-priority (senior-preferred) debt instrument (ISIN: HU0000362702) has been issued on value date of 16 June 2023 with EUR 74.98 million (HUF 28.1 billion) nominal value, 3 years maturity, 9% fixed interest rate for the first and second year then 3 month EURIBOR+5.5% variable interest rate for the last year of the duration.
- during the MBH Bank's newly announced EUR 1.5 billion international bond issuance program a senior non-priority (senior-preferred) debt instrument (ISIN: XS2701655677) has been issued on value date of 19 October 2023 with EUR 350 million (HUF 134.7 billion) nominal value, 4 years maturity (redeemable after 3 year) and 8.625% fixed interest rate.
- a senior non-priority (senior-preferred) debt instrument (ISIN: XS2978001324) has been issued by MBH Bank on value date of 29 January 2025 with EUR 750 million (HUF 300 billion) nominal value, 5 years maturity (redeemable after 4 year) and 5.250% fixed interest rate.

Mortgage bonds

Mortgage bonds are registered or transferable bearer securities, which can only be issued by mortgage credit institutions under the Act XXX of 1997 (hereinafter referred to as "Mortgage Loan Act"). Prior to their issue, an asset controller mandatorily reviews whether the Group possesses adequate collateral for the planned issue. Such collateral may be (i) ordinary collateral such as the principal and interest receivables from mortgage loans provided by the Group in accordance with the standard collateral requirements (including interest subsidies), the repurchase price of an independent lien and the related refinancing interest, and (ii) additional collateral such as, typically, government securities and related interest and any principal and interest receivables guaranteed by the government. According to the Mortgage Loan Act, if the amount of principal receivable exceeds 60% of the collateral value of related property offered, only the receivable corresponding to 60% of the collateral value and the proportionate amount of interest can be considered as an ordinary collateral. The Act governs the proportion between ordinary and additional collaterals backing the mortgage bonds: at least 80% of all collateral must be ordinary collateral.

In addition to the requirements under the Mortgage Loan Act, the Group must at all times maintain the following:

- cover for the nominal value: the nominal value of the ordinary collateral (the underlying principal excluding the provision for any impairment loss and interest) should exceed 100% of the not yet repaid nominal value of the mortgage bonds outstanding,
- if the requirement in clause (i) is not fulfilled, the Group has to acquire additional collateral to the extent that the sum of the nominal values of the ordinary and additional collaterals always exceed 100% of the not yet repaid nominal value of the mortgage bonds outstanding,
- cover for the interest: the interest on the principal of the ordinary and additional collaterals should exceed 100% of the interest on the not yet repaid nominal value of the mortgage bonds outstanding.

In addition to assessing the nominal value of the cover of mortgage bonds and the underlying collaterals, the Mortgage Loan Act stipulates that collateral for mortgage bonds should also be assessed at present value. The present value of collateral exceeded the present value of mortgage bonds outstanding not yet repaid throughout the period. The Group fulfils the requirements of the Mortgage Funding Adequacy Ratio (JMM) introduced by NBH.

4.21.4 Subordinated debts

Subordinated debts represent the Group's direct, unconditional and unsecured subordinated bonds and loans issued, which has subordinated status in relation to the Group's liabilities to other depositors and creditors.

Subordinated debts are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

	Interest	Interest rate	Date of issue	Maturity	Face value in original currency	Original currency	Book value in functional currency
31.12.2025							
Subordinated bond	Fixed	4.5000%	28.03.2019	15.04.2026	28 800 000	EUR	11 455
Subordinated bond	Fixed	4.5000%	26.05.2020	20.07.2028	38 135 000	EUR	14 994
Subordinated debt	Fixed	4.9000%	23.11.2020	23.11.2030	40 000 000 000	HUF	40 093
Subordinated bond	Variable	6 month BUBOR + spread	31.01.2023	31.01.2030	24 750 000 000	HUF	26 050
Subordinated bond	Fixed	6.8750%	08.05.2025	08.11.2035	196 600 000	EUR	75 655
Total							***168 247***
31.12.2024							
Subordinated debt	Variable	NBH base rate + 5%	28.12.2018	28.12.2025	56 681 294	HUF	60
Subordinated bond	Fixed	4.5000%	28.03.2019	15.04.2026	28 700 000	EUR	12 147
Subordinated bond	Fixed	4.5000%	26.05.2020	20.07.2028	38 955 000	EUR	16 298
Subordinated debt	Fixed	4.9000%	23.11.2020	23.11.2030	40 000 000 000	HUF	40 087
Subordinated bond	Variable	6 month BUBOR + spread	31.01.2023	31.01.2030	24 750 000 000	HUF	26 070
Total							***94 662***

A Tier 2 debt instrument (ISIN: XS3061479435) has been issued by MBH Bank on value date of 8 May 2025 with EUR 200 million (HUF 80 billion) nominal value, 10.5 years maturity (redeemable on nominal value between 5-5.5 years) and 6,875% fixed interest rate.

4.21.5 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below sets out movements in the Group's liabilities from financing activities for each of the periods presented. The items of these liabilities are those that are reported as financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

	Amounts due to banks	Issued debt securities	Subordinated debts	IFRS 16 lease liabilities	Total
31.12.2025	***814 963***	***934 691***	***168 247***	***29 060***	***1 946 961***
Cash flows from financing activities	(1 087 720)	396 047	80 978	(12 509)	(623 204)
New leases	-	-	-	4 499	4 499
Foreign exchange adjustments	(4 307)	(28 390)	(5 930)	-	(38 627)
Other changes	(23 339)	32 406	(1 463)	7 953	15 557
31.12.2024	***1 930 329***	***534 628***	***94 662***	***29 117***	***2 588 736***
Cash flows from financing activities	(136 340)	(540)	(14 125)	(11 874)	(162 879)
New leases	-	-	-	5 920	5 920
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	11 306	2 248	-	13 554
Other changes*	39 002	2 961	(1 802)	9 457	49 618
31.12.2023	***2 027 667***	***520 901***	***108 341***	***25 614***	***2 682 523***

* *Includes changes resulting from a business combination.*

The line item "Other changes" includes movements that fall outside the scope of financing cash flows, such as changes in accrued expenses and changes in short-term liabilities to banks.

4.21.6 Other financial liabilities

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Capital increase pending in an associate	23 930	31 032
Clearing settlement	9 395	19 982
Account related to owners	10	9
IFRS 16 lease liability	29 060	29 117
Trade payables	25 238	25 506
Other liabilities related to lending and factoring activities	6 484	6 395
Other financial liabilities to customers	9 950	10 521
Accrued expenses	16 042	11 554
Various other financial liabilities	18 950	10 119
Contingent liabilities related to business combination*	17 547	17 547
Total	**156 606**	**161 782**

* *The contingent liability arising from the 2024 acquisition of Fundamenta is presented under "Contingent liabilities from business combination". It originates from the fact that, based on their housing savings contract, customers are entitled to a loan with a lower than market interest rate at the end of the deposit period.*

MBH Bank has carried out a capital increase of HUF 7,116 million in MBH Private Fund in 2025, the effect of which is presented under "Capital increase pending in an associate". Due to the share sale transaction, the Bank has undertaken a price compensation obligation of HUF 6,305 million towards Corvinus BHG Ltd., which is presented under "Various other financial liabilities". Settlements related to the ESOP are presented within "Various other financial liabilities".

For further information about lease liability, see Note 4.17.

4.22 Provisions for liabilities and charges

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Following table shows the movement of provision by title:

	Opening at 01.01.2025	Business combination	Provisions made during the year	Use of provisions	Release of provisions	Effect of revaluation	Closing at 31.12.2025
Expected credit loss (IFRS9)	26 378	-	40 987	(732)	(53 064)	(494)	13 075
Provision for litigation	916	-	828	(36)	(29)	(17)	1 662
Provision for restructuring	654	-	79	(616)	-	-	117
Provision for severance pay and unused leave	1 673	-	1 536	(1 556)	-	-	1 653
Other provisions	1 685	-	556	(600)	(21)	-	1 620
Total provisions	**31 306**	**-**	**43 986**	**(3 540)**	**(53 114)**	**(511)**	**18 127**

	Opening at 01.01.2024	Business combination	Provisions made during the year	Use of provisions	Release of provisions	Effect of revaluation	Closing at 31.12.2024
Expected credit loss (IFRS9)	22 633	-	46 333	(350)	(42 650)	412	26 378
Provision for litigation	1 085	-	177	(119)	(250)	23	916
Provision for restructuring	2 571	-	654	(132)	(2 439)	-	654
Provision for severance pay and unused leave	3 253	-	1 725	(1 827)	(1 478)	-	1 673
Other provisions	1 698	1 249	295	(1 127)	(430)	-	1 685
Total provisions	**31 240**	**1 249**	**49 184**	**(3 555)**	**(47 247)**	**435**	**31 306**

** ECL relates to off-balance sheet exposures*

Provision for expected credit loss

Risk reserves are made for existing commitments and contractual obligations. Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under prespecified terms and conditions. Loan commitments are generally not recognised in the balance sheet before they are drawn. Loan commitments result in recognition of provisions based on the expected credit loss model.

A financial guarantee is a contract that requires the guarantor to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs in case a specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Provision for litigation

Provisions for litigation are recognised for those contingent obligations where external parties have initiated or may initiate claims against the Group. The outcome and timing of these legal cases are inherently uncertain, and the provision represents management's best estimate of the expected outflow required to settle the obligations.

Foreign currency-based loan agreements

On 14 July 2025, the Curia (Supreme Court of Hungary) published a uniformity decision confirming that the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) dated 30 April 2025 does not have general applicability to foreign currency-based loan agreements (including leasing contracts). The ruling is only relevant in cases where the financial institution providing the consumer foreign currency loan either failed to provide any information regarding exchange rate risk or provided inadequate information. In such cases, the court may declare the invalidity (nullity) of the foreign currency-based loan agreement. According to the Curia's decision, in case of legal dispute, each case must be assessed individually by the court regarding the validity of the contract, and the court has the authority to declare the invalidity of a foreign currency-based loan agreement.

MBH Bank and its Group adheres to fair and transparent contracting practices in compliance with legal obligations aimed at protecting consumers, and it always respects the final and binding decisions of Hungarian courts. Litigation concerning exchange rate risk disclosure has already arisen for the Bank (and its legal predecessors) and in the Group's practice, with the Group prevailing in the majority of such cases. Given that the uniformity decision clearly refers to individual case-by-case judgments, the Group closely monitors the judiciary's decision-making practice and assesses the uncertainties and risks of potential expected losses resulting from it. Regarding the affected exposures and related litigated cases, the Group follows its accounting practices established under IFRS 9 and IAS 37 standards concerning the reserve for expected credit losses and provisioning.

Provision for restructuring

Provisions for restructuring include the expected costs associated with the rationalisation of the Group's branch network. The provision covers those expenditures that are directly attributable to the restructuring plan and are necessary to implement the planned changes.

Provision for severance pay and unused leave

The Group recognises a provision for unused and unpaid annual leave accumulated by employees during the reporting period. The provision reflects the Group's obligation to settle these accrued employee benefits and is measured based on the expected cost of the outstanding leave entitlement.

4.23 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities determined by the IAS 37 are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the additional notes. Other contingent liabilities include the amount of liabilities arising from legal cases and other possible future events, the settlement of which will probably require the use of resources representing economic benefits.

Commitments related to loans include commitments to extend credit lines, guarantees and other commitments provided, the purpose of which is to meet the demands of the clients of the Group.

Loan commitments provided

Commitments to extend loans refer to contractual commitments to provide credit line and revolving loans. Commitments typically have fixed expiry dates or have other provisions regarding its termination and typically generate an obligation for the client to pay a fee. Since most commitments related to loans expire without being enforced or are terminated, the full contractual amount does not necessarily correspond to the future cash requirement.

Financial guarantees provided

Financial guarantees issued by the Bank are disclosed as contingent liabilities as long as it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. When it becomes probable that the guarantee will be called, the Bank recognises a provision measured at the best estimate of the expected settlement amount in accordance. In addition, under IFRS 9, financial guarantee contracts are subject to expected credit loss (ECL) measurement, reflecting forward-looking information and changes in credit risk.

Other commitments provided

The item includes issued guarantees that do not qualify as credit substitutes, as well as undrawn guarantee facilities.

There are no significant non-financial guarantee contracts that should be measured based on IFRS 17 standard.

Proceeding of the European Commission

On 1 August 2025, MBH Bank Plc. was informed that the European Commission (EC) had addressed questions to the Hungarian authorities in the context of a case registered under a reference number but not qualifying as a formal investigation procedure, initiated on the basis of market information. The EC's questions to the Hungarian authorities concerned the restructuring of the Hungarian banking sector, the bonds issued by MBH Ltd. pursuant to statutory requirements, and measures related to events connected to such issuances. The EC had previously examined the structure related to the restructuring of the Hungarian cooperative credit institution sector in the framework of a similar information request process, which likewise did not qualify as a formal investigation procedure. The EC closed this previous investigation in 2020 without establishing the existence of unlawful state aid. Based on the information available to the Issuer in relation to the above-mentioned information request process, at the current stage of the proceedings no specific state aid risks have been identified or quantified on the Issuer's side.

The table illustrates the classification of provisions and the nominal amount of contingent liabilities:

	Nominal value	Provision			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	IAS 37
31.12.2025					
Expected credit loss (IFRS9)	2 497 410	(6 101)	(5 512)	(1 450)	(12)
- Loan commitments provided	2 093 599	(5 464)	(4 024)	(1 268)	-
- Financial guarantees provided	105 830	(331)	(882)	(140)	-
- Other commitments provided	297 981	(306)	(606)	(42)	(12)
Pension and severance pay	-	-	-	-	(1 653)
Provision for litigation	-	-	-	-	(1 662)
Provision for restructuring	-	-	-	-	(117)
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	(1 620)
Total contingent liabilities	***2 497 410***	***(6 101)***	***(5 512)***	***(1 450)***	***(5 064)***
31.12.2024					
Expected credit loss (IFRS9)	2 021 034	(10 749)	(13 398)	(2 181)	(50)
- Loan commitments provided	1 634 777	(9 350)	(9 983)	(1 886)	-
- Financial guarantees provided	110 315	(632)	(1 898)	(236)	-
- Other commitments provided	275 942	(767)	(1 517)	(59)	(50)
Pension and severance pay	-	-	-	-	(1 673)
Provision for litigation	-	-	-	-	(916)
Provision for restructuring	-	-	-	-	(654)
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	(1 685)
Total contingent liabilities	***2 021 034***	***(10 749)***	***(13 398)***	***(2 181)***	***(4 978)***

4.24 Other liabilities

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Accrued income and accrued expenses	33 789	29 727
Taxes, duties and other levies	20 246	19 412
Initial fair value difference	4 459	5 990
Other liabilities	6 270	21 906
Total	**64 764**	**77 035**

4.25 Equity

Share capital

Shares are classified as share capital when there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are presented in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Treasury shares

The acquisition cost of repurchased treasury shares is recognised as a deduction from equity. In accordance with IAS 32, no gain or loss arising from the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of treasury shares is recognised in profit or loss, all transactions relating to treasury shares are accounted for directly in equity. Any member of the Group is permitted to acquire shares of MBH Bank Plc., and such holdings are treated as treasury shares at the consolidated level.

On 17 november 2025, the MBH Employee Share Scheme repurchased shares of MBH Bank Plc. from Corvinus BHG Ltd. for a total consideration of HUF 42,122 million.

In December 2025, MBH Bank Plc. conducted a public offering through which it disposed of treasury shares held by the Bank (HUF 55,440 million) to retail and institutional investors. The resulting gain of HUF 10,606 million and the attributable costs were recognised directly in retained earnings.

Following the completion of the public offering, the MBH Employee Share Scheme, in accordance with the terms of the purchase price adjustment mechanism, settled a supplementary consideration to Corvinus BHG Ltd. on 21 January 2026. The supplementary consideration was recognized directly as an adjustment to the cost of the repurchased treasury shares. Subsequent to the transaction, as at 31 december 2025, MBH Group held treasury shares with an aggregate book value of HUF 48,427 million.

Regarding the Hungarian Civil Code Section 3:225 Subsection (1) and (3) treasury shares shall not entitle the limited company to exercise shareholder rights (e.g. voting rights) and any dividend that is payable on the company's own shares shall be taken into account at nominal value as pertaining to shareholders with respect to the dividends payable on their shares. For the shares owned by the MBH Employee Share Scheme, under the legal classification pursuant to Act V of 2013 of the Hungarian Civil Code, the classification differs, such shares are not regarded as treasury shares for legal purposes, legally these are still voting shares.

Share premium

Share premium comprises of premiums on share capital issuances.

General reserve

According to the Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (Banking Act), banks shall set aside as general reserve 10% of Profit after taxation. Dividends can be paid only after the recognition of the general reserve. This reserve can be utilized only for losses derived from ordinary activity. A credit institution can reclassify part of the total of its retained earnings into general reserve. Supervisory authority can allow the entity not to set aside the amount calculated as above stated.

The Group discloses the general reserve as a part of Other reserves. In 2025, MBH Bank recognised a general reserve of HUF 79,905 million (2024: HUF 66,022 million).

Settlement reserve

With a view to protecting those with home savings contracts, the Group recognises a settlement reserve from the yield on the placement of free assets defined by Act CXIII of 1996 on Home Savings and Loan Associations (hereinafter referred to as: "Home Savings and Loans Act"), and on 31 December, or on 30 June if certain conditions are fulfilled, of the reporting year supplements the settlement reserve recognised in the previous year. The settlement reserve is outside the scope of IAS 37. In the consolidated financial statements, the Group recognises the settlement reserve from retained earnings.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise the accumulated profit after taxes earned in the course of the operating life of the Group less any dividend payment.

Revaluation reserves

Revaluation reserve of financial assets measured at FVTOCI includes the cumulative net change in the fair value until the derecognition of the given financial assets. For financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group has recognised an impairment loss in accordance with IFRS 9, which is shown in the Revaluation reserve.

4.26 Fair value of financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. In the normal course of business, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received). In certain circumstances, however, the initial fair value will be based on other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, such as interest rate yield curves, option volatilities and currency rates. When such evidence exists, the Group recognises a trading gain or loss on inception of the financial instrument.

When unavailable market data have a significant impact on the valuation of financial instruments, the entire initial difference in fair value indicated by the valuation model from the transaction price is not recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income but is recognised over the life of the transaction on an appropriate basis, or when the inputs become observable, or the transaction matures or is closed out, or when the Group enters into an offsetting transaction.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value that are quoted in active markets are based on bid prices for assets held and offer prices for liabilities issued.

The estimated fair values disclosed in the following table are designated to approximate values at which these instruments could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction. However, many of the financial instruments have no active market and therefore, fair values are based on estimates using net present value and other valuation techniques, which are significantly affected by the assumptions used on the amount and timing of the estimated future cash flows and discount rates. In many cases, it would not be possible to realise immediately the estimated fair values given the size of the portfolios measured.

The following table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities and the applied fair value hierarchy levels:

31.12.2025	Total carrying amount	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 453 064**	**1 453 064**	**112 041**	**1 341 023**	**-**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**904 826**	**904 826**	**81 773**	**129 631**	**693 422**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	668 910	668 910	-	-	668 910
Securities held for trading	74 186	74 186	73 536	650	-
Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	40 516	40 516	8 237	7 767	24 512
Derivative financial assets	121 214	121 214	-	121 214	-
Hedging derivative assets	**57 215**	**57 215**	**-**	**57 215**	**-**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**722 604**	**722 604**	**604 076**	**118 528**	**-**
Debt and equity securities	722 604	722 604	604 076	118 528	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**9 314 102**	**9 051 936**	**2 611 082**	**831 831**	**5 609 023**
Loans and advances to banks	144 659	144 659	-	-	144 659
Loans and advances to customers	5 446 133	5 326 722	-	-	5 326 722
Debt securities	3 585 668	3 442 913	2 611 082	831 831	-
Other financial assets	137 642	137 642	-	-	137 642
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	**3 371**	**3 371**	-	**3 371**	-
Total financial assets	***12 455 182***	***12 193 016***	***3 408 972***	***2 481 599***	***6 302 445***
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**120 456**	**120 456**	**-**	**120 456**	**-**
Derivative financial liabilities	95 972	95 972	-	95 972	-
Financial liabilities from short positions	24 484	24 484	-	24 484	-
Hedging derivative liabilities	**30 438**	**30 438**	**-**	**30 438**	**-**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**11 390 606**	**9 627 187**	**-**	**4 404 063**	**5 223 124**
Amounts due to banks	814 963	815 416	-	-	815 416
Amounts due to customers	8 343 691	6 597 960	-	2 515 105	4 082 855
Sale and repurchase agreements	972 408	972 408	-	972 408	-
Issued debt securities	934 691	916 550	-	916 550	-
Subordinated debt	168 247	168 247	-	-	168 247
Other financial liabilities	156 606	156 606	-	-	156 606
Total financial liabilities	***11 541 500***	***9 778 081***	***-***	***4 554 957***	***5 223 124***

31.12.2024	Total carrying amount	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 076 920**	**1 076 920**	**99 918**	**977 002**	**-**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**800 790**	**800 790**	**25 468**	**173 135**	**602 187**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	565 731	565 731	-	-	565 731
Securities held for trading	17 236	17 236	16 843	393	-
Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	52 316	52 316	8 625	7 235	36 456
Derivative financial assets	165 507	165 507	-	165 507	-
Hedging derivative assets	**81 633**	**81 633**	**-**	**81 633**	**-**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1 204 054**	**1 204 054**	**846 977**	**357 077**	**-**
Debt and equity securities	1 204 054	1 204 054	846 977	357 077	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**8 930 075**	**8 748 675**	**2 688 151**	**579 623**	**5 480 901**
Loans and advances to banks	136 357	136 357	-	-	136 357
*Loans and advances to customers**	5 245 317	5 210 348	-	-	5 210 348
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	4 824	4 824	-	4 824	-
Debt securities	3 409 381	3 262 950	2 688 151	574 799	-
Other financial assets	134 196	134 196	-	-	134 196
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	**(5 316)**	**(5 316)**	-	**(5 316)**	-
Total financial assets	***12 088 156***	***11 906 756***	***3 660 514***	***2 163 154***	***6 083 088***
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**121 084**	**121 084**	**-**	**121 084**	**-**
Derivative financial liabilities	91 898	91 898	-	91 898	-
Financial liabilities from short positions	29 186	29 186	-	29 186	-
Hedging derivative liabilities	**17 280**	**17 280**	**-**	**17 280**	**-**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**11 109 168**	**11 085 015**	**-**	**5 078 265**	**6 006 750**
Amounts due to banks	1 930 329	1 930 329	-	-	1 930 329
Amounts due to customers	8 052 470	8 052 470	-	4 232 493	3 819 977
Sale and repurchase agreements	335 297	335 297	-	335 297	-
Issued debt securities	534 628	510 475	-	510 475	-
Subordinated debt	94 662	94 662	-	-	94 662
Other financial liabilities	161 782	161 782	-	-	161 782
Total financial liabilities	***11 247 532***	***11 223 379***	***-***	***5 216 629***	***6 006 750***

** The methodology for calculating the fair value of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost was reviewed during 2025. As a result, the comparative period figures have been restated.*

The Group measures fair values using the following measurement hierarchy:

- Level 1 (quoted prices available on the active market): Fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealers' price quotations. This category includes treasury bills, government bonds, other items listed on a stock exchange or having an active market, such as bonds, investment units, equity instruments, and derivative currency and stock futures contracts.

- Level 2 (valuation techniques - with observable parameters): this category includes instruments measured with the application of the following: quoted market prices in an active market of similar instruments; quoted prices of similar instruments in a market considered inactive; or other valuation techniques where every significant input originates from directly or indirectly observable market data. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments with observable market prices, and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs applied in the valuation techniques include risk-free rates and benchmark rates, credit risk premiums and other premiums used to estimate discount rates, bond and share prices, foreign exchange rates, share indices, and the projected price volatilities. The majority of derivative transactions belong to this category, for example currency forwards and swaps, cross currency and interest rate swaps, and bonds whose market is active with limitations.

- Level 3 (valuation techniques - with significant non-observable parameters): valuation techniques applying a significant amount of unobservable inputs. This category contains all the instruments in case of which the valuation techniques apply inputs that are based on unobservable data and where the unobservable inputs may have a significant impact on the valuation of the instrument. This category contains instruments which we value based on quoted prices of similar instruments, and in case of which significant unobservable modifications or assumptions are necessary to reflect the differences between the instruments.

No reclassification was carried out between the levels of the fair value hierarchy in the fiscal year.

The methods and the assumptions applied in determining fair values of financial instruments when a valuation technique is used were as follows:

Cash and cash-equivalents

Due to the short-term nature, the carrying amount of Cash and cash-equivalents is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Derivative financial instruments

Fair values of derivative financial instruments are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations.

As part of its trading activities the Group enters into OTC structured derivatives, primarily options indexed to equity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates, with customers and other banks. Some of these instruments are valued using models with significant unobservable inputs, principally expected long-term volatilities and expected correlations between different asset prices or foreign currency exchange rates. These inputs are estimated based on extrapolation from observable shorter-term volatilities, recent transaction prices, quotes from other market participants and historical data.

Securities

The fair values of securities are based on quoted market prices, when available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices of similar securities. For further information, please refer to Note 4.11.2, 4.11.3, 4.13.1.

The value of investment units held is determined based on the net asset value of the related investment funds. The net asset value of the investment funds is established by the Fund Manager and the calculated net asset value is checked by the Custodian. The net asset value of the funds is determined at least on a quarterly basis. The determined net asset value of the funds is the value of the assets minus all the liabilities of the investment funds. Investments must be measured at fair value based on market prices. When calculating the net asset value of the first three quarters of each financial year, the Fund Manager continuously monitoring the management of the investments, the development of market prospects and having the information at its disposal - which includes the latest available quarterly reports on the investments, financial information - updates the valuation of investments based on the valuation model, which is taken into account during the calculation of the net asset value for the relevant quarter. The Fund Manager uses fair value valuation when calculating the year-end net asset value of the funds. After the end of the year, the Fund Manager prepares a business evaluation of all investments in a given fund based on the latest financial data and information available at the time of the evaluation, in which the fair value of the investments is determined. The evaluation is reviewed by an independent expert and a report containing the findings of the evaluation is issued. The value of the investments in the consolidated financial statements is determined based on the mentioned business valuations.

There is no active quotation of treasury bills when they reach within 3-month maturity. For treasury bills within the maturity of 3 months, the Group is using yield-curve valuation technique. The inputs of the yield-curve are the relevant active market prices, consequently it is considered as Level 2 valuation.

Loans and advances to banks and customers

The fair value of loans and advances is based on observable market transactions, where available. In the absence of observable market transactions, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow models as follows: the cash flows of the transactions are broken down into 4 items: capital, interest, subsidy, and commission/fee. Interest is the part of the total interest of the loan that the customer is obliged to repay, and the subsidy is the part of the total interest that the Group receives from a third party in relation to the transaction. In the case of retail loans, the subsidy must be calculated from the debt outstanding at the end of the year according to the law. The commissions vary depending on the product and are paid either by the customer or a third party (AKK).

A discount factor is calculated for the items of the cash flows according to the contract, adjusted according to demographic estimates, on the given day. A total of 3 discount curves (and their corresponding discount factors) were defined:

- the spot curve calculated from zero coupon yields without spreads, through which we measure pure marketability;
- the first discount curve shifted in parallel with the operating margins (liquidity premium, administrative cost, expected profit) curve, through which the amount of these margins is determined;
- the curve shifted in parallel with the operating margins and the risk premium belonging to the client. through which the amount of the risk premium and the net present value are calculated.

The fair value is the sum of the products of the estimated cash flows and the discount factors belonging to the maturity.

Sensitivity test for loans and advances measured at fair value:

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the fact that changes in interest rates affect the fair value of loans. Stress tests are used to monitor how the fair value of loans may change in the case of interest rate changes (+/-200 basis points).

Interest rate change	Effect on Fair value	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
+200 bp increase	(21 487)	(14 058)
-200 bp decrease	24 666	11 574

The baby loan portfolio represents the largest exposure (2025: 60%, 2024: nearly 80%) among total loan portfolio measured at fair value, the effect of interest rate change on this portfolio's fair value would be HUF -13,297 million (2024: HUF -10,548 million) in case of +200 bp increase and HUF 15,427 million (2024: HUF 8,528 million) in case of -200 bp decrease.

Credit spread

Credit risk and its changes arise from the fact that a change in the customer rating or credit classification affects the fair value of the loan. Stress tests are used to monitor how the fair value of loans may change in the case of a change in the credit spread (+/-10%).

Credit spread change	Effect on Fair value	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
+10 % increase	(7 690)	(3 294)
-10 % decrease	6 299	4 081

The baby loan portfolio represents the largest exposure (2025: 60%, 2024: nearly 80%) among total loan portfolio measured at fair value, the effect of credit spread change on this portfolio's fair value would be HUF -4,147 million (2024: HUF -2,651 million) in case of +10% increase and HUF 3,397 million (2024: HUF 3,234 million) in case of -10% decrease.

For the valuation of the loans and advances to banks and customers, please refer to Note 4.11.1.

Amounts due to banks and customers

For amounts due to banks and customers, there are no observable market transactions or quoted market prices available that could be used for valuation purposes. Accordingly, the Group considers the carrying amount to be the best estimate of fair value.

The carrying amount is also considered an appropriate approximation of fair value for deposits for the following reasons:

- Term deposits: In the absence of observable market inputs, future cash flows would need to be discounted using the average interest rate paid on similar products. For homogeneous product groups, the average product rate is equal or very close to the individual contractual rate; therefore, the resulting discounted value would effectively correspond to the carrying amount.

- Current accounts: The fair value of these balances cannot be lower than the amount of the current accounts, which typically equals their carrying amount. If the valuation assumed a settlement date later than the immediate withdrawal date, the maturity of the accounts would shift to a future point in time, for which the Group does not pay interest, and the amount repayable would still equal the nominal balance. Discounting this nominal balance would necessarily result in a value lower than the carrying amount due to the effect of time value, which would not represent an appropriate fair value measure.

Issued debt securities and subordinated debts

Fair values are determined using quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period where available, or by reference to quoted market prices for similar instruments plus own credit risk.

Reverse sale and repurchase agreements (repo transactions)

The exposure arising from receivables or liabilities secured by securities collateral is determined on a daily basis, and, in accordance with the parameters set out in the applicable agreement (GRMA), a variation margin exchange is carried out with the counterparty throughout the term of the transaction. When determining the exposure, the collateral securities are measured at their current market value and are netted against the daily receivable or liability position.

As repo transactions are fully collateralised by underlying securities and are subject to daily variation margining, no credit risk arises on these transactions.

4.27 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities according to IFRS7.13 A-F

This disclosure represents the financial instruments that are set off or that are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement, irrespective whether they are set off or not. As of reporting date the Group had no enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement which should be set off in accordance with IAS 32.42. This is because the agreements constitute rights for an offset that is enforceable only in case of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or its counterparties. In addition, the Group or the counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Similar agreements include derivative clearing agreements, GRAM (Global Master Repurchase Agreements). Similar financial instruments include derivatives, sale and repurchase agreements and reverse sale and repurchase agreements. Financial instruments such as loans and deposits are not disclosed in the tables below unless they are offset in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group receives and gives collateral in the form of cash and marketable securities in respect of following transactions:

- derivatives,
- sale and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements.

Such collateral is subject to standard industry terms, including an ISDA Credit Support Annex.

The tables below present the potential effect of the not implemented offsetting as well.

31.12.2025 Offsetting and enforceable master netting arrangements	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position			Net amount of exposure
				Financial instruments	Cash colleateral received	Other non-cash collateral received	
Derivative financial assets	178 429	-	178 429	85 452	-	-	92 977
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets subject to offsetting	***178 429***	***-***	***178 429***	***85 452***	***-***	***-***	***92 977***
Derivative financial liabilities	126 410	-	126 410	33 617	-	-	92 793
Sale and repurchase agreements	972 408	-	972 408	972 408	-	-	-
Total liabilities subject to offsetting	***1 098 818***	***-***	***1 098 818***	***1 006 025***	***-***	***-***	***92 793***

31.12.2024 Offsetting and enforceable master netting arrangements	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position			Net amount of exposure
				Financial instruments	Cash colleateral received	Other non-cash collateral received	
Derivative financial assets	247 140	-	247 140	129 069	-	-	118 071
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	4 824	-	4 824	-	-	4 824	-
Total assets subject to offsetting	***251 964***	***-***	***251 964***	***129 069***	***-***	***4 824***	***118 071***
Derivative financial liabilities	109 178	-	109 178	10 495	-	-	98 683
Sale and repurchase agreements	335 297	-	335 297	335 297	-	-	-
Total liabilities subject to offsetting	***444 475***	***-***	***444 475***	***345 792***	***-***	***-***	***98 683***

4.28 Related party transactions

The Group identifies the related parties using the definition of IAS 24, therefore every enterprise that is directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controlled by the Group and key management personnel, including the members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, qualify as a related party.

All transactions with related companies were carried out in the ordinary course of business. Transactions include credit and deposit transactions and off-balance sheet transactions. All the transactions were carried out under ordinary commercial conditions and by applying market interest rates.

Key management personnel compensation for the period comprised:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	2 488	2 057
Other long-term benefits	463	254
Termination benefits	20	175
Share-based payment transactions	644	369
Total	**3 615**	**2 855**

The Group's related party transactions are the followings during the period:

	Investments in associates		Other investments		Key management personnel		Other related parties	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets								
Loans and advances to customers	29 704	31 379	724	370	1 051	653	179 641	179 454
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 577	-
Debt and equity securities	117 184	119 148	8 184	9 658	-	-	59 528	58 336
Other assets	32 952	32 268	-	-	-	-	8 308	22 641
Liabilities								
Amounts due to customers	13 995	2 338	2 786	1 785	317	292	437 972	398 361
Derivative financial liabilities	8	-	-	-	-	-	2 441	723
Other liabilities	23 930	31 068	5	254	-	-	1 119	298
Profit or loss								
Interest income	1 656	1 754	24	39	7	10	7 210	9 609
Interest expense	(379)	(65)	(34)	(14)	(1)	(5)	(18 344)	(18 543)
Net income from fees and commissions	(35)	92	630	-	365	212	5 460	1 633
Other income / (expense)	2 694	2 310	196	-	(3 615)	(2 855)	(449)	(1 023)
Contingencies and commitments								
Loan commitments provided	300	747	1 108	544	13	13	202 905	77 148
Financial guarantees provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 066	42 016
Contractual commitments arising from capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	203 579	53 954
- of which: remaining commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	*180 449*	*50 103*
Expected credit loss on and off-balance items	11 366	11 085	4 034	3 270	3	3	9 050	18 518

Both investments in associates and other related parties include exposures to owners and their groups. For the investment in associates please see Note 4.15. The other related parties also include the interests of the key management personnel.

Significant part of the amount outstanding from key management personnel represents mortgages and secured loans granted and these loans are secured over property of the respective borrowers.

In transactions conducted with related parties, the average interest rate on loans and advances to customers was 7.53% during the year, while the average interest rate on amounts due to customers was 1.54%.

4.29 Non-controlling interest

	Proportion of non-controlling interest	Proportion of votes on non-controlling interest	Primary place of activity	Total comprehensive income on non-controlling interest over the current period	Cumulative non-controlling interest
31.12.2025					
MITRA Informatikai Ltd.	3.53%	3.53%	1138 Budapest, Váci út 193.	112	423
MBH Mortgage Bank Co. Plc.	47.91%	47.91%	1117 Budapest, Magyar Tudósok körútja 9. G. ép.	4 102	44 596
MBH Vállalati Stabil Abszolút Hozamú Kötvény Investment Fund	2.11%	2.11%	1068 Budapest, Benczúr utca 11.	33	349
MBH Fund Management Ltd.	24.46%	24.46%	1068 Budapest, Benczúr utca 11.	4 855	7 048
Fundamenta-Lakáskassza building society closed join-stock company	22.26%	22.26%	1123 Budapest, Alkotás utca 55-61.	1 341	23 574
MBH Duna Bank Ltd.	1.54%	1.54%	9022 Győr, Árpád út 93.	49	189
Total				***10 492***	***76 179***
31.12.2024					
MITRA Informatikai Ltd.	3.53%	3.53%	1138 Budapest, Váci út 193.	70	315
MBH Mortgage Bank Co. Plc.	47.91%	47.91%	1117 Budapest, Magyar Tudósok körútja 9. G. ép.	3 028	40 495
MBH Vállalati Stabil Abszolút Hozamú Kötvény Investment Fund	3.86%	3.86%	1068 Budapest, Benczúr utca 11.	73	934
MBH Fund Management Ltd.	24.46%	24.46%	1068 Budapest, Benczúr utca 11.	4 212	5 382
Fundamenta-Lakáskassza building society closed join-stock company	22.26%	22.26%	1123 Budapest, Alkotás utca 55-61.	645	22 252
MBH Duna Bank Ltd.	1.54%	1.54%	9022 Győr, Árpád út 93.	41	181
Takinfo Ltd.*	0.00%	0.00%	1125 Budapest, Fogaskerekű utca 4-6.	(6)	-
MKB Ingatlan Invesment Fund*	0.00%	0.00%	1068 Budapest, Benczúr utca 11	264	-
Total				***8 327***	***69 559***

* Exclusion from consolidation in 2024

In subsidiaries not included in tables above, the Group has no minority interest.

4.30 Financial data of subsidiaries

The 2025 year's preliminary and 2024 year's audited financial data of subsidiaries on the reporting date are summarized in the following table:

31.12.2025	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total equity	Net income from interest, fees and commissions	After-tax profit or loss	Total comprehensive income	Total cash flow (net)
MITRA Informatikai Ltd.	22 288	10 551	11 737	(20)	2 902	2 902	(697)
MBH Investment Bank Co. Ltd.	548 625	496 022	52 603	15 634	6 482	7 654	61 293
MBH Mortgage Bank Co. Plc.	775 747	682 658	93 089	11 729	8 849	8 561	165
Euroleasing Real Estate Ltd.	16 315	15 012	1 303	399	192	190	240
MBH Blue Sky Ltd.	16 539	708	15 831	10	(1 124)	(1 124)	27
MBH Services Plc.	37 902	1 653	36 249	273	2 351	2 351	219
MBH DOMO Llc.	71 019	1 994	69 025	301	(225)	(225)	651
Takarék Zártkörű Investment Fund	22 345	13	22 332	209	320	1 212	24
MBH Mezőgazdasági Befektetési és Fejlesztési Magántőkealap	45 184	62	45 122	544	(1 991)	(1 991)	(893)
OPUS TM-1 Investment Fund	3 784	12	3 772	41	193	224	52
MBH Vállalati Stabil Abszolút Hozamú Kötvény Investment Fund	16 566	9	16 557	793	1 222	1 139	(347)
MBH High-Risk Investment Fund	5 264	10	5 254	7	72	540	(1)
MBH Real Estate Development Ltd.	40 401	666	39 735	607	1 370	1 370	(126)
Euroleasing Ltd.	582 023	571 599	10 424	13 683	3 664	3 664	(3)
MBH Employee Share Scheme	71 976	6 483	65 493	1 568	1 427	1 427	15
MBH eFin Technologies Ltd.	7 993	896	7 097	(74)	286	286	(10)
Budapest Leasing Privately Held Share Company	23 931	12 515	11 416	1 201	1 186	1 154	199
MBH Fund Management Ltd.	25 015	2 776	22 239	24 269	19 872	19 868	(27)
Fundamenta Group	628 441	542 899	85 542	26 981	5 670	5 670	23 368
MBH Duna Bank Ltd.	165 615	153 336	12 279	7 031	3 247	3 205	1 220

31.12.2024	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total equity	Net income from interest, fees and commissions	After-tax profit or loss	Total comprehensive income	Total cash flow (net)
MITRA Informatikai Ltd.	25 991	17 156	8 835	(480)	1 925	1 925	(4 128)
MBH Investment Bank Co. Ltd.	406 494	360 415	46 079	7 853	6 651	6 745	85 257
MBH Mortgage Bank Co. Plc.	892 311	807 783	84 528	12 733	6 597	6 323	(18 056)
Euroleasing Real Estate Ltd.	22 993	21 798	1 195	510	618	618	(1 356)
MBH Blue Sky Ltd.	16 202	327	15 875	45	(1 050)	(1 050)	23
MBH Services Plc.	36 497	1 685	34 812	272	1 827	1 827	(122)
MBH DOMO Llc.	36 413	2 163	34 250	285	(9)	(9)	(118)
Takarék Zártkörű Investment Fund	21 545	13	21 532	566	479	2 460	(9)
MBH Mezőgazdasági Befektetési és Fejlesztési Magántőkealap	44 675	62	44 613	828	(2 026)	(2 026)	587
OPUS TM-1 Investment Fund	3 554	6	3 548	13	125	326	-
MBH Vállalati Stabil Abszolút Hozamú Kötvény Investment Fund	15 716	10	15 706	1 031	743	1 182	(2 176)
MBH High-Risk Investment Fund	4 723	9	4 714	163	33	(285)	3
MBH Real Estate Development Ltd.	40 123	947	39 176	676	1 622	1 622	131
Euroleasing Ltd.	516 521	509 761	6 760	11 555	1 500	1 500	(259)
MBH Employee Share Scheme	36 395	176	36 219	1 707	7 596	7 596	14
MBH eFin Technologies Ltd.	4 977	2 765	2 212	9	367	367	30
Budapest Leasing Privately Held Share Company	42 396	32 133	10 263	2 139	1 798	1 798	(5 020)
MBH Fund Management Ltd.	22 676	3 265	19 411	21 514	17 019	16 984	(458)
Fundamenta Group	634 099	554 145	79 954	28 115	3 922	3 922	14 502
MBH Duna Bank Ltd.	141 837	130 063	11 774	8 018	2 714	2 659	(21 573)

4.31 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Basic earnings per share as of 31 December 2025 was calculated based on the net income available to ordinary shareholders of HUF 154,471 million (2024: HUF 190,854 million) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 301 million pieces (2024: 321 million pieces). The number of shares held by the MBH Employee Share Scheme that are presented as treasury shares from an accounting perspective is not deducted from the average outstanding number of ordinary shares. This is because, under the legal classification pursuant to Act V of 2013 of the Hungarian Civil Code, these instruments do not qualify as treasury shares, therefore they remain shares entitling their holders to dividends.

31 December 2025

$$\text{Earnings per Ordinary Share (in HUF/piece)} = \frac{\text{Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)}}{\text{Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million)}} = \frac{154\,471}{301} = 513$$

31 December 2024

$$\text{Earnings per Ordinary Share (in HUF/piece)} = \frac{\text{Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)}}{\text{Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million)}} = \frac{190\,854}{321} = 594$$

The diluted earnings per share is calculated based on the net income available to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. There was no dilution factor in the periods presented.

31 December 2025

$$\text{Diluted Earnings per Share (in HUF/piece)} = \frac{\text{Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)}}{\text{Average number of ordinary shares outstanding taking into account the dilution factors (million)}} = \frac{154\,471}{301} = 513$$

31 December 2024

$$\text{Diluted Earnings per Share (in HUF/piece)} = \frac{\text{Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)}}{\text{Average number of ordinary shares outstanding taking into account the dilution factors (million)}} = \frac{190\,854}{321} = 594$$

4.32 Assets held for sale

Carrying amount of non-current assets classified as held for sale	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Loans for sales purposes	-	-
Other assets held for sale	177	270
Total	**177**	**270**

Other assets held for sale present properties on sale where a decision has already been made and the sale is expected to be concluded within 12 months.

4.33 Segment report

The following segment information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS 8, “Operating Segments”, which defines requirements for the disclosure of financial information of an entity’s operating segments. It follows the “management approach”, which requires presentation of the segments on the basis of the internal reports about components of the entity which are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker in order to allocate resources to a segment and to assess its performance. Management reporting for the Group is based following segments.

Segments identified by the Group represent the organizational structure as reflected in its internal management reporting systems. The Group is organized into four business lines, each with its own distinct market and products. Each business line has its own set of objectives and targets broken down by operating units, which are consistent with the Group's overall strategic direction.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's segments and their main products were:

Corporate Banking and Institutions

The Group provides trade finance, a wide array of credit, account and deposit products, forfaiting and factoring, letters of credit, guarantees, international payments, project and structured finance, investment and financial advisory services to large entities through branches and electronic delivery channels.

The Group serves financial institutions, financial service companies and other entities with financial services, as well as international and domestic payments, the Treasury department deals with investments in securities, hedging transactions and correspondent banking services, the Group participates in bank-to-bank finance.

Leasing

The scope of activities has been extended to include the financing of agricultural machinery, large commercial vehicles, buses and general machinery. Leasing activities are provided by Euroleasing Real Estate Ltd., Euroleasing Ltd. and Budapest Leasing Plc.

Retail and Private Banking

The Group provides a wide range of deposit and savings instruments, credit and debit cards, portfolio management and a limited number of loan products to high-net-worth individuals and entrepreneurs through more than 500 full-service branches and sub-branches ATM, telephone and electronic channels.

Other

Residual items which cannot be directly allocated to segments (mainly general administration expense) are included in the “Other” category.

31.12.2025	Corporate banking and Institutions	Retail and Private Banking	Leasing	Consolidation effect	Other	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 788 007**	**-**	**1 953**	**(336 896)**	**-**	**1 453 064**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**256 372**	**668 910**	**-**	**(20 456)**	**-**	**904 826**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	668 910	-	-	-	**668 910**
Securities held for trading	79 629	-	-	(5 443)	-	**74 186**
Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	40 516	-	-	-	-	**40 516**
Derivative financial assets	136 227	-	-	(15 013)	-	**121 214**
Hedging derivative assets	**57 543**	**-**	**-**	**(328)**	**-**	**57 215**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**840 143**	**-**	**2 413**	**(119 952)**	**-**	**722 604**
Debt and equity securities	840 143	-	2 413	(119 952)	-	**722 604**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**8 506 390**	**1 873 478**	**613 387**	**(1 888 679)**	**209 526**	**9 314 102**
Loans and advances to banks	1 118 844	-	-	(974 185)	-	**144 659**
Loans and advances to customers	3 440 517	1 873 478	612 413	(538 354)	58 079	**5 446 133**
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	211 888	-	-	(211 888)	-	**-**
Debt securities	3 735 141	-	-	(149 473)	-	**3 585 668**
Other financial assets	**-**	**-**	**974**	**(14 779)**	**151 447**	**137 642**
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 371**	**3 371**
Investment in associates and other investments	**-**	**-**	**1 584**	**(570 759)**	**660 363**	**91 188**
Property and equipment	**38 639**	**6 381**	**1 187**	**(5 991)**	**138 008**	**178 224**
Intangible assets	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**121 799**	**121 800**
- from which: goodwill	-	-	-	-	3 340	**3 340**
Income tax assets	**-**	**-**	**472**	**1 246**	**9 453**	**11 171**
Current income tax assets	-	-	155	-	1 236	**1 391**
Deferred income tax assets	-	-	317	1 246	8 217	**9 780**
Other assets	**-**	**-**	**1 196**	**(6 166)**	**37 496**	**32 526**
Assets held for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**177**	**177**
Total assets	**11 487 094**	**2 548 769**	**622 193**	**(2 947 981)**	**1 180 193**	**12 890 268**

31.12.2025	Corporate banking and Institutions	Retail and Private Banking	Leasing	Consolidation effect	Other	Total
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**125 675**	**-**	**-**	**(5 219)**	**-**	**120 456**
Derivative financial liabilities	101 191	-	-	(5 219)	-	**95 972**
Financial liabilities from short positions	24 484	-	-	-	-	**24 484**
Hedging derivative liabilities	**32 894**	**-**	**-**	**(2 456)**	**-**	**30 438**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**9 514 610**	**3 280 582**	**595 120**	**(2 368 798)**	**369 092**	**11 390 606**
Amounts due to banks	1 993 917	-	588 583	(1 767 537)	-	**814 963**
Amounts due to customers	5 080 591	3 140 217	-	(75 065)	197 948	**8 343 691**
Sale and repurchase agreements	1 184 489	-	-	(212 081)	-	**972 408**
Issued debt securities	1 048 099	140 365	-	(253 773)	-	**934 691**
Subordinated debt	207 514	-	-	(39 267)	-	**168 247**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	6 537	(21 075)	171 144	**156 606**
Provisions for liabilities and charges	**12 156**	**6 537**	**22**	**(98)**	**(490)**	**18 127**
Income tax liabilities	**-**	**-**	**200**	**558**	**3 938**	**4 696**
Current income tax liabilities	-	-	186	-	3 352	**3 538**
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	-	14	558	586	**1 158**
Other liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3 795**	**(6 327)**	**67 296**	**64 764**
Total liabilities	**9 685 335**	**3 287 119**	**599 137**	**(2 382 340)**	**439 836**	**11 629 087**
Equity						
Share capital	**-**	**-**	**1 044**	**(212 401)**	**533 887**	**322 530**
Treasury shares	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(48 427)**	**(48 427)**
Share premium	**-**	**-**	**12 762**	**(170 666)**	**506 798**	**348 894**
Retained earnings	**-**	**-**	**9 192**	**(187 840)**	**643 978**	**465 330**
Other reserves	**-**	**-**	**90**	**(16 537)**	**106 019**	**89 572**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(33)**	**11 255**	**(4 119)**	**7 103**
Non-controlling interest	**-**	**-**	**-**	**76 179**	**-**	**76 179**
Total equity	**-**	**-**	**23 055**	**(500 010)**	**1 738 136**	**1 261 181**
Total liabilities and equity	**9 685 335**	**3 287 119**	**622 192**	**(2 882 350)**	**2 177 972**	**12 890 268**

31.12.2025	Corporate banking and Institutions	Retail and Private Banking	Leasing	Consolidation effect	Other	Total
Interest income	914 623	191 433	44 678	(157 379)	11 580	**1 004 935**
Interest expense	(644 446)	(14 476)	(30 047)	160 206	(26 066)	**(554 829)**
Net interest income	**270 177**	**176 957**	**14 631**	**2 827**	**(14 486)**	**450 106**
Net income from fees and commissions*	**88 697**	**116 055**	**975**	**607**	**(1 041)**	**205 293**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments	**(23 064)**	**16 943**	**(454)**	**(3 965)**	**-**	**(10 540)**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(103 346)	9 185	-	(2 028)	-	**(96 189)**
Result from derecognition of debt and equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5 581	-	-	161	-	**5 742**
Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost	2 032	-	(1)	(474)	-	**1 557**
Results from hedge accounting	(7 537)	-	-	(1 624)	-	**(9 161)**
Foreign exchange gains less losses	80 206	7 758	(453)	-	-	**87 511**
Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of other financial and non-financial assets	**47 915**	**3 150**	**1 061**	**886**	**(2 494)**	**50 518**
Expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments	48 130	6 678	1 407	(856)	3 113	**58 472**
Provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges	-	-	92	(45)	(360)	**(313)**
(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition	(215)	(3 528)	(4)	-	(221)	**(3 968)**
(Impairment) / Reversal on associates and other investments	-	-	(442)	1 787	(2 525)	**(1 180)**
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other financial and non-financial assets	-	-	8	-	(2 501)	**(2 493)**
Dividend income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(20 036)**	**21 815**	**1 779**
Administrative and other operating expenses	**(162 641)**	**(270 432)**	**(11 346)**	**37 887**	**(95 457)**	**(501 989)**
- from which: depreciation and amortisation	(13 391)	(31 731)	(423)	1 958	(2 040)	**(45 627)**
Other income	**-**	**-**	**1 439**	**(39 447)**	**48 947**	**10 939**
Other expense	**-**	**-**	**(625)**	**(1 862)**	**(11 042)**	**(13 529)**
Share of profit or loss of associates	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 687**	**-**	**1 687**
Profit before taxation	**221 084**	**42 673**	**5 681**	**(21 416)**	**(53 758)**	**194 264**
Income tax income / (expense)	**-**	**-**	**(729)**	**(4)**	**(28 422)**	**(29 155)**
Profit for the year	**221 084**	**42 673**	**4 952**	**(21 420)**	**(82 180)**	**165 109**

** Income from commissions and fees are evaluated by the management of the Group on a net basis.*

31.12.2024	Corporate banking and Institutions	Retail and Private Banking	Leasing	Consolidation effect	Other	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 250 578**	**-**	**1 517**	**(175 175)**	**-**	**1 076 920**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**251 467**	**565 731**	**-**	**(16 408)**	**-**	**800 790**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	565 731	-	-	-	**565 731**
Securities held for trading	20 693	-	-	(3 457)	-	**17 236**
Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	52 316	-	-	-	-	**52 316**
Derivative financial assets	178 458	-	-	(12 951)	-	**165 507**
Hedging derivative assets	**82 504**	**-**	**-**	**(871)**	**-**	**81 633**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1 324 880**	**-**	**-**	**(120 826)**	**-**	**1 204 054**
Debt and equity securities	1 324 880	-	-	(120 826)	-	**1 204 054**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**8 030 439**	**1 791 487**	**575 224**	**(1 648 962)**	**181 887**	**8 930 075**
Loans and advances to banks	1 105 677	-	-	(969 320)	-	**136 357**
Loans and advances to customers	3 359 870	1 791 487	572 819	(522 295)	43 436	**5 245 317**
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	113 753	-	-	(108 929)	-	**4 824**
Debt securities	3 451 139	-	-	(41 758)	-	**3 409 381**
Other financial assets	-	-	2 405	(6 660)	138 451	**134 196**
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5 316)**	**(5 316)**
Investment in associates and other investments	**-**	**-**	**1 647**	**(438 924)**	**520 168**	**82 891**
Property and equipment	**29 339**	**7 119**	**1 369**	**(5 252)**	**121 436**	**154 011**
Intangible assets	**-**	**-**	**61**	**424**	**94 485**	**94 970**
- from which: goodwill	-	-	-	-	3 340	**3 340**
Income tax assets	**-**	**-**	**475**	**597**	**8 069**	**9 141**
Current income tax assets	-	-	121	-	532	**653**
Deferred income tax assets	-	-	354	597	7 537	**8 488**
Other assets	**-**	**-**	**1 774**	**(10 346)**	**68 361**	**59 789**
Assets held for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**270**	**270**
Total assets	**10 969 207**	**2 364 337**	**582 067**	**(2 415 743)**	**989 360**	**12 489 228**

31.12.2024	Corporate banking and Institutions	Retail and Private Banking	Leasing	Consolidation effect	Other	Total
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**126 046**	**-**	**-**	**(4 962)**	**-**	**121 084**
Derivative financial liabilities	96 860	-	-	(4 962)	-	**91 898**
Financial liabilities from short positions	29 186	-	-	-	-	**29 186**
Hedging derivative liabilities	**20 849**	**-**	**-**	**(3 569)**	**-**	**17 280**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**8 832 330**	**3 304 215**	**560 595**	**(1 985 025)**	**397 053**	**11 109 168**
Amounts due to banks	2 965 509	-	554 659	(1 589 839)	-	**1 930 329**
Amounts due to customers	4 672 138	3 197 846	-	(42 756)	225 242	**8 052 470**
Sale and repurchase agreements	459 445	-	-	(124 148)	-	**335 297**
Issued debt securities	605 532	106 369	-	(177 273)	-	**534 628**
Subordinated debt	129 706	-	-	(35 044)	-	**94 662**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	5 936	(15 965)	171 811	**161 782**
Provisions for liabilities and charges	**23 060**	**8 958**	**23**	**(143)**	**(592)**	**31 306**
Income tax liabilities	**-**	**-**	**249**	**613**	**8 500**	**9 362**
Current income tax liabilities	-	-	239	-	7 913	**8 152**
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	-	10	613	587	**1 210**
Other liabilities	**-**	**-**	**2 966**	**(6 319)**	**80 388**	**77 035**
Total liabilities	**9 002 285**	**3 313 173**	**563 833**	**(1 999 405)**	**485 349**	**11 365 235**
Equity						
Share capital	**-**	**-**	**1 044**	**(163 155)**	**484 641**	**322 530**
Treasury shares	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(55 440)**	**(55 440)**
Share premium	**-**	**-**	**12 762**	**(129 304)**	**465 436**	**348 894**
Retained earnings	**-**	**-**	**4 339**	**(198 279)**	**545 099**	**351 159**
Other reserves	**-**	**-**	**90**	**(14 062)**	**89 661**	**75 689**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12 694**	**(1 092)**	**11 602**
Non-controlling interest	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69 559**	**-**	**69 559**
Total equity	**-**	**-**	**18 235**	**(422 547)**	**1 528 305**	**1 123 993**
Total liabilities and equity	**9 002 285**	**3 313 173**	**582 068**	**(2 421 952)**	**2 013 654**	**12 489 228**

31.12.2024	Corporate banking and Institutions	Retail and Private Banking	Leasing	Consolidation effect	Other	Total
Interest income	955 615	155 209	41 470	(152 979)	21 357	**1 020 672**
Interest expense	(632 558)	(12 997)	(27 535)	163 247	(16 515)	**(526 358)**
Net interest income	**323 057**	**142 212**	**13 935**	**10 268**	**4 842**	**494 314**
Net income from fees and commissions*	**67 209**	**99 210**	**356**	**6 272**	**1 652**	**174 699**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments	**36 719**	**7 718**	**(224)**	**(3 062)**	**-**	**41 151**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	47 314	-	-	(2 607)	-	**44 707**
Result from derecognition of debt and equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12 313	-	-	1 214	-	**13 527**
Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost	(1 231)	-	(82)	1 560	-	**247**
Results from hedge accounting	(4 107)	-	-	(3 229)	-	**(7 336)**
Foreign exchange gains less losses	(17 570)	7 718	(142)	-	-	**(9 994)**
Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of other financial and non-financial assets	**(44 085)**	**(704)**	**345**	**(6 271)**	**13 168**	**(37 547)**
Expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments	(42 378)	2 733	513	1 157	2 079	**(35 896)**
Provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges	-	-	-	14	3 389	**3 403**
(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition	(1 707)	(3 437)	-	-	(637)	**(5 781)**
(Impairment) / Reversal on associates and other investments	-	-	(349)	(7 442)	7 200	**(591)**
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other financial and non-financial assets	-	-	181	-	1 137	**1 318**
Dividend income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(13 137)**	**14 220**	**1 083**
Administrative and other operating expenses	**(185 636)**	**(209 420)**	**(10 467)**	**37 613**	**(69 199)**	**(437 109)**
- from which: depreciation and amortisation	(16 106)	(26 183)	(392)	2 486	(2 454)	**(42 649)**
Other income	**-**	**-**	**2 759**	**(39 977)**	**48 324**	**11 106**
Other expense	**-**	**-**	**(2 008)**	**(4 708)**	**(8 372)**	**(15 088)**
Share of profit or loss of associates	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4 798**	**-**	**4 798**
Profit before taxation	**197 264**	**39 016**	**4 696**	**(8 204)**	**4 635**	**237 407**
Income tax income / (expense)	**-**	**-**	**(805)**	**(197)**	**(37 019)**	**(38 021)**
Profit for the year	**197 264**	**39 016**	**3 891**	**(8 401)**	**(32 384)**	**199 386**

** Income from commissions and fees are evaluated by the management of the Group on net a basis.*

Measurement of segment profit or loss

Segment reporting under IFRS 8 requires a presentation of the segment results based on management reporting methods with reconciliation between the results of segments and the consolidated financial statements. The information provided about each segment is based on the internal reports about segment profit or loss, assets and other information which are regularly reviewed by the management.

Calculation of intersegment revenue

Intersegment revenues and expenses are calculated on market interest method. In the case of refinanced loans, as well as those linked to a deposit, are evaluated against the connected transaction. Revenues and expenses on refinanced loans and loans linked to deposit are calculated with reference to the interest of the underlying transaction.

Since the Group's business activities are diverse in nature and its operations are integrated, certain estimates and judgments have been made to apportion revenue and expense items among the segments.

Both revenues and non-current assets can be connected to domestic activities based on geographical location.

The Group had no individual customer whose revenue contribution exceeded 10% of consolidated revenue during the reporting period.

4.34 Information on employee share system

With the modification of the Act XLIV of 1992 on the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP Act), which came into effect on 28 November 2015, a new type of Employee Share Ownership Programme could be launched. MKB Bank as the former member of MBH Group was one of the first to use this opportunity to establish its own ESOP Organisation (MBH Employee Share Scheme) on 30 May 2016.

In 2017 the MBH Group launched its ESOP's Remuneration Policy, which is operated by the ESOP Organisation. The operation of the Bank's remuneration policy is regulated by the CRD/Hpt. (Capital Requirements Directive/ Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises) based remuneration framework of the Bank and the ESOP Act. Eligible employees submit a participation declaration, to become participants of the ESOP and subject to the regulations of the Remuneration Policy.

Based on the Group's Remuneration Policy, the ESOP purchases subordinated bonds issued by MBH Bank, and in order to settle the variable cash-settled share-based payments, the ESOP exercises financial-settlement-type purchase rights for ordinary shares. The amount and quantity purchased are in line with the employees' bonuses assessed. The MBH Bank as the founder has to ensure the financial contribution 2 years before the employee settlement, due to an obligation regulated by the ESOP Act. Starting from 2027, ordinary shares will be included in the program in order to strengthen the ownership mindset of the affected executives and to reinforce the link between managerial performance and shareholder value creation.

In order to implement the two new ESOP-based performance remuneration policies launched by the Group in 2025 (the Value-Appreciation ESOP Performance Remuneration Policy and the Ordinary-Share ESOP Performance Remuneration Policy), the ESOP Organisation acquired a 5% ownership stake in MBH Bank Plc. on 17 November 2025.

The purchase options and the equity-based member interests are accounted for as financial instruments. The beneficiary of the purchase options is the ESOP Organisation, so the employees are not beneficiaries. The participants do not acquire any ownership of shares. However, the financial assets managed by the ESOP Organisation are the bases of the participants' membership. Participants will be entitled for the financial settlement of cash settled share-based payments, as it is regulated by the ESOP Remuneration Policy. The Remuneration Policy governs the determination of the fair market value of the shares, applying the same valuation methodology to both the ordinary shares and the purchase options.

Settlement and payment are carried out by redeeming participants' membership interests following the conversion of the financial instrument into cash by the ESOP organisation, taking into account the deferral cycles and in proportion to the awarded performance remuneration.

The share-based payments of the purchase options are accounted based on the principles of IFRS 2 standard, while the benefit relating to the bonds are accounted as of IAS 19 standard.

Details of the share-based compensation:

Changes in purchase options	Number of related shares	Option fee (HUF/share)
2025		
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	***9 686 925***	***10***
Granted during the period	3 688 672	10
Exercised during the period	(748 229)	10
Derecognition (expired)	(1 628 015)	10
Outstanding at the end of the period	***10 999 353***	***10***
2024		
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	***9 296 799***	***10***
Granted during the period	3 797 767	10
Exercised during the period	(683 101)	10
Derecognition (expired)	(2 724 540)	10
Outstanding at the end of the period	***9 686 925***	***10***

4.35 Events after the reporting period

Purchase the 14.88% of Fundamenta

On 11 November 2024 the Bank has signed a share purchase agreement with Generali Insurance Ltd. in order to purchase a total of 14.88% stake of Fundamenta-Lakáskassza building closed join-stock company. The transaction obtained its preliminary regulatory approval successfully, and following the completion of the related procedures, it was closed on 23 March 2026. The total purchase consideration amounted to HUF 11,827 million.

During the reporting period, an advance payment of HUF 11,236 million was made in relation to the transaction. The remaining HUF 591 million of the purchase consideration was settled on the closing date.

Election of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of the Company appointed Mr. Miklós Vaszily as Chairman of the Supervisory Board by 2026. (01.16.) MBHB-FB for the period from 16th January 2026 until the expiration of his membership on the Supervisory Board. The Central Bank of Hungary has given its prior approval to the appointment of Mr. Miklós Vaszily as Member and Chairman of the Supervisory Board by Resolution H-EN-I-556/2025. dated on 5 December 2025.

Purchase of the 80% of OC Magyarország Holding Llc.

On 17 November 2025, the MBH Bank signed a share purchase agreement with OC Magyarország Holding Llc. with Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. as seller to purchase its 80% business share (hereinafter: "the Transaction"). With regard to the Transaction, the merger control procedure has been completed, and the Hungarian Competition Authority issued a clearance certificate on 19 December 2025, under number ÖB/61-6/2025, that there were no circumstances requiring an investigation in relation to the merger notification. Based on the contents of the official certificate and following the establishment of the post-closing corporate structure, the seller and the buyer executed the Transaction on 21 January 2026. The Buyer paid the purchase price (HUF 22,746 million) and the Seller transferred the Business Share specified in the business share purchase agreement.

MBH Employee Share Scheme: fulfilment of purchase price compensation

On 17 November 2025, MBH Employee Share Scheme purchased, in an OTC transaction, from Corvinus BHG Vagyonkezelő Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (hereinafter as "Corvinus BHG Zrt.") 16,126,481 (i.e. sixteen million one hundred twenty-six thousand four hundred eighty-one) MBH Bank-issued ordinary shares of Series „A" at a price of HUF 2,612 per share. MBH Employee Share Scheme also informs MBH Bank that an additional purchase price, based on the weighted average sale price calculated for the entire quantity of own shares of MBH Bank sold in the successful secondary public offering disclosed on 15 December 2025, of HUF 390.98 per share was paid to Corvinus BHG Zrt. under a purchase price adjustment mechanism on 21 January 2026.

Issue of an aggregate nominal value of EUR 500 million credit rating and listing of the Senior Preferred Notes

MBH Bank Plc. issued 5-year Senior Preferred Notes with a total nominal value of EUR 500 million (HUF 190 billion), ISIN: XS3276127514, callable at par 4 years after the issue date (hereinafter: "Senior Preferred Notes") with the value date of 2 February 2026. Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd. has assigned a 'Ba2' rating to the Senior Preferred Notes. The Senior Preferred Notes were listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange on 2 February 2026.

Mergers of subsidiaries after the reporting date

Budapest Leasing Privately Held Share Company, as the predecessor entity, was merged into Euroleasing Ltd. with effect from 31 December 2025. As a result of the transformation, the independent operation of Budapest Leasing ceased, and from 1 January 2026 (the date of transformation) the entity continues its operations under the name of Euroleasing Ltd., in accordance with the new structure. Under the transformation, the entire contract portfolio, as well as all rights and obligations of the predecessor entity, were transferred to the successor entity, Euroleasing Ltd.

MBH Real Estate Development Ltd., as the predecessor entity, was merged into MBH Services Plc. with effect from 31 December 2025. As a result of the transformation, the independent operation of MBH Real Estate Development Ltd. ceased, and from 1 January 2026 (the date of transformation) the entity continues its operations under the name MBH Services Plc., in accordance with the new structure.

Changes in Management Committees

At the extraordinary general meeting held on 17 November 2025, Dr. Zsolt Barna, Levente László Szabó, Ádám Egerszegi, Marcell Tamás Takács, Dr. Attila Tamás Tajthy and Dr. Koppány Tibor Lélfai were elected as members of the Board of Directors for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030. Dr. Csaba István Kandrács was also elected as a member of the Board of Directors for a fixed term, from 2 April 2026 until 31 May 2030.

Furthermore, the extraordinary general meeting elected Miklós Vaszily, Rita Feodor, Árpád Czene and Dr. Árpád Kovács as members of the Supervisory Board for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030. In addition, Balázs Bechtold was elected for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030, and Dr. Ilona Török was elected for a fixed term from 1 April 2026 until 31 May 2030 as employee representatives.

MBH Bank Plc. shares have been added to the BUX index basket

MBH Bank Plc., as the issuer of the shares, has successfully met the requirements, and thus, pursuant to BSE Resolution No. 126/2026 adopted on 16 March 2026 by the Budapest Stock Exchange Public Limited Company, the common stock of MBH Bank Plc. (ISIN: HU0000139761) will be included in the BUX index basket as of 1 April 2026.

M B H B a n k Plc.

10 011 922 641 911 401

statistic code

Consolidated

Management Report

Budapest, 1 April 2026

31 December 2025

MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND ANALYSIS[1]

1. HISTORY OF MBH BANK PLC.

MBH Bank's stability is based on the combined knowledge and experience of three Hungarian financial institutions with a long history, Budapest Bank, MKB Bank and Takarékbank.

On 15 May 2020, MTB Magyar Takarékszövetkezeti Bank and MKB Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a joint financial holding company – Magyar Bankholding – in which the two financial institutions entered with equal ownership. On 26 May 2020, Budapest Bank also joined the strategic cooperation.

Magyar Bankholding was established to carry out the merger and transformation of Budapest Bank, MKB Bank and Takarék Group as a domestically owned financial holding company. The company started its effective operations on 15 December 2020, after the major shareholders of the three banks transferred their bank shares to the joint holding company with the approval of the National Bank of Hungary (hereinafter referred as 'NBH'), thus creating Hungary's second largest banking group.

On 15 December 2021, the General Meeting of MKB Bank and the highest decision-making bodies of Budapest Bank and Magyar Takarék Bankholding, which owns the Takarék Group, approved the merger timetable for the merger of Budapest Bank, MKB Bank and Magyar Takarék Bankholding. As a first step, on 31 March 2022, the two member banks of the banking group, Budapest Bank and MKB Bank merged with Budapest Bank being merged into MKB Bank.

The merged bank continued to operate under the name of MKB Bank until 30 April 2023, when Takarékbank joined, and since 1 May 2023 it has continued to operate under the name of MBH Bank, with a single brand name and image.

The Banking Group aims to implement customer-centred, competitively priced, internationally leading digital solutions, products and services, building on the combined strengths, values and best practices of the three strong domestic commercial banks. The integration of the three member banks is unique not only in Hungary, but also in the financial market of the region, mainly due to its complexity and size.

The MBH Banking Group also places great emphasis on acquisition-driven growth. As a result, the majority stake in Fundamenta Lakáskassza and in OC Magyarország Holding Llc. - which manages the domestic subsidiaries of the Otthon Centrum Group - were acquired. The acquisition of an 80% stake in OC Magyarország Holding Llc. was completed on 21 January 2026.

MBH Banking Group is stable and core market participant in the Hungarian financial sector. Currently, it is the second largest Banking Group in Hungary in terms of total assets and also has the largest branch network and has more than 1,200 ATM. The Banking Group is the market leader in the agricultural and leasing markets and is also a major player in corporate lending and private banking services with the launch of its Family Wealth Planning service.

[1] In the next chapter of the management review and analysis, we assess and analyze the financial situation of the Group and the results of the activities in order to give the reader an overview of the consolidated financial situation and the results for 2025. The following analyses are based on the consolidated financial statements of MBH Group prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for 2025 to the accounting date of 31 December 2025, audited by the registered auditors of the PwC Auditing Ltd. Accordingly, the following analysis focuses on the performance of the Group. Individual financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS requirements will be presented separately.

2. KEY EVENTS AFFECTING THE BANK'S OPERATIONS IN 2025

International bond issuances

- **MREL-eligible bond issue:** MBH Bank Nyrt. issued another international bond on 21 January 2025, as part of its EUR 1.5 billion bond program launched in 2024. During the issuance, investors submitted bids with a significant oversubscription, with a total nominal value of more than EUR 1.6 billion, of which MBH Bank ultimately accepted bids worth EUR 750 million. The MREL bonds, which have a maturity of five years, are repayable after four years and are classified as ordinary unsecured debt, were issued with a value date of 29 January 2025. The bonds serve to meet the bank's MREL requirements, i.e. the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities. The issue attracted widespread interest, with a total of 130 investors submitting bids, and more than 80% of the accepted bids coming from international investors.
- **Tier 2 bond issue:** The Bank successfully completed an international Tier 2 bond issue, which was oversubscribed 3.5 times and attracted investor bids worth more than EUR 700 million on 29 April 2025. The Bank ultimately decided on a bond issue with a total nominal value of EUR 200 million and a coupon of 6.875%, approximately 85% of which came from international investors. The bonds, which have a 10-year maturity, are repayable after 5 years and qualify as Tier 2 capital instruments, were issued on 8 May 2025. The success of the subscription once again confirmed the bank's international capital market recognition and represented another step towards strengthening the presence on the international capital market.

Public offering of shares (SPO)

In December 2025, MBH Bank successfully completed the largest share transaction on the Budapest Stock Exchange in the past 25 years, selling 7.00% of its treasury shares to retail and institutional investors. The transaction is outstanding in terms of both size and significance, also considering the number of domestic IPOs in recent years. As a result of the share sale, a total of 22,577,074 shares were sold, of which 20,320,846 shares were allocated to retail investors and 2,256,228 shares to institutional investors. The selling price was 3,300 forints, and the discounted selling price at which retail investors could buy shares was set at 90% of this, i.e. 2,970 forints. The sale attracted considerable interest, with 29,182,310 shares requested in the retail offering, exceeding the total amount offered (to the public and institutions) by 29.26%. Due to significant excess demand during the retail share subscription, investors purchased 69.63% of the requested number of shares. The transaction was carried out using the infrastructure provided by BSE, by concluding BSE FIX transactions, as a result of which the public float of MBH Bank Plc’s ordinary shares increased to 20.65% on the Budapest Stock Exchange.

Purchase the 80% of OC Magyarország Holding Llc.

On 17 November 2025, the MBH Bank signed a share purchase agreement with OC Magyarország Holding Llc. with Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. as seller to purchase its 80% business share (hereinafter: the Transaction). With regard to the Transaction, the merger control procedure has been completed, and the Hungarian Competition Authority issued a clearance certificate on 19 December 2025, under number ÖB/61-6/2025, that there were no circumstances requiring an investigation in relation to the merger notification. Based on the contents of the official certificate and following the establishment of the post-closing corporate structure, the seller and the buyer executed the Transaction on 21 January 2026. The Buyer paid the purchase price and the Seller transferred the Business Share specified in the business share purchase agreement.

Digitalization developments

In 2025, MBH Bank made significant progress in digital developments: The complexity arising from the merger of the three former banks has been reduced, and the core banking systems have been placed

on a unified and future-proof foundation that serves both efficient operation and a high-quality customer experience. MBH Bank successfully completed the integration of former Takarékbank customers into a unified banking system, which is a significant milestone in the IT and operational consolidation process. This was one of the most significant IT and operational projects of recent years, involving the migration of data from more than one million of retail and corporate customers and the harmonization of related digital and branch service processes.

Thanks to precise preparation and consistent implementation, the transition was completed with stable system performance. As a result of the integration, the bank can now rely on a modern, unified infrastructure to ensure faster development cycles, and higher quality services. The scale and complexity of the project are outstanding in the domestic banking sector and reflect MBH Bank's professional expertise, organizational cooperation, and long-term growth ambitions.

One of the most important achievements of 2025 was the launch of the unified MBH Bank mobile application: by the end of the first quarter of 2025, the previous member bank applications had been phased out, and retail customers using the app are now using the new, unified MBH Bank App.

Furthermore, in the final months of 2025, a newly developed best-in-class system entered pilot mode for the entire personal loan application and disbursement process, with the aim of introducing a more efficient and customer-oriented process across the entire network from the first quarter of 2026. Based on the new system, personal loan applications will also be available via the mobile app channel: a simplified, pre-approved process will be available to certain customer segments of the bank from the fourth quarter of 2025, allowing customers to obtain the requested loan amount in a matter of minutes through an end-to-end process in the app.

In addition, in 2025, great emphasis was placed on various AI developments, which served to provide more convenient service to customers on the one hand, and to enable bank employees to work more efficiently on the other. AI developments at the banking group in 2025: Worker Loan AI Assistant, Home Creation AI Assistant, Home Creation AI Assistant Quiz Module, Document Checker AI, MBH Corporate Active Products Assistant, MBH Vault AI, BUPA Compass AI, BUPA Source Assistant, and Agricultural Partner Assistant.

3. OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT[2]

The year 2025 was shaped by commercial and geopolitical tensions. In April, U.S. President Donald Trump imposed tariffs on numerous countries, exacerbating global uncertainty. By the last months of 2025, the trade war appeared to be easing as the United States reached agreements with several countries. Geopolitical tensions, however, did not subside; the Russia–Ukraine war continued to exert persistent pressure on the markets. Regarding the potential resolution of the war, the United States conducted negotiations with both the Russian and Ukrainian sides, but no concrete agreements have been concluded so far. At the end of December 2025, a new conflict emerged in the Middle East, as protests erupted in Iran due to record-high inflation and the depreciation of the currency. In the first weeks of 2026, tensions escalated further after the US launched a military attack on Venezuela and captured the country’s president. Following the events in Venezuela, Donald Trump announced that, due to national security reasons, the US must acquire Greenland – despite the island belonging to Denmark officially. Although the use of military force could not be ruled out in the first days, the likelihood of such action decreased as the U.S. clarified that its primary goal was to purchase the island. Then, on February 28, the United States and Israel launched a coordinated military operation against Iran. The attacks claimed the lives of several Iranian political and military leaders. In retaliation, Iran carried out airstrikes on several countries in the Persian Gulf, most of which host U.S. military bases. Maritime traffic in the Strait of Hormuz was paralysed, which came as a large blow as nearly one-third of global seaborne oil trade passed through the strait in 2025. In the longer term, the key question is how persistent the current shaky market environment will be. Two weeks after the U.S.–Israeli military actions against Iran,

[2] As of March 16, 2026

uncertainty remains elevated; however, markets still expect the conflict to subside within a few months, evidenced by the strong backwardation on the oil market. It is important that a prolonged and substantial rise in energy prices is not in the interest of global market participants.

The U.S. economy recorded only 0.7% annualised quarterly growth in Q4 2025, instead of the previously reported 1.4%. Exports, household consumption, government spending, and investments all performed weaker than earlier expected. Consequently, average annual growth for 2025 was revised from 2.2% to 2.1%. While inflation consistently remained above target, the labour market weakened significantly, prompting the Federal Reserve to implement three 25-basis-point rate cuts, lowering the policy rate to 3.50–3.75%. Although inflation dynamics have improved considerably in recent months, the energy price surge caused by the Iranian conflict represents an upward inflation risk. Short-term inflation expectations have risen alongside higher oil prices; however, long-term expectations remain broadly unchanged despite the escalating Middle East situation. This aligns with market pricing, which shows that anticipated Fed rate cuts have been mostly priced out. Markets currently only narrowly expect a single 25-basis-point cut by year-end, whereas one-month earlier expectations had included at least two cuts.

The largest economies of the eurozone all expanded towards the end of 2025. Spain continues to perform strongly, while Germany still struggles to gain momentum. For 2025, euro area GDP growth stands at 1.5%. Inflation remained close to the 2% target for most of 2025, and the European Central Bank reduced the deposit rate from 3% to 2%. However, geopolitical risks and surging energy prices could negatively affect growth and increase inflation. Whereas market pricing one month earlier had pointed to rate cuts at a year-end deposit rate of 2%, heightened tensions in the Middle East have led investors to start pricing in rate hikes instead. Current expectations indicate a 25-basis-point increase by summer and a total of 40 basis points of tightening by year-end, making a rate hike more likely as the next policy move.

Hungary’s economy expanded by 0.3% on average in 2025. On the expenditure side, consumption remains the main driver of growth, while investments continue to weigh on the economy. On the production side, trade and services performed well, whereas industry remained weak. Economic recovery in 2026 could be supported by the ramp-up of battery and automotive factories, government consumption-boosting measures, and a stabilisation in investments. However, the currently emerging environment of Brent crude oil averaging USD 90 per barrel, natural gas prices between EUR 45–50 per MWh, resurgent food price inflation, and a weaker-forint trajectory could pull GDP growth closer to 1%—instead of the currently expected ~2%. The labour market may eventually follow the economic upswing, although such adjustments tend to be slow; therefore, the initial impact on unemployment is likely to be moderate, but the unemployment rate may decrease over time.

Prices rose by 4.4% on average in 2025 compared to the previous year. Food inflation steadily declined during 2025, while service inflation consistently exceeded the headline rate. In early 2026, inflation significantly undershot the MNB’s 3% target; however, inflation may rise back above 3% during the summer months. Compared to our previous forecast of around 3% average inflation for 2026, a slightly higher level is now expected due to surging energy prices and a weakening forint following the Middle East conflict. The fuel price cap introduced in March will offset some of the otherwise stronger price pressures. We continue to assume that margin caps will be removed in 2026. The inflationary impact of their removal may be smaller than previously expected, although it cannot be ruled out that the margin caps will only be partially removed, or will not be removed at all in 2026.

The forint strengthened by 6% against the euro and by more than 15% against the U.S. dollar in 2025. Initially, part of the forint’s strength was attributable to dollar weakness, but over time, the MNB’s hawkish stance became the clear driver supporting the currency. By summer 2025, the forint was already the strongest regional performer against the euro. The central bank explicitly relied on a strong forint as a tool to reduce inflation expectations. In early December 2025, the forint briefly traded below 381 against the euro. The start of 2026 was also favourable: by late February, the forint outperformed most regional peers and strengthened below EUR/HUF 375. This was primarily supported by the MNB’s tight monetary policy and improving risk appetite toward Hungary. However, the war in Iran heightened global geopolitical risks, which particularly affected Hungary as a net energy importer. Rising risk

aversion triggered a shift toward safe-haven currencies - such as the U.S. dollar and Swiss franc - while higher oil and gas prices temporarily pushed the forint close to the 400 EUR/HUF level. Subsequently, the currency corrected, stabilising around 390 by mid-March. The Monetary Council kept the policy rate at 6.50% throughout 2025. The MNB's hawkish communication was justified mainly by the inflation outlook and persistent household inflation expectations. Following the December 2025 meeting, the central bank signalled that policy decisions would henceforth be data-driven and taken on a meeting-by-meeting basis. In February 2026, the policy rate was lowered to 6.25% amid favourable inflation developments. Nevertheless, the outlook for the coming months is overshadowed by the Middle East situation. Market pricing increasingly rules out any rate cuts in Hungary this year.

The central subsystem of the general government closed 2025 with a deficit of HUF 5,738.7 billion, of which December contributed HUF 1,668 billion. On an accrual basis, the deficit amounted to 1.9% of GDP in the first three quarters, while the four quarter rolling deficit reached 3.4%. These figures imply that the government's 5% deficit target for 2025 was likely met. This is consistent with the announcement by the Minister of National Economy stating that the accrual-based deficit may have been 4.9% last year - between the government's 5% target and our 4.8% expectation. In 2026, the fiscal balance may deteriorate due to the expenditure-increasing effect of government measures. Additionally, elevated energy prices resulting from the Middle East conflict may also strain the budget. As the gap widens between regulated (reduced) utility prices and market prices, fiscal costs for the government increase; this burden could amount to a few tenths of a percentage point of GDP. In 2027, fiscal improvement is expected, with the deficit falling below 5%.

In 2025, the banking sector again posted strong after tax results: based on the MNB's prudential data for fourth quarter of 2025, domestic banks achieved after tax profits of HUF 1,502 billion. Although this is HUF 132 billion below the audited 2024 result, return on equity remained high at 17.2%. The decline compared to 2024 primarily reflects higher operating expenses and weaker trading results, which were only partially offset by improved fee and commission income and lower risk costs. Net interest income - the largest component of operating revenues - remained essentially unchanged from 2024, supported by growth in business volumes (particularly retail lending). This occurred despite a moderate decline in overall yield levels and the continued effectiveness of interest rate caps previously applied to certain mortgage loans. Tax payments by the sector increased compared to 2024, although banks continued to utilise available reductions in the extraordinary profit tax. Overall, the banking sector again demonstrated attractive profitability in 2025. While operating costs rose faster than operating income, key efficiency indicators (e.g., cost to income ratio) remained favourable.

In 2025, interest rate reductions remained marginal for most products, except for a few of them (e.g., personal loans). In 2026, more substantial rate declines had been expected; however, the current economic environment has reduced the central bank's room for manoeuvre, and earlier expectations of rate cuts now appear less likely. Thanks largely to strong retail loan demand (and partly to strengthening corporate loan demand) banks' net interest income could continue improving in 2026—even if easing geopolitical risks eventually lead to lower yields. Strong business activity will also support further growth in net fee and commission income, despite limitations on inflation indexed fee adjustments in the first half of the year and the revenue reducing effect of higher limits for free cash withdrawals. Other operating income is likely to decline further in 2026, with dividend income expected to fall short of 2025 levels. Operating expenses are projected to continue rising—albeit at a slightly slower pace than last year—and risk costs are unlikely to decrease as significantly as they did in 2025. Tax burdens will increase substantially due to stricter rules on extraordinary profit taxes. Accordingly, after last year's return on equity of 17.2%, we expect correction to the 12–15% range in 2026. Despite declining profitability, banks remain well capitalised and face no liquidity pressures. Their lending capacity remains strong, allowing them to support a pick up in economic growth from the financing side.

4. THE CONSOLIDATED PERFORMANCE OF MBH GROUP IN 2025

The consolidated total assets of the Group increased by 3.2% to HUF 12,890.3 billion by the end of 2025. The stock of customer loans measured at amortised cost amounted to HUF 5,446.1 billion, while the stock of customer deposits reached HUF 8,343.7 billion. Profit after tax amounted to HUF 165.1 billion.

The Group's financial and business fundamentals were strengthened further, including capitalization, liquidity, funding structure, balance sheet structure and the performance of its business lines.

Key figures (HUF million, %)	**31.12.2025**	**31.12.2024**	**change (%)**	**change**
Total assets	12 890 268	12 489 228	3.2%	401 040
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	9 314 102	8 930 075	4.3%	384 027
o/w Loans and advances to customers	5 446 133	5 245 317	3.8%	200 816
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	11 390 606	11 109 168	2.5%	281 438
o/w Amounts due to customers	8 343 691	8 052 470	3.6%	291 221
Equity	1 261 181	1 123 993	12.2%	137 188
Profit before taxation	194 264	237 407	(18.2%)	(43 143)
Profit for the year	165 109	199 386	(17.2%)	(34 277)
Total comprehensive income	160 334	174 318	(8.0%)	(13 984)

5. PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS LINES[3]

Retail clients

Daily banking and related credit products

In the area of retail account products, the Bank defined two priority objectives. First, to increase the proportion of new clients who choose MBH Bank as their primary banking provider. To achieve this goal, the bank launched the MBH TRIPLA scheme, which won the Marketing Communication Campaign of the Year award in the Mastercard Bank of the Year 2025 competition.

Second, targeted persona-based campaigns were prepared for the existing customer portfolio, covering the most important customer segments. The Bank targeted clients without a current account with tailored account offers, reactivated inactive clients (no account turnover or card usage), and sold bank cards to customers who held an account but did not yet have a card.

Marketing activities also supported the Bank’s financial objectives; jointly with Visa, a retail account and card sales campaign were launched within the postal network.

In the last quarter of 2025, demand for retail point-of-sale loans increased significantly at the Banking Group’s retail partners, in line with previous trends, resulting in substantial growth in new loan disbursements. Increased purchase volumes also supported partner credit card issuance.

In line with this, a joint promotion with Mastercard was launched to encourage credit card use.

MBH SZÉP card

The number of MBH SZÉP Card holders exceeded 280,000 as of 31 December 2025. By the end of 2025, the Bank successfully completed all tasks related to the digitalisation of the SZÉP Card, enabling SZÉP Card holders to use Apple Pay and Google Pay solutions. This functionality, developed in cooperation with Visa, is unique in the Hungarian market. There is no need to apply for a new virtual card; customers can add their existing SZÉP cards and partner cards to their mobile wallet in a few simple steps and securely enjoy the benefits of modern payment solutions.

[3] The source of individual market data: NBH (National Bank of Hungary), KAVOSZ, BAMOSZ (Association of Hungarian Investment Funds and Asset Management Companies), Exim Bank, MFB (Hungarian Development Bank), MBH’s own calculation

Savings

Retail savings and investment volumes managed by the Banking Group continued to grow in 2025. Beyond traditional sight and term deposits, the Group primarily met retail investment demand through the extensive range of investment funds offered by MBH Fund Manager. Mixed-type investment funds (combining bond and equity investments) were particularly popular in 2025.

Reallocations between different savings and investment products were observed: in addition to new investments, customers also shifted significant volumes into MBH funds, for example following government bond maturities or interest reset dates.

Certain legacy deposit products were phased out as part of the product modernisation programme, which was also a prerequisite for the system integration steps successfully executed during the year.

The MBH Bank bond issuance programme - also accessible to retail customers - continued amid strong demand, resulting in more than a 70% increase in MBH bonds held by retail investors during the year.

Covered and uncovered loans

The banking sector reached record levels in mortgage lending in 2025. New mortgage disbursements in the sector increased by nearly 50% to around HUF 2,000 billion, with the Banking Group also achieving substantial growth. A key driver of this expansion was the increase in average loan amounts, rising from the previous HUF 20 million level to nearly HUF 30 million. State-supported programmes (e.g., Home Start, CSOK Plus, Baby-Loan) continued to contribute to the rising number and value of mortgage transactions.

The Government Decree of 26 November 2025 extended the interest rate freeze until 30 June 2026, allowing affected mortgage borrowers to continue repayment under favourable conditions.

The Banking Group prepared in advance for the restructuring of the Home Support Programme, with the new Home Start Mortgage Loan becoming available from 1 September 2025. The product is uniquely available on the market also in an offset structure and can be obtained at preferential interest rates by clients eligible for the Fleet Preferred Partner Programme and Premium clients. The MBH Banking Group’s goal is to offer the full range of state-subsidised loans to its clients.

To strengthen its market position, the Group ran a year-round promotional campaign for the Baby-Loan and supported the sale of the Home Start Mortgage Loan with promotional tools from 1 September.

To enhance customer service quality, the mortgage lending process was renewed in 2025 as part of a key strategic project.

In 2025, the volume of new retail mortgage loans continued to grow, driven by the launch of the new Home Creation Programme. Strong cooperation with loan intermediaries also significantly contributed to the growth in mortgage loan volumes channelled to the Banking Group.

New personal loan disbursements totalled HUF 159 billion in 2025, representing more than 30% growth compared to 2024. At the end of 2025, the consumer loans volume was 70% higher than at the end of the previous year.

In 2025, with the launch of the Otthon Start loan, there was also significant activity through the Banking Group's distributor channels. An important milestone was the opening of three partner centers on 1 September 2025, to provide better and more efficient service to loan brokers.

Insurances

In 2022, the MBH Group entered into a strategic cooperation agreement with CIG Pannónia Életbiztosító Nyrt., under which the MBH Group will distribute, through all of its sales channels, only those products in the life and non-life insurance sectors that are offered by CIG Pannónia Életbiztosító Nyrt. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

From 3 March 2025, CIG Pannónia introduced two new ESG investment funds that comply with SFDR Article 8[4] requirements and are reviewed annually.

[4] SFRD Article 8: One category of the EU Regulation on sustainable finance disclosure, which refers to investment products promoting environmental or social characteristics.

In response to the recovery of the mortgage market and the nationwide home insurance campaign relaunched by the Hungarian Government upon the recommendation of the Ministry for National Economy in March 2025, the Bank participated in distributing CIG Pannónia's home insurance products. Customers can also complete policies online via the Bank's website, simplifying administration.

On 4 August 2025, the Pannónia BajTárs 3 accident insurance product was introduced, enabling the Bank to offer solutions better aligned with economic conditions and target market needs.

Several CIG Pannónia products (Pannónia BajTárs 3 Accident Insurance, CIG 360 Life, Accident and Health Insurance, and Pannónia Pension Bond[E]) were included in the MBH TRIPLA promotion. Additionally, the promotion introduced a built-in Group Banking Protection insurance product, which customers receive free of charge for 12 months after meeting the relevant conditions. This coverage protects against misuse of lost or stolen cards and reimburses fraudulent transaction amounts.

From 1 October 2025, group loan protection insurance linked to mortgage loans became available under updated terms that better reflect market needs. With unchanged pricing, the indemnity period for unemployment and incapacity-to-work cover increased from 8 to 12 months; coverage was extended to self-employed clients; and hospitalisation cover beyond 5 days became valid regardless of employment status.

Premium segment

In the premium segment, the focus was on strengthening and expanding the premium value proposition and service model, introducing digital solutions, and making simplified portfolio offerings available.

The bank achieved strong growth both in the number of clients and in assets under management. This dynamic expansion was driven by the transformation of the premium servicing model, involving additional locations and branch colleagues in serving clients who meet the income criteria. At the end of December, premium clients' assets totalled HUF 1,277 billion, representing a 29.9% year-on-year increase. The number of clients reached more than 57 thousand, which corresponds to a 50% increase compared to 2024.

Portfolio investment penetration stood at 77%, which is 8 percentage points lower than at the end of the previous year. One of the reasons for the decline is the significant increase in the number of clients who meet the income criteria but not the wealth criteria, and who are currently keeping their funds in sight deposits.

Thanks to the strong cooperation established with the MBH Investment Bank and MBH Asset Management, the product-level diversification of the investment portfolio continued. The new products introduced not only allowed the bank to manage risks more effectively but also contributed significantly to revenue growth.

A key pillar of the Premium Value Proposition is comprehensive financial advisory, meaning that beyond managing savings, the Bank Group also provides solutions for clients' broader financial needs. In this regard, substantial progress was made both in home-related savings solutions and in individual insurance products.

Micro and small business segment

The Banking Group's platform providing beyond banking services for the SME segment, BUPA, helping businesses at all stages of their lifecycle. It is able to offer mass services and will also be able to offer personalised services in the short term.

In 2025, the main elements of the value proposition targeting new micro and small business customers were the Scale GO service package and the Referral Program based on relationships with existing retail and corporate customers, which supported the bank's acquisition goals with unbroken momentum throughout the year.

In 2025, the demand for government-subsidised loans to boost the economy among micro and small enterprise customers remained unbroken. Most of the loans extended to businesses through these schemes were the driving force behind lending in that segment throughout the year. The MAX+ scheme of the Széchenyi Card programme was the most popular in that segment, and from the second half of the year these products are available at a fixed interest rate of 3%.

The MAX+ program has seen an increase in demand for liquidity loans, which is expected to continue into 2026.

In 2025, the Banking Group has continued to focus on improving its loan servicing processes.

MFB Points

The Banking Group has 154 corporate and 155 retail MFB Point Plus units.

In the case of MFB Pont Plusz products for the general public, the Home Renovation Program financed by the RRF ended at the beginning of 2025 and was replaced by new Home Renovation Programs financed by KEHOP Plus. The new schemes made it possible to implement residential energy efficiency investments under simpler conditions and ensured stable demand throughout the year in both Budapest and the countryside. The Bank has a 40% market share[5] in the retail MFB Pont Plusz product market.

The corporate product range was expanded in several areas in 2025. At the beginning of the year, favorable changes to the terms and conditions of the SME Technology Plus programs came into effect, opening up opportunities for a wider range of businesses to make larger investments. In mid-2025, the National Champions – Green and Digital Transition Support Single-Operation Combined Loan Program was launched, offering interest-free investment loans and non-repayable grants to the SME sector. This was followed by the introduction of the SME Technology Plus "B" Loan Program, which helped micro and small businesses finance their working capital on favorable terms. The Bank has a market share of over 51%[6] in the corporate MFB Pont Plus product market.

Branch and ATM network

MBH Banking Group has the largest branch network in the Hungarian market, 396 branches are serving the clients countrywide.

In 2025, the MBH Bank Group further strengthened its initiatives aimed at enhancing the operational efficiency of its Branch Network and elevating the overall customer experience. As part of these efforts, the Bank expanded its presence with new branches at multiple locations and continued the unified visual and functional modernization of both the interior and exterior environments of its existing branches. The renewal program placed particular emphasis on meeting accessibility requirements and on creating modern, customer-friendly physical and digital service conditions.

In addition, MBH Bank opened MBH Partner Centers at three locations - two in Budapest and one in Győr - with the aim of effectively supporting the work of financial partners, granting mortgage loans even more easily and efficiently accessible to customers through these new units.

In full compliance with the National Bank of Hungary’s requirements, the Banking Group successfully fulfilled its mandated ATM installation obligation ahead of schedule, completing it in early December. Beyond regulatory compliance, it also achieved its broader strategic objectives for the ATM network. With 1,200 machines operating across 1,114 locations, Bank Grouping maintains one of the largest networks in the market, and as a result of its modernization efforts, nearly 70 new ATMs were installed in high-traffic areas nationwide.

As part of its network expansion strategy, MBH Bank has entered into a partnership with MOL Hungary to make its new ATMs available in as many easily accessible locations as possible. MOL's nationwide network of filling stations and high customer traffic provide an ideal environment for the installation of ATMs. Through this partnership, MBH ATMs will be added to the range of convenience services available at filling stations, alongside cafés and parcel machines.

Within its customer service processes, Banking Group implemented further innovative digital enhancements to the Customer Calling system. These developments not only support accessible customer service for clients with disabilities but also strengthen branch operations by improving data manageability and standardizing user identification.

[5] Based on the accepted portfolio data published in the Steering Committee meeting presentation issued by MFB at the beginning of each month.

[6] Based on the accepted portfolio data published in the Steering Committee meeting presentation issued by MFB at the beginning of each month.

The MBH Bank Fleet Partner Program enables employees of employers participating in this program to take advantage of discounted banking products and services, thereby contributing to simpler and more efficient financial solutions.

At the end of the year, MBH Bank Group launched a public offering of approximately 7 percent of its own shares, successfully concluding both the pricing and allocation phases. Customer service representatives across the branch network were fully prepared and operated with increased capacity to support clients participating in the share subscription.

Building on the sales efficiency program developed in recent years, Banking Group substantially enhanced the sales competencies and performance of its branch network. The training and support framework - considered a benchmark within the sector - ensures consistently high-quality customer service and supports stable, long-term business growth. To further improve service quality, the Bank Group also carried out network optimization and, as a result, developed a harmonized branch operating schedule for selected locations for the 2026 fiscal year.

Corporate and institutional customers

Relying on its traditional strengths, MBH Banking Group's strategic goal is to further develop and build a strong corporate business line. The business line focuses on local knowledge, professional service, consulting-based sales and the provision of innovative solutions.

In 2025, the Banking Group is committed to providing innovative banking solutions that make it easier for businesses to operate, increase their competitiveness and support their investment plans.

MBH Banking Group provides comprehensive business solutions and advice to its customers, sets up comprehensive loan schemes if necessary and satisfies special financial customer needs. MBH Banking Group is able to provide efficient and unique solutions to all players in the corporate segment.

In line with its strategy, MBH Banking Group continued to play a key role in the introduction of economic incentive programs and their delivery to customers. The changing interest rate environment generated more demand in Széchenyi Card Programmes and Demjan Sandor Programme than ever before, there was particularly high demand for working capital and current account loans.

MBH Banking Group remained an active participant in the continually renewed Széchenyi Card Programme.

In the SZKP MAX+ programme which has been launched in January 2023 and is still running, MBH Banking Group's market share of the corporate business, including micro and small enterprises, in terms of the number of loan applications originated, is 32%, and 25%[7] in terms of the number of applications originated.

In 2025, there was strong demand for subsidised loan products compared to market-rate loans thanks to surging demand, as opposed to market-rate loans, given that these products offer a much lower interest burden for companies, thus significantly improving the domestic and international competitiveness of domestic businesses.

In the year of 2025, MBH Bank achieved nearly 70% growth in average portfolio size in the factoring and trade finance market compared to the same period last year and became a dominant player in the domestic market, already leading the market in several indicators. The Bank's objective is to offer its own product to provide instant access to working capital financing to any company with a good customer base and a growing target market.

MBH Banking Group has traditionally maintained close ties with Eximbank to enable customers to benefit from EXIM financing sources. In order to provide flexible and comprehensive services to its customers, the Banking Group continues to actively participate in all subsidized loan programs announced by Eximbank, including the Demján Sándor Programme , which has launched in 2025, where a total of 700 billion forint budget became available for commercial banks for working capital and investment loans with a fixed low interest rate in forints and euros until the end of the maturity period. The Banking Group's clients have requested these products in significant amounts, including for green investment purposes.

[7] Source: KAVOSZ

At the Exim Awards Gala held on 4 March 2025, the Banking Group was honoured in two categories:

- Bank of the Year 2024 (MBH Bank)
- Leasing Company of the Year 2024 (Euroleasing)

In 2025, the Banking Group continued to show a strong commitment to the corporate sector, with small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as a key segment, with a focus on increasing product penetration. The Banking Group has made significant efforts to support its clients' growth and success in the market. Through innovative solutions and personalised services, the Banking Group has further strengthened its market position.

The mid-corporate segment demonstrated significant growth in 2025. Throughout the year, they achieved outstanding results not only in their financial performance but also in the development of customer relations and services. They further strengthened their market-leading position[8] while continuously expanding their client base.

Their lending market activity showed dynamic expansion, driven primarily by their exceptional participation in the Demján Sándor Programme. In addition, the active use of products and services among their clients continued to grow, which tangibly contributed to further improving the overall customer experience.

In 2025, participants in the agricultural sector are eagerly awaiting the investments that will be made possible thanks to the KAP Strategic Plan, so non-tender investment activity is currently low. The Bank assists the customers in several ways with their investment projects implemented under the KAP Strategic Plan. On the one hand, MBH Forrás Zrt. provides assistance in compiling applications, and on the other hand, our Bank offers comprehensive financing solutions for successful applications at every stage of the investment. The Bank has created a separate loan product group for this purpose, called ‘MBH VP AGRO – KAP ST’.

State administration relations, Municipal clients, Churches

One of the key elements of MBH Bank's market share growth and national champion strategy is to provide high quality financial services to state, municipal and church customers and related institutions and corporate network. To this end, the relevant client base is served by a dedicated area with specialised operational expertise in public administration, municipalities and churches, in addition to banking experience.

MBH Bank gives priority to providing high quality services to higher education institutions, foundations, public foundations, associations and other public benefit organisations, and has an independent team of experts to provide unique financial solutions to its public administration, public service and priority social clients. In response to the specific needs of the segment, in addition to the continuous development of financial solutions, MBH Bank's key strategic goal is to maintain a socially responsible approach, which it supports through strategic agreements, educational initiatives and unique initiatives. Finding and exploiting synergies is one of the foundations of efficient operation and shared business success.

At the end of 2025 MBH Bank serves more than 200 university and foundation, as well as non-profit clients and heir subsidiaries in Budapest and the countryside. In 4Q 2025, the implementation of the growth strategy continued, and MBH Bank welcomed several long-established, prominent social organizations and higher education institutions among its partners.

MBH Bank aims to become a market leader in the entire municipal segment and continued to successfully implement its municipal strategy in 2025. It is already the number one player in seven counties (Baranya, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Csongrád-Csanád, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Komárom-Esztergom) in terms of the number of local governments with accounts. In the Hungarian market, as a whole the Bank has maintained its second position and is striving to become the market leader through its acquisition activities.

[8] Source: OTPEN company information database

At the end of 2025 MBH Bank manages the accounts of 1,300 municipalities and their institutions (primary education institutions, kindergartens, nurseries, etc.). The aim of this area is to give greater emphasis within the portfolio to the full range of services provided to customers with city district and county status. MBH Bank is the leading financial service provider in six cities in the county at the end of 2025.

On 1 October 2025, MBH Bank successfully introduced the so-called MÁK decentralized municipal account management model, thereby complying with Act XXI of 2025 and Government Decrees 194/2025 (VII.8.) and 195/2025 (VII.8.) in serving its clientele in cities with county rights. (VII.8.) and 195/2025 (VII.8.) Government Decrees. In the first phase, county-level cities, the capital and its districts, as well as their budgetary institutions, are included in the scope. Currently, in addition to MBH Bank Plc., three other banks in Hungary are involved in the daily transfer process.

Under the applicable regulations, municipalities and their budgetary institutions may hold no more than 5% of their total budgetary expenditures of the second year preceding the current fiscal year on payment accounts managed by domestic credit institutions. Any funds in excess of this limit are automatically transferred on a daily settlement basis by the account-holding bank to the surplus registration account maintained at the Hungarian State Treasury.

Surplus registration accounts are HUF-denominated payment accounts with restricted purpose, from which municipalities continue to have full disposal rights — for example, they may initiate transfers or purchase government securities. The system ensures the coverage of municipalities' daily liquidity needs, while providing an opportunity to invest surplus funds in government securities with favourable yields (e.g. Municipal Hungarian Government Bond – ÖMÁK).

Each year by 15 October, the Hungarian State Treasury determines the amount to be transferred and notifies the affected municipalities and their account-holding banks. During the establishment of the service, the development of related systems, and the technical execution of the transfers, cooperation between the banks and the Treasury is essential, as the system requires daily automatic transfers and continuous record-keeping.

MBH Bank's Municipal Area is focused on broadening its involvement in local communities and local economic and social ecosystems through its social responsibility programme, supported by a dedicated and expanded management and reference team with specific municipal and banking experience.

In 2025, the specialised area of MBH Bank dedicated to serving church clients continued the strategy started in the previous year, deepening its active cooperation with the national leadership of established churches and with its church institutional clients. During the year, the Bank entered into a strategic cooperation agreement with another historic church, which will enable it to reach out to additional religious legal entities.

MBH Bank currently manages nearly 2,000 church clients. The priority of the church sector is to reach out to the network of educational, social and health institutions run by churches and to further expand its existing business relationships. Church employees are continuously targeted with MBH Bank's employee account package product.

In addition to financial service, MBH Bank is actively involved in the daily life of church organisations through social responsibility initiatives, financial awareness programmes and sponsorship of various events.

Agricultural clients

Market environment:
Factors determining the market environment had a negative/moderately negative impact on agricultural and food industry financing:

- Global crop production volume was high compared to previous years, so we expect a supply-driven market in the coming quarters, which will have a negative impact on crop prices. In Hungary, the decline in crop production was lower than initially expected. The added value of agriculture was 6.2% lower than in the previous year, mainly due to poor crop production results. In the last quarter of 2025, the weather was favorable for autumn sowing, and the higher

snowfall and sufficiently wintery weather in the fourth quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026 may have a positive impact on crop production expectations.

- Purchases of live animals and animal products exceeded the previous year's figures by 1% in November. This is partly due to the fact that avian influenza was only present to a minimal extent in Hungary in the last quarter of 2025, and partly due to the high level of milk production. The pig market is virtually stagnant. In the fourth quarter of 2025, we saw a significant drop in milk prices, with spot market prices practically halving, which has a strongly negative impact on milk purchase contracts for 2026, and there is overproduction on the European milk market. We expect supply and demand levels, and thus price conditions, to improve in the third quarter of 2026. In addition, the markets are at the bottom of the pork price cycle.
- According to data from the agricultural accounting system published by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH), crop production is expected to decline by 8.7% in 2025 compared to 2024, while animal product production will increase by 2.5% in volume, which means a 3.6% decline in output for agriculture as a whole. Thus, Hungarian agriculture ended 2025 with a weak to moderate year overall.
- The output volume of the domestic food industry shows a minimal decline compared to the relatively high base of the previous year: by the end of November 2025, domestic sales were down 0.8% and export sales were down 1.7%, resulting in a 1.2% decline in the volume of food and beverage production compared to the previous year. This means that, despite the decline, the performance of the food industry is more favorable than that of other industrial sub-sectors. Among the individual sectors, poultry meat processing performed best, while processing companies involved in the pork and dairy sectors showed weaker performance in the fourth quarter of 2025, which may also have an impact on the next two quarters.

Business results:

- In 2025, the Bank's total agricultural (gross, on-balance sheet) loan portfolio - including agriculture, the food industry, and other related agribusiness sectors - continued to grow slightly (by 2.6%). In terms of growth, the food industry was the most affected, while agriculture performed weaker than before.
- Participants in the sector, both in agriculture and in the food industry, have high expectations for the investments that can be completed under the CAP Strategic Plan Programme. A significant portion of the support documents have already been received by applicants, but the program's contribution to credit growth has been moderate so far in the reporting year.
- Following very strong growth in previous years, the factoring portfolio did not expand further in the current year.
- The amount of deposits of agriculture-related businesses showed significant, high single-digit growth in 2025, within this, the increase was particularly significant among food industry businesses, but growth was also noted in agriculture.
- The Bank remained the clear market leader in the Agrár Széchenyi Program. In the case of Agrár Széchenyi Cards, the amount secured by existing guarantees increased minimally (+HUF 2 billion) in 2025, and the Bank's market share remains stable at over 70% based on the portfolio. Agricultural Széchenyi Investment Loans saw significant growth in 2025 (+14.5%), with market share now approaching 60% based on the portfolio.

6. INVESTMENT SERVICES, TREASURY, PRIVATE BANKING

Treasury Trading

The year 2025 was largely characterized by a strengthening forint, which in many cases was coupled with low volatility and declining turnover. Nevertheless, the division made appropriate use of the market situations that arose, while keeping its risk exposure low on the foreign exchange market.

The Treasury trading area effectively managed short-term interest rate positions arising from customer positions and made good use of business opportunities arising from the monetary policy toolkit.

The Bank was an active participant in the bond market, with a significant share in the auctions of the ÁKK (Government Debt Management Agency) as primary dealer.

ALM & Liquidity service

In terms of operational liquidity management, the business unit continuously adapted to the changing monetary environment and fully executed the money market transactions necessary for the smooth functioning of the Banking Group's payment flows.

Treasury Sales

In 2025, the Treasury Sales division further increased the use of treasury products among corporate clients thanks to its efficient service model. Products developed to hedge conversion and exchange rate risks, it was able to achieve stable turnover and results despite HUF volatility and nominal level of exchange rate were not favorable from a business perspective. The business line managed to achieve record turnover and transaction numbers in interest rate risk management. Treasury's unique deposit income fell short of previous years due to significantly lower interest rates and fierce competition among banks for deposits. At the end of the year, Treasury Sales passed the final major milestone in terms of corporate migration and service based on completely unified systems was implemented. The preparations involved a significant additional workload, especially in the last quarter, but thanks to the energy invested, the consolidation of the treasury systems went smoothly.

Corporate Finance

In addition to the renewal of the Bank’s domestic and international bond issuance programs, the department completed close to 40 domestic bond issues.

During 2025, the Bank announced several subscription periods for the placement of senior bonds denominated in HUF and EUR, mainly sold to retail customers, and successfully completed the issuances. These issues took place within the framework of the Bank's domestic bond issuance programme with a total volume of HUF 500 billion.

To maintain its international issuance capacity, the Bank also renewed its EMTN Programme in November 2025 with a total volume of EUR 2.5 billion.

The Bank also provided investment services to clients in connection with the establishment of bond issuance program, domestic and international bond issues, SPO transaction, stock exchange listing and mandatory public takeover bid.

MBH Mortgage Bank, a member of the MBH Banking Group, achieved the highest mortgage bond issuance volume on the domestic market in 2025, placing mortgage bonds worth a total of more than HUF 55 billion on the market. During its ‘multi-channel’ issuance activity, the total volume of domestic institutional mortgage bond issuances amounted to HUF 43.7 billion, of which green mortgage bonds accounted for HUF 8.4 billion. In contrast, the volume of retail mortgage bonds issued reached HUF 11.8 billion.

The successful international mortgage bond issuance in November 2025 resulted in the placement of a EUR 100 million (approximately HUF 38.2 billion) mortgage bond. In terms of the number of mortgage bond transactions, in 2025 there were ten retail subscriptions, five public stock-exchange auctions and one international issuance.

Investment services - sales

In 2025, the turnover of retail government securities increased, primarily in the case of Bonus and Fixed securities, while the turnover of discount treasury bills declined in parallel. Instruments issued by the bank itself remain in demand, both bonds and structured products.

The sales team also played an active role in MBH Bank's successful public share sale transaction at the end of 2025, and the share offering was very popular among clients using brokerage services.

Trading in exchange rate derivatives declined in the remainder of the year after Q1 2025 due to very low volatility, a single-direction movement, and a strengthening forint. While commission-type revenues grew by more than 10%, demand for shares continued to strengthen on both the BSE and foreign markets, with the latter generating a nearly 70% increase in turnover, while the sales volume of 25 certificates rose to a record high of over HUF 19 billion.

Investment Products and Services Management

In 2025, MBH Group continued to operate one of the largest securities distribution networks in the Hungarian market, which it is constantly developing in line with its objectives.

In accordance with its long-term investment services strategy, several major projects and tasks have been implemented at the Banking Group:

- During 2025, MBH Bank issued 13 series of HUF-denominated bonds and 12 series of EUR-denominated bonds in the value of HUF 130 billion and EUR 20.6 million, respectively.
- One of the MBH Group's key activities in 2025 was the distribution of mortgage bonds issued by MBH Mortgage Bank Plc. to retail customers, thus continuing to ensure the availability of low-risk, fixed-interest medium-term investment opportunities. During the year, the MBH Group issued its own mortgage bonds denominated in Hungarian forints to retail customers, with 9 additional tap issuances, totaling HUF 11,844 million.
- MBH Investment Bank is committed to digital development and is constantly improving its online platforms. In the last quarter of 2025, the MBH Investment Bank launched the online securities account opening feature in its MBH Mobilbroker application. In the app, customers can complete an online customer due diligence process by taking a ‘selfie’, a photo of their documents and scanning their ID card with NFC, after which they can electronically sign the entire contract documentation in the app. There is no human interaction during the process, i.e. no Video Bank or other identification at the branch, and the entire process can be managed online.

  Customer experience has been further enhanced by the fact that from the fourth quarter onwards, in parallel to opening an account, our customers have been able to complete their MiFID test online, and after opening a securities account, we offer the option of opening an LTIA (TBSZ) account within the application.

  In addition, the PUSH notification feature is available in the MBH Mobilbroker app from the last quarter, allowing us to provide our customers with personalised information – and real-time updates on events related to their investment services.
- We have launched our own podcast channel, the Bonus podcast, which primarily supports the Bank’s analyst communications. Content is published on a bi-weekly basis.
- In 2025, the consolidation of MBH Fund Management Ltd.’s product portfolio will continue. The Fund Manager continued to focus on optimising its product range, responding proactively to investor needs by creating new investment products and structures and working closely with its peers, and managing existing investment funds and portfolios as effectively as possible.

  As of 31 December 2025, the Fund Manager managed investments with a total net asset value of HUF 2,345.2 billion, net of duplications. MBH Fund Manager was ranked second[9] in the ranking of pension fund asset managers (in terms of assets under management) at the end of the year[10].

[9] Source: BAMOSZ (market share)
[10] Source: BAMOSZ

Institutional custody sales

The institutional depository portfolio grew steadily in 2025, exceeding HUF 600 billion in annual growth compared to the same period of the previous year, resulting in a total portfolio of over HUF 3,500 billion. At the same time, income figures were significantly higher than in the previous year. Several acquisitions were completed during the year, and in the case of certain funds, mergers and consolidations took place, so the Banking Group now providing custody services to nearly 170 portfolios - with nearly 150,000 transactions per year – covering the entire institutional portfolio spectrum. Within the assets under custody, the proportion of services related to real estate funds and private equity funds increased by the end of the year.

Private banking

At the beginning of the year, with the professional support of MBH Bank's Private Banking division and based on a cooperation agreement between MBH Forrás Zrt., a member of the MBH Group, and its partners, family wealth planning services became available to the MBH Group's private banking clients. This makes the MBH Group a pioneer in the domestic market, offering solutions to clients interested in holistic family wealth planning services.The new service closely matches the market demand that different assets (such as shares, precious metals or investment-purpose works of art) need to be managed in a unified, integrated way, taking into account the aspects of multi-generational coordination of family wealth or the issue of inheritance between generations.

Thanks to the expanded strategic partner and the professional background of the MBH Group can provide an increasingly wide range of services, which, among other things, also includes advice on trust management, inheritance, tax and consulting, precious metal trading, and art investment.

Despite the changing capital market conditions, the private banking portfolio under management did not change significantly, so the Bank continued to maintain its market position. The Banking Group remains the second largest private bank in terms of assets under management in the domestic market.

The MBH Bank’s current and potential market power is demonstrated by the success of the public share sale, to the successful completion of which the private banking client’s contributed significantly.

The recognition of the creation of the service is indicated by the fact that MBH's Holistic Wealth Management Service won the "Best Private Banking Innovation" award within the "Innovation of the Year" category, awarded for the first time this year by the „Privátbankár.hu Klasszis”.

This award recognizes financial innovations that primarily serve the development of investors, secondarily the financial and asset management profession, and the domestic capital market.

At the Private Banking Hungary 2025 awards ceremony, MBH was awarded in several categories this year as well: MBH Private Banking came in 2nd place in the managed assets category and 3rd place in the Private Banking Service Provider of the Year category, while in the individual categories Eszter Homonnai was awarded Senior Private Banker of the Year, and Béla Fodor received a “lifetime achievement” award.

7. ACQUISITION ACTIVITY

OC Magyarország Holding Llc.

On 17 November 2025 MBH Bank Plc. signed a share purchase agreement with OC Magyarország Holding Llc. with Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. as seller to purchase its 80% business share (hereinafter: the Transaction).

Prior to the closing of the Transaction, Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. will transfer 100% of the business shares in Otthon Centrum Franchising Tanácsadó Llc., Otthon Centrum Solutions Llc., OC Pénzügyek Biztosításközvetítő Llc. and OC Pénzügyek Hitelközvetítő Llc. and 5% business share in Pénznavigátor Informatikai Llc. to OC Magyarország Holding Llc. (as contribution in kind) and 100% business share in OPEN HOUSE HOLDING Llc. acquired by OC Magyarország Holding Llc. from Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. and the minority shareholders.

The Company purchased the Business Share after the above-mentioned closing company structure has been established. 20% business share in OC Magyarország Holding Llc. will continue to be held by Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. With regard to that business share, the parties establish a right of purchase in favour of the Company and a right of sale in favour of Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. until 1 May 2030.

With regard to the Transaction, the merger control procedure has been completed, and the Hungarian Competition Authority issued a clearance certificate on 19 December 2025, under number ÖB/61-6/2025, that there were no circumstances requiring an investigation in relation to the merger notification. Based on the contents of the official certificate and following the establishment of the post-closing corporate structure, the seller and the buyer executed the Transaction on 21 January 2026. The Buyer paid the purchase price and the Seller transferred the Business Share specified in the business share purchase agreement.

The acquisition of OC Group completes MBH Bank's home ownership ecosystem, enabling the Bank to cover the full customer journey from savings through property purchase to financing, while strengthening its competitive position across the value chain.

OC Group is a leading player in the real estate and credit brokerage market, operating more than 200 offices nationwide with nearly 1,400 real estate agents and 500 financial advisors. Through its four networks—Otthon Centrum, Open House, Rockhome, and Benks—the group provides real estate and financial intermediation services, complemented by ancillary services such as property valuation, energy performance certificates, and home insurance distribution. OC Group has been consistently profitable in recent years, supporting the sustainability of its business model.

MBH Bank places significant value on OC Group's franchise and agent networks and, leveraging its stronger market position, expects to support their expansion through access to a broader customer base and increasing revenues. The transaction is expected to generate meaningful synergies, with approximately half projected to stem from increased mortgage lending volumes. This is expected to be driven by a combination of OC Group's market share potentially increasing to close to 20% over the next few years under MBH ownership, and MBH capturing a higher share of the loans brokered by OC Group, which could reach up to 60%.

The remaining synergies are anticipated to arise from a combination of cross-selling opportunities, including housing savings products, personal loans and baby-loan products, as well as from premium customer acquisition, payment protection insurance, and current accounts.

Overall, the acquisition represents a significant step in strengthening MBH Bank's position in the strategically important mortgage lending segment, supporting further market share gains and progress toward a leading market position.

8. MAIN MEMBERS OF MBH GROUP[11]

In addition to its own range of banking products and services, MBH provides the services of its subsidiaries and partners too. The objective of the Group is to preserve, increase the market position of its subsidiaries, to deepen cooperation within the group, and to continually strengthen ancillary financial services.

Euroleasing

The MBH Banking Group includes the dominant operators of the domestic leasing market, Euroleasing Ltd., Budapest Leasing Ltd. (merged into Euroleasing Ltd. on the 31st of December 2025) and Euroleasing Real Estate Ltd. The Leasing Group operates an extensive nationwide network and based

[11] Source: Hungarian Leasing Association, BAMOSZ - Association of Hungarian Investment Fund and Asset Management Companies

on the aggregate volume of newly originated leases, holds a market share exceeding 25%[12], making it the leading participant in the Hungarian leasing market.

Car financing activity

In the first half of 2024, the financing market's growth was significantly supported by the turnaround in interest rate trends and by substantial sales incentives from importers and dealerships - primarily in the form of interest subsidies in addition to price discounts. This type of support remained typical in 2025; however, changes in the activity levels of individual importers reshaped the brand rankings of newly registered vehicles and, in turn, new financing volumes.

In 2025, new vehicle sales increased by less than 5%, supported by importer and dealer incentives. Within this, new passenger car sales grew by 6%, while light commercial vehicle sales declined by more than 4%. Used vehicle sales also increased marginally, continuing a negative trend. A notable development in the Hungarian market in 2025 was the arrival and rapid expansion of new Chinese brands - a trend expected to continue in 2026.

Vehicle sales dynamics did not support the growth of the financial leasing market either: the number of newly leased vehicles stagnated, and the number of leased used vehicles declined. Consequently, changes in leasing market volumes were driven primarily by shifts in the composition and pricing of leased cars, while the key financing metrics (e.g., average down payment) remained unchanged.

Euroleasing Zrt.'s successful operations during this period continued to be supported by its broad range of partnership agreements with importers and major dealership networks, which were further expanded in 2025.

Asset financing activity

The leasing group continues to play a defining role in the asset financing segment of the leasing market, achieving outstanding market shares in its most prominent categories—such as agricultural machinery and heavy commercial vehicles. It significantly increased its market weight in both segments in 2024 compared with the previous year and successfully maintained this strong position in 2025 as well.

The expansion of market share and the attainment of market leadership were supported by excellent cooperation with the largest agricultural machinery distributors, the effective service model based on client limits for returning customers, and efficient cross-selling activities at the group level.

The decline in investment appetite also influenced the asset financing market. Nevertheless, government economic stimulus measures, interest-subsidised refinancing programs, and the sales-support solutions provided by manufacturers and distributors largely offset these effects.

Euroleasing remains the most significant participant in the leasing market in the distribution of subsidised-fund transactions.

Changes in the economic environment affecting the Leasing Group

The Group devotes considerable attention to monitoring client portfolios to reduce potential losses.

Diversification of the financing portfolio plays an essential role in mitigating negative external impacts. The conscious development of this diversification is a key pillar of the company's strategy.

Responding to changing customer preferences, significant resources are allocated to further improving service quality and diversifying business acquisition channels, with a strong emphasis on reaching customers in the digital space and developing digital services.

MBH Fund Management Ltd.

The consolidation of the Fund Management's product portfolio continued in 2025.

[12] Source: Hungarian Leasing Association

A total of 16 funds were closed during the year and three new funds were launched during the year. In addition, in July 2025, the Fund Manager took over the management of the Solus I and Solus II venture capital funds from Solus Capital Venture Capital Fund Management Ltd.

As of 31 December 2025, the Fund Management managed a total of HUF 2,597 billion in net assets under management, representing a market share[13] of 9.6%. Within this, it invests HUF 1,774 billion in 55 investment funds and manages assets totalling HUF 823 billion for 8 funds, 3 insurance companies and 5 other customers in the context of portfolio management. MBH Fund Management is ranked second among pension fund asset managers (in terms of assets under management)[14].

MBH Fintechlab

In 2025, MBH Fintechlab Zrt. focused on adapting to a changing environment and driving organizational growth. In line with the owner's decision, as of 30 September 2025, MBH Inkubátor Kft. was merged into its wholly owned subsidiary, Arete Zrt., which continues to operate under the name MBH Fintechlab Zrt. with unchanged conditions.

The company's strategy is built on two core pillars: venture capital investment and the development of innovation management capabilities, positioning the organization as a startup competence center.

Solus Capital Venture Capital Fund Management Ltd.

The 100% shareholding of MBH Investment Fund Management Ltd. in Solus Capital Venture Capital Fund Management Ltd. was sold in November 2025, as a result, Solus Capital Plc. exited the MBH Group.

The management of the Solus I and II Funds was taken over by MBH Investment Fund Management Ltd. in Q4 2025.

MBH Investment Bank Ltd.

MBH Investment Bank Ltd. is a member of the MBH Group but operates on the market as a separate bank specializing in investment products, investment services and private banking. The Banking Group sells its exceptionally diverse investment product portfolio through private bankers, its own online application, and MBH Investment Bank. This means that customers can benefit from investment expertise covering numerous sectors and asset classes, a branch network covering many parts of the country, and a wide range of securities available through a unified service. The Company's main objective is to provide its clients with high-quality investment products. The Company places special emphasis modern service channels based on web and mobile technology to make sure you get the best customer experience. In 2025, as part of its priority developments in terms of sustainability, MBH Investment Bank shortened the branch securities account opening process by 80%, enabled online securities account opening and online MiFID testing, and made a number of new transactions available via electronic channels. In addition, as part of the rationalization of its tasks and activities, the Investment Bank prepared to exit the Credit Institution Integration (January 1, 2026) in 2025, and at the same time rationalized its portfolio and sold several of its shares to MBH Bank.

MBH Mortgage Bank Plc.

MBH Mortgage Bank Co. Plc. started its operation in 1998 under its legal predecessor. The first specialized mortgage credit institution created the basis of the mortgage lending business operating with

[13] Source: BAMOSZ - Association of Hungarian Investment Fund and Asset Management Companies
[14] Source: BAMOSZ - Association of Hungarian Investment Fund and Asset Management Companies

mortgage bank background in the Hungarian banking market, actively participated in the establishing the legal environment of mortgage banking operations, developed its strategy and built up its customer base, and made mortgage-based financing available with mortgage bonds available in the country. On both the asset and liability side, the Bank has developed a gradually refining product range, in line with the changing market environment, which is well adapted to both capital market conditions and client needs.

The Mortgage Bank's profile has been clarified since 2018, which is in line with the long-term goals of MBH Banking Group, it operates as a refinancing mortgage bank, consequently its main activities are refinancing mortgage loans for members of MBH Banking Group and third-party partner banks outside the Group and issuing mortgage bonds. Its largest refinancing partner is MBH Bank Nyrt.

As a member of the Banking Group, the Mortgage Bank's new name was changed to MBH Mortgage Bank Co. Plc. effective from 1 May 2023. MBH Mortgage Bank is a major issuer on the domestic mortgage bond market. In addition to mortgage bonds intended for institutional investors, MBH Mortgage Bank also launched mortgage bonds specifically for retail customers in 2025 and completed a successful euro-denominated issue on the international market in the same year.

The Mortgage Bank actively participates in the statistical, legal and capital market groups of the Hungarian Banking Association and the European Mortgage Federation/European Mortgage Bond Council (EMF – ECBC).

The main owner of the Mortgage Bank is MBH Investment Bank Ltd.

MBH Duna Bank Ltd.

On 1 October 2013, the Győr-based Duna Savings Cooperative, founded in 1960 in Halászi (which was established in 2008 by the merger of the Halászi and Esztergom Savings Cooperatives), was transformed into a private limited company and its name was Duna Takarék Bank Ltd. after the transformation. From 1 December 2023, the Bank will continue its activities under the name MBH Duna Bank, with a renewed image, as a member of the MBH Banking Group, but operating independently.

The Bank provides its retail and corporate clients with modern financial services and a continuously expanding range of products in four counties (Győr-Moson-Sopron, Komárom-Esztergom, Fejér and Pest) through 14 branches.

Fundamenta

The history of Fundamenta is as old as the history of building societies in Hungary. As a specialized credit institution, it has been operating as a building society since 1997, dynamically and continuously increasing its number of customers and employees and is now the market leader among building societies.

With its "housing ecosystem" developed in recent years, the company supports its customers in more and more areas of home creation with its services, which include targeted deposit collection, lending, financing investments related to the use of renewable energy, and real estate brokerage.

The National Personal Banker Network is one of Hungary's largest and most dynamically developing sales organizations. Its wealth management specialists offer flexible, personalized financial solutions to help their clients achieve their real estate goals, with a significant focus on housing-related financial products (housing subsidies, home loans, banking products). Fundamenta has thus become a key player not only in the home savings segment, but also in the home financing market.

MBH Bank Nyrt. owns 76.35% of the company's shares. Another major shareholder is Generali Biztosító Zrt. (14.88%), which has entered into a share purchase agreement with MBH Bank Nyrt. for share package; the transaction will be closed following approval by the Hungarian National Bank.

Takarék Faktorház Ltd.

The PSFN-managed voluntary liquidation of the Company, which commenced on December 15, 2024, has been completed; as a result, the Company's operations ceased as of the end of 2025. The related account closures were finalized in January 2026.

Takinfo Llc.

In 2025, the Company was prepared for simplified voluntary liquidation. As part of this process, the Company's existing contracts were terminated, and the high-value property which was previously owned by the Company was sold. As of December 2025, Takinfo LLc. became a wholly owned subsidiary of MBH Bank Plc., following the buyout of the earlier shareholders (MBH Investment Bank and IHKSZ).

MITRA Informatikai Ltd.

MITRA Informatikai Ltd. (formerly: Takarékinfo Központi Adatfeldolgozó Ltd.) is a company majority owned by MBH Bank Plc., the main activity of which is the provision of IT services (primarily to the Banking Group and the members of the Integration) and the operation and development of systems.

MBH Real Estate Development Ltd.

MBH Real Estate Development Ltd. is a strategic subsidiary of the MBH Group, which provides services related to the provision of operating conditions (property management and maintenance). The Company is one of the owners of the MBH Group's real estate assets, and is responsible for the operation, maintenance and development of office space. MBH Property Development Ltd. provides services mainly to MBH Bank and the Group's members.

MBH Real Estate Development Ltd. was merged into MBH Services Ltd on 31 December 2025. As a result of the merger, MBH Real Estate Development Ltd. ceased to operate independently on 1 January 2026.

MBH Szolgáltatások Zrt.

MBH Szolgáltatások Zrt. was established on October 4, 2019, and has been a wholly owned subsidiary of MBH Bank Nyrt. since July 2024. The Company's main activity is to provide the real estate portfolio necessary for banking operations and to equip it with office equipment. Its tasks include the continuous development of the real estate portfolio, the search for new properties, and the operation of bank branches and office buildings. Its activities also include the sale and utilization of real estate withdrawn from banking operations.

MBH Real Estate Development Ltd, which has a similar profile, merged with MBH Szolgáltatások Zrt. on December 31, 2025.

MBH DOMO Llc.

MBH DOMO Llc. was established in May 2023 as a subsidiary of MBH Bank. On 28 June 2023, a sale and purchase agreement were signed for the development of a significant real estate development, which allowed the construction of new headquarters for the Company and the MBH Bank Banking Group to begin.

The sale and purchase process of the new headquarters project has been completed and the visual plans for the new MBH Bank headquarters have been finalised. In line with the Group's objectives, the new headquarters will meet all social, employee and ESG requirements, and will be designed as a building

complex that will integrate into the urban landscape and provide community functions. In 2024, the project team required to operate the project was set up. The construction of the new headquarters building began in March 2024 with the necessary earthworks, and the structural construction and facade construction contract was also signed this year.

The preparation of the construction plans continued in 2025, as well as the construction in parallel. During the year, the tripartite Investment and Cooperation Agreement was signed with the Budapest Metropolitan Municipality and the XIII. District Municipalities, in which the tasks undertaken by MBH DOMO Kft. related to the infrastructural development of the area were laid out. At the end of the year, the contract for the third and final phase of the headquarters building construction (professional and final fit-out works) was signed, which also includes the tasks related to these infrastructure developments.

MRP

Established in 2016. The goal is to strengthen performance-based compensation. Payment through the MRP Organisation is conditional on the Group's effective and efficient risk management for the year.

MBH eFIn Technologies Zrt.

Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Zrt. (“Company” or “Efin”), as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Budapest Bank Zrt. providing operating leases, received a license from the MNB on June 26, 2020, to provide payment initiation services (PISP) and account information services (AISP) (payment services).

In 2020, the Company developed the BUPA e-invoicing program as part of the Budapest Bank Beyond Banking project, with the aim of providing a broader range of services to the bank’s current and future customers at the group level. Following the bank merger, alongside the e-invoicing program developed and operated by the Company (BUPA), an open, continuously evolving platform (Platform) was created to serve both existing and new customers. This platform is capable of accommodating complex solutions to customer needs arising from future market conditions and can respond quickly to digital challenges.

In order to achieve the MBH Bank Group’s strategic goals, it is necessary to implement solutions and tools that integrate the financial and related needs of existing and future customers and comprehensively address these needs in the online space. Furthermore, the Company is developing a settlement service to establish MBH Bank’s Merchant Business Unit as part of the Payment Ecosystem Project.

The Company’s asset financing division—which primarily financed passenger vehicles and production equipment under financial lease arrangements (operating leases under Hungarian law) in accordance with IFRS—ceased operations at the end of 2024 upon the termination of the last lease agreement. On May 19, 2025, the Company’s name was changed from Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Zrt. to MBH eFin Technologies Zrt.

MBH Forrás Zrt

MBH Forrás Zrt. is a wholly owned subsidiary of MBH Bank Nyrt. The Company’s main activities include grant application preparation services and project management for funded projects, business consulting, and the provision of beyond-banking services (loan applications, management, due diligence and company valuation, operational and financial consulting), primarily for MBH Bank’s client base.

9. STRATEGIC COOPERATION AND PARTNERS

MBH Gondoskodás Pension Fund and MBH Gondoskodás Health Fund

On 8 October 2025, MBH Bank announced that the agreements governing the strategic cooperation between MBH Bank and MBH Gondoskodás Pension Fund, and MBH Gondoskodás Health Fund will be terminated gradually, but no later than December 30, 2025.

Budapest Voluntary Pension Fund

The Budapest Voluntary Pension Fund manages the pension savings of nearly 19 thousand members, amounting more than HUF 55 billion. While the Fund's contributions in 2025 exceeded the previous year's level, investment performance is also above inflation, so the members are constantly increasing the real value of their savings. The web-based customer service system facilitates efficient information for members, while the online login interface provides a fast and convenient service for new customers. The low-cost investment, backed by tax relief and interest tax exemption, offers flexible savings for which MBH Fund Manager provides the investor expertise as a professional asset manager.

Budapest Private Pension Fund

The Budapest Private Pension Fund has a membership more than 9,000 people and assets under management amounted to HUF 77 billion on 31 December 2025. Members' savings increased significantly during the year thanks to excellent investment results.

There are currently only two private pension funds operating on the market, one of which is the Budapest Private Pension Fund. The fund operates in a stable manner. Based on its organizational and financial conditions, it is capable of ensuring continuous and secure operation in the long term.

The Fund now operates on a voluntary basis, with the aim of significantly increasing its members' pension savings in the long term at a low cost.

10. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Consolidated statement of financial position

	31.12.2025.	31.12.2024.	Change (%)*	Change
Assets				
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 453 064**	**1 076 920**	**34.9%**	**376 144**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**904 826**	**800 790**	**13.0%**	**104 036**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	668 910	565 731	18.2%	103 179
Securities held for trading	74 186	17 236	-	56 950
Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	40 516	52 316	(22.6%)	(11 800)
Derivative financial assets	121 214	165 507	(26.8%)	(44 293)
Hedging derivative assets	**57 215**	**81 633**	**(29.9%)**	**(24 418)**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**722 604**	**1 204 054**	**(40.0%)**	**(481 450)**
Debt and equity securities	722 604	1 204 054	(40.0%)	(481 450)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**9 314 102**	**8 930 075**	**4.3%**	**384 027**
Loans and advances to banks	144 659	136 357	6.1%	8 302
Loans and advances to customers	5 446 133	5 245 317	3.8%	200 816
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	-	4 824	(100.0%)	(4 824)
Debt securities	3 585 668	3 409 381	5.2%	176 287
Other financial assets	137 642	134 196	2.6%	3 446
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	**3 371**	**(5 316)**	**(163.4%)**	**8 687**
Associates and other investments	**91 188**	**82 891**	**10.0%**	**8 297**
Property and equipment	**178 224**	**154 011**	**15.7%**	**24 213**
Intangible assets	**121 800**	**94 970**	**28.3%**	**26 830**
from which: goodwill	3 340	3 340	0.0%	-
Income tax assets	**11 171**	**9 141**	**22.2%**	**2 030**
Current income tax assets	1 391	653	113.0%	738
Deferred income tax assets	9 780	8 488	15.2%	1 292
Other assets	**32 526**	**59 789**	**(45.6%)**	**(27 263)**
Assets held for sale	**177**	**270**	**(34.4%)**	**(93)**
Total assets	**12 890 268**	**12 489 228**	**3.2%**	**401 040**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**120 456**	**121 084**	**(0.5%)**	**(628)**
Derivative financial liabilities	95 972	91 898	4.4%	4 074
Financial liabilities from short positions	24 484	29 186	(16.1%)	(4 702)
Hedging derivative liabilities	**30 438**	**17 280**	**76.1%**	**13 158**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**11 390 606**	**11 109 168**	**2.5%**	**281 438**
Amounts due to banks	814 963	1 930 329	(57.8%)	(1 115 366)
Amounts due to customers	8 343 691	8 052 470	3.6%	291 221
Sale and repurchase agreements	972 408	335 297	190.0%	637 111
Issued debt securities	934 691	534 628	74.8%	400 063
Subordinated debts	168 247	94 662	77.7%	73 585
Other financial liabilities	156 606	161 782	(3.2%)	(5 176)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	**18 127**	**31 306**	**(42.1%)**	**(13 179)**
Income tax liabilities	**4 696**	**9 362**	**(49.8%)**	**(4 666)**
Current income tax liabilities	3 538	8 152	(56.6%)	(4 614)
Deferred income tax liabilities	1 158	1 210	(4.3%)	(52)
Other liabilities	**64 764**	**77 035**	**(15.9%)**	**(12 271)**
Total liabilities	**11 629 087**	**11 365 235**	**2.3%**	**263 852**
Equity				
Share capital	322 530	322 530	0.0%	-
Treasury shares	(48 427)	(55 440)	(12.6%)	7 013
Share premium	348 894	348 894	0.0%	-
Retained earnings	465 330	351 159	32.5%	114 171
Other reserves	89 572	75 689	18.3%	13 883
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7 103	11 602	(38.8%)	(4 499)

Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company	**1 185 002**	**1 054 434**	**12.4%**	**130 568**
Non-controlling interest	**76 179**	**69 559**	**9.5%**	**6 620**
Total equity	**1 261 181**	**1 123 993**	**12.2%**	**137 188**
Total liabilities and equity	**12 890 268**	**12 489 228**	**3.2%**	**401 040**

*A change of more than +/- 300% compared to the previous year cannot be interpreted, marked with "-".

Based on 2025 year-end data, the total assets of the Banking Group increased by HUF 401.0 billion compared to 2024 year-end and amounted to HUF 12,890.3 billion as of December 31, 2025.

Cash and cash-equivalent assets amounted to HUF 1,453.1 billion, showing an increase of HUF 376.1 billion compared to the end of the previous year, due to a 40.0% rise in account receivables from central banks.

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss increased by 13.0% to HUF 904.8 billion at the end of the period. The change was driven by a HUF 103.2 billion increase in loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income decreased by 40.0% to HUF 722.6 billion at the end of 2025. The decrease is primarily due to debt securities (- HUF 484.0 billion). At the same time the value of equity instruments increased by HUF 2.6 billion.

Loans and advances to banks increased by HUF 8.3 billion compared to the end of the previous year, to HUF 144.7 billion.

By the end of 2025, the loans and advances to customers amounted to HUF 5,446.1 billion at the end of the period, which represents an increase of 3.8%.

The debt securities measured at amortised cost increased by HUF 176.3 billion compared to the end of the preceding year, reaching HUF 3,585.7 billion. The growth was driven by government bonds, which showed an increase of HUF 150.7 billion in 2025.

Compared to the end of the previous year, associates and other investments increased to HUF 91.2 billion (2024: HUF 82.9 billion).

Other assets are 45.6% lower at the end of 2025 compared to the end of the previous year.

Derivative financial liabilities increased by 4.4%, it amounted HUF 96.0 billion at the end of 2025.

During the reporting period, amounts due to banks decreased by HUF 1,115.4 billion, reached HUF 815.0 billion.

The aggregate sum of customer deposits and current accounts were HUF 8,343.7 billion, increased by HUF 291.2 billion compared to the end of the previous year.

Other liabilities decreased by HUF 12.3 billion and provisions for liabilities and charges also decreased by HUF 13.2 billion during the year.

At the end of 2025, the Group's equity amounted to HUF 1,261.2 billion, while the repurchase of treasury shares during the year reduced equity by HUF 48.4 billion.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024	Change (%)*	Change
Interest income	**1 004 935**	**1 020 672**	**(1.5%)**	**(15 737)**
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate method	635 441	661 804	(4.0%)	(26 363)
Other income similar to interest	369 494	358 868	3.0%	10 626
Interest expense	**(554 829)**	**(526 358)**	**5.4%**	**(28 471)**
Interest expense calculated using effective interest rate method	(305 292)	(294 715)	3.6%	(10 577)
Other expense similar to interest	(249 537)	(231 643)	7.7%	(17 894)
Net interest income	**450 106**	**494 314**	**(8.9%)**	**(44 208)**
Fee and commission income	**257 194**	**222 678**	**15.5%**	**34 516**
Fee and commission expenses	**(51 901)**	**(47 979)**	**8.2%**	**(3 922)**
Net income from fees and commissions	**205 293**	**174 699**	**17.5%**	**30 594**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments	**(10 540)**	**41 151**	**(125.6%)**	**(51 691)**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(96 189)	44 707	-	(140 896)
Result from derecognition of debt and equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5 742	13 527	(57.6%)	(7 785)
Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost	1 557	247	-	1 310
Results from hedge accounting	(9 161)	(7 336)	24.9%	(1 825)
Foreign exchange gains less losses	87 511	(9 994)	-	97 505
Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of non-financial assets	**50 518**	**(37 547)**	**(234.5%)**	**88 065**
Expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments	58 472	(35 896)	(262.9%)	94 368
Provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges	(313)	3 403	(109.2%)	(3 716)
Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition	(3 968)	(5 781)	(31.4%)	1 813
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other investments	(1 180)	(591)	99.7%	(589)
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other financial and non-financial assets	(2 493)	1 318	(289.2%)	(3 811)
Dividend income	**1 779**	**1 083**	**64.3%**	**696**
Administrative and other operating expenses	**(501 989)**	**(437 109)**	**14.8%**	**(64 880)**
Other income	**10 939**	**11 106**	**(1.5%)**	**(167)**
Other expense	**(13 529)**	**(15 088)**	**(10.3%)**	**1 559**
Share of profit or loss of associates	**1 687**	**4 798**	**(64.8%)**	**(3 111)**
Profit before taxation	**194 264**	**237 407**	**(18.2%)**	**(43 143)**
Income tax income / (expense)	**(29 155)**	**(38 021)**	**(23.3%)**	**8 866**
Profit for the year	**165 109**	**199 386**	**(17.2%)**	**(34 277)**

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024	Change (%)	Change
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**(6 141)**	**(27 699)**	**(77.8%)**	**21 558**
Hedging instruments	*(156)*	*(241)*	(35.3%)	85
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	*(6 525)*	*(29 922)*	(78.2%)	23 397
Fair value changes	*(12 267)*	*(43 449)*	(71.8%)	31 182
Reclassification of accumulated remeasurements to profit or loss upon derecognition	*5 742*	*13 527*	(57.6%)	(7 785)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently	*540*	*2 464*	(78.1%)	(1 924)
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss	**1 366**	**2 631**	**(48.1%)**	**(1 265)**
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	*1 366*	*2 631*	(48.1%)	(1 265)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax	**(4 775)**	**(25 068)**	**(81.0%)**	**20 293**
Total comprehensive income	**160 334**	**174 318**	**(8.0%)**	**(13 984)**

*A change of more than +/- 300% compared to the previous year cannot be interpreted, marked with "-".

The net interest income of the Banking Group showed a HUF 44.2 billion decrease compared to the previous year mainly due to the change in the market interest rate environment. The net interest income amounted to HUF 450.1 billion in 2025.

Net income from fees and commissions increased by HUF 30.6 billion in 2025 compared to the previous year and reached HUF 205.3 billion. The increase is explained by higher payment services related fees.

The result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments amounted to HUF 10.5 billion loss in 2025 (2024: HUF 41.2 billion), mainly in connection with derivative transactions.

Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of non-financial assets showed a total of HUF 50.5 billion in the relevant period, decreased by HUF 88.1 billion in the financial year compared to the previous year. The largest part of this is expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments.

Administrative and other operating expenses increased by HUF 64.9 billion to HUF 502.0 billion in 2025. The increase is due to higher wage and salaries payments in an inflationary environment, as well as higher levels of IT costs. The substantial increase in the amount of financial transactional levy is due to a legislative change in 2024 (183/2024 (VII.8)). The amount of extra profit tax paid was HUF 21.5 billion in 2025.

Group's consolidated profit before tax amounted to HUF 194.3 billion and its profit for the year to HUF 165.1 billion in 2025.

The Group's Return on Equity (ROE)[15] was 13.8% in 2025, down 4.7%-pts on the previous year. The Group's Return on assets (ROA)[16] reached 1.3% in 2025 (2024: 1.7%).

[15] ROE: calculated as the ratio between the profit for the year and the average equity at the end of 2023 and 2024
[16] ROE: calculated as the ratio between the profit for the year and the average total assets at the end of 2023 and 2024

11. THE RISK POSITION OF MBH BANKING GROUP

MBH's risk management is governed by the Hungarian and EU legislation in force and additional supervisory regulations. MBH Bank Plc. performs the governance functions of the MBH Banking Group and defines for its members the mandatory internal rules and guidelines related to prudent risk taking and risk management.

The Group considers prudent risk-taking to be a core value, and its risk management and risk control activities are performed in accordance with the principles laid down in the Risk Strategy. The Bank's risk management is subject to several levels of control, the most important of which are ultimate control at the level of the Board of Directors (some specific and identified risk decisions require the approval of the Supervisory Board), independent control separate from the risk-taking areas, and appropriate measurement, diversification, monitoring and reporting of risks. The Group continued to comply with the regulatory requirements throughout 2025.

Risk Strategy

MBH's Banking Group level Risk Strategy defines the scope of risks that can be taken consideration and the risk management and measurement tools to be applied, as well as the general risk-taking principles and rules to be followed by the Group.

In its operations, Banking Group strives to maintain a risk culture that ensures the identification, measurement and management of emerging risks in accordance with the risk appetite. Internal policies, strategies, regulations and guidelines, communication and employee training are the primary means of ensuring a corresponding risk culture.

The primary objectives of the Banking Group's risk management activities are to protect the Banking Group's financial strength and reputation and to contribute to the use of capital for competitive business activities that enhance shareholder value.

In the Risk Strategy, the Group defines its risk appetite and risk tolerance in several ways. On the one hand, it sets quantitative expectations—namely the level of risk (group-level and institution-level risk limits) that the organisation is willing to assume and able to tolerate. On the other hand, it also addresses those areas where the institution's risk tolerance is minimal (prohibited or disfavoured sectors).

The Banking Group's risk appetite should be consistent with the financial resources available to cover potential losses. In order to ensure this, the Banking Group calculates on standalone and group level the current and future economic capital requirements for the quantifiable types of risk, as well as the regulatory capital requirements under Pillar 1.

The Group is primarily exposed to credit, liquidity, market and operational risks.

Credit risk

In 2025, the main drivers of credit risk changes remained the Russian-Ukrainian war, the geopolitical and economic situation, the risk in the construction sector, and the end of the payment moratorium, as well as changes in the methodologies applied to both the corporate and retail portfolios.

The impact of moratoria and interest cap on credit risk management:

In line with the NBH's expectations, the staging logic for customers participating in the general credit moratorium and the agricultural moratorium has been standardized at MBH Group level in such a way that staging is implemented through the normal monitoring process, where the processes have been supplemented with the stricter stage classification required by the MNB.

For customers with a retail interest rate cap, the Bank examined the monthly repayment increases without the cap and applied a minimum Stage 2 rating for changes deemed to be significant.

The Bank has updated the macro parameters for the entire portfolio, the updated risk parameters have also been implemented in the lifetime ECL calculation.

By the reporting date, environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects were integrated into the client rating process, in such a way that the client's ESG risk classification is determined at client level on a five-point scale based on the ESG factors deemed relevant by the Bank in the context of large and upper-medium-sized corporate clients, as well as in structured and project financing. This classification may modify the result of the client rating calculated by the models, ensuring the enforcement of the ESG aspects. However, the MNB's Recommendation No. 7/2025. (VI.23.) narrowed the range of clients for whom it is mandatory to request the minimum ESG questionnaire specified by the supervisor. As a result, the pace of ESG data collection has slowed down, so the availability of data is expected to increase at a slower pace, but in the longer term, the aim remains to incorporate the information into the estimation of life-time PD and LGD parameters.

In exceptional economic situations, the Banking Group can adjust the models on an expert basis. The portfolio level management adjustment calculated in this context is a lump-sum expected loss value that the Bank's models are not able to capture at all or fully, but the level of risk is assumed to be significant (e.g. increases in credit losses due to default events after the end of the moratorium).

The sector overlays were introduced on a temporary basis. The Bank regularly reviewed the management overlay values determined based on the examination criteria on a quarterly basis. Due to the improving standard ratings and the enforcement of individual risks in the ratings, there was no reason to apply other adjustments outside the models. The Bank therefore eliminated the management overlay values previously introduced for the two sectors from the 3rd quarter of the year.

In summary, current modelling and impairment methodology of the Bank, using the credit risk management methods and process additions detailed above, provides the opportunity to develop risk profiles that are well-defined from a customer management perspective and to establish adequate risk provisions to cover expected future credit losses.

Market risk

Market risks include interest rate risk, share price risk and foreign exchange risk arising from all banking activities. Banking Group keeps its market risks low by means of an appropriate limit system and in-process controls.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk arises from the fact that changes in interest rates affect the value of a financial instrument. A credit institution is also exposed to interest rate risk if the amounts of its maturing or repricing assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments are not consistent with each other in a given period. Banking Group measures interest rate risk by performing sensitivity tests on an ongoing basis. In addition, the impact of adverse interest rate scenarios is continuously measured and limited through the application of stress tests. Interest rate risks are managed through an appropriate composition of the securities and derivatives portfolio and through the consistency of other assets and liabilities in the bank's books.

Share price risk:

Share price risk means the risk of having the profit or the capital of the Group decreasing or being totally lost due to changes in the levels and proportions of the stock prices in the market.

Management of currency risk:

The Group aims to keep its exposure to foreign exchange risk low by maintaining open foreign exchange positions up to the limit set in the banking book.

Foreign exchange risk arising in the course of core banking activities is managed by the Bank in the course of its operations, depending on market conditions. The Bank also performs VAR calculations and stress tests to measure foreign exchange risk.

Liquidity and solvency risks

The Group analyses liquidity risks with a number of indicators and mitigates them with limits, the most important of which are based on regulatory indicators (LCR, NSFR, required reserve ratio) and stress tests relevant to liquidity. In addition, the Group operates an early warning system for the timely detection of liquidity disturbances, which is presented to the Asset and Liability Committee and to management without delay in the case of an alert and on a regular basis during normal operations.

Operational risk

The Group continues to manage operational risk primarily through internal policies, rules of procedure and the operation of built-in control mechanisms in line with defined supervisory requirements. MBH's Group Level Operational Risk Management Policy and Operational Risk Management Rules set out the methodology for the operational risk management framework tools used by the Banking Group.

The operational risk loss data collection is based on uniform definitions and limits. The Bank promotes the recognition and identification of operational risks with internal training.

The adequacy of key risk indicators (KRIs) is reviewed by the Banking Group every year, several KRIs were modified in 2025 also and new group level KRIs defined by MBH were implemented.

The Group conducts operational risk self-assessments for its key activities and uses scenario analysis to assess the impact of events that occur infrequently but could result in severe losses if they were to occur.

The Group’s operational risk events and the results of operational risk monitoring are reported on a quarterly basis.

With regard to operational risk, the Banking Group's management attaches great importance to feedback. An essential aspect is the implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures taken to eliminate operational risks.

12. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS, EXPECTATIONS AND PLANS

Over the past five years, MBH Bank has undergone an exceptionally complex development process, during which it successfully implemented the largest banking sector integration in Hungary, thereby creating a unified, leading universal bank. The IT and organizational transformation were carried out alongside outstanding financial performance, as MBH Bank effectively managed the complexity of the integration and exceeded the expectations set in 2021. Between 2021 and 2025, its return on equity consistently remained above the Hungarian banking sector average. In addition, MBH Bank successfully executed capital market transactions (bond issuances and equity sales) and strengthened its market position through both organic growth and acquisitions (Fundamenta, Otthon Centrum). Meanwhile, changes in banking market trends require continuous attention from market participants, and intensifying competition represents not only a challenge but also an opportunity for players in the sector.

For the next five-year period, MBH Bank has defined clear objectives to realize its “national champion” vision, building on its achievements to date, its stable and robust operations and its role in supporting the Hungarian economy. Over the coming years, MBH Bank aims to advance its operations to the next level as an integrated universal bank and active capital market participant, creating the highest possible value for its customers, shareholders, and employees. One of the key goals is to further strengthen its dominant, strong - and in some cases market-leading - positions, as well as to expand into other segments

To achieve these goals, maximizing customer-centricity will become the core operational principle. The Bank intends to grow by further developing its current operating model: deepening primary customer

relationships, supporting customers in all possible life situations, and strengthening its presence in key client segments.

To achieve and sustain the "national champion" vison the MBH Group will progress along three strategic pillars:

1. **Customer Centricity:** A deeper understanding of our customers forms the foundation of our operations and development. Elevating our customer-centric solutions to a new level by ensuring simple, fast and innovative, technology-enabled, customer-friendly processes.
2. **New Growth Horizons:** Building on our strong foundations, capturing growth opportunities beyond our current framework through acquisitions, international expansions and digital developments.
3. **Future-Proof and Efficient Organization:** Establishing a future-proof and efficient operating model that maximizes synergies and is digitally prepared, ensuring sustainable growth and international competitiveness.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Group does not engage in business or nonprofit activities directly related to environmental protection. Nevertheless, it strives to operate as an environmentally conscious workplace. The Group is committed to sustainability, and therefore it has integrated all three ESG pillars (environmental, social, governance) into its operations and continuously seeks improvement. MBH Bank provides annual disclosures on its environmental performance through the CDP rating to investors, partners, and other stakeholders. The C rating achieved over the past three years represents an excellent initial result for the Bank, as it indicates that MBH Bank pays increased attention to its climate-related strategy, emission reduction efforts, and the management of climate risks.

In 2022, the Bank joined the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), the world's leading sustainable banking framework, thereby committing to integrating sustainability considerations into its strategy and business processes. As part of this commitment, the Bank places particular emphasis on identifying and managing the environmental and social impacts associated with its financing activities, as well as the risks arising from them. The report presents the results achieved to date and future plans across two key impact areas (Climate Stability and the Preservation of Biodiversity and Healthy Ecosystems) including steps related to setting targets that support decarbonisation and biodiversity protection. UNEP FI's annual assessment positively evaluated the Bank's progress and provided credible feedback on the practical implementation of its commitments.

The Group's environmental protection activities are detailed in the Bank Group's Sustainability Report.

14. HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY

The average statistical employee number of MBH Bank Group at the end of 2025 reached 8,990 (2024: 9,552).

Talent management at MBH Group:

The MBH Banking Group places great emphasis on training employees and nurturing talent, supporting the development of professional knowledge and skills through a wide range of educational programmes. The following programmes were launched for colleagues:

Digitised and gamified pre-boarding programme

The programme focuses on colleagues who are in the pre-entry period after accepting offer of the Group. The solution, available online, supports new talent engagement in the pre-joining period; we not only accompany prospective employees on their journey until their onboarding day, but also maintain a positive experience while providing them with ongoing engagement.

Start program:

The first element of the Generation Diversity programme is the award-winning Start programme, which is a milestone in the MBH Banking Group's talent retention activities. Start is one of the largest internship programmes in the country, with more than 300 talented students aged 19-25 from across the country currently working for MBH Banking Group. For the trainees, the Group represents the first milestone in the start of their careers in the labour market. During the programme, they gain relevant work experience, which provides a solid supply base for the Bank. The internship programme is designed to give the MBH Banking Group more than just professional experience: through its own onboarding processes, dedicated HR colleagues accompany the students' professional work and development. In 2024, 100 Start program members have been recruited to full-time positions in the MBH Banking Group.

Start+ program:

The next element of the Generational Diversity programme, the MBH Banking Group's programme for young people, was the awards received Start+ programme. In 2025, the Bank launched the third phase of the Start+ programme, within the framework 10 talented young people start their careers in the banking sector. During the year-long programme, they rotate through a specific field, learning about the beauty of banking and practicing their profession. One of the key elements of the programme is a presentation to the bank's senior management in the final quarter, when they solve a critical strategic problem for the bank. 85% of the second class remained with the Bank after one year.

Baby+ programme:

The Generational Diversity programme's focus on colleagues about to start a family: Baby+ programme. Through this programme, the bank offers financial, professional, and personal support to help prospective parents in their changing life situation. An important factor is that the Bank offers individual solutions not only to mothers but also to fathers-to-be. The programme is very popular, with 300 cases paid and over 500 colleagues answered questions.

MMM+ program:

The latest element of the Generational Diversity programme is the MBH Banking Group's programme for people with disabilities. So far, the Bank identified 62 people and helped them with their living situation: they are eligible for tax relief and the programme's elements also provide them with a range of support.

MBH Academy (for Leaders and Employees)

The primary goal of the leadership and employee academy is to provide unified, transparent, and strategy-based development path for all colleagues throughout the entire employee lifecycle. The program supports the strengthening of corporate culture and the conscious development of competencies. It also creates a learning environment that fosters collaboration, innovation, and self-development, thereby contributing to the long-term evolution of our corporate culture and the organization's competitiveness.

Digital Leap Program

The aim of the program is to develop a comprehensive, customizable digital training framework built on micro-credentials, tailored to the needs of the bank. Through this framework, we aim to significantly enhance digital competencies (digital fundamentals and artificial intelligence) for employees - and uniquely on the market - for their family members as well. The knowledge gained can be applied immediately in daily work, increasing overall efficiency.

Leadership Development Program

The goal of the training is to provide opportunities - through diverse methodologies - for the leadership team to strengthen their leadership community, develop solutions for shared leadership challenges, and discuss current organizational topics with a focus on customer-centricity and other key themes. Participants also work on leadership case studies, set personal development goals, and share innovative ideas.

Leadership Development Application

This leadership application was designed to support leaders in managing their teams more effectively and improving performance. The app integrates various leadership and management theories to offer comprehensive support. Beyond providing tips for addressing challenges, it also enables leaders to record commitments and track progress within the system – helping to drive real behavioral change.

MBH Talent / Leadership Succession Program

The program aims to reduce operational risks and to identify, develop, and retain internal talent. Its focus is on strengthening talents and preparing them to take on broader and more complex roles in the future. It also ensures succession for key positions within the organization, with special emphasis on critical areas that play a strategic role in achieving MBH's long-term goals.

Attitude Workshop Series

The purpose of this program is to deepen understanding and awareness of corporate attitudes, thereby strengthening organizational culture. A key objective is to foster stronger leadership relationships and community building, which enhances trust and collaboration. The program offers a platform for shared learning and experience exchange, supporting practical problem solving. Further goals include strengthening the leadership role and expanding the leadership toolkit so participants can fulfill their responsibilities more effectively in daily operations.

MBH Key Talent Program

The purpose of the program is to reinforce participants' authentic and professional roles, shaping them into a valuable community that acts as catalysts within the organization and represents core corporate attitudes. The program prepares talents to take on more complex, higher-level responsibilities than their current roles.

MBH Mentoring Program

The program aims to support employees' personal and professional growth, enhance knowledge sharing, and strengthen organizational culture. It contributes to leadership succession development and increased engagement. It also provides opportunities for building relationships and jointly processing experiences, which strengthens organizational functioning over the long term.

Ambassador Program

The Ambassador Program aims to strengthen corporate culture, support internal communication, and foster organizational development through active and engaged colleagues. The 50-member team of Ambassadors -representing various organizational units - acts as a bridge between employees and leadership, giving voice to colleagues and actively shaping the internal community. Highly attended online and offline sessions focus on different professional topics. These forums provide an opportunity for colleagues to meet senior leaders in roundtable discussions and raise questions important for themselves and the teams they represent.

IT Leadership Development Program

A technology- and practical problem-solving-focused IT leadership training program has been launched for leaders in the Digitalization division. The program is built around a leadership development curriculum and includes workshops, e-learning modules, and group coaching sessions.

IT Competency Development Program

The goal of the IT Competency Development Program is to provide modern, practical, and strategically relevant training for IT professionals, supporting the company's digital transformation and business objectives. The program helps colleagues strengthen both professional and technological skills, increasing the organization's innovation capacity and technological readiness. It also aims to create a learning environment that encourages self-development, knowledge sharing, and community learning - strengthening professional succession and retention in the long term.

Employee Assistance Program

The goal of this employer-provided support service is to help employees navigate workplace and personal challenges. The program offers anonymous and confidential counseling for issues such as mental health, stress management, financial difficulties, legal concerns, or family problems. Its purpose is to preserve employee well-being and support performance and engagement.

Extensive fringe benefits

MBH Banking Group, as one of the largest banks in Hungary, has the ambition to become a market leader in the sector. All our employees have a key role to play in achieving this goal. As an employer, our main objective is to maintain a performance-based culture, but we also strengthen the commitment of our employees through our outstanding benefits system.

In addition to the Cafeteria, the Bank's fringe benefits include school and camping allowances and social assistance.

The generational diversity programme provides support for the specific life situations of our employees. Within the framework of this programme, the Banking Group offers colourful programmes and varied

benefits for people starting out in their careers (Start+), colleagues to start a family (Baby+), employees with reduced working capacity (MMM+) and colleagues preparing for retirement (Active+).

Health promotion and health maintenance

Health promotion and health maintenance is an important area for MBH Banking Group, which is emphasised in various sports and health campaigns. Providing sporting opportunities for employees in a variety of ways and promoting healthy lifestyles is being implemented on multiple fronts.

Employees have access to extended occupational health services within the Bank, seven days a week.

MBH Banking Group also offers hobby and recreation rooms in its buildings. Fitness menus and other special dietary meals are available in the canteens at the workplace.

Sports

MBH provides significant support to its Sports Association (hereinafter: SA) where effective professional and recreational sports work is carried out. In 2025, the association has a membership of between 600 and 650 people, including 900-950 members in the various sports sections, a significant increase of more than 40% compared to the previous year.

Sports sections: squash, volleyball, fishing, go-kart, dragon boat, cycling, running, table tennis, men's and women's football, hiking, bowling, boxing, basketball, throwing sports, swimming, wall climbing, spartan/crossfit, kayak-canoe and SUP, target shooting, triathlon, thai boxing. In 2025, the Banking Group organised several sports club in-house championships in 22 sports. 420 certificates were awarded.

The Sports Association prepares their competitors in 11 sports for the annual Hungarian Banks Sports Tournament, where the MBH Banking Group team achieved third place in Miskolc in 2025 (13 banks competed).

The runners regularly take part in large numbers in races such as the Wizzair Half Marathon and the SPAR Marathon. In team sports, the men's football, basketball and bowling teams are top finishers in the Business Leagues. Dragon boaters have won medals in several national competitions, anglers also regularly place well, the table tennis team is supported by the training methods of two excellent NB/1 colleagues, and go-kart teams always have successful monthly meets.

SA members in rural areas receive a recreational sports grant, which they could spend on sports facilities near their workplace or home. In 2025, 320 colleagues in 42 cities received a sports grant.

The SA considers it important that SA members can exercise regularly near all work bases, which is why the Banking Group has a gym near the priority sites. (Kassák Lajos u. Headquarters, Tüskecsarnok) At the Kassák gym, the members could participate in several group classes led by 13 trainers (zumba, yoga, TRX, spinning, crossfit, pilates, body shaping).

The SA has also improved in communication. In 2025, it ran a months-long campaign to raise awareness among colleagues about the importance of recreational sports and the priority of a preventive, physically active lifestyle (posters, lockscreen page, Horizon, MBH SE faces videos, sports news, dedicated sub-page on the main Horizon website) Facebook group (MBHSE) now has 697 members.

Safe working environment

MBH Bank complies with its legal obligations by carrying out a workplace risk assessment of its headquarters and premises, including all bank branches. As the Bank is an office working environment, the risk of accidents is fortunately low. The incidence of accidents at work is therefore low and on a downward trend.

Every year, employees are required to attend mandatory training on health and safety and fire prevention. Special training material has been prepared for bank branch staff on what to do in the event of an attack

on the branch. The personnel, material and organisational conditions for safe work are laid down in the Bank's Health and Safety at Work Manual in accordance with the legal requirements.

The Bank also employs a safety and health representative on behalf of the Works Council, who is entitled to check that the requirements for safe and healthy working conditions are met. Elections for the Works Council and the Labour Representative are currently underway.

15. SERVICES OF THE AUDITING COMPANY

The fee for the auditing company as stipulated by the relevant 2025 auditing contract is HUF 906 million (excluding VAT). The other services provided by the auditor's network amounted to HUF 756 million (excluding VAT) in 2025.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Capital situation of Group was sufficient at the end of 2025, with capital adequacy ratios reliably exceeding the required levels. As a result of the 2025 YE profit (and therefore core capital accumulation) the regulatory capital increased significantly. The owners of the MBH Bank are committed to maintain the bank's capital adequacy and implement all the necessary measures.

Domestic and international guidelines require the Bank to maintain certain minimum capital-to-asset ratios. These risk-based ratios are determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet instruments into different weighted categories, with higher levels of capital being required for categories perceived as representing higher risk. Regulatory capital is divided into Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital. In addition to retained earnings, the Bank may raise regulatory capital by issuing several types of financial instruments to the public and by raising subordinated debt. These financial instruments are then classified as either Tier 1 or Tier 2, depending on the types of conditions or covenants they place upon the issuer.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's regulatory capital amounted to HUF 1,193 billion, an increase of HUF 109 billion compared to the end of 2024. The change in regulatory capital was mainly driven by the following factors during the year:

- the profit for the year increased own funds
- the overall level of reserves (capital reserve, profit and loss reserve, other reserves) increased
- the value of accumulated other comprehensive income decreased
- the IFRS9 capital allowance has been discontinued as of 01.01.2025
- the amount of deductions from CET1 capital increased (MRP, the growth in intangible assets)
- the share transaction (Secondary Public Offering, SPO) carried out in December 2025 increased own funds
- the amount of Tier 2 capital increased, which was caused by the T2 bond issue carried out in May 2025

The risk-weighted assets (RWA) - including operational and market risk - was HUF 5,393 billion at the end of 2025, a decrease of HUF 132 billion compared to the value at the end of 2024. Credit risk RWA increased by HUF 314 billion, mainly due to the growth in business portfolios. Operational risk RWA decreased by HUF 444 billion. The market risk RWA decreased only slightly compared to year-end 2024.

The Group's capital adequacy ratio was 22.12% at the end of 2025, an increase of 2.49 ppts compared to the end of 2024.

By application of capital management as a tool, the appropriate capital safety is a first priority decision making factor; therefore the Group monitors the changes of the capital elements continuously.

Legal limits defined by the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (CRR) and Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (Banking Act) - CRR 395-400.§,

- Banking Act 302.§ large loan limit -> no excess
- Banking Act 101-102.§ total investment limit -> no excess

17. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Purchase the 14.88% of Fundamenta

On 11 November 2024 the Bank has signed a share purchase agreement with Generali Insurance Ltd. in order to purchase a total of 14.88% stake of Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Lakástakarékpénztár Ltd. The transaction received prior regulatory approval, and following that process, the transaction was closed in March 2026. The total purchase price amounted to HUF 11,827 million. During the reporting period, a purchase price advance of HUF 11,236 million was paid in connection with the transaction. The remaining 591 million HUF was paid on the closing date following the payment of the purchase price advance.

Election of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of the Company appointed Mr. Miklós Vaszily as Chairman of the Supervisory Board by 2026. (01.16.) MBHB-FB for the period from 16th January 2026 until the expiration of his membership on the Supervisory Board. The Central Bank of Hungary has given its prior approval to the appointment of Mr. Miklós Vaszily as Member and Chairman of the Supervisory Board by Resolution H-EN-I-556/2025. dated on 5 December 2025.

Purchase of the 80% of OC Magyarország Holding Llc.

On 17 November 2025, the MBH Bank signed a share purchase agreement with OC Magyarország Holding Llc. with Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. as seller to purchase its 80% business share (hereinafter: the Transaction). With regard to the Transaction, the merger control procedure has been completed, and the Hungarian Competition Authority issued a clearance certificate on 19 December 2025, under number ÖB/61-6/2025, that there were no circumstances requiring an investigation in relation to the merger notification. Based on the contents of the official certificate and following the establishment of the post-closing corporate structure, the seller and the buyer executed the Transaction on 21 January 2026. The Buyer paid the purchase price and the Seller transferred the Business Share specified in the business share purchase agreement.

MRP Szervezet: fulfilment of purchase price compensation

On 17 November 2025, MBH Bank Munkavállalói Résztulajdonosi Program Szervezet (hereinafter referred to as „MRP Szervezet") purchased, in an OTC transaction, from Corvinus BHG Vagyonkezelő Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (hereinafter as „Corvinus BHG Zrt.") 16,126,481 (i.e. sixteen million one hundred twenty-six thousand four hundred eighty-one) MBH Bank-issued ordinary shares of Series „A" at a price of HUF 2,612 per share. MRP Szervezet also informs MBH Bank that an additional purchase price, based on the weighted average sale price calculated for the entire quantity of own shares of MBH Bank sold in the successful secondary public offering disclosed on 15 December 2025, of HUF 390.98 per share was paid to Corvinus BHG Zrt. under a purchase price adjustment mechanism on 21 January 2026.

Issue of an aggregate nominal value of EUR 500 million credit rating and listing of the Senior Preferred Notes

MBH Bank Plc. issued 5-year Senior Preferred Notes with a total nominal value of EUR 500 million (HUF 190 billion), ISIN: XS3276127514, callable at par 4 years after the issue date (hereinafter: "Senior Preferred Notes") with the value date of 2 February 2026. Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd. has assigned a 'Ba2' rating to the Senior Preferred Notes. The Senior Preferred Notes were listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange on 2 February 2026.

Mergers of subsidiaries after the reporting date

Budapest Leasing Privately Held Share Company, as the predecessor entity, was merged into Euroleasing Ltd. with effect from 31 December 2025. As a result of the transformation, the independent operation of Budapest Leasing ceased, and from 1 January 2026 (the date of transformation) the entity continues its operations under the name of Euroleasing Ltd., in accordance with the new structure. Under the transformation, the entire contract portfolio, as well as all rights and obligations of the predecessor entity, were transferred to the successor entity, Euroleasing Ltd.

MBH Real Estate Development Ltd., as the predecessor entity, was merged into MBH Services Plc. with effect from 31 December 2025. As a result of the transformation, the independent operation of MBH Real Estate Development Ltd. ceased, and from 1 January 2026 (the date of transformation) the entity continues its operations under the name MBH Services Plc., in accordance with the new structure.

Changes in Management Committees

At the extraordinary general meeting held on 17 November 2025, Dr. Zsolt Barna, Levente László Szabó, Ádám Egerszegi, Marcell Tamás Takács, Dr. Attila Tamás Tajthy and Dr. Koppány Tibor Lélfai were elected as members of the Board of Directors for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030. Dr. Csaba István Kandrács was also elected as a member of the Board of Directors for a fixed term, from 2 April 2026 until 31 May 2030.

Furthermore, the extraordinary general meeting elected Miklós Vaszily, Rita Feodor, Árpád Czene and Dr. Árpád Kovács as members of the Supervisory Board for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030. In addition, Balázs Bechtold was elected for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030, and Dr. Ilona Török was elected for a fixed term from 1 April 2026 until 31 May 2030 as employee representatives.

18. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Research and development

In 2024 and 2025 the Group had no own research and development and did not participate in the financing of any research projects.

Hedging policy

The Group offsets the fluctuating net income effects of the fair value and the cash flow changes of certain financial instruments through hedge transactions and related hedge accounting. The Group prepares hedging documentation containing the purpose of the hedge relationship, the ID codes, the terms and conditions of the hedged and hedge transactions, the risk intended to be hedged and the method for measuring hedging efficiency. Details are available in the Annual Report of the Banking Group.

Presentation of branches

2025.12.31					
County	**Postal code**	**Branch name**	**Address**		
Bács-Kiskun	6430	Bácsalmás	Gróf Teleki József	utca	2.
Bács-Kiskun	6453	Bácsbokod	Gróf Széchenyi István	utca	85.
Bács-Kiskun	6500	Baja	Tóth Kálmán	tér	1.
Bács-Kiskun	6525	Hercegszántó	Albert Flórián	tér	2/b.
Bács-Kiskun	6521	Vaskút	Alkotmány	utca	3/a.
Bács-Kiskun	6440	Jánoshalma	Dózsa György	utca	82.
Bács-Kiskun	6449	Mélykút	Petőfi	tér	3.
Bács-Kiskun	6326	Harta	Kossuth Lajos	utca	31.
Bács-Kiskun	6300	Kalocsa	Hunyadi János	utca	47-49
Bács-Kiskun	6320	Solt	Posta	utca	14.
Bács-Kiskun	6000	Kecskemét	Nagykőrösi	utca	2.
Bács-Kiskun	6000	Kecskemét	Katona József	tér	1.
Bács-Kiskun	6000	Kecskemét	Dobó	körút	15.
Bács-Kiskun	6000	Kecskemét	Szabadság	tér	3.
Bács-Kiskun	6041	Kerekegyháza	Fő	utca	82/a.
Bács-Kiskun	6050	Lajosmizse	Szabadság	tér	10.
Bács-Kiskun	6065	Lakitelek	Liget	utca	2.
Bács-Kiskun	6060	Tiszakécske	Szent Imre	tér	3.
Bács-Kiskun	6221	Akasztó	Fő	utca	53.
Bács-Kiskun	6235	Bócsa	Kecskeméti	út	20.
Bács-Kiskun	6222	Csengőd	Dózsa György	utca	69.
Bács-Kiskun	6070	Izsák	Szabadság	tér	10.
Bács-Kiskun	6237	Kecel	Fő	tér	8.
Bács-Kiskun	6200	Kiskőrös	Petőfi	tér	18.
Bács-Kiskun	6100	Kiskunfélegyháza	Fekete Pál	sétány	2.
Bács-Kiskun	6400	Kiskunhalas	Kossuth	utca	10.
Bács-Kiskun	6120	Kiskunmajsa	Fő	utca	57. Fszt. 3.
Bács-Kiskun	6090	Kunszentmiklós	Kálvin	tér	11.
Bács-Kiskun	6080	Szabadszállás	Kálvin	tér	2.
Baranya	7300	Komló	Városház	tér	5.
Baranya	7754	Bóly	Hősök	tere	8/c.
Baranya	7712	Dunaszekcső	Kossuth Lajos	utca	37.
Baranya	7735	Himesháza	Kossuth Lajos	utca	62.
Baranya	7700	Mohács	Dózsa György	utca	31.
Baranya	7761	Kozármisleny	Orgona	utca	2.
Baranya	7621	Pécs	Rákóczi	út	60.
Baranya	7622	Pécs	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Endre	utca	7.
Baranya	7634	Pécs	Páfrány	utca	2/a.
Baranya	7695	Mecseknádasd	Rákóczi Ferenc	utca	40.

Baranya	7720	Pécsvárad	Kossuth Lajos	utca	30.
Baranya	7342	Mágocs	Szabadság	utca	23.
Baranya	7370	Sásd	Rákóczi	utca	26.
Baranya	7960	Sellye	Mátyás Király	utca	73.
Baranya	7838	Vajszló	Kodolányi	tér	2.
Baranya	7815	Harkány	Kossuth Lajos	utca	16.
Baranya	7940	Szentlőrinc	Munkácsy	utca	19.
Baranya	7900	Szigetvár	József Attila	utca	19.
Békés	5600	Békéscsaba	Andrássy	út	18.
Békés	5600	Békéscsaba	Hunyadi	tér	10.
Békés	5600	Békéscsaba	Mednyánszky	utca	8.
Békés	5661	Újkígyós	Gyulai	út	25.
Békés	5630	Békés	Szarvasi	utca	1.
Békés	5650	Mezőberény	Békési	út	6.
Békés	5700	Gyula	Városház	utca	23.
Békés	5744	Kevermes	Templom	utca	2/a.
Békés	5800	Mezőkovácsháza	Árpád	utca	188-192.
Békés	5920	Csorvás	Rákóczi	utca	1.
Békés	5900	Orosháza	Thököly	utca	15.
Békés	5940	Tótkomlós	Kossuth	utca	1.
Békés	5720	Sarkad	Kossuth	utca	14-16.
Békés	5537	Zsadány	Béke	utca	92.
Békés	5500	Gyomaendrőd	Kossuth	utca	20.
Békés	5553	Kondoros	Csabai	út	14.
Békés	5540	Szarvas	Szabadság	út	30.
Békés	5510	Dévaványa	Árpád	utca	1.
Békés	5525	Füzesgyarmat	Mátyás	utca	2.
Békés	5520	Szeghalom	Tildy	utca	20-24.
Békés	5530	Vésztő	Kossuth Lajos	utca	53/a.
Békés	5600	Békéscsaba	Andrássy	út	37-43.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3881	Abaújszántó	Béke	út	32.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3895	Gönc	Kossuth Lajos	utca	42.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3973	Cigánd	Fő	út	75.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3780	Edelény	Tóth Árpád	út	5.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3752	Szendrő	Hősök	tere	2.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3860	Encs	Petőfi	út	31.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3700	Kazincbarcika	Egressy Béni	utca	39.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3450	Mezőcsát	Kossuth	út	7.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3422	Bükkábrány	Mátyás király	utca	15.

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3441	Mezőkeresztes	Dózsa György	út	37.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3400	Mezőkövesd	Mátyás király	út	70.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3561	Felsőzsolca	Kassai	utca	28.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3530	Miskolc	Széchenyi	utca	46.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3527	Miskolc	Ady Endre	utca	16.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3528	Miskolc	Guttenberg	utca	1.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3532	Miskolc	Vasgyári	út	3.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3770	Sajószentpéter	Kossuth Lajos	út	179.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3600	Ózd	Gyújtó	tér	1.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3630	Putnok	Mohos	sétány	2.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3950	Sárospatak	Eötvös	utca	3.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3994	Pálháza	Dózsa György	út	119.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3980	Sátoraljaújhely	Széchenyi	tér	8.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3900	Szerencs	Rákóczi	út	105.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3842	Halmaj	Fő	út	14.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3800	Szikszó	Bolt	utca	11.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3580	Tiszaújváros	Kazinczy	utca	12.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3915	Tarcal	Fő	út	66.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3910	Tokaj	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Endre	út	18.
Budapest	1106	Budapest	Örs Vezér	tér	25.
Budapest	1114	Budapest	Bartók Béla	út	41. Fszt.
Budapest	1039	Budapest	Heltai	tér	15.
Budapest	1065	Budapest	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	út	5.
Budapest	1093	Budapest	Soroksári	út	3/c.
Budapest	1149	Budapest	Nagy Lajos király	útja	146.
Budapest	1026	Budapest	Pázsit	utca	2.
Budapest	1054	Budapest	Báthory	utca	1.
Budapest	1093	Budapest	Czuczor	utca	2-10.
Budapest	1033	Budapest	Flórián	tér	1.
Budapest	1117	Budapest	Magyar tudósok	körútja	9.
Budapest	1155	Budapest	Kolozsvár	utca	2/b.
Budapest	1082	Budapest	Üllői	út	48.
Budapest	1132	Budapest	Váci	út	6.
Budapest	1113	Budapest	Villányi	út	20.
Budapest	1222	Budapest	XXII. Nagytétényi	út	37-43.

Budapest	1211	Budapest	XXI. Kossuth Lajos	utca	47-49.
Budapest	1211	Budapest	II. Rákóczi Ferenc	út	154-170.
Budapest	1119	Budapest	XI. Etele	út	57.
Budapest	1138	Budapest	Váci	út	178-182.
Budapest	1072	Budapest	Rákóczi	út	42.
Budapest	1138	Budapest	Váci	út	193.
Budapest	1032	Budapest	Bécsi	út	154.
Budapest	1119	Budapest	Fehérvári	út	95.
Budapest	1148	Budapest	Fogarasi	út	13.
Budapest	1118	Budapest	XI. Rétköz	utca	7.
Budapest	1191	Budapest	Üllői	út	201.
Budapest	1102	Budapest	X. Kőrösi Csoma	Sétány	4.
Budapest	1024	Budapest	Széna	tér	4.
Budapest	1123	Budapest	Alkotás	utca	53.
Budapest	1158	Budapest	Nyírpalota	út	2.
Budapest	1132	Budapest	Nyugati	tér	5.
Budapest	1023	Budapest	Lajos	utca	30.
Budapest	1203	Budapest	XX. Török Flóris	utca	70.
Budapest	1188	Budapest	Dózsa György	utca	2.
Budapest	1184	Budapest	XVIII. Üllői	út	396.
Budapest	1173	Budapest	XVII. Pesti	út	159-163.
Budapest	1162	Budapest	XVI. Rákosi	út	128.
Budapest	1056	Budapest	Váci	utca	38.
Budapest	1051	Budapest	Hercegprímás	utca	10.
Budapest	1146	Budapest	Thököly	út	100/a.
Budapest	1042	Budapest	Árpád	út	57-59.
Budapest	1138	Budapest	Váci	út	117-119.
Csongrád-Csanád	6640	Csongrád	Fő	utca	28.
Csongrád-Csanád	6800	Hódmezővásárhely	Kossuth	tér	2.
Csongrád-Csanád	6800	Hódmezővásárhely	Dr. Rapcsák András	út	4.
Csongrád-Csanád	6630	Mindszent	Csokonai Vitéz Mihály	utca	28.
Csongrád-Csanád	6760	Kistelek	Szent László	tér	2.
Csongrád-Csanád	6900	Makó	Úri	utca	1.
Csongrád-Csanád	6782	Mórahalom	Millenniumi	sétány	1.
Csongrád-Csanád	6794	Üllés	Fogarasi	utca	1.
Csongrád-Csanád	6781	Domaszék	Köztársaság	tér	4.
Csongrád-Csanád	6762	Sándorfalva	Alkotmány	krt	21/a.
Csongrád-Csanád	6720	Szeged	Kölcsey	utca	8.
Csongrád-Csanád	6722	Szeged	Mikszáth Kálmán	utca	15.
Csongrád-Csanád	6720	Szeged	Széchenyi	tér	3.
Csongrád-Csanád	6726	Szeged	Szőregi	út	80.
Csongrád-Csanád	6600	Szentes	Szabadság	tér	2.
Fejér	8124	Káloz	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	utca	3.
Fejér	2060	Bicske	Kossuth	tér	7.

Fejér	2400	Dunaújváros	Dózsa Gyögy	út	4/b.
Fejér	8130	Enying	Deák Ferenc	út	1.
Fejér	2451	Ercsi	Szent István	út	3.
Fejér	2462	Martonvásár	Brunszvik	út	1/b.
Fejér	2483	Gárdony	Szabadság	út	24.
Fejér	2475	Kápolnásnyék	Fő	út	29.
Fejér	8060	Mór	Deák Ferenc	utca	28.
Fejér	7000	Sárbogárd	Ady Endre	utca	107.
Fejér	8000	Székesfehérvár	Budai	út	36.
Fejér	8000	Székesfehérvár	Bástya	utca	10.
Fejér	8000	Székesfehérvár	Koronázó	tér	2.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9300	Csorna	Szent István	tér	23.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9071	Gönyű	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	utca	13.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9021	Győr	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	utca	36.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9027	Győr	Budai	út	1.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9027	Győr	Nagysándor József	utca	31.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9023	Győr	Lehel	utca	27.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9024	Győr	Riesz F.	utca	11/a.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9343	Beled	Rákóczi Ferenc	utca	131.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9330	Kapuvár	Gesztenye	sor	5.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9225	Dunakiliti	Kossuth Lajos	utca	88.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9222	Hegyeshalom	Fő	utca	135.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9155	Lébény	Fő	út	85.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9200	Mosonmagyaróvár	Bástya	utca	15.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9090	Pannonhalma	Petőfi	utca	6/a.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9431	Fertőd	Fő	utca	62.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9485	Nagycenk	Iskola	utca	2.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9400	Sopron	Várkerület	-	16.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9100	Tét	Fő	utca	86.
Hajdú-Bihar	4060	Balmazújváros	Veres Péter	utca	3.
Hajdú-Bihar	4100	Berettyóújfalu	Dózsa György	utca	3-5.
Hajdú-Bihar	4110	Biharkeresztes	Hősök	tere	10.
Hajdú-Bihar	4024	Debrecen	Vár	utca	6/a.
Hajdú-Bihar	4026	Debrecen	Bethlen G.	utca	6-8.
Hajdú-Bihar	4033	Debrecen	Mátyás Király	utca	29.
Hajdú-Bihar	4130	Derecske	Rákóczi	út	2.
Hajdú-Bihar	4274	Hosszúpályi	Bagosi	utca	2.
Hajdú-Bihar	4281	Létavértes	Kossuth	utca	10-12.
Hajdú-Bihar	4220	Hajdúböszörmény	Kossuth Lajos	utca	5.
Hajdú-Bihar	4087	Hajdúdorog	Tokaji	út	6.
Hajdú-Bihar	4080	Hajdúnánás	Kossuth Lajos	út	17.
Hajdú-Bihar	4242	Hajdúhadház	Bocskai	tér	2/a.
Hajdú-Bihar	4251	Hajdúsámson	Rákóczi	utca	6.
Hajdú-Bihar	4254	Nyíradony	Árpád	tér	12.
Hajdú-Bihar	4287	Vámospércs	Nagy	utca	9.

Hajdú-Bihar	4200	Hajdúszoboszló	Hősök	tere	15.
Hajdú-Bihar	4183	Kaba	Rákóczi Ferenc	út	120.
Hajdú-Bihar	4150	Püspökladány	Gagarin	utca	1.
Hajdú-Bihar	4026	Debrecen	Péterfia	utca	18.
Heves	3360	Heves	Hunyadi	utca	11-13.
Heves	3346	Bélapátfalva	Május 1.	út	2/a.
Heves	3300	Eger	Érsek	utca	6.
Heves	3300	Eger	Almagyar	utca	5.
Heves	3351	Verpelét	Szabadság	tér	8/a.
Heves	3373	Besenyőtelek	Fő	út	112.
Heves	3390	Füzesabony	Rákóczi	út	58.
Heves	3200	Gyöngyös	Fő	tér	19.
Heves	3000	Hatvan	Kossuth	tér	22.
Heves	3250	Pétervására	Szabadság	tér	21.
Heves	3035	Gyöngyöspata	Dózsa György	út	1-3.
Heves	3023	Petőfibánya	Mária	utca	4.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5130	Jászapáti	István király	út	3.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5123	Jászárokszállás	Árpád	tér	2.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5100	Jászberény	Lehel vezér	tér	32-33.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5300	Karcag	Horváth Ferenc	utca	3. Fszt. 1.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5310	Kisújszállás	Szabadság	utca	8.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5440	Kunszentmárton	Mátyás király	utca	1.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5430	Tiszaföldvár	Kossuth Lajos	út	139.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5400	Mezőtúr	Dózsa György	utca	24.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5420	Túrkeve	Petőfi	tér	3-5.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5000	Szolnok	Hősök	tere	1.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5000	Szolnok	Nagy Imre	körút	10/a .
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5052	Újszász	Erkel Ferenc	út	2/a.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5241	Abádszalók	István király	utca	8.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5340	Kunhegyes	Szabadság	tér	11.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5350	Tiszafüred	Kossuth	tér	17.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5200	Törökszentmiklós	Kossuth Lajos	utca	142-146.
Komárom-Esztergom	2510	Dorog	Bécsi	út	33.
Komárom-Esztergom	2500	Esztergom	Kossuth Lajos	utca	14-18.
Komárom-Esztergom	2541	Lábatlan	Rákóczi	út	138-140.
Komárom-Esztergom	2870	Kisbér	Kossuth Lajos	utca	14.

Komárom-Esztergom	2943	Bábolna	Béke	út	1.
Komárom-Esztergom	2900	Komárom	Igmándi	út	45.
Komárom-Esztergom	2942	Nagyigmánd	Kossuth Lajos	utca	2.
Komárom-Esztergom	2855	Bokod	Fő	utca	50/a.
Komárom-Esztergom	2840	Oroszlány	Rákóczi Ferenc	utca	7/a.
Komárom-Esztergom	2831	Tarján	Rákóczi	utca	8.
Komárom-Esztergom	2800	Tatabánya	Szent Borbála	tér	6.
Komárom-Esztergom	2800	Tatabánya	Fő	tér	6.
Komárom-Esztergom	2890	Tata	Ady Endre	út	17.
Nógrád	2660	Balassagyarmat	Rákóczi	út	14.
Nógrád	2659	Érsekvadkert	Rákóczi	út	122.
Nógrád	3070	Bátonyterenye	Ózdi	út	47.
Nógrád	3060	Pásztó	Fő	út	64.
Nógrád	2651	Rétság	Rákóczi	utca	51.
Nógrád	3100	Salgótarján	Losonci	utca	2.
Nógrád	3170	Szécsény	Rákóczi	út	71.
Pest	2750	Nagykőrös	Rákóczi	utca	1.
Pest	2170	Aszód	Kossuth Lajos	utca	1.
Pest	2194	Tura	Bartók	tér	21.
Pest	2092	Budakeszi	Fő	utca	126.
Pest	2040	Budaörs	Szabadság	út	45.
Pest	2053	Herceghalom	Zsámbéki	út	16.
Pest	2045	Törökbálint	Munkácsy Mihály	utca	11.
Pest	2740	Abony	Kossuth	tér	3-4.
Pest	2730	Albertirsa	Pesti	út	28.
Pest	2700	Cegléd	Rákóczi	út	2.
Pest	2370	Dabas	Falu Tamás	utca	4.
Pest	2365	Inárcs	Széchenyi	út	4.
Pest	2366	Kakucs	Sas	telep	1.
Pest	2377	Örkény	Kossuth Lajos	út	34/a.
Pest	2367	Újhartyán	Újsor	utca	1.
Pest	2120	Dunakeszi	Fő	út	16.
Pest	2151	Fót	Dózsa György	út	54.
Pest	2131	Göd	Pesti	út	93.
Pest	2100	Gödöllő	Kossuth Lajos	út	13.
Pest	2117	Isaszeg	Kossuth Lajos	utca	15/a.
Pest	2143	Kistarcsa	Széchenyi	út	67.
Pest	2119	Pécel	Ráday Gedeon	tér	10.
Pest	2351	Alsónémedi	Fő	út	66/a.
Pest	2360	Gyál	Kőrösi	utca	116.
Pest	2230	Gyömrő	Táncsics	utca	82.
Pest	2234	Maglód	Fő	utca	13.
Pest	2200	Monor	Kossuth Lajos	utca	73.
Pest	2721	Pilis	Rákóczi	utca	34.
Pest	2225	Üllő	Pesti	út	71.

Pest	2220	Vecsés	Telepi	út	50/a.
Pest	2760	Nagykáta	Dózsa György	út	10
Pest	2241	Sülysáp	Malom	utca	1.
Pest	2766	Tápiószele	Rákóczi	út	2.
Pest	2711	Tápiószentmárton	Kossuth Lajos	utca	17/a.
Pest	2094	Nagykovácsi	Kossuth Lajos	utca	67.
Pest	2085	Pilisvörösvár	Fő	út	69.
Pest	2083	Solymár	Mátyás Király	utca	14.
Pest	2096	Üröm	Fő	tér	1.
Pest	2330	Dunaharaszti	Baktay	tér	5.
Pest	2336	Dunavarsány	Kossuth Lajos	utca	38/b Fszt. 1.
Pest	2300	Ráckeve	Kossuth	utca	47.
Pest	2310	Szigetszentmiklós	Losonczi	utca	1.
Pest	2316	Tököl	József Attila	utca	24.
Pest	2011	Budakalász	Petőfi	tér	11.
Pest	2023	Dunabogdány	Hajó	utca	3.
Pest	2016	Leányfalu	Móricz Zsigmond	út	128/a.
Pest	2013	Pomáz	Kossuth Lajos	utca	5.
Pest	2000	Szentendre	Dunakorzó	-	18.
Pest	2021	Tahitótfalu	Petőfi Sándor	utca	27.
Pest	2600	Vác	Köztársaság	út	10.
Pest	2112	Veresegyház	Fő	út	53.
Pest	2049	Diósd	Szent István	tér	12.
Pest	2030	Érd	Budai	út	20.
Pest	2030	Érd	Hegesztő	utca	10.
Pest	2440	Százhalombatta	Damjanich	utca	23.
Pest	2461	Tárnok	Rákóczi	út	91.
Somogy	8623	Balatonföldvár	Balatonszentgyörgyi	út	1.
Somogy	7570	Barcs	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	utca	83.
Somogy	8840	Csurgó	Csokonai	utca	10-12.
Somogy	8630	Balatonboglár	Sétáló	utca	3.
Somogy	7400	Kaposvár	Fő	utca	3.
Somogy	7500	Nagyatád	Kossuth Lajos	utca	16.
Somogy	8600	Siófok	Sió	utca	2.
Somogy	8660	Tab	Kossuth Lajos	utca	84/b.
Somogy	8647	Balatonmáriafürdő	Gróf Széchenyi Imre	tér	10.
Somogy	8700	Marcali	Rákóczi	utca	16.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4561	Baktalórántháza	Köztársaság	tér	7.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4555	Levelek	Rákóczi	utca	4.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4765	Csenger	Ady	utca	5.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4900	Fehérgyarmat	Móricz Zsigmond	utca	19.

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4741	Jánkmajtis	Kossuth	utca	12.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4471	Gávavencsellő	Petőfi	utca	3.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4484	Ibrány	Lehel	út	3.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4600	Kisvárda	Szent László	utca	68.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4334	Hodász	Széchenyi	út	8.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4700	Mátészalka	Szalkay László	utca	2.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4355	Nagyecsed	Rákóczi	út	16.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4562	Vaja	Damjanich	utca	70.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4233	Balkány	Fő	utca	31.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4231	Bököny	Dózsa György	utca	5.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4320	Nagykálló	Zrínyi Miklós	utca	22.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4244	Újfehértó	Béke	tér	4.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4300	Nyírbátor	Szabadság	tér	5.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4400	Nyíregyháza	Szarvas	utca	11.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4400	Nyíregyháza	Dózsa György	út	11.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4400	Nyíregyháza	Kossuth	utca	66/a.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4461	Nyírtelek	Arany János	utca	1.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4465	Rakamaz	Szent István	utca	25.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4464	Tiszaeszlár	Rákóczi	utca	79.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4450	Tiszalök	Kossuth	utca	79/b.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4440	Tiszavasvári	Kossuth Lajos	utca	1.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4800	Vásárosnamény	Rákóczi	utca	1.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4625	Záhony	Alkotmány	út	2.
Tolna	7150	Bonyhád	Szabadság	tér	9.
Tolna	7200	Dombóvár	Hunyadi	tér	42.
Tolna	7020	Dunaföldvár	Fehérvári	utca	4.
Tolna	7044	Nagydorog	Kossuth	utca	52.
Tolna	7039	Németkér	Széchenyi	utca	43.
Tolna	7030	Paks	Dózsa György	út	75.
Tolna	7140	Bátaszék	Budai	utca	24.
Tolna	7100	Szekszárd	Arany János	utca	23-25.
Tolna	7130	Tolna	Deák Ferenc	utca	4.
Tolna	7173	Zomba	Fő	tér	5.

Tolna	7191	Hőgyész	Fő	utca	14.
Tolna	7081	Simontornya	Mátyás király	utca	2-3.
Tolna	7090	Tamási	Szabadság	utca	41/b.
Vas	9500	Celldömölk	Kossuth Lajos	utca	18.
Vas	9735	Csepreg	Széchenyi	tér	4.
Vas	9900	Körmend	Szabadság	tér	6.
Vas	9730	Kőszeg	Várkör	utca	6.
Vas	9941	Őriszentpéter	Városszer	utca	106.
Vas	9653	Répcelak	Petőfi Sándor	utca	50.
Vas	9600	Sárvár	Batthyány	utca	42/c.
Vas	9970	Szentgotthárd	Hunyadi	utca	5.
Vas	9700	Szombathely	Szent Márton	utca	4.
Vas	9700	Szombathely	Petőfi	utca	16.
Vas	9800	Vasvár	Főszolgabíró	tér	1.
Veszprém	8401	Ajka	Szabadság	tér	8.
Veszprém	8220	Balatonalmádi	Baross Gábor	út	11.
Veszprém	8174	Balatonkenese	Fő	utca	23.
Veszprém	8230	Balatonfüred	Kossuth Lajos	utca	9.
Veszprém	8500	Pápa	Szent László	utca	1.
Veszprém	8330	Sümeg	Kossuth	utca	17.
Veszprém	8258	Badacsonytomaj	Kert	utca	12.
Veszprém	8300	Tapolca	Fő	tér	4.
Veszprém	8181	Berhida	Szabadság	tér	6.
Veszprém	8100	Várpalota	Posta	út	8.
Veszprém	8291	Nagyvázsony	Kinizsi	utca	82.
Veszprém	8200	Veszprém	Mindszenty József	utca	7.
Veszprém	8200	Veszprém	Óváros	tér	3.
Veszprém	8420	Zirc	József Attila	utca	4.
Veszprém	8460	Devecser	Kossuth	út	2.
Veszprém	8440	Herend	Kossuth Lajos	utca	140.
Zala	8380	Hévíz	Széchenyi	utca	66.
Zala	8360	Keszthely	Kossuth Lajos	utca	103. Fszt.
Zala	8960	Lenti	Kossuth	út	4.
Zala	8868	Letenye	Kossuth	utca	15.
Zala	8800	Nagykanizsa	Erzsébet	tér	19.
Zala	8945	Bak	Széchenyi	tér	2.
Zala	8900	Zalaegerszeg	Kossuth	utca	2.
Zala	8790	Zalaszentgrót	Nefelejcs	utca	1.
Zala	8761	Pacsa	József Attila	utca	3.
Zala	8749	Zalakaros	Petőfi	utca	48.

19. INFORMATION PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 95/A AND 95/B OF THE ACCOUNTING ACT

INFORMATION RELATED TO SHARES AND OWNERS

The shares of MBH Bank Plc. (hereinafter: "**Bank**") – under the name of MKB Bank - were added to the product list of the Budapest Stock Exchange (hereinafter: "**BSE**") on 30 May 2019, whereby the shares got listed on the BSE. The first trading date of the Bank's ordinary shares listed on the BSE - in the BSE shares section's Standard category - was 17 June 2019

On 30 October 2020, the Bank sold all its shares representing 33.33% ownership in Magyar Bankholding Zrt. to its shareholders.

Magyar Bankholding Zrt. (hereinafter: "**Hungarian Bankholding**") commenced its effective operation as a financial bankholding on 15 December 2020, after the bank shares of the key owners of Budapest Bank Zrt. (hereinafter: "**Budapest Bank**"), the Bank and MTB Zrt. (hereinafter: "**MTB**") were transferred to the joint holding company in possession of the approval of National Bank of Hungary (hereinafter: "**NBH**"). The owners transferred their shares to Hungarian Bankholding as a result the second largest banking group in Hungary has been established, in which the Hungarian State owned 30.35% of the shares through Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Zrt., the former direct owners of the Bank acquired 31.96% of the shares and the former direct owners of MTB acquired 37.69% of the shares.

On 15 December 2021, the supreme bodies of the Bank, Budapest Bank and Magyar Takarék Bankholding Zrt., which owned MTB, approved the first step of the merger timetable of Budapest Bank, the Bank and MTB. The merger of two member banks, Budapest Bank and the Bank, as well as Magyar Takarék Bankholding Zrt. took place on 31 March 2022 in accordance with the fusion schedule, based on the relevant decisions adopted by the supreme decision-making body and in possession of the necessary official permits and authorisations. From 1 April 2022 the merged credit institution operated temporarily under the name of MKB Bank Nyrt.

On 9 December 2022 the supreme bodies of the Bank and Takarékbank Zrt. adopted – as part of the execution of the second step Hungarian Bankholding's fusion schedule – the proposed decisions regarding the merger of the two member banks. Under the decisions of the respective general meetings and in possession of the necessary official permits and authorisations the two member banks – the Bank and Takarékbank Zrt. – merged with effect from 30 April 2023 and have continued operating under the name of MBH Bank Nyrt., with a single uniform brand name and image. Thereby Hungary's second largest universal major bank was established in terms of balance sheet total, a leader in digitalisation.

The merger did not imply any change in the ownership structure of the banking group, the dominant shareholder of the banks involved in the merger process remained Magyar Bankholding until its division.

As a result of the merger of Takarékbank Plc. into Bank, the subscribed capital of Bank as the acquiring company increased to HUF 322,529,625,000. The Bank's share capital consists entirely of Series „A" ordinary shares, each of which carries the same rights.

The 830,667 pieces of Series "A" ordinary shares with a nominal value of HUF 1,000 each newly issued within the framework of the merger have been originated by KELER, registered in the share register of the Bank and listed to the "Standard" category of BSE as of 1 August 2023

On 30 November 2024, the former majority shareholder of the Bank, Magyar Bankholding, split into 10 new legal successor companies, and its assets were transferred to the legal successor companies established on 1 December 2024.

With its decision H-EN-I-524/2024, issued on 28 November 2024, Magyar Nemzeti Bank authorised the Bank to repurchase, on an individual and consolidated basis, common equity tier 1 capital instruments (treasury shares) with an aggregate nominal value of HUF 22,577,074,000. In accordance with the legislation, the total amount specified in the authorisation is immediately deducted from the own funds. On 11 December 2024, Bank purchased a total of 22,577,074 Series A ordinary shares issued by the Bank with a nominal value of HUF 1,000 each, in OTC transactions. As a result of the transactions, the number of treasury shares held by the Bank changed from 0 to 22,577,074 shares, and the ratio of treasury shares held by the Bank changed from 0% to 7%.

According to the extraordinary announcement of Bank published on 15 December 2025, the public offering of 22,577,074 registered treasury shares of the Issuer, each with a nominal value of HUF 1,000, was successfully completed between 24 November 2025 and 12 December 2025. As a result of the transactions, the number of treasury shares owned by the Bank changed from 22,577,074 to 0, and their proportion changed from 7% to 0%.

The ownership structure of the Bank and the shareholders' ownership and voting rights were as follows as at 31 December 2025:

Owner	Number of shares	Total nominal value of shares (HUF)	Ownership share (%)	Voting rights (%)
Zenith Asset Management Zrt.	80 123 046	80 123 046 000	24.84%	24.84%
Corvinus BHG Zrt.	48 397 682	48 397 682 000	15.01%	15.01%
CEE Horizon Capital Zrt.	36 706 059	36 706 059 000	11.38%	11.38%
CEE Paramount Equity Zrt.	34 503 690	34 503 690 000	10.70%	10.70%
Hungary Apex Investments Zrt.	20 030 762	20 030 762 000	6.21%	6.21%
Pinnacle Asset Group Zrt.	20 030 761	20 030 761 000	6.21%	6.21%
MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme Organisation*	16 126 481	16 126 481 000	5,00%	5,00%
*Free float***	*66 611 144*	*66 611 144 000*	20.65%	20.65%
Total	**322 529 625**	**322 529 625 000**	**100%**	**100%**

**The parent company shares held by the subsidiary are presented as treasury shares in the separated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requirements (IFRS 10, IAS 32). Under the legal classification pursuant to Act V of 2013 of the Hungarian Civil Code, the classification differs, such shares are not regarded as treasury shares for legal purposes, and legally they continue to qualify as shares carrying voting rights*

***Including legal entities with less than 5% ownership that are indirectly owned by shareholder.*

There is no single entity that is ultimate controlling party among the shareholders of MBH Bank.

The Articles of Association of the Bank do not restrict the transfer of shares representing the subscribed capital of Bank. The Bank has no issued shares representing special controlling rights. Voting rights are not restricted at Bank.

Rights and obligations of the shareholders

Rights of the shareholders at the General Meeting

a) The shareholder is entitled to attend the General Meeting. The Bank's General Meeting may be attended by the shareholder or the shareholder's proxy specified in Sections 151-155 of the Capital Market Act, who was registered in the Register of Shares at the Closing of the Register of Shares by the General Meeting in accordance with the result of the shareholder matching. The day of closing the Register of Shares is the second business day preceding the starting day of the General Meeting. The Bank shall not be liable for the failure of shareholders to participate or to exercise their voting rights attached to their shares if the shareholder was not entered in the share register because
   (i) the result of the shareholder verification was received by the Bank after the closing of the share register for the General Meeting, or
   (ii) the shares and voting rights held by the shareholder violate the provisions of the law or the Articles of Association.

b) The shareholder may also exercise his / her rights at the General Meeting by way of proxy. Member of the Board of Directors, member of the Supervisory Board and the auditor cannot be persons authorised by proxy. Shareholders may authorise an executive employee of the Bank as well to exercise their rights relating to the Shareholders' Meeting. The proxy authorisation of the authorised representative shall be valid for one Shareholders' Meeting or for the period of time defined therein. The proxy authorisation shall also be valid for the continuation of the suspended Shareholders' Meeting and for the repeated Shareholders' Meeting convoked due to the lack of quorum. The authorisation shall be issued in the form of a private document with full probative force and submitted to the Bank at the place and time indicated in the General Meeting announcement. The proxy shall be drawn up in the form of a public document or a private document providing full evidence and it shall be submitted to the Bank.

c) The shareholder has the right to be informed about cases on the agenda of the General Meeting. In line with which right, in reply to the written request of the shareholder submitted at least eight days before the day of the General Meeting the Board of Directors shall provide information necessary to discuss the agenda item of the General Meeting three days before the day of the General Meeting, the latest. The Board of Directors may make the exercise of the right to information as described above conditional on the submission of a written confidentiality statement by the shareholder requesting the information. The Board of Directors may refuse to disclose information and access to documents if it violated the Bank 's business, banking, securities or other similar secrets, if the person requesting the information abuses their right or fails to make a confidentiality statement even if requested. If the party requesting information considers the refusal of information unjustified, they may request the Court of Registration to order the Bank to provide the information.

d) The Bank ensures that the rights to be informed, to comment and to suggest at the General Meeting are granted to every shareholder attending the General Meeting, on the condition that the exercising of these rights shall not hinder the lawful and proper operation of the General Meeting. In the interest of exercising the shareholder's rights specified in this present point the Chairman of the General Meeting shall grant the right of speech to the shareholder at the General Meeting, on the condition that the Chairman of the General Meeting may specify the duration of the speech, may withdraw the right to speak, especially in case the shareholder is off the point, furthermore he / she can specify the sequence of the speeches, if there are several speeches at the same time, in order to ensure the lawful and proper operation of the General Meeting. The Chairman of the General Meeting may stop the recording of what has been said after the speaker has been cut off and may stop the technical conditions (sound system) for the intervention.

e) Voting rights attached to shares are determined by the nominal value of such shares. The shareholder cannot exercise his / her right to vote until he / she has performed his / her due cash contribution

Minority rights

a) Shareholders jointly representing at least 1% of the voting rights may request the convocation of the General Meeting at any time without specifying the reason or the purpose. If the Board of Directors fails to take action to convene the General Meeting for the earliest possible date within eight days after the receipt of the request, the registering court shall convene the meeting in reply to the application of the shareholders suggesting the meeting or the registering court shall authorise the suggesting shareholders to convene the meeting. The expected costs shall be advanced by the suggesting shareholders.

b) If shareholders jointly representing at least 1% of the votes communicate a proposal to the Board of Directors to supplement the agenda in line with the rules of the levels of detail or a draft resolution concerning an item on the agenda or an item to be added to the agenda within eight days after the announcement of the convocation of the General Meeting is published, the Board of Directors shall publish an announcement about the supplemented agenda, the draft resolutions proposed by the shareholders after the communication of the proposal pursuant to THE Articles of Association. The issue specified in the announcement shall be deemed added to the agenda.

c) If the General Meeting rejected or did not allow the submission to enforce a claim of the Bank from any member, managing officer, member of the Supervisory Board or the auditor for a resolution to be adopted, shareholders representing at least 1% of the voting rights may enforce the claim themselves for the benefit of the Bank and representing the Bank within a thirty-day limitation period.

d) If the General Meeting rejected or did not allow the submission to have the last report or an economic event or commitment related to the activity of the Board of Directors in the last two years audited by a specially commissioned auditor for a resolution, the registering court shall order the audit and appoint an auditor at the cost of the Bank in reply to the application of the shareholders jointly representing at least 1% of the voting rights submitted within the thirty-day limitation period following the General Meeting. The registering court shall reject the fulfilment of the application if the submitting shareholders abuse the minority rights.

Right to dividend

The shareholder shall be entitled to a dividend from the profit of the Bank, which can be shared and which was ordered to be shared by the General Meeting in the proportion of the nominal value of his / her share.

Obligations of the shareholders

a) The shareholder shall provide cash contribution to the Bank in amount corresponding to the nominal or issue value of the shares received or quoted by his / her person. The shareholder may not be validly exempted from his / her obligation - excepting the case of share capital decrease.

b) The shareholder with at least 1% share or the shareholder acquiring such share shall report his / her indirect share and its changes to the Bank providing his / her details suitable for identification at the same time. The National Bank of Hungary shall suspend the exercising of the voting right of a member failing to perform his / her reporting obligation.

Bank is not aware of any agreement concluded between its owners that may result in restrictions on the transfer of issued securities and / or voting rights.

Bank is not aware of any significant agreements to which the company is a party and which take effect, alter or terminate upon a change of control of the company following a takeover bid, and the effects thereof, except where their nature is such that their disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the company; this exception shall not apply where the company is not obliged to disclose such information on the basis of other legal requirements.

Information on the Employee Share Ownership Programme (ESOP)

With the modification of the Act XLIV of 1992 on the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP Act), which came into effect on 28 November 2015, a new type of Employee Share Ownership Programme could be launched. MKB Bank as the former member of MBH Group was one of the first to use this opportunity to establish its own ESOP Organisation (MRP Szervezet) on 30 May 2016.

In 2017 the MBH Group launched its ESOP's Remuneration Policy, which is operated by the ESOP Organisation. The operation of the Bank's remuneration policy is regulated by the CRD/Hpt. (Capital Requirements Directive/ Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises) based remuneration framework of the Bank and the ESOP Act. Eligible employees submit a participation declaration, to become participants of the ESOP and subject to the regulations of the Remuneration Policy.

In order to settle the variable cash settled share-based payments, the ESOP exercises subordinated MBH's bonds and buys financial settlement type purchase-rights for ordinary shares. The amount and quantity purchased are in line with the employees' bonuses assessed. The MBH Bank as the founder has to ensure the financial contribution 2 years before the employee settlement, due to an obligation regulated by the ESOP Act. Starting from the 2027 financial year, stock options will be replaced by ordinary shares in order to strengthen the ownership mindset of the affected executives and to reinforce the link between managerial performance and shareholder value creation.

In order to implement the two new ESOP-based performance remuneration policies launched by the Group in 2025 (the Value-Appreciation ESOP Performance Remuneration Policy and the Ordinary-Share ESOP Performance Remuneration Policy), the ESOP Organisation acquired a 5% ownership stake in MBH Bank Nyrt. on 17 November 2025.

Both the purchase options and the common share-based participant interests are cash settled. The beneficiary of the instruments is the ESOP Organisation, so the employees are not beneficiaries. The participants of the ESOP will not become owners of shares.However, the financial assets managed by the ESOP Organisation are the bases of the participants' membership. Participants will be entitled for the financial settlement of cash settled share-based payments, as it is regulated by the ESOP Remuneration Policy. The Remuneration Policy governs the determination of the fair market value of the shares, applying the same valuation methodology to both the ordinary shares and the purchase options.

Settlement and payment are carried out by redeeming participants' membership interests following the conversion of the financial instrument into cash by the ESOP organisation, taking into account the deferral cycles and in proportion to the awarded performance remuneration.

* * *

As a public limited company, in accordance with market practice and the BSE Corporate Governance Recommendations (Recommendations), the Bank prepares a Corporate Governance Report, which shall be published on the website of the Bank (www.mbhbank.hu). In its Corporate Governance Report, the Bank presents its corporate governance practices for the financial year and, on the other hand, details its compliance with each section of the Recommendations.

SUPREME, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGEMENT BODIES, SUPERVISORY BODY, COMPOSITION AND OPERATION OF COMMITTEES

General Meeting

The supreme body of the Bank is the General Meeting. The General Meeting shall be convened by the Board of Directors at least 30 days before the day on which the General Meeting is opened, by publishing an announcement at the places of publication specified in the Articles of Association. The key data of the annual report of the Bank – prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act – and of the reports of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, as well as a summary of the proposals regarding the items on the agenda and the proposed resolutions shall be disclosed at the places of publication of the Bank at least 21 days before the date of the General Meeting.

The General Meeting has, inter alia, the exclusive competence to approve and amend the Articles of Association, except for the modification of the Bank's headquarters, premises, branches and, except for the core activity of the Bank, the activities of the Bank as the Board of Directors is entitled to amend the Articles of Association in that regard, make decisions on the Bank's transformation, merger and demerger, termination without legal successor, on increasing or decreasing the share capital authorisation of the Board of Directors to increase the share capital, appoint and remove the chair and members of the Board of Directors, appoint and remove the Supervisory Board and Audit Committee members, determine their remuneration, appoint the auditor, approve the annual report and make decisions on the utilisation of the profit after taxes and the payment of dividend advance. Members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the General Meeting for a definite term of maximum five years. The members of the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee may be re-elected and may be recalled at any time by the General Meeting without giving reasons, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Board of Directors:	Supervisory Board:	Audit Committee:
Chair person	**Chair person**	**Chair person**
dr. Zsolt Barna	Miklós Vaszily	Rita Feodor
Members:	**Members:**	**Members:**
dr. Balázs Vinnai	Zsigmond Járai	Miklós Vaszily
Levente László Szabó	Rita Feodor	Zsigmond Járai
Ádám Egerszegi	Kitti Dobi	
Marcell Tamás Takács	dr. Ilona Török	

(as of 31 December 2025)

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the executive body of the Bank. The members of the Board of Directors represent the Bank vis-a-vis third parties and before court and other authorities. The Board of Directors shall develop and manage the work organisation of the Bank.

The scope of authority of the Board of Directors is included in the Articles of Association of the Bank with the proviso that within the framework of effective laws and resolutions adopted by the General Meeting, the Board of Directors shall be entitled to take any actions and make any decisions that do not form part of the exclusive powers of the General Meeting or the Supervisory Board. The decision on the acquisition of own shares, as well as the increase of the registered capital through the issue of shares belongs to the competence of the General Meeting subject to the condition that the General Meeting may authorize the Board of Directors to make decisions. The tasks of the Board of Directors include working out and adopting the Bank's business policy, strategy and business plan. Moreover, the powers

of the Board of Directors include decision making – with the Supervisory Board's prior approval – on the approval of the Bank's interim balance sheet and on the payment of dividend advance.

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board shall control the management of the Bank in order to protect the interests of the Bank. The powers of the Supervisory Board are laid down in the Articles of Association of the Bank. The board of directors makes sure, inter alia, that the Bank has a comprehensive controlling system which is suitable for efficient and effective operation, manages the internal audit organisation, checks the Bank's annual and interim financial reports, makes proposals to the General Meeting for the auditor to be appointed, and for the auditor's remuneration, and performs other tasks assigned to it by the Bank's Articles of Association. The General Meeting may only adopt its resolutions on the report prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act and on the utilisation of the profit after taxes in possession of the Supervisory Board's written report. It may adopt its resolution on the payment of dividend advance only with the Supervisory Board's approval.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee provides assistance to the Supervisory Board in supervising the financial report regime, in selecting an auditor, and in working with the auditor and, in that context, in particular, it gives its opinion on the annual accounts, makes a proposal for the auditor and their remuneration and prepares the contract to be concluded with the auditor. The powers of the Audit Committee are laid down in the Articles of Association of the Bank.

Personal changes in 2025:

István Sárváry resigned from her membership of the board of directors on 28.07.2025, the resignation took effect on 12.08.2025

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on 17 November 2025 elected Dr. Zsolt Barna, Levente László Szabó, Ádám Egerszegi, Marcell Tamás Takács, Dr. Attila Tamás Tajthy, and Dr. Koppány Tibor Lélfai as members of the Board of Directors for a fixed term of office from 1 January 2026 to 31 May 2030. In addition, Dr. Csaba István Kandrács has also been elected as a member of the Board of Directors for a fixed term of office from 2 April 2026 to 31 May 2030.

Additionally, the Extraordinary General Meeting elected Miklós Vaszily, Rita Feodor, Árpád Czene and Dr. Árpád Kovács as members of the Supervisory Board for a fixed term of office from 1 January 2026 to 31 May 2030. Further, Balázs Bechtold has also been elected as a member of the Supervisory Board for a fixed term of office from 1 January 2026 to 31 May 2030 and Dr. Ilona Török has been elected for a fixed term of office from 1 April 2026 to 31 May 2030.

The MNB has approved the election of the above-named persons.

Risk Assumption and Risk Management Committee:	Remuneration Committee:	Nomination Committee:
Chair person	**Chair person**	**Chair person**
Marcell Tamás Takács	Miklós Vaszily	Zsigmond Járai
Members:	**Members:**	**Members:**
dr. Balázs Vinnai	Marcell Tamás Takács	Rita Feodor
Miklós Vaszily	dr. Balázs Vinnai	Miklós Vaszily

(as of 31 December 2025)

Risk Assumption and Risk Management Committee

As part of its ongoing monitoring of the Bank's risk-taking strategy and risk appetite, the Risk Assumption and Risk Management Committee reviews the risk strategy, remuneration policy and quarterly risk report in advance. It supports the Board of Directors in monitoring the implementation of the risk taking strategy.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for the preparation of decisions regarding remuneration, taking into account the long-term interests of shareholders, investors and other stakeholders in the company. Within such competence the Remuneration Committee prepares the performance evaluation and ex-post risk assessment of the Chairman and CEO, Deputy CEOs and other board members, it evaluates the achievement of performance goals. The committee ensures the implementation of the remuneration policy. The Remuneration Committee furthermore oversees the remuneration of the senior officers in the risk management and compliance functions, including the employees carrying out internal control functions.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is responsible for nominating and recommending nominees to the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors, with the exception of the members of the Supervisory Board representing the employees. It is furthermore responsible for determining the skills and tasks required for membership of the management bodies, evaluating the composition and performance of the management bodies and its members. Determining the ratios of the sexes within the managing bodies and the strategy for achieving it. It is also in charge of the regular revision of the Bank’s policy concerning selection and appointment of its executive director.

The Committees operate in accordance with the rules laid down in their rules of procedure. Bodies shall meet as often as necessary to carry out their functions and shall take their decisions in the form of a meeting or in writing and without a meeting. The work of the bodies is organized and controlled by the chairman of the body.

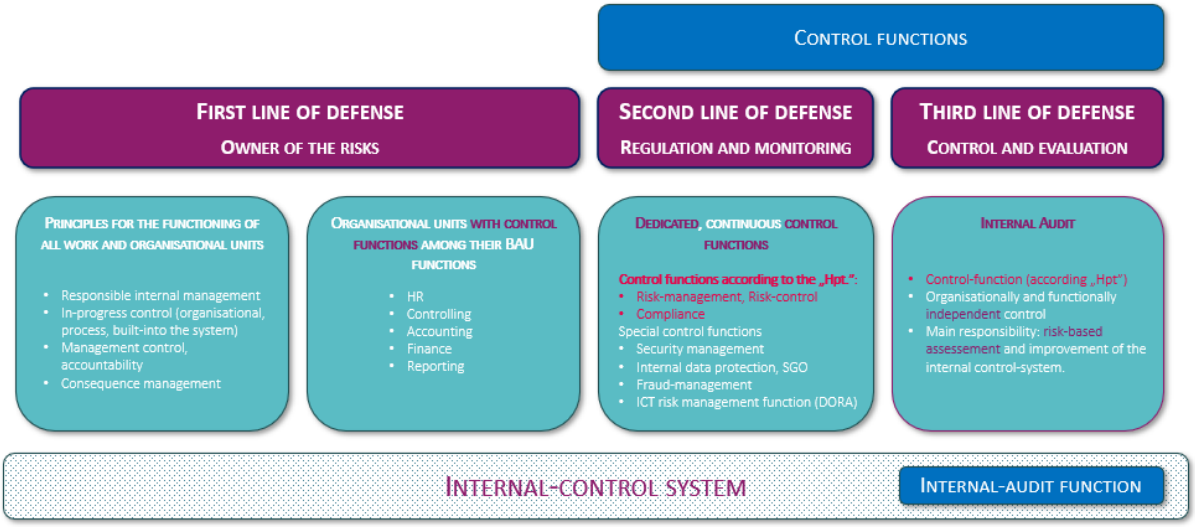
In accordance with the Nomination Policy applicable to the selection, members of the management boards of the members of the Bank Group, individuals with different professional skills, versatile regional and industry experience are elected into the managing bodies of the Bank Group and they also take advantage of these differences in their operations in the operation of those bodies, which the members of the Bank Group consider as a key consideration in determining the optimal composition of their bodies. Board appointments are based on the pool of expertise, experience, independence and knowledge represented by the candidates, taking into account what the body as a whole needs to function effectively. The members of the Bank Group pay particular attention to the representation of both genders in executive bodies which is why they strive to reach 15% female members in executive bodies. To this end, they commit themselves to favouring the member of the under-represented gender of the same management body among two candidates of the same capacity who are otherwise suitable, unless otherwise justified by professional judgement.

There is no agreement with an executive officer or an employee that provides for compensation in the event of a manager's resignation or termination by the employee or unlawful termination of the executive officer's or employee's relationship, or termination of the relationship due to a public takeover bid.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE BANK

The provisions regarding the operation, management and functions of the internal control system of the Company are set out in the Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (hereinafter: Hpt.), the provisions of the Civil Code (Act V of 2013, hereinafter referred to as "the Civil Code") on business companies, Act CXX of 2001 on the Capital Markets; the applicable recommendations of the NBH (primarily Recommendation NBH 12/2022. (11 July) on the establishment and operation of internal lines of defence, the management and control functions of financial organisations), the Bank's Memorandum of Association and the Bank's effective rules of organisation and operation.

The Company's internal control system – which includes the independent Internal Audit function – is presented through the three lines of defence model.



Section 154 (4) of the Hpt sets out the rules for the internal control system and for the operation of internal control, pursuant to which the Credit institutions *"shall set up the internal control system consistent with the characteristics, magnitude, complexity, and risks of the services they provide", and "shall operate an independent internal control function under the direct supervision of the management body with supervisory powers".*

The Company's **first line of defense**, as the *"owner of risks",* includes all general activities (e.g.: consistent liability management, operation of a management information system), practices and organizational solutions (e.g.: process-based or management control) that ensure prudent operation. All employees and managers working in the first line of defense must identify, understand and appropriately manage the risks associated with their activities.

The **second line of defense** consists of dedicated control functions performing operational activities (Risk Management, Compliance), as well as the special control functions named by the NBH 's defense line recommendation (IT security, internal data protection, fraud risk, SGO...), while the **third line of defense** is represented by the independent Internal Audit function. In 2025 - in accordance with the requirements of the DORA (Digital Operational Resilience Act) regulation - a dedicated ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) risk management function was also established in the Company.

The second line of defense supervises and supports the activities of the first line of defense, and the main task of the third line of defense (independent Internal Audit function) is to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the risk management, control, and governance functions of the first and second lines of defense.

Internal Audit operates as an independent organizational unit, directly under the professional guidance of the Supervisory Board. Its organizational and functional independence means that 1) the area is organizationally independent from other organizational units, and 2) internal audits must be performed by persons who are not involved in the operational work processes of the Company and who are therefore independent of the organizational unit or process being audited. Internal audit is – by definition – an independent, objective assurance tool and consulting activity that adds value to the Company's operations and improves its quality. It is responsible to examining the Company's risk management, governance processes and the internal control system (or the Company's first and second lines of defense) in a systematic and regulatory manner, evaluating and improving its operation, thereby contributing to the achievement of organisational goals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK'S RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND PRINCIPLES APPLIED IN RISK MANAGEMENT

Bank's Risk Control reviews the risk strategy of the Bank Group every year with the involvement of the relevant areas. In line with the current economic environment and in accordance with the Bank's business strategy and capital plan, the Risk Strategy sets out the risk strategy principles and objectives of the Bank Group for each risk type and risk appetite. The approval of the risk strategy falls within the scope of competence of the Board of Directors.

In line with the basic regulatory requirements, a concept for the Bank Group's comprehensive risk-taking processes has been developed and is constantly being fine-tuned.

The main elements of the concept are:

- Group-wide application of risk management principles;
- Applying the Unified Segmentation to the entire clientele of the group;
- A decision-making system that depends on customer quality and risk-taking;
- The use of Basel conform rating tools, in compliance with IRBF (Internal Rating Based Foundation) and analytical and behavioural scorecards, as well as a corresponding client rating regime, which adequately supports the decision-making activities of the bank management;
- Internal, group-level model validation methodology with annual frequency (rating and scoring tools, validation of related processes);
- Monitoring activities with IT support;
- Establishment of a comprehensive system of criteria that includes and takes into account relevant indicators enabling the detection of loans at risk as quickly as possible and, based on this, to determine the various types of customer / exposure management, the related tasks and order of procedure.
- IFRS 9 provisioning system;
- Pillar 1 and pillar 2 capital accounting systems based on IFRS;
- Regular group level management reports, backtesting measurements (Risk Reports, Capital Management Reports, Rating Quality, Rating Monitoring Reports, etc.);
- Definition of a revised recovery plan and its evaluation on a monthly basis.

The key risk management principles include ultimate control at board level, independent control separate from risk areas, and appropriate measurement, diversification, monitoring and reporting of risks.

The effective risk management function of the Bank Group is ensured by the effective communication of risks and the willingness to assume risks within the organisation, continuous development for recognising, measuring, monitoring and managing risks, turning the key risk management processes and procedures up-to-date and user friendly and improving their efficiency, as well as employing adequately trained workforce.

MBH Bank Plc.

10 011 922 641 911 401

statistic code

Consolidated Sustainability Statement

Budapest, 1 April 2026

31. December 2025

CONTENT

I. GENERAL INFORMATION 4

1. General basis for preparation of sustainability statements 4

2. Introduction of the MBH Group 8
2.1 Introduction of MBH Bank 8
2.2 Subsidiaries 8
2.3 Strategic goals and business model 11
2.4 ESG Strategy 11
2.5 Value Chain 16

3. The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies 20
3.1 Corporate governance structure 20
3.2 ESG governance structure 23
3.3 ESG education and awareness raising 24

4. Identifying material topics 26
4.1 Interests and views of stakeholders 26
4.2 Double materiality assessment 27
4.3 Mandatory, topic specific disclosures independent from the result of double materiality 35
4.4 Methodological note on the principles for presenting policies, actions, metrics and targets 36

II. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION 37

5. Disclosure under the Taxonomy Regulation 38

6. Climate Change 49
6.1 Climate Change – Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with the strategy and the business model 49
6.2 Description of the processes for identifying and assessing material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities 53
6.3 Transition plan for climate change mitigation 55
6.4 Policies related to climate change 56
6.5 Actions related to climate change 58
6.6 Targets related to climate change 62
6.7 Energy consumption and mix 65
6.8 Metrics - Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions 67

7. Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems 75
7.1 Biodiversity - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 75
7.2 Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model 76
7.3 Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems 77
7.4 Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems 77
7.5 Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems 77
7.6 Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change 78

III. SOCIAL INFORMATION 79

8. Responsible employment 79
8.1 Own workforce - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model 79
8.2 Policies related to own workforce 84
8.3 Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts 87
8.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns 87
8.5 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees 88
8.6 Social dialogue 91

8.7 Work-life balance 92
8.8 Adequate wages 92
8.9 Training and skills development 93

9. Responsible provision of services *95*
9.1 Consumers and end users – Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy and the business model 95
9.2 Policies related to consumers and end-users 100
9.3 Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts 104
9.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns
1049.5 Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions 105
9.6 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities 114

IV. GOVERNANCE INFORMATION 117

10. Responsible Business Conduct *117*
10.1 Business conduct – Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy and the business model 118
10.2 Business conduct policies and corporate culture 119
10.3 Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery 124
10.4 Incidents of corruption or bribery 125

V. APPENDICES 126

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. General basis for preparation of sustainability statements

Purpose and scope of the statement

MBH Bank Plc. (hereinafter referred to as "MBH Bank" or "Bank") publishes the Joint Supervisory Board of the MBH Group (hereinafter referred to as the "MBH Group" or “Group”) the Consolidated Sustainability Statement (hereinafter: “sustainability statement” or “statement"). The purpose of the statement is to provide a comprehensive picture of the Group's environmental, social and governance (hereinafter: “ESG") areas, its achievements and its short- and long-term strategic objectives. With the disclosure, the Group fulfils its obligation for the second time. The scope of this consolidated statement covers the entire scope of accounting consolidation, in line with the financial statements, in accordance with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (hereinafter: “CSRD"[1] regulations.

The sustainability statement is in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (hereinafter: “ESRS[2]).

Reporting organisation	MBH Bank Plc. Registered office: 1056 Budapest, Váci street 38.
Scope of the report	The scope of the statement is the accounting consolidation scope, which is the same as the accounting consolidation scope presented in the financial statement. Of the subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation for the reporting period, only Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Ltd. was obliged to submit independent sustainability reporting, but it is exempt from this obligation in accordance with the Accounting Act, as it is included in this sustainability statement in a consolidated manner.[3]
Reporting period	1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025
Reporting cycle	Annual
Applied reporting standard	ESRS ((EU) 2023/2772)
Date of publication	The Sustainability Statement was approved by the Board of Directors of MBH Bank on 1 April 2026.

Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

- **Time horizons**: To fully understand the sustainability performance of the MBH Group, it is also justified to disclose information outside the reporting period. As the Group is reporting for the second time under ESRS standards, data for the period 2024 is also available, allowing for a temporal analysis in the current reporting cycle. For forward-looking disclosures, we use the time horizons defined by the ESRS, so we refer to periods within 1 year as the short term, between 1 and 5 years as the medium term, and more than 5 years as the long term. Any occasional deviation from this will be indicated at the time of publication with a justification.

[1] Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU as regards corporate sustainability reporting
[2] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to sustainability reporting standards
[3] Act C of 2000 on Accounting, Chapter III/A (Sustainability Report) and Section 95/F.

- **Value chain:** In addition to the Group's own activities, we also cover sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities in value chains. We have strived to ensure that the examination of the value chain is comprehensive and that the essential correlations are not overlooked. On the upstream side of the value chain, several actors appear that we considered in the statement. Regarding the downstream value chain, the statement focuses mainly on the retail and corporate banking products of MBH Bank and its subsidiaries of credit institutions, as the impact on people and the environment is the most significant along these activities.
- **Measurements and estimates:** The Group strives to establish the most accurate metrics, however, due to their nature, certain sustainability topics can only be measured by means of estimates. The Group will disclose this in a transparent manner for all disclosures where an estimate or assumption is used and, where available, indicate the levels of accuracy. Estimates have been made in the calculation of Scope 2 and 3 emissions, which are explained in detail in section "6.8 Metrics - Gross and Total GHG Emissions in Scope 1, 2, 3". .. We also explain how we collect data where relevant, as well as the sources, techniques and methodologies used to calculate or estimate the data. To improve the accuracy of our ESG data in the future, we have launched the ESG Data Marketplace project.
- **Incorporation by reference:** Some of the disclosure requirements of the ESRS, such as the presentation of the business model, overlap with the MBH Group's other disclosure requirements. As these disclosures are presented in other relevant sections of the annual statement, they may not be disclosed in the sustainability statement or are not disclosed in detail, taking into account the overall coherence of the information provided and the readability of the statement. A list of incorporations with a reference can be found in Annex 1 of the statement ('List of ESRS disclosure requirements').
- **Intellectual Property Disclosures:** The MBH Group did not make use of the possibility offered by the ESRS to waive the disclosure of certain specific information related to intellectual property, know-how or innovation results. The Group has disclosed all relevant information to ensure the transparency and completeness of its sustainability reporting. MBH declares that it did not make use of the possibility of exemption from the disclosure of information on forthcoming developments or issues under discussion under Articles 19a(3) and 29a(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU.
- **Transitional provision:** The Group has decided to apply phase-in provisions to the breakdown of total revenues by significant ESRS sectors and to the list of additional significant ESRS sectors in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 ('List of Disclosure Requirements for Gradual Deployment'). The Group, exercising the possibility of phase-in under ESRS 1 Annex C and amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1416 (the "Quick Fix Regulation"), shall not report on the *E1-9 - Expected financial impacts arising from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities* and *E4-6 - Disclosure of expected financial impacts arising from risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystem* in this year. The list of publications covered by the phasing-in can be found in Annex 1.
- **Changes in preparation of sustainability information and reporting errors in prior periods:** Compared to the previous reporting period, the Group implemented the following methodological changes:
    - Unlike in the previous reporting period, the Group does not disclose the tables to be published by investment firms as set out in Annex VIII of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. In the previous year, the investment-related tables were disclosed with respect to MBH Investment Bank. Pursuant to the European Commission’s third Notice on the EU Taxonomy (C/2024/6691), MBH Investment Bank is classified as a credit institution; therefore, the rules applicable to credit institutions apply, and its assets are to be integrated into the consolidated credit-institution Green Asset Ratio (GAR) table of MBH Bank in accordance with Annex VI.

- The calculation of the ratio of assets supporting green objectives is no longer based on the loan portfolio but is instead referenced to the assets determined in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Green Asset Ratio (GAR) methodology and to the total asset value disclosed therein. The objective of this methodological change is to ensure a more transparent presentation of sustainability performance and to strengthen traceability. The revised ratios are presented in Chapter *6.5 Actions related to climate change*.
- Scope 3 – In the case of Commercial Real Estate Financing and Residential Mortgages, the calculation of financed emissions only partially conformed with the PCAF methodology due to data limitations, as the absence of information for the actual financed properties required the use of average values and extrapolations. During the methodological improvement, building emissions were primarily calculated using actual or estimated floor-area data combined with PCAF–CRREM emission factors. Additional improvements in data quality were achieved through the application of EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) categories based on actual or estimated energy-consumption data, and this methodological enhancement has also been incorporated into the 2024 data. The revised results are presented in Chapter *6.8 Metrics – Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG Emissions*.
- In the 2024 Scope 3 calculation, for emissions related to the sovereign debt asset class, only the value excluding LULUCF (w/o LULUCF) was disclosed, whereas both the values including and excluding LULUCF should have been presented. PCAF guidance explicitly requires the joint disclosure of both metrics, given the uncertainties associated with LULUCF and differences in national accounting practices. This shortcoming has been remedied in the present report: both indicators are included in Chapter 6.8 – *Metrics – Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions*.
- Given that the methodology for Scope 3 financed emissions has been revised across the Commercial Real Estate Financing, Residential Mortgages, and Sovereign asset classes, the total GHG emissions and the GHG-intensity per net revenue data have also been restated in Chapter *6.8 Metrics – Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG Emissions*.

The Group has identified the following reporting errors compared to its previous statement:

- Scope 3 - Corporate loans: Some exposures were duplicated in the basic table, and some tax numbers were indicated more than once in the spreadsheet when summing up exposures by tax number. The results of the calculations performed on the corrected dataset can be found in Chapter *6.8 Metrics – Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions.*
- The number of complaints submitted through the whistleblowing channels by the company's own employees was not given in relation to the appropriate group of stakeholders. The corrected information can be found in chapter *8.4 Processes for remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns.*
- In presenting the gender distribution of senior managers, the headcount was incorrectly disclosed in the 2024 Sustainability Statement. The corrected data can be found in chapter *8.5 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees.*
- The percentage of the gender pay gap was published incorrectly, the corrected data can be found in chapter 8.8 *Adequate wages*.
- The calculation of the total annual remuneration ratio has not involved all the relevant subsidiaries, therefore the data relating to 2024 have been restated. The revised figure is presented in Chapter *8.8 Adequate Wages*.
- The calculation of reimbursed amounts arising from fraud related to card data and misuse associated with physical card usage have been restated. The corrected data for 2024 are presented in Chapter *9.5 Actions related to consumers and end-users*.

- With regard to the number and amount of qualified loans supporting small businesses and communities, the values also incorrectly included other Széchenyi Max products in addition to the Széchenyi Investment Loan MAX+. Adjusted 2024 data are in *9.6 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities* sub-chapter. .

- **Electronic reporting format:** Section 134/J of the Accounting Act requires the Group to prepare the statement in the electronic reporting format (XHTML) as defined in Article 3 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 (ESEF Regulation) and to mark it in accordance with the electronic reporting format. Given that the ESEF taxonomy for sustainability reporting has not yet been adopted, the Group has not been able to mark the disclosures.

2. Introduction of the MBH Group

2.1 Introduction of MBH Bank

MBH Bank Plc. is a key player in the Hungarian banking sector. The range of everyday banking services provided to retail and corporate customers, such as account management, lending, payment services and customer service through ATMs and branch networks, is concentrated in the territory of Hungary. It is the second largest bank in the country in terms of balance sheet total, while it is the largest bank in the country in terms of branch network. Through its capital market operations, such as investment transactions or bond issuances, its services may also involve foreign stakeholders.

The establishment of the Bank was the result of a two-stage integration: on 31 March 2022, Budapest Bank merged with MKB Bank, creating the foundations for operational and organizational harmony, and on 1 May 2023, MBH Bank was created with the accession of Takarékbank and the creation of a new, unified brand name and image. Through the integration, the knowledge and experience of the former member banks have been merged, which greatly contributes to the bank's successful operation.

In addition to respecting banking traditions, MBH Bank places special emphasis on innovation, which ensures high-quality, secure banking services for its customers. Our constantly expanding product range serves both residential and corporate-institutional customers. Our services include banking, financial and operational leasing, financial and investment services, and other lending. The Banking Group serves a wide range of customer segments, including corporate customers and the micro, small and medium-sized enterprise sector, which is of key importance for the national economy, serving agricultural and private banking customers, as well as the leasing market. In 2025, MBH Bank continued to provide full financial services in Hungary, supported by the diverse activities of its subsidiaries, which were supported by the diversity of the activities of its subsidiaries, which were described in Section *2.2 Subsidiaries*.

2.2 Subsidiaries

The purpose of the sustainability statement is to present the group-level ESG performance of the accounting consolidation group in a transparent and understandable manner, which requires a description of the activities of each subsidiary.

MBH eFin Technologies Ltd. (former name: **Budapest Equipment Finance Ltd**.)

The registered main activity of MBH eFin Technologies Ltd. is computer programming, in addition to which the payment business is decisive. The flagship product of this business is the BUPA digital financial assistant and online invoicing, which contains all the functions necessary for starting and running a business. The program helps clients with every step of the process of setting up a company, including legal advice and choosing the right accountant. With calculators and free materials, it makes planning and opening your first cash bank account easier. BUPA also provides invoicing services, financial overview and transaction options, and allows accountants to access the invoicing system for easier accounting and tax reporting processes. The programme thus reduces both the administrative burden and the paper consumption of businesses.

Euroleasing (Euroleasing Ltd., Euroleasing Real Estate Ltd., Budapest Leasing Ltd.)

The key players of the domestic leasing market, Euroleasing Ltd., Euroleasing Real Estate Ltd. and Budapest Leasing Ltd., will operate in an integrated manner and in the same governance structure as a result of the banking group's merger process from 2022. The leasing group has a nationwide network and a market share of more than 25 percent based on the newly outsourced, aggregate leasing portfolio. The Group's full range of services – passenger and commercial vehicles, agricultural machinery, industrial equipment, ships – cover the entire leasing market. Budapest Leasing Ltd. has merged with Euroleasing Ltd. with effect from 31 December 2025, as a result of which its independent operation will cease.

Fundamenta (Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Lakás-takarékpénztár Ltd. and Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Pénzügyi Közvetítő Ltd., Fundamenta Értéklánc Ingatlanközvetítő és Szolgáltató Llc.; hereinafter collectively referred to as Fundamenta)

The share purchase agreement signed in November 2023 to purchase a majority stake in Fundamenta was concluded on 27 March 2024, adding 480 thousand customers, HUF 530 billion in loans and HUF 570 billion in deposits. Fundamenta will then continue to operate as a consolidated subsidiary of the Group, but as an independent entity with its own brand name and management. Nevertheless, MBH Bank's extensive branch network and Fundamenta's network of personal bankers together represent a sales force in the domestic market, which the Group has relied on to create a comprehensive savings and real estate lending ecosystem.

MBH Fund Management Ltd.

In accordance with the group's merger schedule, the merger of MKB-Pannónia Fund Management and Budapest Fund Management took place on 31 August 2022. The Company created by the merger continued its activities under the name MKB Fund Ltd., and from 1 May 2023 it will continue to operate under the name MBH Fund Ltd. The Company publishes on its website a sustainability risk disclosure, a sustainability policy, a code of conduct, engagement policy and a statement on the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors in accordance with the EU Regulation 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR). In addition, it statements on the sustainability performance of financial products that promote environmental or social characteristics or a combination of these in accordance with Article 8 of the Regulation (MBH ESG New-Energy Equity Fund, MBH Greening Companies Equity Fund, MBH ESG Global Equity Fund).

MBH Bank ESOP Organization

MKB Bank, the former member bank of the MBH Group, was one of the first to launch its Employee Share Ownership Program and established its related ESOP Organization on 30 May 2016. The Group also implements the ESOP Performance Compensation Policy, which was launched in 2017, through the ESOP Organization. In order to implement the two new ESOP-based performance remuneration policies (Value-Increased and Ordinary Shareholder ESOP Performance Remuneration Policies) launched by the Founding MBH Bank, the ESOP Organization acquired a 5% ownership stake in MBH Bank Plc. on 17.11.2025.

MBH Investment Bank Co. Ltd.

MBH Investment Bank Co. Ltd. is present on the market as a member of the MBH Group, but as a separate bank specializing in investment products and investment services. The banking group sells its investment product portfolio primarily through MBH Investment Bank, which means that clients can enjoy investor expertise covering a wide range of sectors and asset classes, a branch network available in several parts of the country, and a wide range of securities available within the framework of a unified service. The Company's main goal is to create modern service routes based on web and mobile technology in order to provide a first-class customer experience. In 2025, MBH Investment Bank shortened the branch securities account opening process as part of its developments, enabled online securities account opening, online MiFID test completion and made other new transactions available through an electronic channel.

MBH Domo Llc.

MBH Domo Llc. was established in May 2023 for the purpose of developing the new headquarters of the MBH Group. The multi-tower building complex is planned to be built by the end of 2027 in Budapest, on an area of nearly 13 thousand square meters located on the corner of Róbert Károly Boulevard and Váci Road. The aim of the investment is to provide the Group with a modern and pleasant working environment, which will also increase operational and organizational efficiency, as currently the employees in Budapest work in four older office buildings scattered around the city. According to

the plans, the energy-efficient solutions of the modern office building can result not only in cost savings, but also in the reduction of the carbon footprint. In order to support sustainable operation, it is a fundamental goal that the new headquarters should obtain the most important green building certifications (LEED, BREEAM).

MBH Duna Bank Ltd.

Following the purchase of the direct majority stake in Duna Takarék Bank Ltd., the Company will continue its activities under the name MBH Duna Bank Ltd. from 1 December 2023, with a renewed image, as a member of the MBH Group, but operating independently. The credit institution serves its retail and corporate customers in 14 branches in four counties (Győr-Moson-Sopron, Komárom-Esztergom, Fejér and Pest).

MBH Mortgage Bank Co. Plc.

MBH Mortgage Bank started its operations in 1998 under the name FHB Mortgage Bank Plc., later it operates under the name Takarék Mortgage Bank Co. Plc., and since 2023 under the name MBH Mortgage Bank (MBH Jelzálogbank Ltd.). Since its foundation, the Company has been a key player in the domestic mortgage banking sector and is also committed to the continuous and sustainable development of the domestic mortgage lending, mortgage-based refinancing and mortgage bond market. From 2018, the Bank ceased its direct mortgage lending activities, and accordingly its main activity is the refinancing of mortgage loans for the members of the MBH Group and non-group partner banks, as well as the issuance of mortgage bonds. At the end of 2025, the largest weight in MBH Mortgage Bank's refinancing portfolio was held by loans granted to MBH Bank Plc. Through its activities, MBH Mortgage Bank enables partner banks to refinance based on mortgage bonds, which typically means long-term funding, helps them comply with the requirements of the Mortgage Financing Compliance Ratio (JMM Ratio) prescribed by the MNB, and supports the spread of green real estate financing, as the Mortgage Bank's Green Mortgage Bond Framework sets out criteria that only allow the financing of energy-efficient, green residential and commercial properties. (For more information, see *6.5 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies*). In 2025, MBH Mortgage Bank issued HUF-denominated mortgage bonds in the domestic market in 15 public transactions with a total nominal value of HUF 55.54 billion. In addition, there was a public offering on the international market with a nominal value of EUR 100 million. Green mortgage bonds accounted for HUF 8.385 billion of the forint mortgage bonds issued. At the end of 2025, green mortgage bonds accounted for 13.2% of the outstanding mortgage bond stock issued by MBH Mortgage Bank. From the first quarter of 2022, the Company will regularly publish the MNB Transparency Statement, the Green Mortgage Bond Allocation Statement and the Green Loan Portfolio Statement required by the Energy Efficient Mortgage Label, as well as publish its ESG performance in an annual sustainability statement. The subsidiary was originally obliged to statement independently for the financial year 2025, but thanks to Omnibus, it no longer has such an obligation, so it publishes a voluntary, independent, unaudited ESRS-based statement for the relevant period.

MBH Services Plc.

After TIFOR Takarék Ltd. merged with TIHASZ Takarék Ltd. on 31 December 2022, together with two other former MKB subsidiaries with a real estate profile, it took the name MBH Services Plc. from 1 May 2023. The Company's main task is to manage the Group's properties and lease them to the Group members. The other property management company of the Group, MBH Real Estate Development Ltd., merged with MBH Services Plc. as of 31 December 2025.

MITRA Informatikai Ltd.

The main activity of MITRA Informatikai Ltd. is the provision of IT services (primarily to the members of the MBH Group), the operation and development of systems. The Company was established on 1 September 2022 through the merger of Takarékinfo Ltd., MKB Digital Ltd. and Euro-Immat Ltd.

Other related entities: Magyar Strat-Alfa Investment Ltd. (associated company), MBH Real Estate Development Ltd., MBH Blue Sky Ltd. Other related entities deal with the sale and purchase of real estate, the leasing and operation of owner-occupied and leased real estate, and the leasing of air transport equipment.

Compared to the previous reporting period, Takarék Faktorház Ltd., Takarék Real Estate Ltd and Takinfo Ltd. With the acquisition of Otthon Centrum Hungary Holding Ltd., the scope of consolidation will be further expanded in 2026. Given that the transaction will close in 2026, the statement for 2025 does not yet include the Holding's data.

Investment funds included in the consolidation:

Subsidiaries

- MBH Corporate Stable Absolute Return Bond Investment Fund HUF
- MBH Private Equity Fund for Agricultur and Development
- OPUS TM-1 Fund (former TB, from Q2 MBH Bank)
- Takarék Closed-end Investment Fund
- MBH High-Risk Investment Fund

Affiliates

- Takarék Venture Capital Fund
- MBH Real Estate Investment Fund
- MBH Private Equity Fund (formerly: Equilor II. Private Equity Fund)
- BÉTA Private Equity Fund

2.3 Strategic goals and business model

The Group's overall strategy and business model play a crucial role in identifying and understanding sustainability issues relevant to the MBH Group. While 2023 was all about the merger process, in 2024 the implementation of the four-year strategic plan focused on internal efficiency gains and strong expansion began, which continued into 2025, with growth focused on the residential customer base, the announcement of a new acquisition and the system migration. In the 2024-2028 plan, we will focus on simplifying the heterogeneous IT architecture and streamlining corporate processes in order to increase efficiency, while reducing energy consumption and ecological footprint. The expansion is supported by, among other things, the strengthening of the universal banking presence, the increase of sales efficiency, the convergence of revenue potential with the share of customer numbers, the development of personal loan products and the even more customer-oriented design of service. Effective analysis of the Group's vast amount of data using analytical methods to identify business opportunities (e.g. margin increase, cross-selling, reactivation of inactive customers) also contributes to the implementation of the strategy.

The Group would like to actively contribute to the development of the Hungarian economy by supporting segments of national economic importance, such as SMEs, the agricultural sector, and young people. The Group also aims to maintain one of the largest branch and ATM networks in the country and to maintain the services of 9124 employees. To provide high-quality customer service, which is to be facilitated by the development of an innovative organization and modern corporate culture.

2.4 ESG Strategy

A dedicated ESG strategy that is closely aligned with the business strategy is critical for the MBH Group, as these factors increasingly determine the long-term success and sustainability of companies. Along the ESG strategy, in line with domestic and international expectations, the Group is able to proactively address environmental and social challenges and improve its corporate governance practices. The ESG strategy puts the stated tasks into practice in the form of a policy, the subject scope of which is MBH Bank Prudential Group (a group defined by the regulatory supervisory authority that includes group

members relevant to risk management, capital adequacy and liquidity, as opposed to the scope of accounting consolidation).[4]

The Group will examine the extension of the policy to the scope of accounting consolidation – thus aligning it with the scope of the sustainability statement – one year later than originally planned, in 2026, taking into account that certain elements of the policy cannot be interpreted or cannot be interpreted in a limited way for non-credit institution subsidiaries belonging to the Group. Our ESG Strategy is currently built around five pillars, which will be complemented by a sixth pillar on biodiversity protection by the end of the second quarter of 2026. Together, these support the Group to become one of the leading players in the domestic banking market in terms of sustainability. The ESG strategy aims to provide a framework for achieving these objectives through detailed guidelines, an action plan aligned with the timeframes of ESRS reporting, key performance indicators, and clear roles and responsibilities. Our main achievements so far and our main objectives for the next programming period (2024-2028) are summarised in the table below.

[4]Pursuant to Resolution No. H-EN-I-108/2025 of the National Bank of Hungary, the members of the prudential group are the Central Organisation of Integrated Credit Institutions and the Savings United Cooperative. The following are not members of the prudential circle: MBH Bank ESOP Organization, MBH Agricultural and Development Private Equity Fund, MBH Corporate Stable Absolute Return Bond Investment Fund, MKB High-risk Investment Fund, OPUS TM-1 Investment Fund and Takarék Private Investment Fund.

MBH Group's ESG results and strategic goals along the ESG strategic pillars

ESG Strategic Pillar	Our key ESG results by the end of 2025	Key ESG strategic goals
1. Sustainability as a business opportunity and sustainability education	• Continuously increasing the share of assets supporting green goals5. The ratio of assets supporting green objectives relative to total EU Taxonomy GAR assets: 2.97%. The ratio of assets supporting green objectives relative to total GAR assets: 1.77%. (MBH Bank) • Increase of the stock of green mortgage bonds issued by HUF 8.4 billion to HUF 57.0 billion (MBH Mortgage Bank)	• Active implementation of the Green Lending and Green Bond Frameworks (MBH Bank) • Increasing the proportion of green assets by expanding the green product range, reaching 15% by 2028 (MBH Bank) • Development of a green incentive system (MBH Bank) • Joining corporate loan programs (MBH Bank) • Launch of a loan program to finance the purchase of new and green homes (MBH Bank, MBH Mortgage Bank) • Launch of further Article 8 SFDR funds and launch of Article 9 funds by 2030 at the latest (MBH Fund Management • Social bond issuance by 2028 at the latest (MBH Bank)
2. Taking ESG risks into account in risk management decisions	• Methodological foundation for measuring and managing ESG risks and improving the quality of related prudential disclosures (MBH Bank) • Create risk inventory	• Continuous development of risk policy according to ESG aspects, determination of risk appetite, setting limits (MBH Bank) • Data Warehouse, Risk Data Market, ESG Development (MBH Bank)
3. Decarbonization efforts	• Calculation of the entire carbon inventory on an annual basis at group level, its development (Carbon footprint) (MBH Group) • Preparation of sectoral Net Zero emission reduction targets (base year, definition of carbon-intensive sectors) for the financed portfolio (MBH Group) • Setting medium-term emission reduction targets for two priority sectors: electricity generation and commercial real estate. (MBH Group) • Launch of the "Bank for a Sustainable Future" program (MBH Bank)	• Joining the Science Based Target initiative, preparing and publishing the related Net Zero target (MBH Group) • Development of a green assessment of the supply chain (MBH Group)

[5] Green loans and bonds, the financing of which supports green causes. This includes items included in the capital incentive programme and on- and off-balance sheet exposures, for a detailed description see *Chapter 6.5 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies*.

	• MBH Creation of a forest with about 50,000 saplings (MBH Group)	
4. Responsible corporate governance and transparency	• LSEG (formerly Refinitiv) 'A-', CDP 'C', MSCI '(p)A' (valid from November 2024 to November 2025) (MBH Bank) • Maintaining CDP 'C' rating (MBH Mortgage Bank) • Holding ESG trainings at the level of senior management and directors (MBH Bank, MBH Mortgage Bank, Fundamenta) • Expansion of the SZMSZ with ESG-related tasks for each field of expertise (MBH Bank)	• Continuous development of ESG ratings (MBH Bank, MBH Mortgage Bank) • Integration of sustainability KPIs[6] into remuneration policy (MBH Bank, Fundamenta)
5. Employee well-being and change of attitude	• Mandatory ESG e-learning for employees (MBH Bank) • Quarterly awareness-raising, volunteer programs (MBH Bank)	• Long-term goal: Increase the proportion of female colleagues in management positions to 50% (MBH Bank)
6. Protecting biodiversity (planned pillar)	• Identification of high-impact sectors (MBH Group) • Definition of tools and metrics to be used for impact measurement (MBH Group)	• Active customer dialogue and data collection (MBH Group) • Determination of baseline and target values for the identified assets in accordance with UN PRB requirements (MBH Group)

[6] Key Performance Indicator

ESG ratings

The Bank is committed to continuously improving its ESG performance and has set itself the goal of maintaining and further developing its ESG ratings.

Our first LSEG (formerly Refinitiv) "B+" rating in 2023 was a significant recognition for the Bank, reflecting our progress on ESG criteria. We have further improved our 2025 LSEG rating to "A-", reflecting overall excellent ESG performance and a high degree of transparency in the disclosure of material ESG data. We maintained our environmental-focused CDP rating of the previous two years at "C" in 2025. At the same time, there is already an improvement in the 6 subcategories of the rating. The CDP assessment sets out the directions of development for the Bank. The processes under development (such as the definition of Net Zero targets, decarbonization measures, the expansion of ESG risk management projects and the preparation of the transition plan) are expected to lead to further progress in the CDP assessment in the coming years. Our MSCI ESG rating in category "(p)A" obtained in November 2024[7] was valid until November 2025. The rating evaluates the management of ESG risks and opportunities compared to industry competitors. The ratings are summarised in the table below. MBH Bank's long-term goal is to continuously improve and expand its ESG performance, thereby achieving better and better ESG ratings. To this end, we are paying close attention to our climate change strategy, reducing our emissions and managing climate risks, as well as improving our corporate governance practices and strengthening social responsibility. ESG ratings are not only an improvement in the Bank's ESG performance, but also a positive signal to our investors and clients.

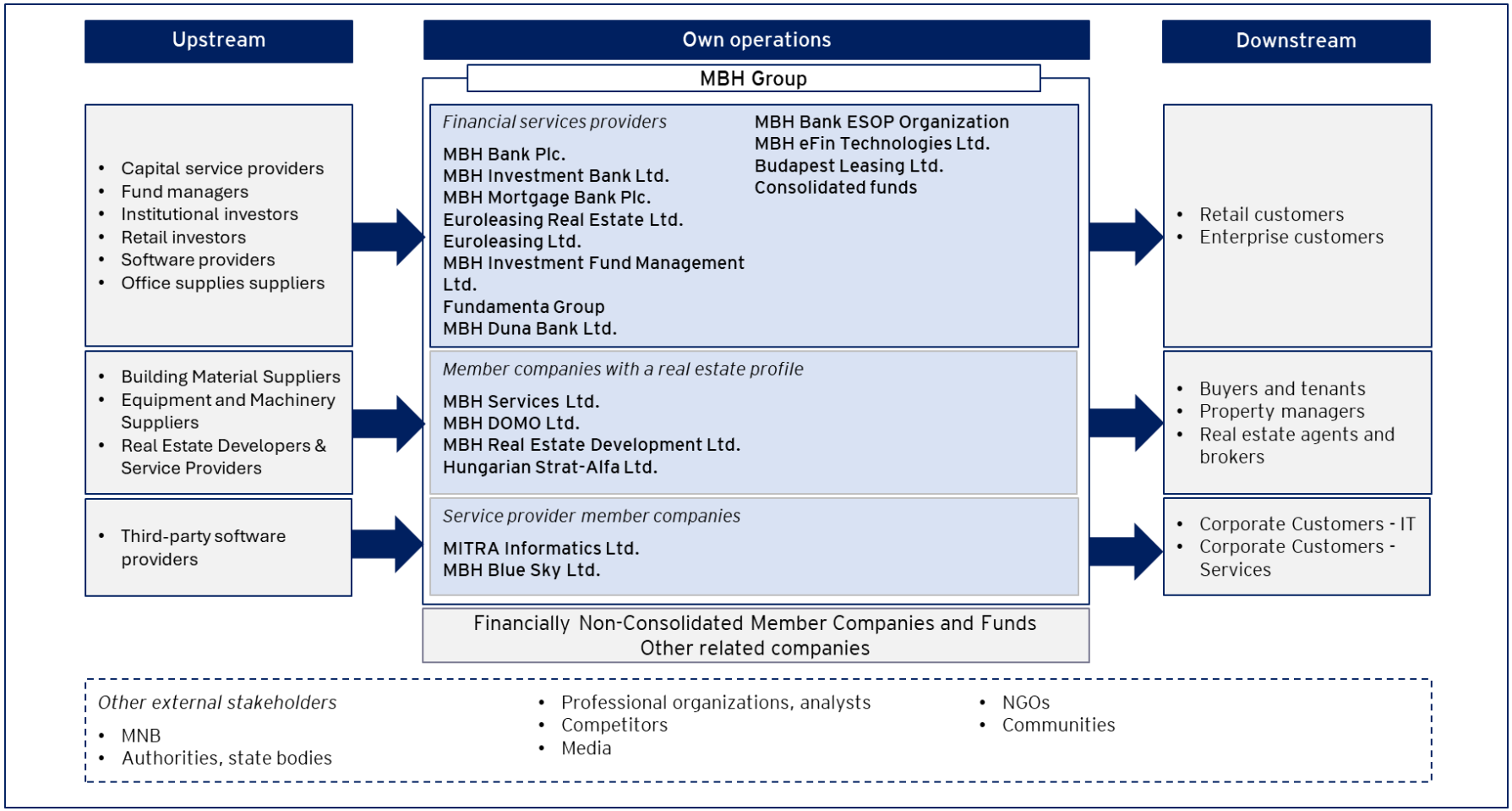
MBH Bank's ESG ratings 2023-2025

Certification	2025 (FY2024)	2024 (FY2023)	2023 (FY2022)
LSEG[8]2	A-	B	B+
CDP	C	C	C
MSCI	(p)A	(p)A	-

[7] The MSCI Provisional Rating is an ex-ante review of a company's sustainability performance and practices, without the company being included in the standard coverage universe maintained by MSCI.
[8] The results of the 2025 LSEG ESG rating were reported based on the data query as of 10 February 2026. LSEG ESG Ratings is a dynamically updated database that may subsequently modify the values for previous years due to the continuous processing of publicly disclosed information, normalization compared to competitors and possible methodological fine-tuning. The report always shows the results officially published in the given year.

2.5 Value Chain

In addition to our own activities, we also strive to monitor the sustainability impacts and risks arising in our value chains and manage them as much as possible. To help you understand further value chain information in the Sustainability Statement, the key features of the Group's key upstream and downstream value chains, as well as the positions of the Group members in the value chains, are disclosed below.



Upstream

Due to its size, the MBH Group continued to work with a number of suppliers in 2025. The number of MBH Bank's suppliers alone was approximately 1500 in the year under review. As a result of the Bank's conscious supplier policy, more than 93% of the suppliers were Hungarian this year as well. Domestic suppliers are preferred due to the ease of communication, the same economic environment, business culture and legal conditions, while the proportion of foreign suppliers is significant only in terms of cloud services. In 2025, procurements exceeding HUF 1 million were related to about 925 suppliers.

Due to the activities of the MBH Group, the Company's most significant upstream business partners are capital and liquidity providers, and its main suppliers are service companies engaged in software/IT, advertising and event management activities. Within the Group, IT, property management and marketing are the areas with the highest value purchases. In the course of joint work, in addition to legal obligations, suppliers must also comply with internal ethical expectations, which principles are defined in the Group's Procurement and Commitment Policy and the Code of Conduct referred to therein. The policy was revised in 2023 in connection with the integration, and in June 2024 it was supplemented with a special business description describing the current processes and in force. In procurement, objectivity, transparency, clean and efficient tendering and legal compliance remained the goal. In the vast majority of cases, we apply our own contract model to the agreements concluded with suppliers in order to ensure them, which also includes the acceptance of the Code of Conduct by the supplier.

Own activities

The main value-creating sub-processes of our value chain are the activities of MBH Bank and its subsidiaries described in Chapters 2.1 and 2.2, which ensure high-quality, comprehensive financial services in Hungary. As described in these chapters, the majority of the members of the group are credit institutions or other financial enterprises or ancillary enterprises, the primary activity of which is to carry out business-like ancillary activities for credit institutions, in particular property management, data processing, cash transport, security and communication services. The Group's goal is to continuously expand its sustainability-promoting product range along its ESG strategy, for which a related product development process began in 2024. In 2025, the focus was on product consolidation and promoting the success of existing products. The Group's product range and the main customer groups and sales channels are presented in the next Downstream paragraph.

Downstream

The Group's downstream value chain segment primarily refers to the part of our credit institutions' financial services that is directly related to customers. This includes selling services, managing customer relationships, and providing customer follow-up and support, as well as maintaining and developing sales channels that support these processes. The Group's clients cover a very wide range of people, such as retail customers, micro and small business customers, corporate and institutional customers and other financial institutions. The Group's goal is to provide appropriate products and services to each group of customers, taking into account the specific needs and financial goals of each customer.

Sales channels

The MBH Group uses a number of sales channels in order to make its services available to as many customers as possible. In 2025, the Group had nearly 400 branches, the largest branch network in Hungary and one of the largest ATM networks. As a result of the merger that took place in the branches in 2023, the range of loans and services sold has been unified, which allows customers to bank more easily and transparently. With the introduction of a standardized customer call system and online branch appointments, we have reduced the waiting time of customers, while we have increased the efficiency of consultancy-based sales with trainings provided for bank branch employees. Keeping pace with changing customer needs, we have redesigned the branches to provide more space for discreet advice, and we have created separate areas in the larger branches for premium banking and mortgage advice. MBH Bank also operated mobile bank branches, making financial institution services available to customers living in small settlements.

In the spirit of digital transformation, the MBH Group pays special attention to the expansion and development of digital channels. At the end of 2023, the new unified retail mobile application available to all customers made a successful debut, which is intended to serve daily banking needs. Digital administration is also a priority for corporate customers, and our goal is to achieve high electronic channel penetration, whether it is an installed or cloud-based internet bank or a dedicated corporate mobile application. For remote administration, our TeleBank call center is available, which can be called on weekends and holidays as well, while our Videobank live video customer service provides personal contact for customers on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

As a result of the efforts made to address key customer groups, the MBH Group has introduced innovative solutions. We made it easier for young people to open a bank account by creating MBH Digital Zones and installing smart capsules, which were expanded in 2025, for example at the University of Debrecen.

MBH Bank is the only one in the Hungarian banking sector to operate an independent Agricultural and Food Industry Business Unit to support agricultural enterprises. Our more than 30 thousand agricultural customers are served directly by our agricultural experts experienced in structured agricultural and food industry investments in our 37 MBH Agricultural Centre.

In addition to providing comprehensive customer service, our goal is to ensure that our services also support our sustainability goals. Such services include, for example, modern, energy-efficient housing loan schemes (e.g. installation of solar panels, support for heating modernisation) for residential customers, or the operation of MFB Pont Plus bank branches in order to increase the availability of sustainability-related thematic loans (energy efficiency, business development, digital infrastructure development). The expansion of our digitization activities (MBH Netbank, Digital Branch, MBH Bank App, Telebank, Videobank, online account opening) contributes to the reduction of our greenhouse gas emissions, and we install falcon nesting boxes on behalf of our client who uses the green monthly flat fee in cooperation with the Hungarian Ornithological and Nature Conservation Society. The MBH Regular Savings Program strengthens financial awareness, and MBH Fund Management's renewed MBH ESG Fund Family provides favorable opportunities for clients who wish to invest in the shares of companies that are committed to sustainability. In order to fully implement our ESG Strategy, we aim to continue to expand our product range in the direction of sustainability.

Through the establishment of the MFB Pont Plus corporate network, the Group provided support to those who were interested in repayable financial instruments available through the Hungarian Development Bank (MFB) from the European Union, i.e. repayable grants operating as loans. Some of the locations have the entire lending and sales process of the products, while some locations are solely responsible for providing information and conveying customer interest.

- **MFB Point**

The aim was to mediate loan transactions provided within the framework of European Union-funded loan programmes in the period 2014-2020 from both the retail and corporate sides. In 2025, the number of MFB points operated decreased to 209 (474 in 2024), all of which are lending units (284 lending units in 2024). As this program period ended on 31 December 2023, no new products were sold, the task is to fully manage and monitor the existing stock.

- **Residential MFB Point Plus**

  The aim is to mediate loan transactions provided under the European Union-funded retail loan programmes for the period 2021-2027. In 2024, 155 residential MFB Pont Plusz were opened, which were operated in 2025 as well.

- **Corporate MFB Point Plus**

  The aim is to mediate loan transactions provided within the framework of corporate loan programmes funded by the European Union for the period 2021-2027. In the period between December 2023 and January 2024, 154 companies were opened MFB Pont Plus, the number of which remained unchanged in 2025.

The total number of MFB Point Plus locations operated in 2025 is 156 (158 in 2024), as there is an overlap between retail and corporate points. In addition, non-MFB Pont Plus branches could also apply for product training in order to be able to convey customers to MFB Pont Plus branches with minimal information.

In addition to home savings, which is defined as the core activity of Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Ltd., housing-related mediated financial products (housing subsidies, home loans, banking products, insurances) and real estate brokerage activities play a significant role. Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Ltd. plays a major role in this, as intermediaries acting as agents for the mediation of home savings deposit and loan contracts, insurance and government securities contracts to clients (hereinafter: Personal Banker or Financial Intermediary or Intermediary Subcontractor), which we operate as one of the largest financial intermediary networks in the country.

At Fundamenta, sales do not take place in a branch network, but in the vast majority of the customer's home, as a result of a personalized, life situation-based conversation. Our network of personal bankers has nationwide coverage, which means that interested customers can learn about the opportunities available to them to achieve their housing goals both in cities and in districts with low population density.

In order to facilitate the work of Personal Bankers, we operate centrally maintained offices in 11 cities across the country, where they can receive professional support from our colleagues, and they can also organize meetings and customer meetings at these locations. In addition to these offices, our Personal Bankers have the opportunity to open their own Personal Banker office, provided that they meet the prerequisites. Currently, 41 such offices are maintained by the members of the sales network. The data of Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Ltd. and its intermediary subcontractors are included in the MNB's register and can be viewed on the MNB's website.[9]

Business segments

The close harmony between the MBH Group's sales channels and business segments ensures that the Group can provide high-quality service to all its customers. Descriptions of the operating segments and

[9] https://alk.mnb.hu/bal_menu/piaci_szereplok/penz_kozv_lekerdezo

related financial information are provided in the Consolidated Financial Statements[10] "Segment reporting", which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 8.

3. The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

For this sustainability report to be compiled and made public in accordance with legal requirements, in line with the CSRD and the Hungarian Accounting Act, the MBH Group's highest governing body, executive body, and supervisory body were jointly responsible. In the following chapter, we present the governance and oversight procedures of these bodies of the MBH Group, which they apply for the monitoring, handling, and supervision of sustainability issues. In addition, further disclosures related to responsible corporate governance and ethical operations are included in the section *"IV. Governance Information"*.

With the MBH Group's commitment to transparent operation, beyond legal compliance, it aims to ensure that clients, investors, and the wider community receive appropriate information about the MBH Group's decision-making processes and business practices, including the handling of sustainability topics. The Group operates a multi-level, integrated corporate governance system in which the functioning of the governing bodies is regulated by predefined work plans. The work plans determine the frequency and topics of the meetings, so sustainability issues appear as specific topics on the agenda and are discussed accordingly. Contributing to the efficiency of the corporate governance system is the workflow system, which standardizes governance processes, workflows, and policies. The greatest advantage of the system in terms of regulation is transparency: minutes, decisions, and other documents are recorded in the system, together with amendments, comments, approvals, and signing dates.

3.1 Corporate governance structure

The organizational structure, responsibilities and competences, employees' rights and obligations, and the rules of work performance are summarized in our Organizational and Operational Rules. The rules apply to all organizational units, officers, and employees of MBH Bank, and summarize the system and functioning of internal control functions proportional to the nature, scale, and complexity of the Bank's applied business model and corresponding to its risks, as well as the Bank's role as a group-controlling entity. At the same time, the Organizational and Operational Rules address the material topics "Transparent ownership, managerial and organizational structure, operation" and "Corporate culture" presented in *Chapter 10 on Responsible Business Conduct*. The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the rules.

Board of Directors

The executive body of MBH Bank. The members of the Board of Directors represent the Bank towards third parties, before courts and other authorities. The Board of Directors establishes and directs the Bank's work organization. The powers of the Board of Directors are set out in the Bank's Articles of Association, according to which the Board is entitled to take any measure or make any decision not falling within the exclusive competence of the General Meeting or the Supervisory Board, within the framework of the applicable legislation and the resolutions of the General Meeting. The tasks of the Board of Directors include defining and approving the Bank's business policy, strategy, and business plan. The competence of the Board also includes, with the prior approval of the Supervisory Board, deciding on the adoption of the Bank's interim balance sheet and deciding on the payment of interim dividends based on the authorization of the General Meeting.

The composition of the Board of Directors follows the principles of effective and responsible corporate governance; therefore, the body consists of at least three but no more than nine natural persons, of whom at least two must be employed by the company. The members are elected by the General Meeting for a

[10] MBH Bank Plc. does not prepare separate segment reports, its consolidated financial statement contains segment information related to the group.

fixed term, with a maximum mandate of five years. Following the resignation of one member, the Board consists of five members, who play an active role in defining the company's strategic direction and in daily operational decisions. The number of Board members will be modified to six as of 01.01.2026. The number of independent members is 2 (from 2026: 3 members) and the number of internal employee members is 3.

General Meeting

The highest body of MBH Bank is the General Meeting. Among other things, its exclusive competence includes adopting and amending the Articles of Association, except for modifying the company's registered office, premises, branch offices, and—except for the company's main activity—its scope of activities, as these fall within the authority of the Board of Directors. The competence further includes decisions on the transformation, merger, demerger, dissolution without successor, increase or decrease of share capital, and authorizing the Board of Directors to increase the share capital. The General Meeting elects the chair and members of the Board of Directors, as well as the members of the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee, and decides on their remuneration and, if necessary, their recall. Members of the Board of Directors are elected for a fixed term of up to five years. They may be re-elected and may be recalled at any time by the General Meeting without the obligation to provide justification, in line with the Articles of Association. The General Meeting is also responsible for electing the auditor, approving the annual financial statements, and deciding on the use of taxed profit and the payment of interim dividends.

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board monitors the Bank's management in order to safeguard the Bank's interests. The Supervisory Board, among other things, ensures that the Bank has a comprehensive and effective control system, directs the internal audit organization, reviews the Bank's annual and interim financial reports, proposes the auditor candidate and remuneration to the General Meeting, and performs other tasks assigned to its competence by the Bank's Articles of Association. The General Meeting may adopt the financial statements and the profit allocation only with the written report of the Supervisory Board, and may decide on interim dividend payments only with its approval.

The Supervisory Board consists of at least three but no more than nine natural persons, also elected by the General Meeting for a maximum five-year term. Currently, the Supervisory Board operates with five members, of whom the number of independent members is 3 (60%), ensuring independence and transparency. At least one-third of the Supervisory Board members must consist of employee representatives nominated by the works council, taking into account the opinion of the trade unions operating within the Company. The number of Supervisory Board members will be modified to seven as of 01.01.2026, with 4 independent members. The General Meeting is obliged to elect these nominees unless a legal ground for exclusion exists. If the nomination is omitted, employee delegate positions cannot be filled, ensuring employee representation in corporate governance.

Regarding subsidiaries, it is important to highlight that both MBH Investment Bank and MBH Mortgage Bank operate boards of directors and supervisory boards as well, and their members include professionals with significant expertise and decades of experience in various leadership positions.

Audit Committee

The members of the Audit Committee are selected from the independent members of the Supervisory Board. The Audit Committee supports the Supervisory Board in overseeing the financial reporting system and in selecting and cooperating with the auditor. The Audit Committee currently consists of three members.

Other committees

The Risk Assumption, Risk Management Committee supports the Board of Directors in overseeing the implementation of the risk-taking strategy by providing prior opinions on the risk strategy, the

remuneration policy, and the quarterly risk report. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for preparing decisions related to remuneration, including preparing the performance evaluation and ex-post risk assessment of the Chair and CEO, deputy CEOs, and other board members, and evaluating the achievement of performance goals. The Nomination Committee is responsible for proposing and recommending candidates for supervisory board and board of directors membership—except for employee representatives—defining required competencies and tasks for board membership, and evaluating the composition and performance of the board and its members. Its tasks also include determining gender balance targets within the governing bodies and developing a strategy to achieve them, as well as regularly reviewing the Bank's policy for selecting and appointing executives.

The committees operate according to the procedural rules set out in their bylaws. They meet as frequently as necessary to carry out their tasks and adopt resolutions either in meetings or in writing without holding a meeting. The chair of each committee organizes the body's work.

Composition of the governing bodies

The MBH Group pays attention to ensuring representation of both genders in its governing bodies. We are committed to giving preference to a candidate from the underrepresented gender when two candidates have identical competencies and are otherwise equally suitable, unless other professional considerations dictate otherwise. In 2025, the proportion of female members was 30%. The gender distribution of the governing bodies is thus 43%, which shows the proportion of women relative to men.

Gender distribution of the governing bodies

	2025					2024				
Board	**Number of members**	**Male members**	**Percentage of male members**	**Female members**	**Percentage of female members**	**Number of members**	**Male members**	**Percentage of male members**	**Female members**	**Percentage of female members**
Board of Directors	5	5	100%	0	0%	6	6	100%	0	0%
Supervisory Board	5	2	40%	3	60%	5	2	40%	3	60%
Total	10	7	70%	3	30%	11	8	73%	3	27%

Beyond gender distribution, MBH Bank also considers other diversity aspects in the composition of its governing bodies, based on the MNB recommendation[11] and the Accounting Act[12], such as age, disability, educational and professional background. In addition, during the selection of members of the governing bodies and persons holding key positions, non-discrimination is ensured with regard to race, mother tongue, skin colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, religion or belief, national minority membership, property status, origin, family status, health status, geographical location, or sexual orientation.

[11]Recommendation No. 1/2022 (I.17.) of the National Bank of Hungary on the assessment of the suitability of members of the governing bodies and persons in key positions.
[12] Section 95/B of Act C of 2000 on Accounting.

3.2 ESG governance structure

Within the MBH Group's corporate governance system, ESG governance plays a defining role, therefore the Group operates the internal control procedures of the sustainability reporting process in a prudent manner as well. The ESG strategy that sets the main directions is determined by the Group's highest governing body, the Board of Directors. The wide-ranging legal, economic, business, and digital expertise of the body's members ensures that the Group is able to examine ESG strategic questions[13], from several perspectives, and that sustainability-related impacts, risks, and opportunities are taken into consideration. The decision-preparation materials and documents prepared by the Group's ESG area support this consideration. The Deputy CEO of MBH Bank, András Puskás, is the designated executive officer in the Management Committee responsible for sustainability aspects.

The detailed tasks of the strategy are developed by the dedicated ESG area, while implementation is carried out under the coordination of the ESG area with the involvement of the relevant professional departments. The double materiality assessment, detailed in Chapter 4, is also the responsibility of the ESG area. The effectiveness of the area has been reported to the Management Committee—which is the operational decision-preparatory and decision-making body covering the entire operation of MBH Bank—annually in recent years, and from 2025 onwards semi-annually. Based on the report, the Management Committee supervises and evaluates the appropriate management of material sustainability-related impacts, risks, and opportunities, follows the fulfilment of sustainability objectives based on a predefined indicator set, and may initiate modifications to sustainability-related policies and measures if necessary. The Management Committee, in cooperation with the ESG area, may also involve other internal functions in the process as needed, along relevant topics and tasks. The report also provides a channel for the ESG area to communicate any potential acute, critical problems related to sustainability to the management, which may include identified key sustainability risks and the strategies developed to mitigate them. Practices and methodologies related to sustainability risk management are detailed in Chapter *6 on Climate Change*.

To increase the accuracy of ESG data collection and based on the requirements of the Green Recommendation[14] of the Hungarian National Bank (MNB), the ESG data marketplace project launched in 2024 has been continued and developed this year as well. Its aim is for the MBH Group to have data systems capable of partially automated, structured collection, aggregation, and reporting of sustainability data, such as data related to ESG risks. As an initial step of the project, the ESG area developed a data structure whose fundamental objective is the harmonization of various data sources and systems. The data sets continuously developed by the ESG area are the following:

- data included in the management reports defined by the Green Recommendation,
- performance indicators of the ESG strategy, which serve to measure the company's sustainability objectives,
- data required for sustainability reporting according to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 standards for financial service providers.

The MBH Group aims to further strengthen its commitment to sustainability by involving ESG responsible persons from each professional area. The primary purpose of appointing ESG responsible persons is to ensure effective management of sustainability aspects across all areas of the Group. Incorporating these responsible roles into the Organizational and Operational Rules means that ESG-related tasks become part of existing job roles, thus expanding the ESG expertise of current colleagues. The central ESG competency centre continues to play a key role in coordinating the ESG strategy and supporting the responsible persons. Work on developing the related organisational model began already in April 2023, based on a prescribed resolution. The amendment to the Organizational and Operational Rules, effective as of 11 November 2024, already included that MBH Bank integrates the ESG approach into its operational processes to ensure successful compliance with sustainability

[13] The professional résumés of the members of the Board of Directors are available on our website: https://www.mbhbank.hu/befektetoi/befektetoknek/tarsasagiranyitas/igazgatosag

[14] Recommendation No. 10/2022 (VIII.2.) of the National Bank of Hungary on climate-related and environmental risks, and on the integration of environmental sustainability considerations into the activities of credit institutions.

expectations. The Deputy CEOs and the executive responsible for subsidiaries are required to appoint ESG responsible persons in their respective areas. The tasks of the ESG responsible persons include:

- maintaining contact with and supporting the work of the ESG and sustainability area,
- providing data for regular and/or ad hoc reports to meet legal and regulatory compliance,
- participating in mandatory ESG training for ESG responsible persons.

3.3 ESG education and awareness raising

ESG trainings and awareness-raising

For effective ESG governance, MBH Group places special emphasis on sustainability-themed training for the Board of Directors and senior management. The purpose of the trainings is for participants to gain a deeper understanding of current environmental, social, and governance trends and to be able to integrate these aspects into the Group's long-term strategy and daily operation. The Group last held a comprehensive training series in autumn 2023, where 107 participants obtained up-to-date knowledge on the following topics:

- **ESG basics:** basic ESG concepts, UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Climate Agreement, EU Green Deal;
- **Legal obligations and recommendations:** EU Taxonomy, SFDR, CSRD, MNB Green Recommendations, European Banking Authority regulatory drafts;
- **ESG reporting and ratings:** ESRS, GRI, SASB sustainability reporting frameworks, ESG ratings and their data requirements;
- **Double materiality:** the concept of double materiality under ESRS and planned implementation;
- **Green finance:** green bond issuance, green loan product development, revision options for the Green Lending and Green Bond Frameworks;
- **ESG strategy:** potential further development directions of the MBH Group ESG strategy.

There was no senior-level ESG training in 2025, however the Group plans to hold further trainings.
In 2024, the ESG Academy—taught and coordinated by the ESG area—was launched, offering basic but broad ESG knowledge to employees through 7 modules. The ESG Academy is open to everyone. In 2025, within the ESG Academy, the Net Zero module was delivered, aiming to acquaint employees with the Bank's Net Zero decarbonization efforts and related strategies. The event presented how the Bank aims to reduce its carbon footprint and the steps leading toward long-term sustainability goals.

In December 2023, the Bank launched the "Bank of a Sustainable Future" program, within which it entered into a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture. The purpose of the cooperation is to support habitat and species protection projects implemented by national park directorates through the provision of financial resources. In 2024, HUF 30 million and in 2025 HUF 35 million were allocated to this purpose. The cooperation was renewed by the Bank and the Ministry in 2025, and will therefore continue in 2026. Beyond the cooperation with national park directorates, the Bank Group also supports several domestic forestry companies. In 2025, the Bank organized several volunteer days together with the forestry companies. The implemented projects not only serve nature conservation purposes, but also contribute to employee awareness-raising: through the volunteer days and the communication materials presenting the initiatives, employees gain scientific knowledge and have the opportunity to experience volunteering in person.

Sustainability aspects in management incentive systems

An important tool for the effective implementation of the ESG strategy is the supplementation of the remuneration system with sustainability elements. The fundamental principles and the review of the remuneration policy are approved by the Supervisory Board, while its implementation is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, which is audited at least annually by the internal audit of the MBH Group. In addition, in the case of significant changes to the policy, but at least every four years,

it must be submitted to the General Meeting for an advisory vote, thus ensuring the transparency of the remuneration policy and the involvement of shareholders.

Within the structure of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, independent members—who are not employees—are in the majority, which ensures the impartiality of the decision-making processes and the primacy of the company's interests. The remuneration of these members takes the form of fixed fees and does not include performance-based incentives, therefore their remuneration does not directly influence corporate performance. For members of the management, however, the motivational system is of a different nature. Their target setting derives from the overall corporate strategic objectives and may therefore include ESG-related goals.

Currently, the remuneration of the Deputy CEO responsible for Government Relations, Municipal and Church Services, ESG and Sustainability is linked to sustainability issues. The remuneration policy has been established in the spirit of the Credit Institutions Act (Hpt.) and the MNB Recommendation 4/2022, so that in addition to its incentive function, it also serves as an element supporting long-term prudential safety, the management of climate and environmental risks, and, in general, the Bank's ESG governance compliance. Our prudent, step-by-step approach ensures that the incentive system remains stable in the long term. This includes the integration of climate and environmental risks into the risk management system, taxonomy compliance, as well as consistency in prudential reporting and governance compliance. The sustainability-related performance indicators are not considered performance benchmarks. The proportion of variable remuneration dependent on sustainability-related objectives has not been quantified. The Remuneration Policy is approved and reviewed by the Supervisory Board.

The targets are not published. No change occurred in 2025 regarding the presence of sustainability aspects in management incentive systems. However, the Group continues to plan deeper integration of management's climate-related and ESG performance into the compensation structure, further encouraging sustainable and ethical business practices.

4. Identifying material topics

4.1 Interests and views of stakeholders

In 2025, the operations of MBH Group again affected numerous stakeholder groups, who, through their activities, also exercised varying degrees of influence on the Group. With our stakeholders, we maintained continuous, structured, two-way communication that also reflected their feedback, with the aim—among others—of understanding their views on sustainability issues. Stakeholder opinions indirectly influence the continuous shaping of our strategy and business model; however, the Group does not document the changes and planned further steps taken specifically to consider the views of stakeholder groups. Stakeholder groups can learn about the progress made regarding the sustainability topics they raised in this sustainability report, and their indirectly considered opinions may contribute to improved relationships with them.

The Group's internal stakeholder groups include owners, managers and employees, while priority external stakeholders are clients, as well as additional stakeholders detailed in the table below. In 2025, we continued to strive to continuously improve the quality of stakeholder dialogue, and by carrying out the double materiality assessment presented in *Chapter 4.2,* we further emphasized sustainability topics. The table below presents, broken down by stakeholder groups, the main topics they raised and the channels used for stakeholder communication.

Stakeholder group		Channels of stakeholder communication	Key topics
Internal Stakeholders	Owners	• General meetings • Annual and quarterly financial reports • Reports, analyses • Investor relations	• Stability • Corporate Governance • Financial performance • ESG
	Managers	• Daily work • Internal reports	• Financial performance • ESG
	Employees (ncluding agency workers and trainees)	• Employee representation (Works Council) • Intranet, email • Management briefings • Internal instructions, policies • Internal events • Trainings • Work meetings	• Financial performance • Ethical operation • Responsible employment • Volunteering • Everyday sustainability
External stakeholders	Retail and corporate customers	• Website, social media platforms • Newsletter • In-person, phone and e-customer service • Customer satisfaction surveys • Complaint handling • Business meetings • Customer trainings • Public reports • Marketing and PR communication	• Products and services • Data and information protection • Financial education • Customer-centric service • Complaint handling • Digitalisation developments • Sustainability
	Suppliers	• Partner meetings • Audits, inspections • Official correspondence	• Fair business relationships • Corporate governance • Quality control
	Competitors, professional organisations, analysts	• Professional representation • Memberships • Associations (e.g., Banking Association)	• Industry-related regulation • Fair competition • Sustainability
	Central Bank, authorities, government bodies	• Website • Report • Inspections • Official correspondence	• Transparency • Corporate governance, compliance • Pricing • Consumer protection, complaint handling

	NGOs, local communities	• Strategic partnerships • Sponsorships • Events • Expert opinions	• Social engagement • Cooperation • Sustainability
	Media	• Website • Annual report • Press releases • Interviews • Marketing and PR campaigns • Events	• Stability • Financial performance • Business ethics • Responsible communication • Social engagement • Sustainability • Innovation, digitalisation

4.2 Double materiality assessment

In addition to continuous communication with stakeholder groups, MBH Group again carried out a double materiality assessment in 2025 in order to identify the material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO). For the current financial year, the Group compared its potentially relevant topics with the typical sustainability topics of the banking sector. Modifying the questionnaire-based stakeholder involvement, stakeholder involvement was carried out through the representation of the Group's experts in the framework of workshops. In practice, these are the areas where the Group has the greatest actual or potential impact on society and the environment (impact materiality), and where sustainability topics have the greatest effect on the company's financial performance (financial materiality). Within this, the company took into account its stakeholder activities and business relationships, such as: the environmental, social and governance topics identified as negative in its portfolio review; its indicators related to climate change mitigation and adaptation; the characteristics and customer segments of its suppliers with the largest procurement value; and the risks highlighted by each professional area's representatives regarding particular sustainability topics. MBH Group operates within the territory of Hungary. The vast majority of stakeholders are also connected to Hungary, thus geographical differentiation of impacts, risks and opportunities is not justified. This double materiality approach helps us use our resources in the most efficient way for sustainability, and the assessment also determines the range of topics to be presented in the sustainability report—in addition to the disclosures mandatory for all companies. The double materiality assessment was carried out strictly following the process defined by the ESRS, using the non-binding guidelines of the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), which functions as the European Commission's technical advisory association, performing the following key steps without assumptions.

1. **Development of the topic list**

   The sustainability questions assessed during the double materiality assessment were based on the subtopics of the table belonging to Application Requirement 16 of the ESRS 1 "General Requirements" standard. In order to ensure that the Group's credit institution members do not diverge from the current international expectations for the industry, the potentially relevant topics were compared with a benchmark study summarizing the typical sustainability topics of the banking sector.

2. **Identification of stakeholders**

   The stakeholders involved in the assessment were determined on the basis of the stakeholder map presented in *Chapter 4.1* of the Group. For assessing impact materiality, we typically identified those interested stakeholders on whom the Group's own operation or its value chain has or may have an impact (internal and external stakeholders). For assessing financial materiality, we consulted with those stakeholders who may be the primary users of the financial report and thus of this sustainability report as well (typically internal stakeholders).

3. **Assessment of impact materiality**

   To evaluate impact materiality, we identified for each element of the sustainability topic list defined in point 1 the environmental and social impacts related to the Group and its value chain.

In the process we considered not only current but also possible future impacts, as well as positive and negative impacts, to obtain a comprehensive picture of the sustainability aspects of our activities. The detailed description of the impacts was communicated to evaluators in writing and verbally in a supporting workshop. Unlike in the first year of double materiality assessment, the Group did not apply a questionnaire in 2025. The emphasis was placed on our experts' insights. Through the experts, the interests and views of the stakeholders were incorporated. The experts could express their opinion on the relevance of the given impact and on its dominant pole (positive/negative), and if identified as relevant, they also evaluated its magnitude, scope, irreversibility, and likelihood. The responses were averaged by evaluation dimension and by sustainability question using the formula defined by the ESRS. Respondents had the opportunity to provide additional qualitative comments in text form regarding the impacts.

4. Assessment of financial materiality

Financial materiality was examined through the same process as impact materiality, using professional workshops with stakeholder involvement. In this case, however, the aim was to assess the financial opportunities and risks related to sustainability questions, along the ESRS evaluation categories—magnitude and likelihood. The opportunities and risks were identified in descriptive form and presented to the experts in the workshop. The risks and opportunities were averaged according to our evaluation dimensions based on the ESRS formula. MBH Group does not currently apply a separate ranking system for evaluating sustainability related risks relative to other types of risks, nor does it use dedicated risk assessment tools for this purpose.

5. Summary, validation and approval of results

For the obtained impact and financial materiality results, threshold values were determined using multiple methods (e.g. trend break in score differences). The threshold value for impact materiality is 2.2, where the threshold is the same for positive and negative impacts, while the threshold value for financial materiality is 1.5, where the threshold is the same for risks and opportunities. A sustainability topic became material if it exceeded the threshold from either an impact or financial perspective.

The resulting topic list was validated with our internal experts and our subsidiaries, who considered the perspectives of the stakeholders they represent during validation. The representatives had the opportunity to propose changes, ensuring the group level validity of the assessment. The topic list was also compared with MBH Group’s general business and ESG strategy, and there was a high degree of overlap, considering short, medium and long term aspects. The handling of differences was two way, meaning that key elements in the strategies could influence the results of the double materiality assessment, and topics with high scores in the assessment could also be considered for elevation to strategic level. The resulting topic list was approved by the Board of Directors based on the information provided by the ESG area. The incorporation of the results, and of future double materiality assessments, into the general risk management processes began following the assessment.

List of the MBH Group's material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) in 2025:

Material topic	Impacts, risks, opportunities	Category	Value chain	Time-horizon
ESRS E1 Climate change				
Climate change adaptation	Financed investments do not take into account the impacts of extreme weather conditions (such as heatwaves, floods, or storms), they may increase the vulnerability of the economy and heighten social risks.	**- P**	Downstream	Long-term
Climate change adaptation	The increase in physical climate risks – such as more frequent heatwaves, floods, and extreme weather events – can negatively affect the economic stability of clients, increasing the risk of credit losses and the depreciation of real estate used as collateral. In addition, the costs associated with transitioning to sustainable technologies and adjusting the portfolio may impose short-term financial burdens on the Group's operations. The systemic impacts of climate change may also trigger broader financial instability affecting the entire sector, and thus the financial position of the Group as well.	**! P**	Downstream	Long-term
Climate change mitigation	If MBH Group's financing and investment decisions support sectors associated with significant greenhouse gas emissions, this may indirectly reinforce the negative impacts of climate change. MBH Group's own operations also generate greenhouse gas emissions, which negatively affect efforts to mitigate climate change.	**- P**	Own operation Downstream	Short-term
Climate change mitigation	Mitigating climate change entails several risks for MBH Group. As a transition risk, the withdrawal of capital from non-sustainable sectors may lead to portfolio restructuring and increased financial burdens. In addition, there may be credit and reputational risks if clients are unable to transition to more sustainable business models, or if the Group's financing practices do not align with green market expectations. Within its own operations, the costs associated with energy-efficiency improvements may increase expenses while weakening the Group's reputation and making it less attractive to clients and investors who prioritise sustainability.	**! P**	Own operation Downstream	Short-term

Climate change mitigation	Sustainable investments — such as financing renewable energy, energyefficient buildings, and lowcarbonintensity industries — create opportunities to expand the portfolio, reduce risks, and strengthen competitive advantage. Within its own operations, energy efficiency improvements can reduce costs while enhancing the Group's reputation and making it more attractive to clients and investors who prioritise sustainability.	○ **P**	Own operation Downstream	Medium-term
Energy	Financing energy intensive, fossilfuelbased projects (such as in transportation, agriculture, or manufacturing) may contribute to increasing energy consumption and the associated emissions, which in the long term negatively affect the sustainable energy transition.	**- P**	Own operation Downstream	Short-term
Energy	Investments based on renewable energy sources (such as solar, wind, or geothermal energy), as well as energy efficiency projects, can provide a more stable portfolio and create new business opportunities over the long term. Within its own operations, switching to green energy and improving the energy efficiency of office buildings can result in cost savings and reductions in carbon emissions. These measures can not only provide the Group with a competitive market advantage, but also strengthen its reputation among clients and investors who prioritise sustainability.	○ **P**	Own operation Downstream	Medium-term
ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems				
Land-use change, fresh water-use change and sea-use change	Real estate developments, infrastructure or agricultural projects funded by the MBH Group can indirectly contribute to the fragmentation and degradation of natural habitats by land use change . The water use and spatial planning of such investments can lead to a long-term ecological imbalance.	**- P**	Downstream	Medium-term
Impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services	Funding that supports unsustainable practices can contribute to the degradation of ecosystem services, which can lead to economic and social risks in the long term.	**- P**	Downstream	Medium-term
ESRS S1 Own workforce				

Secure employment	The MBH Group provides a stable employment environment for its employees by employing mostly open-ended contracts, strengthening social protection and complying with labour rules. This increases the employee's sense of security, satisfaction and commitment, which contributes to long-term effectiveness.	**+ A**	Own operation	Long-term
Secure employment	If the MBH Group is unable to ensure a stable employment environment, for example by over-increasing the share of fixed-term contracts or weakening social protection, this may lead to uncertainty, reduced loyalty and higher employee turnover.	**- P**	Own operation	Long-term
Secure employment	The lack of a stable employment environment (e.g. too high a proportion of fixed-term contracts, violations of labour rules) increases employee dissatisfaction, increases turnover and workplace stress, and may pose a reputational risk for MBH Group.	**! P**	Own operation	Short-term
Working time	Excessive overtime or unpredictable shifts can lead to burnout, increased stress, and employee dissatisfaction with working hours. As a result of the integration process and business campaigns, overtime is reflected in several areas of the Group. In addition, the rules of remote work have also changed, which has had a negative impact on some employees.	**- A**	Own operation	Short-term
Adequate wages	Adequate wages ensure the livelihood and motivation of employees. It also assures them that they are doing their job well and that their invested energy will be appreciated.	**+ A**	Own operation	Long-term

Adequate wages	In the case of certain groups of employees, more attention is required to keep wages at the same level and to raise wages. If the Group does not pay enough attention to employees who have shortage professions, are critical experts at the bank or are high-performing employees, it can lead to employee dissatisfaction and disillusionment. An important factor in attracting new, young employees is the development of a remuneration package that meets the wage expectations of the younger generations. Failure to do so can lead to dissatisfaction and fluctuation.	**- P**	Own operation	Medium-term
Adequate wages	Inadequate wages may cause dissatisfaction and uncertainty among the Group's own employees, which increases fluctuation and jeopardizes the continuous, uninterrupted operation. It also carries a reputational risk, as low wages can indicate a company's lack of financial stability to the public and the labor market.	**! P**	Own operation	Medium-term
Social dialogue	Supporting social dialogue facilitates communication between workers and employers, which improves the workplace climate. It strengthens the representation of employees' interests with the help of regular information to employees' representatives.	**+ P**	Own operation	Long-term
Work-life balance	Lack of work-life balance can lead to imbalance, stress, dissatisfaction, and burnout. By doing so, the company can have a negative impact on the mental well-being of employees.	**- A**	Own operation	Short-term
Training and skill development	Investing in training and skills development promotes the long-term employability of workers and provides them with personal professional development.	**+ A**	Own operation	Short-term

Training and skill development	Through well-targeted training programs, the Group can become more innovative, efficient and attractive both as an employer and as a market player.	○ **P**	Own operation	Short-term
ESRS S4 Consumers and end-users				
Privacy and data protection	During the provision of financial services by the Group, the handling of consumers' personal data has a direct impact on the protection of privacy. Opaque or inadequate data management practices can lead to a loss of trust. The leakage of customers' personal data can result in financial loss and the misuse of personal information.	**- A**	Downstream	Short-term
Freedom of expression	If the Group does not provide an opportunity for customers to channel or address their opinions, questions, or potential complaints, customers may feel that they are not receiving sufficient attention; their requests and complaints remain unresolved, which leads to a decline in customer experience.	**- A**	Downstream	Short-term
Freedom of expression	If customers feel that they have no opportunity to evaluate the service, file a complaint in case of non-compliance, or ask questions about the products, they may turn away from the company toward competitors. This can result in customer loss and create reputational risk. Failure to comply with legal requirements regarding complaint handling also carries the risk of regulatory fines.	**! A**	Downstream	Short-term
Access to (quality) information	The quality of information about the Group's products and services directly affects consumers: transparent and accurate communication supports informed decision-making. This enables customers to choose products or services that truly fit their needs.	**+ A**	Downstream	Short-term
Access to (quality) information	Inadequate or incomplete information can lead to legal proceedings, regulatory fines and the loss of customers, which poses a direct financial risk to the Group. Additionally, if customers are not informed about the company's current or new services and the opportunities it provides, they may fail to find the products that suit them and may turn away from the company.	**! A**	Downstream	Short-term

Access to products and services	Ensuring access to products and services increases the quality of the products/services as well as the consumer experience (for example: more easily understandable and accessible interfaces, barrier free and fast customer service, online platforms, app operability, branch opening hours, providing products for consumers from different social backgrounds).	**+ P**	Downstream	Short-term
Privacy and data protection	During the provision of financial services by the Group, the handling of consumers' personal data has a direct impact on the protection of privacy. Opaque or inadequate data management practices can lead to a loss of trust. The leakage of customers' personal data can result in financial loss and the misuse of personal information.	**○ P**	Downstream	Short-term
ESRS G1 Business conduct				
Corporate culture	A positive corporate culture, responsible business conduct, and ethical, transparent operations contribute to establishing ethical foundations within the industry and promoting responsible practices.	**+ P**	Upstream Own operation Downstream	Medium-term
Prevention and detection, including training	Suspicion of corruption or bribery within the Group, as well as the improper handling of corruption cases, can severely damage its credibility and undermine the trust of customers, partners, and investors.	**- P**	Own operation	Short-term
Prevention and detection, including training	Inadequate control mechanisms, lack of transparency, or the absence of ethical training increases the risk of misconduct, which may lead to legal proceedings, financial penalties, and reputational damage.	**! A**	Own operation	Short-term

Legend:

Positive impact	Negative impact	Risk	Opportunity	Actual	Potential
+	-	!	○	A	P

During the double materiality assessment, the brief description of the material impacts, risks and opportunities identified is published not only in the summary table above, but also at the beginning of the thematic chapters presenting the material topics (II. Environmental Information, III. Social Information, IV. Governance Information). In accordance with the principle of faithful representation defined in the ESRS, both negative and positive dimensions, as well as actual and potential impacts, are disclosed in the report. The impacts arise from the Group's strategy and natural business operations, but typically occur indirectly, along its financing activities.

Taking into account international and industry reporting trends, the Group has sought to integrate its organisation-specific topics into the sub-topics of the table belonging to Application Requirement 16 of the ESRS 1 "General Requirements" standard. With this approach, the appearance of repetitive information could be eliminated and the understandability of the report is improved. Accordingly, the Group does not report organisation-specific topics this year.

MBH Bank, member of the MBH Group, identified biodiversity as an impact area during the reporting under the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (UN PRB), but it was not included in the material topics in the previous year. The Group fulfilled its ambition to align the UN PRB impact analysis covering MBH Bank with the Group's double materiality assessment. Following this year's reassessment, the following have now also been identified as material topics, adding new chapters to the previous year's topic list: Land-use change, fresh water-use change and sea-use change, and Impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services.

The identified impacts, risks and opportunities provide an opportunity for us to review the Group's business model, business and ESG strategy, and decision-making along sustainability topics. The necessity of the review is determined by the final approver of the double materiality assessment, the Management Committee, which may define, among other things, reactions aimed at managing impacts or risks and exploiting opportunities, such as investment and divestment plans (for example capital expenditures, major acquisitions and divestitures, joint ventures, business transformation, innovation, new business areas and asset withdrawals), or the designation of financing sources planned for the implementation of the strategy. The actual (quantitative) financial implications of these possible measures regarding current and future impacts, risks and opportunities have not yet been determined. Another possible measure could be the resilience analysis for managing material impacts and risks, which the Group did not prepare in 2025—contrary to the plan—and intends to implement it at the earliest in 2026. The aim of MBH Group is to integrate the findings made during risk assessment and internal control into the appropriate internal functions and procedures; however, this process has not yet been realized. Because of the 2025 double materiality assessment, the corporate governance approach presented in Chapter 3.2. ESG Governance Structure has not changed.

4.3 Mandatory, topic specific disclosures independent from the result of double materiality

In addition to the impacts, risks and opportunities identified as material for the MBH Group, several sustainability topics arise that appear widely across many industries; therefore, the ESRS formulates mandatory disclosure requirements related to these, which our Group fulfils in the following chapter.

The impacts, risks and opportunities related to air, water and soil pollution were reviewed during the double materiality assessment; however, we did not separately assess our own premises and business activities due to their nature, nor did we consult with affected communities beyond the double materiality assessment. A similar approach was applied during the assessment of water and marine resources, resource inflows, resource outflows, waste, and biodiversity and ecosystems. In the case of biodiversity, the identification and assessment of transition and physical risks and opportunities, the consideration of systemic risks, and consultations with affected communities did not take place. The MBH Group has no sites located in or near areas sensitive from a biodiversity perspective; therefore, no mitigation measures for such areas were established.

4.4 Methodological note on the principles for presenting policies, actions, metrics and targets

The connection between the corporate policies, targets, indicators and actions included in the report (ESRS MDR-P, -T, -M, -A) is not in all cases direct or fully aligned. Certain corporate policies cover multiple sustainability areas, and the actions related to them appear as part of these in the text. Clear assignment of actions and targets to policies is not always possible, as the ESRS requirements do not fully cover the Group's internal processes and guidelines. Regardless, the actions serve the management of the risks, impacts and opportunities (IROs) belonging to the given topics and therefore appear in the report in the appropriate context in each case. The indicators have not been validated by an external body other than the service provider performing the assurance service.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Sustainability constitutes a fundamental pillar of our company's strategy and operations. In line with the requirements of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), this chapter presents our environmental performance, targets and actions. Our aim is to communicate transparently how we contribute to climate change mitigation, support climate adaptation and preserve natural resources.

In this chapter:

- We present our progress in green finance and sustainable financing, including disclosures under the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the development of a sustainable portfolio and the mobilisation of funding aimed at climate change mitigation.
- We outline the measures we take to reduce our environmental footprint, with a particular focus on decreasing our energy consumption and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- We detail how we manage our impacts on biodiversity and the actions we take to conserve biological diversity.

5. Disclosure under the Taxonomy Regulation

The Taxonomy Regulation[15] creates new requirements and opportunities for banks. It will be necessary to update procedures, data management, and reporting, which will require technological developments and training, as well as the development of compliant financial products. Banks must conduct a detailed analysis of their financing activities to ensure their compliance with the technical criteria of the Taxonomy Regulation. They must disclose the proportion of their activities that comply with the taxonomy requirements, which requires a thorough assessment to determine the contribution of loans and investments to environmental objectives.

The purpose of this regulation is to establish a harmonized classification system that can be used to determine whether a given economic activity meets environmental sustainability criteria. This is vital for the financial sector, particularly for banks, as it provides clear guidelines for assessing and disclosing the sustainability of investments and lending. The regulation identifies six environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, the prevention and reduction of pollution; and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

The regulation also ensures transparency, enabling investors and clients to make informed decisions based on the environmental sustainability of banking activities. The MBH Banking Group can thus play a key role in redirecting capital toward sustainable purposes, supporting the achievement of environmental goals and the green economic transition. This is not merely a compliance obligation but also a strategic tool for the Group to steer our portfolios toward sustainable assets, thereby reducing climate change-related risks and aligning our activities with the EU's 2050 carbon-neutral economic goals.

Mandatory Disclosure

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as well as Articles 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU, set forth the information to be disclosed regarding environmentally sustainable economic activities carried out by companies falling within their scope.

The Taxonomy Regulation applies to financial market participants offering financial products, as well as to undertakings required to publish non-financial statements or consolidated non-financial statements pursuant to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ((EU) 2020/852, Chapter I, Article 1(b) and (c)). MBH Bank Nyrt. publishes its group-level report based on the prudential consolidation scope defined in accordance with Section 2 of Chapter 2 of Title II of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

The GAR is based on exposures and balance sheet items corresponding to the prudential consolidation scope under Section 2 of Chapter 2 of Title II of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, with respect to the asset types and accounting portfolios specified in point 1.1.2 of the Annex to this Regulation, including information on portfolios and changes in portfolios, transition and support activities, as well as special-purpose and general-purpose lending.

The following has been published pursuant to the Regulation:

a) the aggregate Green Asset Ratio (GAR) for on-balance-sheet covered assets; the GAR represents the proportion of assets held by financial institutions that meet the environmental criteria defined by the EU taxonomy.
b) as well as a breakdown by the following environmental objectives and partner types.

The EU taxonomy includes six environmental objectives, namely:

[15] 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.

- climate change mitigation;
- adaptation to climate change;
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
- transition to a circular economy;
- prevention and reduction of environmental pollution; and
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

We examined exposures across the following partner types:

- financial institutions
- non-financial enterprises
- retail customers (with further subcategories: residential real estate, home renovation, and auto loans)
- local governments
- Collateral acquired through repossession residential and commercial real estate

The definition of the KPI is based on the following elements:

a) the numerator, which, based on the revenue and CAPEX KPIs of the underlying assets, includes loans and advances, debt securities, equity instruments, and collateral seized in connection with such financing that finance economic activities aligned with the taxonomy;

(b) the denominator, which includes all loans and advances, all debt securities, all equity interests, and all collateral pledged, as well as all other on-balance-sheet covered assets.

The KPI is calculated according to the following rules:

Loans and Advances (GAR L&A)

The total gross carrying amount of loans and advances to non-financial enterprises, including items measured at amortized cost and fair value

- Loans and advances with known uses are assessed based on projects or activities. That is, loans and advances that finance environmental objectives are calculated based on economic activities aligned with the taxonomy.
- General-purpose loans are weighted based on the CAPEX and revenue KPIs provided by the partner.

Debt Securities (GAR DS)

Taking into account the total gross book value of debt securities issued by non-financial enterprises:

- Securities financing environmental objectives are calculated based on economic activities aligned with the taxonomy. That is, securities with known uses are evaluated based on information provided by the issuer.
- General-purpose securities are weighted based on the CAPEX and revenue KPIs provided by the issuer.

Equity Instruments (GAR EH)

Taking into account the total gross book value of equity instruments in non-financial enterprises:

- Assets financing environmental objectives are calculated based on economic activities aligned with the taxonomy. That is, securities with known uses are valued based on information provided by the issuer.
- General-purpose securities are weighted based on the CAPEX and revenue KPIs provided by the issuer. In the case of known usage for financial enterprises, the GAR for financial enterprises

is calculated as the sum of the gross book value of loans, advances, and debt securities in the relevant accounting portfolios, and their consideration in proportion to the extent to which these exposures support economic activities aligned with the taxonomy. For exposures with an 'unknown' use, the GAR for financial firms was determined based on key performance indicators calculated by the counterparties.

Retail Exposures:

The alignment of residential real estate and home renovation exposures with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 was carried out only by following the simplified approach for the climate change mitigation objective, using technical assessment criteria for buildings, namely points 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, and 7.7, based on the energy efficiency of the underlying collateral. The GAR for retail exposures is calculated as the ratio of residential property loans and home renovation loans granted to households, based on the relevant technical assessment criteria. Institutions must also report the motor vehicle loans referred to in point 173(b)(ii) of Part 2 of Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451, as well as other loans granted for the purchase of motor vehicles. These loans must be assessed in accordance with the simplified approach for climate change mitigation, in line with the technical assessment criteria set out in Section 6.5 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, regarding the financing, rental, and leasing of vehicles, based on the energy efficiency of the underlying vehicle. For households, the identification of exposures eligible for alignment with the Taxonomy objectives was based on the most recent valid energy performance certificate of the financed properties. The calculation was carried out in accordance with the technical screening criteria applicable to buildings, using the energy efficiency data of the properties (kWh/m²) and/or the energy performance certificate (EPC) rating.

Summary of Published Data and Information

As a result of the Commission's delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73, the so-called 'Omnibus' package, certain provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 were amended, in particular those relating to disclosure requirements and the calculation of taxonomy-aligned indicators.

In light of the transitional provisions of the amended regulation, the Bank decided that, for the reporting year, its disclosures would not yet be prepared in accordance with the new requirements set out in Regulation (EU) 2026/73, but instead would continue to be reported based on the methodology of the previously applicable original Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178.

MBH Bank publishes the tables specified in Annex V of the Regulation in *Appendix 4* of this document. Credit institutions must report in Table 1, broken down by partner type, the gross book value of loans and advances, debt securities, and equity instruments, broken down by counterparty type, and must disclose the environmental objectives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 9 (a) and (b) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Based on this data, the green asset ratio referred to in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 must be calculated and disclosed. For loans where the use of funds is known (specialized lending, project finance loans), the Bank must indicate the extent to which the exposure is environmentally sustainable. For loans where the use of funds is unknown, in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the Bank must use the information received from the counterparty based on information regarding the ratio of revenue and CAPEX derived from products or services related to economic activities deemed environmentally sustainable under Article 3 of that Regulation, the extent to which the exposure is environmentally sustainable must be specified.

In the table, the assets considered for the calculation of the GAR are presented in three sections: assets included in both the numerator and the denominator, assets excluded from the numerator used in the calculation (but included in the denominator), and other assets excluded from both the numerator and the denominator. The total value of these assets is equal to the Bank's total prudential consolidated asset

portfolio. Loans to financial corporations, non-financial corporations subject to the Accounting Act, households, and local governments, as well as debt securities held for non-trading purposes and equity instruments, account for slightly more than one-third of total assets.

The taxonomic objectives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as the associated sustainability alignment levels, are based on the 2024 (Q4) reports of financial and non-financial partners subject to reporting requirements. Accordingly, gross book values were determined by taking into account the ratios provided by the partners. For partners subject to the Accounting Act, environmentally sustainable and taxonomy-aligned activities are derived from the partner's revenue and CAPEX ratio report or from the financing of green products as detailed above. If publicly available data on the relevant client was not available or could not be obtained, the Bank did not take the partner's exposures into account in the Taxonomy KPI data for the report.

For households, the calculation of exposures aligned with Taxonomy objectives was based on the energy performance rating of the financed properties. For households, the identification of exposures aligned with Taxonomy objectives was based on the most recent valid energy performance rating of the financed properties. The calculation was performed based on the energy efficiency data (kWh/m²) and/or the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) code of the property, in accordance with the technical assessment criteria for buildings set forth at. No housing finance loan purpose could be identified in the financing of local governments.

As can also be seen from the data in Table 1, the Bank typically contributed to climate change mitigation among the Taxonomy objectives.

For the T-1 gross carrying amount fields, the full outstanding balance as at 31 December 2024 is presented, while the values for the reporting year reflect data as at the closing date of 31 December 2025. This means that, in the current year, the comparison is effectively performed at a net level. As a result, the value of –1.81% shown in the table (change in GAR balance, percentage coverage within total assets) primarily stems from differences in coverage ratios between the two years, as the table compares year-on-year GAR ratios calculated on the total asset base. This calculation methodology is currently under review.

Based on 2025 data, the value of the GAR stock (turnover) amounted to HUF 31 516.68 million, exceeding the 2024 figure of HUF 22 594.20 million. An increase is also observed in the GAR stock related to CapEx, which rose from HUF 35 188.46 million in 2024 to HUF 94 690.32 million in 2025. The environmentally sustainable KPI reached 0.40% in 2025, compared to 0.29% in 2024.
The proportion of assets excluded from the GAR numerator was 5.25% in 2025 and 5.46% in 2024, while the proportion of assets excluded from the GAR denominator amounted to 40.04% in 2025, compared to 38.23% in 2024. Overall, the data indicate nominal growth in the GAR stock, while the ratios of excluded assets showed moderate movements in opposite directions compared to the previous year. With respect to guarantees, no data collection was carried out for the managed assets during the reporting period; therefore, the related KPI was reported at 0%.

The report also addresses sector-based classification in the subsequent tables (Table 2), in which sectors and their exposures where, based on the analyses, Taxonomy alignment information is currently unavailable or cannot be determined were not included; so only partners subject to reporting requirements that have Taxonomy KPI data are shown, with their sectoral classification broken down by 4-digit NACE codes.

Tables 3 and 4 present the GAR KPI indicators for the Bank's loan portfolio. These indicators were calculated based on the data reported in Table 1 for the covered assets. The numerator includes the

amount of exposure related to the Taxonomy objective, while the denominator includes the total exposure amount for the given row. When disclosing information on portfolio changes, the Bank reported not only the exposures arising in the current year but also the change resulting from data gaps between the two periods.

When calculating KPIs related to off-balance sheet commitments (financial guarantees and assets under management), the Bank complied with the requirements by applying the formulas suggested in Table 1 based on the data for covered assets provided in Table 1. The percentage values are the ratio of the KPI values corresponding to the Taxonomy objectives specified in Table 1 to the amount listed in the same row for off-balance sheet exposures.

In the case of Table 5, the disclosure regarding asset managers under the Taxonomy Regulation (in the tables in Annex IV of Regulation 2021/2178) includes a portion of the investment funds managed by MBH Alapkezelő Zrt. and consolidated by the MBH Group in the numerator (*it is possible to identify exactly which funds*), because currently KPI data is only available for these.

Since the financing and investment asset portfolio (including the investment asset portfolio of consolidated funds, which are reported on the balance sheet) is presented in Table 0 of Annex VI by the main KPI (Green Asset Ratio (GAR)), and from the perspective of the consolidated group, KPI data is not available for funds managed by MBH Alapkezelő Zrt., therefore the value of the Assets Under Management KPI (AuM KPI) is 0%.

Unlike in the previous reporting period, the Group does not disclose the tables to be published by investment firms as set out in Annex VIII of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. In the previous year, the investment-related tables were disclosed with respect to MBH Investment Bank.Pursuant to the European Commission's third Notice on the EU Taxonomy (C/2024/6691), MBH Investment Bank is classified as a credit institution; therefore, the rules applicable to credit institutions apply. Consequently, its assets are to be integrated into the consolidated credit-institution Green Asset Ratio (GAR) table of MBH Bank in accordance with Annex VI. The balances of the Investment Bank are therefore reported within the tables applicable to credit institutions.

Tables 1–5, which are to be disclosed in accordance with Annex XII of Decree 2021/2178, are presented below.

Pursuant to Article 8(6)-(7) of Regulation 2021/2178, the Bank makes the following disclosures, which were prepared based on data published by the relevant parties and deemed relevant:

Table 1: Activities related to nuclear energy and fossil fuels

Row	Activities related to nuclear energy	
1	The company conducts, finances, or has exposures to research, development, demonstration, and practical implementation activities related to innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes and generate minimal waste in the nuclear fuel cycle.	YES
2	The enterprise engages in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities using the best available technologies, or the safety-related modernization of such facilities, or has exposures to such activities, with the aim of generating electricity or process heat, including district heating and energy production for industrial processes such as hydrogen production.	YES
3	The enterprise engages in the construction and safe operation of existing nuclear facilities or the safety-related modernization of such facilities, or has exposures to such activities, with the aim of generating electricity or process heat using nuclear energy, including district heating and energy production for industrial processes, such as hydrogen production.	YES
	Activities related to fossil fuels	
4	The company constructs or operates electricity generation facilities, finances such facilities, or has exposures to such activities that generate electricity through the use of fossil gas fuels.	YES
5	The company engages in, finances, or holds exposures to the construction, conversion, and operation of combined heat and power or cooling and power generation facilities that utilize fossil gas fuels.	YES
6	The company engages in, finances, or has exposures to the construction, conversion, or operation of heat-generating facilities that produce heating or cooling energy using fossil gas fuels.	YES

Qualitative disclosure regarding whether the Bank has exposures to activities related to nuclear energy and/or fossil-based gas.

Table 2: Economic activities aligned with the taxonomy (numerator)

Row	Economic activity (Turnover)	Amount and share (information must be provided in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
2	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
3	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	984.97	0.01%	984.97	0.01%	0	0%
4	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
5	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
6	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
7	**The sum and share of other economic activities not mentioned in rows 1–6, classified according to taxonomy, in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	30 182.81	0.39%	30 181.02	0.39%	1.79	0%
8	**Total applicable KPI**	31 167.78	0.40%	31 165.99	0.40%	1.79	0.00%

Row	Economic activity (CAPEX)	Amount and percentage (information must be provided in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
2	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
3	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	685.10	0.01%	685.10	0.01%	0	0%
4	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
5	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
6	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0%
7	**The total amount and share of other economic activities not mentioned in lines 1–6, classified according to taxonomy, in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	93 339.09	1.19%	93 333.69	1.19%	5.40	0%
8	**Total applicable KPI**	94 024.19	1.20%	94 018.79	1.20%	5.40	0.00%

Analysis of “taxonomy-aligned lending” for nuclear, fossil-fuel-based gas, and other activities relative to the total taxonomy-aligned covered asset portfolio (denominator). The Bank published this table based on revenue and CAPEX.

Table 3: Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator)

Row	Economic activity (Turnover)	Amount and share (information must be provided in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
3	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	7 149.84	23%	7 149.84	23%	0	0%
4	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
5	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	164.78	1%	164.78	1%	0	0%
6	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	0.06	0%	0.06	0%	0	0%
7	The total and share of other economic activities not mentioned in lines 1–6, classified according to taxonomy, in the applicable KPI numerator	23 853.11	77%	23 851.32	77%	1.79	100%
8	Total amount and share of economic activities aligned with the taxonomy in the applicable KPI numerator	31 167.78	100%	31 165.99	100%	1.79	100%

Row	Economic activity (CAPEX)	Amount and percentage (information must be provided in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Total	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	0.55	0%	0.55	0%	0	0%
2	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	3.61	0%	3.61	0%	0	0%
3	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	4 679.50	5%	4 679.50	5%	0	0%
4	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	112.47	0%	112.47	0%	0	0%
5	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	16.25	0%	16.25	0%	0	0%
6	The amount and share of taxonomy-aligned economic activities set out in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable KPI numerator	0.05	0%	0.05	0%	0	0%
7	The total and share of other economic activities not mentioned in rows 1–6, classified according to taxonomy, in the applicable KPI numerator	89 211.76	95%	89 206.36	95%	5.40	100%
8	Total amount and share of economic activities aligned with the taxonomy in the applicable KPI numerator	94 024.19	100%	94 018.79	100%	5.40	100%

Analysis of “taxonomy-aligned” lending for nuclear, fossil-fuel-based gas, and other activities relative to the total taxonomy-aligned covered asset portfolio (numerator). The Bank published this table based on revenue and CAPEX.

Table 4: Economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the Taxonomy but are not aligned with the Taxonomy

Row	Economic activity (Turnover)	Amount and share (information must be provided in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	79.47	0%	79.47	0%	0	0%
3	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
4	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3 546.16	0%	3 546.16	0%	0	0%
5	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	6 737.01	0%	6 737.01	0%	0	0%
6	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	414.15	0%	414.15	0%	0	0%
7	The total amount and share of other economic activities not mentioned in lines 1–6 that can be aligned with taxonomy but are not aligned with taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI	221 542.05	3%	209 455.80	3%	12 086.24	0%
8	Total amount and share of economic activities that can be aligned with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI	232 318.84	3%	220 232.60	3%	12 086.24	0%

Row	Economic activity (CAPEX)	Amount and percentage (information must be provided in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
3	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	132.45	0%	132.45	0%	0	0%
4	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	14 444.53	0%	14 444.53	0%	0	0%
5	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	932.20	0%	932.20	0%	0	0%
6	The amount and share of economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy, as set out in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	414.17	0%	414.17	0%	0	0%
7	The total amount and proportion of other economic activities not mentioned in lines 1–6 that can be aligned with taxonomy but are not aligned with taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI	150 737.10	2%	137 054.84	2%	13 682.27	0%
8	Total amount and share of economic activities that can be aligned with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI	166 660.46	2%	152 978.19	2%	13 682.27	0

Analysis of lending that is "alignable with the taxonomy but not aligned with the taxonomy" for nuclear, fossil-based gas, and other activities, relative to the total taxonomy-alignable covered asset portfolio addressed in the full report. The Bank has published this table based on revenue and CAPEX.

Table 5: Economic activities not aligned with the Taxonomy

Row	Economic activity (Turnover)	Amount	Percentage
1	The amount and share of the economic activity specified in row 1 of Table 1 but not eligible for taxonomy alignment pursuant to Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	40.71	0%
2	The amount and share of economic activities specified in row 2 of Table 1 but not eligible for alignment with the taxonomy pursuant to Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0%
3	The amount and proportion of economic activities specified in row 3 of Table 1 but not eligible for alignment with the taxonomy pursuant to Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.02	0%
4	The amount and share of economic activities specified in row 4 of Table 1 but not eligible for alignment with the taxonomy pursuant to Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1 199.46	0%
5	The amount and share of economic activities specified in row 5 of Table 1 but not eligible for alignment with the taxonomy pursuant to Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2 761.01	0%
6	The amount and share of economic activities specified in row 6 of Table 1 but not eligible for alignment with the taxonomy pursuant to Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.01	0%
7	**The amount and share of other economic activities not mentioned in rows 1–6 that cannot be aligned with the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	7 557 789.41	97%
8	**Total amount and proportion of economic activities not aligned with the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	7 561 790.63	97%

Row	Economic activity (CAPEX)	Amount	Percentage
1	The amount and share of economic activities specified in row 1 of Table 1 but not eligible for taxonomy alignment pursuant to Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	39.44	0%
2	The amount and proportion of economic activities specified in row 2 of Table 1 but not eligible for taxonomy alignment pursuant to Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0%
3	The amount and share of economic activities specified in row 3 of Table 1 but not eligible for alignment with the taxonomy pursuant to Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0%
4	The amount and proportion of economic activities specified in row 4 of Table 1 but not eligible for alignment with the taxonomy pursuant to Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	399.40	0%
5	The amount and share of economic activities specified in row 5 of Table 1 but not eligible for alignment with the taxonomy pursuant to Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2 761.01	0%
6	The amount and share of economic activities specified in row 6 of Table 1 but not eligible for alignment with the taxonomy pursuant to Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0%
7	**The amount and proportion of other economic activities not mentioned in rows 1–6 that cannot be aligned with the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	7 561 392.75	97%
8	**Total amount and proportion of economic activities not aligned with the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	7 564 592.61	97

Analysis of "non-taxonomy-aligned" lending in relation to nuclear, fossil-fuel-based gas, and other activities, expressed as a percentage of the total reporting partner's asset portfolio.

5.1. Disclosure under the Taxonomy Regulation for Asset Managers

The data to be disclosed by asset managers, as set out in Annex IV of Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, are described below.

MBH Bank Plc. publishes its group-level report based on its prudential consolidation scope as defined in Section 2 of Chapter 2 of Title II of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; thus, this data reporting is carried out at the subsidiary level. Reference date of the data reporting: December 31, 2025.

The KPIs considered cover equity and bond assets held in the consolidated funds and portfolios managed by the Fund Manager; in the absence of available data, they do not cover collective investment vehicles that may represent a significant proportion of individual portfolios.

Coverage is further limited by the fact that the reporting obligations under Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU apply only to a limited range of target companies in which the Fund Manager invests; consequently, the Fund Manager does not have usable data for a significant portion of its investments. Furthermore, the background data supporting the qualitative indicators—including the scope of assets and activities covered by the KPIs and the necessary data sources—were limited in availability.

Exposures to central governments, central banks, and supranational issuers, including those involving derivative transactions, were excluded from the calculation of the KPI's numerator and denominator.

The definition of the KPI is based on the following elements:

a) the numerator, which includes debt securities and equity instruments representing economic activities aligned with the taxonomy, based on the revenue and CAPEX KPIs of the underlying assets of the investment recipients;

b) the denominator: the total amount of managed funds covered by the KPI that are managed by the Asset Manager and eligible to be taken into account.

Standardized disclosure table required by Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (asset managers)

The weighted average of the total value of investments for financing purposes and investments related to economic activities aligned with the taxonomy, **relative to the total value of assets covered by the KPI**, with the following weights for investments in the following entities: Revenue-based: 0.01% CAPEX-based: 0.02%	The weighted average value of the total investments for financing purposes and investments related to economic activities aligned with the taxonomy, with the following weights for investments in the following companies: Revenue-based: HUF 228 663 271 CAPEX-based: HUF 614 459 251
The percentage of assets covered by the KPI relative to total investments (assets under management). Excluding investments related to sovereign entities, coverage ratio: 100%	The monetary value of assets covered by the KPI. Excluding investments related to sovereign entities. Coverage: HUF 2 597 451 344 390
Additional disclosures: Breakdown **of** the KPI **denominator**	
Percentage of derivative transactions within the total assets covered by the KPI. 0%	The monetary value of derivative transactions: - HUF
The proportion of **exposures to EU financial and non-financial enterprises not covered by Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU** within total assets covered by the KPI: For non-financial enterprises: 0% For financial enterprises: 0%	Value **of exposures to EU financial and non-financial enterprises not covered by Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU**: For non-financial enterprises: - HUF For financial enterprises: - HUF
Ratio of **exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings in non-EU countries not covered by Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU** within total assets covered by the KPI: For non-financial enterprises: 0% For financial undertakings: 0%	The value **of exposures to financial and non-financial entities in non-EU countries not covered by Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU**: For non-financial enterprises: - HUF For financial entities: - HUF

Ratio **of exposures to financial and non-financial entities falling within the scope of Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU** within total assets covered by the KPI: For non-financial enterprises: 0% For financial enterprises: 0%		Value **of exposures to financial and non-financial enterprises falling within the scope of Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU**: For non-financial enterprises: - HUF For financial enterprises: - HUF
Ratio **of exposures to other counterparties and instruments** within total assets covered by the KPI: 0%		Value **of exposures to other counterparties and assets**: - HUF
Value of total investments financing **economic activities not aligned with the taxonomy** within the total value of assets covered by the KPI: 0%		Value of total investments financing **economic activities not aligned with** the **taxonomy**: -HUF
Value of total investments financing **economic activities that are eligible for alignment with the taxonomy but are not aligned with the taxonomy**, relative to the total value of assets covered by the KPI: 0.1%		Value of all the investments that are funding Taxonomy-eligible economic activities, **but not taxonomy-aligned:** HUF 1 379 883 906
Additional disclosures: Breakdown **of** the KPI **numerator**		
The proportion **of taxonomy-aligned exposures to financial and non-financial enterprises falling within the scope of Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU** within total assets covered by the KPI: For non-financial enterprises: Revenue-based: 0.01% Capital expenditure-based: 0.02% For financial enterprises: Revenue-based: % Capital expenditure-based: %		Value **of taxonomy-aligned exposures to financial and non-financial enterprises subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU**: For non-financial enterprises: Revenue-based: HUF 228 663 271 Capital expenditure-based: HUF 614 459 251 For financial institutions: Revenue-based: [amount] Capital expenditure-based: [amount]
The proportion **of taxonomy-compliant exposures to other counterparties and assets** within the total assets covered by the KPI: Revenue-based: 0% Capital expenditure-based: 0%		Value **of taxonomy-aligned exposures to other counterparties and assets**: Revenue-based: - Capital expenditure-based: -
Breakdown of the KPI denominator by environmental objectives		
Activities aligned with the taxonomy:		
1. Climate change mitigation	Revenue: 0.01% CAPEX: 0.02%	Transition activities: A% (Revenue; CAPEX) Supporting activities: B% (Revenue; CAPEX)
2. Adaptation to climate change	Revenue: 0% CAPEX: 0%	Supporting activities: B% (Revenue; CAPEX)
3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	Revenue: 0% CAPEX: 0%	Supporting activities: B% (Revenue; CAPEX)
4. Transition to a circular economy	Revenue: 0% CAPEX: 0%	Supporting activities: B% (Revenue; CAPEX)
5. Prevention and reduction of pollution	Revenue: 0% CAPEX: 0%	Supporting activities: B% (Revenue; CAPEX)
6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Revenue: 0% CAPEX: 0%	Supporting activities: B% (Revenue; CAPEX)

6. Climate Change

For MBH Group, addressing the challenges arising from climate change is of strategic importance, as both physical risks and transition risks affect the Group's long-term operational stability and the economic resilience of its clients. The "Partner in Sustainable Finance" initiative has the explicit objective of ensuring that the banking group, through its products, lending practices and risk-management approach, actively supports climate change mitigation and adaptation. It also aims to develop a product portfolio and a risk framework that are aligned with a sustainable, low-emission economic transition.

6.1 Climate Change – Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with the strategy and the business model

The intensification of physical risks resulting from climate change – such as heatwaves, floods, and extreme weather events – creates direct financial exposures: it can reduce clients' creditworthiness, increase the vulnerability of real estate used as collateral, and cause system-level instabilities in the wider economy.

Transition risks are similarly significant: the withdrawal of capital from non-sustainable sectors, the tightening of the regulatory environment, and the costs of technological adaptation may impose short-term burdens on the Group. There is also potential reputational risk if clients transition too slowly, or if financing practices are not aligned with green expectations.

Climate change has a material impact on both the Group's own operations and its lending and investment activities. Through its direct operational emissions and indirectly through its financed portfolio, the Group may contribute to the acceleration of climate change, particularly when financing activities are concentrated in high-emission sectors.

Financing energy-intensive, fossil-fuel-based projects and companies can pose significant risks for the sustainable energy transition. These sectors require increased attention in light of tightening EU regulation and rising investor expectations, as accelerating the green transition is a key policy objective. Within corporate lending, MBH Group has exposures to energy-intensive industries that rely on fossil fuels, which can indirectly increase greenhouse gas emissions.

The Group's long-term objective is to support its clients – especially in energy-intensive sectors – in a gradual and just energy transition, prioritising renewable energy projects, energy-efficiency investments, and lower-carbon-intensity technologies. Green investments are already present in the Group's portfolio, and expanding them further is a strategic priority. In financing decisions, the Group seeks to balance risks and opportunities in line with market expectations, as well as relevant domestic (MNB Zöld Ajánlás – MNB Green Recommendation) and EU regulations (CSRD) and internationally recognised standards and methodologies (such as PCAF[16], SBTi[17], UN PRB[18], CDP[19]). Compliance with these frameworks is being introduced progressively. In parallel, the Group has begun mapping potential decarbonisation tools to support a phased transition, although this work is still in its initial preparatory stage.

Services related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, low-carbon investments and sustainable financial products can support business growth, portfolio diversification and long-term competitive advantage for the Group. Improving the energy efficiency of its own operations can also strengthen the Group's reputation and reduce costs, contributing to operational sustainability

[16] Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials
[17] Science Based Target initiative
[18] United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking
[19] Carbon Disclosure Project

Impacts, Risks and Opportunities	Category	Policies	Actions	Metrics	Targets
Climate Change adaptation					
If financed investments do not take into account the impacts of extreme weather conditions (such as heatwaves, floods, or storms), they may increase the vulnerability of the economy and heighten social risks.	**- P**	• Sustainability Policy • Risk Strategy • Practical Application of Sustainability Guidelines • ESG Strategy	• Development of the risk inventory • Supplementing the Risk Policy • Green Covered Bond Framework • Establishment of sustainable investment funds	• Number of SFDR Article 8 funds and number of SFDR Article 9 funds • Exposure sensitive to the impacts of physical climate-related events (in accordance with CRR Article 449a, as presented in the ESG5 table)	• Launch of additional SFDR Article 8 funds and the launch of an SFDR Article 9 fund by 2030 at the latest
The increase in physical climate risks – such as more frequent heatwaves, floods, and extreme weather events – can negatively affect the economic stability of clients, increasing the risk of credit losses and the depreciation of real estate used as collateral. In addition, the costs associated with transitioning to sustainable technologies and adjusting the portfolio may impose short-term financial burdens on the Group's operations. The systemic impacts of climate change may also trigger broader financial instability affecting the entire sector, and thus the financial position of the Group as well.	**! P**				
Climate Change mitigation					
If MBH Group's financing and investment decisions support sectors associated with significant greenhouse gas emissions, this may indirectly reinforce the negative impacts of climate change. MBH Group's own operations also generate greenhouse gas emissions, which negatively affect efforts to mitigate climate change.	**- P**	• Sustainability Policy • Risk Strategy • ESG Strategy	• Supplementing the Risk Policy • Green Lending Framework • Green Bond Framework • Green Covered Bond Framework (MBH Mortgage Bank) • Growth Loan Programme, Green Home Programme • ECO preferential mortgage loans	• Ratio of green assets (according to the voluntary definition) • Carbon footprint	• Increase the ratio of green assets by expanding the green product portfolio, reaching 15% by 2030 • Sectors-pecific targets: o Commercial real estate financing: 25.77
Mitigating climate change entails several risks for MBH Group. As a transition risk, the withdrawal of capital from non-	**! P**				

sustainable sectors may lead to portfolio restructuring and increased financial burdens. In addition, there may be credit and reputational risks if clients are unable to transition to more sustainable business models, or if the Group's financing practices do not align with green market expectations. Within its own operations, the costs associated with energy-efficiency improvements may increase expenses while weakening the Group's reputation and making it less attractive to clients and investors who prioritise sustainability.			• Fundamenta Discount Programme • Participation in corporate lending programmes (KAVOSZ, Eximbank, MFB) • Participation in the Garantiqa InvestEU guarantee programme • Development of a transition plan • Sector-specific decarbonisation levers have been defined for the commercial real estate sector and the electricity generation sector		○ kgCO₂e/m² by 2030 ○ Electricity generation: the goal is to maintain the current carbon intensity level until 2030 at 6.4 kgCO₂e/MWh
Sustainable investments — such as financing renewable energy, energy efficient buildings, and low carbon intensity industries — create opportunities to expand the portfolio, reduce risks, and strengthen competitive advantage. Within its own operations, energy efficiency improvements can reduce costs while enhancing the Group's reputation and making it more attractive to clients and investors who prioritise sustainability.	○ **P**				
Energy					
Financing energy intensive, fossil fuel based projects (such as in transportation, agriculture, or manufacturing) may contribute to increasing energy consumption and the associated emissions, which in the long term negatively affect the sustainable energy transition.	**- P**	• Sustainability Policy • Risk Strategy • Practical Application of Sustainability Guidelines	• Energy efficiency improvements	• Energy consumption • Financed emissions in the electricity generation sector	• Electricity generation: the goal is to maintain the current carbon intensity level until 2030 at 6.4 kgCO₂e/MWh

Investments based on renewable energy sources (such as solar, wind, or geothermal energy), as well as energy efficiency projects, can provide a more stable portfolio and create new business opportunities over the long term. Within its own operations, switching to green energy and improving the energy efficiency of office buildings can result in cost savings and reductions in carbon emissions. These measures can not only provide the Group with a competitive market advantage, but also strengthen its reputation among clients and investors who prioritise sustainability.	○ **P**	• ESG Strategy			

Legend:

Positive Impact	Negative impact	Risk	Opportunity	Actual	Potential
+	-	!	○	**A**	**P**

6.2 Description of the processes for identifying and assessing material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities

Scenario analysis

For MBH Group, climate-related risks fall into two main categories: physical risks and transition risks. Physical risks include heatwaves, floods, storms and other extreme weather events, while transition risks relate to changes in regulatory expectations, technological developments, fluctuations in energy and raw material prices, and shifts in consumer preferences. These risks may increase credit risk, reduce the value of real estate assets, and affect the performance of companies, thereby influencing the financial results of the Group.

In 2022, MKB Bank (a member bank participating in the MBH Bank merger) prepared a climate scenario analysis in accordance with Article 431(3) of the CRR. Based on this analysis, transition risks were identified under the ambitious action and delayed action scenarios. The transition is influenced by the system of various regulations, rules, taxes and incentives, meaning that certain raw materials or production processes—such as those in the oil industry, utilities, automotive sector, logistics, and steel and cement manufacturing—may be exposed to additional taxation. Furthermore, certain products and raw materials, such as oil and batteries, and the price developments of the materials required for their production, also pose transition risks, as they affect manufacturing technologies.

In its most recent comprehensive scenario analysis, MKB Bank applied the IEA 450 (ambitious action), IPCC RCP 4.5 (delayed action), and IEA Current Policies (no action) scenarios. Under the no-action scenario, physical risks were identified using the NAGiR simulation system and the IPCC RCP 8.5 scenario; this scenario does not include transition risks. In preparing the scenario analysis, the Group did not use climate related scenarios aligned with the Paris Agreement and limiting global warming to 1.5 °C (for example, scenarios published by the International Energy Agency). It is important to note that the Group is continuously developing its approach, and to ensure prudential compliance it plans to use the IEA NZE 2050 scenario to monitor the alignment of the sectors in its portfolio that are most exposed to transition risks, extending previous analyses to MBH Group level.

In line with this, in 2025 work began on developing a unified prudential, group level risk inventory framework to support the systematic identification and monitoring of ESG risks. The framework does not extend to the assessment of opportunities. The methodology under development aims to ensure that environmental (physical and transition), social and governance risks are presented in a comparable manner across the Group. To support this, subsidiaries provide information through regular data collection templates. The current risk inventory does not yet incorporate scientific climate scenarios; however, the Group already applies descriptive scenarios in its climate stress testing and plans to expand these in the coming years to fully integrate climate stress scenarios into risk management practices.

In 2025, the Group also began developing an ESG-focused stress testing framework, with the aim of gradually aligning with the expectations of the EBA (European Banking Authority). As part of this work, the relevant sectors and stress types were defined at a high level, along with the factors against which the stress tests will be assessed. This initiative is a key element of meeting supervisory expectations and is closely linked to the scenario analysis requirements of the ESRS. During the 2025 financial year, a preparatory assessment was carried out to support EBA compliance and to identify any gaps; in 2026, a detailed resource plan is expected to be developed, with the actual ESG stress tests anticipated to begin from 2026.

The scenarios and models currently used to assess climate risks are not yet part of the Group's regular, comprehensive risk assessment processes, and alignment between climate scenario assumptions and the critical assumptions of financial reporting has not yet been established.

Portfolio-level risk assessment

As part of its most recent Pillar 3 disclosure obligation (as of 30 June 2025), the Group quantified its physical and transition risks. The disclosure presents the gross carrying amount of exposures located in geographical areas affected by physical climate risks, including those sensitive to acute, chronic, or both types of climate related events. To identify the geographical areas exposed to specific climate hazards, purpose-built platforms and databases were used. The analysis incorporates both domestic and international climate models and scenarios. On the domestic side, models available in the National Adaptation Geoinformation System (NATéR) were primarily applied, while data collection and analysis also considered the reports of MABISZ and the risk classifications issued by the National Directorate General for Disaster Management. The analysis further drew on information published by international service providers (such as ThinkHazard! and WRI). In pursuit of long-term sustainability, and considering domestic geographical characteristics, the relevant physical climate events were identified along the entire value chain: ten acute and four chronic climate related hazards.

It should be noted that the data and ratings available in the Group's records generally relate more to the probability and potential frequency of risks. Therefore, the analysis and assessment placed greater emphasis on the climate vulnerability of buildings, and data collection focused on the impacts affecting the building stock within municipalities. The climate vulnerability assessment models used in the National Adaptation Geoinformation System were applied, presenting the expected evolution of climatic impacts (temperature, precipitation, wind gusts) affecting the building stock across multiple scenarios and over the 2021-2050 time-horizon. For chronic risks, considering their nature, impacts, and temporal span, and based on the data available to the Group, the assessment focused on two climate hazards only: water scarcity and extreme heat, using GFDRR climate models. The results are presented both in aggregated form and broken down by NUTS3 regions.

The multi-source dataset collected in this process has been assessed and interpreted in the context of the banking portfolio. Based on gross exposure, 41% of the real estate portfolio and 35% of customer locations (based on their operational sites, or headquarters where this is not available) fall within NUTS 5 geographical areas characterised by high acute or medium chronic climate related risk or located in areas sensitive to such events. Thirty-two percent of the real estate collateralised portfolio is exposed to physical climate risk. Taking into account partner activities and the share of exposures within each sector, the Mining and Quarrying sector shows the highest proportion of sensitivity to acute or chronic climate risks, followed by Real Estate Activities, Construction, and Transportation and Storage. Half of the exposure sensitive to physical climate events has a maturity of five years or less, and approximately one quarter falls into the five-to-ten-year range; exposures with longer maturities are more common in transactions collateralised by real estate.

MBH Group identified greenhouse gas (GHG) emission sources in accordance with the GHG Protocol and the PCAF methodology. For operational (Scope 1 and 2) emissions, the underlying data came from the Group's own energy use and vehicle fleet. For Scope 3, the most significant category identified was financed emissions (Category 15). Emissions arising across the value chain were determined using an asset class-specific methodology, leveraging external databases and sector-average estimates where data were missing. The scale of financed emissions far exceeds operational emissions; therefore, the Group's climate impact is primarily determined by the carbon intensity of its lending, investment, and project portfolios. The main tools for reducing emissions are the reduction of portfolio carbon intensity, increasing financing that supports the transition, and cooperating with clients to facilitate decarbonisation.

Customer-level risk assessment

The Group's risk management framework was further developed in several areas in 2025 to enable deeper integration of ESG considerations. The list of prohibited and non-preferred-sectors was updated based on ESG criteria and includes the following sectors:

Prohibited sectors:

- Manufacturing and trade of weapons, ammunition and explosives (exception: activities linked to the Hungarian State or defence / law-enforcement purposes)
- Manufacturing of military combat vehicles (exception: activities linked to the Hungarian State or defence purposes)
- Diamond and gold / precious metal trading
- Gambling (exception: companies owned by the Hungarian State or holding a concession granted by the Hungarian State)
- Financing of political purposes
- Sex trade and the development of related infrastructure, provision of services or media activities

Non-preferred sectors:

- Tobacco cultivation
- Manufacturing and distribution of tobacco products
- Manufacturing and distribution of distilled alcoholic beverages
- Fur production, distribution and related animal husbandry
- Deforestation
- Activities involving live animals for experimental or scientific purposes, where compliance with the European Convention for the protection of vertebrate animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes cannot be guaranteed

Within the prudential group, it is a consistent principle that subsidiaries either adopt the Group-level policies or develop their own policies aligned with them. Their implementation is continuously monitored by the central risk-management function, including through regular data-collection exercises. Quantitative ESG risk KPIs defined at the strategic level are not yet in place. Integration of ESG considerations in credit-risk decisions is achieved, among other ways, through ESG scoring based on MNB and MBH questionnaires for a subset of clients, as well as through external data sources (Opten) and the EBRD Heatmap methodology. These ESG scores may influence client ratings and, in extreme cases, pricing. Implementation of the self-assessment and action plan under the MNB Green Recommendation remains a strategic priority; an action plan is in place to address outstanding gaps, and its implementation is jointly managed by the ESG function and risk-management teams.

6.3 Transition plan for climate change mitigation

MBH Group's transition activities related to climate change mitigation are currently focused primarily on preparatory steps and analytical work. During the reporting period, the Group did not yet have a formal transition plan aligned with the ESRS E1 requirements, that would include an approved, detailed decarbonization pathway, an implementation schedule, or quantitative targets. However, the Group plans to develop such a transition plan, with completion scheduled by 2027.

The development of transition activities will be based on the outcomes of the preparatory work already underway. This includes identifying those sectors that may be linked to decarbonization challenges due to their high greenhouse gas emissions or operational characteristics. The Group is also working on formulating decarbonization targets, which are described in detail in the *"6.6 Targets related to climate change"* section. These activities will form the basis of the future transition plan; however, measures related to decarbonization tools, product and portfolio-level adjustments, and actions to support climate change mitigation are not yet formalised into a documented plan.

The Group is not among those companies that would be excluded from EU Paris-aligned reference benchmarks due to a high-emissions profile.

6.4 Policies related to climate change

MBH Group, as one of the country's leading financial institutions, consciously develops corporate policies that support both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Group's current framework addresses the material risks and opportunities arising from climate impacts primarily through prudential and risk management processes, while related measures are continuously being developed.

The Group's policies influence climate change mitigation and adaptation mainly through the credit risk management framework, including the identification of high-emission sectors, the assessment of physical exposures, and the consideration of energy efficiency factors. The Group does not currently have a standalone policy dedicated to the use of renewable energy or other specific climate-related themes; the development of such policies is ongoing.

Background	Key contents	Scope/Stakeholders	Third party standards	Accountability
ESG Strategy				
• The Group operates a unified ESG policy to prevent, mitigate and manage impacts related to material environmental topics (climate change adaptation, mitigation, energy, biodiversity). • The policy aims at proactive environmental and social risk management in accordance with domestic and international expectations. The strategic directions are set out in the framework of the ESG strategy (five strategic pillars).	• Defining ESG principles and responsibilities, integrating ESG aspects into business and risk management processes. • Under Strategic Pillar 2: Taking physical and transition risks into account in risk management decisions. • Within the framework of strategic pillar 3: moving towards net-zero emission operations, annual calculation of emission data, preparation of Net Zero targets. • The policy sets out uniform expectations and governance mechanisms for the members of the Group.	• All members of MBH Bank's accounting consolidation circle. Main stakeholders: risk management, business areas, procurement, operation, ESG area; indirectly customers and suppliers. • The ESG strategy is a non-public internal group policy	• SFDR Regulation • EU Taxonomy Regulation • CRR 449/a • MNB recommendations • BSE ESG Guide • Act C of 2000	• Approved by: MBH Bank Board of Directors. Responsible: ESG and sustainability area.
Risk strategy				

• The internal document guiding the risk management processes is the Risk Strategy. In 2025, the Risk Strategy was supplemented with a short ESG block.	• It defines the common risk objectives of MBH Bank Prudential Group, the principles of risk management, and the group-level and member institution limits assigned to the risk categories. • integrating ESG aspects into the assessment of traditional risk types (credit, market, operational, liquidity); annual self-assessment with ESG issues; high/medium/low classification of environmental (physical and transitional), social and governance risks based on pre-defined thresholds	• MBH Bank Prudential Group; • The Risk Management Committee, the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board are involved in the decision-making.	• None	• Approved by: Board of Directors Responsible Chief Risk Officer
Practical application of sustainability guidelines				
• The policy entitled Practical application of the Sustainability Guidelines, which is based on Recommendation No. 10/2022 of the National Bank of Hungary.	• It defines the methodology for ESG evaluation of clients and transactions in the retail, micro, small, medium, corporate, municipal and financial institution segments.	• MBH Bank Prudential Group Full • Customers • Disclosure of the Risk Strategy is not public due to prudential confidentiality	• MNB Recommendation 10/2022	• Chief Risk Officer

6.5 Actions related to climate change

Green Lending and Bond Framework

The Group paid particular attention to the application of the EU Taxonomy when developing its ESG strategy. In parallel, it also considered the Green Recommendation of the National Bank of Hungary, which provides guidance for establishing sustainable banking practices and reporting. Accordingly, in developing its own Green Lending and Green Bond Frameworks[20], the Group acted in line with international requirements and in harmony with market expectations and regulations governing project selection and evaluation, the management of proceeds, and reporting.

To support environmentally conscious investments and the development of the green economy, MBH Bank has established its own Green Bond Framework. This framework enables MBH Bank to finance and refinance sustainable real estate, sustainable transport, renewable energy projects and sustainable agricultural investments through the issuance of green bonds. Created in 2023, the framework aims to align the Bank's financing activities with the goals of sustainable development. By establishing the framework, the Bank committed to supporting projects that contribute to environmental sustainability and social wellbeing. Green bonds issued under the framework provide assurance to clients that their financial assets are being used to finance projects with positive environmental impacts.

MBH Bank's Green Lending and Green Bond Frameworks, together with MBH Mortgage Bank's Green Covered Bond Framework, ensure that the Bank can target the financing of renewable energy generation and energy efficiency projects. Within corporate lending, a key product area is the financing of renewable energy generation, which is closely linked to the Bank's climate mitigation initiatives and services. Through these frameworks, the Bank ensures that financing remains sustainable and aligned with regulations, thereby creating new business opportunities in the green economy while building a more stable long-term portfolio.

The financing of renewable energy and energy efficiency is not limited to the energy sector. A strategic objective of the Bank is to support the spread of lower carbon technologies and energy efficiency investments in high emission sectors such as transportation, agriculture and manufacturing. In this way, MBH strengthens the sustainability of its portfolio and may become a leading player in corporate green lending and green bond financing.

MBH rescheduled the planned review of its Green Bond Framework from 2025 to 2026 to ensure alignment with the requirements of the new EU bond framework and to reassess its financing objectives. The Bank intends to issue its first green bond in the coming years. This will represent a significant milestone in the Bank’s history and will demonstrate our commitment to sustainable finance. A successful issuance may further strengthen the Bank’s market position and contribute to the development of the green economy.

MBH Bank aims to take a leading role in corporate green lending, particularly in the areas of renewable energy production and green bond investments. At the end of 2024, the Bank’s purchased green bond portfolio exceeded HUF 101.2 billion, which changed to HUF 130.6 billion in 2025.

Green Covered Bond Framework

MBH Mortgage Bank has set the goal of becoming a key player in the domestic mortgage-based refinancing market, with particular emphasis on the issuance of green covered bonds. To support this ambition, it established its Green Covered Bond Framework in 2021, enabling the issuance of covered

[20] The implementation of the Green Lending Framework is currently ongoing. As of the date of preparation of this report, no lending has been carried out under the framework; however, the Bank is actively working on the development of new products and on aligning existing green products with the requirements of the framework. In 2025, the document was reviewed and amended by the Bank in order to adapt to changes in international and domestic regulations, as well as evolving market conditions.

bonds backed by assets qualifying as green. MBH Mortgage Bank updated the Green Covered Bond Framework in 2023 and again in March 2025, without altering the core principles of the version published in 2021 and reviewed by an independent external party. The 2025 update took into account energy efficiency research, studies and professional guidance related to the Hungarian residential building stock, with the aim of ensuring that the eligibility criteria for Green Mortgage Loans reflect domestic market characteristics and are based on a prudent and transparent set of rules. Following the 2025 revision, a Second Party Opinion was issued by Moody's as an independent external reviewer.

One of the most important features of the Framework is that it covers the entire refinancing value chain: partner banks that receive green refinancing must contractually commit to applying the eligibility criteria, following the selection and reporting procedures, and using the green funding in line with the prescribed climate objectives. Through this, MBH Mortgage Bank plays an important role in promoting the development of a low emission society, supporting sustainable economic growth, and contributing to the spread of environmentally conscious financial solutions.

The proceeds from issued green covered bonds are used to finance or refinance eligible green mortgage loans that meet the following category specific criteria:

Green residential buildings: loans financing new or existing residential buildings. New buildings must have at least 10% lower energy demand than the national requirements for near zero energy buildings, or must fall within the top 15% of Hungarian residential buildings with the lowest carbon emissions. Renovated buildings must achieve at least a 30% primary energy savings.

Green commercial buildings: loans financing new or existing commercial properties. Buildings must have at least a BREEAM Very Good or LEED Gold certification, or in the case of new buildings must achieve the required 10% energy demand reduction relative to near zero energy requirements. Renovated commercial buildings must also achieve at least a 30% primary energy savings.

The Framework is publicly available on the official website of the Budapest Stock Exchange and on the website of MBH Mortgage Bank. Responsibility for the framework lies with the Capital Markets and Sustainability division of MBH Mortgage Bank; compliance is overseen by the Green Covered Bond Committee, which reviews the maximum issuable green covered bond volume quarterly.

Corporate lending programmes

To reduce the environmental footprint of financed activities, the Group offers green loan structures and online lending products that support retail and corporate clients in achieving their sustainability objectives. The "greening" of financial products is now an expectation, and MBH has launched numerous initiatives in this area. Beyond regulatory compliance, the Group engages in several initiatives to support sustainability and the green economy. It has joined the Green Széchenyi Programme, the MFB Corporate Energy Efficiency Programme and the Eximbank Baross Gábor Industrial Revitalisation Investment Loan Programme, supporting clients' green investments and contributing to the transition toward a more environmentally conscious economy. Key corporate lending products include renewable energy generation financing and green real estate development financing.

At MBH Fund Management Ltd., additional steps are being taken to establish ESG-focused investment funds and expand the product range. Currently, three of its investment funds meet the sustainability requirements of SFDR Article 8. The long-term goal is for at least one investment fund to meet the stricter sustainability criteria of SFDR Article 9 by 2030.

The BUPA digital financial assistant and online invoicing tool developed with the support of MBH Group, as well as paperless account management packages, also contribute to achieving sustainability objectives. Future goals of the Bank include the further development of digital services and the wider spread of green products. Through these efforts, MBH Bank becomes a reliable partner in green corporate finance, supporting social and environmental sustainability.

Retail products

The Bank also offers numerous sustainability enhancing products and initiatives to retail clients, such as the Growth Loan Program, the Green Home Program, and ECO preferential mortgage loans. The Bank aims to familiarise retail clients with green products and support them in creating sustainable homes.

Fundamenta Lakáskassza Ltd. is committed to sustainability and places special emphasis on solutions that support clients' housing related investments and contribute to improving the energy efficiency of residential properties. The deposit and loan products offered by Fundamenta, as well as the Fundamenta Discount Programme, promote sustainability, which is supported by the findings of the Group's 2023 survey. According to the results, clients use a significant portion of their home savings accounts for modernisation and renovation, thereby improving energy efficiency and reducing future energy costs.

Fundamenta treats the financing of energy efficiency residential investments as a priority and actively participates in related product development. The company works closely with the Government and the Magyar Nemzeti Bank (National Bank of Hungary) in all discussions related to energy efficiency savings products and green mortgage lending.

Decarbonization levers

To achieve the decarbonization targets set for the financed portfolio, MBH Group has defined measures to be introduced gradually, directly supporting the achievement of emission reduction pathways. In the first phase, the Group focuses on the two sectors with the highest carbon intensity: commercial real estate and electricity generation. High priority measures are expected to be implemented in 2026, while medium priority measures are planned for 2027–2032. The implementation is coordinated by the ESG and sustainability department in close cooperation with the relevant professional areas, including the detailed definition of decarbonization measures and the execution of the related quantitative impact assessments, the preliminary evaluation of emission reduction contributions, as well as the consideration of climate change scenarios, which the Banking Group does not yet possess. The Banking Group currently does not plan to introduce new technologies to achieve its greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. The Group has set out the following high-priority decarbonization tools for implementation by sector:

Commercial real estate sector:

- Development of a data collection and reporting system for financed real estate
- Definition of special lending conditions to incentivise green real estate portfolios
- Expansion of the MBH Mortgage Bank Green Mortgage Framework
- Development of customer communication and customer support tools
- Establishment of an internal KPI based incentive system

Electricity generation sector:

- Development of a data-collection system for electricity-generation projects
- Development of special lending conditions to support green electricity-generation investments
- Introduction of an internal KPI-based incentive system

In the medium term, the Group aims to expand the scope of non-preferred activities in line with sustainability transition requirements. This includes the dispreferring of developments relying exclusively on fossil fuels, as well as applying more stringent treatment to non-aligned activities under the EU Taxonomy, particularly within the electricity generation sector.

Metrics of our green activities

In addition to the Taxonomy disclosures presented in Chapter 5, key metrics of our green activity also include the data disclosed in Tables 7 and 10 pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European

Parliament and of the Council (hereinafter: CRR). These include sustainable financing measures that fall outside the scope of the Taxonomy Regulation, as detailed in the publicly disclosed Table 10[21]. This table contains exposures that cannot be classified as taxonomy-aligned but nonetheless contribute to climate change mitigation and transition processes. Examples include the financing of renewable energy, sustainable transport infrastructure, sustainable real estate, and green innovations in agriculture.

For the calculation of the ratio of assets supporting green objectives, MBH applies the definition set out in Tables 7 and 10 of the CRR ESG risk disclosures[22], with the following breakdown:

- MNB's Green Corporate Capital Relief Programme (identified corporate project loans, EXIM Baross Gábor Reindustrialisation Loan Programme, green bonds);
- Transactions subject to the infrastructure supporting factor (identified corporate project loans);
- Products for small and medium-sized enterprises (Széchenyi Investment Loan, Agricultural Széchenyi Investment Loan);
- Retail loans (based on EPC data)

Based on this classification, the total amount of MBH Bank's assets supporting green objectives amounted to HUF 232.5 billion in 2025 (HUF 223.5 billion in 2024). The ratio of assets supporting green objectives relative to total EU Taxonomy GAR assets was 2.97% (2024: 2.84%), while the ratio relative to total assets was 1.77% (2024: 1.76%)[23].

Energy efficiency measures in our own operations

When making decisions related to energy use in 2025, the primary consideration remained ensuring reliable and-cost-efficient banking operations, while energy efficiency considerations were applied in all investment decisions. Throughout the year, key tasks of the Real Estate Management and Energy/Utilities functions included electricity and gas procurement, fulfilling group level energy reporting requirements, reviewing potential developments in waste management systems, and conducting condition assessments of part of the branch network. In addition, technical preparations were carried out for the launch of solar panel investments.

Building portfolio

In branch reconstruction projects, the primary objective remains to provide a modern, customer-friendly environment and consistent brand appearance. Energy efficiency upgrades — such as replacing boilers, cooling and ventilation units, lighting systems, and windows — are therefore important considerations. In 2025, numerous full branch renovations were completed; however, the achieved energy savings are not yet supported by a unified measurement system. For this reason, energy savings are currently estimated through technical calculations complemented by operational experience.

As a specifically energy focused development, preparations were underway in 2025 for a solar panel programme across approximately seven locations (out of a total of 492 branches). The plan is to install solar systems with a capacity of 5–15 kW on properties owned by the Group where the roof structure is suitable. Supplier approval for the necessary grid connection documentation has been obtained. The Group also plans to conduct energy efficiency assessments at 5–10 branches to provide a technical and financial basis for future upgrades.

Across the existing building portfolio, energy efficiency improvements occur through the continuous replacement of older, less efficient equipment. This includes upgrading boilers, air-conditioning and ventilation systems, and switching lighting systems to LED technology. For example, at MBH Duna

[21] Disclosure (in accordance with the CRR and the Credit Institutions Act)
[22] Unaudited figure calculated in accordance with the prevailing methodology of Pillar III, Table 10, using data as of 31 December 2025.
[23] In the previous reporting period, the Bank calculated the ratio of assets supporting green objectives relative to the total loan portfolio (3.49%).

Bank, 12 of 14 branches received LED replacements under a programme launched in 2022. In the central office building, replacing thermostats and finetuning the heating and cooling system contributed to optimising energy consumption.

The new MBH Bank headquarters

A further milestone in MBH Group's decarbonisation efforts is the construction of the new MBH headquarters, which is progressing according to schedule and will be located in Budapest's 13th district, in a central and easily accessible area. The building complex will operate with modern, energy efficient solutions and will be designed in line with EU Taxonomy criteria, meeting green building certification requirements (LEED, BREEAM). Accessibility was an important factor in site selection, ensuring that the headquarters will be easily reachable from almost any part of the city by car or public transport.

Vehicle fleet

In the area of vehicle fleet management, the Group continued to rationalise and modernise its fleet, while the total number of vehicles is gradually decreasing. Attention is given to optimising the operation of vehicles with low utilisation rates. Among newly acquired vehicles, hybrid models with lower fuel consumption are increasingly common. In future amendments to the fleet policy, the Group aims to shift the definition of usage conditions progressively towards a CO_2 emissions-based approach.

6.6 Targets related to climate change

Share of asset supporting green objectives

As a medium-term commitment, the MBH Group aims to increase the share of assets supporting green objectives—defined in the subsection *Metrics of our green activities*—to 15% by 2030.

This commitment reflects the Group’s dedication to green finance and contributes to climate change mitigation. Ongoing product development, portfolio adjustments, and the alignment of financial and non-financial objectives all support the achievement of the Group’s sustainability goals. In the coming years, the Group will continue to focus on increasing the proportion of assets supporting green objectives and on strengthening its leading position in the financial sector in the field of sustainability.

In addition to its sustainable finance targets, the Group has set several climate-related commitments across different time horizons to support future climate objectives and transition pathways. These include the establishment of new investment funds under Articles 8 and 9 of the SFDR by 2030, as well as the preparation of a social bond issuance by no later than 2028. The Group has also set the goal of continuously improving its ESG ratings.

Setting decarbonization targets

It is a key ESG strategic objective for the Group to define science-based decarbonization targets grounded in the methodology of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The development of targets for the financed portfolio and for the Group’s own operations will be carried out in two phases, to be completed by 2027 at the latest by the MBH Group.

In 2025, MBH Group began setting SBTi-compatible decarbonization targets for its financed portfolio. In the first phase, it focused on two sectors with particularly high emissions in terms of portfolio carbon intensity: commercial real estate financing and electricity generation. In the second target setting phase, in addition to portfolio-level commitments, the Group will also define decarbonization targets for its own operations. It also plans to set targets for additional sectors: agriculture (FLAG), cement, residential mortgage-backed real estate, iron and steel, as well as three subsectors of transport. The baseline year was established using the Group’s full 2024 financed greenhouse gas emissions data, as this represented

the Banking Group's first comprehensive calculation in this area. In the coming years, the Group will review the representativeness of the baseline year and consider its modification if deemed relevant.

During target setting, MBH Group applied the SBTi methodological framework for financial institutions, including the FINZ Net Zero Standard and the sectors-pecific Convergence Pathways, which support scientifically grounded assessments of technological transitions and structural changes in the sectors. For target setting in the commercial real estate sector, the Group applies the 1.5 °C pathways jointly developed by SBTi and CRREM, as well as the methodology based on the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA). In the electricity generation sector, the Group uses the same sectoral decarbonization approach and the decarbonization pathways developed by the International Energy Agency. These approaches are explicitly aligned with the 1.5 °C goal, and thus the sectoral targets can be regarded as consistent with the Paris Agreement. When establishing the targets, the Banking Group had not yet conducted full quantitative forward-looking analysis on expected market, demand, regulatory or technological developments, partly due to significant uncertainty related to these factors, and partly because as a financial institution it has only indirect influence over real-economy emissions. Accordingly, medium-term emission reduction targets to be achieved by 2030 were defined for the two priority sectors. The targets have not been validated by the SBTi. The target setting process was carried out through close, methodologically coordinated cooperation between the ESG function, business areas, and collateral management, ensuring that the defined decarbonization pathways are aligned with MBH Group's risk management framework, lending practices, and long-term sustainability ambitions.

The targets were set in line with ESRS requirements. Accordingly, alignment was ensured between these targets and the GHG inventory boundaries. The GHG emissions reduction targets are gross targets, meaning that no GHG removals, carbon credits, or avoided emissions were considered as tools for achieving the targets.

Through target setting, the Bank also intends to meet its commitments under the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (UN PRB). In this context, it has pledged to align its strategy and operations with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, and to set targets to address the most significant environmental and/or social impacts of its financed portfolio. For MBH Bank, these impacts—based on the PRB portfolio impact analysis—are primarily related to climate change, and secondarily to biodiversity loss. (Target setting for the biodiversity impact area is covered in Chapter 7.4.) Our aim is thereby to present both the expected and achieved GHG emission reductions.

Previously, the Group planned—and indicated in the 2024 report as a target—to join the NZBA (Net Zero Banking Alliance). In October 2025, the NZBA's membership structure and the possibility of joining were discontinued. The alliance continues to operate as a guiding framework to support target setting. MBH Group remains committed to developing Net Zero targets, and as a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Banking, it continues to consider NZBA guidance and international best practices as professional references in shaping its strategy.

In line with the requirements of ESRS 2 MDR-A, we intend to assess whether the Group's ability to implement the measures depends on the availability and allocation of resources, and if so, to what extent. This will enable us to link the significant CapEx and OpEx financial requirements associated with implemented or planned measures to the corresponding line items or notes in the financial statements, as well as to the key performance indicators and capital expenditure plan prescribed in Article 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178.

Decarbonization target for the electricity generation sector

Electricity generation is one of the highest-emitting industries, but at the same time it offers a key opportunity for the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources. The decarbonization of the

sector's energy mix is essential, as the production of cleaner electricity is also a prerequisite for reducing emissions in other industries.

Due to this strategic importance, the MBH Group has chosen the SBTi reference routes for the energy sector as the guiding framework for setting targets for the electricity generation portfolio. The target shall only cover the financing of the electricity generating power plants in operation; It does not include emissions from the construction phase, energy storage, distribution or heat generating units. The sector target covers 3% of the total portfolio.

The decarbonization targets were determined on the basis of a physical emission intensity index ($kgCO_2e/MWh$), which is suitable for tracking the technological transition and comparing them by sectors. The GHG intensity financed in 2024 is significantly below the reference path due to the high share of renewable energy sources, so the Group has set the goal of maintaining the current carbon intensity level until 2030.

The Group continuously monitors its progress; however, the interim data available for 2025 indicate a 508% increase, which has raised the portfolio's physical emission intensity to 38.95 $kgCO_2e/MWh$. The primary driver of this increase is the appearance in the books of general corporate purpose financings disbursed in 2025 to companies that do not generate energy exclusively from renewable sources. Unlike use-of-proceeds loans tied to renewable energy projects, these transactions are indirectly associated with production profiles that exhibit higher specific emissions, thereby raising the overall physical intensity of the portfolio.

In parallel, project financing exposures continue to be linked 100% to renewable energy generation. The distribution of exposures in 2025 is as follows: 99.2% financing related to the operation of solar power plants, and 0.8% financing related to the operation of biogas plants.

Despite the above change in intensity, the portfolio remains significantly below the 1.5 °C pathway of the SBTi Power Sector Pathway Envelope, for which the 2025 reference value is 246.9 $kgCO_2e/MWh$. This means that the current portfolio value (38.95 $kgCO_2e/MWh$) is well aligned with a 1.5 °C-compatible decarbonisation trajectory and remains strongly consistent with the sectoral expectations set out in the SBTi's published scientific methodology.

In the coming year, the Group will review whether 2024 indeed serves as a representative base year for monitoring the targets and credibly demonstrating progress. This is aligned with SBTi and ESRS expectations, which require that the base year – and the corresponding baseline value – be demonstrably representative of both the nature of activities and the effects of external factors.

Decarbonization target for the commercial real estate sector

Commercial real estate is the sector with the largest issuance and financial exposure within the financed portfolio and therefore plays a decisive role in MBH Group's decarbonization efforts. The sector's significant emissions footprint also offers a major opportunity to reduce emissions, in particular through improved energy efficiency and the modernisation of the real estate portfolio.

The target was set on the basis of the SBTi-CRREM 1.5°C reference pathway, which sets out a sector-specific decarbonization trajectory aligned with limiting global warming. The target is exclusively for on-balance sheet loans related to the purchase and refinancing of commercial real estate; Emissions from real estate development and renovation are not included in the scope. The portfolio involved accounts for 20% of the total portfolio.

The emission targets are based on the physical emission intensity indicator ($kgCO_2e/m^2$), which is suitable for assessing the condition, energy efficiency and alignment of the building stock with the 2030 decarbonization trajectory. The MBH Group aims to reduce the emission intensity of its commercial real estate portfolio by 49% by 2030, from a baseline of 48.45 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ in 2024 to 24.52 $kgCO_2e/m^2$.

The Group continuously monitors its progress: the interim data available for 2025 already show a 31% reduction, which has lowered the portfolio's physical emission intensity to 33.51 $kgCO_2e/m^2$. The primary driver of this decrease is the significant improvement in data quality: more properties have been accurately classified by type, more EPC labels have become available in the registry, and the estimates of building emissions have also become substantially more accurate. The decarbonisation levers presented in Chapter 6.5 are expected to further support the Bank in maintaining this downward trajectory in the coming period and in strengthening the sustainability performance of the portfolio.

GHG emission reduction targets for scope 3 GHG emissions

Sector	2024 (base year)	2025	2025/2024	2030 goal
Electricity generation sector emission intensity (kgCO2e/MWh)	6.4	38.95	508%	6.4
Commercial real estate sector emission intensity (kgCO2e/m2)	48.45	33.51	-31%	24.52

6.7 Energy consumption and mix

In 2025, the majority of the MBH Group's energy consumption was still generated by the utility consumption of buildings, followed by the fuel consumption of the vehicle fleet. Energy consumption is monitored and regulated by building management systems in the headquarters of MBH Bank Plc., in the vast majority of office buildings and in a significant number of bank branches. Annual use is primarily influenced by weather conditions, changes in the property portfolio and the occupancy of individual facilities.

In order to comply with the requirements of Act LVII of 2015 on Energy Efficiency, the Group's large companies carry out their energy audits according to the schedule set out in the legislation; The next comprehensive audit round is due in 2027. Until then, the reports of the energy specialists, the data collection related to the CSRD, the OSAP (National Statistical Data Collection Program) and other official data services ensure the continuous monitoring of energy consumption and the identification of possible development directions.

Consolidating energy consumption data at Group level remains a challenge. The central Property Management, more specifically the Supply and Fleet Management and its Public Utility group, supervises all areas where energy consumption appears. The aim is to have the data of all subsidiaries fully reflected in the Group-level statements in the coming years. In 2025, we reviewed data management practices; The development of a unified, IT-supported system is expected in 2026.

The total energy consumption and energy structure of the MBH Group

The total energy consumption and energy structure of the MBH Group	2025	2024
Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	**57 174.35**	**61 744.64**
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	*75%*	*75%*
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	**10 272.11**	**10 765.21**
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	*13%*	*13%*
Fuel consumption for renewable resources, including biomass (MWh)*	0.00	0.00
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	8 550.15	8 968.38
The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	470.59	576.00
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	**9 020.73**	**9 544.38**
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	*12%*	*12%*
Total energy consumption (MWh)	**76 467.19**	**82 054.23**

6.8 Metrics - Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

GHG emissions from own activities

The primary measure used to measure and monitor the environmental impact of a group of companies is the size of its greenhouse gas emissions, also known as its carbon footprint. For the calculation, ESRS and GHG Protocol[24] methodology, according to the terminology of which we calculated both direct (Scope 1) and our own indirect (Scope 2) emissions. Scope 1 emissions typically came from natural gas use, fuel consumption of company vehicles, and cooling gas leaks from refrigeration equipment, while Scope 2 emissions include emissions related to the use of purchased electricity, electric vehicle consumption and district heating. In the case of electric vehicles, energy consumption and emissions are also calculated based on the kilometres travelled, which results in approximate values. The Group does not have contractual instruments and therefore did not use them to calculate Scope 2 emissions.

In accordance with the requirements of the ESRS, the calculation is broader than the scope of the sustainability report, so the Group also calculates and assumes responsibility for the GHG emissions that occur outside the scope of accounting consolidation for companies, properties or vehicles under operational control.

The calculation includes the greenhouse gases listed in Part 2 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council (13), such as carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent for aggregation and comparability.

In the course of the calculation, the emission coefficients (factors) are derived from several different Hungarian and international databases. These are the following:

Scope 1: UNFCCC[25] (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) National Inventory Report (NIR) 2025; Emission Factors for Cross Sector Tools (GHG Protocol); IPCC[26] (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Global Warming Potential Values, 6TH Assessment Report

Scope 2: IEA[27] (International Energy Agency) Emission Factors 2024; AIB[28] European Residual Mix, Ecoivent 3.11

MBH Group's GHG emissions in 2025 totalled 4 631 877.95 tCO_2e, which consisted of own (Scope 1-2, Scope 2 location-based calculation) and financed (Scope 3, Category 15) emissions. Scope 2 emissions include indirect emissions that are associated with the production of purchased electricity, heat and steam. Scope 2 electricity emissions have been calculated in two ways.

- **Location-based calculation**: Emissions calculated on the basis of average emission coefficients typical of Hungary, reflecting the national energy mix.
- **Market-based issuances:** Emissions calculated on the basis of emission coefficients specific to the MBH Group. Emission coefficients were not requested from electricity suppliers in 2025, so the residual energy mix (*Residual Mix*). This number is by definition higher than the location-based emission coefficient and can therefore be a source of measurement uncertainty. In the case of district heating, the location-based emission factor was used, in the absence of the availability of a market-based factor.

[24] Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
[25] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
[26] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
[27] International Energy Agency
[28] Association of Issuing Bodies

GHG emissions of MBH Group (2024-2025, tCO2e)

GHG emissions of MBH Group	2025	2024
Scope 1 GHG emissions	**10 768.93**	**12 642.44**
Scope 1 GHG emissions – consolidated accounting group	10 630.72	12 359.75
Scope 1 GHG emissions – unconsolidated subsidiaries and assets under operational control	138.21	282.69
Scope 2 GHG emissions – location-based	**4 092.24**	**5 154.21**
Scope 2 GHG emissions – location-based – consolidated accounting group	3 994.49	5 060.29
Scope 2 GHG emissions – location-based – unconsolidated subsidiaries and assets under operational control	97.75	93.92
Scope 2 GHG emissions – market- based	**7 958.63**	**8 766.03**
Scope 2 GHG emissions – market- based - consolidated accounting group	7 760.09	8 603.87
Scope 2 GHG emissions – market- based - unconsolidated subsidiaries and assets under operational control	198.55	162.16
Significant scope 3 GHG emissions		
Scope 3, total GHG emissions	4 615 674.55	4 552 699.75
15. Investments	4 615 674.55	4 552 699.75[29]
Total GHG emissions		
Total GHG emissions (in case of location-based Scope 2)	4 630 535.72	4 570 496.4[30]
Total GHG emissions (in case of market-based Scope 2)	4 634 402.11	4 574 108.22[31]

GHG emission of unconsolidated subsidiaries and assets under operational control

The MBH Group has been responsible for GHG emissions in the same case as in the case of investee companies, such as associates, joint ventures or non-consolidated subsidiaries, which are not subject to full consolidation in the financial statements. In addition, in the case of contractual arrangements that are not joint agreements structured through an entity (i.e. jointly controlled activities and assets) over which the Group exercises operational control. In 2025, these total emissions amounted to 235.96 tCO_2e based on the location-based calculation, and 336.76 tCO_2e based on the market-based calculation.

Companies not included in accounting consolidation
Kocsi.hu Informatics Ltd.
Central European Credit dd Zagreb
Euroleasing Ltd.

[29] A restatement was made following methodological changes and the correction of reporting errors identified in the previous period. The value published in the 2024 Report was 4 876 181.00 tCO_2e.
[30] Due to the restatement in the Scope 3 category, this value has also been restated. The value published in the 2024 Report was 4 893 977.64 tCO_2e.
[31] Due to the restatement in the Scope 3 category, this value has also been restated. The value published in the 2024 Report was 4 897 589.47 tCO_2e.

I.C.E. Ltd.
MKB Ingatlan Plc. "v.a."
First Securitization Consulting Ltd. "v.a." (ELÉT Ltd.)
MBH Incubator Ltd.
Fintech Factory Ltd. "v.a."
Arete Ltd.
MBH Forrás Ltd.
Solus Capital Venture Capital Fund Management Ltd.*
Central Organisation of Integrated Credit Institutions[32]
ANTAK 2000 Ltd.
F HOUSE Real Estate Construction and Trading Ltd.

*Solus Capital Venture Capital Fund Management Company Ltd. was sold during 2025.

In interpreting the extent to which the MBH Group contributes to climate change with its GHG emissions, GHG intensity provides a guide in addition to absolute emission values. This indicator proportions the total GHG emissions presented in the previous table to the total net income included in the financial statements (HUF 1 251 588.84 million), thus providing an opportunity for year-to-year comparisons even in the event of changes in the size of the company group. MBH Group's location-based GHG intensity per net revenue amounted to 3. 70 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent/M HUF in 2025 (2024: 3.52 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent/M HUF), while its market-based GHG intensity per net revenue was 3.70 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent/M HUF (2024: 3. 52 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent/M HUF)[33].. The GHG intensity was calculated using the net income reported in the Group's consolidated financial report.

Characteristics of financed GHG emissions

The environmental impact of our group of companies is not only reflected in its own operations, but also indirectly in its value chain, the GHG emissions of which we strive to monitor as a responsible group of companies. These so-called Scope 3 GHG emissions are the result of complex calculations, so based on the methodological recommendation of the GHG Protocol, it is worth prioritizing the calculation of the emission categories that are expected to have the greatest impact. In the case of the MBH Group, this is the most influential focus area on the financed issuance of credit institution member companies (Scope 3, category 15). Other Scope 3 emission categories and biogenic carbon dioxide emissions from biomass combustion or biodegradation in their upstream and downstream value chains were not quantified in 2025.

MBH Bank conducted its survey of its financed issuance for the first time in 2023 for the year 2022. The calculation was made for the years 2024 and 2025 at group level, for which we followed the methodological guidance of the PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials, December 2022 version, Part A) global GHG accounting and disclosure standard. The PCAF methodology allows

[32] MNB decision will only be included in the prudential consolidation round.

[33] MBH Group's location-based GHG intensity per net revenue amounted to 3.70 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent/M HUF in 2025 (2024: 3.52 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent/M HUF), while its market-based GHG intensity per net revenue was 3.70 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent/M HUF (2024: 3.52 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent/M HUF).

financial institutions to measure and disclose their GHG emissions at a specific point in time in line with financial reporting periods, thereby ensuring transparent climate disclosures and the identification of climate transition risks and opportunities and the definition of an emissions base in line with the Paris Agreement. The Financed Emissions Standard, developed in response to market demand for an internationally consistent approach, provides detailed, asset-class-specific methodological guidance for the calculation of financed emissions, in line with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 (Category 15 – Investments). Although data availability is often limited, the methodology explicitly encourages the use of estimates and proxy data to start calculations, supporting transparency and gradual improvement of data through data quality scoring; Where certain disclosure requirements cannot be met, they shall be accompanied by a justification.

Financed emissions of MBH Group (2025)

PCAF Asset Class	Assets included in the calculation (HUF billion)	Financed Scope 1+2 emissions (tCO_2e)	Financed Scope 3 emissions (tCO_2e)	Total financed emissions (tCO_2e)	Emission intensity (tCO_2e/HUF billion)	PCAF Data Quality (Weighted)
Listed equity and corporate bonds	250	36 192	869 552	905 744.29	3 617	2.04
Business loans and investments in unlisted companies[34]	1 790	637 052	445 030	1 082 081.26	605	4.07
Project finance	422	65 578	79 801	145 379.11	345	4.35
Commercial real estate[35]	834	130 205	-	130 204.99	156	3.57
Retail mortgages[36]	1 618	260 716	-	260 716.42	161	3.79
Motor vehicle loans	539	143 255	-	143 255.48	266	3.47
Sovereign debt (without LULUFC)	3 209	1 513 500	434 793	1 948 293.02	607	1.00
Sovereign debt (LULUFC)	3 209	1 349 635	434 793	1 784 427.44	556	1.00
Total	8 662	2 786 498	1 829 176	4 615 674.55	533	**2.75**

[34] 6.9% of the asset class exposures were calculated using a method that cannot be aligned with the PCAF data quality scale level 5. The related calculations were therefore classified as level 5, the lowest data quality category.
[35] 14.6% of the asset class exposures were calculated using estimated territorial values, which cannot be aligned with the PCAF data quality scale level 5. The related calculations were therefore classified as level 5, the lowest data quality category.
[36] 26.3% of the asset class exposures were calculated using estimated territorial values, which cannot be aligned with the PCAF data quality scale level 5. The related calculations were therefore classified as level 5, the lowest data quality category.

Financed emissions of MBH Group (2024)

PCAF Asset Class	Assets included in the calculation (HUF billion)	Financed Scope 1+2 emissions (tCO_2e)	Financed Scope 3 emissions (tCO_2e)	Total financed emissions (tCO_2e)	Emission intensity (tCO_2e/HUF billion)	PCAF Data Quality (Weighted)
Listed equity and corporate bonds	316	111 336	935 662	1 046 997	3 309	3.19
Business loans and investments in unlisted companies (restatement)[37]	1 357	494 230	349 892	844 123	622	4.06
Business loans and investments in unlisted companies (2024 methodology)	1 752	591 728	415 852	1 007 581	575	4.16
Project finance	267	262 799	43 417	306 216	1 145	4.00
Commercial real estate (restatement)[38]	577	316 767	-	316 767	579	3.52
Commercial real estate (2024 methodology)	577	464 292	-	464 292	805	4.21
Retail mortgages (restatement)[39]	1 325	137 945	-	137 945	104	3.60
Retail mortgages (2024 methodology)	1 327	150 444	-	150 444	113	3.76
Motor vehicle loans	564	192 451	-	192 451	341	3.48
Sovereign debt (without LULUFC)	3 100	1 323 371	384 829	1 708 200	551	1.00
Sovereign debt (LULUFC)[40]	3 100	1 191 810	384 829	1 576 639	509	1.00
Total	7 506	2 838 900	1 713 800	4 552 700	607	2.59

[37] In the asset class of business loans and investments in unlisted companies, due to inaccurate data reporting in the previous reporting period, certain exposures were duplicated; as a result, the figures disclosed did not reflect the correct values.
[38] In 2024, for commercial real estate financing, the calculation of financed emissions only partially complied with the PCAF methodology due to data limitations, as average values and extrapolations had to be applied because of the lack of data on the actually financed properties.
[39] In 2024, for retail mortgages, the calculation of financed emissions only partially complied with the PCAF methodology due to data limitations, as average values and extrapolations had to be applied because of the lack of data on the actually financed properties.
[40] In the 2024 reporting year, only the value excluding LULUCF was disclosed.

We consider 2024 to be the base year for setting a decarbonization target, so it is of paramount importance to estimate emissions as accurately as possible. To this end, we have restated three asset classes in the report. In the case of the asset class *Business loans and investments in non-listed companies*, the recalculation was justified by the extent of errors identified in the data reporting. In *the case of the Commercial* Real Estate and *Mortgage* asset classes, methodological changes were introduced, based on which a m²-based calculation was applied to all properties. Where the land value was not available, it was replaced with estimated values (see the methodological description of commercial real estate and mortgage loans). Both the republished and the original values can be found in the table of MBH Group's financed emissions (2024).

Methodological background

Since the actual data required for the calculation were not available in many cases, the data was generated using average values or proxies. These are necessarily burdened with high uncertainty, for which to ensure adequate transparency, the PCAF has defined a 5-item data quality scale to indicate the accuracy of the calculation. Based on the scale, a score of 1 refers to the highest quality (e.g. a published, third-party verified GHG inventory), while a score of 5 refers to the lowest (e.g. emissions calculated from carbon intensity per industry-specific turnover). The MBH Group strives to prepare the calculation with the highest possible data quality in all cases, and in the future it strives to improve the PCAF data quality score.

According to the PCAF methodology*'s Coverage* principle, financial institutions are entitled to exclude certain assets from the scope of calculation in justified cases if the necessary data are not available, the size of the activity concerned is not significant, or the methodology applicable to the given asset type is not available (e.g. retail financing with an unknown purpose of use). The MBH Group did not make use of the possibility of exclusion based on insignificant size. To ensure transparency and increased coverage, extrapolation estimation was used in cases where data is lacking. Only devices for which a calculation method that could be used according to the PCAF methodology was not available were excluded from coverage. If the calculation was possible according to the PCAF methodology, data collection and calculation were carried out in all cases.

Listed equity and corporate bonds

The asset class includes the company's portfolio of equities and bonds, where the funds raised are used for general corporate purposes. Financial data are derived from credible external data sources (OPTEN, Refinitiv) or corporate reports for the most recent available financial year, while emissions data are primarily determined from companies' sustainability reports, or in the absence of these, by estimations based on economic activity data or by using portfolio-based and sector (NACE)-based averages.

Business loans and investments in unlisted companies

The asset class includes the stock of corporate loans and the MBH Group's capital investments in non-listed companies that do not involve operational control. Financial data are derived from credible external data sources (OPTEN, BÉT, Refinitiv, international databases and governmental portals) or corporate reports for the most recent available fiscal year, while output data are determined by estimating economic activity. In cases where data are incomplete, estimations were used based on sectoral averages or extrapolating portfolio-based data. The weighted average emission factors applied in the absence of a sector classification do not fully meet the requirements of the PCAF.

Project financing

The asset class includes the financing of projects in the construction and operation phases. For projects in the construction phase, emissions were determined using an economic activity-based calculation method (EEIO-based approach for construction activities), while for projects in the operational phase, emissions were quantified using a physical-activity-based methodology. Any data gaps were filled with

the average values of the portfolio or of the specific sector. In addition to the estimation based on economic activity, we used the life cycle analysis methodological material published by an international scientific research institute, as well as studies published in a peer-reviewed scientific journalss.

Commercial real estate and mortgages

The asset class comprises commercial real estate finance loans held by the Bank, the related financed issues of which have been determined on the basis of the Bank's exposures. Assets without operating emissions (e.g. plots and arable land) were excluded from the calculation scope, and the calculation was divided into two parts based on the availability of square meter data on real estate. For properties where reliable floor area data was available for the financed property, the emissions were calculated using a m^2-based methodology using emission factors from the European Building Emissions Database PCAF-CRREM. In the case of the remaining stock, the floor area was estimated on the basis of average prices per square metre by property type, ensuring the completeness of the calculation. Devices whose emissions are calculated based on estimated area values do not meet the PCAF minimum data quality requirements.

Motor vehicle loans

The calculation includes the financed issuances related to vehicle loans and leases disbursed by the Banking Group in 2025, including the Group's entities engaged in car leasing activities. The main external data sources used to determine emissions are: National Energy and Environmental Protection Agencies (US Department of Energy; European Environment Agency), Emission Factor Databases (EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2024; UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023, GHG Protocol, IEA) and international transport organizations (The International Council on Clean Transportation).

Incomplete asset-value data were supplemented with manufacturer-based or type-based asset values. Missing mileage data were estimated using data or studies published by national or industry organizations.

Sovereign debt

This asset class includes all of the MBH Group's portfolio of government bonds issued in domestic or foreign currencies with all maturities. Main data sources: National and international emission databases (UNFCC: Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data – Time Series – Annex I; OECD Data Explorer: Greenhouse Gas Footprints), Macroeconomic and financial data (PPP-adjusted GDP – World Bank; HUF/USD exchange rate – MNB).

7. Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems

7.1 Biodiversity - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Biodiversity refers to the species and genetic diversity of the living world (microorganisms, plants, animals, fungi), the existence and survival of which is essential for ensuring the conditions of human life and our well-being. This system ensures the ecological processes without which everyday life and the functioning of the economy are unimaginable, such as pollination, the conservation of water resources or the formation of fertile soil. MBH Group has determined that it exerts indirect impacts on biodiversity through the sectors it finances. Accordingly, one of its key objectives is to identify and evaluate biodiversity-related impacts and dependencies across its portfolio, and to incorporate these insights into its risk-management and decision-making frameworks.

Impacts, risks and opportunities	Category	Policies	Actions	Metrics	Targets
Land-use change, fresh water-use change and sea-use change					
Real estate developments, infrastructure or agricultural projects funded by the MBH Group can indirectly contribute to the fragmentation and degradation of natural habitats by land use change. The water use and spatial planning of such investments can lead to a long-term ecological imbalance.	**-P**	The MBH Group does not currently have a related policy, but plans to develop one by 2026	• Incorporating the Biodiversity Pillar in the ESG Strategy • Update of the Sustainability Policy • Development of an impact management framework using the TNFD LEAP approach	• Percentage of customers involved in the inquiry about policies/processes (%) • Percentage of customers that have policies/processes covering the impact areas (%) • Percentage of clients involved in the impact assessment (%) • Proportion of high-risk clients engaged in dialogue (%) • Number of transactions rejected based on the exclusion list (pcs)	The MBH Group does not currently have biodiversity-related targets but plans to set them by 2026.
Impacts on and dependencies on ecosystem services					
Funding that supports unsustainable practices can contribute to the degradation of ecosystem services, which can lead to economic and social risks in the long term.	**-P**	The MBH Group does not currently have a related policy, but plans to develop one by 2026	• Incorporating the Biodiversity Pillar in the ESG strategy • Update of the Sustainability Policy • Development of an impact management framework using the TNFD LEAP approach	• Percentage of customers involved in the inquiry about policies/processes (%) • Percentage of customers that have policies/processes covering the impact areas (%) • Percentage of clients involved in the impact assessment (%) • Proportion of high-risk clients engaged in dialogue (%) • Number of transactions rejected based on the exclusion list (pcs)	The MBH Group does not currently have biodiversity-related targets but plans to set them by 2026.

7.2 Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model

As a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (UN PRB), the MBH Group has carried out a comprehensive impact analysis aimed at identifying the most important environmental and social impacts arising from banking activities. Based on the results of the assessment, in addition to Climate Stability, the topic of Biodiversity and Healthy Ecosystems was also identified as an area of high importance. Following the impact analysis, MBH Group conducted a detailed portfolio-level evaluation using the UNEP FI Nature Key Sectors guidance. Through this process, the Group identified five sectors whose activities are likely to exert the most significant impact on habitat conditions and ecosystems. The identified sectors are real estate activities, agriculture, forestry and fishing, transportation and storage, manufacturing and construction. Through the regulation of sectors, the Group can mitigate its impacts on biodiversity.

High-impact sectors and their distribution in the MBH Group's portfolio, as well as related relevant impact areas [41]

Sector Name	Exposure ratio 2024	Relevant areas of impact (UNEP FI)
Real estate activities	22.8%	Habitat
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.6%	Waterbodies, Air, Soil, Species, Habitat
Transport and storage	2.3%	Air, Species, Habitat
Manufacturing	2.1%	Waterbodies, Air, Soil, Habitat
Construction	1.5%	Soil, Species, Habitat

Within the framework of its ongoing activities, the MBH Group considers the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach of the TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures) in the more detailed analysis of the biodiversity-related impacts of the portfolio. LEAP is a four-step methodology that helps companies to explore their natural impacts, risks and dependencies. To gain a deeper understanding of the risks, the use of the framework that is being developed will help enable the Group to collect more detailed data and information on the companies financed. This will allow impacts on biodiversity to be more accurately mapped, measured and integrated into risk management processes.

During the analysis, relevant activities and high-impact companies are identified, as well as the related impact areas and related TNFD indicators. In 2025, the MBH Group started to develop a framework that ensures the management of the five sectors with the greatest impact and the coverage of the most important impact areas in terms of biodiversity.

The Group has not carried out an assessment of the potential impacts and dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystems at its own sites, as the Group does not have sites located in or in close proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas. As a result, the assessment is not relevant.

The Group has identified the main targets of the 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy – reflecting on the EU's commitments in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – which are related to the most important

[41] The distribution of bank exposures to each sector was determined on the basis of the corporate lending portfolio included in the MBH Group's Scope 3 reporting for 2024. The calculation covered the PCAF corporate lending asset classes, corporate loans, project finance, commercial real estate and automotive loans, and was made by summing up the NACE-4 level exposures in these asset classes. All NACE codes that have a significant impact on at least one environmental impact area according to the UNEP Nature Key Sectors Tool are classified as priority sectors; subsequently, the NACE-1 level aggregation of exposures determined the five sectors most affected by nature-related impacts within the MBH Group's portfolio.

sector-specific biodiversity impacts of its portfolio. At the time the report was published, the Group was in the process of approving an update to its ESG strategy to ensure alignment with the goals of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in order to make significant progress in halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030, promoting the sustainable and equitable use of nature, and contributing to the achievement of its 2050 long-term goals.

In particular, the Group aims to achieve strategic alignment with the following objectives set out in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which also sets out further directions for the development of the biodiversity pillar:

- Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry.
- Target 12: Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity.
- Target 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level.

The MBH Group has also identified key targets set out in the Hungarian National Biodiversity Strategy, which reflect the commitments set out in the EU Biodiversity Strategy and which are linked to the main sector-specific biodiversity impacts of its portfolio. These include:

- Target 10: Promoting sustainable and mosaic farming, taking into account biodiversity conservation and the aspects of environmental and landscape protection, and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the Common Agricultural Policy.
- Target 14: Promoting sustainable water management, water retention, and the reasonable and economical use of water to conserve biodiversity and to sustain ecosystem services.
- Target 16: Evaluating ecosystem services and integrating conservation and restoration considerations into relevant sectoral policy decision-making processes to better conserve and restore their service-providing capacity.
- Target 18: Shaping attitudes, creating and disseminating awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the conservation of Hungary’s natural resources.

The Group will start the above-mentioned efforts with a base year of 2025, as a result of which the integration of biodiversity will be included in the ESG strategy and corporate governance structure.

7.3 Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems

The MBH Group does not currently have a related policy but plans to develop one by 2026.

7.4 Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems

The Group’s ESG strategy will be updated with a new strategic pillar dedicated to biodiversity, ensuring that the management of biodiversity-related impacts is fully integrated into its approach. At the time this report was prepared, the approval of the updated strategy was still in progress. Furthermore, the Group is in the process of developing a dedicated framework for managing high-impact sectors based on the TNFD LEAP approach, which will guide the introduction of biodiversity-specific measures in the coming years.

7.5 Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems

Currently, the MBH Group does not have biodiversity targets. As a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (UN PRB), the Group is due to set targets in this area in 2026. The Group intends to develop targets that adequately measure the impact of financed activities on nature in the identified high-impact sectors.

7.6 Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change

In 2025, MBH Group developed a TNFD-based framework incorporating TNFD indicators, covering the five sectors with the highest potential impacts and the biodiversity impact areas deemed most critical. The purpose of the framework is to define instruments and metrics that enable the direct measurement of clients' biodiversity impacts. The detailed development of sector- and subsector-specific instruments will take place in 2026-2027. During the initial phase, the focus is on identifying and gradually engaging those clients financed by MBH Group who are likely to have the most significant biodiversity impacts.

The framework includes three instruments and five metrics:

- **Request for policies, certifications, and statements**

  The Group will introduce a systematic collection of biodiversity-related policies, certifications and declarations, which will provide a basis for assessing customer maturity and encouraging the development of relevant processes.

  Related metrics:

  - Percentage of customers involved in the inquiry about policies/processes (%)
  - Percentage of customers that have policies/processes covering the impact areas (%)

- **Impact assessment**

The Group conducts sector- and sub-sector-specific impact assessments among customers, which reveal the maturity of the management of biodiversity impacts arising from their operations. This supports the identification of customers with the highest risk and the development of targeted dialogue.

Related metrics:

- Percentage of clients involved in the impact assessment (%)
- Percentage of high-risk clients engaged in dialogue (%)

- **Exclusion List**

The Group will establish an exclusion list for activities that have a significant negative impact on biodiversity, which will identify cases of restriction or exclusion of financing.

Related metric:

- Number of transactions rejected based on the exclusion list (pcs)

To support the above instruments, the MBH Group plans to develop a sector- and sub-sector-specific questionnaire, focusing primarily on high-impact customers. Based on the questionnaire, baseline values and targets will be set in 2026.

III. SOCIAL INFORMATION

8. Responsible employment

8.1 Own workforce - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model

As one of the largest employers in Hungary, the MBH Group places the provision of a stable employment environment at the heart of its operations, which creates a predictable, secure and long-term predictable employment relationship for employees. The majority of the Group's contracts are for an indefinite period, which strengthens the social protection of employees and increases their sense of security, satisfaction and commitment. This stable employment model directly contributes to business success, as a long-term committed, motivated workforce more effectively supports operational processes and the fulfilment of strategic goals. The majority of our own employees perform branch or central, back-office activities. With the operation of our group, it can also have a significant impact on the groups of employees performing administrative tasks as temporary workers or as interns through student cooperatives. On the other hand, the impacts, risks and opportunities identified for our group's workforce do not apply to the members of the credit and insurance intermediary network. At the same time, the Group's operations may also have potentially negative effects on its own workforce. If the conditions for stable employment were to deteriorate, for example through an increase in the share of fixed-term contracts or a possible reduction in social protection, this could lead to insecurity, loss of loyalty and increased turnover among workers. The Group has ensured the representation of all potentially materially affected employees in the identification of the impacts, and the published information covers all such employees.

The Group did not prepare a transition plan in 2025, so it did not identify the resulting significant impacts on its own workforce.

The Pulzus Survey conducted in 2024-2025 and the HR strategy consultations confirmed that one of the central elements of the Group's business model is to maintain a stable, transparent and safe working environment, which is directly related to operational efficiency and employee satisfaction. The Group's strategy is also influenced by the feedback of these effects, especially in the areas of the compensation system, training development and work-life balance support measures.

Adequate pay is a key element of employee well-being and motivation. The Group's remuneration practices are based on external competitiveness and internal fairness, which ensures that employees feel valued for the work they do. This increases engagement, supports retention and strengthens the Group's reputation as a stable and attractive employer. At the same time, as a negative effect, low or uncompetitive wages would endanger workers' livelihoods, reduce their satisfaction, cause uncertainty and could increase fluctuation.

Work-life balance is a key element of the Group's employee welfare system. Flexible forms of work, remote work policies, flexibility in branch network schedules and fringe benefits all contribute to the physical and mental well-being of employees. However, as a negative effect, excessive workload – especially in IT migration and operational areas – high rates of overtime or unpredictable schedules can increase stress and dissatisfaction and contribute to burnout in the long run.

Due to the composition of the Group's employees – own employees, temporary workers, interns – and the nature of the business model, no activities or geographical areas have been identified that would carry a material risk in terms of forced labour or child labour.

In the course of their daily work, our colleagues are required to act in accordance with the principles and rules set out in the current Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct is in line with major internationally recognised instruments, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human

Rights, accordingly, it excludes all forms of trafficking in human beings, forced labour or compulsory labour and child labour. According to the Code of Conduct, All forms of discrimination against workers should be rejected and diversity and inclusion should be enforced. According to this, non-discrimination on the basis of race, mother tongue, skin colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, religious or other beliefs, membership of a national minority, property status, origin, marital status, state of health, geographical location or sexual orientation is ensured. However, the Group did not make a specific commitment to diversity in 2025.

The MBH Group pays special attention to the protection of the health and safety of its employees. In compliance with the legal requirements, we have laid down the personal, material and organizational conditions of safe work in its Occupational Safety and Health Regulations, which apply not only to employees, but also to those working in the affected area. In addition, MBH Bank also employs an occupational safety representative on behalf of the Works Council, who is entitled to make sure that the requirements of safe and non-hazardous work are enforced at the workplace.

The dual materiality assessment revealed that certain groups of workers may be at higher risk due to their specific characteristics, such as increased mobility of young workers, stress in network areas, and overtime in IT and operational areas. The Group manages these with targeted measures: Generational Diversity Program, Baby+ Program, Employee Assistance Program, leadership development, and organizational development measures aimed at improving the work environment. These effects and opportunities, such as flexible forms of work or the expansion of training programmes, mainly affect certain groups of workers.

Impacts, risks and opportunities	Category	Policies	Actions	Metrics	Targets
Secure employment					
The MBH Group provides a stable employment environment for its employees by employing mostly open-ended contracts, strengthening social protection and complying with labour rules. This increases the employee's sense of security, satisfaction and commitment, which contributes to long-term effectiveness.	**+ A**	Employment Contract Framework and Articles of Association	Generational diversity program	• Fluctuation (%) and number of exits (pcs).	• Keeping talent retention above 90%, • Reduce IT and network turnover to less than 15% • Achieve an internal promotion rate of 20%
If the MBH Group is unable to ensure a stable employment environment, for example by over-increasing the share of fixed-term contracts or weakening social protection, this may lead to uncertainty, reduced loyalty and higher employee turnover.	**- P**				
The lack of a stable employment environment (e.g. too high a proportion of fixed-term contracts, violations of labour rules) increases employee dissatisfaction, increases turnover and workplace stress, and may pose a reputational risk for MBH Group.	**! P**				
Working time					
Excessive overtime or unpredictable shifts can lead to burnout, increased stress, and employee dissatisfaction with working hours. As a result of the integration process and business campaigns, overtime is reflected in several areas of the Group. In addition, the rules of remote work have also changed, which has had a negative impact on some employees.	**- A**	Employment Contract Framework and Articles of Association	Provision of part-time employment	• Number of full-time / part-time employees (pcs) by gender	At the moment, there is no measurable target.
Adequate wages					

Adequate wages ensure the livelihood and motivation of employees. It also assures them that they are doing their job well and that their invested energy will be appreciated.	**+ A**	Remuneration Policy	Ensuring the adequacy of wages based on market research/wage market benchmarks	• Number of searchers below the reference value (pcs). • Gender pay gap (%) • Total remuneration ratio	At the moment, there is no measurable target.
In the case of certain groups of employees, more attention is required to keep wages at the same level and to raise wages. If the Group does not pay enough attention to employees who have shortage professions, are critical experts at the bank or are high-performing employees, it can lead to employee dissatisfaction and disillusionment. An important factor in attracting new, young employees is the development of a remuneration package that meets the wage expectations of the younger generations. Failure to do so can lead to dissatisfaction and fluctuation.	**- P**				
Inadequate wages may cause dissatisfaction and uncertainty among the Group's own employees, which increases fluctuation and jeopardizes the continuous, uninterrupted operation. It also carries a reputational risk, as low wages can indicate a company's lack of financial stability to the public and the labor market.	**! P**				
Work-life balance					
Lack of work-life balance can lead to imbalance, stress, dissatisfaction, and burnout. By doing so, the company can have a negative impact on the mental well-being of employees.	**- A**	Employment Contract Framework and Articles of Association	Generational diversity program and family support elements (Baby+, maternity/paternity/parental leave; extra days; schooling/camp support).	• Percentage of employees entitled to family leave	At the moment, there is no measurable target.
Social dialogue					

Supporting social dialogue facilitates communication between workers and employers, which improves the workplace climate. It strengthens the representation of employees' interests with the help of regular information to employees' representatives.	**+ P**	Collective Agreement	Works Council as a key involvement forum; Employee participation in decision-making	• Proportion of persons covered by a collective agreement (%). • Proportion of employees covered by employee representation (%).	At the moment, there is no measurable target.
Training and skills development					
Investing in training and skills development promotes the long-term employability of workers and provides them with personal professional development.	**+ A**	Training Policy	MBH Academy • e-learning • Leadership development • Mentoring • talent programs; evaluation of programs with questionnaires Employee and Leadership Academy • Soft-Skill Training • Communication • Time efficiency • me-time, quality time	• Proportion of participants in performance and career evaluations (%) broken down by gender. • Average number of training hours (hours/person) broken down by gender.	Percentage of participants in performance evaluation (%): •Women: 90% •Men: 90% Average number of training hours (hours/person) broken down by gender. •Women: 40 hours/person •Men: 40 hours/person Digital competence development – to increase the number of employees involved in Digital Leap digital competence development by 2 000 in 2026.
Through well-targeted training programs, the Group can become more innovative, efficient and attractive both as an employer and as a market player	**○ P**				

Legend:

Positive effect	Negative impact	Risk	Opportunity	Actual	Potential
+	-	!	○	**A**	+

8.2 Policies related to own workforce

The MBH Group is committed to operating ethically, respectfully and responsibly. The Group ensures the management of material impacts, risks and opportunities affecting its own employees through internal policies and policies, which together define the framework for employment, remuneration, working conditions, training and development. These policies provide guidance for day-to-day operations and contribute to maintaining a safe and inclusive working environment, in line with relevant regulatory and supervisory requirements. In developing and reviewing policies, the Group takes into account employee feedback, including the results of regular surveys and consultation forums. The relevant policies are available to employees through internal channels (intranet, onboarding materials), while the relevant public policies are available on the Group's website, ensuring transparency and wide access.

Background	Key contents	Scope/Stakeholders	Third party standards	Accountability
HR sub-strategy				
The MBH Group integrates the management of significant impacts, risks and opportunities affecting its own employees into the company's operations through the HR sub-strategy	The aim of the HR sub-strategy is to support the Bank's business strategy on the human side, to stabilize the integrated operation after the merger, and to promote employee retention and development. The strategy is based on three pillars: sustainable value creation, integrated banking, and a modern banking culture and workforce strategy. Its key elements are the digitalization of HR processes, data-based decision support, and the adaptation of performance and incentive systems to business goals.	• The HR sub-strategy covers MBH Bank and the integrated companies, and concerns the Bank's own employees and managers.	• The strategy is in line with the Labour Code and the relevant prudential and labour law regulations.	• Management Committee; • Chief Human Resources Officer
Remuneration Policy				
It sets the framework for a long-term, prudent and competitive remuneration system, in line with regulatory expectations for the financial sector.	It defines the structure of fixed and variable benefits, and the principles of performance evaluation. It ensures the protection of workers' rights, the transparency and internal fairness of remuneration. It provides a framework for incorporating sustainability/ESG KPIs into leadership incentives.	• MBH Group's own employees, senior persons, key positions. • It covers group members where it is prudential to do so.	• Act I of 2012 (Labour Code). • Act CCXXXVII of 2013 (Hpt.). 4/2022. (IV.8.) MNB Recommendation on the Application of Remuneration Policy. • 11/2023 (XI.15.) MNB Recommendation on remuneration practices related to investment services.	• Chief Executive Officer. • Board of Directors and Supervisory Board. • Deputy Chief Human Resources Officer for operational execution.
Collective Agreement				

An agreement that jointly defines the framework of the legal relationship between the employer and the employees, which provides more favourable conditions than the Labour Code.	• It regulates the salary and benefit system and the basic principles of incentives. • It lays down the working and rest time, the rules of the working time schedule, the conditions of extraordinary work, standby and on-call duty. • It strengthens employment security and the institutions of social dialogue.	• Employees of MBH Bank, Euroleasing Group, MBH Investment Bank Co. Ltd., MITRA, MBH Services Plc., MBH Fund Management Ltd., MBH Real Estate Developer, MBH Mortgage Bank Co. Plc., Budapest Equipment Finance Ltd., MBH DOMO, I.C.E. Llc.	• Act I of 2012 (Labour Code). • Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax. • Act XCIII of 1993 on Occupational Safety and Health.	• Deputy Chief Human Resources Officer. • Trade Union and Works Council. •
Employment Contract Framework and Articles of Association				
It defines the rights and obligations of employees and the basic conditions of employment in a uniform framework, ensuring stable and transparent employment relationships in the MBH Group.	• It lays down the general rules for the establishment, modification and termination of an employment relationship. • It defines the mandatory content elements of employment contracts, the basic principles of job titles, place of work, working hours and remuneration. • It ensures equal treatment, legal certainty and transparent employment conditions, supporting stable employment and the reduction of fluctuation.	• All employees of the MBH Bank prudential group and, by extension to the relevant group members, employees of subsidiaries included in the single employment contract framework.	• Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code. • Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (Hpt.). • Act C of 2000 on Accounting.	• Chief Human Resources Officer
Training Policy				
It provides a coherent framework for investing in training and skills development, supporting long-term employability and organisational development.	• It defines the principles and processes of training, education and development activities. • It regulates the operation of training support systems, as well as compliance with legislation and quality assurance. • It separates the central, group-level framework and the management of the specific training of the specialty within its own sphere of competence.	• MBH Group-level policy, does not cover: Euroleasing Group, Fundamenta Group, Dunabank, MBH Forrás Ltd., I.C.E. Llc., MBH Blue Sky Ltd.., Solus Capital Ltd.	• Act LXXVII of 2013 on Adult Education. • Act I of 2012 (Labour Code). • Government Decree 11/2020 (II.7.) on the implementation of the Adult Education Act. • Act CCXXXVII of 2013 (Hpt.). Act CXXXVIII of 2007 on Investment Firms and Commodity Exchange Service Providers.	• Deputy Chief Human Resources Officer.
Cafeteria Policy				

It sets the framework for fringe benefits, supporting the livelihood and well-being of employees and competitive employment.	• It determines the scope and conditions of optional fringe benefits. • It regulates the process of application and settlement, also from a tax point of view. • It allows the application of a flexible benefit structure adapted to the needs of employees.	• Employees of the MBH Group (covering the range of companies participating in the Cafeteria system).	• Act I of 2012 (Labour Code). • Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax.	• Deputy Chief Human Resources Officer. • HR and payroll are responsible for operational operation.
Group-level incentive policy and related departmental incentive policies				
It provides a framework for a uniform, performance-based incentive system at group level, taking into account business and risk objectives.	• It lays down the basic principles of bonus and incentive systems in sales, business and support areas. • It ensures external competitiveness and internal fairness in wages. • It allows you to integrate ESG and quality goals into individual and group objectives.	• MBH Group, especially in the sales and business areas.	• Ibid. (2012 I.). • Hpt. • Recommendation 4/2022 of the MNB (remuneration policy). • Recommendation 11/2023 of the MNB (remuneration of investment services).	• Chief Executive Officer and Board of Directors. • Deputy CEO for Human Resources for the operation of the system.
Code of Conduct				
It formulates ethical norms and fundamentally defines the corporate culture.	The Code of Conduct aims to serve as a compass in the daily work of employees. Compliance with it can contribute to the maintenance of the reputation of the MBH Group, to the realization of corporate goals, and at the same time it can promote the development and operation of fair, reciprocal business and working relationships.	• MBH Group • Contractual partners	• The Code of Conduct is based on the relevant Hungarian and European Union legislation, as well as the supervisory recommendations and best practices applied in the financial sector, ensuring legal, transparent and ethical operation.	• Head of the Chairman's Cabinet

8.3 Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts

The MBH Group ensures the management of the actual and potential impacts related to its own workforce through several communication and consultation channels that build on each other. The Group's basic principle is that an open, two-way dialogue with employees and their representatives is a prerequisite for efficient operation and responsible employer practice

General guidance to employees is provided by internal regulations, management briefings, circular e-mails and the intranet interface; Operational information is provided through face-to-face and online meetings and team meetings. This is complemented by internal newsletters, thematic campaigns, internal events, trainings and webinars, which serve not only to provide information but also to collect feedback.

One of the key forums for employee involvement is the Works Council, which is operated by the Group on the basis of the Labour Code. Through the Works Council, employees can regularly participate in the discussion of issues that affect them, such as organizational restructuring, modification of remuneration and benefit systems, changes in working conditions, and form opinions during the preparation of decisions. The Council and its committees (e.g. Ethics and Conciliation Committee, Aid Committee, Sports and Health Preservation Committee) meet regularly to ensure that the employee perspective is channelled at the organisational level.

The Group also conducts an annual employee satisfaction survey and a continuous "Pulse" survey that covers the entire employee lifecycle and examines the perception of culture, leadership functioning, learning and development opportunities, workload and work-life balance in a separate block. The results of the surveys are evaluated by segmented analysis – for example, by network, central, IT or investment areas – and are directly integrated into the planning of HR strategy, leadership development programs and organizational development initiatives.

At the operational level, MBH Bank's HR department is responsible for employee involvement processes, and at the strategic level, the Deputy CEO responsible for human resources is responsible for ensuring that the mechanisms based on employee feedback (Pulse survey, Works Council, management forums, HR consultations) operate in a unified framework and are in line with the Group's business and ESG strategy

The effectiveness of engagement processes is indicated, among other things, by the participation rate in surveys, the number and progress of actions launched on the basis of feedback, as well as the evolution of turnover and internal mobility. The topics that emerge from the open questions of the Pulzus surveys – such as cooperation between colleagues, workload or digitalisation – are related to specific HR and business actions, the implementation of which is regularly monitored by the management

8.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns

MBH Group is committed to providing a safe, respectful and non-discriminatory working environment for all employees, in which concerns and complaints that arise are handled in a transparent and efficient manner. To this end, the Group operates a number of complementary mechanisms to identify, remedy and prevent negative impacts. These processes have been developed based on the provisions of the Complaints Act (Act XXV of 2023). The reporting channels available to employees include the options for verbal and written complaints, which can be done in person, by post, by email or by using the Anonymous Box available on the bank's server. Reports are handled and handled exclusively by dedicated experts from the designated organizational units – Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering, Banking and Business Security, and Internal Audit – ensuring that the processes are conducted confidentially and impartially. In all cases, the system confirms the submission of a written notification within 7 days, and oral reports are recorded in writing, which is received by the applicant for clarification and approval. The Group places special emphasis on ensuring that employees are aware of the available

channels and their use, so the onboarding process, mandatory annual trainings and internal communication campaigns also support awareness-raising.

We regularly assess the effectiveness of the complaint handling process, in the framework of which we examine the number and nature of reports, the development of response times and the impact of the corrective measures taken. The Works Council and other employee representative forums will also be involved in the evaluation, thus ensuring the continuous development of the system.

Protection against retaliation is one of the cornerstones of the system: the Group strictly prohibits the use of any retaliation against whistleblowers, which is clearly stated in its Code of Conduct and internal regulations. In all cases, we ensure that whistleblowers can exercise their rights safely and without consequences, and we investigate incidents related to suspected retaliation as a priority.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

	2025		2024[42]	
	MBH Bank Plc.	Other	MBH Bank Plc.	Other
Number of discrimination cases	0	0	0	0
Number of complaints submitted and handled through the whistleblowing system (excluding discrimination cases)	24	1	21	2
Number of complaints to national contact points for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0	0	0	0
Amount of fines imposed (HUF)	0	0	0	0

Within the Group, no cases of discrimination or harassment were reported during the reporting period. A total of 25 complaints were submitted through the whistleblowing channels. Ethical misconduct was established in 3 cases (compared to 23 complaints and 4 cases of ethical misconduct in 2024). No complaints beyond the above cases were submitted to the National Contact Points under the OECD Guidelines. No fines, sanctions or compensation were imposed in relation to the incidents and complaints mentioned above. As in the previous year, no severe labour-related human rights incidents were reported during the reporting period, including cases involving non-compliance with relevant international guidelines.

8.5 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

The MBH Group employed 9 124 employees[43], there was no employment outside Hungary. The total number of employees was determined in accordance with standard accounting practice for the closing day of the reporting period. (31.12.2025).

[42] Data for 2024 have been restated. The number of previously reported cases of discrimination was 1. The amount of the reported fine was HUF 3 million.
[43] Information on the number of employees can be found in the financial statements in Section 4.6, which presents the number of employees as an average statistical headcount.

(2025.12.31.).

Number of employees of the MBH Group by gender

	2025	2024
Male	3 058	3 171
Female	6 066	6 468
Total	9 124	9 639

Gender distribution of the MBH Group's senior management[44]

	2025	2024
Male (pcs)	128	117
Male (%)	70%	69%
Female (pcs)	56	52
Female (%)	30%	31%

In accordance with the requirements of the ESRS, the Group defines senior management as positions located one or two levels lower in the administrative bodies. In the case of MBH Bank Plc., which manages the group, the senior management positions at one level below the board of directors (CXO level), including the Chairman and CEO and the Deputy CEOs, are among the senior management positions located one level down. Two levels down, the managing directors and directors of the boards belong to this group. In the case of subsidiaries, the same logic applies, taking into account the hierarchy of the given organization. In addition to ensuring women's equality and strengthening women's participation in society, our Group places special emphasis on building long-term working relationships. With the programs introduced within the framework of our Generational Diversity HR strategy, we strive to cover the entire spectrum of the employee life path, with special emphasis on the unique needs of each employee life cycle, such as interns, career starters, pregnant and returning mothers, programs for fathers, and support for employees over 60 years of age. We work to create a healthy and non-discriminatory working atmosphere for our employees, so that the reconciliation of family life and employment and professional development can be achieved. We provide an extra day of parental leave for our employees raising children under the age of 14. In addition, once a year, at the start of the school year, they can also apply for enrolment support, and we also tried to help them with camp support for the summer holidays.

Employee satisfaction

One of the basic metrics of the MBH Group's HR sub-strategy is employee satisfaction. The aim of the annual *Pulzus* survey is to understand the Group's employee satisfaction as accurately as possible. To achieve this goal, a high participation rate is required in order to be able to channel the widest possible view from employees. Unlike the period of the sustainability report, the survey is completed in February 2025 and is not based on a calendar year, so the survey completed in February 2025 is based on the 2024 budget. The relevant results of the Pulzus survey for 2024 will be published in the 2025 sustainability statement.

[44] Data for 2024 have been restated. The data published in the 2024 report were as follows: 132 male (70%), female (30%).

- A total of 5 770 responses were received during the survey period, which means that almost 70% of the employees involved in the survey shared their opinions. The Group's operations in 2024 were characterised by significant organisational changes and an increased operational load, which required a high level of adaptability and commitment from employees. The recommendation and engagement index of 63% reflects this intense period. At the same time, the survey identified several strengths that support organizational operations.
- Based on the responses, team cohesion, as well as cooperation and mutual support between colleagues, continue to be key elements of the Group's operation. According to employee feedback, the knowledge of organizational goals and the transparency of the role of individual contribution have been strengthened, and the key competencies that need to be developed for individual advancement have become clearer.
- The results of the survey also confirm that knowledge sharing is actively present within the Group, which contributes to the strengthening of the organizational culture, the efficiency of cooperation and the long-term competitiveness of operations.

In addition to the activities of the Compliance area, ethical operation and the implementation of a clean corporate culture are also supported by the Pulzus employee survey conducted by the HR area.

Number of employees of the MBH Group by age

	2025	2024
Under 30	1 305	1 328
Between 30 and 50 years old	5 591	6 106
People over 50 years of age	2 228	2 195

Furthermore, the MBH Group is committed to offering forms of employment tailored to the needs of employees. With this, we aim to help those who may not have the capacity to work full-time due to having children or for other reasons. The distribution of these employees is presented in the following table, supplemented by a breakdown by gender.

Number of employees of the MBH Group by gender and type of employment

	2025			2024		
Type of employment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total number of employees**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total number of employees**
Number of permanent employees	3 053	6 064	9 117	3 150	6 452	9 602
Number of temporary employees	5	2	7	15	12	27
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of full-time employees	2 979	5 776	8 755	3 071	6 132	9 203

Number of part-time employees	79	290	369	94	332	426

The number of employees who by own decision or voluntarily terminated their employment before the retirement date, as well as the number of employees who left the Group voluntarily, i.e. due to retirement or death, totalled 1 910 in the 2025 reporting year. During the reporting period, no special circumstances arose that would have increased or decreased the number of employees in a given employee group to an extraordinary extent. The movements were typically related to individual employee decisions. Compared to the total number of employees, the turnover rate is 20.93%, which we are continuously trying to reduce in line with our long-term employment approach.

Group-level employee turnover trends

	2025	2024
Number of employment terminated (pcs)	1 910	1 932
Fluctuation (%)	20.93%	20.04%

The numerically defined goals of the HR area include keeping talent retention above 90%, reducing IT and network turnover to less than 15%, and developing the internal talent market, which aims to achieve an internal promotion rate of 20%. The involvement of employees in the development of goals is realized on several levels, starting from the organizational strategy, which unfolds through territorial sub-strategies at the management and employee levels. Based on the applicable group-level incentive and performance management policies and management expectations, individual goals are set by employees in their own goal proposals, which are finalized by their managers. Goals are defined and accepted in the HR Master system. Regular heart rate surveys and other feedback mechanisms are used to take into account employee opinions and suggestions. The monitoring of the achievement of the set goals takes place on two levels: the control of the regional goals is carried out by the Controlling area, while the control of the goals broken down to the employee level is the task of the direct managers. The annual performance review process and continuous management feedback ensure that the achievement of the goals is regularly reviewed.

The Group's goal is to provide a part-time form of employment for all those who have it and to prevent overtime work. The Group documents and monitors employees in various forms of employment as well as working hours in accordance with regulations. In achieving its working time objectives, the Group strives to fully comply with its internal policies and external rules.

8.6 Social dialogue

91% of employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements, which shows the company's commitment to putting workers' rights first. The scope of the collective agreement does not extend exclusively to employees who qualify as executive employees under Section 208 of the Labour Code. The proportion of employees covered by employee representation is 88%, which indicates the company's efforts to strengthen employee representation. A significant number of employees without the scope of the collective agreement and employee representation are employees of the newly joining Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Lakás-takarékpénztár. At present, there is no agreement on the representation of employees within the framework of a European Works Council (EWC), a Works Council of a European Company (SE) or a European Cooperative Society (SCE). The company's goal is to continue to strengthen the representation of employees' interests and to strive for the continuous improvement of working conditions and employment conditions.

The Group's objective is to ensure regular consultations with the Works Council and Trade Unions and to strengthen employee dialogue, in relation to which the company has not set measurable, time-bound targets. The company's intention is to maintain the cooperation continuously. The measures will be agreed in cooperation with the workers' representatives. The incorporation of feedback made within the framework of employee satisfaction measurement into the operation was monitored. The company strives to fully comply with its internal policies and rules and to implement its strategy.

8.7 Work-life balance

Within the framework of the MBH Group’s Generational Diversity Programme, we support our employees in addressing challenges arising at different stages of life. Families represent a priority group, and a comprehensive benefits package has been established for employees who are starting or expanding a family. The MBH Baby+ maternity and paternity programme provides financial and other benefits to families, including contributions to the furnishing of a baby’s room or, where necessary, to mobility development support.

In addition, we operate a multi-layered digital communication framework that enables close, seamless coordination and cooperation between employees on maternity leave and the HR function in all situations. Currently, the programme is available to the entire workforce of the Group on a non-discriminatory basis. All employees are entitled to family leave, which includes maternity leave, paternity leave and parental leave. In 2025, the share of employees entitled to family leave was 100%, while the take-up rate of family leave was 6% among men and 6% among women. Data for 2024 are not disclosed due to insufficient data quality and inconsistencies in data definitions.

An Employee Assistance Programme has also been introduced, providing employees with support related to mental health, stress management and life-situation challenges, among other areas. The adoption of the remote working policy has established a unified framework for flexible working arrangements, contributing to improved work–life balance and the promotion of employee well-being.

Extended accident and life insurance coverage is available to all employees across the Group. In addition to occupational health services, MBH Bank employees also had access to extended on-site occupational medical services in 2025, available at each location during the prescribed consultation hours. Social protection against income loss resulting from significant life events applies to all employees of the Group.

The Group has set the objective of fostering a workplace culture that supports the mental and physical well-being of employees; however, no measurable, time-bound targets have been defined in this respect. A core element of the Group’s HR strategy is the development of a modern banking culture that attracts and retains talent. The outcomes of measures related to these objectives—such as diversity programmes and well-being initiatives—are continuously monitored. The Group strives to fully comply with its internal policies and regulations and to implement its strategy accordingly.

8.8 Adequate wages

The Group is committed to providing appropriate remuneration to its employees at all job levels. In order to determine reference benchmarks for appropriate remuneration, the Group conducts market research (salary surveys) several times a year. As in the previous year, in 2025 there were no employees whose remuneration fell below the defined reference benchmarks. To manage risks related to its own workforce and to enhance the transparency of remuneration decisions, the Group introduced a new payroll budget management methodology in 2025. This new framework enables transparent senior-management-level planning and monitoring of headcount and payroll budgets, supporting the consistent and regulated implementation of salary adjustments, replacements and other employee-related measures.

One of the Group’s key objectives is to eliminate gender pay gaps, which is also reflected in the Group-level remuneration policy. The policy is based on the principle of equal pay for work of equal

value for women and men. The gender pay gap—defined as the difference between the average remuneration levels of female and male employees, expressed as a percentage of the average remuneration of male employees—is calculated accordingly. Within the MBH Group, the average gender pay gap in 2025 amounted to 39.5% in favour of male employees (37.8% in the 2024 reporting year)[45]. In 2025, the ratio of the total annual remuneration of the highest-paid individual to the median total annual remuneration of employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) was 69.78, compared to 32.44[46] in 2024. The indicator was calculated based on gross annual full-time equivalent base salary and the amount of annual performance-based remuneration.

The Group's objectives include ensuring competitive remuneration, equal pay for equal work, and remuneration transparency towards employees; however, no measurable, time-bound targets have been defined in relation to these objectives. The Group continuously monitors the outcomes of the measures supporting these objectives. Compliance with the principles set out in the policies is reviewed annually as part of the salary market survey and review process. Measures aimed at enhancing pay transparency—such as the payroll budget management system, internal communication and management training—are implemented on an ongoing basis. The Group strives to fully comply with its internal policies and regulations."

8.9 Training and skills development

For the MBH Group, training and skills development is an area of key strategic importance, which directly contributes to the professional development, commitment and long-term employability of employees. The Group's goal is to provide training opportunities to support adaptation to business needs, the development of individual career paths, and the strengthening of competencies necessary for modern banking.

In 2025, the focus of training and development was further strengthened, one of the main drivers of which was the results of the Pulse survey of employees. The feedback clearly indicated that there is a significant need on the part of employees to expand opportunities for development, learning and advancement. As a result, the HR field treated training as one of the most important strategic priorities in 2025.

The central element of the training portfolio is still the MBH Academy, which provides a framework for both vocational and managerial and skills development programs. A large number of digital learning forms are available to employees, especially e-learning training and IT-focused trainings. Leadership development programs, mentoring and talent management initiatives, focusing on soft skills, also played a prominent role, with about 40 mentor-mentee pairs within the framework of the mentoring program. In addition, in 2025, a self-development timeframe was introduced in the area of Organizational Development and Organizational Health, Competence and Corporate Culture, Employee Life Cycle, which supports the individual development of employees.

Regular performance and career development assessments continue to form the basis of the development system. Individual regular performance evaluation results are subject to managerial approval in all cases. These are designed to provide structured feedback on employee performance and support the definition of individual development needs and career goals. The proportion of employees participating in performance and career evaluations is disaggregated by gender.

The effectiveness of the training and development programs is regularly evaluated by the Group. In the case of completed talent programs, evaluation and feedback questionnaires are prepared on a regular basis for each cycle. The results of the heart rate surveys also provide feedback on the extent to which

[45] Data relating to 2024 have been restated. The figures disclosed in the 2024 report were as follows: Gender pay gap in favour of male employees: 29.69%;
[46]Ratio of the total annual remuneration of the highest-paid individual to the median total annual remuneration of employees (excluding the highest-paid individual): 32.71.

existing programs meet employee expectations and serve as a basis for further development. Thus, in 2025, training and skills development will appear not only as an operational element, but also as one of the key areas of employee satisfaction and retention.

Start Trainee Programme – Start+

A new class has started again with the Start Internship program. The initiative for fresh graduates operates as part of MBH Bank's comprehensive generational diversity program with the aim of supporting the integration of career starters into the world of work, while offering diverse professional experiences and development opportunities. Start+ is one of the key elements of our bank's Generational Diversity Strategy, which aims to develop talent and ensure the supply of professional talent. The aim of the program is to provide participants with a deeper and more comprehensive insight into the operation of the banking sector for a year, while rotating in different fields, developing their competencies and building professional relationships.

Digital Leap Program

The aim of the program is to develop a complex digital training framework based on micro-credentials, with the help of which we can achieve significant development in the field of digital competence for our employees and their family members in a unique way in the market.

The bank's employees can acquire future-proof and confident digital skills, with which they can also provide information and education to customers at a higher level in the safe use of electronic devices.

Employees of the MBH Group participating in regular performance and career development reviews, by gender

	2025		2024	
Gender	**Number of participants in performance evaluation**	**Percentage of participants in performance evaluation (%)**	**Number of participants in performance evaluation**	**Percentage of participants in performance evaluation (%)**
Male	2 633	86%	2 882	91%
Female	5 147	85%	5 965	92%
Total	7 780	86%	8 847	92%

Average training hours of MBH Group employees by gender

		2025			2024		
Average number of training hours	**Unit**	**Female**	**Male**	**Average**	**Female**	**Male**	**Average**
Average number of training hours	hour	45.64	30.75	38.19	43.98	45.90	44.61

9. Responsible provision of services

9.1 Consumers and end users – Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy and the business model

The MBH Group, as a major financial service provider in Hungary, serves approximately 2.5 million retail and corporate customers. In this chapter, we focus on our customers, particularly the retail and corporate segments, who are the most important stakeholders in our operations. Our goal is to continuously provide them with high-quality, experience-based services that increase customer satisfaction and strengthen trust.

The purpose of this chapter is to present those material considerations that, among other things, define our responsible service provision practices and, through their management, ensure the maintenance of customer trust, regulatory compliance, and mitigation of reputational risks.

Barrier-free access to services and information, data protection, and the handling of customer feedback are defining pillars of the Group's operation.

- We strive to make our products and services accessible to all customers with innovative digital solutions and easy-to-understand interfaces, considering the needs of customers in different social situations.
- Data security and transparent communication are not only legal obligations but also guarantees for preserving reputation and customer trust.
- In addition, we pay particular attention to the provision of high-quality information, which supports conscious decision-making and reduces legal and supervisory risks.
- Finally, incorporating feedback and complaints not only increases satisfaction but also creates opportunities for continuous service development and the identification of new market opportunities.

All four material topics related to our customers are not linked to unique circumstances, such as a specific product or service, but arise from the Group's everyday operations and processes. These areas comprehensively define our customer relationship practices and directly influence the level of trust, satisfaction, and long-term customer retention.

It is important to highlight that the system migration taking place as part of the merger process brings additional complexity and risks, the management of which is a strategic priority. During this period, mitigating potential negative effects and financial risks and maximizing positive impacts and business opportunities are particularly important. During the migration, we place focused attention on the continuity of customer experience, guaranteeing data security, and ensuring the accuracy and transparency of information provision.

In fulfilling the ESRS 2 disclosure requirements, MBH Group emphasizes that its services do not pose any health risks and do not violate fundamental rights. Accurate and accessible information related to a product or service is extremely important for all our customers, as it ensures the correct use of services, helps avoid misunderstandings arising from use, prevents financial risks, legal issues and customer dissatisfaction, and contributes to customers using financial products and services safely, with adequate knowledge and for their intended purpose. MBH Group declares that its products do not violate customers' right to privacy, the protection of personal data, freedom of expression, or the prohibition of discrimination. For financially vulnerable customers, responsible information and communication are essential, as they are sensitive to the effects of marketing and sales strategies, which may influence their decisions and financial security.In case of MBH Group, potential negative impacts affecting consumers and/or end users may arise primarily in the areas of data protection and freedom of expression. These impacts may affect the entire customer base, so the banking group has not identified any customer segments that would be more exposed. At the same time, risks also appear in the area of access to quality information, where MBH Group has identified two potentially more sensitive customer

segments: firstly, young people, who may not yet have adequate financial knowledge to make financial decisions; and secondly, people living in socially disadvantaged situations, who may sometimes not have access to sufficient or high-quality relevant information. The risks associated with data protection naturally apply to the entire customer base, as MBH Group has uniform data protection measures for each of its customers.

Impacts, Risks and Opportunities	Category	Policies	Actions	Metrics	Targets
Access to products and services					
Ensuring access to products and services increases the quality of the products/services as well as the consumer experience (for example: more easily understandable and accessible interfaces, barrier-free and fast customer service, online platforms, app operability, branch opening hours, providing products for consumers from different social backgrounds).	**+ P**	• Code of Conduct • CSR Strategy • Regulation on public communication, internal communication and media handling • Marketing Policy	• Expanding ATM network • Maintaining branch and agent network • Operating mobile bank branches • Accessible services for people with disabilities & physical accessibility • Digital Zones • Digital accessibility • Digitally available services • Increasing financial awareness	• Number of branches in 2025 • Change in number of branches (units/%) • Number of ATMs • Change in number of ATMs (units/%) • Ratio of accessible branches (%) • Number of mobile bank branches • Number of Mastercard Standard debit & credit cards • Number of mobil application users	• Increase ATM availability • Improving accessibility
Privacy and data protection					
During the provision of financial services by the Group, the handling of consumers' personal data has a direct impact on the protection of privacy. Opaque or inadequate data management practices can lead to a loss of trust. The leakage of customers' personal data can result in financial loss and the misuse of personal information.	**- A**	• Privacy Policy • Information Security Policy	• Information security framework • Security solutions against card fraud • Cybersecurity campaign • Cyber Shield program	• Requests answered after deadline • Reported data protection incidents • Incidents reported after deadline (%) • Data protection incidents • Financial losses from legal actions • Number of affected account holders	• There is no measurable target
Access to (quality) information					

Impacts, Risks and Opportunities	Category	Policies	Actions	Metrics	Targets
The quality of information about the Group's products and services directly affects consumers: transparent and accurate communication supports informed decision-making. This enables customers to choose products or services that truly fit their needs.	**+ A**	• Consumer Protection Policy • CSR Strategy • Marketing Policy • Regulation on public & internal communication and media handling	• Financial awareness programs - actions and programs for the youth - actions and programs disadvantaged groups) • Internal control processes for communication risks	• Non-compliance cases related to product/service information • Non-compliance in marketing communication • Integration of mystery shopping results (%) • Customer Experience Index	• Integration of mystery shopping results • Customer Experience Index target: 70 points
Inadequate or incomplete information can lead to legal proceedings, regulatory fines and the loss of customers, which poses a direct financial risk to the Group. Additionally, if customers are not informed about the company's current or new services and the opportunities it provides, they may fail to find the products that suit them and may turn away from the company.	**! A**				
Freedom of expression					
If the Group does not provide an opportunity for customers to channel or address their opinions, questions, or potential complaints, customers may feel that they are not receiving sufficient attention; their requests and complaints remain unresolved, which leads to a decline in customer experience.	**- A**	• Complaint-handling Policy • Regulation on public & internal communication and media handling	• Complaints management mechanism	• Number of human rights incidents • Fines from Central Bank (late/incomplete response) • Complaints handled after deadline (%)	• Meeting deadlines in complaint-handling process
If customers feel that they have no opportunity to evaluate the service, file a complaint in case of non-compliance, or ask questions about the products, they may turn away from the company toward competitors.	**! A**				

Impacts, Risks and Opportunities	Category	Policies	Actions	Metrics	Targets
This can result in customer loss and create reputational risk. Failure to comply with legal requirements regarding complaint handling also carries the risk of regulatory fines.					

Legend:

Positive impact	Negative impact	Risk	Opportunity	Actual	Potential
+	-	!	○	A	P

9.2 Policies related to consumers and end-users

Our customer-related policies have not been explicitly aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; however, many of their elements are consistent with these.

Background	Key contents	Scope/Stakeholders	Third party standards	Accountability
Code of Conduct				
It defines ethical standards and fundamentally shapes the corporate culture.	The purpose of the Code of Conduct is to serve as a compass for employees in their daily work. Its observance can contribute to maintaining the reputation of the MBH Group, achieving corporate objectives, and fostering the development and functioning of fair, mutually beneficial business and working relationships.	• MBH Group • Contractual partners	-	Head of the Chairman's Cabinet
CSR Strategy				
It is a framework for social responsibility measures and a document used to define the focus areas.	• The aim of the CSR strategy is to organize the existing operational social responsibility initiatives into a unified, comprehensive strategic framework. • The strategy defines four main pillars, which were developed based on former member-bank practices, research conducted among customers and employees, and the guidelines of the ESG strategy.	• MBH Bank Plc.	-	Chairman and CEO
Privacy Policy				

It provides a framework to ensure that the data processing activities carried out by the data controller comply with the applicable legal requirements and supervisory guidelines. As a data handling party, the Group is committed to adhering to the principles and rules of data protection, ensuring the rights of data subjects, and maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of personal data.	• The purpose of the policy is to ensure a framework that guarantees that the data processing activities carried out by the data controller comply with the applicable legal requirements and supervisory guidelines, including the opinions of the European Data Protection Board and the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information. • In this regard, the policy sets out the principles and provisions to be taken into account and followed by persons acting on behalf of the data controller during their data processing activities.	• (With certain exceptions) it applies to the members of the MBH Group, all their executive officers, senior managers, employees, and any individuals engaged in other forms of work-related legal relationships with members of the MBH Group. • The relevant sections of the policy also apply to the contractors engaged by the Bank.	• International and domestic legislation, EU GDPR, the DORA Regulation • Domestic rules and laws	Management Committee
Information Security Policy				
It defines the Group's fundamental information security principles.	• The purpose of the policy is to define the framework and environment for data and information security, prescribe the preparation of related internal regulations and instructions, and establish the expectations, procedures, and governance and control mechanisms.	• MBH Group	• Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises • Act CXII of 2011 on the Right of Informational Self-Determination and Freedom of Information • Government Decree 42/2015 (III.12.) on the Protection of the IT Systems of Financial Institutions, Insurers, Reinsurers, Investment Firms and Commodity Exchange Service Providers • MNB Recommendations • Payment Services (PSD2) – Directive (EU) 2015/2366 • GDPR • Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Digital Operational Resilience for the Financial Sector,	Information Security Department

			as well as Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009, (EU) No 648/2012, (EU) No 600/2014, (EU) No 909/2014 and the DORA Regulation	
Consumer Protection Policy				
Consumer protection compliance framework.	The purpose of the Consumer Protection Policy of MBH Bank Plc. is to ensure consumer protection compliance within a unified framework for the enterprises under consolidated supervision with MBH Bank. To this end, MBH Bank has defined group-level consumer protection principles in this document.	It applies to the MBH Bank Prudential Group as defined in the Group Governance Policy, subject to the exceptions specified in the Consumer Protection Policy.	-	Departments of Consumer Protection and Legal Support for Standardised Services
Compliant-handling Policy				
Regulation for establishing the complaint-handling processes.	• It includes the options available to customers for submitting complaints, with particular regard to the complaint-submission channels and the mandatory data content. • It also covers the procedures for handling, investigating, registering and evaluating complaints, as well as the dispute-resolution processes. • It sets out the deadlines defined by the MNB decree.	• MBH Prudential Group • Exceptions are the Prudential Group members that do not use MBH Bank products and services.[47]	• MNB Decree 66/2021 (XII. 20.)	Deputy CEO responsible for Digitalisation and Operations
Regulation on public & internal communication and media handling				

[47] Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Lakás-takarékpénztár Ltd. MBH Duna Bank Ltd., MBH Ingatlanfejlesztő Llc., MBH DOMO Llc., MBH Blue Sky Ltd., MBH Services Plc., MITRA Informatikai Ltd.

The purpose of the policy is to define, in a uniform manner, the behavioural and procedural rules applicable to the MBH Bank Group's public and internal communications, as well as its interactions with the media, thereby ensuring credible, consistent, and integrated communication.	• It sets out in detail the approval processes for external and internal communication, the conditions for making statements, and the procedures for organising and controlling media appearances. • The document defines the areas of responsibility, the tasks of the communications function, and the cooperation rules of the Member Banks and other Group Entities. • It also extends to the operation of internal communications, the management of the Horizont intranet, and the communication and administrative rules related to volunteer programmes.	• MBH Group	• Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises • Act XC of 2023 on the Entry and Residence of Third-Country Nationals • Act LXXXVIII of 2005 on Public-Interest Volunteer Activities	Managing Director for Communications and Marketing
Marketing Policy				
The purpose of the policy is to ensure transparent, consistent and efficient marketing operations that support the MBH Group's business strategy and customer experience.	• It defines MBH Group Marketing function's operating, governance and cooperation framework, as well as the unified group-level structure of marketing processes. • It sets out the rules for planning, approving, implementing and controlling marketing communication, with special emphasis on legal, consumer-protection and ethical compliance. • It regulates product and brand communication, the processes of standard and tailored market outreach, and the marketing support of online, digital and branch network channels. • It defines roles, responsibilities, approval workflows and cooperation mechanisms with related areas.	• MBH Group	• Act XXII of 2014 on Advertising Tax • Act V of 2013 – the Civil Code (Ptk.), including regulations on personality rights, image rights and the protection of voice recordings • Act CXII of 2011 on the Right of Informational Self-Determination and Freedom of Information • Act XLVIII of 2008 on the Basic Requirements and Certain Restrictions of Commercial Advertising Activities • Act XLVII of 2008 on the Prohibition of Unfair Commercial Practices Against Consumers • Act CVIII of 2001 on Certain Issues of Electronic Commerce Services and Information Society Services	Managing Director for Communications and Marketing

9.3 Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts

The Group's strategic focus areas are closely connected to the processes that have a significant impact on the satisfaction and trust of our customers. To this end, we devote special attention to the regular collection and analysis of direct customer feedback, ensuring that this valuable information is incorporated into our process development and innovation programmes. MBH Group has established channels in several areas to support customer communication:

- The MBH Group regularly conducts customer satisfaction surveys in order to gain deeper insight into the needs of our customers and to ensure a quick and relevant response to emerging expectations. The surveys cover, among other things, churn propensity, repurchase intention, overall satisfaction, and Net Promoter Score (NPS) indicators. The results confirm the positive effects of our customer-centric approach and help identify development opportunities through which we continuously improve the consumer experience.
- The banking group’s complaint-handling channels also provide an opportunity for our customers to freely express their opinions. The operation of the complaint-handling mechanism is the responsibility of all relevant job roles within the Group as defined in the regulation; however, primary responsibility lies with the complaint-handling manager. The system is monitored continuously by the MNB, and several internal audits also focus on reviewing the complaint-handling processes.
- Through written and oral whistleblowing channels, the MBH Group also ensures the clarification of ethical violations, providing an anonymous reporting option in the case of written submissions.
- Customers are informed through several channels: customer service points, online and offline platforms, and central communication platforms. Support materials and gamified training tools are prepared for branch employees to assist with consistent and high-quality customer communication. The central communication team provides panel responses on various rating platforms, ensuring a consistent tone and information.

9.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns

Complaints handling mechanism

During the period under review, no significant changes occurred in the Group’s complaint-handling mechanism or the related processes compared to the previous reporting period. Due to the system migration processes carried out in 2025, temporary overload occurred, which was managed through the involvement of additional resources. Most of the Group's subsidiaries handle complaints within the same regulatory framework, with a few exceptions: Fundamenta and Euroleasing operate based on their own regulations, although Euroleasing’s processes largely resemble the procedures defined by the Group.

The complaint-submission options and their scope are regulated by legal frameworks—MNB decrees, government decrees and laws. The Group provides monthly data to the MNB on its complaint-handling activities.

Customers or their representatives can submit complaints through several channels created and operated by the Bank: in person with a written record, by telephone, by e-mail, or by postal mail. Upon submission, they always receive confirmation of complaint registration, except in the case of postal submissions, where only receipt is acknowledged. If the customer does not receive a response, they may contact the MNB, or, if they disagree with the reply received, may exercise legal remedy options. Information related to this is available on the Group’s website and in the Complaint-handling Policy. The effectiveness of the channels is continuously monitored, and procedures protecting the rights of whistleblowers are also in force.

The number, form and availability of the complaint-handling channels did not change compared to the previous year; the expectations defined by MNB continue to represent a priority consideration during operations. A shift in consumer behaviour has been observed: complaint submissions increasingly move toward electronic channels, currently representing roughly 50% of received complaints, while telephone and in-person channels also account for approximately 50%. This change is not the result of specific measures, but rather due to customer preferences and the growing demand for digital solutions.

The responsibility for operating the complaint-handling mechanism lies with all relevant job roles within the Group, as defined in the regulation, while primary responsibility rests with the complaint-handling manager. The MNB continuously monitors the operation of the system, and several internal investigations also focus on reviewing complaint-handling processes.

9.5 Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions

Actions related to access to products and services

MBH Group is committed to providing modern, customer-oriented solutions for every customer segment and aims to achieve the position of a "national champion." Its products and services adapt to different needs and life situations, whether for retail, agricultural, or corporate customers. Thanks to its nationwide coverage, all customers receive the same high-quality service—from students to private-banking clients. In the agricultural segment, a wide product range is available, from financing to insurance and leasing, with a personalised approach: smaller producers benefit from personal contact, while larger companies are offered data-driven solutions. To enhance customer experience, the Agricultural Partner Platform was launched in 2024, providing digital applications and financial education. For corporate clients, the Group offers various loan programmes supporting competitiveness, investments and sustainable growth. Most measures can be implemented within the framework of normal business operations.

Expansion of the ATM network

The Bank continuously develops its nationwide network, which includes more than 1,200 ATMs, thereby ensuring access to cash even in small settlements. Expanding the accessibility of its services, the Bank has also initiated the installation of new ATMs at selected fuel stations in cooperation with MOL Plc.

According to Act XVIII of 2025, which contains new rules on the installation and operation of automated teller machines (ATMs), MBH Bank is obliged to install 77 new ATMs by 31 December 2025, which the Bank fulfilled ahead of the deadline. Compliance with statutory obligations continues in 2026, including the installation of an additional 115 ATMs. In addition, the Bank is carrying out further ATM expansion. Coverage is continuously analysed, and areas with insufficient ATM presence are identified. The expansion of the ATM network was positively received by customers. However, the number of complaints increased due to the expansion, which is why MBH experts hold weekly ATM status meetings, monitoring incoming feedback at location level. ATMs with declining cash reserves are monitored on a weekly basis to enable timely intervention and ensure uninterrupted service for customers.

Nationwide branch and agent network

MBH Bank has one of the largest branch networks in Hungary, operating in more than 300 municipalities, providing extensive coverage across the country with traditional banking services as well as special service points such as the Mobile Bank and the MBH Digital Zone.

Furthermore, as a member of the MBH Group, Fundamenta provides financial advice and support even at customers' homes through its network of more than 1,300 personal bankers.

Mobile Bank Branches

In 2025, MBH Bank continued — and in some cases expanded — efforts to ensure access to financial services for disadvantaged communities. Through mobile bank branches, it provided basic banking services in areas where these would otherwise be difficult to access. These mobile units offer services such as cash withdrawal, account management and personal consultation.

The availability of Mobile Bank Branches contributes to reducing financial inequalities, as modern technology enables the Group to provide access to services for customers living in geographically isolated or hard-to-reach regions. 14 Mobile Bank Branches continue to visit different regions of the country, significantly strengthening social inclusion and promoting financial awareness in the country.

Accessible services and physical accessibility for people with disabilitie

MBH Group is committed to ensuring equal access to financial and investment services for customers with disabilities. The two group members with the largest customer base, MBH Bank and Fundamenta, have introduced a Service Map—providing information on accessible customer-service options—and they continuously review and expand its content to support easier navigation and ensure equal access.

Accessible use of bank branches

To ensure physical accessibility, renovation of existing branches follows a scheduled plan, during which special attention is given to improving barrier-free access and service. Newly opened branches fully comply with legal and recommended requirements, while the accessibility of older branches remains an ongoing project for MBH Bank.

Accessible customer service

In the spirit of social responsibility, every branch is equipped with an accessible customer calling system that supports customers with special needs. Screens are placed at wheelchair accessible height, and a dedicated menu option provides priority service and simplified check in. During online appointment booking, customers may also indicate special needs. As a sustainable finance partner, the Bank also makes paperless calling systems available.

Visually impaired customers may enter branches with guide dogs, while hearing impaired customers may use sign language interpreters. As part of accessible information provision, the Bank offers special communication tools—for example, reading out documents or helping interpret written information.

Accessible bank card use

In addition, the Bank was the first in Hungary to introduce the Touch Card function for its bank cards, providing greater safety, inclusivity and independence for blind, visually impaired and elderly customers by enabling them to easily distinguish between card types. The accessible cards were extremely well received, so the programme continued in 2025: during the year, 164 839 (2024: 179 618) Mastercard Standard debit cards and 94 169 (2024: 95 854) credit cards were issued with this feature, significantly contributing to the financial independence of affected customers.

Accessible ATMs

For ATMs, tools supporting the use of machines by hearing-impaired customers are being introduced, while Braille markings are also being applied for visually impaired customers.

Digital accessibility

Digital accessibility is also a key priority for MBH Group, ensuring that online platforms are easily accessible to all customers. Our websites have been developed in line with relevant accessibility standards. We ensure full compatibility with screen-reader software for visually impaired users, simplifying navigation and information access. We also provide high-contrast viewing options to

support customers with colour blindness or colour-vision deficiency. To ensure this, colour and contrast settings across digital platforms—such as websites—are undergoing review. The Bank continuously develops its digital platforms to provide even more effective accessibility solutions.

Accessibility efforts are not limited to technological improvements: customer feedback is also taken into account. In 2024, MBH Bank conducted comprehensive research in cooperation with the Hungarian Federation of the Blind and Partially Sighted (MVGYOSZ), focusing on the banking habits of visually impaired customers. The aim was to gain a deeper understanding of their specific needs and, based on the feedback, to implement further improvements ensuring that financial services are safe and easily accessible for everyone. Based on the findings of earlier research, the banking group plans additional developments in 2025..

Digitally accessible services

For MBH Group, the development of digital solutions is not only a matter of competitiveness but a fundamental customer expectation. Our goal is to provide customers with simple, quick and convenient access to financial services. The Google Pay service introduced in 2023 remains available, offering quick and secure contactless payments aligned with growing mobile-payment trends.

For customers of Euroleasing Ltd., the e-customer portal provides electronic access to payment notifications, account statements and claims related to insurance events. Digital developments primarily focus on mobile applications to simplify everyday banking and provide a user-friendly experience.

Digitalisation of SZÉP Cards

The digitalisation of SZÉP Cards offers customers a more convenient payment method. The digital version of the MBH SZÉP Card is available on both Android and iOS, allowing customers to add their card to their mobile wallet within a few steps.

MBH mobile applications

Mobile applications play a key role for MBH Group in managing customer relationships, and continuous development ensures that these apps meet modern user expectations. The unified MBH Mobile App was launched in 2023 with the aim of consolidating and harmonising the former member banks' separate applications. The app enables customers to manage their daily finances quickly and conveniently via a single platform.

On 30 March 2025, the Bank successfully completed the consolidation of retail applications and discontinued the former member bank mobile apps. From 30 March, 100% of retail customers use the unified MBH Bank App.

By the end of 2025, the application was available on 800 000 retail customers' mobile devices, and the number of customers using the app at least once per month averaged 450 000.

MBH Next

MBH Next is an entirely new development complementing the unified MBH Mobile App. One of its main functions is onboarding, enabling new customers to join the Bank through a simple identification process. During onboarding, customers can not only open a bank account but also receive a physical bank card. The application primarily targets younger generations (Gen Z and Generation Alpha). Users can log in with their social-media accounts and access features such as discounts and job opportunities.

BUPA

The redesigned BUPA has been available and marketable to all entrepreneurs since 15 September 2025. BUPA is MBH Bank's "beyond banking" hub, originally launched as an online invoicing application but later expanding into a broader platform with increasingly diverse services. Today, it can truly be considered an ecosystem offering services that extend beyond traditional banking operations but are still

directly or indirectly connected—primarily serving the micro- and small-enterprise (SME) customer base. Support is also provided to those who are still at the pre-company-formation stage, guiding them through the entire business creation process within the system.

Digital Zones

Our domestically developed Digital Zones offer an innovative solution tailored to the needs of young people, enabling secure and convenient account opening without personal customer-service presence. Thanks to our latest development, the kiosks now provide the same functions as video banking. This year, the Bank opened its eighth Digital Zone, most recently in January at the University of Pannonia in Veszprém. The capsules—unique in Europe and Hungary—aim to offer young people modern, accessible banking services that support financial independence, fit modern lifestyles, and consider sustainability aspects. The capsules are fully accessible and enable quick and convenient administration without local staff. In line with sustainability principles, they operate with energy-efficient technology and help reduce paper usage.

Digital investment solutions

For clients of MBH Investment Bank, the Netbroker and Mobilbroker platforms offer modern, convenient and secure solutions for managing securities accounts online, tracking portfolios in real time, and initiating investment transactions without visiting a branch. The systems, available in Hungarian and English, ensure fast, transparent and secure operation. Services include trading in stocks, bonds, investment funds, currency conversion and transfers between securities accounts. Real-time market data, including the order book of the Budapest Stock Exchange, is available on the intuitive interface. The app also supports transaction monitoring with notifications and provides document-storage functionality.

The MBH Trading Platform—using the global trading system of SaxoBank—provides direct access to the world's leading capital markets. Clients can trade a wide range of financial instruments: in addition to stocks, bonds and investment funds, leveraged products such as CFDs, futures and currency options are also available. This solution offers fast and efficient transaction capabilities, especially for risk-taking investors.

Automated valuation in mortgage lending

By applying digital technologies, MBH Group simplifies and accelerates loan-application processes. As part of this, MBH Mortgage Bank introduced the Automated Valuation Model (AVM) in 2024, which is based on statistical and machine-learning methodology. The tool uses MBH Housing Price Index datasets and, by analysing available data, can quickly and accurately determine the current market value of a property.

The AVM can shorten the mortgage-lending process by up to five days, as it provides immediate valuation while taking the unique characteristics of the property into account. The system combines traditional valuation practices with machine-learning algorithms, increasing accuracy and efficiency. In addition, MBH Mortgage Bank integrates sustainability considerations, for example, examining how proximity to green areas and energy-efficiency upgrades influence property values.

Actions related to privacy and data protection

Security plays a crucial role in the operation of MBH Group, especially regarding the protection of customer data and ensuring regulatory compliance. Most measures can be implemented within the scope of normal business operations. The Group applies a comprehensive information-security framework aligned with current legal requirements and internal regulations. As part of this, MBH Bank has established a dedicated information-security unit responsible for designing, operating and supervising data protection and security controls.

The Group's information-security principles are defined by the information-security policy in effect in 2025, which is reviewed annually. During the 2025 review, the policy was amended due to legislative changes, with the new version coming into force on 3 September 2025. The review provides an opportunity for the relevant organisational units to comment on the regulation, ensuring stakeholder involvement in development. The information-security organisation works closely with the data-protection officer to ensure that measures comply with applicable data-protection requirements. Through these measures, operational risks arising in MBH Group's information-handling processes can be reduced proportionally, and ICT risks can be managed prudently, contributing to achieving a high level of digital operational resilience. The regulation records responsibilities and areas of accountability in writing, ensuring transparency. According to the professional assessment of the departments, the regulatory framework is adequate, and staffing levels also ensure full fulfilment of responsibilities.

Security solutions against card-related fraud

Card fraud is one of the most common types of financial fraud today, representing significant risk for customers and financial institutions. As digital payment solutions proliferate, fraud methods also evolve, which makes preventive measures crucial.

MBH Group places strong emphasis on prevention and customer protection. To this end, several security measures are applied, such as:

- real-time monitoring and identification of transactions,
- immediate reporting of suspicious activity,
- continuous customer communication and education regarding security practices.

Our goal is to ensure that customers feel safe and that their financial data is protected against fraud. We regularly share useful tips and information to help customers jointly prevent fraud attempts.

The rise of digital transactions and online purchases has resulted in increasing risk from card fraud and misuse. Fraudsters use new methods to unlawfully obtain and use card data (card number, security code, cardholder information). During the period under review, fraud occurred in two main categories:

- Fraud without physical card presence: unauthorised use of data during online transactions.
- Physical card fraud: misuse involving actual card usage.

In the 2025 financial year, reimbursement amounts were as follows:

- Reimbursements due to card-data-related fraud: HUF 135 581 142 (2024: HUF 95 220 040)[48]
- Reimbursements due to physical card-usage fraud: HUF 56 574 631 (2024: HUF 463 579 656)

Fraud prevention

In 2025, MBH Group introduced comprehensive fraud-prevention developments to respond effectively to fraudsters' continuously evolving methods and to ensure the financial security of customers. The measures aim to provide strong, multi-layered protection for both payment and card transactions. As a result, the number of fraud incidents and both bank- and customer-side losses decreased significantly.

[48] Data published for 2024 have been restated. The amount of reimbursements resulting from fraud related to card data totalled HUF 54 423 341, while reimbursements arising from misuse associated with physical card usage amounted to HUF 485 555 439.

The scope of the measures was defined based on continuous and comprehensive analysis of fraud incidents. The target group includes retail and corporate customers as well as users of the Bank's electronic channels, while intervention points are determined by control opportunities embedded in transaction processes.

Implementation of the measures has been ongoing since April 2025, adapting to current fraud trends. The fraud-prevention department prepares quarterly and semi-annual reports for senior management, presenting progress of developments, impact of interventions and evolution of fraud-related complaints. Based on quantitative data, bank- and customer-side losses show a decreasing trend, while qualitative feedback indicates significant improvement in monitoring and rule-setting processes.

Development of real-time transaction-monitoring system (PRM)

Updating PRM rules is a key component of the fraud-prevention strategy. The system enables immediate automated analysis of transactions and detection of suspicious patterns.

The updating of PRM rules is carried out with professional support from the Fraud Prevention department, which continuously analyses fraud cases and cooperates with Visa and Mastercard to integrate their protective mechanisms into the Group's processes. System developments contribute to faster identification of suspicious transactions and significantly reduce damage resulting from fraud.

Implementation of 24/7 monitoring operations

Fraud attempts involving payment and electronic channels require immediate and continuous response; therefore, a 24/7 monitoring duty was introduced in 2025. Continuous presence enables rapid handling of customer alerts and real-time blocking of suspicious transactions, ensuring full compliance with MNB recommendations.

Parallel to the introduction of continuous monitoring, significant human-resource developments were implemented: new employees joined the unit and received targeted training. As a result, the monitoring team now serves customer enquiries at a higher level and responds faster to critical incidents, significantly reducing fraud success rates.

Establishment of fraud support unit

To strengthen fraud-prevention processes, a dedicated fraud support unit was established. This unit is responsible for the professional development, updating and fine-tuning of PRM rules as well as coordinating related IT developments.

The creation of this unit has significantly increased the Group's responsiveness: analysis of fraud trends has become faster and more professionally robust, and rule deployment is more efficient and organised. International and domestic cooperation has also strengthened, particularly with card schemes and the Banking Association's fraud-prevention working group.

Strengthening customer education and awareness

In addition to technological protection, MBH Group considers customer education a top priority, as informed customer behaviour is the most effective defence against online and phone-based fraud. The banking group therefore conducts regular fraud-prevention campaigns across several channels—social media, eDM communication, a dedicated sub-page on the public banking website, in-branch printed materials and educational videos.

Content is continuously updated based on the latest fraud trends. The Group cooperates with several professional organisations and authorities: on 1. October 2025, a cooperation agreement entered into force with the National Police Headquarters. The banking group is also an active participant in the Hungarian Banking Association's CyberShield (KiberPajzs) programme and fraud working group. These collaborations contribute to strengthening digital security awareness among the general population.

CyberShield (KiberPajzs) program

The CyberShield program, supported by MBH Bank, is an educational initiative aimed at preparing customers for the most common types of online fraud such as phishing SMS messages, emails and telephone calls, providing advice on how to recognise and avoid suspicious attempts. Within the programme, MBH Bank and its industry partners, with the involvement of well-known public figures, raise awareness about digital risks to protect customers from financial fraud. The Bank displays the CyberShield logo and wording in related documents, continuously informing customers about the programme (in commercial communication related to payment accounts or electronic payment instruments, as well as in periodic informational documents provided to customers regarding payment-account management or electronic payment instruments).

Actions related to access to quality information

School Partnerships

At the nationwide primary school career-orientation days, MBH Bank participated as a partner in developing students' financial literacy in Békéscsaba. MBH Bank, as a partner, supported the expansion of students' financial knowledge and provided the opportunity for them to get to know a functioning bank from the inside. The programme launched the development of financial-culture competencies among young people; local schools are open to further cooperation, while MBH Bank, beyond the experience itself, also offers progress in shaping our shared future: discussions have begun on how we can provide support to the students.

In addition, our bank proudly supports and is a partner of the Biatorbágy Innovative Technical School as well. As part of the partnership, the financial institution organises financial education lectures and branch visits, which specifically aim to convey basic banking knowledge. The programme is intended for young people coming from more disadvantaged regions. Within the partnership, the Bank supports education at the institution with 20 million forints. Our bank also took part in the technical school's annually organised BIT career-orientation day.

In the university sphere, MBH Bank continued its cooperation with Corvinus University of Budapest in 2025 and opened its eighth Digital Zone at the University of Pannonia in Veszprém. Furthermore, it signed a long-term strategic cooperation agreement with the University of Pécs (PTE) and the university's maintainer, the Universitas Quinqueecclesiensis Foundation, within which the bank's executives already in the autumn semester take on teaching roles to pass on their knowledge and professional experience to students. MBH Bank's experts deliver lectures in several functional areas of business sciences — from HR strategy to agricultural financing and risk management — reaching more than 500 students in a single semester.

European Money Week

The Money Week took place between 3–7 March 2025. We again actively participated in the programme to support the financial literacy of young people with our expertise and to help them better understand how financial institutions operate and how banking processes work. The experiential, unconventional classes of Money Week provide knowledge in a playful way, taking into account the different needs of various generations and age groups—knowledge that is essential for well-founded decision-making and that develops creative problem-solving abilities. During this year's programme, we reached approximately 570 students. 19 of our colleagues contributed to the success of the initiative as volunteer financial mentors.

Conscious Support Programme

The MBH Conscious Support Programme, carried out in cooperation between MBH Bank and the Hungarian Ökomenikus Segélyszervezet, provides disadvantaged families with financial knowledge and insight into banking services and their responsible use.

In 2025, MBH Bank and the Hungarian Interchurch Aid developed several program elements within the Conscious Assistance Programme, such as a financial literacy developing comic book and a financial family mentor programme, as well as online content and podcasts. The mentors visit the affected families' homes roughly 100 times to support the conscious management of household finances. Meanwhile, 1,000 copies of the financial awareness comic book were distributed in socially disadvantaged settlements.

Treasury breakfasts

Treasury breakfasts were organised as part of a nationwide event series providing our medium and large enterprise clients with information on macroeconomic and treasury topics. A total of 525 participants took part in the events, a number similar to the previous year (2024: 480 participants). Some attended multiple events; the number of unique participants was 480 participants (2024: 455 participants).

MentorHub program

The BÉT (Budapest Stock Exchange) & MBH Bank MentorHub program aims to support the development of Hungarian companies and their journey toward entering the stock exchange. Its purpose is to help companies cope more easily with everyday challenges, reach a new level, become stock exchange ready, and ensure that their operations and financing are sustainable. Participation is by invitation. Through regular professional programmes, training sessions and mentoring, participants gain access to knowledge, capital provided by MBH Bank, and a strong professional network.

Fundamenta produced a podcast series about home creation, real estate and the necessary loans, reaching a total of 170 170 views (2024: 48,500 views) on the company's video sharing channel. Educating the next generation is important to us, so we supported the "Be a Financial Junior Klasszis" student competition. A total of 1 048 four-member secondary school teams entered the competition, reaching 4 192 students (2024: 3 724 students), as well as their teachers. The news of the initiative reached a wider audience through media and social media coverage. In addition, we work with a financial planner called "Pé Ter" to help people develop their financial awareness, enabling them to plan and track their expenses. Our company also processes and shares educational content from the MNB.

Internal control processes related to measures addressing customer-communication risks

For the corporate group, it is of key importance that customers receive accurate, relevant and timely information. Lack of such information can carry consumer-protection and legal risks—such as supervisory fines—which may have reputational and financial consequences. To mitigate these risks, the relevant professional areas work closely together on refining product descriptions, EDMs and campaign materials, as well as correcting information appearing in the press.

Strict internal control processes operate within the companies of the MBH Group, regulating the preparation and approval of all communication materials. Customer-communication content initiated by business areas is first prepared and then undergoes mandatory consumer-protection review. After incorporating comments from the consumer-protection review, materials may be delivered to customers. This process guarantees that all information meets legal and quality requirements. Sales-support materials and campaigns are also subject to consumer-protection review, ensuring unified, understandable and customer-friendly communication. Employee education on products and services takes place through multiple channels: newsletters, intranet content and targeted staff messages, providing colleagues with unified and up-to-date information.

The internal control processes include close cooperation with communication and marketing units, as well as legal and consumer-protection departments. Our integrated approach minimises consumer-protection risks and contributes to maintaining the reputation of the corporate group, while providing customers with transparent and reliable information. The Group applies a proactive approach, continuously monitoring media appearances and customer feedback to respond promptly to emerging risks.

In 2025, at Group level, there were 82 cases (2024: 33 cases) in the field of product and service information provision and labelling that resulted in fines or penalties, 114 non-compliance cases (2024: 55 cases) with warnings, and there were no voluntary non-compliance cases (2024: 1 case) with internal regulations. In relation to marketing communication, no non-compliance cases occurred in 2025.

Operation and governance of the communication function

In 2025, significant organisational changes took place: the communication and marketing functions were merged, increasing efficiency and reducing duplication. Central communication coordinates subsidiary activities at a strategic level, while subsidiaries manage their own sub-pages and channels independently. The goal of this cooperation is to ensure a unified image and message.

The impact of data migration on customer communication

The migration of the merged banks and the resulting consequences had a substantial impact on the daily processes of all professional areas in 2025; therefore, the communication and marketing function developed a migration strategy. The main focus of the strategy was to minimise customer irritation and maintain transparent and consistent communication both during and after the migration.

Most of the above-mentioned actions can be implemented within the scope of normal business operations.

Actions related to freedom of expression

Review of complaint handling mechanism and related processes

The Group is developing its complaint-handling processes and systems to ensure compliance with regulatory and supervisory expectations, as well as with customers' growing needs. An internal system ensures the handling, investigation and registration of complaints. To ensure full compliance with regulatory requirements, further long-term system developments may become necessary. One aim of modernising the complaint-handling process is to ensure efficient and more transparent operation by simplifying reporting and administration. Internal initiatives have been launched to modernise complaint-handling procedures, closely linked to operational transformation and programmes aimed at improving customer experience. Within this framework, complaint-handling processes are being optimised, with particular attention to the speed of registration, handling expert opinions and efficiency of follow-up. From September 2025, a new element was introduced: the "on-the-spot resolved complaints" process, which allows the Bank to offer a solution at the moment the complaint is detected, significantly reducing turnaround time—especially in the case of low-value refunds and clear bank errors. The complaint-handling processes applied by the Group are also suitable for enabling vulnerable customers—such as persons with disabilities—to directly express their needs and concerns. The effectiveness of these systems is continuously monitored to ensure that such customers receive appropriate support. The complaint-handling measures implemented by the Group can be carried out as part of normal business operations.

The complaint-handling process affects the entire banking organisation, as recording and handling complaints require coordinated work across multiple areas. In addition to communication staff, any professional area may be involved as an expert during the investigation, including product development, the branch network and IT functions. The Complaint-Handling Department is responsible for directing incoming complaints to the appropriate professional area, using a pre-defined matrix to ensure that the case is handled by the most competent unit. The consumer-protection function works in close cooperation with all relevant areas and operates alongside the legal function within the organisation, ensuring regulatory compliance and the enforcement of customer rights.

The Group increasingly integrates information gained from complaints into its product- and service-development processes. Accordingly, initiatives have been launched to prepare statistical analyses and reports that are regularly provided to product-development areas. The objective is for

experiences from complaints to contribute to improving the quality of services and the continuous development of customer experience.

MBH Group ensures responsible service delivery through the actions applied to consumers and end users. These measures are integrated into everyday operations; therefore, their implementation does not require separate resources.

9.6 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

Targets related to access to products and services

MBH Group has identified two group level targets regarding access:

Increasing ATM availability
As a financial institution with nationwide coverage, it is a key objective to ensure an adequate number of access points in all areas, promoting equal access to financial services.

Our goal is to have no more than 10,000 people per MBH ATM. This target has not yet been achieved in the capital, therefore additional ATMs are planned to be installed in 2026. In county seats and in other municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants, the target has already been met. Here, the number of ATMs will continue to grow at a moderate pace. In smaller settlements with fewer than 10 000 inhabitants, the ATM network will further expand in accordance with MNB requirements. Based on data from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, the Group places special focus on the counties of Somogy, Békés, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Nógrád, where population density and GDP per capita are significantly below the national average.

ATM and branch network trends in Hungary, with a focus on counties where GDP per capita is well below the national average

	Hungary	Somogy County	Békés County	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County	Nógrád County
Number of branches in 2025	492	15	25	35	8
Change in the number of branches (units)*	-61	-3	-4	1	-1
Change in the number of branches (%)	-11%	-17%	-14%	3%	-11%
Number of ATMs in 2025	1 305	51	53	87	32
Change in the number of ATMs (units)*	345	22	7	27	8
Change in the number of ATMs (%)	36%	76%	15%	45%	33%

** Change between the 2025 and 2024 year-end totals of branches and ATMs*

Accessibility

The Group is committed to ensuring that each of our bank branches is accessible, thereby promoting access to our products and services and creating an inclusive financial environment. In 2021, the proportion of accessible branches was 100%; due to the merger, it decreased to 88.56% in 2022, to 72% in 2023, and currently the proportion of accessible branches is 71%. Further steps are required to achieve full accessibility, but the Group remains committed to continuously improving accessibility.

Financial access

Currently, 1 785[49] qualified loans (2024: 1 683 loans) support the development of small businesses and communities, amounting to a total of 75 billion forints (2024: HUF 103 billion). The programs — such as the Széchenyi Investment Loan MAX+, Vision Investment Loan and Value-Creating Investment Loan — enable real-estate acquisition, development and expansion, and contribute to job creation, technological improvements and sustainability investments.

The number of delayed or deferred loans is only 49 (2024: 45 loans), with a total value of 6.7 billion forints (HUF 7.6 billion), indicating a low ratio. This proves that supported enterprises are financially stable, allowing the Bank to offer more favourable conditions and expand its lending activity. Well-performing SMEs strengthen the local economy, create jobs and contribute to community development, ensuring long-term partnerships and sustainable growth.

For unbanked or underbanked customers, the banking group does not provide free retail current accounts; such service is not available at the Group.

Targets related to privacy and data protection

Future development directions include the refinement of records necessary for compliance with fundamental principles and increasing the efficiency of processes.

Customer feedback and risk indicators

Most data-security problems cited by customers typically originate from individual errors and cannot be traced back to systemic deficiencies. To measure performance and risk, we apply a key risk indicator, which includes, for example, the measurement of:

- the number of data-subject requests answered beyond the deadline,
- the number of reported data-protection incidents.

The indicators are evaluated within a colour-coded system (green, yellow, red). The indicators have once again been reviewed periodically.

Data-protection incidents and financial impacts

In the period under review, the total number of data-protection incidents related to unauthorised events occurring in or through the MBH Group's information systems was 8 (2024: 24 events), all of which involved the violation of customers' personal data under Articles 33–34 of the GDPR. Across the entire MBH Group, the incidents affected a total of 48 account holders (2024: 14 account holders). No financial loss (2024: 5 million forints) arose as a result of data-protection legal procedures.

Beyond the above, a key element of the Bank's data protection objectives is the continuous enhancement of data protection awareness among employees and relevant stakeholders. However, the nature of this objective cannot be quantified, as awareness primarily reflects behavioural, cultural, and organizational maturity, which cannot be measured solely through percentage-based or quantitative indicators.

Targets related to access to quality information

Measuring and improving customer experience

[49] The data for 2024 have been restated. The previously reported number of classified loans was 1 907. The amount of subsidised loans was 110 077 295 035 forints.

To ensure the continuous improvement of customer experience and customer satisfaction, the Group defines periodic measures that ensure the traceable and measurable development of services. As part of this, from the first quarter of 2024, we extended the practice of mystery shopping to the entire branch network, including all former member-bank units. The inspections, covering nearly 400 branches, aim to examine the quality of customer service and the accuracy of information provision.

The results of the mystery shopping exercises and the identified deficiencies are analysed and monitored monthly by the Customer Experience and Process Management area, ensuring the quick and effective implementation of necessary development measures. In addition, the Consumer Protection and Standardised Services Legal area prepared circulars on the results of mystery shopping for the network and published them in the Info Repository for colleagues' information.

Beyond mystery shopping, MBH Group measures its customers' satisfaction using the Customer Experience Index. The banking group's goal for 2025 was to achieve 70 points, which was surpassed with a result of 91.2 points.

Incorporating mystery-shopping results into feedback

To improve access to quality information, we defined an additional target: at least two-thirds of the findings identified during branch mystery shopping should receive documented branch-manager feedback, which is verified by the Customer Experience and Process Management area. This was achieved in 80% of cases.

Targets related to freedom of expression

The group-level goal formed in relation to complaint handling focuses primarily on complying with statutory deadlines, which is one of the most important key performance indicators (KPIs) of the process and is set out in the Complaint-Handling Regulation. Compliance with deadlines is continuously measured and monitored, as it is of outstanding importance from the perspective of customer satisfaction and regulatory compliance. In 2025, the number of customer complaints received was 81 407 (2024: 75 900 complaints). Of these, 6.5% were handled beyond deadline.

Customer satisfaction follow-up is performed regularly on a monthly basis and is coordinated by the customer-experience function. Based on feedback, two key customer needs can be identified: ensuring quick response and providing complete, comprehensible information. The Group strives to meet both expectations and to provide increasingly fast and high-quality responses during the complaint-handling process.

In 2025, no fines were imposed on the MBH Group in relation to human rights incidents (whereas in 2024, one such case occurred). Potential risks are continuously monitored to ensure that appropriate measures can be taken in a timely manner when required.

During the period under review, a total of 49 MNB fines (2024: 47 fines) were imposed due to late or incomplete responses, amounting to 30 600 000 forints (2024: HUF 28 800 000).

During internal audits, minor issues were identified, mainly in the areas of training and correct communication. These were corrected following reprimands, ensuring the improvement of processes and the maintenance of compliance.

IV. GOVERNANCE INFORMATION

10. Responsible Business Conduct

A positive corporate culture and business behaviour are defining factors in creating sustainable and conscious corporate operations. Collaborative, open and fair corporate practice not only strengthens the efficiency of internal processes but also contributes to the development of industry standards. Companies that follow such principles set direction in the spread of responsible business solutions.

EU and national legislation strictly prohibit corruption. Therefore, if a bank is involved in a corruption case, it may face serious financial penalties, licence withdrawal or operational restrictions. Corruption scandals damage the bank's reputation, which may result in loss of clientele and consequent loss of revenue, decreased investor confidence, and potential liquidity problems.

Below we present the MBH Group's regulations, which, forming a framework, help the banking group operate ethically, and we also present the programmes and targets supporting a positive corporate culture.

10.1 Business conduct – Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy and the business model

Impacts, Risks and Opportunities	Category	Policies	Actions	Metrics	Targets
Corporate culture					
A positive corporate culture, responsible business conduct, and ethical, transparent operations contribute to establishing ethical foundations within the industry and promoting responsible practices.	**+ P**	• Code of Conduct • Group-level Compliance Policy • MBH Group Conflict of Interest Policy • Group-level Whistleblowing Policy • MBH Group Competition Policy • MBH Group Anti-Corruption Policy	• Three Lines of Defence • Whistleblowing process • Competition law compliance programme • Regulatory compliance process • Training programmes on ethical compliance and anti-corruption • Annual assessment of corruption risks •	• Number of ethical whistleblowing reports • Number of corruption incidents •	Legal compliance
Corruption and bribery					
Suspicion of corruption or bribery within the Group, as well as the improper handling of corruption cases, can severely damage its credibility and undermine the trust of customers, partners, and investors.	**-P**	• Code of Conduct • Group-level Compliance Policy • MBH Group Conflict of Interest Policy • Group-level Whistleblowing Policy • MBH Group Competition Policy • MBH Group Anti-Corruption Policy	• Three Lines of Defence • Whistleblowing process • Competition law compliance programme • Regulatory compliance process • Training programmes on ethical compliance and anti-corruption • Annual assessment of corruption risks •	• Number of ethical whistleblowing reports • Number of corruption incidents •	Legal compliance
Inadequate control mechanisms, lack of transparency, or the absence of ethical training increases the risk of misconduct, which may lead to legal proceedings, financial penalties, and reputational damage.	**! A**				

Legend:

Positive impact	Negative impact	Risk	Opportunity	Actual	Potential
+	-	!	○	A	P

10.2 Business conduct policies and corporate culture

The internal control and risk-management systems of the MBH Group operate in accordance with legal requirements and with the recommendations of the Hungarian National Bank, thereby ensuring prudent group-level operations, compliance with laws and internal regulations, and the maintenance of trust in the Group. The independence of internal control functions and their separation from the units being supervised are key to ensuring objective and effective control processes.

All policies described under corporate governance are available on the public website and on internal bulletin platforms, and all employees can familiarise themselves with the established rules through annual training. It is also true for all policies (with the exception of the MBH Group Competition Policy) that the highest-level executive with operational responsibility for the implementation of the regulations is the Head of the Chairman's Cabinet.

Policies related to business conduct

Background	Key contents	Scope/Stakeholders	Third party standards	Accountability
Code of Conduct				
It defines ethical standards and fundamentally shapes the corporate culture.	The purpose of the Code of Conduct is to serve as a compass for employees in their everyday work. Compliance with it can contribute to maintaining the reputation of the MBH Group, achieving corporate objectives, and fostering the development and functioning of fair, mutually respectful business and working relationships	• MBH Group • Contracted partners	Recommendation No. 12/2022. (VIII.11.) of the National Bank of Hungary	• Head of the Chairman's Cabinet
Group-level Compliance Policy				
It provides a framework to ensure full compliance with laws and internal regulations.	The purpose of the Group-level Compliance Policy is to promote full adherence to laws and internal rules, protect the economic interests and social objectives of owners and clients, and maintain confidence in the MBH Group. A key task of the policy is to identify and manage compliance risks that may arise from the non-compliance with laws, supervisory recommendations, internal regulations, or requirements of self-regulatory bodies.	• MBH Group and its value chain, excluding MBH Investment Bank Co. Ltd. and its subsidiaries	• Wolfsberg Anti-Bribery and Corruption Compliance Programme Guidance – 2023 • OECD Convention on Combatting Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997	• Head of the Chairman's Cabinet

	The document defines the framework for ensuring compliance, the organizational environment, and the basic principles governing operations, taking into account the MBH Group's business needs and the interests of clients.			
Conflict of Interest Policy of MBH Group				
Serves to define the principles for managing conflicts of interest and incompatibility situations	he MBH Group Conflict of Interest Policy sets out the principles for addressing conflicts of interest and situations of incompatibility, and consolidates them into a unified framework. The purpose of the policy is to define principles, processes, and procedures—taking into account the relevant legislation (in particular, but not exclusively, Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises), supervisory recommendations (e.g. the MNB Recommendation 12/2022. (VIII.11.) on the establishment and operation of internal lines of defence and on governance and control functions), as well as the internal regulations of the MBH Group—that ensure the prevention of conflicts of interest and the identification and management of cases that do occur.	• MBH Group and its value chain, excluding MBH Investment Bank Co. Ltd. and its subsidiaries	• Wolfsberg Anti-Bribery and Corruption Compliance Programme Guidance – 2023 • OECD Convention on Combatting Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997 • Recommendation No. 12/2022. (VIII.11.) of the National Bank of Hungary	• Head of the Chairman's Cabinet
Group-level Whistleblowing Policy				
A document summarising whistleblowing process.	The purpose of the policy is to define the framework and procedural rules for reporting, investigating, and remedying misconduct. Its scope extends to MBH Bank and to those subsidiaries of the MBH Group falling under the Whistleblower Protection Act, including employees and other reporters who are entitled to submit reports or assist in eliminating the misconduct concerned.	• MBH Group and its value chain, excluding MBH BlueSky Ltd.	• Wolfsberg Anti-Bribery and Corruption Compliance Programme Guidance – 2023 • OECD Convention on Combatting Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997	• Head of the Chairman's Cabinet

MBH Group Competition Policy				
Ensures compliance with Hungarian and EU competition law.	The MBH Group's Competition Policy ensures that all employees consistently comply with Hungarian and European Union competition law provisions. These rules aim to maintain fair market competition, contributing to a transparent and equitable economic environment. By applying the Competition Policy, MBH Group seeks to minimise the risk of infringements, recognising that such violations may have severe consequences, including regulatory sanctions, reputational damage, compensation claims, and significant procedural costs.	• MBH Group and its value chain	• Act LVII of 1996 on the Prohibition of Unfair Trading Practices and Restriction of Competition • Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union	• Corporate Governance, Corporate Law and Regulation
MBH Group Anti-Corruption Policy				
Defines the principles of corruption prevention and the framework for fair business conduct.	The MBH Group Anti-Corruption Policy aims to uphold business integrity, ethical conduct, transparency, and the preservation of good reputation. The policy defines the fundamental principles of corruption prevention, identifies high-risk activities, and provides guidance for developing regulations and supporting day-to-day operations. Internal standards—such as leading by example, transparency, the four-eyes principle, and embedded process controls—are designed to create a corporate culture that prevents corrupt activities.	• MBH Group and its value chain	• Wolfsberg Anti-Bribery and Corruption Compliance Programme Guidance – 2023 • OECD Convention on Combatting Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997	• Head of the Chairman's Cabinet

Mechanisms for identifying, reporting and investigating concerns

Three lines of defence

The MBH Group's internal control system is built on three pillars: the management information system, process integrated and managerial controls, and the independent internal audit organisation. Together, these constitute the Group's internal monitoring framework, which distinguishes three lines of defence:

- First line of defence: The responsible and prudent work of employees and managers. The control points built into processes, managerial controls, and the tasks of HR, Accounting and Controlling functions ensure basic risk management.
- Second line of defence: Dedicated control functions that support business areas and governing bodies in a preventive and proactive manner. These include, among others, Compliance and anti-money-laundering, Compliance Assurance, Risk Management, Data Protection, and Bank Security.
- Third line of defence: Independent Internal Audit, which is organisationally and functionally separated, ensuring objective examinations and evaluations.

During the investigation, the protection of the whistleblower is ensured with all available legal instruments:

- The Whistleblower bears no liability regarding the report if they had reasonable grounds to believe that the report was necessary. The Whistleblower cannot be held liable for lawfully making the report if they reasonably believed that the report was necessary to uncover the circumstances concerned.
- Protection against discrimination and unfair treatment is ensured for the Whistleblower throughout all stages of the procedure and afterwards, without time limitation. Any form of retaliation due to the report—whether official or private—constitutes an ethical violation in itself, regardless of the significance of the original issue.
- If the Whistleblower has provided data necessary for identification, the Bank will treat their identity confidentially at all stages of the investigation.

According to the provisions of the Whistleblowing Policy, incoming reports may only be handled by authorised organisational units — such as the Compliance and anti-money-laundering area, Bank and Business Security, and Internal Audit — specifically by their managers and designated employees. For written reports, the Bank sends written acknowledgement to the whistleblower within 7 days of receipt. Oral reports are recorded by the Bank, and a copy is provided to the whistleblower, ensuring the opportunity for review, correction and approval. The Bank guarantees that good-faith whistleblowers will not face any disadvantage or unfair treatment.

Competition law compliance programme

The Group's competition law compliance programme focuses on the following key elements:

- strengthening employee commitment through incentives and sanctions,
- continuous evaluation and development of the programme
- monitoring compliance.

Training programmes form part of the compliance framework. We believe that employees' professional development and the widespread education of competition-law requirements are essential. The purpose of training is to ensure that employees recognise situations relevant under competition law and act correctly, or seek assistance from the appropriate areas when necessary.

New joiners are required to familiarise themselves with and accept the Competition Policy at the start of employment, while existing employees acquire the necessary knowledge through competition-law training. Comprehensive training programmes, regulatory frameworks and internal controls together contribute to preventing anti-competitive behaviour and promoting fair market practices.

Regulatory Compliance process

To ensure timely fulfilment of the requirements of relevant EU legislation, the Bank introduced the Regulatory Compliance process at the beginning of 2025. As part of this, the Compliance area, in cooperation with the Legal and Governance areas, supports the precise definition of tasks and responsible units, improves transparency, and ensures smooth cooperation between the affected areas. The process monitors implementation progress, requests information on task status, supervises adherence to deadlines and initiates escalation where necessary. The newly introduced process is intended to ensure full and timely implementation of legal requirements.

Organisational changes

To ensure compliance and regulatory adherence, the Group implemented system-level changes in 2025. Among other things, the compliance and bank-security areas were integrated based on a new Organisational and Operational Regulation. Significant restructuring and development occurred in the monitoring area as well, due to major fraud events affecting a large customer base in the spring. Both the supporting BRM and the automatic monitoring system were fine-tuned, and staffing was increased based on senior-management decision. A new N2-level manager was appointed, with several decades of banking and management experience. As a result of the measures, the previously high number of attacks decreased significantly.

The implementation of legislative changes is carried out through cooperation between the compliance and legal functions. From 2025 onwards, the compliance area supervises the implementation of legislation. As part of the process, a control system was established for monitoring EU and MNB requirements.

Training programmes on ethical compliance

The educational materials developed and provided by the Compliance area, in connection with the regulatory topics under its supervision, offer comprehensive and detailed knowledge. Within the framework of the training programme, all employees of the company receive systematic training through the digital platform operated by Human Resources Management. The programme covers the principles of the Ethical Code and the Anti-Corruption Policy, as well as their practical application.

The training process includes knowledge assessment based on the educational materials, ensuring that employees learn and apply the company and legal requirements at an appropriate depth. Completing the training materials and related examinations is an annual obligation, guaranteeing up-to-date knowledge and continuous compliance with regulatory requirements.

Annual assessment of corruption risks

The Group performs an annual risk-based assessment to identify the areas and processes most sensitive in terms of corruption. Based on the examination, key risk points include:

- employee selection,
- due diligence and engagement of external partners,
- gifts, invitations and representation,
- charity and sponsorship activities,
- valuation and sale of assets, receivables and collateral.

The comprehensive procedure ensures immediate, independent and objective investigation of incidents related to business conduct — including corruption and bribery cases.

In addition to monitoring the above areas, the Group tracks all processes carrying corruption risk. Furthermore, to support prevention and detection, the three lines of defence mechanism is in operation.

MBH Group is committed to enforcing a "zero tolerance" principle against corruption and creates, through its internal regulations, a legal and ethical environment encouraging employees to report suspected corruption, thereby protecting the Group and its interests. The establishment of anti-corruption procedures and provision of appropriate resources ensure that investigations are conducted thoroughly and cover every detail.

The Ethical Code, in addition to the applicable legal and internal regulations, formulates further expectations essential for maintaining fair business practice. Its purpose is to serve as a compass for employees in their daily work. Compliance with it contributes to maintaining MBH Group's reputation, achieving corporate goals and supporting the establishment and functioning of fair, reciprocal business and working relationships. Embedding the principles outlined in the Code into daily operations is of key importance, for which the Compliance and HR areas share primary responsibility. The Board of Directors and managers ensure the application and enforcement of the Ethical Code in their respective areas, and as leaders, exemplary behaviour is expected.

To strengthen a transparent corporate culture, an independent Supervisory Board operates in each member of the Group, with members who are highly experienced professionals. More detailed information on this can be found in Chapter *3.1 Governance structure*.

In line with the Ethical Code, we apply the Anti-Corruption Policy, which aims to define fundamental principles for preventing corruption, identify activities posing higher corruption risk, and provide guidance for regulatory development and day-to-day operation. The Anti-Corruption Policy is aligned with the relevant guidelines set out in the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

10.3 Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

MBH Bank and the Group's whistleblowing system guarantees the safe reporting, investigation and handling of unlawful or allegedly unlawful actions, omissions, competition-law concerns and other misconduct. The system is based on the Group-level Whistleblowing Policy.

Investigations of reports are conducted according to internal regulations and the principles of the Whistleblowing Policy, ensuring independence and the possibility of anonymity. Reports may be submitted in writing (by post, e-mail or via the Anonymous Box) or orally. Ensuring independence, investigators handling the cases are separated from the affected management chain. Within 7 days of receipt, the Bank sends acknowledgement of the report; oral reports are documented, and whistleblowers are given the opportunity to request information on the status of the procedure and to review the record.

Monitoring systems and anonymised reporting channels ensure the detection of irregularities. The occurrence of corruption cases is low and typically originates from process errors rather than intentional wrongdoing. Investigation of possible corruption or bribery cases is the responsibility of the Bank Security area, which reports to the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board quarterly or as needed.

To ensure awareness and accessibility of the Anti-Corruption Policy, we take several steps to ensure that employees, contractual partners and all stakeholders are aware of its content and implications:

- **Training and awareness:** MBH Group expects all employees to become familiar with the Anti-Corruption Policy and its related internal regulations. Regular training and informational materials are provided.
- **Declaration of acknowledgement:** External partners and contributors declare during contract signing that they have reviewed and accept the policy.
- **Public disclosure:** By publishing the policy openly, we ensure that not only employees, but also external partners and stakeholders can access its content.

- **Immediate notifications:** When necessary, relevant areas issue immediate alerts to share lessons and expectations related to corruption risks. These may be published on the intranet or in newsletters.
- **Continuous updates:** Educational materials are regularly expanded and updated to ensure that required knowledge remains current and compliant with legal and internal changes.

The organisation applies a zero-tolerance principle against corruption. The policies provide general guidance, while the fraud-prevention policy contains specific professional expectations. The compliance area is responsible for handling conflicts of interest and ethical violations, and investigations are carried out within regulated frameworks.

Training programs related to corruption prevention

In addition to employees, contractual partners who sell banking products and/or require access to any banking system must also complete the required training and take an annual examination to demonstrate their knowledge. The purpose of the training is to strengthen corruption-prevention culture, increase risk awareness and familiarise participants with the policy and related internal regulations.

To prevent corruption cases and ensure effective detection, all Group employees are required to complete anti-corruption training annually. During the training, employees learn about the concept of corruption, the contents of the Anti-Corruption Policy, and the processes for recognising, reporting and investigating corruption cases. The training also presents fraud and abuse types occurring in the financial sector. The training – which takes 2 hours to complete - is available online and in 2025, 82% of employees (2024: 90%) and 18% (2024: 0%) of the executive, management and supervisory bodies participated.

10.4 Incidents of corruption or bribery

The results of reports and related investigations are presented to the Bank's governing bodies through regular and ad-hoc reports, ensuring transparency and responsible governance.

In 2025, no confirmed corruption cases occurred, and no violations of anti-bribery laws took place. Consequently, no cases occurred that resulted in the dismissal of an employee or termination of a contract with a business partner. No legal procedure related to corruption or bribery was concluded during the reporting period.

The number of legal procedures related to anti-competitive behaviour, violations of antitrust or anti-monopoly laws was also 0 within the banking group in the 2025 financial year, consistent with the previous financial year.

The Group reviews its anti-corruption rules annually to ensure proper risk assessment, regulatory compliance and effective prevention. Based on an annual work plan, the Compliance area monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of controls and processes, and oversees the application of the policy within the relevant Group members.

V. APPENDICES

Appendix 1.

ESRS Disclosure Requirements

Disclosure requirements		Chapter	Page	Additional information
ESRS 2 General disclosures				
BP-1	General basis for preparation of sustainability statements	1. Basis for preparation of the sustainability statement	4	
BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstance	1. Basis for preparation of the sustainability statement	4	
GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	3. The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	20	
GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	3.2 ESG governance structure	23	
GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	3.3 ESG training and awareness raising	24	
GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	3.2 ESG governance structure Appendices	23 126	
GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	3.2 ESG governance structure	23	
SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	2.3 Strategic objectives and business model 2.4 ESG Strategy 2.5 Value chain	11 11 16	
SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	4.1 Interests and views of stakeholders 4.2 Double materiality assessment	26 27	
SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	4. Identifying the material topics	26	
IRO-1	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	4. Identifying the material topics	26	
IRO-2	Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	4.2 Double materiality assessment, Appendices	27 126	

Disclosure requirements		Chapter	Page	Additional information
ESRS E1 Climate change				
ESRS 2, GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	3.3 ESG training and awareness raising	24	
E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	6.3 Transition plan for climate change mitigation	55	
ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	6. Climate change 6.1 Climate change - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	49 49	
ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	6.2 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	53	
E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	6.4 Policies related to climate change	56	
E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	6.5 Actions related to climate change 6.6 Targets related to climate change	58 62	
E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	6.6 Targets related to climate change	62	
E1-5	Energy consumption and energy-mix	6.7 Energy consumption and mix	65	
E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	6.8 Metrics - Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	67	
E1-7	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	N/A		Not relevant
E1-8	Internal carbon pricing	N/A		Not relevant
E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	N/A		Phase-in disclosure requirement under Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1416
ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems				
ESRS 2, SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	7.1 Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model	74	
ESRS 2, IRO-1	Description of processes to identify and assess material	7.1 Transition plan and consideration	74	

	biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities	of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model		
E4-1	Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model	7.1 Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model	74	
E4-2	Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	7.2 Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	75	
E4-3	Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems	7.3 Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems	76	
E4-4	Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystem	7.4 Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystem	76	
E4-5	Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change	7.6 Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change	77	
E4-6	Anticipated financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities	N/A		Phase-in disclosure requirement under Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1416

Disclosure requirements		Chapter	Page	Additional information
ESRS S1 Own workforce				
ESRS 2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	4.1 Interests and views of stakeholders 4.2 Double materiality assessment	26 27	
ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	4.2 Double materiality assessment 8.1 Own workforce - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	27 78	
S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	8.2 Policies related to own workforce	83	
S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	8.3 Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	86	
S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	8.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	86	
S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches	8.5 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	87 91	

	to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	8.7 Worklife balance 8.8 Adequate wages 8.9 Training and skills development	91 92	
S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	8.5 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	87	
S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	8.5 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	87	
S1-7	Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce	N/A	N/A	Phase-in disclosure requirement
S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	8.6 Social dialogue	90	
S1-9	Diversity metrics	8.5 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	87	
S1-10	Adequate wages	8.8 Adequate wages	91	
S1-11	Social protection	8.7 Work-life balance	91	
S1-12	Persons with disabilities	N/A	N/A	Not material
S1-13	Training and skills development metrics	8.9 Training and skills development	92	
S1-14	Health and safety metrics	N/A	N/A	Not material
S1-15	Work-life balance metrics	8.7 Work-life balance	91	
S1-16	Compensation metrics (pay gap and total compensation)	8.8 Adequate wages	91	
S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	8.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	86	

Disclosure requirements		Chapter	Page	Additional information
ESRS S4 Consumers and end-users				
ESRS 2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	4.1 Interests and views of stakeholders 4.2 Double materiality assessment	26 27	
ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	9.1 Consumers and end-users – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	94	
S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users	9.2 Policies related to consumers and end-users	99	
S4-2	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	9.3 Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	104	
S4-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	9.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	104	
S4-4	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers	9.5 Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material	105	

	and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions		
S4-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	9.6 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	114	

Disclosure requirements		Chapter	Page	Additional information
ESRS G1 Business Conduct				
ESRS 2 GOV-1	The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies	10.2 Business conduct policies and corporate culture	119	
ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	4.2 Double materiality assessment	27	
G1-1	Corporate culture and business conduct policies and corporate culture	10.2 Business conduct policies and corporate culture	119	
G1-2	Management of relationships with suppliers	N/A	N/A	Not material
G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	10.3 Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	124	
G1-4	Incidents of corruption or bribery	10.4 Incidents of corruption or bribery	125	
G1-5	Political influence and lobbying activities	N/A	N/A	Not material
G1-6	Payment practices	N/A	N/A	Not material

Appendix 2

Statement on due diligence

To understand the due diligence process applied by MBH Group regarding sustainability issues, the Group's due diligence process is presented in a table format at with cross-references..

Core elements of due diligence	Paragraphs in the sustainability statement
a) embedding due diligence into governance, strategy and business model	3.2. ESG governance structure 4.2 Double materiality assessment
b) engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence	4.1 Interests and views of stakeholders 4.2 Double materiality assessment
c) identifying and assessing adverse impacts	4.2 Double materiality assessment
(d) taking actions to address those adverse impacts	E: 6.5 Actions related to climate change; 7.3 Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems S: 8.5 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees; 8.6 Social dialogue; 8.7 Work-life balance; 8.8 Adequate wages; 8.9 Training and skills development; 9.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns; 9.5 Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions G: 10.2 Business conduct policies and corporate culture; 10.3 Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery
e) tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	3.2. ESG governance structure 4.2 Double materiality assessment

Appendix 3

List of datapoints in cross-cutting and topical standards that derive from other EU legislation

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Chapter	Page
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)	Indicator number 13 of Table #1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 ([27]), Annex II		3.1 Governance structure	20
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		3.1 Governance structure	20
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	Indicator number 10 Table #3 of Annex 1				3.2 ESG governance structure Appendices	23
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	Indicators number 4 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 ([28])Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		N/A	N/A
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	Indicator number 9 Table #2 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		N/A	N/A
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Indicator number 14 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 ([29]), Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		N/A	N/A

Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii						
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		N/A	N/A
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	6.3 Transition plan for climate change mitigation	55
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book-Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2		6.3 Transition plan for climate change mitigation	55
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Indicator number 4 Table #2 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		6.6 Targets related to climate change	62
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator n. 5 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not relevant	

ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37	Indicator number 5 Table #1 of Annex 1				6.7 Energy consumption and mix	65
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	Indicator number 6 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not relevant	
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	Indicators number 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)		6.8 Metrics - Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	67
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	Indicators number 3 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)		6.8 Metrics - Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	67
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Not relevant	
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Phase-in disclosure requirement	
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking			Phase-in disclosure requirement	

ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c).		book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.				
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraph 34;Template 2:Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral			Phase-in disclosure requirement	
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate- related opportunities paragraph 69			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II		Phase-in disclosure requirement	
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Indicator number 8 Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator number 2 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 1 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 3 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Indicator number 8 Table 2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	

ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	Indicator number 6.2 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m^3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	Indicator number 6.1 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	Indicator number 7 Table #1 of Annex 1				Phase-in disclosure requirement	
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (b)	Indicator number 10 Table #2 of Annex 1				Phase-in disclosure requirement	
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (c)	Indicator number 14 Table #2 of Annex 1				Phase-in disclosure requirement	
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 11 Table #2 of Annex 1				Phase-in disclosure requirement	
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Phase-in disclosure requirement	
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	Indicator number 15 Table #2 of Annex 1				Phase-in disclosure requirement	
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	

ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour paragraph 14 (f)	Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex I				8.1 Own workforce - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	78
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	Indicator number 12 Table #3 of Annex I				8.1 Own workforce - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	78
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I				8.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	86
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		8.1 Own workforce - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with	78

					strategy and business model	
ESRS S1-1 processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex I				8.1 Own workforce - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	78
ESRS S1-1 workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex I				8.1 Own workforce - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	78
ESRS S1-3 grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	Indicator number 5 Table #3 of Annex I				8.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	86
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Indicator number 2 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not material	
ESRS S1-14	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex I				Not material	

Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)						
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	Indicator number 12 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		8.8 Adequate wages	91
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	Indicator number 8 Table #3 of Annex I				8.8 Adequate wages	91
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	Indicator number 7 Table #3 of Annex I				8.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	86
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD paragraph 104 (a)	Indicator number 10 Table #1 and Indicator n. 14 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		8.4 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	86
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	Indicators number 12 and n. 13 Table #3 of Annex I				Not material	
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator n. 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	Indicator number 11 and n. 4 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not material	

ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Not material	
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not material	
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS S3-1 non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Not material	
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				9.2 Policies related to consumers and end-users	99
ESRS S4-1	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		9.2 Policies related to	99

Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		consumers and end-users	
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				9.6 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	114
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex 1				10.2 Business conduct policies and corporate culture	119
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle- blowers paragraph 10 (d)	Indicator number 6 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not relevant	
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	Indicator number 17 Table #3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)		10.4 Incidents of corruption or bribery	125
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti- corruption and anti- bribery paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 16 Table #3 of Annex 1				10.4 Incidents of corruption or bribery	125

Annex 4

Tables 1–5, which credit institutions are required to publish pursuant to Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation and which appear in Annex VI of Regulation 2021/2178, are described below.

Table 0 Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions pursuant to Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation

		Total environmentally sustainable	KPI****	KPI*****	Percentage coverage (within total assets)***	Percentage of assets excluded from the GAR numerator (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V)	Percentage of assets excluded from the GAR denominator (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Key KPI	**Green Asset Ratio (GAR) portfolio**	**31 516,68**	**0,40%**	**1,19%**	**59,96%**	**5,25%**	**40,04%**

		Total environmentally sustainable	KPI	KPI	Percentage coverage (within total assets)	Percentage of assets excluded from the GAR numerator (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V)	Percentage of assets excluded from the GAR denominator (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Additional KPIs	*GAR (change in portfolio)*	**8 925,55**	0,11%	0,75%	-1,81%		
	Trading book	-	0,00%	0,00%			
	Financial guarantees	-	0,00%	0,00%			
	Assets under management	-	0,00%	0,00%			
	*Fee and commission income***	-	0,00%	0,00%			

Annex VI - Explanatory notes to Table 0
* Value determined based on the partner's CAPEX KPI: 94,690 million HUF
** Fee and commission income from services other than lending and asset management.
Institutions provide forward-looking information regarding these KPIs, including information on target values and explanations of the methodology used.
*** Percentage of assets covered by the KPI relative to the bank's total assets
**** Based on the partner's revenue KPI
***** Based on the partner's CAPEX KPI, except for lending activities, where the revenue KPI must be used for general lending
****** The GAR ratio rose from 0.45% in 2024 to 1.19% in 2025, representing a 0.74 percentage point increase within the total portfolio and indicating an expansion in the proportion of environmentally sustainable assets.
The -1.81% figure in the report stems from the difference in coverage ratios between the two years, as the table compares GAR ratios for the total portfolio on a year-over-year basis; this methodology is currently under review.

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR

REVENUE		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	Millions of HUF	2025.12.31									
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
			of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)					of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)			
				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)					of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)		
					of which use of proceeds is known	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR										
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	**4 441 006,82**	**251 398,59**	**31 165,99**	**19 121,71**	**1 823,26**	**12 704,85**	**12 088,03**	**1,79**	**-**	**-**
2	**Financial corporations**	**776 040,96**	**28 950,81**	**315,84**	**7 964,27**	**108,72**	**99,03**	**1 760,69**	**1,79**	**-**	**-**
3	Credit institutions	**450 892,57**	**28 950,81**	**315,84**	**7 964,27**	**108,72**	**99,03**	**1 760,69**	**1,79**	**-**	**-**
4	Loans and advances	144 810,82	5 446,80	9,82	-	0,48	1,83	626,88	0,01	-	-
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	306 081,75	23 504,01	306,02	7 964,27	108,24	97,20	1 133,81	1,78	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
7	Other financial corporations	**325 148,39**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
8	of which investment firms	**325 137,74**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
9	Loans and advances	257 313,60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	51 189,88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	16 634,25	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
16	of which insurance companies	**10,66**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
17	Loans and advances	0,1873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	10,47	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	**799 478,46**	**65 711,74**	**30 850,15**	**11 157,44**	**1 714,54**	**12 605,82**	**10 327,34**	**-**	**-**	**-**
21	Loans and advances	629 220,74	41 428,59	26 550,97	1 411,49	1 640,46	12 590,62	1 173,48	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	168 676,69	24 279,19	4 296,88	9 745,95	72,27	14,71	9 153,86	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	1 581,03	3,97	2,31	[redacted]	1,81	0,49	-	-	[redacted]	-
24	**Households**	**2 835 086,05**	**156 736,04**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	1 439 675,27	156 736,04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans	132 601,64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans	3 893,69	-	-				[redacted]			
28	**Financing of local governments**	**30 401,34**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	30 401,34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	193,12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	**4 441 199,94**	**251 398,59**	**31 165,99**	**19 121,71**	**1 823,26**	**12 704,85**	**12 088,03**	**1,79**	**-**	**-**
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**	**2 738 898,45**	[redacted]								
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive	2 735 047,42									
35	Loans and advances	**2 474 315,80**									
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate										
37	of which: building renovation loans										
38	Debt securities	260 651,75									
39	Equity instruments	79,87									
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)	**3 851,03**									
41	Loans and advances	3 851,03									
42	Debt securities	-									
43	Equity instruments	-									
44	**Derivatives**	-									
45	**Overnight interbank loans**	-									
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**112 040,86**									
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**	**576 965,11**									
48	**Total GAR assets**	7 869 104,36	251 398,59	31 165,99	19 121,71	1 823,26	12 704,85	12 088,03	1,79	-	-
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**	**5 253 921,47**									
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**	3 996 295,34									
51	**Exposure to the central bank**	1 257 626,13									
52	**Trading book**	-									
53	**Total assets**	13 123 025,84	251 398,59	31 165,99	19 121,71	1 823,26	12 704,85	12 088,03	1,79	-	-
Off-balance-sheet exposures - Annex											
54	Financial guarantees	104 477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	2 597 451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. This table contains information on loans and advances in the banking book, debt securities, equity instruments, financial corporations, non-financial corporations (including SMEs), households (including residential real estate, home improvement loans, and auto loans), and local governments/municipalities (for housing finance).
2. The following accounting categories of financial assets shall be taken into account: Financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates: financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets held for non-trading purposes that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, as well as real estate collateral seized by credit institutions in exchange for debt forgiveness.
3. Banks with non-EU subsidiaries must provide this information separately for exposures to non-EU clients. Non-EU exposures pose additional challenges regarding common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and NFRD apply only at the EU level; given the significance of the exposures of credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions must provide a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, based on the best-effort approach, in the form of estimates and ranges, using approximate data, and disclosing the assumptions, reservations, and limitations.
4. The KPI data in the tables were determined taking into account revenue data.

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

REVENUE		k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
		2025.12.31							
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
	Millions of HUF	of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)			
			of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)		
				of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR								
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	**3,60**	**1,78**	**-**	**-**	**2 206,48**	**347,13**	**-**	**-**
2	**Financial corporations**	**3,60**	**1,78**	**-**	**-**	**131,09**	**-**	**-**	**-**
3	Credit institutions	**3,60**	**1,78**	-	-	**131,09**	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	0,04	-	-	-	42,57	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	3,55	1,78	-	-	88,51	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-
16	of which insurance companies	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 075,39**	**347,13**	**-**	**-**
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	1 606,50	283,49	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	467,60	63,33	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-			1,29	0,31		-
24	**Households**					-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property					-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans					-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans								
28	**Financing of local governments**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	**3,60**	**1,78**	**-**	**-**	**2 206,48**	**347,13**	**-**	**-**
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**								
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive								
35	Loans and advances								
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate								
37	of which: building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	**Derivatives**								
45	**Overnight interbank loans**								
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**								
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**								
48	**Total GAR assets**	3,60	1,78	-	-	2 206,48	347,13	-	-
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**								
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**								
51	**Exposure to the central bank**								
52	**Trading book**								
53	**Total assets**	3,60	1,78	-	-	2 206,48	347,13	-	-
Off-balance-sheet exposures - Annex									
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

REVENUE		s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		2025.12.31												
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Millions of HUF	of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant from a taxonomy perspective (alignable with taxonomy)				
			of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)			
				of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR													
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	**5,34**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**695,61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**266 397,65**	**31 516,68**	**19 121,71**	**1 823,26**	**12 704,85**
2	**Financial corporations**	**5,34**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**695,61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31 547,13**	**319,40**	**7 964,27**	**108,72**	**99,03**
3	Credit institutions	**5,34**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**695,61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31 547,13**	**319,40**	**7 964,27**	**108,72**	**99,03**
4	Loans and advances	0,01	-	-	-	246,49	-	-	-	**6 362,80**	**9,83**	-	**0,48**	**1,83**
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	5,33	-	-	-	449,11	-	-	-	**25 184,32**	**309,57**	**7 964,27**	**108,24**	**97,20**
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**78 114,48**	**31 197,28**	**11 157,44**	**1 714,54**	**12 605,82**
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**44 208,57**	**26 834,46**	**1 411,49**	**1 640,46**	**12 590,62**
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**33 900,65**	**4 360,21**	**9 745,95**	**72,27**	**14,71**
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-	**5,26**	**2,61**		**1,81**	**0,49**
24	**Households**									**156 736,04**	-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property									**156 736,04**	-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans									-	-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans									-	-	-	-	-
28	**Financing of local governments**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	**5,34**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**695,61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**266 397,65**	**31 516,68**	**19 121,71**	**1 823,26**	**12 704,85**
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**													
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive													
35	Loans and advances													
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate													
37	of which: building renovation loans													
38	Debt securities													
39	Equity instruments													
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)													
41	Loans and advances													
42	Debt securities													
43	Equity instruments													
44	**Derivatives**													
45	**Overnight interbank loans**													
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**													
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**													
48	**Total GAR assets**	5,34	-	-	-	695,61	-	-	-	266 397,65	31 516,68	19 121,71	1 823,26	12 704,85
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**													
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**													
51	**Exposure to the central bank**													
52	**Trading book**													
53	**Total assets**	5,34	-	-	-	695,61	-	-	-	266 397,65	31 516,68	19 121,71	1 823,26	12 704,85
Off-balance-sheet exposures - Annex														
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

REVENUE		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap
	Millions of HUF	2024.12.31									
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
			of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)					of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)			
				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)					of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)		
					of which use of proceeds is known	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR										
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	**4 674 616,93**	**128 421,00**	**22 591,14**	**10 240,57**	**51,67**	**23,76**	**3,51**	**0,94**	**-**	**-**
2	**Financial corporations**	**1 179 038,82**	**29 647,94**	**90,18**	**-**	**1,62**	**6,72**	**3,51**	**0,94**	**-**	**-**
3	Credit institutions	**673 969,71**	**29 647,94**	**90,18**	**-**	**1,62**	**6,72**	**3,51**	**0,94**	**-**	**-**
4	Loans and advances	137 282,91	178,90	4,10	-	0,79	1,84	0,05	0,05	-	-
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	536 686,80	29 469,04	86,08	-	0,83	4,88	3,46	0,89	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-									
7	Other financial corporations	**505 069,11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
8	of which investment firms	**505 058,50**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
9	Loans and advances	247 304,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	238 916,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	18 838,42	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
16	of which insurance companies	**10,61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
17	Loans and advances	0,14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	10,47	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	**837 836,99**	**66 682,06**	**22 500,96**	**10 240,57**	**50,06**	**17,04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
21	Loans and advances	637 599,09	26 388,53	10 240,98	10 240,57	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	200 125,25	40 271,72	12 253,14	-	45,74	14,69	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	112,65	21,81	6,84		4,32	2,35	-			-
24	**Households**	**2 624 600,52**	**32 091,01**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	1 303 856,12	32 091,01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans	18 076,36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans	7 779,30	-	-	-	-	-				
28	**Financing of local governments**	**33 140,60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	33 140,60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	193,87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	**4 674 810,80**	**128 421,00**	**22 591,14**	**10 240,57**	**51,67**	**23,76**	**3,51**	**0,94**	**-**	**-**
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**										
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive										
35	Loans and advances										
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate										
37	of which: building renovation loans										
38	Debt securities										
39	Equity instruments										
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)										
41	Loans and advances										
42	Debt securities										
43	Equity instruments										
44	**Derivatives**										
45	**Overnight interbank loans**										
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**										
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**										
48	**Total GAR assets**	7 864 425,70	128 421,00	22 591,14	10 240,57	51,67	23,76	3,51	0,94	-	-
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**										
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**										
51	**Exposure to the central bank**										
52	**Trading book**										
53	**Total assets**	12 731 599,47	128 421,00	22 591,14	10 240,57	51,67	23,76	3,51	0,94	-	-
Off-balance-sheet exposures - Annex											
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

REVENUE		aq	ar	as	at	au	av	aw	ax
	Millions of HUF	2024.12.31							
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)			
			of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)		
				of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR								
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	-	-	-	-	**298,23**	**2,13**	-	-
2	**Financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments								
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-
16	of which insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	**298,23**	**2,13**	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	295,48	1,84	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-			2,75	0,29		-
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans								
28	**Financing of local governments**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	-	-	-	-	**298,23**	**2,13**	-	-
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**								
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive								
35	Loans and advances								
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate								
37	of which: building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	**Derivatives**								
45	**Overnight interbank loans**								
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**								
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**								
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-	298,23	2,13	-	-
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**								
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**								
51	**Exposure to the central bank**								
52	**Trading book**								
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-	298,23	2,13	-	-
Off-balance-sheet exposures - Annex									
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

REVENUE		ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Millions of HUF	2024.12.31												
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant from a taxonomy perspective (alignable with taxonomy)				
			of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)			
				of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR													
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**128 722,75**	**22 594,20**	**10 240,57**	**51,67**	**23,76**
2	**Financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 651,45	91,11	-	1,62	6,72
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**29 651,45**	**91,11**	-	**1,62**	**6,72**
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,96	4,15	-	0,79	1,84
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 472,50	86,96	-	0,83	4,88
6	Equity instruments									-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 980,29	22 503,09	10 240,57	50,06	17,04
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 388,53	10 240,98	10 240,57	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 567,20	12 254,97	-	45,74	14,69
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-		-	24,55	7,13		4,32	2,35
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 091,01	-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 091,01	-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans									-	-	-	-	-
28	**Financing of local governments**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**128 722,75**	**22 594,20**	**10 240,57**	**51,67**	**23,76**
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**													
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive													
35	Loans and advances													
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate													
37	of which: building renovation loans													
38	Debt securities													
39	Equity instruments													
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)													
41	Loans and advances													
42	Debt securities													
43	Equity instruments													
44	**Derivatives**													
45	**Overnight interbank loans**													
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**													
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**													
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128 722,75	22 594,20	10 240,57	51,67	23,76
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**													
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**													
51	**Exposure to the central bank**													
52	**Trading book**													
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128 722,75	22 594,20	10 240,57	51,67	23,76
Off-balance-sheet exposures - Annex														
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR

CAPEX		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
Millions of HUF		2025.12.31									
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
			of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)					of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)			
				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)						of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)	
					of which use of proceeds is known	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	**4 441 006,82**	**246 996,98**	**94 018,79**	**19 121,71**	**14 722,93**	**33 376,78**	**13 687,67**	**5,40**	-	-
2	**Financial corporations**	**776 040,96**	**14 228,32**	**470,75**	**7 964,27**	**158,85**	**148,20**	**2 994,25**	**5,40**	-	-
3	Credit institutions	**450 892,57**	**14 228,32**	**470,75**	**7 964,27**	**158,85**	**148,20**	**2 994,25**	**5,40**	-	-
4	Loans and advances	144 810,82	152,98	12,28	-	0,73	3,21	1 063,66	0,07	-	-
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	306 081,75	14 075,34	458,47	7 964,27	158,12	144,99	1 930,59	5,33	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
7	Other financial corporations	**325 148,39**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	**325 137,74**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	257 313,60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	51 189,88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	16 634,25	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
16	of which insurance companies	**10,66**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	0,1873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	10,47	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	**799 478,46**	**76 032,61**	**93 548,04**	**11 157,44**	**14 564,08**	**33 228,58**	**10 693,42**	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	629 220,74	53 026,93	83 607,79	1 411,49	13 630,41	33 174,44	1 460,46	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	168 676,69	22 994,99	9 925,22	9 745,95	918,63	54,14	9 232,22	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	1 581,03	10,70	15,03	[redacted]	15,03	-	0,74	-	[redacted]	-
24	**Households**	**2 835 086,05**	**156 736,04**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	1 439 675,27	156 736,04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans	132 601,64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans	3 893,69	-	-	-	-	-	[redacted]			
28	**Financing of local governments**	**30 401,34**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	30 401,34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	193,12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	**4 441 199,94**	**246 996,98**	**94 018,79**	**19 121,71**	**14 722,93**	**33 376,78**	**13 687,67**	**5,40**	-	-
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**	**2 738 898,45**	[redacted]								
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive	2 735 047,42									
35	Loans and advances	**2 474 315,80**									
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate										
37	of which: building renovation loans										
38	Debt securities	260 651,75									
39	Equity instruments	79,87									
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)	**3 851,03**									
41	Loans and advances	3 851,03									
42	Debt securities	-									
43	Equity instruments	-									
44	**Derivatives**	-									
45	**Overnight interbank loans**	-									
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**112 040,86**									
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**	**576 965,11**									
48	**Total GAR assets**	7 869 104,36	246 996,98	94 018,79	19 121,71	14 722,93	33 376,78	13 687,67	5,40	-	-
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**	**5 253 921,47**	[redacted]								
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**	3 996 295,34									
51	**Exposure to the central bank**	1 257 626,13									
52	**Trading book**										
53	**Total assets**	13 123 025,84	246 996,98	94 018,79	19 121,71	14 722,93	33 376,78	13 687,67	5,40	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures - A											
54	Financial guarantees	104 477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	2 597 451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. This table contains information on loans and advances in the banking book, debt securities, equity instruments, financial corporations, non-financial corporations (including SMEs), households (including residential real estate, home improvement loans, and auto loans), and local governments/municipalities (for housing finance).
2. The following accounting categories of financial assets shall be taken into account: Financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates: financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets held for non-trading purposes that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, as well as real estate collateral seized by credit institutions in exchange for debt forgiveness.
3. Banks with non-EU subsidiaries must provide this information separately for exposures to non-EU clients. Non-EU exposures pose additional challenges regarding common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and NFRD apply only at the EU level; given the significance of the exposures of credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions must provide a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, based on the best-effort approach, in the form of estimates and ranges, using approximate data, and disclosing the assumptions, reservations, and limitations.
4. The KPI values in the tables were calculated taking CAPEX data into account.

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

CAPEX		k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
	Millions of HUF	2025.12.31							
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)			
			of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)		
				of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	**5,34**	**3,56**	-	-	**1 284,32**	**659,01**	-	-
2	**Financial corporations**	**5,34**	**3,56**	-	-	**10,82**	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	**5,34**	**3,56**	-	-	**10,82**	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	0,01	0,01	-	-	0,16	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	5,33	3,55	-	-	10,66	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
16	of which insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	**1 273,50**	**659,01**	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	295,06	63,50	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	978,44	595,51	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
24	**Households**	[redacted]				-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property					-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans					-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans								
28	**Financing of local governments**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	**5,34**	**3,56**	-	-	**1 284,32**	**659,01**	-	-
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**	[redacted]							
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive								
35	Loans and advances								
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate								
37	of which: building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	**Derivatives**								
45	**Overnight interbank loans**								
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**								
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**								
48	**Total GAR assets**	5,34	3,56	-	-	1 284,32	659,01	-	-
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**	[redacted]							
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**								
51	**Exposure to the central bank**								
52	**Trading book**								
53	**Total assets**	5,34	3,56	-	-	1 284,32	659,01	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures - A									
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

CAPEX		s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
Millions of HUF		2025.12.31												
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant from a taxonomy perspective (alignable with taxonomy)				
			of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)			
				of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	**3,56**	-	-	-	**5,33**	**3,55**	-	-	**261 983,20**	**94 690,32**	**19 121,71**	**14 722,93**	**33 376,78**
2	**Financial corporations**	**3,56**	-	-	-	**5,33**	**3,55**	-	-	**17 247,63**	**483,27**	**7 964,27**	**158,85**	**148,20**
3	Credit institutions	**3,56**	-	-	-	**5,33**	**3,55**	-	-	**17 247,63**	**483,27**	**7 964,27**	**158,85**	**148,20**
4	Loans and advances	0,01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1 216,83**	**12,37**	-	**0,73**	**3,21**
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	3,55	-	-	-	5,33	3,55	-	-	**16 030,80**	**470,90**	**7 964,27**	**158,12**	**144,99**
6	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]				[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-
16	of which insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]				[redacted]		-	-	[redacted]	-	-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**87 999,53**	**94 207,05**	**11 157,44**	**14 564,08**	**33 228,58**
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**54 782,45**	**83 671,29**	**1 411,49**	**13 630,41**	**33 174,44**
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**33 205,65**	**10 520,73**	**9 745,95**	**918,63**	**54,14**
23	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	**11,44**	**15,03**	[redacted]	**15,03**	-
24	**Households**	[redacted]								**156 736,04**	-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property									**156 736,04**	-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans									-	-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans									-	-	-	-	-
28	**Financing of local governments**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	**3,56**	-	-	-	**5,33**	**3,55**	-	-	**261 983,20**	**94 690,32**	**19 121,71**	**14 722,93**	**33 376,78**
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**	[redacted]												
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive													
35	Loans and advances													
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate													
37	of which: building renovation loans													
38	Debt securities													
39	Equity instruments													
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)													
41	Loans and advances													
42	Debt securities													
43	Equity instruments													
44	**Derivatives**													
45	**Overnight interbank loans**													
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**													
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**													
48	**Total GAR assets**	3,56	-	-	-	5,33	3,55	-	-	261 983,20	94 690,32	19 121,71	14 722,93	33 376,78
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**	[redacted]												
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**													
51	**Exposure to the central bank**													
52	**Trading book**													
53	**Total assets**	3,56	-	-	-	5,33	3,55	-	-	261 983,20	94 690,32	19 121,71	14 722,93	33 376,78
Off-balance sheet exposures - A														
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

CAPEX		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap
		2024.12.31									
	Millions of HUF	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
			of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)					of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)			
				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)					of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)		
					of which use of proceeds is known	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	**4 674 616,93**	**113 581,67**	**35 188,28**	**10 240,57**	**1 478,09**	**31,47**	**1,70**	**0,18**	**-**	**-**
2	**Financial corporations**	**1 179 038,82**	**28 910,50**	**24,67**	**-**	**2,12**	**12,66**	**1,70**	**0,18**	**-**	**-**
3	Credit institutions	**673 969,71**	**28 910,50**	**24,67**	**-**	**2,12**	**12,66**	**1,70**	**0,18**	**-**	**-**
4	Loans and advances	137 282,91	184,03	12,54	-	1,11	6,81	0,26	0,18	-	-
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	536 686,80	28 726,47	12,12	-	1,01	5,85	1,44	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
7	Other financial corporations	**505 069,11**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	**505 058,50**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	247 304,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	238 916,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	18 838,42	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
16	of which insurance companies	**10,61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
17	Loans and advances	0,14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	10,47	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	**837 836,99**	**52 580,17**	**35 163,61**	**10 240,57**	**1 475,97**	**18,81**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
21	Loans and advances	637 599,09	25 669,87	13 186,88	10 240,57	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	200 125,25	26 870,25	21 946,60	-	1 446,16	18,81	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	112,65	40,05	30,13	[redacted]	29,81	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
24	**Households**	**2 624 600,52**	**32 091,01**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	1 303 856,12	32 091,01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans	18 076,36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans	7 779,30	-	-	-	-	-	[redacted]			
28	**Financing of local governments**	**33 140,60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
29	Housing finance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	33 140,60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	193,87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	**4 674 810,80**	**113 581,67**	**35 188,28**	**10 240,57**	**1 478,09**	**31,47**	**1,70**	**0,18**	**-**	**-**
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**	[redacted]									
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive										
35	Loans and advances										
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate										
37	of which: building renovation loans										
38	Debt securities										
39	Equity instruments										
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)										
41	Loans and advances										
42	Debt securities										
43	Equity instruments										
44	**Derivatives**										
45	**Overnight interbank loans**										
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**										
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**										
48	**Total GAR assets**	7 864 425,70	113 581,67	35 188,28	10 240,57	1 478,09	31,47	1,70	0,18	-	-
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**	[redacted]									
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**										
51	**Exposure to the central bank**										
52	**Trading book**										
53	**Total assets**	12 731 599,47	113 581,67	35 188,28	10 240,57	1 478,09	31,47	1,70	0,18	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures - A											
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

CAPEX		aq	ar	as	at	au	av	aw	ax
Millions of HUF		2024.12.31							
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)			
			of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)		
				of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	-	-	-	-	**759,81**	-	-	-
2	**Financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
16	of which insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	**759,81**	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	759,81	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-
24	**Households**	[redacted]				-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property					-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans					-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans								
28	**Financing of local governments**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	-	-	-	-	**759,81**	-	-	-
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**	[redacted]							
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive								
35	Loans and advances								
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate								
37	of which: building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	**Derivatives**								
45	**Overnight interbank loans**								
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**								
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**								
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-	759,81	-	-	-
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**	[redacted]							
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**								
51	**Exposure to the central bank**								
52	**Trading book**								
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-	759,81	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures - A									
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Assets considered for the calculation of the GAR **Continued**

CAPEX		ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
Millions of HUF		2024.12.31												
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant to the taxonomy (taxonomy-aligned)				of which directed toward sectors relevant from a taxonomy perspective (alignable with taxonomy)				
			of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)				of which environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned activities)			
				of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of proceeds is known	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**114 343,17**	**35 188,46**	**10 240,57**	**1 478,09**	**31,47**
2	**Financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**28 912,19**	**24,84**	-	**2,12**	**12,66**
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 912,19	24,84	-	2,12	12,66
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,28	12,72	-	1,11	6,81
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 727,91	12,12	-	1,01	5,85
6	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-
12	of which fund management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-
16	of which insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	-
20	**Non-financial corporations**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53 339,97	35 163,61	**10 240,57**	1 475,97	18,81
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 669,87	13 186,88	**10 240,57**	-	-
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 630,05	21 946,60	-	1 446,16	18,81
23	Equity instruments	-	-	[redacted]	-	-	-	[redacted]	-	40,05	30,13	[redacted]	29,81	-
24	**Households**	[redacted]								32 091,01	-	-	-	-
25	of which: loans secured by residential property									32 091,01	-	-	-	-
26	of which: building renovation loans									-	-	-	-	-
27	of which: vehicle loans									-	-	-	-	-
28	**Financing of local governments**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets not included in the numerator used to calculate the GAR (included in the denominator)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**114 343,17**	**35 188,46**	**10 240,57**	**1 478,09**	**31,47**
33	**Financial and non-financial corporations**	[redacted]												
34	SMEs and non-financial corporations subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive													
35	Loans and advances													
36	of which: loans secured by commercial real estate													
37	of which: building renovation loans													
38	Debt securities													
39	Equity instruments													
40	Non-EU counterparties (not subject to NFRD disclosure requirements)													
41	Loans and advances													
42	Debt securities													
43	Equity instruments													
44	**Derivatives**													
45	**Overnight interbank loans**													
46	**Cash and cash equivalents**													
47	**Other assets (e.g., goodwill, exchange-traded commodities, etc.)**													
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114 343,17	35 188,46	10 240,57	1 478,09	31,47
49	**Other assets not included in the GAR calculation**	[redacted]												
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**													
51	**Exposure to the central bank**													
52	**Trading book**													
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114 343,17	35 188,46	10 240,57	1 478,09	31,47
Off-balance sheet exposures - A														
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. GAR sector information - 12/31/2025

REVENUE		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4-digit level (code and label)	(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive		(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive	
		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value	
		Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
1	1062 - Manufacture of starch and starch products	13 808,50	2 692,66						
2	1812 - Printing (excluding: daily newspapers)	7 138,90	-						
3	1920 - Crude oil processing	18 045,78	18,05						
4	2014 - Manufacture of organic chemical raw materials	13 000,24	1 170,02						
5	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	19,73	-						
6	2752 - Manufacture of non-electric household applianc	243,79	47,54						
7	2932 - Manufacture of parts for road vehicles	3 083,61	-						
8	3511 - Electricity generation	0,00	0,00						
9	3513 - Electricity distribution	43 068,45	8 398,35						
10	3514 - Electricity trading	0,01	0,00						
11	3522 - Gas distribution	7 859,30	1 532,56						
12	3523 - Gas trading	0,16	0,03						
13	4669 - Wholesale of other machinery and equipment n	347,62	11,12						
14	4687 - Wholesale of waste	83,10	6,23						
15	4690 - Wholesale of miscellaneous goods	263,16	19,74						
16	4941 - Road freight transport	11 969,05	-						
17	5210 - Warehousing and storage	3 406,99	-						
18	6110 - Wired telecommunications	10 273,62	2,05						
19	6120 - Wireless telecommunications	0,07	-						
20	6201 - Computer programming	50 963,25	-						
21	6420 - Asset management (holding)	13 244,79	2 675,45						
22	6920 - Accounting, auditing, and tax consulting	0,00	0,00						
23	7010 - Business management	46 716,44	12 146,27						
24	7112 - Engineering and technical consulting	28 375,34	2 128,15						
25	7711 - Car rental	1 924,29	1,92						

1. Credit institutions shall report in this table information on exposures in the banking book to sectors covered by the taxonomy (NACE sectors at the 4-digit level of detail), using the appropriate NACE codes, based on the counterparty's main activity.
2. The determination of the counterparty's NACE sector classification is based solely on the nature of the direct counterparty. The classification of an exposure jointly undertaken by more than one obligor shall be classified based on the characteristics of the obligor that
was more relevant or decisive from the institution's perspective in assuming the exposures.
The distribution of combined exposures by NACE code is determined by the characteristics of the most relevant or dominant customer.
Institutions publish information according to NACE codes corresponding to the level of disaggregation specified in the table.
3. The data in the tables was reported based on revenue data and the partner's NACE code classification.

2. GAR sector information - 12/31/2025 **Continued**

REVENUE		i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4-digit level (code and label)	(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive		(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive	
		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value	
		Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
1	1062 - Manufacture of starch and starch products			[redacted]			-	[redacted]	
2	1812 - Printing (excluding: daily newspapers)						-		
3	1920 - Crude oil processing					18 045,78	54,14		
4	2014 - Manufacture of organic chemical raw materials						-		
5	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations						-		
6	2752 - Manufacture of non-electric household appliand						-		
7	2932 - Manufacture of parts for road vehicles						-		
8	3511 - Electricity generation						-		
9	3513 - Electricity distribution						-		
10	3514 - Electricity trading						-		
11	3522 - Gas distribution						-		
12	3523 - Gas trading						-		
13	4669 - Wholesale of other machinery and equipment n						-		
14	4687 - Wholesale of waste					83,10	0,83		
15	4690 - Wholesale of miscellaneous goods					263,16	2,63		
16	4941 - Road freight transport						-		
17	5210 - Warehousing and storage						-		
18	6110 - Wired telecommunications						-		
19	6120 - Wireless telecommunications						-		
20	6201 - Computer programming						-		
21	6420 - Asset management (holding)						-		
22	6920 - Accounting, auditing, and tax consulting						-		
23	7010 - Business management						-		
24	7112 - Engineering and technical consulting					28 375,34	283,75		
25	7711 - Car rental					1 924,29	5,77		

2. GAR sector information - 12/31/2025 **Continued**

REVENUE		q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4-digit level (code and label)	Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive		(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive		(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive	
		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value	
		Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	1062 - Manufacture of starch and starch products									13 808,50	2 692,66		
2	1812 - Printing (excluding: daily newspapers)									7 138,90	-		
3	1920 - Crude oil processing									18 045,78	72,18		
4	2014 - Manufacture of organic chemical raw materials									13 000,24	1 170,02		
5	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations									19,73	-		
6	2752 - Manufacture of non-electric household applianc									243,79	47,54		
7	2932 - Manufacture of parts for road vehicles									3 083,61	-		
8	3511 - Electricity generation									0,00	0,00		
9	3513 - Electricity distribution									43 068,45	8 398,35		
10	3514 - Electricity trading									0,01	0,00		
11	3522 - Gas distribution									7 859,30	1 532,56		
12	3523 - Gas trading									0,16	0,03		
13	4669 - Wholesale of other machinery and equipment n									347,62	11,12		
14	4687 - Wholesale of waste									83,10	7,06		
15	4690 - Wholesale of miscellaneous goods									263,16	22,37		
16	4941 - Road freight transport									11 969,05	-		
17	5210 - Warehousing and storage									3 406,99	-		
18	6110 - Wired telecommunications									10 273,62	2,05		
19	6120 - Wireless telecommunications									0,07	-		
20	6201 - Computer programming									50 963,25	-		
21	6420 - Asset management (holding)									13 244,79	2 675,45		
22	6920 - Accounting, auditing, and tax consulting									0,00	0498000000000002E-4		
23	7010 - Business management									46 716,44	12 146,27		
24	7112 - Engineering and technical consulting									28 375,34	2 411,90		
25	7711 - Car rental									1 924,29	7,70		

2. GAR sector information - 12/31/2025

CAPEX		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4-digit level (code and label)	(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive		(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive	
		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value	
		Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
1	1062 - Manufacture of starch and starch products	13 808,50	7 235,65	[redacted]				[redacted]	
2	1812 - Printing (excluding: daily newspapers)	7 138,90	-						
3	1920 - Crude oil processing	18 045,78	721,83						
4	2014 - Manufacture of organic chemical raw materials	13 000,24	1 690,03						
5	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	19,73	-						
6	2752 - Manufacture of non-electric household appliar	243,79	127,75						
7	2932 - Manufacture of parts for road vehicles	3 083,61	955,92						
8	3511 - Electricity generation	0,00	0,00						
9	3513 - Electricity distribution	43 068,45	22 567,87						
10	3514 - Electricity trading	0,01	0,00						
11	3522 - Gas distribution	7 859,30	4 118,27						
12	3523 - Gas trading	0,16	0,06						
13	4669 - Wholesale of other machinery and equipment	347,62	-						
14	4687 - Wholesale of waste	83,10	40,63						
15	4690 - Wholesale of miscellaneous goods	263,16	128,68						
16	4941 - Road freight transport	11 969,05	-						
17	5210 - Warehousing and storage	3 406,99	-						
18	6110 - Wired telecommunications	10 273,62	-						
19	6120 - Wireless telecommunications	0,07	-						
20	6201 - Computer programming	50 963,25	-						
21	6420 - Asset management (holding)	13 244,79	4 635,67						
22	6920 - Accounting, auditing, and tax consulting	0,00	0,00						
23	7010 - Business management	46 716,44	37 373,15						
24	7112 - Engineering and technical consulting	28 375,34	13 875,54						
25	7711 - Car rental	1 924,29	76,97						

1. Credit institutions shall report in this table information on exposures in the banking book to sectors covered by the taxonomy (NACE sectors at the 4-digit level of detail), using the appropriate NACE codes, based on the counterparty's main activity.
2. The determination of the counterparty's NACE sector classification is based solely on the nature of the direct counterparty. The classification of an exposure jointly undertaken by more than one obligor shall be classified based on the characteristics of the obligor that
was more relevant or decisive from the institution's perspective in assuming the exposures.
The distribution of combined exposures by NACE code is determined by the characteristics of the most relevant or dominant customer.
Institutions publish information according to NACE codes corresponding to the level of disaggregation specified in the table.
3. The data in the tables was reported based on CAPEX data and the partner's NACE code classification.

2. GAR sector information - 12/31/2025 **Continued**

CAPEX		i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4-digit level (code and label)	(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive		(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive	
		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value	
		Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
1	1062 - Manufacture of starch and starch products			[redacted]			-	[redacted]	
2	1812 - Printing (excluding: daily newspapers)						-		
3	1920 - Crude oil processing					18 045,78	595,51		
4	2014 - Manufacture of organic chemical raw materials						-		
5	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations						-		
6	2752 - Manufacture of non-electric household appliar						-		
7	2932 - Manufacture of parts for road vehicles						-		
8	3511 - Electricity generation						-		
9	3513 - Electricity distribution						-		
10	3514 - Electricity trading						-		
11	3522 - Gas distribution						-		
12	3523 - Gas trading						-		
13	4669 - Wholesale of other machinery and equipment						-		
14	4687 - Wholesale of waste						-		
15	4690 - Wholesale of miscellaneous goods						-		
16	4941 - Road freight transport						-		
17	5210 - Warehousing and storage						-		
18	6110 - Wired telecommunications						-		
19	6120 - Wireless telecommunications						-		
20	6201 - Computer programming						-		
21	6420 - Asset management (holding)						-		
22	6920 - Accounting, auditing, and tax consulting						-		
23	7010 - Business management						-		
24	7112 - Engineering and technical consulting						-		
25	7711 - Car rental					1 924,29	63,50		

2. GAR sector information - 12/31/2025 **Continued**

CAPEX		q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4-digit level (code and label)	(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive		(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive		(Subject to the NFRD) Non-financial companies		SMEs and non-financial companies not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive	
		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value		Gross book value	
		Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	Millions of HUF	of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	1062 - Manufacture of starch and starch products									13 808,50	7 235,65		
2	1812 - Printing (excluding: daily newspapers)									7 138,90	-		
3	1920 - Crude oil processing									18 045,78	1 317,34		
4	2014 - Manufacture of organic chemical raw materials									13 000,24	1 690,03		
5	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations									19,73	-		
6	2752 - Manufacture of non-electric household appliar									243,79	127,75		
7	2932 - Manufacture of parts for road vehicles									3 083,61	955,92		
8	3511 - Electricity generation									0,00	0,00		
9	3513 - Electricity distribution									43 068,45	22 567,87		
10	3514 - Electricity trading									0,01	0,00		
11	3522 - Gas distribution									7 859,30	4 118,27		
12	3523 - Gas trading									0,16	0,06		
13	4669 - Wholesale of other machinery and equipment									347,62	-		
14	4687 - Wholesale of waste									83,10	40,63		
15	4690 - Wholesale of miscellaneous goods									263,16	128,68		
16	4941 - Road freight transport									11 969,05	-		
17	5210 - Warehousing and storage									3 406,99	-		
18	6110 - Wired telecommunications									10 273,62	-		
19	6120 - Wireless telecommunications									0,07	-		
20	6201 - Computer programming									50 963,25	-		
21	6420 - Asset management (holding)									13 244,79	4 635,67		
22	6920 - Accounting, auditing, and tax consulting									0,00	0,00		
23	7010 - Business management									46 716,44	37 373,15		
24	7112 - Engineering and technical consulting									28 375,34	13 875,54		
25	7711 - Car rental									1 924,29	140,47		

3. GAR KPI stock

1. The institution shall publish in this table the GAR KPIs relating to the loan portfolio, calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1, using the formulas proposed in this table
2. Information regarding the GAR (the proportion of "eligible" activities among green assets) must be accompanied by information on the proportion of all assets covered by the GAR.

3. In addition to the information provided in this table, credit institutions shall disclose the proportion of assets financing sectors that are relevant from a taxonomy perspective and environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-compliant). This information would enrich the information regarding the KPI determining the proportion of environmentally sustainable assets relative to all covered assets.

4. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

REVENUE		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
% (relative to the total covered assets in the denominator)		2025.12.31								
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)					Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)		
				of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR									
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	5,66%	0,70%	0,43%	0,04%	0,29%	0,27%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	**Financial corporations**	3,73%	0,04%	1,03%	0,01%	0,01%	0,23%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
3	Credit institutions	6,42%	0,07%	1,77%	0,02%	0,02%	0,39%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	3,76%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,43%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	7,68%	0,10%	2,60%	0,04%	0,03%	0,37%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	8,22%	3,86%	1,40%	0,21%	1,58%	1,29%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
21	Loans and advances	6,58%	4,22%	0,22%	0,26%	2,00%	0,19%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	14,39%	2,55%		0,04%	0,01%	5,43%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
23	Equity instruments	0,25%	0,15%	0,00%	0,11%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**	5,53%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	10,89%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
26	of which: building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%				
27	of which: vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral acquired through possession: residential and commercial real estate**									
32	**Total GAR assets**	3,19%	0,40%	0,24%	0,02%	0,16%	0,15%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

3. GAR KPI stock **Continued**

1. The institution shall publish in this table the GAR KPIs relating to the loan portfolio, calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1, using the formulas proposed in this table
2. Information regarding the GAR (the proportion of "eligible" activities among green assets) must be accompanied by information on the proportion of all assets covered by the GAR.

3. In addition to the information provided in this table, credit institutions shall disclose the proportion of assets financing sectors that are relevant from a taxonomy perspective and environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-compliant). This information would enrich the information regarding the KPI determining the proportion of environmentally sustainable assets relative to all covered assets.

4. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

REVENUE		j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
	% (relative to the total covered assets in the denominator)	2025.12.31							
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)		
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR								
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%
2	**Financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,26%	0,04%	0,00%	0,00%
21	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,26%	0,05%	0,00%	0,00%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,28%	0,04%		0,00%
23	Equity instruments					0,08%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**					0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
25	of which: loans secured by residential property					0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
26	of which: building renovation loans								
27	of which: vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral acquired through possession: residential and commercial real estate**								
32	**Total GAR assets**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

3. GAR KPI stock **Continued**

1. The institution shall publish in this table the GAR KPIs relating to the loan portfolio, calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1, using the formulas proposed in this table
2. Information regarding the GAR (the proportion of "eligible" activities among green assets) must be accompanied by information on the proportion of all assets covered by the GAR.

3. In addition to the information provided in this table, credit institutions shall disclose the proportion of assets financing sectors that are relevant from a taxonomy perspective and environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-compliant). This information would enrich the information regarding the KPI determining the proportion of environmentally sustainable assets relative to all covered assets.

4. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

REVENUE		r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	% (relative to the total covered assets in the denominator)	2025.12.31													
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive	
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR														
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	6,00%	0,71%	0,43%	0,04%	0,29%	33,84%
2	**Financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,07%	0,04%	1,03%	0,01%	0,01%	5,91%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	7,00%	0,07%	1,77%	0,02%	0,02%	3,44%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,17%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,39%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,10%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	8,23%	0,10%	2,60%	0,04%	0,03%	2,33%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,48%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,48%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,96%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,39%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,13%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	9,77%	3,90%	1,40%	0,21%	1,58%	6,09%
21	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	7,03%	4,26%	0,22%	0,26%	2,00%	4,79%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	20,10%	2,58%		0,04%	0,01%	1,29%
23	Equity instruments									0,33%	0,17%	0,00%	0,11%	0,03%	0,01%
24	**Households**									5,53%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	21,60%
25	of which: loans secured by residential property									10,89%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	10,97%
26	of which: building renovation loans														1,01%
27	of which: vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,23%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,23%
31	**Collateral acquired through possession: residential and commercial real estate**														0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,39%	0,40%	0,24%	0,02%	0,16%	59,96%

3. GAR KPI stock **Continued**

1. The institution shall publish in this table the GAR KPIs relating to the loan portfolio, calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1, using the formulas proposed in this table
2. Information regarding the GAR (the proportion of "eligible" activities among green assets) must be accompanied by information on the proportion of all assets covered by the GAR.

3. In addition to the information provided in this table, credit institutions shall disclose the proportion of assets financing sectors that are relevant from a taxonomy perspective and environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-compliant). This information would enrich the information regarding the KPI determining the proportion of environmentally sustainable assets relative to all covered assets.

4. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

REVENUE		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		2024.12.31														
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	% (relative to the total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)					Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				
				of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive	
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR															
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	2,75%	0,48%	0,22%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,75%	0,48%	0,22%	0,00%	0,00%	36,72%
2	**Financial corporations**	2,51%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,51%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	9,26%
3	Credit institutions	4,40%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,40%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,29%
4	Loans and advances	0,13%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,13%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,08%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	5,49%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,49%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,22%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,97%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,97%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,94%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,88%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	7,96%	2,69%	1,22%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	7,99%	2,69%	1,22%	0,01%	0,00%	6,58%
21	Loans and advances	4,14%	1,61%	1,61%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,14%	1,61%	1,61%	0,00%	0,00%	5,01%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	20,12%	6,12%	[redacted]	0,02%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	20,27%	6,12%	[redacted]	0,02%	0,01%	1,57%
23	Equity instruments	19,36%	6,07%	0,00%	3,83%	2,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	21,80%	6,33%	0,00%	3,83%	2,09%	0,00%
24	**Households**	1,22%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,22%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	20,61%
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	2,46%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,46%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	10,24%
26	of which: building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%
27	of which: vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,06%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,26%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,26%
31	**Collateral acquired through possession: residential and commercial real estate**															
32	**Total GAR assets**	1,63%	0,29%	0,13%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,64%	0,29%	0,13%	0,00%	0,00%	61,77%

3. GAR KPI stock

1. The institution shall publish in this table the GAR KPIs relating to the loan portfolio, calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1, using the formulas proposed in this table
2. Information regarding the GAR (the proportion of "eligible" activities among green assets) must be accompanied by information on the proportion of all assets covered by the GAR.

3. In addition to the information provided in this table, credit institutions shall disclose the proportion of assets financing sectors that are relevant from a taxonomy perspective and environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-compliant). This information would enrich the information regarding the KPI determining the proportion of environmentally sustainable assets relative to all covered assets.

4. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

CAPEX		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
% (relative to the total covered assets in the denominator)		2025.12.31								
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)					Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)		
				of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR									
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	5,56%	2,12%	0,43%	0,33%	0,75%	0,31%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	**Financial corporations**	1,83%	0,06%	1,03%	0,02%	0,02%	0,39%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
3	Credit institutions	3,16%	0,10%	1,77%	0,04%	0,03%	0,66%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	0,11%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,73%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	4,60%	0,15%	2,60%	0,05%	0,05%	0,63%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	9,51%	11,70%	1,40%	1,82%	4,16%	1,34%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
21	Loans and advances	8,43%	13,29%	0,22%	2,17%	5,27%	0,23%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	13,63%	5,88%		0,54%	0,03%	5,47%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
23	Equity instruments	0,68%	0,95%	0,00%	0,95%	0,00%	0,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**	5,53%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	10,89%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
26	of which: building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%				
27	of which: vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral acquired through possession: residential and commercial real estate**									
32	**Total GAR assets**	3,14%	1,19%	0,24%	0,19%	0,42%	0,17%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

3. GAR KPI stock **Continued**

1. The institution shall publish in this table the GAR KPIs relating to the loan portfolio, calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1, using the formulas proposed in this table
2. Information regarding the GAR (the proportion of "eligible" activities among green assets) must be accompanied by information on the proportion of all assets covered by the GAR.

3. In addition to the information provided in this table, credit institutions shall disclose the proportion of assets financing sectors that are relevant from a taxonomy perspective and environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-compliant). This information would enrich the information regarding the KPI determining the proportion of environmentally sustainable assets relative to all covered assets.

4. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

CAPEX		j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
	% (relative to the total covered assets in the denominator)	2025.12.31							
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)		
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR								
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%
2	**Financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,16%	0,08%	0,00%	0,00%
21	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,58%	0,35%		0,00%
23	Equity instruments					0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**					0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
25	of which: loans secured by residential property					0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
26	of which: building renovation loans								
27	of which: vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral acquired through possession: residential and commercial real estate**								
32	**Total GAR assets**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%

3. GAR KPI stock **Continued**

1. The institution shall publish in this table the GAR KPIs relating to the loan portfolio, calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1, using the formulas proposed in this table
2. Information regarding the GAR (the proportion of "eligible" activities among green assets) must be accompanied by information on the proportion of all assets covered by the GAR.

3. In addition to the information provided in this table, credit institutions shall disclose the proportion of assets financing sectors that are relevant from a taxonomy perspective and environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-compliant). This information would enrich the information regarding the KPI determining the proportion of environmentally sustainable assets relative to all covered assets.

4. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

CAPEX		r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	% (relative to the total covered assets in the denominator)	2025.12.31													
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive	
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR														
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,90%	2,13%	0,43%	0,33%	0,75%	33,84%
2	**Financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,22%	0,06%	1,03%	0,02%	0,02%	5,91%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,83%	0,11%	1,77%	0,04%	0,03%	3,44%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,84%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,10%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,24%	0,15%	2,60%	0,05%	0,05%	2,33%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,48%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,48%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,96%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,39%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,13%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	11,01%	11,78%	1,40%	1,82%	4,16%	6,09%
21	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	8,71%	13,30%	0,22%	2,17%	5,27%	4,79%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	19,69%	6,24%		0,54%	0,03%	1,29%
23	Equity instruments									0,72%	0,95%	0,00%	0,95%	0,00%	0,01%
24	**Households**									5,53%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	21,60%
25	of which: loans secured by residential property									10,89%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	10,97%
26	of which: building renovation loans														1,01%
27	of which: vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,23%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,23%
31	**Collateral acquired through possession: residential and commercial real estate**														
32	**Total GAR assets**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,33%	1,20%	0,24%	0,19%	0,42%	59,96%

3. GAR KPI stock **Continued**

1. The institution shall publish in this table the GAR KPIs relating to the loan portfolio, calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1, using the formulas proposed in this table
2. Information regarding the GAR (the proportion of "eligible" activities among green assets) must be accompanied by information on the proportion of all assets covered by the GAR.

3. In addition to the information provided in this table, credit institutions shall disclose the proportion of assets financing sectors that are relevant from a taxonomy perspective and environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-compliant). This information would enrich the information regarding the KPI determining the proportion of environmentally sustainable assets relative to all covered assets.

4. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

CAPEX		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	% (relative to the total covered assets in the denominator)	2024.12.31									2024.12.31					
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)					Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				
				of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive	
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR															
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	2,43%	0,75%	0,22%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,45%	0,75%	0,22%	0,03%	0,00%	36,72%
2	**Financial corporations**	2,45%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,45%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	9,26%
3	Credit institutions	4,29%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,29%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,29%
4	Loans and advances	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,08%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	5,35%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,35%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,22%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,97%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,97%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,94%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,88%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,15%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	6,28%	4,20%	1,22%	0,18%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	6,37%	4,20%	1,22%	0,18%	0,00%	6,58%
21	Loans and advances	4,03%	2,07%	1,61%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,03%	2,07%	1,61%	0,00%	0,00%	5,01%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	13,43%	10,97%		0,72%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	13,81%	10,97%		0,72%	0,01%	1,57%
23	Equity instruments	35,56%	26,75%	0,00%	26,47%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	35,56%	26,75%	0,00%	26,47%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**	1,22%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,22%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	20,61%
25	of which: loans secured by residential property	2,46%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,46%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	10,24%
26	of which: building renovation loans	0,00%									0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%
27	of which: vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,06%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,26%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,26%
31	**Collateral acquired through possession: residential and commercial real estate**															
32	**Total GAR assets**	1,44%	0,45%	0,13%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,45%	0,45%	0,13%	0,02%	0,00%	61,77%

Table 4: GAR KPI trends

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose the GAR KPIs relating to changes in the loan portfolio (new loans calculated on a net basis), which are calculated for covered assets based on the data disclosed in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

REVENUE		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	% (relative to the change in the total asset stock eligible for the taxonomy)	2025.12.31								
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)					Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)		
				Use of these revenues	Of which: transition	Of which: supporting			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR									
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	2,91%	0,22%	0,21%	0,04%	0,29%	0,27%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	**Financial corporations**	1,22%	0,03%	1,03%	0,01%	0,01%	0,23%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
3	Credit institutions	2,02%	0,06%	1,77%	0,02%	0,02%	0,39%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	3,63%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,43%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	2,19%	0,08%	2,60%	0,04%	0,03%	0,37%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	0,26%	1,17%	0,17%	0,21%	1,57%	1,29%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
21	Loans and advances	2,45%	2,61%	-1,38%	0,26%	2,00%	0,19%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-5,73%	-3,58%	[redacted]	0,02%	0,00%	5,43%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%
23	Equity instruments	-19,11%	-5,93%	0,00%	-3,72%	-2,06%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**	4,31%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
25	of which: loans secured by residential real estate	8,43%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
26	of which: building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
27	of which: auto loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	1,56%	0,11%	0,11%	0,02%	0,16%	0,15%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

Table 4: GAR KPI trends **Continued**

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose the GAR KPIs relating to changes in the loan portfolio (new loans calculated on a net basis), which are calculated for covered assets based on the data disclosed in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

REVENUE		j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
	% (relative to the change in the total asset stock eligible for the taxonomy)	2025.12.31							
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)		
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR								
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%
2	**Financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,22%	0,04%	0,00%	0,00%
21	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,26%	0,05%	0,00%	0,00%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,13%	0,04%	0,00%	0,00%
23	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-2,36%	-0,24%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
25	of which: loans secured by residential real estate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
26	of which: building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
27	of which: auto loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

Table 4: GAR KPI trends **Continued**

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose the GAR KPIs relating to changes in the loan portfolio (new loans calculated on a net basis), which are calculated for covered assets based on the data disclosed in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

REVENUE		r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	% (relative to the change in the total asset stock eligible for the taxonomy)	2025.12.31													
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Ratio of total new assets covered
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive	
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR														
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,24%	0,23%	0,21%	0,04%	0,29%	-2,88%
2	**Financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,55%	0,03%	1,03%	0,01%	0,01%	-3,35%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,60%	0,06%	1,77%	0,02%	0,02%	-1,86%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,17%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,26%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,74%	0,08%	2,60%	0,04%	0,03%	-1,88%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-1,49%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-1,49%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-1,49%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	-0,02%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,78%	1,22%	0,17%	0,21%	1,57%	-0,49%
21	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,89%	2,66%	-1,38%	0,26%	2,00%	-0,21%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	[redacted]	0,00%	-0,17%	-3,54%	[redacted]	0,02%	0,00%	-0,29%
23	Equity instruments	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	-21,46%	-6,17%	0,00%	-3,72%	-2,06%	0,01%
24	**Households**	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	4,31%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%
25	of which: loans secured by residential real estate	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	8,43%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,73%
26	of which: building renovation loans	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0,87%
27	of which: auto loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,03%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,03%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,03%
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,75%	0,11%	0,11%	0,02%	0,16%	-1,81%

Table 4: GAR KPI trends

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose the GAR KPIs relating to changes in the loan portfolio (new loans calculated on a net basis), which are calculated for covered assets based on the data disclosed in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

CAPEX		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
% (relative to the change in the total asset stock eligible for the taxonomy)		2025.12.31								
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)					Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)		
				Use of these revenues	Of which: transition	Of which: supporting			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR									
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	3,13%	1,36%	0,21%	0,30%	0,75%	0,31%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	**Financial corporations**	-0,62%	0,06%	1,03%	0,02%	0,02%	0,39%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
3	Credit institutions	-1,13%	0,10%	1,77%	0,03%	0,03%	0,66%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	-0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,73%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	-0,75%	0,15%	2,60%	0,05%	0,05%	0,63%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	3,23%	7,50%	0,17%	1,65%	4,15%	1,34%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
21	Loans and advances	4,40%	11,22%	-1,38%	2,17%	5,27%	0,23%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,21%	-5,08%	0,00%	-0,18%	0,02%	5,47%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
23	Equity instruments	-34,88%	-25,80%	0,00%	-25,52%	0,00%	0,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**	4,31%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
25	of which: loans secured by residential real estate	8,43%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
26	of which: building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
27	of which: auto loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	1,69%	0,75%	0,11%	0,17%	0,42%	0,17%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

Table 4: GAR KPI trends **Continued**

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose the GAR KPIs relating to changes in the loan portfolio (new loans calculated on a net basis), which are calculated for covered assets based on the data disclosed in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

CAPEX		j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
% (relative to the change in the total asset stock eligible for the taxonomy)		2025.12.31							
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)		
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR								
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%
2	**Financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,07%	0,08%	0,00%	0,00%
21	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,20%	0,35%	0,00%	0,00%
23	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
25	of which: loans secured by residential real estate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
26	of which: building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
27	of which: auto loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%

Table 4: GAR KPI trends **Continued**

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose the GAR KPIs relating to changes in the loan portfolio (new loans calculated on a net basis), which are calculated for covered assets based on the data disclosed in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Credit institutions must duplicate this table for revenue-based and CAPEX-based disclosures.

CAPEX		r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
% (relative to the change in the total asset stock eligible for the taxonomy)		2025.12.31													
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Ratio of total new assets covered
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive	
	Assets considered in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR														
1	Loans and advances not eligible for GAR calculation, as well as instruments representing credit relationships and equity interests	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,45%	1,38%	0,21%	0,30%	0,75%	-2,88%
2	**Financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,23%	0,06%	1,03%	0,02%	0,02%	-3,35%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,46%	0,10%	1,77%	0,03%	0,03%	-1,86%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,71%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
5	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,12%	0,15%	2,60%	0,05%	0,05%	-1,88%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	**Other financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-1,49%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-1,49%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%
10	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-1,49%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,02%
12	of which fund management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial corporations**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,64%	7,59%	0,17%	1,65%	4,15%	-0,49%
21	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,68%	11,23%	-1,38%	2,17%	5,27%	-0,21%
22	Debt securities, including the intended use of proceeds	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,88%	-4,73%	0,00%	-0,18%	0,02%	-0,29%
23	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-34,83%	-25,80%	0,00%	-25,52%	0,00%	0,01%
24	**Households**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,31%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%
25	of which: loans secured by residential real estate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	8,43%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,73%
26	of which: building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,87%
27	of which: auto loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,03%
28	**Financing of local governments**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,03%
29	Housing finance	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,03%
31	**Collateral acquired through repossession: residential and commercial real estate**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,88%	0,76%	0,11%	0,17%	0,42%	-1,81%

5. KPI for off-balance-sheet commitments - Revenue

	% (relative to total acceptable off-balance-sheet assets)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		2025.12.31								
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)					Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)		
				of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	of which debt securities	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	of which equity	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose KPIs relating to off-balance sheet commitments (financial guarantees and assets under management), calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Institutions must duplicate this table to disclose stock and stock change KPIs for off-balance sheet commitments

5. KPI for off-balance-sheet commitments - CAPEX

	% (relative to total acceptable off-balance-sheet assets)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		2025.12.31								
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)			
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-					Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic		
				of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which supportive
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	of which debt securities	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	of which equity	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose KPIs relating to off-balance sheet commitments (financial guarantees and assets under management), calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Institutions must duplicate this table to disclose stock and stock change KPIs for off-balance sheet commitments

5. KPI for off-balance-sheet commitments - Revenue

	% (relative to total acceptable off-balance-sheet assets)	n	o	p	q	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		2025.12.31								
		Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-aligned)				
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a taxonomic perspective (taxonomy-aligned)			
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	of which debt securities	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	of which equity	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose KPIs relating to off-balance sheet commitments (financial guarantees and assets under management), calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Institutions must duplicate this table to disclose stock and stock change KPIs for off-balance sheet commitments

5. KPI for off-balance-sheet commitments - CAPEX

	% (relative to total acceptable off-balance-sheet assets)	n	o	p	q	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		2025.12.31								
		Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant				Proportion of total covered assets financing taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-				
			Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors				Ratio of total covered assets financing sectors relevant from a			
				of which use of revenues	of which supportive			of which use of revenues	of which transition	of which supportive
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	of which debt securities	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	of which equity	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

1. In this table, the institution shall disclose KPIs relating to off-balance sheet commitments (financial guarantees and assets under management), calculated for the covered assets based on the data provided in Table 1 and using the formulas proposed in this table.

2. Institutions must duplicate this table to disclose stock and stock change KPIs for off-balance sheet commitments

M B H B a n k Plc.

2.

Separate financial statements and separate management report

31 December 2025

M B H B a n k Plc.

10 011 922 641 911 401
statistic code

Separate Financial Statements

Prepared in accordance with
International Financial Reporting Standards
(IFRS) as adopted by the EU

Budapest, 1 April 2026

31 December 2025

Table of contents

Separate Statement of Financial Position 4
Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income 6
Separate Statement of Changes in Equity 8
Separate Statement of Cash Flows 9
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 11
1. GENERAL INFORMATIONS 11
1.1 The shareholder structure of MBH Bank 11
1.2 Availability of separate financial statements and annual report 14
1.3 Audit 14
1.4 Segment reporting 15
1.5 Changes in the legal and regulatory environment and its effect on the financial statements 15
1.6 Sustainability activity (ESG) 16
2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION 16
2.1 Basis of reporting 16
2.2 Foreign currencies 16
2.3 Presentation in the financial statements 16
2.4 Use of estimates and judgements 16
2.5 Adoption of revised and new IFRS/IAS Standards 17
2.5.1 The effect of adopting new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards effective from 1 January 2025 17
2.5.2 New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB not yet effective and/or not yet adopted by the EU 18
2.5.3 New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB but rejected or deffered by the EU 18
2.5.4 IASB Standards or interpretations effective from 1 January 2026 or later 19
3. RISK MANAGEMENT 19
3.1 Introduction and overview 19
3.2 Risk factors 24
3.2.1 Credit risk 24
3.2.1.1 Individually and collectively assessed exposures 30
3.2.1.2 Credit risk classification 33
3.2.1.3 Forborne assets 37
3.2.1.4 Portfolio affected by interest rate cap 40
3.2.1.5 Collateral 41
3.2.2 Liquidity risk 42
3.2.3 Market risk 50
3.2.3.1 Exposure to market risks – trading portfolios 51
3.2.3.2 Exposure to market risks – currency risk 52
3.2.3.3 Exposure to market risk - Interest risk 53
3.2.3.4 Exposure to market risk - Share price risk 55
3.2.4 Operational risk 56
3.3 Concentration of risk 57
3.4 Encumbered assets 59
3.5 Capital management 60
4. DETAILS ON SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS LINE ITEMS 62
4.1 Net interest income 62
4.2 Net income from fees and commission 63
4.3 Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments 67

4.4 Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of non-financial assets ... 68
4.5 Dividend income ... 71
4.6 Administrative and other operating expenses ... 72
4.7 Other income and expenses ... 74
4.8 Income tax income / (expense) ... 75
4.9 Notes for financial instruments ... 77
4.10 Cash and cash-equivalents ... 79
4.11 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ... 80
4.11.1 Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss 80
4.11.2 Securities held for trading ... 81
4.11.3 Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss ... 82
4.11.4 Derivative financial assets and liabilities ... 82
4.12 Hedging derivative assets and liabilities ... 83
4.13 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ... 87
4.13.1 Debt and equity securities ... 87
4.14 Financial assets measured at amortised cost ... 89
4.14.1 Loans and advances to banks ... 89
4.14.2 Loans and advances to customers ... 90
4.14.3 Reverse sale and repurchase agreements ... 99
4.14.4 Debt securities ... 100
4.14.5 Other financial assets ... 101
4.15 Investment in subsidiaries and associates ... 102
4.16 Property and equipment and intangible assets ... 107
4.17 Leases ... 112
4.18 Deferred tax assets and liabilities ... 115
4.19 Other assets ... 116
4.20 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ... 117
4.21 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ... 117
4.21.1 Amounts due to banks and sale and repurschase agreements ... 117
4.21.2 Amounts due to customers ... 119
4.21.3 Issued debt securities ... 120
4.21.4 Subordinated debts ... 121
4.21.5 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities ... 122
4.21.6 Other financial liabilities ... 122
4.22 Provisions ... 123
4.23 Contingent liabilities ... 125
4.24 Other liabilities ... 127
4.25 Equity ... 127
4.26 Fair value of financial instruments ... 130
4.27 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities according to IFRS7.13 A-F ... 138
4.28 Related party transactions ... 140
4.29 Earnings per share ... 142
4.30 Information on employee share system ... 143
4.31 Events after the reporting period ... 145

Separate Statement of Financial Position

	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Assets			
Cash and cash-equivalents	**4.10**	**1 476 800**	**1 024 385**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		**878 068**	**773 315**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**4.11.1**	648 299	546 469
Securities held for trading	**4.11.2**	40 014	19 436
- of which pledged as collateral	***4.14.3***	*840*	-
Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**4.11.3**	64 099	44 183
Derivative financial assets	**4.11.4**	125 656	163 227
Hedging derivative assets	**4.12**	**56 832**	**81 073**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		**778 190**	**1 222 521**
Debt and equity securities	**4.13.1**	778 190	1 222 521
- of which pledged as collateral	***4.14.3***	*55 454*	*51 895*
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		**8 807 762**	**8 282 641**
Loans and advances to banks	**4.14.1**	417 978	419 660
Loans and advances to customers	**4.14.2**	4 813 880	4 622 516
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	**4.14.3**	38 268	34 743
Debt securities	**3.4, 4.14.4**	3 435 251	3 086 614
- of which pledged as collateral	***4.14.3***	*1 062 887*	*362 502*
Other financial assets	**4.14.5**	102 385	119 108
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	**4.12**	**3 371**	**(5 316)**
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	**4.15**	**482 695**	**398 686**
Property and equipment	**4.16, 4.17**	**67 319**	**65 577**
Intangible assets	**4.16**	**78 427**	**53 782**
Income tax assets		**7 890**	**7 026**
Current income tax assets		633	-
Deferred income tax assets	**4.18**	7 257	7 026
Other assets	**4.19**	**21 179**	**47 981**
Total assets		**12 658 533**	**11 951 671**

	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		**116 970**	**115 314**
Derivative financial liabilities	**4.11.4**	92 486	86 128
Financial liabilities from short positions	**4.20**	24 484	29 186
Hedging derivative liabilities	**4.12**	**30 438**	**17 280**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		**11 295 703**	**10 689 071**
Amounts due to banks	**4.21.1**	1 550 833	2 319 798
Amounts due to customers	**4.21.2**	7 677 258	7 414 794
Sale and repurchase agreements liabilities	**4.21.1**	1 119 181	414 397
Issued debt securities	**4.21.3**	644 685	304 643
Subordinated debts	**4.21.4**	175 808	100 835
Other financial liabilities	**4.21.6**	127 938	134 604
Provision for liabilities and charges	**4.22**	**16 039**	**29 251**
Income tax liabilities		**2 004**	**5 391**
Current income tax liabilities	**4.8**	2 004	5 391
Other liabilities	**4.24**	**49 673**	**62 071**
Total liabilities		**11 510 827**	**10 918 378**
Equity			
Share capital	**4.25**	**322 530**	**322 530**
Treasury shares	**4.25**	**(48 427)**	**(55 440)**
Share premium	**4.25**	**348 894**	**348 894**
Retained earnings	**4.25**	**454 161**	**355 501**
Other reserves	**4.25**	**80 823**	**66 941**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**4.25**	**(10 275)**	**(5 133)**
Total equity		**1 147 706**	**1 033 293**
Total liabilities and equity		**12 658 533**	**11 951 671**

Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Interest income		**968 459**	**988 110**
Interest income using effective interest rate method	**4.1**	641 169	672 467
Other income similar to interest	**4.1**	327 290	315 643
Interest expense		**(586 501)**	**(564 658)**
Interest expense using effective interest rate method	**4.1**	(335 878)	(338 757)
Other expense similar to interest	**4.1**	(250 623)	(225 901)
Net interest income		**381 958**	**423 452**
Fee and commission income	**4.2**	**211 818**	**183 759**
Fee and commission expenses	**4.2**	**(48 777)**	**(44 111)**
Net income from fees and commissions		**163 041**	**139 648**
Results from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments	**4.3**	**(9 726)**	**39 297**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		(98 379)	36 620
Result from derecognition of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		5 309	12 098
Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost		2 570	2 561
Results from hedge accounting		(7 824)	(4 487)
Foreign exchange gains less losses		88 598	(7 495)
Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of other financial and non-financial assets	**4.4**	**53 963**	**(35 018)**
Expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments		53 524	(35 126)
Provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges		(73)	3 549
(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition		(3 854)	(5 423)
(Impairment) / reversal on associates and other investments		6 539	392
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other financial and non-financial assets		(2 173)	1 590
Dividend income	**4.5**	**20 189**	**13 090**
Administrative and other operating expenses	**4.6**	**(444 095)**	**(387 165)**
Other income	**4.7**	**5 353**	**8 103**
Other expense	**4.7**	**(10 512)**	**(13 250)**
Profit before taxation		**160 171**	**188 157**
Income tax income / (expense)	**4.8**	**(21 338)**	**(29 404)**
Profit for the year		**138 833**	**158 753**

		01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		**(5 152)**	**(26 139)**
Hedging instruments		(156)	(241)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(5 489)	(28 459)
- thereof: Reclassification of accumulated remeasurements to profit or loss upon derecognition		*(5 309)*	*(12 098)*
- Fair value changes		*(180)*	*(16 361)*
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently		493	2 561
Items that may not reclassified to profit or loss		**10**	**-**
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		10	-
Income tax relating to items that may not be reclassified		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		**(5 142)**	**(26 139)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**133 691**	**132 614**
Profit for the year		**138 833**	**158 753**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**133 691**	**132 613**
Net earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders		138 833	158 753
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million)		301	321
Earnings per share (in HUF/piece)	**4.30**		
Basic		462	494
Diluted		462	494

Approved for issue on behalf of the Board of Directors in Budapest on 1 April 2026.

Dr. Zsolt Barna
Chairman and CEO

Péter Krizsanovich
Deputy CEO for Strategy and Finance

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

	Note	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total equity
31.12.2023	**4.25**	**322 530**	**-**	**348 894**	**237 136**	**51 066**	**21 006**	**980 632**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	158 753	-	-	158 753
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(26 139)	(26 139)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**158 753**	**-**	**(26 139)**	**132 614**
Purchase of treasury shares		-	(55 440)	-	-	-	-	(55 440)
Dividend paid		-	-	-	(24 513)	-	-	(24 513)
General reserve for the year		-	-	-	(15 875)	15 875	-	-
Transactions with owners		**-**	**(55 440)**	**-**	**(40 388)**	**15 875**	**-**	**(79 953)**
31.12.2024	**4.25**	**322 530**	**(55 440)**	**348 894**	**355 501**	**66 941**	**(5 133)**	**1 033 293**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	138 833	-	-	138 833
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(5 142)	(5 142)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**138 833**	**-**	**(5 142)**	**133 691**
Sale of treasury shares		-	55 440	-	10 603	**-**	**-**	66 043
Purchase of treasury shares		-	(48 427)	-	-	**-**	**-**	(48 427)
Dividend paid		-	-	-	(36 894)	-	-	(36 894)
General reserve for the year		-	-	-	(13 882)	13 882	-	-
Transactions with owners		**-**	**7 013**	**-**	**(40 173)**	**13 882**	**-**	**(19 278)**
31.12.2025	**4.25**	**322 530**	**(48 427)**	**348 894**	**454 161**	**80 823**	**(10 275)**	**1 147 706**

The Bank’s management proposes that a total amount of HUF 39,994 million be distributed as dividends from the profit of the current financial year. Based on this, the expected gross dividend per ordinary share amounts to HUF 124 per share. The actual dividend payable to each shareholder shall be calculated and disbursed in accordance with Section 3:225 (3) of Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code, whereby the Company allocates the dividend attributable to its own shares among the shareholders entitled to receive dividends.

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/ (Loss) before taxation		**160 171**	**188 157**
Adjustments for non-cash income and expenses, interest, dividends and tax			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**4.16, 4.17**	32 074	30 803
Expected credit loss / (reversal) on financial instruments	**4.11.4**	(53 830)	29 671
Impairment on securities, subsidiaries associates and other investments / (reversal of impairment)	**4.13.1, 4.14.4**	(4 045)	3 477
Impairment / (Reversal of impairment) on other assets	**4.14.5**	(15)	(4)
(Reversal of provisions for) / Recognise provisions on other items	**4.22**	100	(5 251)
Revaluation of loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	**4.3**	(7 429)	(14 459)
Revaluation of securities measured	**4.3**	(20 361)	31 426
Revaluation of issued debt securities and subordinated debts	**4.3**	(34 320)	15 049
Other revaluation differences	**4.3**	(8 905)	(10 944)
Net interest income	**4.1**	(381 958)	(423 452)
Dividends from shares and other non-fixed income securities	**4.5**	(20 189)	(13 090)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains less losses	**4.3**	5 442	(15 687)
Interest received	**4.1**	952 959	956 260
Interest paid	**4.1**	(548 162)	(545 036)
Dividends received	**4.5**	20 189	13 090
Income tax	**4.8**	(25 589)	(28 145)
Adjusted profit / (loss) before taxation		**66 132**	**211 865**
Change in loans and advances to banks nad reverse and repurchase agreements	**4.14.1**	(739)	36 157
Change in loans and advances to customers and other financial assets	**4.14.2**	(189 830)	(370 726)
Change in securities	**4.11.2, 4.11.3, 4.13.1, 4.14.4**	385 477	(360 037)
Change in derivative assets	**4.11.4**	53 125	28 359
Change in other assets	**4.19**	(14 114)	(10 501)
Change in amounts due to banks (short term), short positions and sale and repurchase agreements	**4.21.1**	701 026	451 354
Change in amounts due to customers	**4.21.2**	263 797	571 380
Change in other liabilities	**4.24**	(15 609)	14 357
Change in derivative liabilities and short positions	**4.11.4**	19 516	(33 230)
Net change in assets and liabilities of operating activities		**1 202 649**	**327 113**

Net cash (used in)/ generated by operating activities		**1 268 781**	**538 978**
Increase of investments in subsidiaries and associates	**4.15**	(85 904)	(142 645)
Disposals of investments in subsidiaries and associates	**4.15**	8 434	6 425
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	**4.16, 4.17**	(42 244)	(39 587)
Disposals of property, equipment and intangible assets	**4.16, 4.17**	503	168
Purchase of securities measured at amortised cost	**4.14.4**	(745 906)	(699 035)
Disposals and redemptions of debt securities measured at amortised cost	**4.14.4**	433 508	262 019
Net cash (used in) / generated by investing activities		**(431 609)**	**(612 655)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Issuance of debt securities	**4.21.3**	436 772	64 157
Redemption of issued debt securities	**4.21.3**	(99 395)	(28 995)
Proceeds from issuing subordinated debts	**4.21.4**	80 978	-
Redemption of subordinated debts	**4.21.4**	-	(14 125)
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	**4.17**	(10 518)	(10 353)
Proceeds from long term amounts due to banks	**4.21.1**	245 918	417 329
Redemption of long term amounts due to banks	**4.21.1**	(1 044 751)	(548 195)
Repurchased treasury shares	**4.25**	(42 123)	(55 440)
Sale of treasury shares	**4.25**	67 798	-
Dividends and advanced dividends paid	**4.25**	(13 994)	(47 412)
Net cash (used in)/ generated by financing activities		**(379 315)**	**(223 034)**
Net increase / (decrease) of cash and cash-equivalents		**457 857**	**(296 711)**
Cash and cash-equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1 024 385**	**1 305 409**
Foreign exchange gains less losses on cash and cash-equivalents	**4.10**	(5 442)	15 687
Net cash-flow of cash and cash equivalents	**4.10**	457 857	(296 711)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1 476 800**	**1 024 385**

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These separate financial statements are prepared by MBH Bank Plc. (hereinafter MBH Bank or Bank) as a parent in addition to its consolidated financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATIONS

MBH Bank is a commercial bank registered in Hungary, and operating under the effective laws of Hungary, particularly under Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises. The headquarter of the Bank is at 38 Váci Street Budapest 1056.

With the triple bank merger led by Magyar Bankholding Ltd. (hereinafter: "Magyar Bankholding") on 30 April 2023, Hungary's second largest universal major bank has been established. With the integration of Budapest Bank Ltd., the MKB Bank Plc., and Takarékbank Ltd., the merged credit institution continued its operation under the name of MBH Bank Public Limited Company (short name: MBH Bank Plc.) as of 1 May 2023. The merger did not imply any change in the ownership structure of the banking group, the dominant shareholder of the banks involved in the merger process remained Magyar Bankholding until its division.

On 14 August 2024, the Bank's main shareholder, Magyar Bankholding, decided to split into new legal successor companies, as a result of which Magyar Bankholding was dissolved and split into new legal successor companies and its assets were transferred to the legal successor companies (hereinafter: "Transformation"). The Transformation date was 30 November 2024, and the 10 new legal successor companies were established on 1 December 2024.

1.1 The shareholder structure of MBH Bank

The subscribed capital of MBH Bank is HUF 322,529,625,000. The Bank's share capital consists entirely of Series „A" ordinary shares, each of which carries the same rights.

With its decision H-EN-I-524/2024, issued on 28 November 2024, Hungarian National Bank authorised the Company to repurchase, on an individual and consolidated basis, common equity tier 1 capital instruments (treasury shares) with an aggregate nominal value of HUF 22,577,074,000. In accordance with the legislation, the total amount specified in the authorisation was immediately deducted from the own funds. On 11 December 2024, MBH Bank purchased a total of 22,577,074 Series A ordinary own shares issued with a nominal value of HUF 1,000 each, in OTC transactions. As a result of the transactions, the number of treasury shares held by the Company changed to 22,580,867 shares, and the ratio of treasury shares held by the Company changed from 0% to 7%.

The MBH Bank Employee Share Scheme 16,126,481 units of "A" series ordinary shares issued by MBH Bank Plc. from Corvinus BHG Asset Management Private Company Limited by Shares ('Corvinus BHG Ltd.') through an over-the-counter transaction on 17 November 2025. The ordinary shares purchased by the MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme are recognized by the MBH Group as treasury shares. In accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements, the full amount specified in the authorization is deducted immediately from regulatory capital. As a result of the transactions, the proportion of treasury shares held by the Group increased from 7% to 12% in the IFRS separate financial statements.

In December 2025, MBH Bank successfully completed a share transaction on the Budapest Stock Exchange (hereinafter: "BSE") in the past 25 years, selling 7.00% of its treasury shares to retail and institutional investors. As a result of the share sale, a total of 22,577,074 shares were sold, of which 20,320,846 shares were allocated to retail investors and 2,256,228 shares to institutional investors. The selling price was HUF 3,300 and the discounted selling price at which retail investors could buy shares

was set at 90% of this, HUF 2,970. As a result of the transaction the free float of MBH Bank Plc's ordinary shares increased to 20.65% on BSE.
The ownership structure of the Bank and the shareholders' ownership and voting rights were as follows as at 31 December 2025:

Owner	Number of shares	Total nominal value of shares (HUF)	Ownership share (%)	Voting rights (%)
Zenith Asset Management Zrt.	80 123 046	80 123 046 000	24.84%	24.84%
Corvinus BHG Zrt.	48 397 682	48 397 682 000	15.01%	15.01%
CEE Horizon Capital Zrt.	36 706 059	36 706 059 000	11.38%	11.38%
CEE Paramount Equity Zrt.	34 503 690	34 503 690 000	10.70%	10.70%
Hungary Apex Investments Zrt.	20 030 762	20 030 762 000	6.21%	6.21%
Pinnacle Asset Group Zrt.	20 030 761	20 030 761 000	6.21%	6.21%
MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme*	16 126 481	16 126 481 000	5,00%	5,00%
*Free float***	*66 611 144*	*66 611 144 000*	20.65%	20.65%
Total	**322 529 625**	**322 529 625 000**	**100%**	**100%**

**The parent company shares held by the subsidiary are presented as treasury shares in the separated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requirements (IFRS 10, IAS 32). Under the legal classification pursuant to Act V of 2013 of the Hungarian Civil Code, the classification differs, such shares are not regarded as treasury shares for legal purposes, and legally they continue to qualify as shares carrying voting rights*
***Including legal entities with less than 5% ownership that are indirectly owned by shareholder.*

MBH Bank's ownership structure and the shareholders' ownership and voting rights were as follows as at 31 December 2024:

Owner	Number of shares	Total nominal value of shares (HUF)	Ownership share (%)	Voting rights (%)
Zenith Asset Management Zrt.	80 123 046	80 123 046 000	24.84%	26.71%
Corvinus BHG Zrt.	64 524 163	64 524 163 000	20.01%	21.51%
CEE Horizon Capital Zrt.	36 706 059	36 706 059 000	11.38%	12.24%
CEE Paramount Equity Zrt.	34 503 690	34 503 690 000	10.70%	11.50%
Hungary Apex Investments Zrt.	20 030 762	20 030 762 000	6.21%	6.68%
Pinnacle Asset Group Zrt.	20 030 761	20 030 761 000	6.21%	6.68%
Traeasury share	22 580 867	22 580 867 000	7.00%	0.00%
*Free float***	*44 030 277*	*44 030 277 000*	*13.65%*	14.68%
Total	**322 529 625**	**322 529 625 000**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

***Including legal entities with less than 5% ownership that are indirectly owned by shareholder.*

Individuals with indirect influence as at 31 December 2025[1]:

Name	Extent of indirect influence (ownership or voting rights) (%)[1]	Names of the direct shareholders through whom the influence of the person with indirect influence is exercised
Lőrinc Mészáros	45.78 %	a) Zenith Asset Management Ltd. b) CEE Horizon Capital Ltd. c) 9.55% indirect ownership interest held trough direct shareholders that are legal entities with holdings below 5%.
Hungarian State	15.01 %	Corvinus BHG Ltd.
Dr József Tamás Kertész	6.21 %	a) Hungary Apex Investments Ltd. b) Pinnacle Asset Group Ltd.
József Vida	6.21 %	a) Hungary Apex Investments Ltd. b) Pinnacle Asset Group Ltd.
Dr Gábor Gordán	5.50 %	a) Hungary Apex Investments Ltd. b) Pinnacle Asset Group Ltd. c) MBH Employee Share Scheme2
PLSC Ingatlankezelő Ltd.[3]	5.35 %	CEE Paramount Equity Ltd.
Dr Attila Tamás Tajthy	5.35 %	CEE Paramount Equity Ltd.

[1] Based on the information available to the Issuer regarding transactions affecting the Issuer's ownership structure. The percentages shown in the table are rounded to an accuracy of 0.01 per cent.
[2] Gábor Dr. Gordán's indirect control over the MBH Employee Share Ownership Programme exists through Gordán Law Firm, which acts as the authorised representative performing the duties of the supreme body of the MBH Bank Employee Share Sheme to section 24/E (1) of Act XLIV of 1992 on Employee Share Scheme.
[3] Among the owners of PLSC Ingatlankezelő Ltd., there is no owner who can be identified as the ultimate beneficial owner.

There is no shareholder that is ultimate controlling party among the shareholders of MBH Bank.

Management Bodies and Committees of MBH Bank and their main responsibilities at the reporting date

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
- Dr. Zsolt Barna

Chairman of the Supervisory Board:
- Miklós Vaszily

Members of the Board of Directors:
- Levente László Szabó
- Marcell Tamás Takács
- István Sárváry resigned from his position as a board member on 28 July 2025, and the resignation became effective on 12 August 2025
- Dr. Balázs Vinnai
- Ádám Egerszegi

Members of the Supervisory Board:

- Zsigmond Járai
- Rita Feodor
- Kitti Dobi
- dr. Ilona Török

1.2 Availability of separate financial statements and annual report

Separate financial statements do not include a separate business report but the Bank prepares one every year and provides access to it at its registered seat and its website.

Registered office: 38 Váci Street Budapest 1056
Website: www.mbhbank.hu

The Separate Financial Statements are available at:
https://www.mbhbank.hu/befektetoi/befektetoknek/mkb-bankrol/penzugyi-jelentesek

MBH Bank Plc. prepares its Consolidated Financial Statements under IFRS, that is published and available at:

https://www.mbhbank.hu/befektetoi/befektetoknek/mkb-bankrol/penzugyi-jelentesek

1.3 Audit

Auditing company:
PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditing Ltd.

Auditor personally responsible:
Árpád Balázs

Person responsible for managing and controlling the accounting services tasks:
Gergely Péter Kállay, director (registration number: 202008)

Fee of audit and other services provided by the auditor and its network*:

	2025	2024
PwC Auditing Ltd.		
Annual fee of audit services	492	381
Other audit services provided by the auditor	362	234
Fee for other assurance services	214	171
Non-audit services provided by the auditor	0	14
Total fee of services provided by PwC Auditing Ltd.	**1 068**	**800**
PwC Network		
Non-audit services provided by PwC network	10	158
Total fee of services provided by the auditor and its network	**1 078**	**958**

** The fees do not include VAT.*

1.4 Segment reporting

MBH Bank Plc. does not prepare a separate segment report, the consolidated financial statements contain segment information related to the group.

1.5 Changes in the legal and regulatory environment and its effect on the financial statements

During the year, the Bank's activities were affected by the following government regulations and other legal regulatory instruments and amendments:

- Government Decrees on the different application of the provisions of CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises and certain related legislative provisions;
- Government Decree 374/2024 (XII. 2.) on the modification of Government Decree 782/2021 (XII. 24.) concerning the emergency application of Act CLXII of 2009 on consumer credit (last modified by Government Decree 170/2025 (VI.26.)) and most recently extended the interest rate cap on retail mortgage contracts until 31 December 2025;
- Amendment to Act C of 2000 on Accounting, under which MBH Bank is not required to prepare an individual sustainability report;
- Government Decree No. 372/2024. (XI. 29.) on the detailed rules of the worker’s loan scheme;
- Government Decree No. 68/2025. (IV. 4.) on transitional provisions aimed at stabilising the financial situation of farmers affected by hoof-and-mouth disease, including a payment moratorium for the affected farmers until 30 April 2026;
- Government Decree No. 80/2025. (IV. 17.) amending Government Decree No. 78/2014. (III. 14.) on the investment and borrowing rules of collective investment schemes, with specific reference to the portfolio composition of investment funds managed by MBH Fund Management Ltd;
- Act LXIX of 2025 on the Central Budget of Hungary for the year 2026, including the framework for state guarantees, sureties, counter-guarantees, and guarantee undertakings, particularly concerning GHG, AVHGA, and Start Guarantee;
- Act C of 2025 amending laws affecting the financial intermediary system;
- Government Decree No. 364/2025 of 26 November on the amendment of Government Decree No. 782/2021 of 24 December on the derogating application of Act CLXII of 2009 on Consumer Credit under a state of danger;
- Government Decree No. 227/2025 of 31 July on the ‘FIX 3%’ mortgage loan provided under the Home Start Programme;
- MNB Decree No. 28/2025 of 1 September amending MNB Decree No. 32/2014 of 10 September on the regulation of the payment-to-income ratio and loan-to-value ratios;
- REGULATION (EU) 2022/2554 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 14 December 2022 on digital operational resilience for the financial sector and amending Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009, (EU) No 648/2012, (EU) No 600/2014, (EU) No 909/2014 and (EU) 2016/1011.

For further information see the Credit risk section in Chapter 3.2.1 Risk management.

1.6 Sustainability activity (ESG)

The Group is required to report under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Hungarian Accounting Act. The Sustainability Report is presented in the consolidated business report as part of the Annual Report.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices adopted by the Bank in preparing and presenting the separate financial statements. Current note contains the main accounting policies and principles that can be interpreted at a general level, for more detailed accounting policies related to specific financial statement items please see Note 4.

2.1 Basis of reporting

These separate financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (hereinafter: "IFRS").

The functional currency of the Bank is the Hungarian forint (HUF). In these financial statements, all figures are presented in millions of HUF, and any different amounts are indicated separately.

2.2 Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates („the functional currency").

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Bank at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are retranslated to the functional currency at the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Hungary (hereinafter: NBH) at that date.

The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

2.3 Presentation in the financial statements

The separate financial statements have been prepared based on going concern assumption. The management neither intends to liquidate the Bank nor to cease trading. The management is not aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. The Bank has a history of profitable operations and has appropriate access to financial resources.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of these separate financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense.
Management discusses the design, selection, disclosure and application of the critical accounting policies and estimates with the Bank's Board of Directors. These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management (see Note 3).

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Allowances for credit losses

Credit risk is identified and measured in accordance with the Bank's impairment and provisioning policy, so in this context, when applying impairment models based on expected credit losses, the Bank considers all reasonable supportable information available without undue cost effort. Forward-looking information, including other past and macroeconomic factors affecting the debtor and influencing the evolution of credit risk (for example, the probability of default (PD), the loss-to-default ratio (LGD), the exposure at Default (EAD), the historical and expected changes in the collateral) is taken into account in expected credit loss (hereinafter: ECL) models. In determining the recognition and reversal of ECL, the Bank takes into account the parameters above and the expected return in accordance with the principles of IFRS. When determining the expected credit loss and the expected return, the probability and magnitude of the loss, as well as the probability and extent of the return, must be taken into account. More details can be found in Note 3.2.1.

Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in accounting policy. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument (see Note 4.26).

Deferred tax on tax loss carried forward

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax asset that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.
For further information about the deferred tax on tax loss carried forward, please refer to Note 4.8.

2.5 Adoption of revised and new IFRS/IAS Standards

2.5.1 The effect of adopting new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards effective from 1 January 2025

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 21 „Lack of Exchangeability”** (issued on 15 August 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025).

The application of the above amendments to the existing standards has not led to any material changes in the Bank’s financial statements.

2.5.2 New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB not yet effective and/or not yet adopted by the EU

- **IFRS 18 „Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”** (issued on 9 April 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, and the Bank is currently assessing the impact of implementing IFRS 18 on its financial statements. The assessment primarily focuses on the new structure of the statement of profit or loss, the revised subtotals to be presented, and the changes to disclosure requirements, with particular attention to the following:

- the new mandatory subtotals and categories (operating, investing and financing categories),
- the separation of financial and non-financial activities,
- the clearer presentation of interest related and banking activities,
- the more detailed presentation and reconciliation of management defined performance measures (MPMs, which are reported outside the financial statements).

Due to the specific characteristics of banking operations, the standard is expected to have a particular impact on the following financial statement line items of the Bank:

- the presentation of net interest margin and net interest income,
- the allocation of treasury result,
- the presentation of fee and commission income aligned with operating and business categories,
- the restructuring of the presentation of results for individual portfolios (e.g., FVTPL, FVOCI, amortised cost) into the new required format.

- **IFRS 19 „Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”** (issued on 9 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

- **Amendments to IFRS 19 „Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”** (issued on 21 August 2025 and effective from 1 January 2027).

The Bank is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

2.5.3 New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB but rejected or deffered by the EU

- **IFRS 14 „Regulatory Deferral Accounts”** (issued on 30 January 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, only applicable in a first-time adopter's first financial statements under IFRS) - the European Commission has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard.
- **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 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB). The effective date is deferred indefinitely.

The above mentioned standards have no impact on the Bank.

2.5.4 IASB Standards or interpretations effective from 1 January 2026 or later

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7** (issued on 30 May 2024, endorsed on 27 May 2025 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.
- **Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7** (Issued on 18 December 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026).
- **Annual Improvements to IFRS** (Issued in July 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026)
  - IFRS 1 was clarified that a hedge should be discontinued upon transition to IFRS if it does not meet the 'qualifying criteria', rather than 'conditions' for hedge accounting, in order to resolve a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.
  - IFRS 7 requires disclosures about a gain or loss on derecognition relating to financial assets in which the entity has a continuing involvement, including whether fair value measurements included 'significant unobservable inputs'. This new phrase replaced reference to 'significant inputs that were not based on observable market data'. The amendment makes the wording consistent with IFRS 13.
  - IFRS 16 was amended to clarify that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply IFRS 9 guidance to recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. This clarification applies to lease liabilities that are extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies that amendment.
  - In order to resolve an inconsistency between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, trade receivables are now required to be initially recognised at 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15' instead of at 'their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15)'.
  - IFRS 10 was amended to use less conclusive language when an entity is a 'de-facto agent' and to clarify that the relationship described in paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 is just one example of a circumstance in which judgement is required to determine whether a party is acting as a de-facto agent.
  - IAS 7 was corrected to delete references to 'cost method' that was removed from IFRS in May 2008 when the IASB issued amendment 'Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate'.

Unless otherwise described above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to affect significantly the Bank's separate financial statements.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Introduction and overview

The Bank activities involve a certain degree of risk assumption. Measurement, evaluation, acceptance and management of these risks are integral parts of the Bank's daily operative activity.

Risk management is a crucial component of the Bank's business and overall financial performance. The Bank's risk management framework has been designed to support the continuous monitoring of the changes of the risk environment and is supported by the strong commitment to a prudent risk management culture both on the strategy and business line levels.

The main principles and priorities of the risk management function include the ultimate oversight by the Board of Directors (the approval of the Supervisory Board is also required for some specifically defined risk decisions), the importance of independent review of all risk-taking activities separately from business lines, and the proper evaluation, diversification, limitation, monitoring and reporting of all risks. Decisions in respect of major risk principles are approved at Group level and are implemented individually by the own decision-making boards of the Bank members.

The effective communication on risk and risk appetite, the on-going initiatives to better identify, measure, monitor and manage risks, the improvement of efficiency, user-friendliness and awareness of key risk processes and practices, and the employment of highly-skilled staff are the bases of running an effective risk management function in the Bank.

The risk self-assessment and the identification of material risks are prepared at least annually as part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) review process.

The most significant risks the Bank needs to deal with are the followings:

Credit risk

- ***Credit risk***

The risk of lending comprises the potential risk of the business partner failing to fulfill its payment obligations or failing to do so on time as well as the risk of the value of the receivable diminishing because the business partner's credit rating decreases. Risks originated from loans or other loan type commitments extended to associated enterprises are also included in the Bank's credit risk managing mechanism.

- ***Counterparty risk***

Counterparty risk means potential losses from a counterparty's failure to perform its contractual obligation before the conclusion of the specific transaction (i.e. before the final settlement of cash flows). As a type of credit risk, this risk affects derivatives, repurchase agreements (hereinafter: „repo") and other securities financing transactions. Another characteristic feature of counterparty risks is their bilateral character; in other words, the respective positions can take on an opposing (market) risk profile from the perspective of the counterparties participating in the given transaction which, among other things, provides an opportunity for netting positions and settlements.

- ***Credit valuation adjustment risk (CVA)***

Credit valuation adjustment risk is defined as the adjustment of the counterparty's portfolio to the average market value.

- ***Concentration risk***

The concentration of risks means the risk exposure that is able to generate such losses that endangers the institution's business activities or causes significant changes in the risk profile of the institution. It is fundamentally originated from credit risk, but it causes effect with other risks in tight interaction.

- ***Foreign exchange (FX) lending risk***

FX lending risk is the potential threat of a loss from lending in a currency other than the legal currency of the country of the borrower's residence.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity is the institution's ability to finance the growth of its assets and meet its maturing obligations without incurring significant and unexpected losses. Liquidity risk is embodied in long-term lending from short-term liabilities (maturity transformation carried out for the sake of profitability), mass disinvestment before maturity, the renewability of funds, changes in funding costs, environmental effects and the uncertainty of the behavior of other market participants.

Market risk

Market risk is the current or prospective risk of losses on balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions arising from changes in market prices (changes in bond prices, security or commodity prices, exchange rates or interest rates that impact the positions).

- ***Interest rate and exchange rate risk in the trading book***

Market risk is the present and/or future danger of losses arising from changes in market prices (changes in the exchange rate of bonds, securities, commodities, currencies or interest rate affecting the position) on off-balance and on-balance sheet position.

- ***Interest rate risk in the banking book***

Interest rate risk in the banking book is the possibility that income and/or institution's economic value of equity originating from banking book positions changes adversely as a result of changes in market interest rates.

- ***Credit spread risk from non-trading book activities***

Risk driven by changes of the market price for credit risk, for liquidity and for potentially other characteristics of credit-risky instruments, which is not captured by another existing prudential framework such as IRRBB or by expected credit/(jump to-) default risk. Credit spread risk captures the risk of an instrument's changing spread while assuming the same level of creditworthiness, i.e. how the credit spread is moving within a certain rating/PD range.

Operational risks

Operational risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

- ***Legal and business risk***

Legal risk is the risk of losses due to the non-observance of the scope set by legal provisions and jurisdiction caused by ignorance, lack of diligence in applying law, a delay in reacting to changes in legal framework conditions, unexpected or ex post facto changes in legal framework respectively courts diverse legal judgements from the Bank's side. The legal risk includes conduct risk in the supply of financial services originated from an inadequate supply of services or deliberately exhibited impermissible conduct. This includes risks arising from fraud and unfair, unethical or aggressive trading practices harmful to consumers.

- ***Reputational risk***

Reputational risk is the current or prospective indirect risk to liquidity, earnings and capital arising from adverse perception of the image of the financial institution on the part of customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators. It is manifested in the fact that the external opinion on the institution is less favorable than desired.

- ***Model risk***

Model risk is the risk of loss resulting from decisions based on using insufficiently accurate models. Mistakes in models are not necessarily, or not primarily occur from negligence instead limitations of knowledge, not enough data, or changes that cannot be read from past data: simply the fact that the models are never perfect.

- ***Information and communication technology (ICT) risk***

ICT risk means the current or prospective risk of losses due to the inappropriateness or failure of the hardware and software of technical infrastructures, which can compromise the availability, integrity, accessibility and security of such infrastructures and of data. ICT risk also includes risks occurring from outsourcing of ICT relevant systems.

Other significant risks

- ***Strategic and business risk***

Strategic risk is defined as the negative impact on capital and income of business policy decisions, deficient or unsatisfactory implementation of decisions, or slow adjustment to changes in the economic environment.

Business risk is defined as unexpected changes in the economic environment that cause negative changes in business volume or margins and are not attributable to other types of risk. It quantifies the difference between planned and actual costs and income.

Risk management governance

The Bank's Risk Strategy was set up in accordance with the Business Strategy and the regulations of NBH. The tasks incorporated in the Risk Strategy aiming to ensure a balanced risk / return relationship, development of a disciplined and constructive control environment, defining the Bank’s risk assumption willingness, risk appetite and the on-going ability of the Bank to manage its risks and the maintenance of its funds to cover risk exposures in long-term. This will also ensure capital preservation and guarantee the solvency of the Bank at any time.

Committees	Main responsibilities
Supervisory Board	The Supervisory Board controls the management of the Company in order to protect the interests of the Company; It controls the harmonized and prudent operation of the Company and the credit institutions, financial enterprises and investment companies under its controlling influence; The Supervisory Board steers the company's internal audit organization; Its task is to analyse regular and ad-hoc reports prepared by the Board of Directors; It decides on matters conferred to its competence by the Civil Code, Credit Institutions Act or the Articles of Association.
Audit Committee	The Audit Committee assists the Supervisory Board in the audit of the financial reporting system and in the selection of the auditor and in cooperation with the auditor.
Risk Assumption, Risk Management Committee	As part of its ongoing monitoring of the Bank's risk-taking strategy and risk appetite, the Committee reviews the risk strategy, remuneration policy and quarterly risk report in advance. The Committee supports the Board of Directors in supervising the implementation of the risk strategy.
Remuneration Committee	The Remuneration Committee is responsible for the preparation of decisions regarding remuneration, taking into account the long-term interests of shareholders, investors and other stakeholders in the company. Within such competence the Remuneration Committee prepares the performance evaluation and ex-post risk assessment of the Chairman and CEO, Deputy CEOs and other board members, it evaluates the achievement of performance goals. The committee ensures the implementation of the remuneration policy. The Remuneration Committee furthermore oversees the remuneration of the senior officers in the risk management and compliance functions, including the employees carrying out internal control functions.
Nomination Committee	The Nomination Committee is responsible for nominating and recommending nominees to the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors, with the exception of the members of the Supervisory Board representing the employees. It is furthermore responsible for determining the skills and tasks required for membership of the management bodies, evaluating the composition and performance of the management bodies and its members. Determining the gender ratio within the management body and developing the strategy necessary to achieve this. It regularly reviews the Company's policy on the selection and appointment of of the Chief Executive Officer.
Board of Directors	As the company's operative managing body the Board of Directors carries out management-related tasks and ensures the keeping of the company's business books in compliance with the regulations; It pursues tasks related to the shares and dividend, tasks related to the company's organization and scope of activities, tasks related to strategic planning (preparation of the business policy and financial plan, and approval of the risk strategy), it approves the policies related to risk assumptions, it evaluates regular and ad-hoc reports.
Management Committee (MC)	The MC is the operative decision-making and decision-preparation body covering the entire operation of MBH. The MC decides on general and strategic issues submitted to it, on business-related matters concerning the operation of the Entire MBH Group, the organization of the company, the management and development of human resources, as well as business related matters. The MC regularly reviews and discusses current issues affecting the operation of the Entire MBH Group and prescribes measures if necessary.
Credit and Debt Management Committee	According to the relevant regulations, it makes decisions related to credit and partner risk assumptions referred to its competence, and discusses in advance proposals related to credit and partner risk assumption within the competence of the Board of Directors. The committee also functions as debt management committee, its task is to supervise and manage the sale of receivables and its process, the practical implementation of the NPL strategy, taking the necessary measures, supervising the management of non-performing exposures, furthermore its task is to make risk assumption decisions, which fall within its decision-making authority based on the provisions of the risk decision competence rules.
Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)	The ALCO has primary responsibility for asset and liability management, and exercises competencies in liquidity and market risk management, capital management. Develops and approves the appropriate balance sheet risk guidelines for the management of risks arising from asset-liability management and monitors their compliance, determines the necessary measures. It sets the pricing framework for the business segments and products and the internal settlement prices and risk price levels within its pricing powers. It approves securities issuance programs and individual issuances. It approves securities issuance programs and individual issuances.

Group Banking Operations Committee (GBOC)	GBOC is responsible for the group and individual company level banking operations, with a focus on profitability, cost, investment and resource management. It monitors and controls the bank group expenses and capital expenditure. It decides on the use of budgets, capital expenditure and commitments within defined limits, monitors operational efficiency and formulates measures to improve operational efficiency.
Internal Defence Lines Committee	The Internal Defence Lines Committee is primarily a consultative forum between internal defence lines. It is responsible for the integration of communication among the various defence lines and making it regular and systemic and for the improvement and establishment of communication channels where appropriate. With its preventive, proactive activities, it identifies and effectively manages, or orders the management of, in a timely and effective manner, the risks affecting the MBH Group that may lead to non-compliance with laws, external regulatory investigations or adverse decisions by the authorities supervising banking operations, and ensures that any necessary corrective actions are taken promptly.
Methodology Committee	It controls the implementation of the group-wide risk strategy and risk strategy limit system. It approves all methodological, modelling, limit setting and monitoring, supervisory, regulatory and reporting proposals related to credit risk, concentration risk and country risk, counterparty risk, operational risk under Pillar 1, risks under Pillar 2, and the ICAAP-SREP methodology and the exercise of supervision/control, the Recovery Plan and the resolution framework. Its responsibilities include the discussion of the NPL strategy, related methodological, modelling, internal portfolio setting and monitoring, supervisory, regulatory and reporting proposals, including individual and portfolio-level decisions on impairment and provisioning.
Quarterly Business Review Committee (QBR)	Defines, monitors and, if necessary, modifies the development at the level of the banking group in line with the implementation of the banking strategy, It sets portfolio priorities in line with the strategic goals and the current business plan It makes proposals for launching new projects, monitors the progress of the portfolio and reports regularly to the Management Committee.

3.2 Risk factors

3.2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or a counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. It arises principally from the Bank's lending, trade finance and leasing business, but also from certain off-balance products such as guarantees, and from assets held in the form of debt securities.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

Credit risk management

The Bank has standards, policies and procedures dedicated to the effective monitoring and managing risk from lending (including debt securities) activities. The risk management of the Bank controls and manages credit risks at high standards, in a centralised manner. Its responsibilities include:

- Formulating the Bank's credit policy in consultation with business units by establishing credit approval policies, standards, limits and guidelines that define, quantify, and monitor credit risk.
- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. In order to establish an adequate credit decision-making system in which decisions are made on time, the limit amounts are established differently according to the customer segment, the customer quality and the business line, for the delegated credit decision authorities and the boards and individual decision-makers of the Business and Risk Units.
- Monitoring the performance and management of retail and wholesale portfolios across the Bank.
- Supervising the management of exposures to debt securities by establishing controls in respect of securities held for trading purposes.

- Establishing and maintaining the Bank's concentration risk management policies ensuring that the concentration of exposure does not exceed the limits stated in the internal and regulatory limit systems and concentration risks are effectively managed without any need for additional capital requirements if possible.
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's risk assessment systems in order to categorise the exposures according to the degree of the risk of financial loss faced and to manage the existing risks adequately. The purpose of the credit (deal) classification system is to define when impairment may be required against specific credit exposures. The risk categorisation system consists of several grades which reflect sufficiently the varying degrees of risk of default and the availability of collateral or other credit risk mitigation options with regard to a specific exposure.
- Providing position statements, guidance and professional support to the business units of the Bank members in credit risk management.

In order to comply with the prudential requirements, the Bank developed and operates its borrower group forming concept. As part of that, the borrower group-level monitoring concept is to be highlighted. According to the processes, the complete risk assumption process must be executed at the level of borrower groups: in the case of the individual groups the limit proposal and monitoring process for each individual group members take place at the same time based on the collective analysis and consideration of risks.

With regards to the management of concentration risks, the Bank implemented the global concept of concentration risk limits. As part of the concept, the Bank set up bank and sector level KPI's (key performance indicator) set and product limits, in order to restrain the assumption of further risks arising from the characteristics / risks rooted in different sectors and the assumption of risks of products representing high or special risk. Aiming to avoid high risk concentration within the portfolio, the concentration risk limit value has been established for the total bank portfolio, with the stipulation that the limits of the individual customers / customer groups may exceed this target value only in extraordinary and justified cases, based exclusively on the strategic guidelines approved by the relevant Committee.

By the reporting date, environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects were integrated into the client rating process, in such a way that the client's ESG risk classification is determined at client level on a five-point scale based on the ESG factors deemed relevant by the Bank in the context of large and upper-medium-sized corporate clients, as well as in structured and project financing. This classification may modify the result of the client rating calculated by the models, ensuring the enforcement of the ESG aspects. However, if the questionnaire is not available, an exemption may be granted at one level above the normal decision-making competence, subject to written justification. As a result, the pace of ESG data collection has slowed down, so the availability of data is expected to increase at a slower pace, but in the longer term, the aim remains to incorporate the information into the estimation of life-time PD and LGD parameters.

In addition, MBH Bank's risk parameters were updated based on the latest macro forecasts. Macro scenarios were provided by MBH Bank's Research Center, thus ensuring that the macro forecasts used in impairment calculation and the macro parameters used in financial planning are even more closely consistent. Based on the forecasts, the Bank will use the current macroeconomic PD forecast models to calculate the new parameters required for macroeconomic adjustments (Macro overlay factor – MOF) on a segment level. Using these new parameters the IFRS PD (without macro correction) values will be adjusted to reflect the expectations of the macroeconomic scenarios. The weighting of the macroeconomic scenarios is calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the (internal use only) management letter from NBH which is also in line with the weighting recommended by the Research Center.

At 31 Decenber 2025 the weights used are the following: 15% - stress scenario (2024: 30%), 80% - base scenario (2024: 65%), 5% - optimistic scenario (2024: 5%). The resulting IFRS PD and corporate IFRS LGD values adjusted to the new macroeconomic environment and expectations are implemented after the approval of the Methodology Committee. The Bank's macroeconomic models will be validated with every update both with statistical methods and business side validation - thus ensuring the applicability of the model.

The change in the applied weights in 2025 was justified by the less favorable development of the base scenario compared to previous expectations, which resulted in a higher weighting of the base scenario.

The macroeconomic inputs are updated twice a year in line with supervisory expectations. The macroeconomic inputs used are provided by the Research Center and are applied in a quarterly format within the macro models. The most important macroeconomic variables are the following:

GDP growth %	Scenario	Scenario weight			
		2026-2028	2026	2027	2028
2025	Base scenario	80%	2.9	3.1	3.3
	Optimistic scenario	5%	5.8	2.7	3.2
	Stress scenario	15%	-4.9	2.5	5.5
	Scenario	**2025-2027**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
2024	Base scenario	65%	3.0	3.8	3.5
	Optimistic scenario	5%	5.0	5.6	3.5
	Stress scenario	30%	-3.2	4.4	4.0

Unemployment rate %	Scenario	Scenario weight			
		2026-2028	2026	2027	2028
2025	Base scenario	80%	4.2	3.8	3.6
	Optimistic scenario	5%	4.2	3.7	3.4
	Stress scenario	15%	5.0	4.9	4.3
	Scenario	**2025-2027**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
2024	Base scenario	65%	4.1	3.6	3.4
	Optimistic scenario	5%	3.4	3.0	2.9
	Stress scenario	30%	5.6	5.3	4.5

Inflation %	Scenario	Scenario weight			
		2026-2028	2026	2027	2028
2025	Base scenario	80%	3.9	3.9	3.1
	Optimistic scenario	5%	5.1	4.8	3.4
	Stress scenario	15%	7.6	8.0	5.3
	Scenario	**2025-2027**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
2024	Base scenario	65%	3.9	3.5	3.0
	Optimistic scenario	5%	3.9	3.7	2.9
	Stress scenario	30%	3.5	3.1	3.0

MBH Bank conducted a sensitivity analysis on collectively assessed expected credit loss (ECL) at the reporting date of 2025 by changing the weighting of macro scenarios and an absolute percentage change in LGD among risk parameters. It was calculated that if 100% of the optimistic, baseline or stress scenario were applied, what impact would be on ECL on collectively assessed loans. The effects in 2025 are summarized in the following table:

Applied scenario	Scenario description	Effect on ECL amount (%)	P/L in billion HUF
Scenario weight change	100% base scenario	-0.8%	+1.4
Scenario weight change	100% optimistic scenario	-1.5%	+2.5
Scenario weight change	100% stress scenario	+15.8%	-26.1
LGD sensitivity	+5% LGD increase	+4.6%	-7.6
LGD sensitivity	5% LGD decrease	-7.4%	+12.2

Monthly reports on the development of impairment and provisioning for credit risks are presented to the Methodology Committee, and quarterly reports on the development and utilisation of sectoral and transaction type limits are also presented.

In exceptional economic situations (e.g. Pandemic situation and subsequent events), the Bank has the possibility to adjust the models based on experts' judgements. The portfolio level management adjustment calculated in this context is a lump sum expected loss value that the Bank's models are not able to capture or not fully capture, but the level of risk is assumed to be significant (e.g. credit loss increases due to default events after the end of the moratorium).

The Bank has taken the following aspects into account when determining management overlays.

- Sector overlays (the agricultural sector and the construction industry) were introduced on a temporary basis. Due to the improving standard ratings and the recognition of individual risks in the ratings, it was not justified to apply other adjustments outside the models. The Bank phased out the previously introduced management overlay values from the 3rd quarter in 2025.

At the end of 2025, no overlays were applied by the Bank.

As at 31 December 2024 the overlays applied by the Bank and the cumulative expected credit loss were the followings:

- agricultural moratorium overlay amounted to HUF 6.917 million;
- the amount of construction sector overlay HUF 9.835 million.

Examining the reasons behind the declining expected credit loss, it can be established that HUF 16,8 billion reduction is explained by the release of overlays. In addition, a significant impact during the year came from the update of macro inputs and scenarios on both the corporate and retail sides, the effects of which amounted to HUF 22.8 billion and HUF 5.1 billion, respectively. The remaining portion was attributable to the improving portfolio quality over the longer time horizon.

Determination and recognition of expected credit loss (ECL)

When classifying the Bank's exposures, the customer's / partner's ability to pay is taken into account as the primary cover for the exposure. Except for those transactions that are covered by collateral which is independent of the financial and legal situation of the customer / partner and the recovery of the loan is fully guaranteed.

The Bank assigns exposures at each reporting period – in this case monthly – during which the exposures are allocated to the segments and to the so-called 'Stages' (Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and / or POCI) in accordance with the principles of IFRS 9.

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

The Bank determines the significant increase in credit risk based on the examination of the following conditions:

- deterioration in the client's creditworthiness or risk profile
- changes in life-time PD exceed the absolute threshold of 500 bps;
- relative changes in life-time PD exceed the thresholds established for rating categories;
- performing forborne exposures under probation period;
- delay in payment (more than 30 days past due);
- for wholesale customers if the customer rating is between 19 and 21 (high-risk grade) and client is under intensive or problematic treatment;
- the amount of the client's exposure classified as Stage 2 exceeds a certain proportion of its gross exposure;
- in the case of consumer mortgage loans affected by the temporary cap on floating interest rates, the Group examines the monthly instalment increases calculated without the cap on the interest rate and applies at least Stage 2 classification when the change determined significant

The existence of any of these conditions is assessed by the Bank as a significant increase in the credit risk.
In case a financial instrument that was transferred to Stage 2 shows a significant decrease in credit risk so that the credit risk is no longer significantly increased compared to initial recognition, it should be reclassified to Stage 1 in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements.

Financial assets whose default risk has increased to such an extent after initial recognition that there is objective evidence of impairment have to be assigned to Stage 3.

In order to determine the impairment and allowance for classes of clients, the ECL should be calculated according to the relevant principles of IFRS 9 for classes of clients calculated on monthly basis, automatically.
Factors taken into account when determining expected credit loss:

- remaining lifetime,
- exposure at default (EAD),
- loss given default (LGD),
- probability of default (PD),
- credit conversion-factor (CCF),
- effective interest rate (EIR)

In Stage 1 the expected credit loss is equal to 12-monthECL. In Stage 2 and Stage 3, the expected credit loss is equal to the lifetime ECL.

The applied risk parameters are determined on the basis of statistical models for homogeneous groups.

The Bank calculates lifetime ECL, except for the following financial instruments for which the loss is calculated for 12 months:

- other financial instruments except for trade receivables, which credit risk do not significantly increased compared to initial recognition.

The Bank does not use the low credit risk exemption.

For trade receivables the Bank always calculates lifetime expected credit loss.

Expected credit losses are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses during the life expectancy of a financial asset. These are assessed by the Bank as follows:

- financial assets not impaired at the reporting date: discounted loss on cash flow (difference between the contractual cash flows and the expected cash flows),
- financial assets impaired at the reporting date: difference between the gross carrying amount and the estimated present value of the expected future cash-flows,
- undrawn loan commitments: present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the holder of the loan commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the loan is drawn down,
- financial guarantee contracts: expected payments to the holder, reduced by the amounts that are expected to be recovered.

The Bank recognises gain or loss for the expected credit loss on the following financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- debt instruments (loan, factoring, repurchase agreement),
- lease receivables,
- accounts receivables,
- financial guarantees,
- loan commitments,
- other commitments.

The expected credit loss should be recognised by the Bank as the following:

- deducted amount from the gross carrying value (impairment) – in case of financial assets measured at amortised cost,
- provision – in case of financial guarantees, loan commitments and other commitments, if the financial instrument includes both a loan and undrawn components and the Bank is unable to distinguish the expected credit loss calculated for the loan and for the undrawn components, the Bank will therefore determine the impairment loss on the two components together. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses should be recognised as a provision,
- in case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), the impairment loss is not recognised in the carrying value of the financial instruments as part of the assets' fair value. The recognised impairment modifies the cumulative other comprehensive income and the statement of profit or loss.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets at the reporting date, the Bank recognises the accumulated changes in the lifetime expected credit loss since the initial recognition.

The Bank assesses provision for contingent liabilities (i.e. contracted but undrawn loan commitments, issued financial guarantees, letter of credits) as follows:

- in the case of clients / debtors subject to individual valuation, the Bank determines the amount of provision individually,
- in the case of clients / debtors subject to collective valuation, the Bank determines the EAD (corrected by CCF factor) and the amount of provision by the probability of default of the guarantor.

For transactions accounted as commitments showing loss on the reporting date, the calculated provision is based on the negative difference between the expected drawn amount and the gross carrying amount.

3.2.1.1 Individually and collectively assessed exposures

Expected credit loss accounted for loans to be assessed individually and collectively

On the balance sheet date, and during the monthly monitoring, an assessment is made for the relevant financial instruments to determine the expected credit loss and the amount of the loss allowance for impairment. Individual calculation approach is applied in case of individually significant exposures to defaulted wholesale customers in Stage 3. The customer is individually significant if the total on- and off-balance exposure or the customer group exposure exceeds the predefined materiality limit. Workout experts calculate the loss allowances by discounting the expected recoveries from cash flows with the effective interest rate of transactions and deducted it from the gross exposures. The experts provide estimates in more probability-weighted scenarios on transaction basis.

Credit loss allowance of loans to be assessed collectively is determined in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9. Allowance of loans to be assessed collectively is calculated on a monthly basis and the risk parameters used are determined on the basis of statistical models developed for homogeneous groups or groups of transactions. The most relevant macro and lifetime PD models are validated regularly and revised if necessary. For Stage 1 loans, the expected credit loss is determined on the basis of the 12-month expected credit loss. For Stage 2 and Stage 3 loans, the expected lending loss is determined with the lifetime expected credit loss.

The aim of the IFRS 9 credit risk scoring system is to assign a PiT (point-in-time) PD to each relevant customer. The IRB rating system for Pillar II. capital requirement calculation was modified according to IFRS 9 requirements. Both rating systems use the same default definition and model structure, including the quantitative and qualitative sub-models and the explicative variables. The calibration processes are different. In the case of IFRS 9 it depends on the stage of a given customer. In Stage 1, the time horizon is one year, in Stage 2 the lifetime PiT PD’s are estimated. Stage 3 contains the defaulted customers, where the PD equals to 1.

In Stage 2, the one-year PD is transformed into the lifetime PD, based on the Markov chain estimation of transition probabilities and taken into account the macroeconomic forecast, especially the year-on-year GDP forecasts, in the first three years of the estimation horizon. From the fourth year, the TTC (through-the-cycle) PD has been used.

The Bank classified its retail portfolio into homogenous credit risk clusters, and allocates PD, LGD and CCF parameters.
The internal rating-based models calculate the risk parameters which determine the level of impairment.

For Stage3 corporate customers whose exposure does not exceed the individual assessment threshold, impairment and provisions are determined based on an internal rating-based methodology.
The required provisioning rates are calculated based on the credit conversion factor (CCF), the statistical analysis of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD), where PD and CCF are presumably 1.

Individually and collectively assessed exposures of the Bank are the following:

31.12.2025	Cash and cash-equivalents	Loans and advances to banks (AC)	Loans and advances to customers (AC)	Repurchase agreements	Securities (AC)	Other financial receivables	Off-balance exposures
Individually assessed items							
Performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	119 214	-	11 038	-	5 831
Total individually assessed gross amount	**-**	**-**	**119 214**	**-**	**11 038**	**-**	**5 831**
ECL on individually assessed items	-	-	(63 374)	-	(4 082)	-	(380)
Total individually assessed carrying amount	**-**	**-**	**55 840**	**-**	**6 956**	**-**	**5 451**
Collectively assessed							
Performing	1 477 027	418 351	4 822 498	38 303	3 434 367	105 807	2 596 106
Default	-	-	80 704	-	-	-	3 683
Total collectively assessed gross amount	**1 477 027**	**418 351**	**4 903 202**	**38 303**	**3 434 367**	**105 807**	**2 599 789**
ECL on collectively assessed items	(227)	(373)	(145 162)	(35)	(6 072)	(3 422)	(12 693)
Total collectively assessed carrying amount	**1 476 800**	**417 978**	**4 758 040**	**38 268**	**3 428 295**	**102 385**	**2 587 096**
Total gross amount	**1 477 027**	**418 351**	**5 022 416**	**38 303**	**3 445 405**	**105 807**	**2 605 620**
Total ECL	**(227)**	**(373)**	**(208 536)**	**(35)**	**(10 154)**	**(3 422)**	**(13 073)**
Total carrying amount	**1 476 800**	**417 978**	**4 813 880**	**38 268**	**3 435 251**	**102 385**	**2 592 547**

31.12.2024	Cash and cash-equivalents	Loans and advances to banks (AC)	Loans and advances to customers (AC)	Securities (AC)	Repurchase agreements and other financial receivables	Off-balance exposures
Individually assessed items						
Performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	37 753	1 322	-	3 251
Total individually assessed gross amount	**-**	**-**	**37 753**	**1 322**	**-**	**3 251**
ECL on individually assessed items	-	-	(23 146)	(1 322)	-	(813)
Total individually assessed carrying amount	**-**	**-**	**14 607**	**-**	**-**	**2 438**
Collectively assessed						
Performing	1 024 739	420 643	4 757 529	3 094 906	157 038	2 127 586
Default	-	-	110 348	-	-	3 688
Total collectively assessed gross amount	**1 024 739**	**420 643**	**4 867 877**	**3 094 906**	**157 038**	**2 131 274**
ECL on collectively assessed items	(354)	(983)	(259 968)	(8 292)	(3 187)	(25 555)
Total collectively assessed carrying amount	**1 024 385**	**419 660**	**4 607 909**	**3 086 614**	**153 851**	**2 105 719**
Total gross amount	**1 024 739**	**420 643**	**4 905 630**	**3 096 228**	**157 038**	**2 134 525**
Total ECL	**(354)**	**(983)**	**(283 114)**	**(9 614)**	**(3 187)**	**(26 368)**
Total carrying amount	**1 024 385**	**419 660**	**4 622 516**	**3 086 614**	**153 851**	**2 108 158**

3.2.1.2 Credit risk classification

Tables below show the breakdown of gross value and expected credit loss of loans and advances to customers and banks measured at amortised cost, by credit quality and stages:

31.12.2025	PD range	Gross amount				
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Credit institutions						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	418 351	-	-	-	**418 351**
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	-	-	-	-	**-**
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	-	-	-	-	**-**
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total loans to banks		**418 351**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**418 351**
Retail loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	242 909	-	-	-	**242 909**
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	1 001 996	-	-	-	**1 001 996**
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	29 924	193 895	-	2 296	**226 115**
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	43 034	571	**43 605**
Total Retail loans		***1 274 829***	***193 895***	***43 034***	***2 867***	***1 514 625***
Wholesale loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	782 272	-	-	-	**782 272**
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	1 924 883	-	-	-	**1 924 883**
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	45 906	598 226	-	196	**644 328**
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	156 205	103	**156 308**
Total Wholesale loans		***2 753 061***	***598 226***	***156 205***	***299***	***3 507 791***
Repurchase agreements						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	38 303	-	-	-	**38 303**
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	-	-	-	-	**-**
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	-	-	-	-	**-**
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Repurchase agreements		***38 303***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***38 303***
Total		**4 484 544**	**792 121**	**199 239**	**3 166**	**5 479 070**

31.12.2025		Expected credit loss				
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Credit institutions						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(373)	-	-	-	**(373)**
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	-	-	-	-	**-**
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	-	-	-	-	**-**
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total loans to banks		**(373)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(373)**
Retail loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(298)	-	-	-	**(298)**
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	(6 430)	-	-	-	**(6 430)**
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	(2 776)	(11 204)	-	(98)	**(14 078)**
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	(32 495)	(177)	**(32 672)**
Total Retail loans		***(9 504)***	***(11 204)***	***(32 495)***	***(275)***	***(53 478)***
Wholesale loans						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(2 438)	-	-	-	**(2 438)**
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	(15 699)	-	-	-	**(15 699)**
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	(3 086)	(54 591)	-	(20)	**(57 697)**
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	(79 173)	(51)	**(79 224)**
Total Wholesale loans		***(21 223)***	***(54 591)***	***(79 173)***	***(71)***	***(155 058)***
Repurchase agreements						
Low risk	0% <= PD < 0.48%	(35)	-	-	-	**(35)**
Medium risk	0.48% <= PD < 8.17%	-	-	-	-	**-**
High risk	8.17% <= PD < 100%	-	-	-	-	**-**
Default	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Repurchase agreements		***(35)***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(35)***
Total		**(31 135)**	**(65 795)**	**(111 668)**	**(346)**	**(208 944)**

31.12.2024*	Gross amount				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Credit institutions					
Low risk	450 755	-	-	-	**450 755**
Medium risk	-	-	-	-	-
High risk	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-
Total loans to banks	**450 755**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**450 755**
Retail loans					
Low risk	180 444	-	-	-	180 444
Medium risk	897 370	-	-	-	897 370
High risk	31 555	251 752	-	2 394	285 701
Default	-	-	53 859	1 249	55 108
Total Retail loans	***1 109 369***	***251 752***	***53 859***	***3 643***	***1 418 623***
Wholesale loans					
Low risk	748 208	-	-	-	748 208
Medium risk	1 800 950	-	-	-	1 800 950
High risk	72 179	783 555	-	255	855 989
Default	-	-	86 391	238	86 629
Total Wholesale loans	***2 621 337***	***783 555***	***86 391***	***493***	***3 491 776***
Total	**4 181 461**	**1 035 307**	**140 250**	**4 136**	**5 361 154**

31.12.2024*	Expected credit loss				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Credit institutions					
Low risk	(1 118)	-	-	-	**(1 118)**
Medium risk	-	-	-	-	**-**
High risk	-	-	-	-	**-**
Default	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total loans to banks	**(1 118)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1 118)**
Retail loans					
Low risk	(494)	-	-	-	(494)
Medium risk	(10 283)	-	-	-	(10 283)
High risk	(5 440)	(20 511)	-	(142)	(26 093)
Default	-	-	(40 163)	(450)	(40 613)
Total Retail loans	***(16 217)***	***(20 511)***	***(40 163)***	***(592)***	***(77 483)***
Wholesale loans					
Low risk	(2 010)	-	-	-	(2 010)
Medium risk	(23 999)	-	-	-	(23 999)
High risk	(8 465)	(120 833)	-	(10)	(129 308)
Default	-	-	(50 232)	(85)	(50 317)
Total Wholesale loans	***(34 474)***	***(120 833)***	***(50 232)***	***(95)***	***(205 634)***
Total	**(51 809)**	**(141 344)**	**(90 395)**	**(687)**	**(284 235)**

**2024 data includes repurchase agreements*

Definition of non-performing (default)

In the context of internal credit risk management objectives, the Bank considers the following to be events of default, the occurrence of which, based on past experience, would be likely to result in the non-recovery of the financial asset:

- breach of financial covenants by the debtor;
- based on information from an internal or external source, the debtor is likely to default on its debt service (e.g. the debtor is more than 90 days in arrears);
- loans restructured with a loss of more than 1% of the NPV.

The Bank, in accordance with the provisions of its risk management policy, continuously monitors the changes in the quality of its credit portfolio. The business fields and the management are informed on a weekly basis on past due receivables and the registered risk-mitigating assets underlying these receivables. The risk classification of loans is carried out by the Bank quarterly, in the framework of risk monitoring. Decisions related to individual impairment losses of exposures are made during the monitoring.

3.2.1.3 Forborne assets

During the normal course of business, the Bank initiates forbearance measures to decrease the potential loan loss and maximize collection opportunities for the borrowers who have problems with their payment ability but not with their willingness and capacity to pay.

Restructured exposures are renegotiated, rescheduled (prolonged) or otherwise revised loans, receivables and credits (including also purchased ones) originated in the framework of an amendment or termination of a previously concluded contract, initiated either by the borrower or the Bank, where:

- the contract is amended in order to avoid default because the borrower is unable to fulfil its payment obligations in compliance with the conditions of the original contract due to significant deterioration in its financial position or payment ability, and
- the amendments significantly change the original terms and conditions of the outstanding contract largely in favor of the borrower, as compared to the market terms and conditions generally applicable to contracts of the same type and concluded under the same conditions, or
- a supplementary agreement or a new contract is concluded between the borrower and the Bank that relates to a new loan provided for the repayment of the outstanding debts (principal and / or interest) arising from the original contract that is not terminated, or to any further commitment assumed to avoid any increase in the credit risks and to mitigate the possible loss.

Under its forbearance policies, the Bank grants loan forbearance on a selective basis where the borrower is in default on its debt, or there is a high risk of future default, and there is evidence that the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, and it is expected that the borrower will be able to meet the revised terms. Both corporate and retail loans are subject to forbearance policies.

The Bank generally applies the following types of forbearance measures:

- extension of the tenor / final maturity of the loan,
- renegotiation of original repayment schedule, reschedule instalments,
- agreement on instalment payment,
- reduction of the collateral coverage parallel reducing exposure,
- refinancing of the loan,
- interest rate cut, or lower conditions,
- interest capitalization.

Such exposures and associated credit risks are managed, monitored and reported distinctly by specific restructuring and debt management units of the Bank based on guidelines and procedure rules set by internal regulations incorporating also both legal and supervisory requirements and recommendations. When the conditions of forbearance cease to exist and the following cure period expires, respective assets are returned to normal / business treatments both from business and risk management perspectives.

Based on qualitative and quantitative information the Bank can terminate the forborne status of non-performing loans. After 1 year the fulfilment of non-default requirements, and after a further 2 years the fulfilment of monitoring period requirements, the forborne status of non-performing loans are reverting to normal treatment.

To revert to normal treatment regarding corporate customers, additional criteria is that the customer performs its amended contractual obligations duly through a specified period (90 days or 365 days) and its risk position shows significant improvement. The amended terms and conditions of the contract are indicated in the records.

Recognition, derecognition and subsequent valuation of these assets are carried out according to the general rules of accounting as specified by the relevant IFRS.

The detailed requirements of risk classification and impairment valuation of forborne exposures are included in the accounting policies, and other internal regulations on the valuation of assets and liabilities, as well as in impairment and provisioning policies.

Based on these internal guidelines, forbearance measures are regarded as impairment triggers and, as a consequence, impairment assessment should be performed for such exposures where the general methodologies and principles of assessment are to be applied. On the results of such risk assessments, impairment losses and the reversals of previously charged impairments are accounted for according to the common rules defined by IFRS 9.

Compared to the previous financial year, there were no changes in forbearance policies and in practices applied by the Bank.
For customers under business management where restructuring (contract modification) is considered, it is always necessary, prior to decision-making, to assess the impact of the proposed structure or contract modification on the net present value (NPV). If the change of NPV would be higher than 1%, thus the treatment should be transferred to the Restructuring and Debt Management Unit.

The Bank's forborne portfolio decreased significantly during the 2025 business year. Due to the recovery of transactions previously linked to the moratorium, the household sector improved significantly, including sole proprietors and primary producers.

The table presents the gross and carrying amounts of the Bank's restructured assets:

Gross book value of forborne assets	Performing	Non-performing	Total
31.12.2025			
General governments	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	222	-	222
Non-financial corporations	8 759	9 137	17 896
Households	5 520	13 593	19 113
Total	***14 501***	***22 730***	***37 231***
31.12.2024			
General governments	-	4	4
Other financial corporations		278	278
Non-financial corporations	14 135	21 665	35 800
Households	75 543	12 643	88 186
Total	***89 678***	***34 590***	***124 268***

Book value of forborne assets	Gross amount	ECL	Net amount
31.12.2025			
General governments	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	222	(54)	168
Non-financial corporations	17 896	(6 106)	11 790
Households	19 113	(10 875)	8 238
Total	***37 231***	***(17 035)***	***20 196***
31.12.2024			
General governments	4	(3)	1
Other financial corporations	278	(20)	258
Non-financial corporations	35 800	(16 339)	19 461
Households	88 186	(13 424)	74 762
Total	***124 268***	***(29 786)***	***94 482***

3.2.1.4 Portfolio affected by interest rate cap

On 24 December 2021, the Hungarian Government introduced a temporary cap on floating interest rates applicable to consumer mortgage loans - between 1 January 2022 and 30 June 2022, floating interest rates applicable to consumer mortgage loans cannot be set higher than the actual floating interest rate which was applicable in the context of the respective mortgage loan on 27 October 2021. In addition, lenders are not entitled to increase principal and interest amounts payable under consumer mortgage loans with any interest amounts which become due and are not paid during the above temporary period.

According to Decree 49/2022 (II. 18.) issued by the Hungarian Government on 18 February 2022, between 1 January 2022 and 30 June 2022 in the case of financial lease contracts on housing purpose with a reference interest rate, the reference interest rate shall be set so that it cannot be higher than the reference interest rate specified in the contract on 27 October 2021.

According to Decree 415/2022 (X. 26.) issued by the Hungarian Government on 26 October 2022, the temporary cap on floating interest rates was extended to HUF denominated, non-state subsidised credit-loan- and financial lease agreements of small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter: SMEs). Following 15 November 2022, interest rates were frozen retroactively at their level on 28 June 2022. Similarly to consumer mortgage loans and financial lease contracts on housing purpose the cap was effective until 30 June 2023. This Decree entered into force on 27 October 2022. The interest rate cap was extended since then each time for a 6 month period, most recently by decree 364/2025 (XI.26.) until 30 June 2025.

The interest rate cap was abolished in the case of loans disbursed to SMEs on 1 April 2024.

The modification loss due to the program was calculated in each period based on the expected cash flows, which ones are estimated under these legislations and was reversed. Credit risk monitoring is a key element in the methodology for measuring the significant increase in credit risk since its initial publication.

The exposure of the Bank's customers affected by the cap of floating interest rate was the following:

Exposures affected by 782/2021. (XII.24.) Gov. decree and its amendments	**31.12.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Gross carrying amount before modification	161 976	200 431
Loss allowance before modification	(4 400)	(9 976)
Net amortised cost before modification	***157 576***	***190 455***
Net modification loss	(7 376)	(8 040)
Loss allowance due to modification loss	201	453
Net amortised cost after modification	**150 401**	**182 868**

The balance sheet–related figures in the table presenting the net amortised cost after modification reflect the year-end exposure subject to forbearance measures, while the statement of profit or loss–related figures show the cumulative profit or loss impact of the modifications recognised in the reporting year.

The regulatory amendments in the current and comparative periods were as follows:

- 2025 amendments: 364/2025 (XI.26.); 170/2025 (VI.26.)
- 2024 amendments: 374/2024 (XII.2.); 130/2024 (VI.20.)

The calculated modification loss - relating to both extensions as explained above - in connection with modified contractual cash-flows was HUF 8,547 million loss (2024: HUF 8,040 million loss) in 2025. For Stage 2, Stage 3 loans HUF 3,854 million loss (2024: HUF 5,423 million loss) has recognised in "(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition" and for Stage 1 loans HUF 4,693 million loss (2024: HUF 2,617 million loss) in "Interest income calculated using effective interest rate method" in the separated statement of profit or loss.

In addition, in the line of "Interest income calculated using effective interest rate method" in the separated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income HUF 10,051 million (2024: HUF 10,885 million) is recognised in connection with the modified cash-flows of financial instruments of the previous years.

3.2.1.5 Collateral

To ensure prudent operation, the Bank decides on the necessary rate of risk mitigation and the tools applied for credit risk mitigation by taking into consideration the transaction and the rating of the client. In the meantime, and prior to each risk-related decision, the Bank ensures that the necessary securities and collateral exist and verifies their real value and enforceability.

The Bank specifies in a separate policy the collateral it finds acceptable, the classification thereof, the acceptance criteria of the collateral, it lays down the rules for evaluating the collateral and for determining the acceptable loan-to-value figure, and for the monitoring of the collateral.

Prior credit risk protection accepted by the Bank includes assets that are liquid and value-preserving.

Therefore, accepted financial collaterals are especially:

- cash or deposit placed with the Bank as collaterals or deposit
- debt securities issued by central governments, central banks
- property

When accepting mortgage collateral, the Bank engages third party experts to determine market value.
The Group recognises as unfunded credit risk mitigation any credit risk-mitigating technique provided by a reliable third party, where the relevant credit protection agreement is valid and enforceable under the applicable jurisdiction, and meets the conditions set out in the relevant Hungarian legislation and in the Group's internal policies:

- central governments or central banks;
- public sector institutions;
- credit institutions or investment firms.

In performing its activities, the Bank engages in the services of Agrár-Vállalkozási Hitelgarancia Alapítvány, the Start-Garancia Ltd., Magyar Fejlesztési Bank Ltd. and Garantiqa Hitelgarancia Ltd. providing on-demand credit default guarantees in addition to the state-backed counter guarantee. The Bank entered into a cooperation agreement with the four organizations.

The table below contains the nominal value of collateral received during the bank's lending activities:

Face value of collateral received	Loan commitments received	Financial guarantees received
31.12.2025		
Central Bank	-	-
Central government	-	804 938
Banks	57 984	217 268
Other financial companies	-	69 359
Non financial companies	-	157 015
Households	-	1 038
Total	***57 984***	***1 249 618***
31.12.2024		
Central Bank	112	-
Central government	-	782 681
Banks	64 604	218 900
Other financial companies	-	73 739
Non financial companies	-	96 880
Households	-	944
Total	***64 716***	***1 173 144***

The Bank received the following assets by taking possession of the collateral provided to it as security or by exercising other credit quality improvement possibilities:

Total assets acquired in exhange for loans	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Residential property	81	81
Commercial property	137	138
Other	36	52
Total	**254**	**271**

3.2.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank's cash flows may not be adequate to fund operations and meet commitments on a timely and cost-effective basis. This risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows.

Liquidity risks can fundamentally be divided into two categories, and their subcategories:

- funding liquidity risk, including:
  - maturity (maturity mismatch) liquidity risk arising from the fact that the cash flows of assets and liabilities are not properly matched and maturing liabilities in certain periods exceed the amount of receivables due. The nearer the period of the mismatch, the more significant the risk;

  - withdrawal (massive withdrawal of funds before maturity) liquidity risk - funds are withdrawn prior to the contractual expiry;
  - structural liquidity risk - the risk of funds being renewed with difficulty and only at higher cost.
- market liquidity risk - the risk that a market position cannot be closed at the market price in the short term, only at a less favorable price, therefore the position will need to be maintained so that the proper market price can be realized, and this may require committing/using liquid assets.

Management of liquidity risk

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to approval by the Board of Directors following the prior review and approval by the Asset-Liability Committee (hereinafter: ALCO)

Liquidity risk means the Bank does not possess the necessary amount of cash and cash-equivalents to pay due and legitimate obligations.

Liquidity risks are curtailed by the following Group-level limits:

- Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)
- Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)
- Mortgage funding adequacy ratio (MFAR)
- Foreign Exchange Funding Adequacy Ratio (FFAR)
- Foreign exchange balance indicator (FEBI)
- Interbank Funding Ratio (IFR)
- Liquidity stress test
- Central bank eligible, unencumbered securities
- Liquidity position
- Limits specified in the early warning system

The decisions by the management of the Bank are, however, also based on the liquidity gap between contractual inward and outward flows (net position), and therefore both financial assets and financial liabilities are rated in liquidity categories.

The following table shows the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the Bank's financial assets. The disclosure for derivatives shows the gross inflow and outflow amount of derivatives (for example: forward exchange contracts and currency swaps).

31.12.2025	Book value	Total principal and interest	up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 476 800**	**1 476 800**	**1 476 800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	**878 068**	**3 059 539**	**1 211 699**	**238 623**	**587 662**	**319 841**	**701 714**
Loans and advances	648 299	752 693	3 305	6 786	31 978	180 762	529 862
Securities	104 113	116 688	929	550	5 555	28 034	81 620
Derivative financial assets	125 656	2 190 158	1 207 465	231 287	550 129	111 045	90 232
Hedging derivative assets	**56 832**	**56 832**	**36**	**51**	**461**	**36 171**	**20 113**
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	**778 190**	**979 227**	**66**	**9 521**	**41 700**	**247 104**	**680 836**
Securities	778 190	979 227	66	9 521	41 700	247 104	680 836
Financial asset valued at AC	**8 807 762**	**10 462 873**	**542 064**	**346 070**	**1 604 593**	**4 801 731**	**3 168 415**
Loans, advances and reverse sale and repurchase agreements	5 270 126	6 476 857	516 830	310 479	1 099 035	2 884 383	1 666 130
Securities	3 435 251	3 877 325	14 692	31 348	412 297	1 916 703	1 502 285
Other financial assets	102 385	108 691	10 542	4 243	93 261	645	-
Total financial assets	**11 997 652**	**16 035 271**	**3 230 665**	**594 265**	**2 234 416**	**5 404 847**	**4 571 078**

31.12.2024	Book value	Total principal and interest	up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 024 385**	**1 024 385**	**1 024 385**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	**773 315**	**2 647 309**	**1 060 782**	**478 169**	**277 760**	**243 036**	**587 562**
Loans and advances	546 469	623 883	2 518	5 249	24 700	147 208	444 208
Securities	63 619	70 973	6	195	2 291	16 286	52 195
Derivative financial assets	163 227	1 952 453	1 058 258	472 725	250 769	79 542	91 159
Hedging derivative assets	**81 073**	**81 073**	**40**	**60**	**619**	**39 426**	**40 928**
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	**1 222 521**	**1 546 535**	**3 820**	**25 988**	**188 460**	**682 776**	**645 491**
Securities	1 222 521	1 546 535	3 820	25 988	188 460	682 776	645 491
Financial asset valued at AC	**8 282 641**	**10 326 433**	**267 163**	**639 785**	**1 601 960**	**4 547 586**	**3 269 939**
Loans, advances and reverse sale and repurchase agreements	5 076 919	6 365 954	236 286	620 225	1 106 213	2 605 970	1 797 260
Securities	3 086 614	3 841 371	7 395	19 560	432 531	1 909 206	1 472 679
Other financial assets	119 108	119 108	23 482	-	63 216	32 410	-
Total financial assets	**11 383 935**	**15 625 735**	**2 356 190**	**1 144 002**	**2 068 799**	**5 512 824**	**4 543 920**

The below table shows the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the Bank's financial liabilities and loan commitments based on their earliest possible date of maturity.

31.12.2025	Book value	Total principal and interest	up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	**116 970**	**2 232 894**	**1 251 696**	**236 028**	**560 484**	**93 681**	**91 005**
Derivative financial liabilities	92 486	2 208 410	1 227 212	236 028	560 484	93 681	91 005
Short positions	24 484	24 484	24 484	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivative liabilities	**30 438**	**30 438**	**26**	**11**	**768**	**10 190**	**19 443**
Financial liabilities measured at AC	**11 295 703**	**11 590 561**	**7 582 711**	**745 396**	**912 239**	**1 683 975**	**666 240**
Term deposits	3 380 047	3 442 996	2 662 359	505 073	249 340	14 318	11 906
Current deposits	4 297 211	4 234 262	4 234 262	-	-	-	-
Loans and sale and repurchase agreements	2 670 014	2 800 993	642 772	186 536	458 286	942 232	571 167
Issued debt securities	644 685	782 637	25 953	20 068	136 026	522 377	78 213
Subordinated debts	175 808	197 353	2 301	-	20 976	174 076	-
Lease liabilities	29 265	33 647	-	3 038	7 963	17 692	4 954
Other financial liabilities	98 673	98 673	15 064	30 681	39 648	13 280	-
Total financial liabilities	**11 443 111**	**13 853 893**	**8 834 433**	**981 435**	**1 473 491**	**1 787 846**	**776 688**
Credit limits	10 703	2 122 897	2 122 897	-	-	-	-
Guarantees	1 426	184 923	184 923	-	-	-	-
Other commitments*	944	297 800	297 800	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet items	**13 073**	**2 605 620**	**2 605 620**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

**The item includes issued guarantees that do not qualify as credit substitutes, as well as undrawn guarantee facilities.*

31.12.2024	Book value	Total principal and interest	up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	**115 314**	**1 953 014**	**1 080 683**	**469 763**	**247 587**	**67 589**	**87 392**
Derivative financial liabilities	86 128	1 923 828	1 051 497	469 763	247 587	67 589	87 392
Short positions	29 186	29 186	29 186	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivative liabilities	**17 280**	**17 280**	**19**	**412**	**578**	**8 578**	**7 693**
Financial liabilities measured at AC	**10 689 071**	**10 975 459**	**7 418 856**	**646 522**	**1 597 919**	**666 559**	**645 603**
Term deposits	3 085 493	3 171 922	2 310 388	555 276	290 589	8 649	7 020
Current deposits	4 329 301	4 329 301	4 329 301	-	-	-	-
Loans and sale and repurchase agreements	2 734 195	2 854 223	710 303	49 925	1 228 644	299 834	565 517
Issued debt securities	304 643	382 704	-	38 386	65 133	252 872	26 313
Subordinated debts	100 835	102 705	2 731	-	3 961	54 178	41 835
Lease liabilities	30 866	35 767	-	2 935	7 925	19 989	4 918
Other financial liabilities	103 738	98 837	66 133	-	1 667	31 037	-
Total financial liabilities	**10 821 665**	**12 945 753**	**8 499 558**	**1 116 697**	**1 846 084**	**742 726**	**740 688**
Credit limits	21 166	1 666 628	1 666 628	-	-	-	-
Guarantees	2 857	190 212	190 212	-	-	-	-
Other commitments*	2 345	277 685	277 685	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet items	**26 368**	**2 134 525**	**2 134 525**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

**The item includes issued guarantees that do not qualify as credit substitutes, as well as undrawn guarantee facilities.*

During the contractual maturity gap analysis - to adequately determine liquidity risk - the fundamental aspect that needs to be considered is that the overwhelming portion of liabilities need to be regarded as continually renewing liabilities.
The following table shows the breakdown of financial liabilities by expected maturity:

31.12.2025	Book value	Total principal and interest	up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	**116 970**	**2 232 894**	**1 251 696**	**236 028**	**560 484**	**93 681**	**91 005**
Derivative financial liabilities	92 486	2 208 410	1 227 212	236 028	560 484	93 681	91 005
Short positions	24 484	24 484	24 484	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivative liabilities	**30 438**	**30 438**	**26**	**11**	**768**	**10 190**	**19 443**
Financial liabilities measured at AC	**11 295 703**	**11 586 181**	**1 105 103**	**274 782**	**683 759**	**1 664 310**	**7 858 227**
Term deposits	3 380 047	3 442 996	176 643	37 476	19 477	717	3 208 683
Current deposits	4 297 211	4 234 262	242 363	-	-	-	3 991 899
Loans sale and repurchase agreements	2 670 014	2 800 995	642 772	186 536	458 286	942 232	571 169
Issued debt securities	644 685	782 637	25 953	20 068	136 026	522 377	78 213
Subordinated debts	175 808	197 353	2 301	-	20 976	174 076	-
Lease liabilities	29 265	29 265	7	21	9 346	11 628	8 263
Other financial liabilities	98 673	98 673	15 064	30 681	39 648	13 280	-
Total liabilities	**11 443 111**	**13 849 513**	**2 356 825**	**510 821**	**1 245 011**	**1 768 181**	**7 968 675**
Credit limits	10 703	2 029 970	139 842	266 152	182 697	974 386	466 893
Guarantees	1 426	184 922	12 739	24 245	16 643	88 763	42 532
Other commitments*	944	297 800	20 515	39 045	26 802	142 944	68 494
Off balance sheet items	**13 073**	**2 512 692**	**173 096**	**329 442**	**226 142**	**1 206 093**	**577 919**

**The item includes issued guarantees that do not qualify as credit substitutes, as well as undrawn guarantee facilities.*

31.12.2024	Book value	Total principal and interest	up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	**115 314**	**1 953 014**	**1 080 683**	**469 763**	**247 587**	**67 589**	**87 392**
Derivative financial liabilities	86 128	1 923 828	1 051 497	469 763	247 587	67 589	87 392
Short positions	29 186	29 186	29 186	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivative liabilities	**17 280**	**17 280**	**19**	**412**	**578**	**8 578**	**7 693**
Financial liabilities measured at AC	**10 689 071**	**10 889 031**	**1 203 650**	**106 447**	**1 309 812**	**659 682**	**7 609 440**
Term deposits	3 085 493	3 171 923	178 066	18 129	9 098	412	2 966 218
Current deposits	4 329 301	4 242 872	241 514	-	-	-	4 001 358
Loans sale and repurchase agreements	2 734 195	2 854 223	710 303	49 925	1 228 644	299 834	565 517
Issued debt securities	304 643	382 704	-	38 386	65 133	252 872	26 313
Subordinated debts	100 835	102 705	2 731	-	3 961	54 178	41 835
Lease liabilities	30 866	30 866	2	7	1 309	21 349	8 199
Other financial liabilities	103 738	103 738	71 034	-	1 667	31 037	-
Total liabilities	**10 821 665**	**12 859 325**	**2 284 352**	**576 622**	**1 557 977**	**735 849**	**7 704 525**
Credit limits	21 166	1 666 628	114 812	218 513	149 997	799 982	383 324
Guarantees	2 857	190 212	13 103	24 939	17 119	91 302	43 749
Other commitments*	2 345	277 685	19 128	36 408	24 992	133 289	63 868
Off balance sheet items	**26 368**	**2 134 525**	**147 043**	**279 860**	**192 108**	**1 024 573**	**490 941**

**The item includes issued guarantees that do not qualify as credit substitutes, as well as undrawn guarantee facilities.*

The Bank is able to maintain its liquidity and fulfill its due payment obligations.

The expected outflow of customer deposits differs from contractual maturities because – based on historical data – the majority of depositors do not withdraw their deposit at maturity but roll it over or leave it on the account as sight deposit. The undrawn part of the deposit can thus be considered as stable stock, which is aggregated in the last time bucket.

The Bank analyses the consequences of any potential severe liquidity stress.

The following are viewed by the Bank as liquidity stress positions:

- sudden and large-scale withdrawal of clients' deposits, and this needs to be hedged by selling or borrowing against liquid assets.

Assumptions used in the liquidity stress test applied by the Bank:

- decrease of the market value of liquid assets;
- withdrawal of a certain part of the customer deposit portfolio;
- drawdown of undrawn credit facilities and guarantees;
- a certain roll-over of customer loans;
- partial repurchase of bonds issued.

A stress position may arise due to a fault attributable to the Bank (reputational risk) or due to a fault beyond its control (general market influence).

The Bank, in part, prepares for liquidity stress positions by:

- creating liquidity reserves;
- entering long-term cross-currency interest rates swaps (CCIRS) for currency refinancing.

The Bank has in place a contingency plan to manage any critical situations arising from liquidity disturbances/crises, which the affected business lines and functions comply with so that they can take prudent and optimal measures in due time under the given circumstances.

3.2.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate (interest rate risk), equity prices (equity risk), and foreign exchange rates (foreign exchange risk) will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Management of market risks

As part of the Risk strategy, the Board of Directors approves the maximum amount and scope of market risks incurable by the Bank, ensured by a comprehensive limit structure broken down by relevant portfolios. The main market risk limit is arising from the annual capital allocation process based on ICAAP requirements.

ALCO is responsible for developing and monitoring the Bank's market risk management policies. ALCO has the overall responsibility for establishing and managing market risk policies for the Bank, within the framework of internal policies, covering risk management, assessment of risk and related limits, competence and decision-making mechanism, and regulation for breaches of limits, approved by the Board of Directors. The members of the ALCO are senior executives who have principal decision-making responsibilities for businesses throughout the whole Bank.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while optimizing returns.

The Bank separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios.

Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making, customer business driven proprietary position-taking and other marked-to-market positions as designated. According to the Bank's risk strategy, proprietary trading aimed at short-term profit from market fluctuations is not permitted.
Trading activities include transactions with foreign currencies, debt and equity securities measured at FVTPL, and derivative financial instruments measured at FVTPL.

Non-trading portfolios include positions that arise from the Bank's retail and commercial banking activity and the interest rate management of the Bank's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities. The Bank's non-trading activities encompass all activities other than accounted for as trading transactions, including lending, accepting deposits, and issuing debt instruments.

3.2.3.1 Exposure to market risks – trading portfolios

The Bank manages exposure to market risk by establishing and monitoring various limits on trading activities. These limits include:

- Capital-limits define maximum aggregate amounts of trading products and contracts that the Bank may hold at any time.
- FX position limits restrict the long and short position for each currency and the total net amounts of FX positions that can be held in the trading and banking books.
- Sensitivity limits define the maximum interest rate exposure in the trading book.
- The Greek metrics (delta, gamma, vega, rho) define the maximum exposure stemming from option trading activity.
- Value at Risk (VaR) limits: The VaR limit of a trading portfolio is the estimated maximum loss that will arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (holding period) from an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level).

The VaR model used is based mainly on historical data. Taking account of market data from the previous one year (250 business days in case of historical VaR and and 100 business days in case of parametric VaR), and observed relationships between different markets and prices, the model calculates both diversified and undiversified total VaR, and VaR by risk factors such as interest rate, equity and currency VaR.

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based do give rise to some limitations, including the following:

- A 1-day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This considered to be a realistic assumption in almost all cases but may not be the case in situations in which there is severe market illiquidity for a prolonged period.
- A 99% confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the model used there is a one percent probability that losses could exceed the VaR.
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day.
- VAR only covers "normal" market conditions.
- The VaR measure is dependent upon the Bank's position and the volatility of market prices. The VaR of an unchanged position reduces if the market price volatility declines and vice versa.

The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by ALCO. VaR is measured on a daily basis. Daily reports of utilisation of VaR limits are prepared by the Bank's Risk Unit and regular summaries are submitted to ALCO.

The following table below shows the higher of historical and parametric VaR position of the Bank's trading portfolio at 99% confidence level with a one-day holding period:

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
2025			
Currency risk	35	304	7
Interest risk	88	136	49
Equity risk	3	5	2
Total	***126***	***445***	***58***
2024			
Currency risk	39	308	6
Interest risk	93	415	49
Equity risk	3	4	1
Total	***135***	***727***	***56***

Notes in connection with the table above:

- MBH applies historical and parametric VaR for general market risk:
  - Historical VaR: (1 day holding period; 99% confidence level, number of observations: 250 business days),
  - Parametric VaR: Risk metrics methodology (1 day holding period; 99% confidence level, 0.94 decay factor, number of observations: 100 business days).
- The Bank calculates VaR only on trading-book position.
- There is no commodity in the Bank's position.
- The Bank does not have a significant open position from options therefore there is no volatility VaR calculation.

3.2.3.2 Exposure to market risks – currency risk

Currency risk means the risk of having the profit or the capital of the Bank decreasing or being totally lost due to changes in the levels and proportions of the currency exchanges. The Bank is exposed to currency risks because of collecting deposits denominated in different currencies, providing loans, the sale and purchase of securities and various derivative transactions. The Bank curtails currency risks with limits and measures daily.

Currency risks are limited by the following limits for the banks belonging to the group:

- VaR limit;
- open position limit;

The financial position of the Bank in foreign exchange at the end of the reporting periods were the following:

Foreign currency positions	EUR	USD	CHF	Other currency	Total
31.12.2025					
Assets	1 798 105	147 695	23 649	37 152	2 006 601
Liabilities	(2 598 257)	(384 975)	(81 116)	(34 984)	(3 099 332)
Derivative and spot (short) / long position	801 044	236 484	57 361	(2 190)	1 092 699
Total	***892***	***(796)***	***(106)***	***(22)***	***(32)***
31.12.2024					
Assets	1 742 831	242 046	7 380	38 744	2 031 001
Liabilities	(1 609 614)	(381 398)	(13 080)	(144 401)	(2 148 493)
Derivative and spot (short) / long position	(134 701)	139 215	5 660	105 657	115 831
Total	***(1 484)***	***(137)***	***(40)***	***-***	***(1 661)***

Sensitivity test

An adverse change in exchange rates of 15% would result in a loss of HUF 390 million (2024: loss of HUF 380 million), a favourable change in exchange rates of 15% would result in a gain of HUF 389 million (2024: gain of HUF 347 million) on the open foreign exchange position at the end of the period.

3.2.3.3 Exposure to market risk - Interest risk

Interest rate risk means the risk of having the profit or the capital of the Bank decreasing or being totally lost due to changes in the levels and proportions of the interest rates in the market. The Bank covers the arising interest rate risks using derivative financial instruments (for further information please see Note 4.12).

The following table presents the negative impact of the net present value of the Bank's trading and banking book position in case of a parallel+ 200 bp movement in market conditions.

Book type	HUF	EUR	USD
31.12.2025			
Trading	(590)	(137)	(5)
Banking	(33 394)	(20 677)	(2 564)
31.12.2024			
Trading	(113)	(58)	-
Banking	(35 094)	(11 478)	(4 052)

Interest rate risk registered in the non-trading book

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates.

The management of interest rate risk is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 200 basis point parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide.

At the end of the reporting period, the interest rate structure of interest-bearing financial instruments of the Bank was the following (HUF, EUR and USD):

Interest rate structure of financial instruments*	HUF	EUR	USD	Total
31.12.2025				
Fixed rate assets	5 559 352	1 082 288	99 057	6 740 697
Variable rate assets	3 965 546	825 669	7 680	4 798 895
Total assets	***9 524 898***	***1 907 957***	***106 737***	***11 539 592***
Fixed rate liabilities	(7 358 739)	(2 733 003)	(378 272)	(10 470 014)
Variable rate liabilities	(725 485)	(35)	-	(725 520)
Total liabilities	***(8 084 224)***	***(2 733 038)***	***(378 272)***	***(11 195 534)***
31.12.2024				
Fixed rate assets	5 734 219	877 619	164 319	6 776 157
Variable rate assets	3 157 340	945 984	71 867	4 175 191
Total assets	***8 891 559***	***1 823 603***	***236 186***	***10 951 348***
Fixed rate liabilities	(7 644 239)	(1 627 182)	(357 209)	(9 628 630)
Variable rate liabilities	(813 570)	(3 192)	(2)	(816 764)
Total liabilities	***(8 457 809)***	***(1 630 374)***	***(357 211)***	***(10 445 394)***

**Table of interest rate structure contains gross exposures and does not include derivative transactions.*

Sensitivity tests

The following table shows the sensitivity of the Bank to the increase or decrease of market interest rates per currency:

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Effect on equity	**Effect on P/L***	**Effect on equity**	**Effect on P/L***
HUF				
200 bp increase	(33 394)	2 474	(35 094)	(4 583)
200 bp decrease	39 556	(15 322)	39 730	(8 186)
EUR				
200 bp increase	20 677	6 403	(11 478)	(7 891)
200 bp decrease	(20 887)	(9 098)	12 165	5 433
USD				
200 bp increase	(2 564)	(889)	(4 052)	(1 192)
200 bp decrease	2 936	392	4 342	626

**The table shows the effect on net interest income of a 200 bp change in market interest rates.*

3.2.3.4 Exposure to market risk - Share price risk

Share price risk means the risk of having the profit or the capital of the Bank decreasing or being totally lost due to changes in the levels and proportions of the stock prices in the market.

The Bank distinguishes individual and general stock price risks.

- "*Individual risk*" arises when the value of a single share position or a complex position or a derivative transaction in the portfolio of the Bank decreases due to the risks associated with the special characteristics of an underlying share of a transaction compared to cost, which may generate a loss.

- "*General price risk*" arises when the value of a single share position or a complex position or a derivative transaction in the portfolio of the Bank decreases due to general market changes compared to cost, independently of the risks associated with the special characteristics of an underlying share of a transaction.

Stock risk registered in the trading book

Among the transactions involving share price risk, the Bank primarily deals with hedging transactions to realize interest rate margins to completely cover the risks that arise.
The Bank applies limits related to its share price risk in the trading book and measures it on a daily basis.

Applied limits in the trading book are the followings:
- VaR limit;
- quantitative limits;
- issuer's limit.

3.2.4 Operational risk

Operational risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, from improper performance of tasks by personnel, or from external events, which includes, among others, legal risk, model risk, and information and communication technology (ICT) risk, but does not include strategic or reputational risk.

The principles, rules and procedures that serve to properly identify, manage and monitor operational risk are defined in the Risk Strategy and in the OpRisk Policy.

From 1 January 2025, the operational risk capital requirement of MBH Bank is calculated by using the Standardised Measurement Approach (SMA) both at separate and consolidated level. The Business Indicator Component calculated according to Art. 313-315 of the actual 575/2013 EU Regulation (CRR3).

Risk management and monitoring

The system that serves to evaluate operational risk is fully integrated in the Bank's risk management process and in the work processes.

The centralised unit of the Bank's operational risk management is the OpRisk Management that is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the internal regulation and organisation of operational risk management and for the establishment and coordination of the OpRisk management methods and tools. Besides, its task is to ensure proper loss data collection and in connection with the reporting obligations.

Besides the OpRisk Management, OpRisk Network (extended to the whole organisation) were established in order to identify, report and manage operational risks. The network's tasks and responsibilities are included in the OpRisk regulations. The OpRisk Management keeps independent control over the OpRisk Champions that are assigned in the various units and responsible for managing operational risk and reporting of loss events.

The OpRisk Management prepares reports on the status of the operational risk management of the Bank for the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. The Bank has a half-yearly reporting obligation about operation risks in COREP (Common Reporting Framework) data delivery to NBH.

Business Continuity Planning

In order to undisturbedly maintain the Bank's operational processes, it is necessary to evaluate the potential risks and the potential damages resulting from the fallout of the processes. This analysis and the procedures needed to maintain the functionality of the Bank's organisation is included in the Business Continuity Regulation and Plans (BCP). The BCP includes measures that must be taken when the processes that are critical regarding the Bank's operation and resources (eg. IT) that support these processes get damaged or become unmaintainable.

Membership of the Hungarian Interbank Operational Risk Database (HunOR)

The Bank is one of the foundation members of the Hungarian Interbank Operational Risk Database (HunOR) and reports their loss data towards regularly and anonymously.

3.3 Concentration of risk

The purpose of the Bank is to maintain a balanced portfolio composition and to keep the concentration risk within an acceptable limit. Managing the concentration risk is operated by unique and portfolio-based limits. Measurement of the portfolio-based concentration risk is prepared by applying concentration figures in case of both the limits and the calculation of equity requirements. To cover non-planned losses derived from concentration risks the appropriate level of equity is required to ensure by the Bank. The Bank limits the geographical concentration with the concentration of portfolios by countries.

The risk strategy of the Bank involves the following limits determining the risk appetite:

- Proportion of the top 10 client portfolio in the corporate loan portfolio (%),
- Proportion of the corporate clients worse than internally determined level of rating,
- Sector limits (billion HUF),
- Sector concentration (%) – industry with the highest proportion
- Product limits (billion HUF),
- Country risk limits (billion HUF),
- Portfolio concentration denominated in corporate currency (%),
- Shadow-banking limits.

On Bank level regular report is prepared on the most important dimensions of the concentration risk for the relevant committees of the Bank and for the Board of Directors.

The following table shows the sectoral breakdown of loans and advances to banks, loans and advances to customers at amortised cost:

Sectoral breakdown of loans measured at amortised cost	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Gross amount	Loss allowance
Wholesale and retail trade*	470 090	(10 403)	443 271	(18 583)
Manufacturing*	467 771	(21 650)	533 875	(36 049)
Real estate activities	383 061	(49 043)	369 551	(47 380)
Construction*	184 323	(6 493)	198 272	(21 644)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	167 771	(4 763)	164 056	(10 334)
Financial and insurance activities	76 159	(4 205)	83 511	(5 683)
Transport and storage	78 105	(970)	86 326	(2 354)
Other services	53 091	(582)	10 131	(629)
Professional, scientific and technical activities*	207 076	(4 590)	218 887	(9 936)
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	166 211	(2 570)	140 608	(3 883)
Administrative and support service activities	60 546	(856)	25 017	(1 343)
Accommodation and food service activities	89 863	(3 820)	73 614	(4 190)
Information and communication	22 452	(697)	75 265	(1 724)
Human health services and social work activities	10 324	(224)	10 183	(311)
Mining and quarrying*	21 073	(220)	38 154	(868)
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8 919	(353)	10 576	(825)
Water supply	9 829	(69)	7 834	(418)
Education	1 933	(29)	2 508	(232)
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	58	(3)	52	(29)
Non-financial corporations	***2 478 655***	***(111 540)***	***2 491 691***	***(166 415)***
General governments	225 846	(775)	229 587	(967)
Credit institutions	418 351	(373)	450 756	(1 118)
Households	1 514 625	(53 478)	1 418 623	(77 483)
Other financial corporations	763 626	(41 078)	728 093	(34 671)
Foreign non-financial corporations	39 664	(1 665)	42 405	(3 581)
Total	**5 440 767**	**(208 909)**	**5 361 155**	**(284 235)**

**Sectors affected by the construction overlay in 2024 mentioned in Note 3.2.1.*

97.36% of the gross exposure (2024: 98.14%) relates to counterparties located in Hungary.

3.4 Encumbered assets

According to implementation regulation (EU) 680/2014, the following encumbered assets existed at the end of each reporting periods:

Encumbered assets	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Loans on demand	250	250	463	463
Debt securities	1 631 166	1 597 381	1 598 737	1 546 427
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	741 440	741 440	835 664	835 664
Total	**2 372 856**	**2 339 071**	**2 434 864**	**2 382 554**

Assets, collateral received, and own debt securities issued	Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	Nominal value of collateral received or own debt securities issued non available for encumbrance
31.12.2025			
Loans on demand	-	5 661	-
Equity instruments	-	5 724	-
Debt securities	24 502	79 133	85 822
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	323 571
Other collateral received	356 635	6 092 087	3 218 052
Total	***381 137***	***6 182 605***	***3 627 445***
31.12.2024			
Loans on demand	-	11 046	-
Equity instruments	-	40 577	-
Debt securities	24 188	87 705	86 819
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	345 515
Other collateral received	550 404	6 107 661	2 947 270
Total	***574 592***	***6 246 989***	***3 379 604***

The main sources and types of encumbrance were arising from having corporate loans covered by NBH, secured refinancing, from collaterals of mortgage loans, money market deposits as well as collateralized derivative transactions and repo transactions. Encumbrance due to collateral requirement of used clearing systems and central counterparties was not significant. The Bank did not have covered bonds issued or securitization.

The most significant secured refinancing facilities were participating in the “Funding for Growth Scheme” refinancing loan program of the NBH. Most collateralized derivative transactions were concluded to hedge on balance sheet FX position and interest rate.

3.5 Capital management

NBH as the regulator sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. The calculations are Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) (575/2013/EU regulation) compliant.

According to information provided to key management, regulatory capital and the capital adequacy ratio of the Bank is the following:

Capital adequacy	**31.12.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Share capital	322 530	322 530
Outstanding share capital	***322 530***	***322 530***
Reserves	873 603	766 203
Deferred tax	(5 906)	(6 120)
Intangible assets	(78 427)	(53 782)
AVA - additional valuation adjustments	(1 857)	(2 199)
Regulatory adjustments to core CET1 capital	(4 826)	39 806
Treasury shares	-	(55 440)
Indirect holdings of treasury share	(48 427)	-
Dividend/ interim dividend	(39 994)	(36 894)
Tier 1: Net core capital	**1 016 696**	**974 104**
Subordinated debts	136 551	71 087
Tier 2: Supplementary capital	**136 551**	**71 087**
Regulatory capital	**1 153 247**	**1 045 191**
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	4 024 520	3 594 950
Operational risk (OR)	821 827	1 155 577
Market risk positions (MR)	13 999	13 453
Total risk weighted assets	***4 860 346***	***4 763 980***
Capital adequacy ratio	**23.73%**	**21.94%**

As of 31 December 2025, as an actual figure of the Bank regulatory Tier 1 capital was HUF 1,016,696 million based on CRR under Supervisory Regulation (31 December 2024: HUF 974,104 million). Risk-weighted assets including operational and market risk increased from HUF 4,763,980 million to HUF 4,860,346 million. By application of capital management as a tool, the capital is a priority decision making factor; therefore, the Group monitors the changes of the capital elements continuously.

As of 31 December 2025, as an actual figure of the Bank regulatory capital was HUF 1,153,247 million (31 December 2024: HUF 1,045,191 million).

Current year's changes in regulatory capital are derived from the followings:

- the profit generated during the year increased the regulatory capital;
- the overall level of reserves (capital reserve, retained earnings, other reserves) increased;
- the value of accumulated other comprehensive income decreased;
- the IFRS 9 capital allowance has been discontinued as of 1 January 2025;
- the total negative amount of regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital increased;
- the sale of own shares carried out in December 2025 increased the regulatory capital;
- the amount of Tier2 capital increased, which was caused by the T2 bond issue carried out in May 2025.

The increase in risk-weighted assets in 2025 was driven by the growth of the credit risk RWA and the market risk RWA. The operational risk RWA decreased compared to its value at the end of 2024 due to change to SMA method according to CRR3.

According to information provided internally to key management, externally imposed capital requirements were met by the Bank throughout 2025 and in 2024.

4. DETAILS ON SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS LINE ITEMS

4.1 Net interest income

Interest income and interest expense are recognised time-proportionately using the effective interest rate method. Interest income and interest expense include the amortisation of discount or premium on securities.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income or expense. The Bank has recorded the modification loss of Stage 1 financial assets among the "Interest income".

The Bank applies the simplified approach for financial assets that have no payment schedule (e.g. revolving loans, overdraft, or credit cards), or the short-term financial assets (maximum 12-month maturity), if the effect is not material. According to the simplified approach no fee and commission items (received or paid) are taken into account when calculating the effective interest. These items are recognised as revenue or expense at arisen date.

Interest income	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents	42 542	65 486
Interest income from deposits	73	3 407
Interest income from debt and equity securities measured at FVTOCI	48 459	65 813
Interest income from loans and advances measured at AC	365 282	379 379
Interest income from reverse sale and repurchase agreements at AC	2 643	1 546
Interest income from debt securities measured at AC	182 171	156 836
Interest income using effective interest rate method	***641 170***	***672 467***
Interest income from loans and advances to customers mandatorily measured at FVTPL	42 555	32 584
Interest income from debt securities for trading	2 601	267
Interest income from derivative for trading	196 908	205 810
Interest income from hedging derivatives	83 384	72 985
Interest income from lease assets	1 156	2 843
Interest income from other assets and liabilities	685	1 154
Other income similar to interest	***327 289***	***315 643***
Total	**968 459**	**988 110**

During 2025 a total amount of HUF 12,865 million (2024: HUF 13,483 million) was recognised in interest income on impaired financial assets.

Interest received on demand deposits placed with other financial institutions is presented within „Other income similar to interest". These balances do not generate a contractual yield that would qualify for recognition under the effective interest rate method, as demand deposits have no fixed maturity and the applicable interest rates may be unilaterally changed by the counterparty bank at any time. As a result, the interest earned represents a short-term return on liquidity held with correspondent banks rather than the effective yield of a financial asset measured at amortised cost. Accordingly, such amounts are excluded from interest income calculated using the effective interest method (HUF 961 million).

Interest expense	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Interest expense from loans and advances measured at AC	(65 403)	(82 670)
Interest expense from deposits measured at AC	(180 072)	(206 125)
Interest expense from sale and repurchase measured at AC	(41 572)	(18 783)
Interest expense from debt securities measured at AC	(38 416)	(23 608)
Interest expense from subordinated debts measured at AC	(10 415)	(7 571)
Interest expense from other financial liabilities measured at AC	-	-
Interest expense using effective interest rate method	***(335 878)***	***(338 757)***
Interest expense from derivatives for trading	(183 652)	(182 529)
Interest expense from hedging derivatives	(65 089)	(41 390)
Interest expense from other liabilities	(1 882)	(1 982)
Other expense similar to interest	***(250 623)***	***(225 901)***
Total	**(586 501)**	**(564 658)**
Net interest income	**381 958**	**423 452**

4.2 Net income from fees and commission

The Bank applies IFRS 15 for fee and commission incomes that are not part of the EIR calculation method based on IFRS 9. The fee and commission that is part of the Effective Interest Rate (hereinafter: "EIR") calculation are presented as interest income and expense.

Fee and commission income, that is not part of the EIR calculation is accounted for as follows:

- income earned on the execution of a significant act is recognised as revenue when the act is completed (for example: the arrangement fee for the acquisition of shares or other securities) and
- income earned from the provision of services is recognised as revenue as the services are provided (for example: asset management and service fees).

Fees and commissions income	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Fee and commission income from account management fee	25 461	25 976
Fee and commission income from payment services	99 028	76 999
Fee and commission income from credit service activity and financial guarantees given	16 710	12 253
Fee and commission income from credit and debit cards	37 475	36 678
Fee and commission income from agent fee	9 345	10 983
Fee and commission income from investment services	9 600	8 680
Fee and commission income from cash management	10 101	9 988
Other fee and commission income	4 099	2 202
Total	**211 819**	**183 759**

Fee and commissions expense	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	2024.01.01- 2024.12.31
Fee and commission expenses on account management fee and payment services	(5 102)	(4 776)
Fee and commission expense on credit service activity and financial guarantees received	(12 539)	(12 208)
Fee and commission expense on credit and debit cards	(17 676)	(14 695)
Fee and commission expense on agent fee	(5 607)	(5 150)
Fee and commission expense on Investment services	(2 050)	(1 773)
Fee and commission expense on cash management	(74)	(153)
Fee and commission expense on requested postal services	(3 469)	(3 164)
Other fee and commission expense	(2 261)	(2 192)
Total	**(48 778)**	**(44 111)**

Net fees and commissions income	**163 041**	**139 648**

During the reporting period, the Bank reviewed its expense and revenue classification practices to ensure a more faithful presentation of the underlying nature of transactions. As a result, certain items previously presented as fee and commission expense—most notably cash-handling service fees—have been reclassified to “Administrative and other operative expenses” (HUF 2,340 million). Similarly, items previously included within ‘Other income’, such as MFB point-related fee income, have been reclassified to “Fee and commission income” (HUF 4,231 million). The reclassifications improve the presentation of revenue and enhance compliance with the classification principles under IFRS 15 and IFRS 9, while also enhance the faithful representation of the underlying nature of costs and improve consistency across expense categories. Aligned in accordance with the reclassifications comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly.

The Bank operates MFB Points in certain branch locations, providing customer information, intake and administrative support related to the financial products and services of the Hungarian Development Bank (MFB). In connection with these activities, the Bank receives commission income from MFB, which is determined based on the volume of transactions facilitated and/or the services performed.

The following fee and commission income is recorded in accordance with IFRS 15

The Bank provides account management services to its retail and business clientele. The main types of services are opening an account, monitoring the balance, arranging transactions within and outside the bank based on a customer order/provision, arranging deposit transactions in relation to the account, cash flow, closing of accounts. Depending on the regularity of the service, their service fee and commission will be charged to customer accounts on a daily, monthly (or more regular basis) or on a case-by-case basis.

Fee and commission income from account management fee

The Bank provides account management services to its retail and business clientele. The main types of services are opening an account, monitoring the balance, arranging transactions within and outside the bank based on a customer order/provision, arranging deposit transactions in relation to the account, cash flow, closing of accounts. Depending on the regularity of the service, their service fee and commission will be charged to customer accounts on a daily, monthly (or more regular basis) or on a case-by-case basis. In case of continuous services (for example: monthly fee for account management, monthly fee for SMS services), fee receipts are recorded monthly on the last day of the month. These fees are typically fixed fees.

Fee and commission income from payment services

In case of transaction-based services (for example: remittance orders, direct debits, cash payments), transaction fees are settled at the same time as the transaction or by collecting monthly transaction fees. Fees are determined based on the amount of the transaction, in % or in combination with a fixed and % fee.

Fee and commission income from credit service activity and financial guarantees given

Non-interest charges related to credit transactions are regular monitoring fees, fees for validation, verification, review and administration fees, incurred on an ad hoc basis. These fees are recorded when the service is incurred or, in case of a continuous services, monthly, ex post.

Fee income from documentary operations can either be fixed or charged occasionally when the service is provided, for example fees charged for guarantees, sureties, for the issuance of letters of credit or collection.

Fee and commission from credit and debit cards

Credit card fees are typically fixed fees, which are usually related to events such as the maintenance (annual card fee), issuance, cancellation or replacement of credit cards. Credit card transactions are free of charge.

Fee and commission from agent fee

The Bank provides brokerage services to other banks, insurers, investment service providers, factoring companies. The fees for these services are usually charged monthly, depending on the volume and value of the customers' transactions.

Fee and commission from investment service

Fees related to investment services provided for customers, typically fee of maintaining, distributing and issuing security accounts and fee income related to other investment services which are recorded when the service is incurred, monthly.

Fee and commission income on cash management

The Bank provides cash services (cashier and ATM cash withdrawal/payment) to its customers, for which fees are charged.

The following main fees and commission costs incurred for obtaining customer contracts are recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 as incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Fee and commission expenses on account management fee and payment services

The fees paid for ancillary services related to account management services provided to customers are typically fees incurred in connection with the payment of account management fees (nostro) to other banks, sending of statements, cash logistics, cash processing, postal cash transfers, postal payments, SMS service payments incurred in order to serve the account management of customers. They are usually monthly and regularly in line with continuous account management.

Fee and commission expense on credit service activity and financial guarantees received

Fees and commissions incurred in connection with the lending activity of the Bank to its clients, to other banks or refinancing institutions (one-off disbursement fees for refinancing loans, verification fees). They shall be accounted for on a regular basis and may be subject to variable remuneration depending on the refinancing facility or transactions but may also be fixed remuneration.

Fees paid to other entities in connection with customer loans are also incurred in case they are not part of the effective interest calculation, for example: notary fees, valuation fees, national or other central database fees if they are passed on to the client. Fees are accounted for on a monthly basis in line with continuous services.

Fee and commission expense on credit and debit cards

The Bank incurs expenses related to credit card manufacturing and distribution and also pays transaction fees. These fees can either be charged on a fixed monthly rate or depend on the volume of cards and the value of the card transactions. They are accounted for on a monthly basis.

Fee and commission expense from agent fee

The Bank also sells its products through agents, so its payments for brokering are typically made on a monthly basis, depending on the volume sold. Typically used broker services include currency exchange agents.

Fee and commission expense from postal service

Fee and commission expense from postal service includes the statement of accounts, informal letters and advertising media that are sent to the customers.

Fee and commission expense from customer cash service

The fee payable by the Bank to other banks or the NBH for ensuring the required quantity of banknotes necessary for cash supply related to customer cash services (cashier and ATM withdrawals).

4.3 Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments

"Results from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments" comprises gains less losses related to trading and investment assets and liabilities, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences.

Results from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Gains/(losses) on derivative instruments*	**(105 277)**	**18 281**
Foreign exchange swaps	*(5 198)*	*(1 088)*
Interest rate swaps	*(18 911)*	*1 529*
Cross-currency interest swaps	*(2 340)*	*(874)*
Forwards	*(80 537)*	*(15 324)*
Options	*1 709*	*(2 509)*
Futures	*-*	*(14)*
Forward stock index	*-*	*(1)*
Gains/(losses) on securities held for trade	**598**	**2 512**
Changes in fair value of loans mandatorily measured at FVTPL	**7 429**	**14 459**
Changes in fair value of securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL	**(1 129)**	**1 368**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at FVTPL	***(98 379)***	***36 620***
Gains/(losses) on debt securities measured at FVTOCI	5 309	12 098
Result from derecognition of debt securities measured at FVTOCI	***5 309***	***12 098***
Gains/(losses) on loans and advances measured at AC	5 311	2 755
Gains/(losses) on debt securities measured at AC**	(2 744)	(191)
Results from other financial assets measured at AC	3	(3)
Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at AC	***2 570***	***2 561***
Results from micro hedge	**(16 511)**	**3 987**
Interest rate swaps	*17 163*	*(4 706)*
Cross-currency interest swaps	*(1 269)*	*1 402*
Bond transactions	*617*	*(683)*
Results from macro hedge	**8 687**	**(8 474)**
Results from hedge accounting	***(7 824)***	***(4 487)***
Margin income	5 568	5 733
FX effect	83 030	(13 228)
Foreign exchange gains less losses	***88 598***	***(7 495)***
Total	**(9 726)**	**39 297**

**Result on derivative instruments reflects on active market movements.*
***Sales before maturity were made in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements.*

4.4 Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of non-financial assets

Expected credit loss and provisions	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Cash and cash-equivalents	36	(167)
Loans and advances to banks	(3 468)	80
Loans and advances to customers	41 450	(27 758)
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	3 433	(138)
Provisions for commitments and guarantees	14 548	(3 274)
Debt securities (AC)	(1 216)	(599)
Debt and equity securities (FVOCI)	(1 259)	(3 270)
ECL on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments	***53 524***	***(35 126)***
Provision for litigation	(554)	191
Provision for restructuring	481	2 011
Other provisions	-	1 347
Provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges	**(73)**	**3 549**
(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition	**(3 854)**	**(5 423)**
(Impairment) / reversal on associates and other investments	**6 539**	**392**
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other financial and non-financial assets	**(2 173)**	**1 590**
Total	**53 963**	**(35 018)**

The table below shows the movements in impairment allowances during the period:

Movement in ECL	Cash and cash-equivalents	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	Debt securities (AC)	Debt and equity securities (FVOCI)	Investments in subsidiaries and associates	Other financial and non-financial assets
Balance at 01.01.2025	**(354)**	**(983)**	**(283 117)**	**(139)**	**(9 614)**	**(1 799)**	**(232 719)**	**(3 219)**
Net change in ECL due to change in credit risk	202	587	41 034	102	(1 303)	(1 191)	6 539	(529)
Utilization due to write-off or release	-	-	1 293	-	(1)	-	-	(1 644)
Total ECL recognized in the year	**202**	**587**	**42 327**	**102**	**(1 304)**	**(1 191)**	**6 539**	**(2 173)**
Foreign exchange revulation	13	2	6 081	1	208	-	-	1
Derecognition from sale	-	-	30 883	-	556	-	-	1 731
Unwinding	-	-	(12 865)	-	-	-	-	-
Other impacts	(88)	21	8 155	1	-	10	-	44
Balance at 31.12.2025	**(227)**	**(373)**	**(208 536)**	**(35)**	**(10 154)**	**(2 980)**	**(226 180)**	**(3 616)**

Movement in ECL	Cash and cash-equivalents	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	Debt securities (AC)	Debt and equity securities (FVOCI)	Investments in subsidiaries and associates	Other financial and non-financial assets
Balance at 01.01.2024	**(122)**	**(1 978)**	**(252 356)**	**-**	**(6 123)**	**(1 312)**	**(233 111)**	**(6 913)**
Net change in ECL due to change in credit risk	(167)	(80)	(28 080)	(139)	(3 270)	(599)	392	1 588
Utilization due to write-off or release	-	-	483	-	-	-	-	2
Total ECL recognized in the year	**(167)**	**(80)**	**(27 597)**	**(139)**	**(3 270)**	**(599)**	**392**	**1 590**
Foreign exchange revulation	(4)	-	(1 298)	-	(207)	-	-	(12)
Derecognition from sale	-	-	15 098	-	-	-	-	-
Unwinding	-	-	(13 483)	-	-	-	-	-
Other impacts	(61)	1 075	(3 481)	-	(14)	112	-	2 116
Balance at 31.12.2024	**(354)**	**(983)**	**(283 117)**	**(139)**	**(9 614)**	**(1 799)**	**(232 719)**	**(3 219)**

4.5 Dividend income

Dividends earned on trading equity instruments are disclosed separately among the dividend income when received. Interest payable on financial liabilities acquired for trading purposes is reported as other interest expenses. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities.

Dividend income	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Dividend income on investments in subsidiaries and associates	**20 064**	**13 077**
of wich		
MBH Befektetési Alapkezelő Ltd.	*13 892*	*9 368*
MBH Duna Bank Ltd.	*2 659*	*-*
MBH Szolgáltatások Ltd.	*914*	
MBH Ingatlanfejlesztő Ltd.	*811*	
MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme	*1 761*	*1 500*
Pannonhalmi Apátság Pincészet Ltd.	*27*	*9*
Budapest Lízing Ltd.	*-*	*2 200*
Dividend income on financial assets held for trading	**125**	**13**
of wich		
VISA	*124*	*-*
Other	*1*	*13*
Total	**20 189**	**13 090**

4.6 Administrative and other operating expenses

Administrative and other operating expenses	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Wages and salaries	(110 857)	(101 952)
Other employee benefits	(7 579)	(7 414)
Severance pay	(2 383)	(597)
Compulsory social security obligations	(16 271)	(15 478)
Total personnel expenses	**(137 090)**	**(125 441)**
General and administrative expenses	(1 348)	(1 471)
Property costs	(11 867)	(12 496)
Repair and maintenance of movable assets	(2 545)	(2 481)
Legal and advisory services	(20 355)	(17 045)
IT costs	(47 053)	(37 875)
Marketing and public relations	(16 466)	(16 229)
Communication and data processing	(3 593)	(3 399)
Fee and commission expense on cash management	(2 640)	(2 340)
Postal fee	(4 334)	(3 789)
Insurance fees	(825)	(622)
Membership fees	(7 509)	(8 173)
Other services used	(6 066)	(5 991)
Bank tax	(17 532)	(14 831)
Extra profit tax	(18 439)	(13 311)
Financial transaction levy*	(94 622)	(75 016)
Non deductible VAT	(17 097)	(14 120)
Other tax-related costs	(1 259)	(236)
Other fees and charges paid	(1 381)	(1 291)
Total operating expenses	***(274 931)***	***(230 716)***
Amortization of intangible assets	(13 978)	(14 488)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(18 096)	(16 520)
Total depreciation	***(32 074)***	***(31 008)***
Total administrative and other operating expenses	**(444 095)**	**(387 165)**

** The substantial increase in the amount of financial transactional levy is due to a legislative change in 2024 (183/2024 (VII.8)).*

In 2025, the Bank's average statistical employee number was 7,813 (2024: 7,909).

During the reporting period, the Bank reviewed its expense classification practices and concluded that certain items previously presented as fee and commission expense are, in substance, administrative costs. Accordingly, the cash-handling service fee expenses have been reclassified to „Administrative and other operating expenses" (HUF 2,340 million). The reclassification enhances the faithful representation of the underlying nature of costs and improves consistency across expense categories. Aligned in accordance with the reclassifications comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave are settled in the period in which the employees render the related service. Under the Bank's policy, the employer must grant employees their paid leave in the period the leave is earned, except for the paid leave emerges during maternity leave. Deferment of the expected cost of leave appears in operating expenses.

Long-term employee benefits

The Bank has a defined jubilee benefit plan for all employees of the Bank. The employees receive jubilee benefit only if they remain with the entity for a specified period and benefits are determined by the length of their service. The authority for jubilee benefit, its condition and the benefit are regulated in the Bank's policy.
In the normal course of business, the Bank pays fixed contributions into the Hungarian State and private pension funds on its employees, which is recognised in social security contributions and which cannot be considered as employee benefit plan. The Bank itself does not offer a pension scheme or post-retirement benefit plan, and consequently has no legal or contractual obligation to make further contributions.

The details of the Group's MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme Performance Remuneration Policy are included in Section 4.30.

Termination benefits

The Bank recognises termination benefits as a liability and an expense when it has a demonstrable obligation to terminate the employment of an employee or a group of employees before the normal retirement date or to offer termination benefits as an incentive to encourage employees to voluntarily leave the Bank. In case of redundancy, obligation can be recognised when the employee's contract of employment is terminated.

Bank tax, extra profit tax

Hungarian credit institutions are obliged to pay bank tax. The base of the banking tax is the adjusted total assets according to Hungarian Accounting Standards at the actual calendar year minus two years.
The bank tax is presented in the line "Administrative and other operating expenses" in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as it does not meet the definition of income tax according to IFRS. The total amount of expenditure for the year must be accounted for at the beginning of the year. The Bank presents the whole expense of extra profit tax and bank tax according to IFRIC 21.

According to Act LIV of 2025, credit institutions and financial enterprises are subject to extra profit tax in 2025 as well. The tax base is the amended net profit before tax of the 2023 tax year. The tax rate is 7% up to HUF 20 billion of the tax base, and 18% above that limit.

The 2025 extra profit tax liability may be reduced up to 50% if the daily average amount of Hungarian government securities held by the Bank for the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 November 2025 increases compared to the higher of the daily average amounts for the periods from 1 January 2023 to 30 April 2023 and from 1 September 2024 to 30 November 2024. In such case, the Bank may decrease its bank tax payment obligation payable by 10 December 2025.

The Bank was able to decrease its 2025 extra profit tax liability due to the increase in the government securities portfolio.

In 2026 the extra profit tax base is the amended net profit before tax of the 2024 tax year. The tax rate is 10% up to HUF 20 billion of the tax base, and 30% above that limit.

The 2026 extra profit tax liability may be reduced up to 30% if the daily average amount of Hungarian government securities held by the Bank for the period from 1 January 2026 to 30 November 2026 increases compared to the higher of the daily average amounts for the periods from 1 September 2024 to 30 November 2024 and from 1 September 2025 to 30 November 2025. In such case, the Bank may decrease its special tax payment obligation payable by 10 December 2026.

Financial transaction levy

Payment service providers having their seat or branch in Hungary (including credit institutions as well) are subject to the Hungarian financial transaction levy. The base of the levy is the value of certain client's payment account transactions as prescribed by the law. Since the financial transaction levy is not based on taxable profit, it does not meet the conditions of income tax according to the IFRS standards. Therefore, the Bank presents it as „Administrative and other operating expense" in its Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.7 Other income and expenses

Other income	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Other income not directly attributable to the Bank's core products and services	1 194	3 094
Income from disposal of shares	-	69
Other income on mediated services	1 913	2 795
Penalties received, other interest on arrears	185	275
Other operating income	2 061	1 870
Total	***5 353***	***8 103***

Other expense	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Other expense indirectly attributable to the Bank's core products and services	(4 109)	(4 613)
Subsidies given	(2 800)	(6 164)
Expense from disposal of shares	(61)	-
Loss from non-financial assets disposal	(81)	(872)
Paid fines, penalties and other interest on late payments	(3 170)	(1 155)
Other operating expense	(291)	(446)
Total	***(10 512)***	***(13 250)***
Other income / (expense), net	**(5 159)**	**(5 147)**

During the reporting period, the Bank reviewed its revenue classification practices and concluded that certain transactions are, in substance, fee and commission income. Accordingly, items previously presented within 'Other income' as MFB point-related fee income have been reclassified to „Fee and commission income" (HUF 4,231 million). The reclassification improves the presentation of revenue and enhances compliance with the classification principles under IFRS 15 and IFRS 9. Aligned in accordance with the reclassifications comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly.

4.8 Income tax income / (expense)

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

By accounting treatment for current and future income tax, the Bank recognises the tax consequences of the future recovery / settlement of the carrying amount of assets, liabilities, transactions and other events of the current period that are recognised in the separate statement of financial position.

Current tax is the tax expected to be payable on the taxable profit for the year, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.
Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Both in the reporting period and in the comparative period, the corporate income tax rate was 9% levied on the taxable profit in Hungary. Due to this, a 9% nominal income tax rate was applied both for current income tax and deferred tax purposes. The Bank classifies the local business tax and innovation contribution as income taxes.

Income tax income / (expense)	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024
Corporate income tax expense on current year's profit	(6 048)	(6 233)
Corporate income tax expense - effect of self-revision of previous years	79	227
Local business tax	(13 127)	(13 574)
Innovation contribution	(1 980)	(2 045)
Profit tax paid abroad	-	(5)
Current tax income / (expense)	***(21 076)***	***(21 630)***
Origination (reversal) of temporary differences	(106)	(490)
Deferred tax (expense) / income on tax losses	(156)	(7 284)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	***(262)***	***(7 774)***
Total	**(21 338)**	**(29 404)**

For further information on deferred tax assets and liabilities please see Note 4.18.

A reconciliation of corporate tax payable for pre-tax profit or loss, calculated with the tax rate determined by law, and the Bank's current rate of tax, applicable to the balance sheet date, is the following:

Determination of the effective tax rate	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025		01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024	
	%	million HUF	%	million HUF
Profit before income tax		***160 171***		***188 157***
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	9.00%	(14 415)	9.00%	(16 934)
Local business tax	8.20%	(13 127)	7.21%	(13 574)
Innovation contribution	1.24%	(1 980)	1.09%	(2 045)
Foreign income tax	0.00%	-	0.00%	(5)
Non-deductible expense	0.26%	(411)	0.26%	(491)
Tax exempt income	-1.97%	3 154	-1.35%	2 542
Effect of items recognised directly in equity	0.60%	(955)	0.00%	-
Change of unrecognised tax losses carryforwards*	0.10%	(156)	0.05%	(87)
Effect of corporate tax group	-4.04%	6 473	-0.51%	963
Previous year's corporate tax adjustment	-0.05%	79	-0.12%	227
Income tax / (expense)	**13.32%**	**(21 338)**	**15.63%**	**(29 404)**

**The Bank relies on its available business plans for calculating the amount of tax losses that can be offset against future tax bases.*

MBH Bank is a member of a corporate income tax group, therefore corporate income tax is not assessed on a standalone basis, rather it is impacted by the overall tax position of the corporate income tax group.

Tax losses can be offset against up to 50% of future tax bases.

The Bank has the following amounts of unused tax losses available for carryforward with the following expiry dates:

Unused tax losses	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Utilizable within 5 years	2 910	23 557
Indefinitely utilizable*	67 092	65 914
Total	**70 002**	**89 471**

**In 2015, the rules of utilization of tax losses carried forward have changed in Hungary: tax losses arising in 2015 and in following years, can be utilized solely in the subsequent five years following the tax year in which they were generated. Tax losses incurred before 2015 can be carried forward for an unlimited period of time.*

The Bank has HUF 2,910 million (2024: HUF 23,557 million) tax losses carried forward, on which no deferred tax asset was recognised mainly due to time limit of utilisation rules.

Based on Act LXXXIV of 2023 the members of the Group are subjected to the global minimum tax, however, based on § 47 of this law, no tax liability arose in 2025.

The Bank was not subject to a tax audit by the tax authority in 2025. The tax authority may examine the books and records and assess additional taxes or penalties at any time within six years following the relevant tax year. The Bank's management is not aware of any circumstances that could result in a significant liability for the Bank in this regard.

4.9 Notes for financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets are recognised by the Bank on settlement date. All financial instruments are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Trade receivables, if they do not contain a significant financing component, are recognised at transaction price by the Bank. The Bank measures its financial assets at amortised cost if supported by the results of the business model test and if they meet the criteria of the SPPI (Solely Payments os Principal and Interest) test. Interest income and interest expense should be determined using the effective interest rate method and then recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In those cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument, the Bank uses the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial instruments

Based on the principles of IFRS 9, the Bank applies the following three main categories to classify and measure the financial assets:

- fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL);
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- amortised cost (AC).

The Bank uses in accordance with IFRS 9, the following business models to manage its financial instruments:

- **Held to Collect** (HTC): an instrument is held for the collection of contractual cash flows. The intention is to hold to maturity, however sale is permitted especially in case of increase in credit risk, not significant sales (even if frequent), infrequent sales (even if significant) – regardless of the reason behind the sales. Sales could be also consistent with the business model if the credit concentration risks change or if close to maturity.
- **Both Held to Collect and for Sale** (HTCS): an instrument that is held for the collection of contractual cash flows and for the sale of financial assets at the same time. Compared to HTC, sales occur more frequently and are higher in value.
- **Other trading business model** (Trading): mainly trading financial instruments that are purchased for short-term gain.

The listing in the business model reflects the expectations of the Bank, not just the intent, but also the ability. If the Bank sells a particular portfolio or financial asset in a 'stress case' scenario, it does not affect the evaluation of the business model.

For selected financial instruments the Bank makes an irrevocable election to measure the investments in equity instruments, which are not held for trading at "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" category at initial recognition, in other cases these financial assets should be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories:

- mandatory FVTPL measurement (FVTPL category) if liabilities are held for trading,
- FVTPL option – based on the decision of the Bank at initial recognition (if qualifying criteria are met),
- at amortised cost – in case of all other financial liabilities.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial asset transfer

When the Bank transfers a financial asset, it performs the measurement in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9.

The transfer of risks and rewards is evaluated by comparing the Bank's exposure, before and after the transfer, with the variability in the amounts and timing of the net cash flows of the transferred asset. The computation and comparison are made using the effective interest rate as a discount rate. All reasonably possible variability in net cash flows is considered, with greater weight being given to those outcomes that are more likely to occur.

The Bank has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset if its exposure to the variability in the present value of the future net cash flows from the financial asset does not change significantly as a result of the transfer (e.g., repurchase agreements).

Derecognition due to significant changes in contractual cash flows of financial instruments

The Bank considers as a significant change if the contractual currency is modified, or if the contractual interest rate is changed from variable to fix, or inversely.

The terms are substantially different if under the new terms the present value discounted at the original effective interest rate of the cash flows – including fees received and paid – is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset. If the exchange of debt instruments or the modification of the terms is treated as derecognition, the Bank will recognize any costs or fees incurred as a gain or loss related to the termination of the asset. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as derecognition, the costs or fees incurred will modify the carrying amount of the asset and will be amortised over the remaining maturity of the modified loan.

For debt instrument assets not measured at FVTPL that are subject to contractual modifications that do not result in derecognition, the gross carrying amount of the asset is adjusted against recognising a modification gain or loss in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The modification gain or loss is presented in the line "Other income similar to interest" if the modification relates to financial assets in Stage 1. For financial assets in Stage 2 and 3 and POCI financial assets, the modification gain or loss is presented in the line "(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition".

Write-off of financial assets under legal proceeding

In case of enforcement of collateral related to loans that are subject to legal proceedings (such as bankruptcy, liquidation, or other judicial processes):

- the Bank's contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset does not expire,
- the Bank did not transfer the right of collecting cash flows from the financial asset,
- the Bank did not assume any obligation to pay the cash flows from the financial asset,

therefore the Bank does not derecognise such items entirely from its books, but may partially derecognise them.

When the Bank can reasonably not expect to recover part of the financial asset while maintaining the legal claim it is considered as a partial derecognition. In such cases, the Bank directly derecognises the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

After the legal waiver of the claim, the Bank may write down the total gross carrying amount of the financial asset if is classified as uncollectible or written off according to the relevant internal rules (in this case there is no legal claim).

The Bank derecognises a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its separate statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is fulfilled, canceled or expired.

4.10 Cash and cash-equivalents

Cash and cash-equivalents include highly-liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, with an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term obligations.

Cash and cash-equivalents	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash	110 367	98 542
Receivables from the National Bank of Hungary	1 192 206	823 553
Other current receivables from banks	174 454	102 644
Expected credit loss	*(227)*	*(354)*
Total	**1 476 800**	**1 024 385**

Based on the applicable Reserve Decree limit (8%) the Bank maintained its regulatory reserves according to its balance sheet as of October 2025. In case of over-reserving on the Bank's accounts NBH pays the value of the actual base rate of the central bank - similarly to the payable interest of the obligatory reserve.

Mandatory reserve held with the National Bank of Hungary	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
The rate of the mandatory reserve requirement	8.00%	10.00%
Interest rate on mandatory reserves	6.50%	6.50%
The mandatory reserve balance	583 182	721 312

The amount placed as required reserve is included within the Bank's deposits held with the NBH.

4.11 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

4.11.1 Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

There are no observable market transactions available to determine the fair value of loans and advances to customers, as the product is not actively traded. In the absence of observable market transactions, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow models, in which observable market data (such as interest rates and yield curves) are used as input parameters.
Performing loans are grouped, as far as possible, into homogeneous pools segregated by interest repricing. Transactions classified into homogeneous groups are evaluated individually, based on their own transaction parameters. In general, contractual cash flows are discounted using a rate which is the sum of the available interest rate which is determined based on the current market yield curve at the end of the reporting period plus the customer-related surcharge. The rediscounted cash flows are decreased using the same impairment percentage as it was used for impairment purposes, and it is considered as fair value of the loan portfolio.

The Bank performed SPPI test for the related loans, based on which the Bank determined that the pricing method of the loans does not exclusively reflect the time value of money and credit risk, given the interest component containing the leverage determined by the Regulator.

In connection with loans mandatorily measured at FVTPL the Bank has identified the following effects in the profit or loss:

- The change in the fair value of loan portfolios measured at fair value is driven by the change in the HUF yield level and the level of the risk cost. During the discounting of loan cash flows - which already includes the effect of the risk cost - due to the unchanged short-side yield curve and the average 20-25 basis point decrease in the long-side, and as a result of the formation of the risk cost, it caused a HUF 7.429 million gain (2024: HUF 14,459 million gain).

The range of loan portfolios measured at FVTPL has been expanded with the worker's loans and the Otthon Start Program available from 2025, given that these products contain interest components defined by the Regulator that include leverage elements. The significant increase in the portfolio during the reporting period is attributable to the introduction and rapid growth of these loan programs.

Loans mandatorily measured at FVTPL	
Opening fair value of loans at 01.01.2025	***546 469***
FV movements	7 429
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(5 375)
Financial assets originated	99 776
Closing fair value of loansat 31.12.2025	***648 299***
Opening fair value of loans at 01.01.2024	***490 802***
FV movements	14 459
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(4 889)
Financial assets originated	46 097
Closing fair value of loans at 31.12.2024	***546 469***

4.11.2 Securities held for trading

Treasury bills, debt securities, equity shares are classified as held for trading if they have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. These financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised on trade date, when the Bank enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase or sell securities, and are normally derecognised when either sold (assets) or extinguished (liabilities). Measurement is initially at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Subsequently, their fair values are remeasured, and all gains and losses from changes therein should be recognised in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in "Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss" as they arise.

Securities held for trading	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Debt securities	39 907	19 311
Equity instruments	107	125
Total	***40 014***	***19 436***
Breakdown of securities		
Government Treasury bills	169	9
Government bonds	39 376	16 206
Domestic corporate bonds	0	197
Domestic shares	64	125
Investment fund shares	43	-
Senior Mortgage Bonds	362	2 899
Total	***40 014***	***19 436***

4.11.3 Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

Securities mandatorily at FVTPL	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Debt securities	-	-
Equity instruments	64 099	44 183
Total	***64 099***	***44 183***
Breakdown of securities		
Domestic shares	10	10
Foreign shares	6 689	7 011
Investment fund shares	57 400	37 162
Total	***64 099***	***44 183***

4.11.4 Derivative financial assets and liabilities

Fair values of exchange-traded derivatives are obtained from quoted market prices. Fair values of over-the-counter derivatives are obtained using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models.

Derivative assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are only offset if the transactions are with the same counterparty, a legal right of offset exists, and the parties intend to settle the cash flows on a net basis. Interest income and expense on derivatives are recognised in „Other income similar to interest” and „Other expense similar to interest”. Fair value differences related to derivatives are recognised in „Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss”.

The fair values of the Bank's derivatives not designated as hedges were as follows:

Derivative financial assets and liabilities	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange swaps	2 313	5 386	5 422	2 946
Interest rate swaps	94 660	68 588	127 894	72 112
Cross-currency interest swaps	13 196	9 233	18 513	4 523
Forwards	4 272	5 558	3 752	4 208
Options	11 142	3 631	7 575	2 291
Futures	73	90	71	48
Forward stock index	0	-	-	-
Total	**125 656**	**92 486**	**163 227**	**86 128**

4.12 Hedging derivative assets and liabilities

The Bank offsets the fluctuating net income effects of the fair value and the cash flow changes of certain financial instruments through hedge transactions and related hedge accounting. Based on the used hedge methodology there are two types of hedge in the Bank: macro hedge and micro hedge.

The Bank prepares hedging documentation containing the purpose of the hedge relationship, the ID codes, the terms and conditions of the hedged and hedge transactions, the risk intended to be hedged and the method for measuring hedging efficiency. The Bank assesses hedging efficiency on the day of the creation of the hedge and monthly thereafter, at the end of the month. Assessment methods used: dollar offset and scenario analysis (parallel changing the interest rates of the transactions under the terms and conditions by +/-250 basis points). The Bank regards a hedge relationship as effective if there is an economic relationship between the hedged and the hedge items (interest rates move between the hedging transaction and the underlying transaction in the same way in the opposite directions) and the hedge effectiveness is at a pre-fixed required level.

In the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income the following lines contain the gains and losses in connection with the hedging instruments (including the ineffective part):

- Other income / expense similar to interest
- Results from hedge accounting (including change in the fair value of hedged instruments)

In the separate statement of financial position the fair value change of hedging instruments recorded in „Hedging Derivative assets/liabilities”.

Macro hedge transaction

As allowed per IFRS 9.6.1.3 the Bank applies the hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 instead of IFRS9 for the fair value hedge of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial assets. The Bank macro hedges the changes in the fair value of multiple products valued at amortised cost (at present: mortgage, corporate loans, automobile loans and leases with fixed interest) through interest rate swaps (pay fixed receive variable IRS). In each product type, the reference interest rate of the credit products bearing variable interest is the BUBOR (Budapest Interbank Offered Rate), while in the long term the BUBOR also affects the pricing of products bearing fixed interest.

The fair value of the loans included in the hedging is measured by discounting the cash flows of the transactions. For the calculation of this value the Bank uses the average fixed interest rate of the IRSs assigned as hedging instruments. For assessing the loan installment’s maturity the earlier of contractual

maturity or the repricing date is used. Upon the valuation at fair value of the instruments included in the hedge relationship, the Bank only considers the impacts attributable to interest risk, while excluding the effect of credit risk of customers.

The „Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk" is recorded in the same line in the separate statement of financial position as the underlying transaction.

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

Micro hedge transaction

The Bank makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate, foreign currency and credit risk. These transactions fall under IFRS 9. In order to manage particular risks, the Bank applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet specified criteria.
For the calculation of fair value change of the hedged instruments the Bank uses a so-called hypothetical transaction; each parameter of this transaction is identical to that of the original transaction. Upon the valuation at fair value of the instruments included in the hedge relationship, the Bank only considers the impacts attributable to interest rate risk and, in certain cases foreign currency risk, while excluding the effect of credit risk of customers. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as 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.
Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

For hedges, which do not qualify for hedge accounting (economic hedges), any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are taken directly to the separate statement of profit or loss for the period.

The Bank used fair value hedges during the reporting period.

Presentation of macro and micro hedge transactions

Fair value of macro and micro hedging derivatives at the end of the period is shown in the following table:

Fair value of hedging derivatives	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Interest rate swaps	56 785	(30 249)	81 073	(15 861)
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	47	(189)	-	(1 419)
Total	**56 832**	**(30 438)**	**81 073**	**(17 280)**

The maturity breakdown of the nominal value of hedging transactions (the value of the underlying instrument in the derivative transaction) is as follows:

31.12.2025	Maturity					Total
	< 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	
Interest rate swaps	3 700	3 800	33 450	169 322	209 960	**420 232**
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Macro-hedge derivatives	***3 700***	***3 800***	***33 450***	***169 322***	***209 960***	***420 232***
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	591 933	468 770	**1 060 703**
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	9 641	**9 641**
Micro-hedge derivatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	***591 933***	***478 411***	***1 070 344***
Total	**3 700**	**3 800**	**33 450**	**761 255**	**688 371**	**1 490 576**

31.12.2024	Maturity					Total
	< 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	
Interest rate swaps	1 500	18 300	28 300	155 372	182 176	**385 648**
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Macro-hedge derivatives	***1 500***	***18 300***	***28 300***	***155 372***	***182 176***	***385 648***
Interest rate swaps	-	-	9 022	407 983	285 482	**702 487**
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	0	-	-	-	9 674	**9 674**
Micro-hedge derivatives	**-**	**-**	***9 022***	***407 983***	***295 156***	***712 161***
Total	**1 500**	**18 300**	**37 322**	**563 355**	**477 332**	**1 097 809**

On 31 December 2025, HUF 420.232 million (2024: HUF 385.648 million) amount of fixed rate loan and interest rate swaps were stocked in macro hedge and HUF 1.070.344 million (2024: HUF 712.161 million) value of debt securities and interest rate swaps were stocked in micro hedge.

	Face value of swaps	Fair value differences on swaps designated as hedges
31.12.2025		
Macro hedge - Asset	253 522	28 112
Macro hedge - Liability	166 710	(8 966)
Total	***420 232***	***19 146***
Micro hedge - Asset	478 355	28 720
Micro hedge - Liability	591 989	(21 472)
Total	***1 070 344***	***7 248***
31.12.2024		
Macro hedge - Asset	259 588	36 232
Macro hedge - Liability	126 060	(6 575)
Total	***385 648***	***29 657***
Micro hedge - Asset	433 211	44 841
Micro hedge - Liability	278 950	(10 705)
Total	***712 161***	***34 136***

The table below shows the breakdown of macro hedging interest rate swaps at the balance sheet date:

	Fix-interest loans	Interest rate swaps	Net profit/loss
31.12.2025			
Macro hedge - Positive fair value change	26 422	15 419	
Macro hedge - Negative fair value change	(17 735)	(29 149)	
Total	***8 687***	***(13 730)***	***(5 043)***
31.12.2024			
Macro hedge - Positive fair value change	26 227	30 747	
Macro hedge - Negative fair value change	(34 702)	(29 111)	
Total	***(8 475)***	***1 636***	***(6 839)***

In 2025 the Bank accounted for a loss of HUF 13,730 million (2024: HUF 1,636 million profit) on interest swaps in macro hedging relationships.

During the hedge relation the Bank accounted for a profit of HUF 8,687 million (2024: HUF 8,475 million loss) on changes in interest risks related to the hedged fixed interest-bearing loans which are stated in the balance sheet line “Loans and advances to customers”. The HUF 8,687 million profit on loans is the sum of HUF 2,659 million (2024: HUF 4,946 million profit) amortisation of the previous years profits and HUF 11,346 million profit (2024: HUF 3,529 million loss) on the fixed rate interest loans.

An unamortised sum of HUF 3,371 million (2024: HUF 5,316 million) arising from closed hedging relationships is recorded in the balance sheet line “Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk”.

The ineffective part of micro hedge transactions was HUF 2,855 million (2024: HUF 2,351 million loss).

4.13 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

4.13.1 Debt and equity securities

Financial investments are recognised on trade date, when the Bank enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase securities and are derecognised when either the securities are sold or the borrowers repay their obligations.

The liquid securities are initially measured at fair value modified by direct and incremental transaction costs. Securities measured at FVTOCI are subsequently remeasured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in the Other comprehensive income. Relating to these assets, impairment gains / losses, interest income and foreign exchange differences should be accounted for in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When these securities are sold, cumulative gains or losses are recognised in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as “Result from derecognition of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”.

The table below shows the composition of equity and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:

Debt and equity securities	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Debt securities	777 722	1 222 050
Equity instruments	468	471
Total	***778 190***	***1 222 521***
Breakdown of securities		
Government Treasury bills	0	19
Government bonds	569 586	772 610
Domestic corporate bonds	177 770	414 198
Domestic shares	418	388
Foreign shares	50	53
Senior Mortgage Bonds	33 346	37 052
Expected credit loss	*(2 980)*	*(1 799)*
Total	***778 190***	***1 222 521***

The amount of ECL on FVTOCI financial assets, which is accounted for between other comprehensive income reserve and profit or loss, does not decrease the carrying amount of the financial assets.

In connection to the decrease of prevailing interest rate the revaluation on financial assets measured at FVTOCI changed to HUF 5,142 million from HUF 26,140 million.

As of 31 December 2025, the total amount of revaluation reserve comprises HUF 5,480 million (2024: HUF 28,460 million).

In 2025, HUF 5,100 million gain on sale (2024: HUF 12,098 million) was recognized in the profit or loss relating to securities measured at FVTOCI, which is a reclassification from other comprehensive income into profit or loss.

The following tables show the composition of debt securities measured at FVTOCI by stage:

Debt securities measured at FVTOCI by Stage	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31.12.2025				
Government bonds	569 586	-	-	569 586
Domestic corporate bonds	172 807	4 963	-	177 770
Domestic shares	418	-	-	418
Foreign shares	50	-	-	50
Senior Mortgage Bonds	33 346	-	-	33 346
Expected credit loss	*(729)*	(2 251)	-	*(2 980)*
Total	***775 478***	***2 712***	***-***	***778 190***
31.12.2024				
Government Treasury bills	19	-	-	19
Government bonds	772 610	-	-	772 610
Domestic corporate bonds	414 198	-	-	414 198
Domestic shares	388	-	-	388
Foreign shares	53	-	-	53
Senior Mortgage Bonds	37 052	-	-	37 052
Expected credit loss	(1 799)	-	-	(1 799)
Total	***1 222 521***	***-***	***-***	***1 222 521***

4.14 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held in a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows. On the balance sheet, these assets are carried at amortised cost (gross carrying amount net of the expected credit loss). Interest income on these assets is calculated by effective interest method and is included under the line “Interest income calculated using effective interest rate method” in the Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Impairment and impairment reversal are included in the line “Expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments”. Gains and losses from derecognition (such as sales) of the assets are reported under the line item "Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost".

4.14.1 Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interbank term deposits	144 206	74 168
Interbank loans granted	265 681	338 005
Subordinated debts	8 464	8 470
Expected credit loss	*(373)*	*(983)*
Total	**417 978**	**419 660**

4.14.2 Loans and advances to customers

Movement of loans measured at amortised cost

In line with the recommendation of NBH, the latest macroeconomic information is incorporated into the risk parameters twice a year. As a result, the ECL coverage of certain segments may change significantly. The Bank performed the latest parameter update as at 30 November 2025.

The following movements tables contain cumulative data for the financial year:

Loans and Advances to Customers	Gross book value	ECL Stage1	ECL Stage2	ECL Stage3	POCI	Total ECL	Carrying amount
31.12.2025							
Retail segment	1 514 625	- 9 504	- 11 204	- 32 495	- 275	- 53 478	1 461 147
Wholesale segment	3 507 791	- 21 223	- 54 591	- 79 173	- 71	- 155 058	3 352 733
Total	**5 022 416**	**-30 727**	**-65 795**	**-111 668**	**-346**	**-208 536**	**4 813 880**
31.12.2024							
Retail segment	1 418 623	- 16 217	- 20 511	- 40 163	- 592	- 77 483	1 341 140
Wholesale segment	3 491 776	- 34 474	- 120 833	- 50 232	- 95	- 205 634	3 286 142
Total	**4 910 399**	**-50 691**	**-141 344**	**-90 395**	**-687**	**-283 117**	**4 627 282**

Gross book value Retail segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2025	***1 109 369***	***251 752***	***53 859***	***3 643***	***1 418 623***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(35 276)	35 276	-	-	**-**
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(11 243)	-	11 243	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	82 049	(82 049)	-	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(12 745)	12 745	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	4 983	-	(4 983)	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	7 623	(7 623)	-	**-**
Financial assets originated or purchased	357 205	33 117	4 855	25	**395 202**
Assets derecognized except write off	(15 685)	(10 165)	(20 768)	(368)	**(46 986)**
Change in EAD*	(216 849)	(28 490)	(5 685)	(589)	**(251 613)**
Financial assets written off	(123)	(44)	(491)	(3)	**(661)**
FX movements	(81)	(54)	(15)	(1)	**(151)**
Other movements	480	(326)	(103)	160	**211**
31.12.2025	***1 274 829***	***193 895***	***43 034***	***2 867***	***1 514 625***

Expected credit loss of assets (ECL) Retail segment	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
01.01.2025	***(16 217)***	***(20 511)***	***(40 163)***	***(592)***	***(77 483)***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	798	(798)	-	-	**-**
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	506	-	(506)	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	(6 307)	6 307	-	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	3 046	(3 046)	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	(3 323)	-	3 323	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	(4 792)	4 792	-	**-**
Financial assets originated or purchased	(5 307)	(3 540)	(3 953)	(5)	**(12 805)**
Assets derecognized except write off	750	888	17 562	109	**19 309**
Change in EAD*	19 480	8 171	(10 889)	302	**17 064**
Financial assets written off	86	21	419	-	**526**
FX and other movements	30	4	(34)	(89)	**(89)**
31.12.2025	***(9 504)***	***(11 204)***	***(32 495)***	***(275)***	***(53 478)***

**Line includes the effect of repayments for the period.*
*** Stage classification applied in the row reflects the financial instrument's year-end rating. Line includes the subsequent measurement (reclassification to stage 2 or stage 3) of purchased financial assets as well.*

Gross book value Wholesale segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2025	***2 621 337***	***783 555***	***86 391***	***493***	***3 491 776***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(166 922)	166 922	-	-	**-**
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(8 439)	-	8 439	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	143 205	(143 205)	-	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(120 523)	120 523	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1 107	-	(1 107)	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	9 577	(9 577)	-	**-**
Financial assets originated or purchased	1 089 657	116 359	31 071	15	**1 237 102**
Assets derecognized except write off	(1 004 349)	(283 200)	(25 498)	(29)	**(1 313 076)**
Change in EAD*	105 327	79 819	(43 675)	(154)	**141 317**
Financial assets written off	(10)	-	(5 397)	-	**(5 407)**
FX movements	(37 457)	(13 666)	(5 187)	(1)	**(56 311)**
Other movements	9 605	2 588	222	(25)	**12 390**
31.12.2025	***2 753 061***	***598 226***	***156 205***	***299***	***3 507 791***

Expected credit loss of assets (ECL) Wholesale segment	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
01.01.2025	***(34 474)***	***(120 833)***	***(50 232)***	***(95)***	***(205 634)***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	2 861	(2 861)	-	-	**-**
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	511	-	(511)	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	(10 682)	10 682	-	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	35 409	(35 409)	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	(707)	-	707	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	(3 422)	3 422	-	**-**
Financial assets originated or purchased	(7 656)	(5 054)	(17 710)	(18)	**(30 438)**
Assets derecognized except write off	16 300	21 432	19 662	9	**57 403**
Change in EAD*	12 742	10 596	(4 076)	22	**19 284**
Financial assets written off	3	-	4 737	-	**4 740**
FX and other movements	(121)	(540)	237	11	**(413)**
31.12.2025	***(21 223)***	***(54 591)***	***(79 173)***	***(71)***	***(155 058)***

**Line includes the effect of repayments for the period.*
*** Stage classification applied in the row reflects the financial instrument's year-end rating. Line includes the subsequent measurement (reclassification to stage 2 or stage 3) of purchased financial assets as well.*

Gross book value Retail segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2024	***958 022***	***232 534***	***68 017***	***4 720***	***1 263 293***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(66 069)	66 069	-	-	**-**
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(7 939)	-	7 939	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	66 513	(66 513)	-	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(12 192)	12 192	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	10 017	-	(10 017)	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	10 523	(10 523)	-	**-**
Change in EAD*	(177 983)	(34 515)	(4 421)	(614)	**(217 533)**
Assets derecognized except write off	(20 735)	(6 122)	(13 027)	(585)	**(40 469)**
Financial assets written off	(122)	(105)	(793)	(10)	**(1 030)**
Financial assets originated or purchased**	347 394	62 169	4 676	47	**414 286**
FX and other movements	271	(96)	(184)	85	**76**
31.12.2024	***1 109 369***	***251 752***	***53 859***	***3 643***	***1 418 623***

Expected credit loss of assets (ECL) Retail segment	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
01.01.2024	***(14 314)***	***(21 957)***	***(46 547)***	***(842)***	***(83 660)***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	1 358	(1 358)	-	-	**-**
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	457	-	(457)	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	(5 919)	5 919	-	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	3 214	(3 214)	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	(6 914)	-	6 914	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	(5 233)	5 233	-	**-**
Change in EAD*	18 657	3 756	(9 656)	163	**12 920**
Assets derecognized except write off	629	559	10 672	159	**12 019**
Financial assets written off	83	45	716	2	**846**
Financial assets originated or purchased**	(10 257)	(5 369)	(3 776)	(25)	**(19 427)**
FX and other movements	3	(87)	(48)	(49)	**(181)**
31.12.2024	***(16 217)***	***(20 511)***	***(40 163)***	***(592)***	***(77 483)***

**Line includes the effect of repayments for the period.*
*** Stage classification applied in the row reflects the financial instrument's year-end rating. Line includes the subsequent measurement (reclassification to stage 2 or stage 3) of purchased financial assets as well.*

Gross book value Wholesale segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
01.01.2024	***2 574 781***	***594 950***	***95 541***	***2 255***	***3 267 527***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(357 537)	357 537	-	-	**-**
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(15 404)	-	15 404	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	102 218	(102 218)	-	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(21 849)	21 849	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	4 469	-	(4 469)	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	8 167	(8 167)	-	**-**
Change in EAD*	(17 080)	(22 374)	(17 951)	(503)	**(57 908)**
Assets derecognized except write off	(844 395)	(109 786)	(11 213)	(167)	**(965 561)**
Financial assets written off	(4)	(13)	(2 933)	(91)	**(3 041)**
Financial assets originated or purchased**	1 069 284	161 843	8 760	17	**1 239 904**
FX and other movements	105 005	(82 702)	(10 430)	(1 018)	**10 855**
31.12.2024	***2 621 337***	***783 555***	***86 391***	***493***	***3 491 776***

Expected credit loss of assets (ECL) Wholesale segment	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
01.01.2024	***(15 134)***	***(90 326)***	***(62 922)***	***(314)***	***(168 696)***
Reclassifications					
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	13 233	(13 233)	-	-	**-**
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	241	-	(241)	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	(12 235)	12 235	-	-	**-**
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	3 605	(3 605)	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	(1 376)	-	1 376	-	**-**
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	(2 618)	2 618	-	**-**
Change in EAD*	8 050	(32 852)	(13 448)	86	**(38 164)**
Assets derecognized except write off	15 058	15 743	7 478	37	**38 316**
Financial assets written off	-	6	1 470	(1)	**1 475**
Financial assets originated or purchased**	(14 098)	(19 376)	(4 480)	(3)	**(37 957)**
FX and other movements	(28 213)	5 983	21 522	100	**(608)**
31.12.2024	***(34 474)***	***(120 833)***	***(50 232)***	***(95)***	***(205 634)***

**Line includes the effect of repayments for the period.*
*** Stage classification applied in the row reflects the financial instrument's year-end rating. Line includes the subsequent measurement (reclassification to stage 2 or stage 3) of purchased financial assets as well.*

The following table shows the eligible collateral value of the Bank's non-performing loan portfolio:

Stage 3 Loans and advances to customers	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Carrying amount	87 571	49 855
Collateral value	61 027	74 632

During 2025, some large-exposure clients with special collateral structures migrated into non-performing status, and the eligibility of the underlying collateral during ECL calculations is restricted by internal policy.

4.14.3 Reverse sale and repurchase agreements

Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements to banks	38 303	30 112
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements to customers	-	4 770
Expected credit loss	*(35)*	*(139)*
Total	**38 268**	**34 743**

The table below presents the portfolio of securities serving as underlying collateral for the Bank's reverse repurchase (repo) receivables:

31.12.2025	Nominal value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**16 347**
Bank-issued bond	*16 347*
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**15 100**
Bank-issued bond	*15 100*
Total	**31 447**

31.12.2024	Nominal value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**31 339**
Government Bond	4 865
Bank-issued bond	*26 474*
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**6 100**
Bank-issued bond	*6 100*
Total	**37 439**

4.14.4 Debt securities

Debt securities	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Government bonds	2 818 717	2 571 453
Corporate bonds	547 517	455 115
Senior Mortgage Bonds	79 171	69 660
Expected credit loss	*(10 154)*	*(9 614)*
Total	**3 435 251**	**3 086 614**

Related to debt securities measured at amortised cost HUF 182,171 million interest income (2024: HUF 156,837 million) was recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income during the year.

The following tables show the composition of debt instruments measured at amortised cost by stage:

Debt securities	Stage1	Stage2	Stage3	Total
31.12.2025				
Government bonds	2 818 717	-	-	**2 818 717**
Corporate bonds	528 512	7 967	11 038	**547 517**
Senior Mortgage Bonds	79 171	-	-	**79 171**
Expected credit loss	(3 007)	(3 065)	(4 082)	**(10 154)**
Total	***3 423 393***	***4 902***	***6 956***	***3 435 251***
31.12.2024				
Government bonds	2 571 453	-	-	**2 571 453**
Corporate bonds	436 931	16 862	1 322	**455 115**
Senior Mortgage Bonds	69 660	-	-	**69 660**
Expected credit loss	*(3 552)*	*(4 740)*	*(1 322)*	**(9 614)**
Total	***3 074 492***	***12 122***	***-***	***3 086 614***

4.14.5 Other financial assets

Other financial assets	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Other receivables related to lending activities	1 808	1 824
Accounts relating to subsidised loans	50 025	63 875
Capital increase pending in subsidiaries and associates	25 530	31 724
Advances related to equity investments	11 236	-
Card transactions to banks and customers	2 340	7 998
Loans to investing service	6 205	6 727
Loans to customers from account management	499	589
Loans to investment services	1 553	2 253
Trade receivables (Customers)	1 422	862
Advance payments	601	640
Clearing settlement	70	150
Various other financial receivables	4 518	5 514
Expected credit loss	*(3 422)*	*(3 048)*
Total	**102 385**	**119 108**

MBH Bank has carried out a capital increase of HUF 7,116 million in MBH Private Equity Fund in 2025, the effect of which is presented under “Capital increase pending in subsidiaries and associates”. During the reporting period, in connection with the ongoing acquisition of a total 14.88% stake of Fundamenta - Lakáskassza building society closed joint - stock company, a purchase price advance of HUF 11,236 million was paid, which is presented under “Advances related to equity investments”.

The following table shows the composition of other financial assets measured at amortised cost by stage:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31.12.2025				
Other financial assets	102 199	411	3 197	105 807
Expected credit loss	(85)	(401)	(2 936)	(3 422)
Total	***102 114***	***10***	***261***	***102 385***
31.12.2024				
Other financial assets	118 760	506	2 890	122 156
Expected credit loss	(102)	(405)	(2 541)	(3 048)
Total	***118 658***	***101***	***349***	***119 108***

4.15 Investment in subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Bank.
Investments in subsidiaries and associates comprise those investments where MBH 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.

The directly owned entities of MBH Bank Plc. included in MBH Bank of consolidation and their activities are as follows:

Company	Net amount		Percentage of equity directly owned		Percentage of voting rights		Country of incorporation	Brief description of activities
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024		
Euroleasing Ltd.	7 303	7 034	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Hungary	Car and consumer finance activities, other finance activities
Budapest Lízing Ltd.	6 380	6 380	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Hungary	Financial leasing activities
MBH eFin Technologies Ltd.	6 606	1 003	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Hungary	Rental of other machines and assets
MBH Szolgáltatások Ltd.	35 323	36 106	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Hungary	Property operation and maintenance
MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme	21 719	18 335	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Hungary	Employee Stock Ownership Plan
MBH Ingatlanfejlesztő Ltd.	35 796	35 796	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Hungary	Property operation and maintenance
MBH Befektetési Alapkezelő Ltd.	160	160	75.54%	75.54%	75.54%	75.54%	Hungary	Investment fund management activity
MBH Befektetési Bank Ltd.*	98 743	87 793	80.55%	80.55%	~100.00%	~100.00%	Hungary	Investment and treasury services
MBH Jelzálogbank Plc.**	20	20	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	Hungary	Mortgage Bank
MBH Blue Sky Ltd.	16 000	15 955	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Hungary	Asset management
MITRA Informatikai Ltd.	6 309	6 031	96.47%	94.02%	96.47%	94.02%	Hungary	Web hosting services
MBH DOMO Ltd.	68 760	33 760	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Hungary	Leasing and operation of owned and leased property
MBH Duna Bank Ltd.	3 900	3 900	98.46%	98.46%	98.46%	98.46%	Hungary	Other monetary intermediation
Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Lakás-Takarékpénztár Ltd.	75 384	75 384	76.35%	76.35%	76.35%	76.35%	Hungary	Other monetary intermediation
MBH Mezőgazdasági Tőkealap	45 194	34 600	100.00%	75.16%	N/A***	N/A***	Hungary	Investment fund
MBH Vállalati Stabil Alap	13 199	13 199	96.14%	96.14%	N/A***	N/A***	Hungary	Investment fund
Takarék Zártkörű Befektetési Alap**	17 185	865	100.00%	6.21%	N/A***	N/A***	Hungary	Investment fund
Opus TM-1 Alap**	350	350	18.83%	18.83%	N/A***	N/A***	Hungary	Investment fund
Total considered as material subsidiaries	***458 331***	***376 671***						
Total considered as not material subsidiaries	1 727	1 322						
Total subsidiaries	**460 058**	**377 993**						

Company	Net amount		Percentage of equity directly owned		Percentage of voting rights		Country of incorporation	Brief description of activities
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024		
Magyar Strat-Alfa Befektetési Ltd.	20 223	20 223	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	Hungary	Sale and purchase of self-owned real estate
Total considered as material associates	***20 223***	***20 223***						
Total considered as not material associates	2 414	470						
Total associates	**22 637**	**20 693**						
Total subsidiaries and associates	**482 695**	**398 686**						

**Considering its own treasury share*
***Percentages are the shares directly owned by the Bank, but due to shareholdings in other entities in the Group, these entities are also considered subsidiaries.*
****Managed by fund manager*

The below investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost, except for the Solus Capital Kockázati Tőkealap, Béta Magántőke Alap and MBH Magántőke Alap, which are measured at FVTPL and are presented in the line "Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss".

Investments in subsidiaries and associates change in gross amount and in impairment:

Investments in subsidiaries and associates - change in gross amount	
01.01.2025	***631 405***
Acquisition	31 025
Disposal / liquidation	(251)
Capital increase	46 695
31.12.2025	***708 875***
01.01.2024	***495 185***
Acquisition	106 961
Disposal / liquidation	(185)
Capital increase	29 444
31.12.2024	***631 405***

Investments in subsidiaries and associates - change in impairment	
01.01.2025	***(232 719)***
Impairment loss	(5 835)
Reversal of impairment	12 374
31.12.2025	***(226 180)***
01.01.2024	***(233 111)***
Impairment loss	(808)
Reversal of impairment	1 200
31.12.2024	***(232 719)***

The Bank has acquired MITRA Informatikai Ltd. (HUF 278 million), Takinfo Ltd. (HUF 762 million), Takarék Ingatlan Ltd. (HUF 631 million), Takarék Mezőgazdasági Tőkealap (HUF 11,091 million), Takarék Zártkörű Befektetési Alap (HUF 16,320) and HUNBankbiztosítás Ltd. (HUF 1,944 million) in 2025. The transactions were carried out within the Group.
(In 2024, acquisitions were carried out in the amount of HUF 75,267 million in Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Lakás-Takarékpénztár Ltd., and in the amount of HUF 31,694 million in MBH Szolgáltatások Ltd.)

A capital increase took place in the companies MBH DOMO Ltd. HUF 35,000 million (2024: HUF 15,000 million), MBH Blue Sky Ltd. HUF 1,211 million (2024: HUF 886 million), MBH eFin Technologies Ltd. HUF 4,600 million, MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme HUF 3.384 million (2024: HUF 3.858 million) and MBH Mezőgazdasági Tőkealap HUF 2,500 million (2024: HUF 9500 million) in 2025.
An impairment reversal in the amount of HUF 10,950 million was recognised in respect of MBH Investment Bank.

General and financial data of material associates are as follows:

	Magyar Strat-Alfa Befektetési Ltd.	**Magyar Strat-Alfa Befektetési Ltd.**
Activity	Sale of own property	Sale of own property
Country of incorporation	Hungary	Hungary
Ownership % (direct & non-direct)	50%	50%
Relation	associate	associate
Financial data	**31.12.2025***	**31.12.2024**
Cash and cash-equivalents	*457*	*490*
Other current assets	*218*	*62*
Current assets	675	552
Non-current assets (equity investments)	66 528	83 419
Other assets	-	905
Total assets	***67 203***	***84 876***
Amounts due to banks	19 941	20 685
Other liabilities	4 993	3 095
Total liabilities	***24 934***	***23 780***
Equity	***42 269***	***61 096***
Total liabilities and equity	***67 203***	***84 876***
Revenue	289	270
Other income	-	-
Total revenues	***289***	***270***
Other Expenses	(113)	(134)
Depreciation	-	-
Total expenses	***(113)***	***(134)***
Financial result	(2 113)	(2 535)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit after tax	***(1 937)***	***(2 399)***

**Table contains preliminary, non-audited financial data*

The change in the equity of Magyar Strat Alfa Zrt. arises from the decrease in its revaluation reserve.

Based on contractual agreements the above mentioned Investee classified as an associate.

4.16 Property and equipment and intangible assets

Items of property and equipment are measured initially at cost, including transaction cost, then subsequently cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The Bank applies the following linear depreciation rates for the depreciation cost calculation:

Property and equipment	
Property	
Land	0%
Building, other facility	2%
Image items	14%
IT networks	12%
Renovation of property	6% - 14.7%
Office equipment	9% - 33%
IT devices	33% - 50%
Vehicles	10% - 33%
Other equipment	7% - 50%
Intangible assets	
Software	5% - 50%
Rights	3.5% - 25%

Property and equipment and intangible assets that have a finite useful life are measured initially at cost and subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life, or are not yet ready for use, are tested for impairment annually.
Depreciation of property and equipment and intangible assets are included in the “Administrative and other operating expense” line in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The useful lives are reviewed annually.

Net gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets are recognised in “Other income” or „Other expense”, in the year of disposal.

Expenditure on internally developed intangible asset (software) is recognised as an asset when the Bank is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits, and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development.
The capitalised costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software and are amortised over its useful life.

31.12.2025	Own properties	Leasehold improvements	Own equipment	Construction in progress	Right of use assets	Total
Cost						
Balance at 01.01.2025	**8 236**	**10 083**	**43 742**	**10 042**	**57 582**	**129 685**
Additions – including internally developed	634	1 286	14 132	11 020	4 423	31 495
Other modifications	(28)	24	4	(274)	853	579
Disposals, derecognition and transfers	-	(285)	(1 649)	(16 134)	163	(17 905)
Balance at 31.12.2025	**8 842**	**11 108**	**56 229**	**4 654**	**63 021**	**143 854**
Depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 01.01.2025	**(2 076)**	**(7 307)**	**(25 876)**	**-**	**(28 849)**	**(64 108)**
Depreciation charged for the year	(363)	(634)	(6 433)	-	(10 666)	(18 096)
Other modifications	-	-	-	-	4 305	4 305
Disposals	-	181	1 346	-	(163)	1 364
Balance at 31.12.2025	**(2 439)**	**(7 760)**	**(30 963)**	**-**	**(35 373)**	**(76 535)**
Book value						
01.01.2025	**6 160**	**2 776**	**17 866**	**10 042**	**28 733**	**65 577**
31.12.2025	**6 403**	**3 348**	**25 266**	**4 654**	**27 648**	**67 319**

31.12.2024	Own properties	Leasehold improvements	Own equipment	Construction in progress	Right of use assets	Total
Cost						
Balance at 01.01.2024	**7 897**	**11 339**	**29 399**	**4 976**	**43 631**	**97 242**
Additions – including internally developed	339	862	14 925	2 344	3 709	22 179
Other modifications	-	(2 118)	19	2 952	10 888	11 741
Disposals, derecognition and transfers	-		(601)	(230)	(646)	(1 477)
Balance at 31.12.2024	**8 236**	**10 083**	**43 742**	**10 042**	**57 582**	**129 685**
Depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 01.01.2024	**(1 720)**	**(7 955)**	**(21 333)**	**-**	**(20 807)**	**(51 815)**
Depreciation charged for the year	(356)	(780)	(5 025)	-	(10 172)	(16 333)
Disposals		1 428	482	-	2 130	4 040
Balance at 31.12.2024	**(2 076)**	**(7 307)**	**(25 876)**	**-**	**(28 849)**	**(64 108)**
Book value						
01.01.2024	**6 177**	**3 384**	**8 066**	**4 976**	**22 824**	**45 427**
31.12.2024	**6 160**	**2 776**	**17 866**	**10 042**	**28 733**	**65 577**

31.12.2025	Softwares	Other intangible assets	Additions to intangible assets	Total
Cost	-			
Balance at 01.01.2025	**125 291**	**3 741**	**17 947**	**146 979**
Additions – including internally developed	32 478	9	40 994	73 481
Other modifications	-	-	-	-
Disposals, derecognition and transfers	-	-	(34 858)	(34 858)
Balance at 31.12.2025	**157 769**	**3 750**	**24 083**	**185 602**
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Balance at 01.01.2025	**(89 607)**	**(3 590)**	**-**	**(93 197)**
Depreciation charged for the year	(13 888)	(90)	-	(13 978)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2025	**(103 495)**	**(3 680)**	**-**	**(107 175)**
Book value	-			
01.01.2025	**35 684**	**151**	**17 947**	**53 782**
31.12.2025	**54 274**	**70**	**24 083**	**78 427**

31.12.2024	Softwares	Other intangible assets	Additions to intangible assets	Total
Cost				
Balance at 01.01.2024	**115 517**	**3 692**	**6 673**	**125 882**
Additions – including internally developed	9 793	49	11 274	21 116
Other modifications	(19)	-	-	(19)
Disposals, derecognition and transfers	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2024	**125 291**	**3 741**	**17 947**	**146 979**
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Balance at 01.01.2024	**(75 288)**	**(3 421)**	**-**	**(78 709)**
Depreciation charged for the year	(14 319)	(169)	-	(14 488)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2024	**(89 607)**	**(3 590)**	**-**	**(93 197)**
Book value				
01.01.2024	**40 229**	**271**	**6 673**	**47 173**
31.12.2024	**35 684**	**151**	**17 947**	**53 782**

The gross value of the property and equipment is HUF 22,431 million (2024: 19,642 million) and the gross value of the intangible assets is HUF 39,513 million (2024: 25,136 million) which are recognized at net zero value.

Other modifications include the effect of contract amendments and indexations of lease agreements.

Changes in the value of right-of-use assets during the reporting period are disclosed in Note 4.17.

4.17 Leases

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16, the Bank, as lessee, uses a model to recognise right-of-use asset and lease liability on balance sheet. In this case, the Bank presents separately the interest expense for the lease liability and the depreciation charge for the right-of-use asset. In some cases (e.g. when there is a change in the lease term or in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate), the Bank as lessee remeasures the lease liability.

At the commencement date, the Bank assesses whether the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. The Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise, or not to exercise, the option.
The value of contracts for which the Bank does not expect to exercise the extension and / or exercise option is immaterial.

On subsequent measurement, the Bank measures the right-of use assets at cost and recognises depreciation on it from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.
After the commencement date of the lease term, the Bank depreciates the asset on a straight-line basis.

The Bank recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset from the effective date of the lease term for the entire lease term in the line of "Administrative and other operating expenses". In case of a purchase option, or if ownership of the underlying asset transfers to the lessee at the end of the lease term, depreciation is recognised over the useful life of the underlying asset, starting from the beginning of the lease term.

After the commencement date, the Bank measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Bank as the lessor classifies its leasing contracts as finance or operating lease based on requirements of the standard.

Presentation in the financial statements

The right-of-use assets are included in line “Property and equipment” and the lease liabilities in “Other financial liabilities” in the separate statement of financial position.
After the commencement date the Bank recognises the related costs in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, if these are not recognised as part of the cost of the right-of-use asset. Interest on lease liabilities is included in line “Other expense similar to interest”. The depreciation of a right-of-use asset is recognised as “Administrative and operating expense”.

The following tables show the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities movements during the period:

Right-of use assets	Properties	Vehicles	IT equipment	Other assets	Total
Cost					
Balance at 01.01.2025	**52 229**	**2 725**	**2 495**	**133**	**57 582**
Additions	2 157	178	2 069	19	4 423
Remeasurement	(147)	(325)	-	-	(472)
Disposals	89	74	-	-	163
Contract amendment	839	280	206	-	1 325
Balance at 31.12.2025	**55 167**	**2 932**	**4 770**	**152**	**63 021**
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 01.01.2025	**(26 196)**	**(2 118)**	**(484)**	**(51)**	**(28 849)**
Depreciation for the year	(8 974)	(653)	(1 004)	(35)	(10 666)
Remeasurement	234	292	-	-	526
Disposals	(89)	(74)	-	-	(163)
Contract amendment	3 570	208	1	-	3 779
Balance at 31.12.2025	**(31 455)**	**(2 345)**	**(1 487)**	**(86)**	**(35 373)**
Carrying amounts					
01.01.2025	**26 033**	**607**	**2 011**	**82**	**28 733**
31.12.2025	**23 712**	**587**	**3 283**	**66**	**27 648**

Right-of use assets	Properties	Vehicles	IT equipment	Other assets	Total
Cost					
Balance at 01.01.2024	**40 651**	**1 590**	**1 270**	**120**	**43 631**
Additions	1 663	42	1 991	13	3 709
Remeasurement	(1 105)	(51)	-	(1)	(1 157)
Disposals	(532)	652	(766)	-	(646)
Contract amendment	11 552	492	-	1	12 045
Balance at 31.12.2024	**52 229**	**2 725**	**2 495**	**133**	**57 582**
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 01.01.2024	**(18 897)**	**(1 087)**	**(803)**	**(20)**	**(20 807)**
Depreciation for the year	(9 040)	(651)	(447)	(34)	(10 172)
Remeasurement	718	46	-	3	767
Disposals	532	(652)	766	-	646
Contract amendment	491	226	-	-	717
Balance at 31.12.2024	**(26 196)**	**(2 118)**	**(484)**	**(51)**	**(28 849)**
Carrying amounts					
01.01.2024	**21 754**	**503**	**467**	**100**	**22 824**
31.12.2024	**26 033**	**607**	**2 011**	**82**	**28 733**

Carrying amount of lease liabilities	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Long-term (more than 1 year)	19 891	29 548
Short-term (less than 1 year)	9 374	1 318
Total	**29 265**	**30 866**

The Bank has no significant sub-lease contracts.

Total cash outflows related to leases	2025	2024
Interest expense recognized on lease liabilities	(1 858)	(1 977)
Payments related to the capital component of a lease liability	(10 518)	(10 353)
Items presented in the cash-flow statement	***(12 376)***	***(12 330)***

The Bank elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (e.g. including printers, IT equipment). During the lease term, the Bank recognises lease payments for short-term leases and low value leases (below HUF 1.5 million) as an expense in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets and short-term leases for the reporting period are considered not material.

4.18 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The Bank recognises deferred tax asset for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise in the same entity and relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority, and when a legal right to offset exists in the entity.

Deferred tax relating to fair value remeasurement of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income.

For further information about the deferred tax on tax loss carryforward, please refer to Note 4.8.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise under the following grounds:

Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	31.12.2024	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Credited/ (charged) to other comprehensive income	31.12.2025
Provision	225	(40)	-	185
Intangibles assets	162	-	-	162
Property and equipment	(85)	(77)	-	(162)
Allowances for loan losses	7	11	-	18
Securities	523	-	493	1 016
Tax loss carry-forwards	6 194	(156)	-	6 038
Total	**7 026**	**(262)**	**493**	**7 257**
Recognised deferred tax asset	7 026	(262)	493	7 257
Recognised deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-
Total	**7 026**	**(262)**	**493**	**7 257**

Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	31.12.2023	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Credited/ (charged) to other comprehensive income	31.12.2024
Provision	696	(471)	-	225
Intangibles assets	163	(1)	-	162
Property and equipment	(64)	(21)	-	(85)
Allowances for loan losses	3	4	-	7
Securities	(2 038)	-	2 561	523
Tax loss carry-forwards	13 478	(7 284)	-	6 194
Total	**12 238**	**(7 773)**	**2 561**	**7 026**
Recognised deferred tax asset	12 238	(7 773)	2 561	7 026
Recognised deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-
Total	**12 238**	**(7 773)**	**2 561**	**7 026**

4.19 Other assets

Other assets	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Inventories	916	1 047
Advance payments for investments	3 100	1 616
Assets received in exchange of claims	254	200
Initial fair value difference	4 339	5 649
Taxes, duties and other fiscal items	2 512	5 155
Prepaid cost	9 141	9 602
Advance dividend paid	-	22 900
Several other assets	1 111	1 983
Impairment losses recognized on other assets	(194)	(171)
Total	**21 179**	**47 981**

Taxes, duties and other fiscal items

Special epidemic tax is shown other assets, as the Government Decree No. 108/2020 (IV.14.) on the special tax on credit institutions related to the epidemiological situation the tax paid can be deducted from the special tax payment obligation of financial institutions in the next 5 years (2021-2025). In 2024 the decree has been changed, therefore the special epidemic tax cannot be deducted from the special tax of financial institutions in this year. However, the 5-year credit period has been extended until 2026.

Initial fair value difference related to loans granted under the Funding for Growth Scheme (FGS)

The NBH launched its three-pillar Funding for Growth Scheme (FGS) on 1 June 2013, primarily to stimulate lending to small and medium-sized enterprises. Under pillar I and II of the FGS, NBH provided refinancing loans to credit institutions participating in the Scheme at 0 percent interest rate, which were lent further by the credit institutions to the SMEs with a capped interest margin. Since then, the range of FGS schemes has been further expanded with the FGS Go and FGS Green Home loan programs. The Bank participated in all mentioned loan programs, the presentation of initial fair value difference is related to these programs.

4.20 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Derivative financial liabilities	92 486	86 128
Financial liabilities from short positions	24 484	29 186
Total	**116 970**	**115 314**

The Bank recognised short positions due to government bond transactions.

4.21 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

4.21.1 Amounts due to banks and sale and repurschase agreements

Amounts due to banks and sale and repurchase agreements	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Borrowings	1 191 788	2 016 165
Deposits	359 045	303 633
Amounts due to other banks total	***1 550 833***	***2 319 798***
Repurchase agreements owed to bank	975 121	414 397
Total	**2 525 954**	**2 734 195**

Loans received show the liabilities related to the Funding for Growth Scheme (FGS) loans refinanced by the Hungarian National Bank and liabilities towards Hungarian Development Bank.

At the end of 2024, the Bank's LTRO exposure provided by the NBH was amounted to approximately HUF 1,000 billion. The obligations related to the programme matured in 2025, which the Bank fulfilled through the disposal of an FVTOCI portfolio of a similar magnitude. The excess liquidity generated during the reporting period was invested within the AC portfolio. This was primarily driven by the Bank's intention to optimise net interest income by allocating free liquidity to longer maturity segments, while also aiming to mitigate potential adverse market effects arising from the uncertain market environment. The additional liquidity required for normal banking operations was ensured by the Bank through engaging securities from the AC portfolio in repurchase agreements.

The following instruments were pledged as collateral in connection with repurchase agreements:

31.12.2025	Nominal value	Carrying amount
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**1 300**	**840**
Government Bond	*1 300*	*840*
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**74 700**	**55 454**
Government Bond	*4 700*	*4 820*
Corporate bonds	*70 000*	*50 634*
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**947 386**	**1 062 887**
Government Bond	*876 860*	*824 837*
Corporate bonds	*70 526*	*238 050*
Total	**1 023 386**	**1 119 181**

31.12.2024	Nominal value	Carrying amount
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**54 000**	**51895**
Government Bond	*54 000*	*51895*
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**379 435**	**362 502**
Government Bond	*379 435*	*362 502*
Total	**433 435**	**414 397**

4.21.2 Amounts due to customers

Customer accounts and deposits, which represent the Bank's sources of debt financing, are presented under liabilities to customers.

Deposits are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for the items which at initial recognition are designated by the Bank to fair value through profit or loss category. The Bank does not have any deposit measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Sectoral breakdown of amounts due to customers	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Amounts due to retail customers	**2 359 561**	**2 370 018**
of which current accounts	*2 073 875*	*1 984 590*
of which deposits	*285 686*	*385 428*
Amounts due to general government	**816 447**	**833 445**
of which current accounts	*323 038*	*317 076*
of which deposits	*493 409*	*516 369*
Amounts due to other financial corporations	**1 019 726**	**950 704**
of which current accounts	*299 002*	*355 173*
of which deposits	*720 724*	*595 531*
Amounts due to non-financial corporations	**3 481 524**	**3 260 627**
of which current accounts	*1 601 296*	*1 672 462*
of which deposits	*1 880 228*	*1 588 165*
Total amounts due to customers liabilities	***7 677 258***	***7 414 794***
Repurchase agreements owed to customers	144 059	-
Total	**7 821 317**	**7 414 794**

4.21.3 Issued debt securities

Debt securities issued are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Bank does not have any issued debt instruments measured at fair value.

The following table represents the amount of issued debt securities:

Issued debt securities	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Nominal value	Book value	Nominal value	Book value
Bonds issued				
Zero coupon	25 035	23 242	21 913	20 341
Fixed rate	149 325	153 777	102 028	106 344
Total	***174 360***	***177 019***	***123 941***	***126 685***
MREL bonds issued				
Variable rate	28 897	28 883	-	-
Fixed rate	423 940	438 783	174 280	177 958
Total	***452 837***	***467 666***	***174 280***	***177 958***
Total	**627 197**	**644 685**	**298 221**	**304 643**

Book value of securities issued currency	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Denominated in EUR	485 635	197 034
Denominated in HUF	159 050	107 609
Total	**644 685**	**304 643**

MREL Bonds

From 1 January 2024 a minimum level of quantity and quality of liability is required to be held by the domestic financial institutions and investment entities regulated by NBH. The required type of liabilities must partly or entirely be eligible, or convertible to capital in case of critical economic situation (minimum requirement for regulatory capital, and eligible or convertible liabilities, shortly: MREL - Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities).

The following bonds have been issued by MBH Bank to comply with the minimum requirements:

- within the framework of the first issuance program of debt instruments complying with MREL requirements of MBH Bank's history a senior non-priority (senior-preferred) debt instrument (ISIN: HU0000362702) has been issued on value date of 16 June 2023 with EUR 74,98 million (HUF 28,052 million) nominal value, 3 years maturity, 9% fixed interest rate for the first and second year then 3 month EURIBOR+5.5% variable interest rate for the last year of the duration.
- during the Bank's newly announced EUR 1.5 billion international bond issuance program a senior non-priority (senior-preferred) debt instrument (ISIN: XS2701655677) has been issued on value

date of 19 October 2023 with EUR 350 million (HUF 134,715 million) nominal value, 4 years maturity (redeemable after 3 year) and 8.625% fixed interest rate.

- a senior non-priority (senior-preferred) debt instrument (ISIN: XS2978001324) has been issued by MBH Bank on value date of 29 January 2025 with EUR 750 million (HUF 306,008 million) nominal value, 5 years maturity (redeemable after 4 year) and 5.250% fixed interest rate.

4.21.4 Subordinated debts

Subordinated debts represent the Bank's direct, unconditional and unsecured subordinated bonds and loans issued, which has subordinated status in relation to the Bank's liabilities to other depositors and creditors.

Subordinated debts are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

	Interest	Interest rate	Date of issue	Maturity date	Face value in original currency	Original currency	Book value in functional currency
31.12.2025							
Subordinated bond	Fixed	4.5000%	28.03.2019	15.04.2026	31 000 000	EUR	12 330
Subordinated bond	Fixed	4.5000%	26.05.2020	20.07.2028	51 300 000	EUR	20 171
Subordinated debt	Fixed	4.90000%	23.11.2020	23.11.2030	40 000 000 000	HUF	40 093
Subordinated bond	Variable	6M BUBOR + spread	31.01.2023	31.01.2030	24 750 000 000	HUF	26 160
Subordinated bond	Fixed	6.8750%	08.05.2025	08.11.2035	200 000 000	EUR	77 054
Total							***175 808***
31.12.2024							
Subordinated bond	Fixed	4.5000%	28.03.2019	15.04.2026	31 000 000	EUR	13 121
Subordinated bond	Fixed	4.5000%	26.05.2020	20.07.2028	51 300 000	EUR	21 463
Subordinated debt	Fixed	4.90000%	23.11.2020	23.11.2030	40 000 000 000	HUF	40 087
Subordinated bond	Variable	6M BUBOR + spread	31.01.2023	31.01.2030	24 750 000 000	HUF	26 164
Total							***100 835***

A Tier 2 debt instrument (ISIN: XS3061479435) has been issued on value date of 8 May 2025 with EUR 200 million (HUF 80 billion) nominal value, 10.5 years maturity (redeemable on nominal value between 5-5.5 years) and 6,875% fixed interest rate.

4.21.5 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below sets out movements in the Bank's liabilities from financing activities for each of the periods presented. The items of these liabilities are those that are reported as financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

	Amounts due to banks	Issued debt securities	Subordinated debts	IFRS16 lease liabilities	Total
01.01.2025	***2 319 798***	***304 643***	***100 835***	***30 866***	***2 756 142***
Cash flows from financing activities	(798 833)	337 377	80 978	(10 518)	**(390 996)**
New leases	-	-	-	4 545	**4 545**
Foreign exchange adjustments	(3 474)	(28 390)	(5 930)	-	**(37 794)**
Other changes	33 342	31 055	(75)	4 372	**68 694**
31.12.2025	***1 550 833***	***644 685***	***175 808***	***29 265***	***2 400 591***
01.01.2024	***2 324 268***	***254 068***	***113 679***	***24 495***	***2 716 510***
Cash flows from financing activities	(134 334)	35 162	(14 125)	(10 353)	**(123 650)**
New leases	-	-	-	2 552	**2 552**
Foreign exchange adjustments	6 706	11 606	2 248	-	**20 560**
Other changes	123 158	3 807	(967)	14 172	**140 170**
31.12.2024	***2 319 798***	***304 643***	***100 835***	***30 866***	***2 756 142***

The line item "Other changes" includes movements that fall outside the scope of financing cash flows, such as changes in accrued expenses and changes in short term liabilities to banks.

4.21.6 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Capital increase pending in an associate	25 530	31 032
Clearing settlement	9 258	19 552
Account related to owners	10	9
IFRS 16 lease liability	29 265	30 866
Trade payables	30 671	29 608
Liabilities from card transactions to banks and customers	58	-
Other liabilities related to lending and factoring activities	7 865	6 328
Other financial liabilities to customers	6 016	7 210
Various other financial liabilities	19 265	9 999
Total	**127 938**	**134 604**

MBH Bank has carried out a capital increase of HUF 7,116 million in MBH Private Fund in 2025, the effect of which is presented under "Capital increase pending in an associate".
Due to the share sale transaction, the Bank has undertaken a price compensation obligation of HUF 6,305 million towards Corvinus BHG Ltd., which is presented under „Various other financial liabilities".
Settlements related to the ESOP are presented within 'Various other financial liabilities'.

For further information about lease liability, see Note 4.17.

4.22 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Following table shows the movement of provision by title:

Provisions	Opening at 01.01.2025	Provisions made during the year	Use of provision	Released of provision	Revaluation	Closing at 31.12.2025
Expected credit loss (IFRS9)*	26 367	40 313	(0)	(53 113)	(494)	13 073
Provision for litigation	886	616	(35)	(28)	(17)	1 422
Provision for restructuring	560	79	(40)	(520)	-	79
Provision for unused leave	1 438	1 465	-	(1 438)	-	1 465
Total	**29 251**	**42 473**	**(75)**	**(55 099)**	**(511)**	**16 039**

Provisions	Opening at 01.01.2024	Provisions made during the year	Use of provision	Released of provision	Effect of merge	Closing at 31.12.2024
Expected credit loss (IFRS9)*	22 683	45 679	-	(42 404)	409	26 367
Provision for litigation	1 054	141	(118)	(214)	23	886
Provision for restructuring	2 571	560	(132)	(2 439)	-	560
Provision for unused leave	3 139	1 438	(1 714)	(1 425)	-	1 438
Other provision	1 347	-	(958)	(389)	-	-
Total	**30 794**	**47 818**	**(2 922)**	**(46 871)**	**432**	**29 251**

** ECL relates to off-balance sheet exposure*

Provision for Expected Credit Losses

Risk reserves are made for existing commitments and contractual obligations.

Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under prespecified terms and conditions. Loan commitments are generally not recognised in the balance sheet before they are drawn. Loan commitments result in recognition of provisions based on the expected credit loss model.

A financial guarantee is a contract that requires the guarantor to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs in case a specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Provisions for Litigation

Provisions for litigation are recognised for those contingent obligations where external parties have initiated or may initiate claims against the Bank. The outcome and timing of these legal cases are inherently uncertain, and the provision represents management’s best estimate of the expected outflow required to settle the obligations.

Foreign currency-based loan agreements

On 14 July 2025, the Curia (Supreme Court of Hungary) published a uniformity decision confirming that the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) dated 30 April 2025 does not have general applicability to foreign currency-based loan agreements (including leasing contracts). The ruling is only relevant in cases where the financial institution providing the consumer foreign currency loan either failed to provide any information regarding exchange rate risk or provided inadequate information. In such cases, the court may declare the invalidity (nullity) of the foreign currency-based loan agreement. According to the Curia's decision, in case of legal dispute, each case must be assessed individually by the court regarding the validity of the contract, and the court has the authority to declare the invalidity of a foreign currency-based loan agreement.

MBH Bank and its Group adheres to fair and transparent contracting practices in compliance with legal obligations aimed at protecting consumers, and it always respects the final and binding decisions of Hungarian courts. Litigation concerning exchange rate risk disclosure has already arisen for the Bank (and its legal predecessors) and in the Group’s practice, with the Group prevailing in the majority of such cases. Given that the uniformity decision clearly refers to individual case-by-case judgments, the Group closely monitors the judiciary's decision-making practice and assesses the uncertainties and risks of potential expected losses resulting from it. Regarding the affected exposures and related litigated cases, the Group follows its accounting practices established under IFRS 9 and IAS 37 standards concerning the reserve for expected credit losses and provisioning.

Provision for Restructuring

Provisions for restructuring include the expected costs associated with the rationalisation of the Bank’s branch network. The provision covers those expenditures that are directly attributable to the restructuring plan and are necessary to implement the planned changes.

Provision for severance pay and unused leave

The Bank recognises a provision for unused and unpaid annual leave accumulated by employees during the reporting period. The provision reflects the Bank’s obligation to settle these accrued employee benefits and is measured based on the expected cost of the outstanding leave entitlement.

4.23 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities defined by IAS 37 are not recognised in the separate financial statements but are disclosed in the additional notes.

Other contingent liabilities include the amount of liabilities arising from legal cases and other possible future events, the settlement of which will probably require the use of resources representing economic benefits.

Commitments related to loans include commitments to extend credit lines, guarantees and other commitments provided, the purpose of which is to meet the demands of the clients of the Bank.

Loan commitments provided

Commitments to extend loans refer to contractual commitments to provide credit line and revolving loans. Commitments typically have fixed expiry dates or have other provisions regarding its termination and typically generate an obligation for the client to pay a fee.
Since most commitments related to loans expire without being enforced or are terminated, the full contractual amount does not necessarily correspond to the future cash requirement.

Financial guarantees provided

Financial guarantees issued by the Bank are disclosed as **contingent liabilities** as long as it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. When it becomes probable that the guarantee will be called, the Bank recognises a **provision** measured at the best estimate of the expected settlement amount in accordance. In addition, under IFRS 9, financial guarantee contracts are subject to **expected credit loss (ECL)** measurement, reflecting forward-looking information and changes in credit risk.

Other commitments provided

The item includes issued guarantees that do not qualify as credit substitutes, as well as undrawn guarantee facilities.

There are no significant non-financial guarantee contracts that should be measured based on IFRS 17 standard.

Proceeding of the European Commission

On 1 August 2025, MBH Bank Plc. was informed that the European Commission (EC) had addressed questions to the Hungarian authorities in the context of a case registered under a reference number but not qualifying as a formal investigation procedure, initiated on the basis of market information. The EC's questions to the Hungarian authorities concerned the restructuring of the Hungarian banking sector, the bonds issued by MBH Ltd. pursuant to statutory requirements, and measures related to events connected to such issuances. The EC had previously examined the structure related to the restructuring of the Hungarian cooperative credit institution sector in the framework of a similar information request process, which likewise did not qualify as a formal investigation procedure. The EC closed this previous investigation in 2020 without establishing the existence of unlawful state aid. Based on the information available to the Issuer in relation to the above-mentioned information request process, at the current stage of the proceedings no specific state aid risks have been identified or quantified on the Issuer's side.

The table illustrates the classification of provisions and the nominal amount of contingent liabilities:

Contingent liabilities	Nominal amount	Provision			
		Stage1	Stage2	Stage3	IAS37
31.12.2025					
Expected credit loss (IFRS9)	**2 605 620**	**(6 142)**	**(5 480)**	**(1 451)**	**-**
Loan commitments provided	*2 122 897*	*(5 432)*	*(4 004)*	*(1 267)*	*-*
Financial guarantees provided	*184 923*	*(404)*	*(882)*	*(140)*	*-*
Other commitments provided	*297 800*	*(306)*	*(594)*	*(44)*	*-*
Provision for litigation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1 422)**
Provision for restructuring	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(79)**
Provision for unused leave	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1 465)**
Total	***2 605 620***	***(6 142)***	***(5 480)***	***(1 451)***	***(2 966)***
31.12.2024					
Expected credit loss (IFRS9)	**2 134 525**	**(10 801)**	**(13 375)**	**(2 192)**	**-**
Loan commitments provided	*1 666 628*	*(9 316)*	*(9 968)*	*(1 882)*	*-*
Financial guarantees provided	*190 212*	*(723)*	*(1 898)*	*(236)*	*-*
Other commitments provided	*277 685*	*(762)*	*(1 509)*	*(74)*	*-*
Provision for litigation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(886)**
Provision for restructuring	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(560)**
Provision for unused leave	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1 438)**
Total	***2 134 525***	***(10 801)***	***(13 375)***	***(2 192)***	***(2 884)***

4.24 Other liabilities

Other liabilities	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Taxes, duties and other levies	16 845	16 418
Other accrued expenses	24 614	21 017
Initial fair value difference	4 447	5 956
Other liabilities	3 767	18 680
Total	**49 673**	**62 071**

4.25 Equity

Share capital

Shares are classified as share capital when there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are presented in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Treasury shares

The acquisition cost of repurchased treasury shares is recognised as a deduction from equity. In accordance with IAS 32, no gain or loss arising from the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of treasury shares is recognised in profit or loss, all transactions relating to treasury shares are accounted for directly in equity.

On 17 november 2025, the MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme repurchased shares of MBH Bank Plc. from Corvinus BHG Ltd. for a total consideration of HUF 42,122 million.

In December 2025, MBH Bank Plc. conducted a public offering through which it disposed of treasury shares held by the Bank (HUF 55,440 million) to retail and institutional investors. The resulting gain of HUF 10,603 million and the attributable costs were recognised directly in retained earnings.

Following the completion of the public offering, the MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme, in accordance with the terms of the purchase price adjustment mechanism, settled a supplementary consideration to Corvinus BHG Ltd. on 21 January 2026. The supplementary consideration was recognized directly as an adjustment to the cost of the repurchased treasury shares. Subsequent to the transaction, as at 31 december 2025, MBH Group held treasury shares with an aggregate book value of HUF 48,427 million.

Regarding the Hungarian Civil Code Section 3:225 Subsection (1) and (3) treasury shares shall not entitle the limited company to exercise shareholder rights (e.g. voting rights) and any dividend that is payable on the company's own shares shall be taken into account at nominal value as pertaining to shareholders with respect to the dividends payable on their shares. For the shares owned by the MBH Employee Share Scheme, under the legal classification pursuant to Act V of 2013 of the Hungarian Civil Code, the classification differs, such shares are not regarded as treasury shares for legal purposes, legally these are still voting shares.

Share premium

Share premium comprises of premiums on share capital issuances.

General reserve

According to the Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (Banking Act), banks shall set aside as general reserve 10% of Profit after taxation. Dividends can be paid only after the recognition of the general reserve. This reserve can be utilized only for losses derived from ordinary activity. A credit institution can reclassify part of the total of its retained earnings into general reserve. Supervisory authority can allow the entity not to set aside the amount calculated as above stated. The Bank discloses the general reserve as a part of the retained earnings. In 2025, MBH Bank recognised a general reserve of HUF 79,904 million (2024: HUF 66,022 million).

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings comprise the accumulated profit after taxes earned in the course of the operating life of the Bank less any dividend payment.

Revaluation reserves

Revaluation reserve of financial assets measured at FVTOCI includes the cumulative net change in the fair value until the derecognition of the given financial asset. For financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Bank has recognized an impairment loss in accordance with IFRS 9, which is shown in the Revaluation reserve.

Equity reconciliation table as required by Hungarian Accounting Act 114/B§:

Equity based on Hungarian Accounting Act	Share capital	Capital reserve	Restricted reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income / Revaluation reserve	Other reserve	Treasury shares	Profit for the year	Total
31.12.2025									
Total equity under IFRS as adopted by the EU	***322 530***	***348 894***	***-***	***454 161***	***(10 275)***	***80 823***	***(48 427)***	***-***	***1 147 706***
Treasury shares	-	(48 427)	-	-	-	-	48 427	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(138 833)	-	-	-	138 833	-
General reserve	-	-	79 904	-	-	(79 904)	-	-	-
Other reserve	-	-	919	-	-	(919)	-	-	-
Total equity under Accounting Act 114/B §	***322 530***	***300 467***	***80 823***	***315 328***	***(10 275)***	***-***	***-***	***138 833***	***1 147 706***
31.12.2024									
Total equity under IFRS as adopted by the EU	***322 530***	***348 894***	***-***	***355 501***	***(5 133)***	***66 941***	***(55 440)***	***-***	***1 033 293***
Treasury shares	-	(55 440)	-	-	-		55 440	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(158 753)	-		-	158 753	-
General reserve	-	-	66 022	-	-	(66 022)	-	-	-
Other reserve	-	-	919	-	-	(919)	-	-	-
Total equity under Accounting Act 114/B §	***322 530***	***293 454***	***66 941***	***196 748***	***(5 133)***	***-***	***-***	***158 753***	***1 033 293***

Reconciliation of share capital registered at registry court and share capital under IFRS as adopted by the EU	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Share capital under IFRS as adopted by the EU	322 530	322 530
Share capital registered at the registry court	322 530	322 530
Difference	**-**	**-**

Schedule of the profit reserves available for dividend	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Retained earnings and other reserve	384 957	257 637
Accumulated other comprehensive income	10 275	5 133
General reserve	(79 904)	(66 022)
Profit for the year	138 833	158 753
Profit reserve available for dividend	**454 161**	**355 501**

4.26 Fair value of financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. In the normal course of business, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received). In certain circumstances, however, the initial fair value will be based on other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, such as interest rate yield curves, option volatilities and currency rates.
When such evidence exists, the Bank recognises a trading gain or loss on inception of the financial instrument. When unavailable market data have a significant impact on the valuation of financial instruments, the entire initial difference in fair value indicated by the valuation model from the transaction price is not recognised immediately in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income but is recognised over the life of the transaction on an appropriate basis, or when the inputs become observable, or the transaction matures or is closed out, or when the Bank enters into an offsetting transaction.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value that are quoted in active markets are based on bid prices for assets held and offer prices for liabilities issued.

The estimated fair values disclosed below are designated to approximate values at which these instruments could be exchanged in an arm’s length transaction. However, many of the financial instruments have no active market and therefore, fair values are based on estimates using net present value and other valuation techniques, which are significantly affected by the assumptions used on the amount and timing of the estimated future cash flows and discount rates. In many cases, it would not be possible to realise immediately the estimated fair values given the size of the portfolios measured.

The following table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities and the applied fair value hierarchy levels:

	Total carrying amount	Total fair value	Quoted market prices in active markets Level 1	Valuation techniques - with observable inputs Level 2	Valuation techniques - with significant non-observable parameters Level 3
31.12.2025					
Cash and cash equivalents	**1 476 800**	**1 476 800**	**110 367**	**1 366 433**	**-**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**878 068**	**878 068**	**46 059**	**126 310**	**705 699**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at FVTPL	648 299	*648 299*	-	-	648 299
Securities held for trading	40 014	*40 014*	39 371	643	-
Securities mandatorily at FVTPL	64 099	*64 099*	6 688	11	57 400
Derivative financial assets	125 656	*125 656*	-	125 656	-
Hedging derivative assets	**56 832**	**56 832**	**-**	**56 832**	**-**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**778 190**	**778 190**	**557 570**	**220 620**	**-**
Debt and equity securities	778 190	*778 190*	557 570	220 620	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**8 807 762**	**8 570 527**	**2 318 937**	**1 011 598**	**5 239 992**
Loans and advances to banks	417 978	*417 978*	-	-	417 978
Loans and advances to customers	4 813 880	*4 719 629*	-	-	4 719 629
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	38 268	*38 403*	-	38 403	-
Debt securities	3 435 251	*3 292 132*	2 318 937	973 195	-
Other financial assets	102 385	*102 385*	-	-	102 385
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	**3 371**	**3 371**	**-**	**3 371**	**-**
Total financial assets	***12 001 023***	***11 763 788***	***3 032 933***	***2 785 164***	***5 945 691***

	Total carrying amount	Total fair value	Quoted market prices in active markets Level 1	Valuation techniques - with observable inputs Level 2	Valuation techniques - with significant non-observable parameters Level 3
31.12.2025					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**116 970**	**116 970**	**-**	**116 970**	**-**
Derivative financial liabilities	92 486	*92 486*	-	*92 486*	-
Financial liabilities from short positions	24 484	*24 484*	-	*24 484*	-
Hedging derivative liabilities	**30 438**	***30 438***	**-**	***30 438***	**-**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	***11 295 703***	***11 323 550***	**-**	***6 079 399***	***5 244 151***
Amounts due to other banks	1 550 833	*1 550 833*	-	-	*1 550 833*
Amounts due to customers	7 677 258	*7 677 258*	-	*4 297 211*	*3 380 047*
Repurchase liabilities	1 119 181	*1 144 145*	-	*1 144 145*	-
Issued debt securities	644 685	*638 043*	-	*638 043*	-
Subordinated debt	175 808	*185 333*	-	-	*185 333*
Other financial liabilities	127 938	*127 938*	-	-	*127 938*
Total financial liabilities	***11 443 111***	***11 470 958***	**-**	***6 226 807***	***5 244 151***

	Total carrying amount	Total fair value	Quoted market prices in active markets Level 1	Valuation techniques - with observable inputs Level 2	Valuation techniques - with significant non-observable parameters Level 3
31.12.2024					
Cash and cash equivalents	**1 024 385**	**1 024 385**	**98 542**	**925 843**	**-**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**773 315**	**773 315**	**23 224**	**166 460**	**583 631**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at FVTPL	*546 469*	*546 469*	*-*	*-*	*546 469*
Securities held for trading	*19 436*	*19 436*	*16 214*	*3 222*	*-*
Securities mandatorily at FVTPL	*44 183*	*44 183*	*7 010*	*11*	*37 162*
Derivative financial assets	*163 227*	*163 227*	*-*	*163 227*	*-*
Hedging derivative assets	**81 073**	**81 073**	**-**	**81 073**	**-**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1 222 521**	**1 222 521**	**771 436**	**451 085**	**-**
Debt and equity securities	*1 222 521*	*1 222 521*	*771 436*	*451 085*	*-*
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**8 282 641**	**7 991 828**	**2 435 993**	**542 854**	**5 012 981**
Loans and advances to banks	*419 660*	*419 660*	*-*	*-*	*419 660*
*Loans and advances to customers**	*4 622 516*	*4 474 213*	*-*	*-*	*4 474 213*
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	*34 743*	*34 743*	*-*	*34 743*	*-*
Debt securities	*3 086 614*	*2 944 104*	*2 435 993*	*508 111*	*-*
Other financial assets	*119 108*	*119 108*	*-*	*-*	*119 108*
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	**(5 316)**	**(5 316)**	**-**	**(5 316)**	**-**
Total financial assets	***11 378 619***	***11 087 806***	***3 329 195***	***2 161 999***	***5 596 612***

** The methodology for calculating the fair value of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost was reviewed during 2025. As a result, the comparative period figures have been restated.*

	Total carrying amount	Total fair value	Quoted market prices in active markets Level 1	Valuation techniques - with observable inputs Level 2	Valuation techniques - with significant non-observable parameters Level 3
31.12.2024					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**115 314**	**115 314**	**-**	**115 314**	**-**
Derivative financial liabilities	86 128	*86 128*	-	*86 128*	-
Financial liabilities from short positions	29 186	*29 186*	-	*29 186*	-
Hedging derivative liabilities	**17 280**	**17 280**	**-**	***17 280***	**-**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	***10 689 071***	**10 691 717**	**-**	***5 050 987***	***5 640 730***
Amounts due to other banks	2 319 798	*2 319 798*	-	-	*2 319 798*
Amounts due to customers	7 414 794	*7 414 794*	-	*4 329 301*	*3 085 493*
Repurchase liabilities	414 397	*414 397*	-	*414 397*	-
Issued debt securities	304 643	*307 289*	-	*307 289*	-
Subordinated debt	100 835	*100 835*	-	-	*100 835*
Other financial liabilities	134 604	*134 604*	-	-	*134 604*
Total financial liabilities	***10 821 665***	***10 824 311***	**-**	***5 183 581***	***5 640 730***

The Bank measures fair values using the following measurement hierarchy:

- Level 1 (quoted prices available on the active market): Fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealers' price quotations. This category includes treasury bills, government bonds, other items listed on a stock exchange or having an active market, such as bonds, investment units, equity instruments, and derivative currency and stock futures contracts.

- Level 2 (valuation techniques - with observable parameters): this category includes instruments measured with the application of the following: quoted market prices in an active market of similar instruments; quoted prices of similar instruments in a market considered inactive; or other valuation techniques where every significant input originates from directly or indirectly observable market data. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments with observable market prices, and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs applied in the valuation techniques include risk-free rates and benchmark rates, credit risk premiums and other premiums used to estimate discount rates, bond and share prices, foreign exchange rates, share indices, and the projected price volatilities. The majority of derivative transactions belong to this category, for example currency forwards and swaps, cross currency and interest rate swaps, and bonds whose market is active with limitations.

- Level 3 (valuation techniques - with significant non-observable parameters): valuation techniques applying a significant amount of unobservable inputs. This category contains all the instruments in case of which the valuation techniques apply inputs that are based on unobservable data and where the unobservable inputs may have a significant impact on the valuation of the instrument. This category contains instruments which we value based on quoted prices of similar instruments, and in case of which significant unobservable modifications or assumptions are necessary to reflect the differences between the instruments.

No reclassification was carried out between the levels of the fair value hierarchy in the fiscal year.

The methods and the assumptions applied in determining fair values of financial instruments when a valuation technique is used were as follows:

Cash and cash-equivalents

Due to the short-term nature, the carrying amount of Cash and cash-equivalents is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Derivative financial instruments

Fair values of derivative financial instruments are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations.
As part of its trading activities the Bank enters into OTC structured derivatives, primarily options indexed to equity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates, with customers and other banks. Some of these instruments are valued using models with significant unobservable inputs, principally expected long-term volatilities and expected correlations between different asset prices or foreign currency exchange rates. These inputs are estimated based on extrapolation from observable shorter-term volatilities, recent transaction prices, quotes from other market participants and historical data.

Securities

The fair values of securities are based on quoted market prices, when available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices of similar securities. For further information, please refer to Note 4.11.2, 4.11.3, 4.13.1.
The value of investment units held is determined based on the net asset value of the related investment funds.

The net asset value of the investment funds is established by the Fund Manager and the calculated net asset value is checked by the Custodian. The net asset value of the funds is determined at least on a quarterly basis. The determined net asset value of the funds is the value of the assets minus all the liabilities of the investment funds. Investments must be measured at fair value based on market prices. When calculating the net asset value of the first three quarters of each financial year, the Fund Manager continuously monitoring the management of the investments, the development of market prospects and having the information at its disposal - which includes the latest available quarterly reports on the investments, financial information - updates the valuation of investments based on the valuation model, which is taken into account during the calculation of the net asset value for the relevant quarter.

The Fund Manager uses fair value valuation when calculating the year-end net asset value of the funds. After the end of the year, the Fund Manager prepares a business evaluation of all investments in a given fund based on the latest financial data and information available at the time of the evaluation, in which the fair value of the investments is determined. The evaluation is reviewed by an independent expert and a report containing the findings of the evaluation is issued. The value of the investments in the separate financial statements is determined based on the mentioned business valuations.

There is no active quotation of treasury bills when they reach within 3-month maturity. For treasury bills within the maturity of 3 months, MBH Bank is using yield-curve valuation technique. The inputs of the yield-curve are the relevant active market prices, consequently it is considered as Level 2 valuation.

Loans and advances to banks and customers

The fair value of loans and advances is based on observable market transactions, where available. In the absence of observable market transactions, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow models as follows:

The cash flows of the transactions are broken down into 4 items: capital, interest, subsidy, and commission/fee.

Interest is the part of the total interest of the loan that the customer is obliged to repay, and the subsidy is the part of the total interest that the Bank receives from a third party in relation to the transaction. In the case of retail loans, the subsidy must be calculated from the debt outstanding at the end of the year according to the law. The commissions vary depending on the product and are paid either by the customer or a third party (AKK).

A discount factor is calculated for the items of the cash flows according to the contract, adjusted according to demographic estimates, on the given day. A total of 3 discount curves (and their corresponding discount factors) were defined:

- the spot curve calculated from zero coupon yields without spreads, through which we measure pure marketability;
- the first discount curve shifted in parallel with the operating margins (liquidity premium, administrative cost, expected profit) curve, through which the amount of these margins is determined;
- the curve shifted in parallel with the operating margins and the risk premium belonging to the client. through which the amount of the risk premium and the net present value are calculated.

The fair value is the sum of the products of the estimated cash flows and the discount factors belonging to the maturity.

Sensitivity test results for loans and advances measured at fair value

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the fact that changes in interest rates affect the fair value of loans. Stress tests are used to monitor how the fair value of loans may change in the case of interest rate changes (+/-200 basis points).

Interest rate change	Effect on Fair value 31.12.2025	Effect on Fair value 31.12.2024
+200 bp increase	(21 487)	(14 058)
-200 bp decrease	24 666	11 574

The baby loan portfolio represents the largest exposure (2025: 60%, 2024: nearly 80%) among total loan portfolio measured at fair value, the effect of interest rate change on this portfolio's fair value would be HUF -13,297 million (2024: HUF -10,548 million) in case of +200 bp increase and HUF 15,427 million (2024: HUF 8,528 million) in case of -200 bp decrease.

Credit spread

Credit risk and its changes arise from the fact that a change in the customer rating or credit classification affects the fair value of the loan. Stress tests are used to monitor how the fair value of loans may change in the case of a change in the credit spread (+/-10%).

Credit spread change	Effect on Fair value 31.12.2025	Effect on Fair value 2024.12.31
+10% increase	(7 690)	(3 294)
-10% decrease	6 299	4 081

The baby loan portfolio represents the largest exposure (2025: 60%, 2024: nearly 80%) among total loan portfolio measured at fair value, the effect of credit spread change on this portfolio's fair value would be HUF -4,147 million (2024: HUF -2,651 million) in case of +10% increase and HUF 3,397 million (2024: HUF 3,234 million) in case of -10% decrease.

For the valuation of the loans and advances to banks and customers, please refer to Note 4.14.

Amounts due to banks and customers

For amounts due to banks and customers, there are no observable market transactions or quoted market prices available that could be used for valuation purposes. Accordingly, the Bank considers the carrying amount to be the best estimate of fair value.

The carrying amount is also considered an appropriate approximation of fair value for deposits for the following reasons:

- Term deposits: In the absence of observable market inputs, future cash flows would need to be discounted using the average interest rate paid on similar products. For homogeneous product groups, the average product rate is equal or very close to the individual contractual rate; therefore, the resulting discounted value would effectively correspond to the carrying amount.

- Current accounts: The fair value of these balances cannot be lower than the amount of the current accounts, which typically equals their carrying amount. If the valuation assumed a settlement date later than the immediate withdrawal date, the maturity of the accounts would shift to a future point in time, for which the Bank does not pay interest, and the amount repayable would still equal the nominal balance. Discounting this nominal balance would necessarily result in a value lower than the carrying amount due to the effect of time value, which would not represent an appropriate fair value measure.

Issued debt securities and Subordinated debts

Fair values are determined using quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period where available, or by reference to quoted market prices for similar instruments plus own credit risk.

Reverse sale and repurchase agreements (repo transactions)

The exposure arising from receivables or liabilities secured by securities collateral is determined on a daily basis, and, in accordance with the parameters set out in the applicable agreement (GRMA), a variation margin exchange is carried out with the counterparty throughout the term of the transaction. When determining the exposure, the collateral securities are measured at their current market value and are netted against the daily receivable or liability position.
As repo transactions are fully collateralised by underlying securities and are subject to daily variation margining, no credit risk arises on these transactions.

4.27 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities according to IFRS7.13 A-F

This disclosure represents the financial instruments that are set off or that are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement, irrespective whether they are set off or not.

As of reporting date, the Bank had no enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement which should be set off in accordance with IAS 32.42.

This is because the agreements constitute rights for an offset that is enforceable only in case of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank or its counterparties. In addition the Bank or the counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Similar agreements include derivative clearing agreements, GMRA (Global master repurchase agreements). Similar financial instruments include derivatives, sale and repurchase agreements and reverse sale and repurchase agreements. Financial instruments such as loans and deposits are not disclosed in the tables below unless they are offset in the separate statement of financial position.

The Bank receives and gives collateral in the form of cash and marketable securities in respect of following transactions:

- derivatives,
- sale and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements.

Such collateral is subject to standard industry terms, including an ISDA Credit Support Annex.

The table below presents the potential effect of the not implemented offsetting as well.

31.12.2025 Offsetting and enforceable master netting arrangements	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position			Net amount of exposure
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Other non-cash collateral received	
Derivative financial assets	182 488	-	182 488	62 587	-	-	119 901
Reverse sale and repurchase agreement	38 268	-	38 268	-	-	38 268	-
Total assets subject to offsetting	***220 756***	***-***	***220 756***	***62 587***	***-***	***38 268***	***119 901***
Derivative financial liabilities	122 924	-	122 924	25 316	-	-	97 608
Sale and purchase agreements liabilities	1 119 181	-	1 119 181	1 119 181	-	-	-
Total liabilities subject to offsetting	***1 242 105***	***-***	***1 242 105***	***1 144 497***	***-***	***-***	***97 608***

31.12.2024 Offsetting and enforceable master netting arrangements	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position			Net amount of exposure
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Other non-cash collateral received	
Derivative financial assets	244 300	-	244 300	117 187	-	-	127 113
Reverse sale and repurchase agreement	34 743	-	34 743	-	-	34 743	-
Total assets subject to offsetting	***279 043***	***-***	***279 043***	***117 187***	***-***	***34 743***	***127 113***
Derivative financial liabilities	103 408	-	103 408	6 945	-	-	96 463
Sale and purchase agreements liabilities	414 397	-	414 397	414 397	-	-	-
Total liabilities subject to offsetting	***517 805***	***-***	***517 805***	***421 342***	***-***	***-***	***96 463***

4.28 Related party transactions

The Bank identifies the related parties using the definition of IAS 24, therefore every enterprise that is directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controlled by the Bank and key management personnel, including the members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, qualify as a related party.

All transactions with related companies were carried out in the ordinary course of business. Transactions include credit and deposit transactions, and off-balance sheet transactions. All of the transactions were carried out under ordinary commercial conditions and by applying market interest rates.

Key management personnel compensation for the period comprised:

Employee benefits	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	1 389	867
Other long-term benefits	292	109
Share-based payment transactions	486	229
Total	**2 167**	**1 205**

Related parties transacted with the Bank during the period as follows:

	Subsidiaries		Investments in associates		Key Management personnel		Other related parties	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets								
Loans and advances to banks	425 841	370 374	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	524 708	509 138	19 263	21 353	1 051	653	157 836	149 495
Derivative financial assets	5 397	4 124	7 090	5 197	-	-	1 577	-
Securities and equity investments	904 032	765 113	22 637	52 636	-	-	100 889	46 811
Other assets	5 129	3 656	197	31 995	-	-	23 930	22 641
Liabilities								
Amounts due to banks	980 419	810 267	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to customers	69 004	44 126	1 446	1 835	317	273	451 823	398 305
Issued debt securities	42 493	27 494	-		-		-	
Derivative financial liabilities	2 751	2 813	-	-	-	-	2 450	723
Other liabilities	22 575	16 353	-	31 535	-	-	23 930	-
Profit or Loss								
Interest income	70 065	67 492	865	1 135	7	10	7 506	9 073
Interest expense	(76 138)	(84 910)	(37)	(19)	(1)	(5)	(18 708)	(18 140)
Net income from fees and commissions	(742)	1 119	(71)	92	365	212	6 130	1 633
Other income / (expense)	(8 319)	(22 332)	1 615	2 744	(2 167)	(1 205)	(1 203)	(691)
Contingencies and commitments								
Loan commitments provided	38 052	44 062	-	747	13	13	205 364	77 148
Financial guarantees provided	78 918	79 898	-	-	-	-	78 067	42 016
Expected credit loss on and off-balance items	(227 390)	(234 788)	(7 613)	(8 026)	(3)	(3)	(8 664)	(17 585)

Other related parties include exposures to owners and their groups. The other related parties also include the interests of the key management personnel.

Significant part of the amount outstanding from Key Management Personnel represents mortgages and secured loans granted and these loans are secured over property of the respective borrowers.

Significant part of the amount outstanding from key management personnel represents mortgages and secured loans granted and these loans are secured over property of the respective borrowers.

In transactions conducted with related parties, the average interest rate on loans and advances to banks and customers was 5.85% during the year, while the average interest rate on amounts due to banks and customers was 4.63%.

4.29 Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares.

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Basic earnings per share of 31 December 2025 was calculated based on the net income available to ordinary shareholders of HUF 138,833 million (2024: HUF 158,753 million) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 301 million pieces (2024: 321 million pieces).
The number of shares held by the MBH Employee Share Scheme that are presented as treasury shares from an accounting perspective is not deducted from the average outstanding number of ordinary shares. This is because, under the legal classification pursuant to Act V of 2013 of the Hungarian Civil Code, these instruments do not qualify as treasury shares, therefore they remain shares entitling their holders to dividends.

31.12.2025

$$\text{Earnings per Ordinary Share (HUF/piece)} = \frac{\text{Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)}}{\text{Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million)}} = \frac{138\,833}{301} = 462$$

31.12.2024

$$\text{Earnings per Ordinary Share (HUF/piece)} = \frac{\text{Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)}}{\text{Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million)}} = \frac{158\,753}{321} = 494$$

The diluted earnings per share is calculated based on the net income available to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. There was no dilution factor in the periods presented.

31.12.2025

$$\text{Diluted Earnings per Share (HUF/piece)} = \frac{\text{Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)}}{\text{Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million)}} = \frac{138\,833}{301} = 462$$

31.12.2024

$$\text{Diluted Earnings per Share (HUF/piece)} = \frac{\text{Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)}}{\text{Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million)}} = \frac{158\,753}{321} = 494$$

4.30 Information on employee share system

With the modification of the Act XLIV of 1992 on the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP Act), which came into effect on 28 November 2015, a new type of Employee Share Ownership Programme could be launched. MKB Bank, the former member bank of MBH Bank was one of the first to use this opportunity to establish its own ESOP (MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme) on 30 May 2016.

In 2017 MKB started its ESOP Remuneration Policy and implemented it through the ESOP. The Bank's remuneration policy is determined jointly by the CRD/HPT (Capital Requirements Directive/ Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises) based remuneration framework and the ESOP Act. Eligible employees submit a participation declaration, to become participants of the ESOP and subject to the regulations of the Remuneration Policy.

Based on the Group's Remuneration Policy, the ESOP purchases subordinated bonds issued by MBH Bank, and in order to settle the variable cash-settled share-based payments, the ESOP exercises financial-settlement-type purchase rights for ordinary shares The amount and quantity purchased are in line with the employees bonuses assessed. The MBH Bank. as the founder has to ensure the financial contribution 2 years before the employee settlement, due to an obligation regulated by the ESOP Act. Starting from 2027, ordinary shares will be included in the program in order to strengthen the ownership mindset of the affected executives and to reinforce the link between managerial performance and shareholder value creation.

In order to implement the two new ESOP-based performance remuneration policies launched by the Group in 2025 (the Value Appreciation ESOP Performance Remuneration Policy and the Ordinary Share ESOP Performance Remuneration Policy), the ESOP acquired a 5% ownership stake in MBH Bank Plc. on 17 November 2025.

The purchase options and the equity-based member interests are accounted for as financial instruments. The beneficiary of the purchase options is the ESOP, so the employees are not beneficiaries. The participants do not acquire any ownership of shares. However, the financial assets managed by the ESOP are the bases of the participants' membership. Participants will be entitled for the financial settlement of cash settled share-based payments, as it is regulated by the ESOP Remuneration Policy. The Remuneration Policy governs the determination of the fair market value of the shares, applying the same valuation methodology to both the ordinary shares and the purchase options.

Settlement and payment are carried out by redeeming participants' membership interests following the conversion of the financial instrument into cash by the ESOP organization, taking into account the deferral cycles and in proportion to the awarded performance remuneration.

The share-based payments of the purchase options are accounted based on the principles of IFRS 2 standard, while the benefit relating to the bonds are accounted as of IAS 19 standard.

Details of the share-based compensation:

Changes in purchase options	Number of related shares	Options fee (HUF/share)
2025		
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	***9 686 925***	***10***
Granted during the period	3 688 672	10
Exercised during the period	(748 229)	10
Derecognition (expired)	(1 628 015)	10
Outstanding at the end of the period	***10 999 353***	***10***
2024		
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	***9 296 799***	***10***
Granted during the period	3 797 767	10
Exercised during the period	(683 101)	10
Derecognition (expired)	(2 724 540)	10
Outstanding at the end of the period	***9 686 925***	***10***

4.31 Events after the reporting period

Purchase the 14.88% of Fundamenta

On 11 November 2024 the Bank has signed a share purchase agreement with Generali Insurance Ltd. in order to purchase a total of 14.88% stake of Fundamenta-Lakáskassza building society closed join-stock company. The transaction obtained its preliminary regulatory approval successfully, and following the completion of the related procedures, it was closed on 23 March 2026. The total purchase consideration amounted to HUF 11,827 million. During the reporting period, an advance payment of HUF 11,236 million was made in relation to the transaction. The remaining HUF 591 million of the purchase consideration was settled on the closing date.

Election of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of the Company appointed Mr. Miklós Vaszily as Chairman of the Supervisory Board by 2026. (01.16.) MBHB-FB for the period from 16th January 2026 until the expiration of his membership on the Supervisory Board. The National Bank of Hungary has given its prior approval to the appointment of Mr. Miklós Vaszily as Member and Chairman of the Supervisory Board by Resolution H-EN-I-556/2025. dated on 5 December 2025.

Purchase of the 80% of OC Magyarország Holding Llc.

On 17 November 2025, the MBH Bank signed a share purchase agreement with OC Magyarország Holding Llc. with Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. as seller to purchase its 80% business share (hereinafter: "the Transaction"). With regard to the Transaction, the merger control procedure has been completed, and the Hungarian Competition Authority issued a clearance certificate on 19 December 2025, under number ÖB/61-6/2025, that there were no circumstances requiring an investigation in relation to the merger notification. Based on the contents of the official certificate and following the establishment of the post-closing corporate structure, the seller and the buyer executed the Transaction on 21 January 2026. The Buyer paid the purchase price (HUF 22.746 million) and the Seller transferred the Business Share specified in the business share purchase agreement.

MBH Employee Share Scheme: fulfilment of purchase price compensation

On 17 November 2025, MBH Bank Share Ownership Programme (hereinafter referred to as "MBH Employee Share Scheme") purchased, in an OTC transaction, from Corvinus BHG Vagyonkezelő Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (hereinafter as "Corvinus BHG Ltd.") 16,126,481 (i.e. sixteen million one hundred twenty-six thousand four hundred eighty-one) MBH Bank-issued ordinary shares of Series „A" at a price of HUF 2,612 per share. MBH Employee Share Scheme also informs MBH Bank that an additional purchase price, based on the weighted average sale price calculated for the entire quantity of own shares of MBH Bank sold in the successful secondary public offering disclosed on 15 December 2025, of HUF 390.98 per share was paid to Corvinus BHG Ltd. under a purchase price adjustment mechanism on 21 January 2026.

Issue of an aggregate nominal value of EUR 500 million credit rating and listing of the Senior Preferred Notes

MBH Bank Plc. issued 5-year Senior Preferred Notes with a total nominal value of EUR 500 million (HUF 190 billion), ISIN: XS3276127514, callable at par 4 years after the issue date (hereinafter: "Senior Preferred Notes") with the value date of 2 February 2026. Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd. has assigned a 'Ba2' rating to the Senior Preferred Notes. The Senior Preferred Notes were listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange on 2 February 2026.

Changes in Management Committees

At the extraordinary general meeting held on 17 November 2025, Dr. Zsolt Barna, László Levente Szabó, Ádám Egerszegi, Tamás Marcell Takács, Dr. Tamás Attila Tajthy and Dr. Koppány Tibor Lélfai were elected as members of the Board of Directors for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030. Dr. István Csaba Kandrács was also elected as a member of the Board of Directors for a fixed term, from 2 April 2026 until 31 May 2030.

Furthermore, the extraordinary general meeting elected Miklós Vaszily, Rita Feodor, Árpád Czene and Dr. Árpád Kovács as members of the Supervisory Board for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030. In addition, Balázs Bechtold was elected for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030, and Dr. Ilona Török was elected for a fixed term from 1 April 2026 until 31 May 2030 as employee representatives.

MBH Bank Plc. shares have been added to the BUX index basket

MBH Bank Plc., as the issuer of the shares, has successfully met the requirements, and thus, pursuant to BSE Resolution No. 126/2026 adopted on 16 March 2026 by the Budapest Stock Exchange Public Limited Company, the common stock of MBH Bank Plc. (ISIN: HU0000139761) will be included in the BUX index basket as of 1 April 2026.

M B H B a n k Plc.

10 011 922 641 911 401
statistic code

Separate Management Report

Budapest, 1 April 2026

31 December 2025

MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND ANALYSIS[1]

1. HISTORY OF MBH BANK PLC.

MBH Bank's stability is based on the combined knowledge and experience of three Hungarian financial institutions with a long history, Budapest Bank, MKB Bank and Takarékbank.

On 15 May 2020, MTB Magyar Takarékszövetkezeti Bank and MKB Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a joint financial holding company - Magyar Bankholding - in which the two financial institutions entered with equal ownership. On 26 May 2020, Budapest Bank also joined the strategic cooperation.

Magyar Bankholding was established to carry out the merger and transformation of Budapest Bank, MKB Bank and Takarék Group as a domestically owned financial holding company. The company started its effective operations on 15 December 2020, after the major shareholders of the three banks transferred their bank shares to the joint holding company with the approval of the Hungarian National Bank, thus creating Hungary's second largest banking group.

On 15 December 2021, the General Meeting of MKB Bank and the highest decision-making bodies of Budapest Bank and Magyar Takarék Bankholding, which owns the Takarék Group, approved the merger timetable for the merger of Budapest Bank, MKB Bank and Magyar Takarék Bankholding. As a first step, on 31 March 2022, the two member banks of the Banking Group, Budapest Bank and MKB Bank merged with Budapest Bank being merged into MKB Bank.

The merged Bank continued to operate under the name of MKB Bank until 30 April 2023, when Takarékbank joined, and since 1 May 2023 it has continued to operate under the name of MBH Bank, with a single brand name and image. The Banking Group aims to introduce customer-centred, competitively priced, internationally leading digital solutions, products and services, building on the combined strengths, values and best practices of the three strong domestic commercial banks. The integration of the three member banks is unique not only in Hungary, but also in the financial market of the region, mainly due to its complexity and scale.

The MBH Group also places great emphasis on acquisition-driven growth. As a result, the majority stake in Fundamenta Lakáskassza and in OC Magyarország Holding Llc. - which manages the domestic subsidiaries of the Otthon Centrum Group - were acquired. The acquisition of an 80% stake in OC Magyarország Holding Llc. was completed on 21 January 2026.

MBH Group is a very stable, strong and dominant player in the Hungarian financial sector. Currently, it is the second largest banking group in Hungary in terms of total assets and also has the largest branch network and has more than 1,200 ATM. The Banking Group is the market leader in the agricultural and leasing markets, and is also a major player in corporate lending and private banking services with the launch of its family wealth planning service.

[1] In the next chapter of the management review and analysis, we assess and analyze the financial situation of the Bank and the results of the activities in order to give the reader an overview of the financial situation and the results for 2025. The following analyses are based on the individual financial statements of MBH Bank prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) for 2025 to the accounting date of 31 December 2025, audited by the registered auditors of the PwC Auditing Ltd. Accordingly, the following analysis focuses on the performance of the Bank. Consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS requirements will be presented separately.

2. KEY EVENTS AFFECTING THE BANK'S OPERATIONS IN 2025

International bond issuances

- **MREL-eligible bond issue:** MBH Bank Plc. issued another international bond on 21 January 2025, as part of its EUR 1.5 billion bond program launched in 2024. During the issuance, investors submitted bids with a significant oversubscription, with a total nominal value of more than EUR 1.6 billion, of which MBH Bank ultimately accepted bids worth EUR 750 million. The MREL bonds, which have a maturity of five years, are repayable after four years and are classified as ordinary unsecured debt, were issued with a value date of 29 January 2025. The bonds serve to meet the bank's MREL requirements, i.e. the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities. The issue attracted widespread interest, with a total of 130 investors submitting bids, and more than 80% of the accepted bids coming from international investors.
- Tier 2 bond issue: The Bank successfully completed an international Tier 2 bond issue, which was oversubscribed 3.5 times and attracted investor bids worth more than EUR 700 million on 29 April 2025. The Bank ultimately decided on a bond issue with a total nominal value of EUR 200 million and a coupon of 6.875%, approximately 85% of which came from international investors. The bonds, which have a 10-year maturity, are repayable after 5 years and qualify as Tier 2 capital instruments, were issued on 8 May 2025. The success of the subscription once again confirmed our bank's international capital market recognition and represented another step towards strengthening our presence on the international capital market.

Public offering of shares (SPO)

In December 2025, MBH Bank successfully completed the public sale of its 7.00% treasury shares to retail and institutional investors. The transaction is considered significant in terms of both size and importance, even when compared to other domestic stock market listings in recent years, so much so that in terms of volume, it is considered the largest share transaction on the Budapest Stock Exchange in the past 25 years. As a result of the share sale, a total of 22,577,074 shares were sold, of which 20,320,846 shares were allocated to retail investors and 2,256,228 shares to institutional investors. The selling price was 3,300 forints, and the discounted selling price at which retail investors could buy shares was set at 90% of this, i.e. 2,970 forints. The sale attracted considerable interest, with 29,182,310 shares requested in the retail offering, exceeding the total amount offered (to the public and institutions) by 29.26%. Due to significant excess demand during the retail share subscription, investors purchased 69.63% of the requested number of shares. The transaction was carried out using the infrastructure provided by BSE, by concluding BSE FIX transactions, as a result of which the public float of MBH Bank Plc's ordinary shares increased to 20.65% on the Budapest Stock Exchange.

Purchase the 80% of OC Magyarország Holding Llc.

On 17 November 2025, the MBH Bank signed a share purchase agreement with OC Magyarország Holding Llc. with Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. as seller to purchase its 80% business share (hereinafter: the Transaction). With regard to the Transaction, the merger control procedure has been completed, and the Hungarian Competition Authority issued a clearance certificate on 19 December 2025, under number ÖB/61-6/2025, that there were no circumstances requiring an investigation in relation to the merger notification. Based on the contents of the official certificate and following the establishment of the post-closing corporate structure, the seller and the buyer executed the Transaction on 21 January 2026. The Buyer paid the purchase price and the Seller transferred the Business Share specified in the purchase agreement.

Digitalization developments

In 2025, MBH Bank made significant progress in digital developments: The complexity arising from the merger of the three former banks has been reduced, and some of the core banking systems have been placed on a unified and future-proof foundation that serves both efficient operation and a high-quality customer experience. MBH Bank successfully completed the integration of former Takarékbank customers into a unified banking system, which is a significant milestone in the IT and operational consolidation process. This was one of the most significant IT and operational projects of recent years, involving the migration of data from more than one million of retail and corporate customers and the harmonization of related digital and branch service processes.

Thanks to precise preparation and consistent implementation, the transition was completed with stable system performance. As a result of the integration, the bank can now rely on a modern, unified infrastructure to ensure faster development cycles, and higher quality services. The scale and complexity of the project are outstanding in the domestic banking sector and reflect MBH Bank's professional expertise, organizational cooperation, and long-term growth ambitions.

One of the most important achievements of 2025 was the launch of the unified MBH Bank mobile application: by the end of the first quarter of 2025, the previous member bank applications had been phased out, and retail customers using the app are now using the new, unified MBH Bank App.

Furthermore, in the final months of 2025, a newly developed best-in-class system entered pilot mode for the entire personal loan application and disbursement process, with the aim of introducing a more efficient and customer-oriented process across the entire network from the first quarter of 2026. Based on the new system, personal loan applications will also be available via the mobile app channel: a simplified, pre-approved process will be available to certain customer segments of the bank from the fourth quarter of 2025, allowing customers to obtain the requested loan amount in a matter of minutes through an end-to-end process in the app.

In addition, in 2025, great emphasis was placed on various AI developments, which served to provide more convenient service to customers on the one hand, and to enable bank employees to work more efficiently on the other. AI developments at the bank in 2025: Worker Loan AI Assistant, Home Creation AI Assistant, Home Creation AI Assistant Quiz Module, Document Checker AI, MBH Corporate Active Products Assistant, MBH Vault AI.

3. OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT[2]

The year 2025 was shaped by commercial and geopolitical tensions. In April, U.S. President Donald Trump imposed tariffs on numerous countries, exacerbating global uncertainty. By the last months of 2025, the trade war appeared to be easing as the United States reached agreements with several countries. Geopolitical tensions, however, did not subside; the Russia–Ukraine war continued to exert persistent pressure on the markets. Regarding the potential resolution of the war, the United States conducted negotiations with both the Russian and Ukrainian sides, but no concrete agreements have been concluded so far. At the end of December 2025, a new conflict emerged in the Middle East, as protests erupted in Iran due to record-high inflation and the depreciation of the currency. In the first weeks of 2026, tensions escalated further after the US launched a military attack on Venezuela and captured the country’s president. Following the events in Venezuela, Donald Trump announced that, due to national security reasons, the US must acquire Greenland – despite the island belonging to Denmark officially. Although the use of military force could not be ruled out in the first days, the likelihood of such action decreased as the U.S. clarified that its primary goal was to purchase the island. Then, on 28 February,

[2] As of 16 March 2026

the United States and Israel launched a coordinated military operation against Iran. The attacks claimed the lives of several Iranian political and military leaders. In retaliation, Iran carried out airstrikes on several countries in the Persian Gulf, most of which host U.S. military bases. Maritime traffic in the Strait of Hormuz was paralysed, which came as a large blow as nearly one-third of global seaborne oil trade passed through the strait in 2025. In the longer term, the key question is how persistent the current shaky market environment will be. Two weeks after the U.S.–Israeli military actions against Iran, uncertainty remains elevated; however, markets still expect the conflict to subside within a few months, evidenced by the strong backwardation on the oil market. It is important that a prolonged and substantial rise in energy prices is not in the interest of global market participants.
The U.S. economy recorded only 0.7% annualised quarterly growth in the fourth quarter of 2025, instead of the previously reported 1.4%. Exports, household consumption, government spending, and investments all performed weaker than earlier expected. Consequently, average annual growth for 2025 was revised from 2.2% to 2.1%. While inflation consistently remained above target, the labour market weakened significantly, prompting the Federal Reserve to implement three 25-basis-point rate cuts, lowering the policy rate to 3.50–3.75%. Although inflation dynamics have improved considerably in recent months, the energy price surge caused by the Iranian conflict represents an upward inflation risk. Short-term inflation expectations have risen alongside higher oil prices; however, long-term expectations remain broadly unchanged despite the escalating Middle East situation. This aligns with market pricing, which shows that anticipated Fed rate cuts have been mostly priced out. Markets currently only narrowly expect a single 25-basis-point cut by year-end, whereas one-month earlier expectations had included at least two cuts.

The largest economies of the eurozone all expanded towards the end of 2025. Spain continues to perform strongly, while Germany still struggles to gain momentum. For 2025, euro area GDP growth stands at 1.5%. Inflation remained close to the 2% target for most of 2025, and the European Central Bank reduced the deposit rate from 3% to 2%. However, geopolitical risks and surging energy prices could negatively affect growth and increase inflation. Whereas market pricing one month earlier had pointed to rate cuts at a year-end deposit rate of 2%, heightened tensions in the Middle East have led investors to start pricing in rate hikes instead. Current expectations indicate a 25-basis-point increase by summer and a total of 40 basis points of tightening by year-end, making a rate hike more likely as the next policy move.
Hungary’s economy expanded by 0.3% on average in 2025. On the expenditure side, consumption remains the main driver of growth, while investments continue to weigh on the economy. On the production side, trade and services performed well, whereas industry remained weak. Economic recovery in 2026 could be supported by the ramp-up of battery and automotive factories, government consumption-boosting measures, and a stabilisation in investments. However, the currently emerging environment of Brent crude oil averaging USD 90 per barrel, natural gas prices between EUR 45–50 per MWh, resurgent food price inflation, and a weaker-forint trajectory could pull GDP growth closer to 1%—instead of the currently expected ~2%. The labour market may eventually follow the economic upswing, although such adjustments tend to be slow; therefore, the initial impact on unemployment is likely to be moderate, but the unemployment rate may decrease over time.

Prices rose by 4.4% on average in 2025 compared to the previous year. Food inflation steadily declined during 2025, while service inflation consistently exceeded the headline rate. In early 2026, inflation significantly undershot the MNB’s 3% target; however, inflation may rise back above 3% during the summer months. Compared to our previous forecast of around 3% average inflation for 2026, a slightly higher level is now expected due to surging energy prices and a weakening forint following the Middle East conflict. The fuel price cap introduced in March will offset some of the otherwise stronger price pressures. We continue to assume that margin caps will be removed in 2026. The inflationary impact of their removal may be smaller than previously expected, although it cannot be ruled out that the margin caps will only be partially removed, or will not be removed at all in 2026.

The forint strengthened by 6% against the euro and by more than 15% against the U.S. dollar in 2025. Initially, part of the forint’s strength was attributable to dollar weakness, but over time, the MNB’s hawkish stance became the clear driver supporting the currency. By summer 2025, the forint was already the strongest regional performer against the euro. The central bank explicitly relied on a strong forint as

a tool to reduce inflation expectations. In early December 2025, the forint briefly traded below 381 against the euro. The start of 2026 was also favourable: by late February, the forint outperformed most regional peers and strengthened below EUR/HUF 375. This was primarily supported by the MNB's tight monetary policy and improving risk appetite toward Hungary. However, the war in Iran heightened global geopolitical risks, which particularly affected Hungary as a net energy importer. Rising risk aversion triggered a shift toward safe-haven currencies—such as the U.S. dollar and Swiss franc—while higher oil and gas prices temporarily pushed the forint close to the 400 EUR/HUF level. Subsequently, the currency corrected, stabilising around 390 by mid-March. The Monetary Council kept the policy rate at 6.50% throughout 2025. The MNB's hawkish communication was justified mainly by the inflation outlook and persistent household inflation expectations. Following the December 2025 meeting, the central bank signalled that policy decisions would henceforth be data-driven and taken on a meeting-by-meeting basis. In February 2026, the policy rate was lowered to 6.25% amid favourable inflation developments. Nevertheless, the outlook for the coming months is overshadowed by the Middle East situation. Market pricing increasingly rules out any rate cuts in Hungary this year.

The central subsystem of the general government closed 2025 with a deficit of HUF 5,738.7 billion, of which December contributed HUF 1,668 billion. On an accrual basis, the deficit amounted to 1.9% of GDP in the first three quarters, while the four-quarter rolling deficit reached 3.4%. These figures imply that the government's 5% deficit target for 2025 was likely met. This is consistent with the announcement by the Minister of National Economy stating that the accrual-based deficit may have been 4.9% last year—between the government's 5% target and our 4.8% expectation. In 2026, the fiscal balance may deteriorate due to the expenditure-increasing effect of government measures. Additionally, elevated energy prices resulting from the Middle East conflict may also strain the budget. As the gap widens between regulated (reduced) utility prices and market prices, fiscal costs for the government increase; this burden could amount to a few tenths of a percentage point of GDP. In 2027, fiscal improvement is expected, with the deficit falling below 5%.

In 2025, the banking sector again posted strong after-tax results: based on the MNB's prudential data for fourth quarter of 2025, domestic banks achieved after-tax profits of HUF 1,502 billion. Although this is HUF 132 billion below the audited 2024 result, return on equity remained high at 17.2%. The decline compared to 2024 primarily reflects higher operating expenses and weaker trading results, which were only partially offset by improved fee and commission income and lower risk costs. Net interest income—the largest component of operating revenues—remained essentially unchanged from 2024, supported by growth in business volumes (particularly retail lending). This occurred despite a moderate decline in overall yield levels and the continued effectiveness of interest-rate caps previously applied to certain mortgage loans. Tax payments by the sector increased compared to 2024, although banks continued to utilise available reductions in the extraordinary profit tax. Overall, the banking sector again demonstrated attractive profitability in 2025. While operating costs rose faster than operating income, key efficiency indicators (e.g., cost-to-income ratio) remained favourable.
In 2025, interest rate reductions remained marginal for most products, except for a few of them (e.g., personal loans). In 2026, more substantial rate declines had been expected; however, the current economic environment has reduced the central bank's room for manoeuvre, and earlier expectations of rate cuts now appear less likely. Thanks largely to strong retail loan demand (and partly to strengthening corporate loan demand) banks' net interest income could continue improving in 2026—even if easing geopolitical risks eventually lead to lower yields. Strong business activity will also support further growth in net fee and commission income, despite limitations on inflation-indexed fee adjustments in the first half of the year and the revenue-reducing effect of higher limits for free cash withdrawals. Other operating income is likely to decline further in 2026, with dividend income expected to fall short of 2025 levels. Operating expenses are projected to continue rising—albeit at a slightly slower pace than last year—and risk costs are unlikely to decrease as significantly as they did in 2025. Tax burdens will increase substantially due to stricter rules on extraordinary profit taxes. Accordingly, after last year's return on equity of 17.2%, we expect correction to the 12–15% range in 2026. Despite declining profitability, banks remain well capitalised and face no liquidity pressures. Their lending capacity remains strong, allowing them to support a pick-up in economic growth from the financing side.

4. MBH'S RESULTS FOR 2025

The total assets of the MBH Bank were HUF 12,658.5 billion by the end of 2025. The stock of net customer loans measured at amortised cost amounted to HUF 4,813.9 billion, while the stock of customer deposits reached HUF 7,677.3 billion. Profit after tax amounted to HUF 138.8 billion in 2025.

The Bank's financial and business fundamentals are strong, including capitalization, liquidity, funding structure, balance sheet structure and the performance of its business lines.

Main figures in HUF million	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change (%)	Change
Total assets	12 658 533	11 951 671	5.9%	706 862
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8 807 762	8 282 641	6.3%	525 121
o/w Loans and advances to customers	4 813 880	4 622 516	4.1%	191 364
Financial liabilities valued at amortised costs	11 295 703	10 689 071	5.7%	606 632
o/w Amounts due to customers	7 677 258	7 414 794	3.5%	262 464
Equity	1 147 706	1 033 293	11.1%	114 413
Profit before taxation	160 171	188 157	(14.9%)	(27 986)
Profit for the year	138 833	158 753	(12.5%)	(19 920)
Total comprehensive income	133 691	132 614	0.8%	1 077

5. PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS LINES[3]

Retail clients

Daily banking and related credit products

In the area of retail account products, the Bank defined two priority objectives. First, to increase the proportion of new customers who choose MBH Bank as their primary banking provider. To achieve this goal, the Bank launched the MBH TRIPLA scheme, which won the Marketing Communication Campaign of the Year award in the Mastercard Bank of the Year 2025 competition.

Second, persona-specific campaigns were prepared for the existing customer portfolio, covering the most important customer segments. The Bank targeted clients without a current account with tailored account offers, reactivated inactive clients (no account turnover or card usage), and sold bank cards to customers who held an account but did not yet have a card.

Marketing activities also supported the Bank's financial objectives; jointly with Visa, a retail account and card sales campaign were launched within the postal network.

In the last quarter of 2025, demand for retail point-of-sale loans increased significantly at the Bank's retail partners, in line with previous trends, resulting in substantial growth in new loan disbursements. Increased purchase volumes also supported partner credit card issuance.

In addition, a joint promotion with Mastercard was launched to encourage credit card use.

MBH SZÉP card

The number of MBH SZÉP Card holders exceeded 280,000 as of 31 December 2025. By the end of 2025, the Bank successfully completed all tasks related to the digitalisation of the SZÉP card, enabling SZÉP card holders to use Apple Pay and Google Pay solutions. This functionality, developed in

[3] The source of individual market data: NBH (National Bank of Hungary), KAVOSZ, BAMOSZ (Association of Hungarian Investment Funds and Asset Management Companies), EXIM Bank, MFB (Hungarian Development Bank), MBH's own calculation

cooperation with Visa, is unique in the hungarian market. There is no need to apply for a new virtual card; customers can add their existing SZÉP cards and partner cards to their mobile wallet in a few simple steps and securely enjoy the benefits of modern payment solutions.

Savings

Retail savings and investment volumes managed by the Bank continued to grow in 2025. Beyond traditional sight and term deposits, the Bank primarily met retail investment demand through the extensive range of investment funds offered by MBH Fund Manager. Mixed-type investment funds (combining bond and equity investments) were particularly popular in 2025.

Reallocations between different savings and investment products were observed: in addition to new investments, customers also shifted significant volumes into MBH funds, for example following government bond maturities or interest reset dates.

Certain legacy deposit products were phased out as part of the product modernisation programme, which was also a prerequisite for the system integration steps successfully executed during the year.

The MBH Bank bond issuance programme - also accessible to retail customers - continued amid strong demand, resulting in more than a 70% increase in MBH bonds held by retail investors during the year.

Covered and uncovered loans

The banking sector reached record levels in mortgage lending in 2025. New mortgage disbursements in the sector increased by nearly 50% to around HUF 2,000 billion, with the Bank also achieving substantial growth. A key driver of this expansion was the increase in average loan amounts, rising from the previous HUF 20 million level to nearly HUF 30 million. State-supported programmes (e.g., Home Start, CSOK Plus, Baby-Loan) continued to contribute to the rising number and value of mortgage transactions.

The Government Decree of 26 November 2025 extended the interest rate freeze until 30 June 2026, allowing affected mortgage borrowers to continue repayment under favourable conditions.

The Bank prepared in advance for the restructuring of the home support programme, with the new Home Start Mortgage Loan becoming available from 1 September 2025. The product is uniquely available on the market also in an offset structure and can be obtained at preferential interest rates by clients eligible for the Fleet Preferred Partner Programme and Premium clients. The MBH Bank’s goal is to offer the full range of state-subsidised loans to its clients.

To strengthen its market position, the Bank ran a year-round promotional campaign for the Baby-Loan and supported the sale of the Home Start Mortgage Loan with promotional tools from 1 September.

To enhance customer service quality, the mortgage lending process was renewed in 2025 as part of a key strategic project.

In 2025, the volume of new retail mortgage loans continued to grow, with the launch of the new home support programme playing a key role. Strong cooperation with loan intermediaries also significantly contributed to the growth in mortgage loan volumes channelled to the Bank.

New personal loan disbursements totalled HUF 159 billion in 2025, representing more than 30% growth compared to 2024. At the end of 2025, the consumer loans volume was 70% higher than at the end of the previous year.

In 2025, with the launch of the Otthon Start loan, there was also significant activity through the Bank’s distributor channels. An important milestone was the opening of three partner centers on 1 September 2025, to provide better and more efficient service to loan brokers.

Insurances

In 2022, the MBH Bank entered into a strategic cooperation agreement with CIG Pannónia Életbiztosító Plc., under which the MBH Bank will distribute, through all of its sales channels, only those products in the life and non-life insurance sectors that are offered by CIG Pannónia Életbiztosító Plc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

From 3 March 2025, CIG Pannónia introduced two new ESG investment funds that comply with SFDR Article 8[4] requirements and are reviewed annually.

In response to the recovery of the mortgage market and the nationwide home insurance campaign relaunched by the Hungarian Government upon the recommendation of the Ministry for National Economy in March 2025, the Bank participated in distributing CIG Pannónia's home insurance products. Customers can also complete policies online via the Bank's website, simplifying administration.

On 4 August 2025, the Pannónia BajTárs 3 accident insurance product was introduced, enabling the Bank to offer solutions better aligned with economic conditions and target market needs.

Several CIG Pannónia products (Pannónia BajTárs 3 Accident Insurance, CIG 360 Life, Accident and Health Insurance, and Pannónia Pension Bond[E]) were included in the MBH TRIPLA promotion. Additionally, the promotion introduced a built-in Group Banking Protection insurance product, which customers receive free of charge for 12 months after meeting the relevant conditions. This coverage protects against misuse of lost or stolen cards and reimburses fraudulent transaction amounts.

From 1 October 2025, group loan protection insurance linked to mortgage loans became available under updated terms that better reflect market needs. With unchanged pricing, the indemnity period for unemployment and incapacity-to-work cover increased from 8 to 12 months; coverage was extended to self-employed clients; and hospitalisation cover beyond 5 days became valid regardless of employment status.

Premium segment

In the premium segment, the focus was on strengthening and expanding the premium value proposition and service model, introducing digital solutions, and making simplified portfolio offerings available.

The bank achieved strong growth both in the number of clients and in assets under management. This dynamic expansion was driven by the transformation of the premium servicing model, involving additional locations and branch colleagues in serving clients who meet the income criteria. At the end of December, premium clients' assets totalled HUF 1,277 billion, representing a 29.9% year-on-year increase. The number of clients reached more than 57 thousand, which corresponds to a 50% increase compared to 2024.

Portfolio investment penetration stood at 77%, which is 8 percentage points lower than at the end of the previous year. One of the reasons for the decline is the significant increase in the number of clients who meet the income criteria but not the wealth criteria, and who are currently keeping their funds in sight deposits.

Thanks to the strong cooperation established with the MBH Investment Bank and MBH Asset Management, the product-level diversification of the investment portfolio continued. The new products introduced not only allowed the bank to manage risks more effectively but also contributed significantly to revenue growth.

A key pillar of the Premium Value Proposition is comprehensive financial advisory, meaning that beyond managing savings, the Bank also provides solutions for clients' broader financial needs. In this regard, substantial progress was made both in home-related savings solutions and in individual insurance products.

[4] SFRD 8: One category of the EU Regulation on sustainable finance disclosure, which refers to investment products promoting environmental or social characteristics.

Micro and small business segment

The Bank's platform providing beyond banking services for the SME segment, BUPA, helping businesses at all stages of their lifecycle. It is able to offer mass services and will also be able to offer personalised services in the short term.

In 2025, the main elements of the value proposition targeting new micro and small business customers were the Scale GO service package and the Referral Program based on relationships with existing retail and corporate customers, which supported the bank's acquisition goals with unbroken momentum throughout the year.

In 2025, the demand for government-subsidised loans to boost the economy among micro and small enterprise customers remained unbroken. Most of the loans extended to businesses through these schemes were the driving force behind lending in that segment throughout the year. The MAX+ scheme of the Széchenyi Card programme was the most popular in that segment, and from the second half of the year these products are available at a fixed interest rate of 3%.

The MAX+ program has seen an increase in demand for liquidity loans, which is expected to continue into 2026.

In 2025, the Bank has continued to focus on improving its loan servicing processes.

MFB Points

The Bank has 154 corporate and 155 retail MFB Point Plus units.

In the case of MFB Pont Plusz products for the general public, the Home Renovation Program financed by the RRF ended at the beginning of 2025 and was replaced by new Home Renovation Programs financed by KEHOP Plus. The new schemes made it possible to implement residential energy efficiency investments under simpler conditions and ensured stable demand throughout the year in both Budapest and the countryside. The Bank has a 40% market share[5] in the retail MFB Pont Plusz product market.

The corporate product range was expanded in several areas in 2025. At the beginning of the year, favorable changes to the terms and conditions of the SME Technology Plus programs came into effect, opening up opportunities for a wider range of businesses to make larger investments. In mid-2025, the National Champions – Green and Digital Transition Support Single-Operation Combined Loan Program was launched, offering interest-free investment loans and non-repayable grants to the SME sector. This was followed by the introduction of the SME Technology Plus "B" Loan Program, which helped micro and small businesses finance their working capital on favorable terms. The Bank has a market share of over 51%[6] in the corporate MFB Pont Plus product market.

Branch and ATM network

MBH Bank has the largest branch network in the Hungarian market, 396 branches are serving the clients countrywide.

In 2025, the MBH Bank further strengthened its initiatives aimed at enhancing the operational efficiency of its branch network and elevating the overall customer experience. As part of these efforts, the Bank expanded its presence with new branches at multiple locations and continued the unified visual and functional modernization of both the interior and exterior environments of its existing branches. The renewal program placed particular emphasis on meeting accessibility requirements and on creating modern, customer-friendly physical and digital service conditions.

[5] Based on the accepted portfolio data published in the Steering Committee meeting presentation issued by MFB at the beginning of each month.
[6] Based on the accepted portfolio data published in the Steering Committee meeting presentation issued by MFB at the beginning of each month.

In addition, MBH Bank has opened MBH Partner Centers at three locations—two in Budapest and one in Győr—with the aim of effectively supporting the work of financial intermediaries, making mortgage loans even more easily and smoothly accessible to customers through these new units.

In full compliance with the National Bank of Hungary's requirements, the Bank successfully fulfilled its mandated ATM installation obligation ahead of schedule, completing it in early December. Beyond regulatory compliance, it also achieved its broader strategic objectives for the ATM network. With 1,200 machines operating across 1,114 locations, Bank maintains one of the largest networks in the market, and as a result of its modernization efforts, nearly 70 new ATMs were installed in high-traffic areas nationwide.

As part of its network expansion strategy, MBH Bank has entered into a partnership with MOL Hungary to make its new ATMs available in as many easily accessible locations as possible. MOL's nationwide network of filling stations and high customer traffic provide an ideal environment for the installation of ATMs. Through this partnership, MBH ATMs will be added to the range of convenience services available at filling stations, alongside cafés and parcel machines.

Within its customer service processes, Bank implemented further innovative digital enhancements to the Customer Calling system. These developments not only support accessible customer service for clients with disabilities but also strengthen branch operations by improving data manageability and standardizing user identification.

The MBH Bank Fleet Partner Program enables employees of employers participating in this program to take advantage of discounted banking products and services, thereby contributing to simpler and more efficient financial solutions.

At the end of the year, MBH Bank launched a public offering of approximately 7% of its own shares, successfully concluding both the pricing and allocation phases. The Bank's branch network was ready to serve customers requesting shares with increased capacity nationwide.

Building on the sales efficiency program developed in recent years, Banking substantially enhanced the sales competencies and performance of its branch network. The training and support framework—considered a benchmark within the sector—ensures consistently high-quality customer service and supports stable, long-term business growth. To further improve service quality, the Bank also carried out network optimization and, as a result, developed a harmonized branch operating schedule for selected locations for the 2026 fiscal year.

Corporate and institutional customers

Relying on its traditional strengths, MBH Bank's strategic goal is to further develop and build a strong corporate business line. The business line focuses on local knowledge, professional service, consulting-based sales and the provision of innovative solutions.

In 2025, the Bank is committed to providing innovative banking solutions that make it easier for businesses to operate, increase their competitiveness and support their investment plans.

MBH Bank provides comprehensive business solutions and advice to its customers, sets up comprehensive loan schemes if necessary and satisfies special financial customer needs. MBH Bank is able to provide efficient and unique solutions to all players in the corporate segment.

In line with its strategy, MBH Bank continued to play a key role in the introduction of economic incentive programs and their delivery to customers. The changing interest rate environment generated more demand in Széchenyi Card Programmes and Demjan Sandor Programme than ever before, there was particularly high demand for working capital and current account loans.

MBH Bank remained an active participant in the continually renewed Széchenyi Card Programme. In the SZKP MAX+ programme which has been launched in January 2023 and is still running, MBH Bank's

market share of the corporate business, including micro and small enterprises, in terms of the number of loan applications originated, is 32%, and 25%[7] in terms of the number of applications originated.

In 2025, there was strong demand for subsidised loan products compared to market-rate loans thanks to surging demand, as opposed to market-rate loans, given that these products offer a much lower interest burden for companies, thus significantly improving the domestic and international competitiveness of domestic businesses.

In the year of 2025, MBH Bank achieved nearly 70% growth in average portfolio size in the factoring and trade finance market compared to the same period last year and became a dominant player in the domestic market, already leading the market in several indicators. The Bank's objective is to offer its own product to provide instant access to working capital financing to any company with a good customer base and a growing target market.

MBH Bank has traditionally maintained close ties with Eximbank to enable customers to benefit from EXIM financing sources. In order to provide flexible and comprehensive services to its customers, the Bank continues to actively participate in all subsidized loan programs announced by Eximbank, including the Demján Sándor Programme, which has launched in 2025, where a total of 700 billion forint budget became available for commercial banks for working capital and investment loans with a fixed low interest rate in forints and euros until the end of the maturity period. The Banking Group's clients have requested these products in significant amounts, including for green investment purposes.

At the Exim Awards Gala held on 4 March 2025, the Bank was honoured in category of Bank of the Year 2024 (MBH Bank).

In 2025, the Bank continued to show a strong commitment to the corporate sector, with small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as a key segment, with a focus on increasing product penetration. The Bank has made significant efforts to support its clients' growth and success in the market. Through innovative solutions and personalised services, the Bank has further strengthened its market position.

The mid-corporate segment demonstrated significant growth in 2025. Throughout the year, they achieved outstanding results not only in their financial performance but also in the development of customer relations and services. They further strengthened their market-leading position in terms of customer numbers[8] while continuously expanding their client base.

Their lending market activity showed dynamic expansion, driven primarily by their exceptional participation in the Demján Sándor Programme. In addition, the active use of products and services among their clients continued to grow, which tangibly contributed to further improving the overall customer experience.

State administration relations, Municipal clients, Churches

One of the key elements of MBH Bank's market share growth and national champion vision is to provide high quality financial services to state, municipal and church customers and related institutions and corporate network. To this end, the relevant client base is served by a dedicated area with specialised operational expertise in public administration, municipalities and churches, in addition to banking experience.

MBH Bank gives priority to providing high quality services to higher education institutions, foundations, public foundations, associations and other public benefit organisations, and has an independent team of experts to provide unique financial solutions to its public administration, public service and priority social clients. In response to the specific needs of the segment, in addition to the continuous development of financial solutions, MBH Bank's key strategic goal is to maintain a socially responsible approach, which it supports through strategic agreements, educational initiatives and unique

[7] Source: KAVOSZ
[8] Source: OPTEN company information database

initiatives. Finding and exploiting synergies is one of the foundations of efficient operation and shared business success.

At the end of 2025 MBH Bank serves more than 200 university and foundation, as well as non-profit clients and heir subsidiaries in Budapest and the countryside. In 2025, the implementation of the growth strategy continued, and MBH Bank welcomed several long-established, prominent social organizations and higher education institutions among its partners.

MBH Bank aims to become a market leader in the entire municipal segment and continued to successfully implement its municipal strategy in 2025. It is already the number one player in seven counties (Baranya, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Csongrád-Csanád, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Komárom-Esztergom) in terms of the number of local governments with accounts. In the Hungarian market, as a whole the Bank has maintained its second position and is striving to become the market leader through its acquisition activities.

At the end of 2025 MBH Bank manages the accounts of 1,300 municipalities and their institutions (primary education institutions, kindergartens, nurseries, etc.). The aim of this area is to give greater emphasis within the portfolio to the full range of services provided to customers with city district and county status. At the end of 2025 MBH Bank is the leading financial service provider in six cities in the county.

On 1 October 2025, MBH Bank successfully introduced the so-called MÁK decentralized municipal account management model, thereby complying with Act XXI of 2025 and Government Decrees 194/2025 (VII.8.) and 195/2025 (VII.8.) in serving its clientele in cities with county rights. (VII.8.) and 195/2025 (VII.8.) Government Decrees. In the first phase, county-level cities, the capital and its districts, as well as their budgetary institutions, are included in the scope. Currently, in addition to MBH Bank Plc., three other banks in Hungary are involved in the daily transfer process.

Under the applicable regulations, municipalities and their budgetary institutions may hold no more than 5% of their total budgetary expenditures of the second year preceding the current fiscal year on payment accounts managed by domestic credit institutions. Any funds in excess of this limit are automatically transferred on a daily settlement basis by the account-holding bank to the surplus registration account maintained at the Hungarian State Treasury.

Surplus registration accounts are HUF-denominated payment accounts with restricted purpose, from which municipalities continue to have full disposal rights - for example, they may initiate transfers or purchase government securities. The system ensures the coverage of municipalities' daily liquidity needs, while providing an opportunity to invest surplus funds in government securities with favourable yields (e.g. Municipal Hungarian Government Bond - ÖMÁK).

Each year by 15 October, the Hungarian State Treasury determines the amount to be transferred and notifies the affected municipalities and their account-holding banks. During the establishment of the service, the development of related systems, and the technical execution of the transfers, cooperation between the banks and the Hungarian State Treasury is essential, as the system requires daily automatic transfers and continuous record-keeping.

MBH Bank's Municipal Area is focused on broadening its involvement in local communities and local economic and social ecosystems through its social responsibility programme, supported by a dedicated and expanded management and reference team with specific municipal and banking experience.

In 2025, the specialised area of MBH Bank dedicated to serving church clients continued the strategy started in the previous year, deepening its active cooperation with the national leadership of established churches and with its church institutional clients. During the year, the Bank entered into a strategic cooperation agreement with another historic church, which will enable it to reach out to additional religious legal entities.

At the end of 2025 MBH Bank manages nearly 2,000 church clients. The priority of the church sector is to reach out to the network of educational, social and health institutions run by churches and to further expand its existing business relationships. Church employees are continuously targeted with MBH Bank's employee account package product.

In addition to financial service, MBH Bank is actively involved in the daily life of church organisations through social responsibility initiatives, financial awareness programmes and sponsorship of various events.

Agricultural clients

Business results achieved in 2025:

- In 2025, the Bank's total agricultural (gross, on-balance sheet) loan portfolio – including agriculture, the food industry, and other related agribusiness sectors – continued to grow slightly (by 2.6 percent). The food industry saw the strongest growth, while agriculture performed weaker than in previous years.
- Participants in the sector, both in agriculture and in the food industry, have high expectations for the investments that can be completed under the CAP Strategic Plan Programme. A significant portion of the support documents have already been received by applicants, but the program's contribution to credit growth has been moderate so far.
- The Bank's combined market share in agriculture and the food industry continued to grow slightly in the current year and is currently stable at over 25%.
- Following very strong growth in previous years, factoring portfolio did not expand further in 2025 (decreasing by less than 1%).
- The deposit portfolio of agriculture-related businesses showed significant, high single-digit growth in the year under review, with food industry businesses showing particularly strong growth, but growth was also seen in agriculture.
- MBH Bank remained the clear market leader in the Agrár Széchenyi Program. In the case of Agrár Széchenyi Cards, the amount secured by existing guarantees increased minimally (+HUF 2 billion) in 2025, and the Bank's market share remains stable at over 70% based on the portfolio. Agricultural Széchenyi Investment Loans continued to grow at a significant pace in 2025 (+14.5%), with market share now approaching 60% based on the portfolio.

6. INVESTMENT SERVICES, TREASURY

Treasury Trading

The year 2025 was largely characterized by a strengthening forint, which in many cases was coupled with low volatility and declining turnover. Nevertheless, the division made appropriate use of the market situations that arose, while keeping its risk exposure low on the foreign exchange market.

The Treasury trading area effectively managed short-term interest rate positions arising from customer positions and made good use of business opportunities arising from the monetary policy toolkit.

The Bank was an active participant in the bond market, with a significant share in the auctions of the ÁKK (Government Debt Management Agency) as primary dealer.

ALM & Liquidity service

In terms of operational liquidity management, the business unit continuously adapted to the changing monetary environment and fully executed the money market transactions necessary for the smooth functioning of the Banking Group's payment flows.

Treasury Sales

In 2025, the Treasury Sales division further increased the use of treasury products among corporate clients thanks to its efficient service model.

Products developed to hedge conversion and exchange rate risks, it was able to achieve stable turnover and results despite HUF volatility and nominal level of exchange rate were not favorable from a business perspective. The business line managed to achieve record turnover and transaction numbers in interest rate risk management. Treasury's unique deposit income fell short of previous years due to significantly lower interest rates and fierce competition among banks for deposits. At the end of the year, Treasury Sales passed the final major milestone in terms of corporate migration and service based on completely unified systems was implemented. The preparations involved a significant additional workload, especially in the last quarter, but thanks to the energy invested, the consolidation of the treasury systems went smoothly.

Corporate Finance

In addition to the renewal of the Bank’s domestic and international bond issuance programs, the department completed close to 40 domestic bond issues. During 2025, the Bank announced several subscription periods for the placement of senior bonds denominated in HUF and EUR, mainly sold to retail customers, and successfully completed the issuances. These issues took place within the framework of the Bank's domestic bond issuance programme with a total volume of HUF 500 billion. To maintain its international issuance capacity, the Bank also renewed its EMTN Programme in November 2025 with a total volume of EUR 2.5 billion.

The Bank also provided investment services to clients in connection with the establishment of bond issuance program, domestic and international bond issues, public share sales transactions, stock exchange listing and mandatory public takeover bid.

Investment services - sales

In 2025, the turnover of retail government securities increased, primarily in the case of Bonus and Fixed securities, while the turnover of discount treasury bills declined in parallel. Instruments issued by the bank itself remain in demand, both bonds and structured products. The sales team also played an active role in Bank's successful public share sale transaction at the end of 2025, and the share offering was very popular among clients using brokerage services. Trading in exchange rate derivatives declined in the remainder of the year after first quarter of 2025 due to very low volatility, a single-direction movement, and a strengthening forint. While commission-type revenues grew by more than 10%, demand for shares continued to strengthen on both the BSE and foreign markets, with the latter generating a nearly 70% increase in turnover, while the sales volume of 25 certificates rose to a record high of over HUF 19 billion.

Investment Products and Services Management

In 2025, MBH Bank continued to operate one of the largest securities distribution networks in the Hungarian market, which it is constantly developing in line with its objectives.

In accordance with its long-term investment services strategy, several major tasks have been implemented at the Bank: During 2025, MBH Bank issued 13 series of HUF-denominated bonds and 12 series of EUR-denominated bonds in the value of HUF 130 billion and EUR 20.6 million, respectively. One of the MBH Group's key activities in 2025 was the distribution of mortgage bonds issued by MBH Mortgage Bank Plc. to retail customers, thus continuing to ensure the availability of low-risk, fixed-interest medium-term investment opportunities.

Institutional custody sales

The institutional depository portfolio grew steadily in 2025, exceeding HUF 470 billion in annual growth compared to the same period of the previous year, resulting in a total portfolio of over HUF 3,100 billion. At the same time, income figures were significantly higher than in the previous year. Several acquisitions were completed during the year, and in the case of certain funds, mergers and consolidations took place, so the Bank now providing custody services to nearly 150 portfolios - with nearly 150,000 transactions per year – covering the entire institutional portfolio spectrum. Within the assets under custody, the proportion of services related to real estate funds and private equity funds increased by the end of the year.

7. ACQUISITION ACTIVITY

OC Magyarország Holding Llc.

On 17 November 2025 MBH Bank Plc. signed a share purchase agreement with OC Magyarország Holding Llc. with Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. as seller to purchase its 80% business share (hereinafter: the Transaction).

Prior to the closing of the Transaction, Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. will transfer 100% of the business shares in Otthon Centrum Franchising Tanácsadó Llc., Otthon Centrum Solutions Llc., OC Pénzügyek Biztosításközvetítő Llc. and OC Pénzügyek Hitelközvetítő Llc. and 5% business share in Pénznavigátor Informatikai Llc. to OC Magyarország Holding Llc. (as contribution in kind) and 100% business share in OPEN HOUSE HOLDING Llc. will be acquired by OC Magyarország Holding Llc. from Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. and the minority shareholders.

The Company purchased the Business Share after the above-mentioned closing company structure has been established. 20% business share in OC Magyarország Holding Llc. will continue to be held by Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. With regard to that business share, the parties establish a right of purchase in favour of the Company and a right of sale in favour of Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. until 1 May 2030.

With regard to the Transaction, the merger control procedure has been completed, and the Hungarian Competition Authority issued a clearance certificate on 19 December 2025, under number ÖB/61-6/2025, that there were no circumstances requiring an investigation in relation to the merger notification. Based on the contents of the official certificate and following the establishment of the post-closing corporate structure, the seller and the buyer executed the Transaction on 21 January 2026. The Buyer paid the purchase price and the Seller transferred the Business Share specified in the business share purchase agreement.

The acquisition of OC Group completes MBH Bank’s home ownership ecosystem, enabling the Bank to cover the full customer journey from savings through property purchase to financing, while strengthening its competitive position across the value chain.

OC Group is a leading player in the real estate and credit brokerage market, operating more than 200 offices nationwide with nearly 1,400 real estate agents and 500 financial advisors. Through its four networks—Otthon Centrum, Open House, Rockhome, and Benks—the group provides real estate and financial intermediation services, complemented by ancillary services such as property valuation, energy performance certificates, and home insurance distribution. OC Group has been consistently profitable in recent years, supporting the sustainability of its business model.

MBH Bank places significant value on OC Group’s franchise and agent networks and, leveraging its stronger market position, expects to support their expansion through access to a broader customer base and increasing revenues. The transaction is expected to generate meaningful synergies, with approximately half projected to stem from increased mortgage lending volumes. This is expected to be driven by a combination of OC Group’s market share potentially increasing to close to 20% over the next few years under MBH ownership, and MBH capturing a higher share of the loans brokered by OC Group, which could reach up to 60%.

The remaining synergies are anticipated to arise from a combination of cross-selling opportunities, including housing savings products, personal loans and baby-loan products, as well as from premium customer acquisition, payment protection insurance, and current accounts.

Overall, the acquisition represents a significant step in strengthening MBH Bank's position in the strategically important mortgage lending segment, supporting further market share gains and progress toward a leading market position.

8. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Individual statement of financial position

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change (%)*	Change
Assets				
Cash and cash-equivalents	**1 476 800**	**1 024 385**	**44.2%**	**452 415**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**878 068**	**773 315**	**13.5%**	**104 753**
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	648 299	546 469	18.6%	101 830
Securities held for trading	40 014	19 436	105.9%	20 578
Securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	64 099	44 183	45.1%	19 916
Derivative financial assets	125 656	163 227	(23.0%)	(37 571)
Hedging derivative assets	**56 832**	**81 073**	**(29.9%)**	**(24 241)**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**778 190**	**1 222 521**	**(36.3%)**	**(444 331)**
Debt and equity securities	778 190	1 222 521	(36.3%)	(444 331)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**8 807 762**	**8 282 641**	**6.3%**	**525 121**
Loans and advances to banks	417 978	419 660	(0.4%)	(1 682)
Loans and advances to customers	4 813 880	4 622 516	4.1%	191 364
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	38 268	34 743	10.1%	3 525
Debt securities	3 435 251	3 086 614	11.3%	348 637
Other financial assets	102 385	119 108	(14.0%)	(16 723)
Fair value change of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	**3 371**	**(5 316)**	**(163.4%)**	**8 687**
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	**482 695**	**398 686**	**21.1%**	**84 009**
Property and equipment	**67 319**	**65 577**	**2.7%**	**1 742**
Intangible assets	**78 427**	**53 782**	**45.8%**	**24 645**
Income tax assets	**7 890**	**7 026**	**12.3%**	**864**
Current income tax assets	633	-	-	633
Deferred income tax assets	7 257	7 026	3.3%	231
Other assets	**21 179**	**47 981**	**(55.9%)**	**(26 802)**
Total assets	**12 658 533**	**11 951 671**	**5.9%**	**706 862**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**116 970**	**115 314**	**1.4%**	**1 656**
Derivative financial liabilities	92 486	86 128	7.4%	6 358
Financial liabilities from short positions	24 484	29 186	(16.1%)	(4 702)
Hedging derivative liabilities	**30 438**	**17 280**	**76.1%**	**13 158**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**11 295 703**	**10 689 071**	**5.7%**	**606 632**
Amounts due to banks	1 550 833	2 319 798	(33.1%)	(768 965)
Amounts due to customers	7 677 258	7 414 794	3.5%	262 464

Sale and repurchase agreements liabilities	1 119 181	414 397	170.1%	704 784
Issued debt securities	644 685	304 643	111.6%	340 042
Subordinated debts	175 808	100 835	74.4%	74 973
Other financial liabilities	127 938	134 604	(5.0%)	(6 666)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	**16 039**	**29 251**	**(45.2%)**	**(13 212)**
Income tax liabilities	**2 004**	**5 391**	**(62.8%)**	**(3 387)**
Current income tax liabilities	2 004	5 391	(62.8%)	(3 387)
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	**49 673**	**62 071**	**(20.0%)**	**(12 398)**
Total liabilities	**11 510 827**	**10 918 378**	**5.4%**	**592 449**
Equity				
Share capital	**322 530**	**322 530**	**-**	**-**
Treasury shares	**(48 427)**	**(55 440)**	**(12.6%)**	**7 013**
Share premium	**348 894**	**348 894**	**-**	**-**
Retained earnings	**454 161**	**355 501**	**27.8%**	**98 660**
Other reserves	**80 823**	**66 941**	**20.7%**	**13 882**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**(10 275)**	**(5 133)**	**100.2%**	**(5 142)**
Total equity	**1 147 706**	**1 033 293**	**11.1%**	**114 413**
Total liabilities and equity	**12 658 533**	**11 951 671**	**5.9%**	**706 862**

*A change of more than +/- 300% compared to the previous year cannot be interpreted, marked with "-".

Based on 2025 year-end data, the total assets of the Bank amounted to HUF 12,658.5 billion. The 5.9% increase is largely due to the increase of securities portfolio and organic growth.

Cash and cash-equivalent assets amounted to HUF 1,476.8 billion, showing 44.2% increase compared to the end of the previous year. The increase is mainly explained by a growth in receivables from NMH. Of this, cash on hand amounted to HUF 110.1 billion, while the balance of the deposit account held at the central bank reached HUF 1,192.2 billion.

Loans and advances to credit institutions decreased by 0.4% year-on-year to HUF 418.0 billion compared at the end of 2025 due to reduce in interbank loans granted.

The stock of securities measured at amortised cost increased significantly compared to the end of the preceding year, reaching HUF 3,435.3 billion due to increase in government bonds portfolio. By the end of 2025, the stock of loans and advances to customers amounted to HUF 4,813.9 billion at the end of the period, the growth was driven by the business activity.

Other assets decreased by HUF 29.8 billion by the end of 2025.

Compared to the end of 2024, investments in subsidiaries and associates increased to HUF 482.7 billion, with the purchase of 100% of Takarék Ingatlan Ltd. and a further 2.453% of MITRA Informatikai Ltd. from MBH Befektetési Bank Ltd., the acquisition of a 52.38% stake in Takarékszövetkezeti Informatikai Llc. (Takinfo Llc.) and 25% stake in HUN Bankbiztosítás Llc. as a result of the purchase of shares from MBH Befektetési Bank. MBH Bank also purchased a 47.62% stake in Takarékszövetkezeti Informatikai Llc. (Takinfo Llc.) from the Central Organization of Integrated Credit Institutions, thus becoming 100% directly owned by MBH Bank Plc. In the last month of 2025, the Bank purchased 24.83% of the investment fund of MBH Mezőgazdasági Tőkealap, 9.15% of MBH Magántőkealap and 94.3% of Takarék Zártkörű Befektetési Alap from MBH Befektetési Bank Ltd. MBH Mezőgazdasági Tőkealap and Takarék Zártkörű Befektetési Alap thus became 100% directly owned by the Bank.

During the reporting period, the stock of liabilities to credit institutions decreased HUF 1,550.8 billion. The aggregate sum of client deposits and current accounts were HUF 7,677.3 billion, increased by HUF 262.5 billion compared to the end of the previous year thanks to the organic growth in deposit volumes.

HUF 92.5 billion in derivative financial liabilities recorded among liabilities was primarily due to the fair value change of derivative transactions related to interest- and currency risks.

The stock of other liabilities decreased by HUF 12.4 billion and provisions reduced by HUF 13.2 billion during the year.

Equity increased by 11.1% in one year thanks to the positive result.

Individual statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024	Change (%)*	Change
Interest income	968 459	988 110	(2.0%)	(19 651)
Interest expense	(586 501)	(564 658)	3.9%	(21 843)
Net interest income	**381 958**	**423 452**	**(9.8%)**	**(41 494)**
Fee and commission income	211 818	183 759	15.3%	28 059
Fee and commission expenses	(48 777)	(44 111)	10.6%	(4 666)
Net income from fees and commissions	**163 041**	**139 648**	**16.8%**	**23 393**
Results from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments	**(9 726)**	**39 297**	**(124.7%)**	**(49 023)**
Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(98 379)	36 620	-	(134 999)
Result from derecognition of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5 309	12 098	(56.1%)	(6 789)
Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost	2 570	2 561	0.4%	9
Results from hedge accounting	(7 824)	(4 487)	74.4%	(3 337)
Foreign exchange gains less losses	88 598	(7 495)	-	96 093
Allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for liabilities and charges and impairment of non-financial assets	**53 963**	**(35 018)**	**(254.1%)**	**88 981**
Expected credit loss on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments	53 524	(35 126)	(252.4%)	88 650
Provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges	(73)	3 549	(102.1%)	(3 622)
(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition	(3 854)	(5 423)	(28.9%)	1 569
(Impairment) / reversal on associates and other investments	6 539	392	-	6 147
(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other financial and non-financial assets	(2 173)	1 590	(236.7%)	(3 763)
Dividend income	**20 189**	**13 090**	**54.2%**	**7 099**
Administrative and other operating expenses	**(444 095)**	**(387 165)**	**14.7%**	**(56 930)**
Other income	**5 353**	**8 103**	**(33.9%)**	**(2 750)**
Other expense	**(10 512)**	**(13 250)**	**(20.7%)**	**2 738**
Profit before taxation	**160 171**	**188 157**	**(14.9%)**	**(27 986)**
Income tax income / (expense)	**(21 338)**	**(29 404)**	**(27.4%)**	**8 066**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**138 833**	**158 753**	**(12.5%)**	**(19 920)**

	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024	Change (%)*	Change

Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**(5 152)**	**(26 139)**	**(80.3%)**	**20 987**
Hedging instruments	(156)	(241)	(35.3%)	85
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5 489)	(28 459)	(80.7%)	22 970
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified subsequently	493	2 561	(80.7%)	(2 068)
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss	**10**	**-**	**-**	**10**
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	-	-	10
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax	**(5 142)**	**(26 139)**	**(80.3%)**	**20 997**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**133 691**	**132 614**	**(0.8%)**	**1 077**

*A change of more than +/- 300% compared to the previous year cannot be interpreted, marked with "-".

In 2025, net interest income amounted to HUF 382.0 billion, lower by 9.8% compared to previous year mainly caused by change in the market interest rate environment.

Net income from fees and commissions increased by HUF 23.4 billion in 2025 compared to the previous year, mainly due to the increase in commission income related to investment services.

Results from financial instruments amounted to HUF 9.7 billion in the year under review, mainly due to foreign exchange losses on IRS and forward transactions.

Impairment and provisioning showed a total of HUF 54.0 billion release in the relevant period, decreased by HUF 89.0 billion in the financial year compared to the previous year. The largest part of this is the result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The operating expenses amounted to HUF 444.1 billion, increased by HUF 56.9 billion compared to the previous year. The growth was driven by higher staff and IT costs due to inflation, and higher transaction fees and extra profit tax. The extra profit tax paid was HUF 18.4 billion in 2025.

The Bank's Return on Equity (ROE)[9] was 12.7% in 2025, down 3.0%-pts on the previous year. The Bank's Return on assets (ROA)[10] reached 1.1% in 2025 (2023: 1.4%).

9. THE RISK POSITION OF MBH BANK

MBH’s risk management is governed by the Hungarian and EU legislation in force and additional supervisory regulations. MBH Bank performs the governance functions of the MBH Group and defines for its members the mandatory internal rules and guidelines related to prudent risk taking and risk management.

Bank considers prudent risk-taking to be a core value, and its risk management and risk control activities are performed in accordance with the principles laid down in the Risk Strategy. The Bank’s risk management is subject to several levels of control, the most important of which are ultimate control at the level of the Board of Directors (some specific and identified risk decisions require the approval of the Supervisory Board), independent control separate from the risk-taking areas, and appropriate measurement, diversification, monitoring and reporting of risks. The Bank continued to comply with the regulatory requirements throughout 2025.

[9] ROE: calculated as the ratio between the profit for the year and the average equity at the end of 2024 and 2025.
[10] ROA: calculated as the ratio between the profit for the year and the average total assets at the end of 2024 and 2025.

Risk Strategy

MBH's Group level Risk Strategy defines the scope of risks that can be taken into consideration and the risk management and measurement tools to be applied, as well as the general risk-taking principles and rules to be followed by the Bank.

In its operations, Bank strives to maintain a risk culture that ensures the identification, measurement and management of emerging risks in accordance with the risk appetite. Internal policies, strategies, regulations and guidelines, communication and employee training are the primary means of ensuring a corresponding risk culture.

The primary objectives of the Bank's risk management activities are to protect the Bank's financial strength and reputation and to contribute to the use of capital for competitive business activities that enhance shareholder value.

In the Risk Strategy, the Group defines its risk appetite and risk tolerance in several ways. On the one hand, it sets quantitative expectations—namely the level of risk (group-level and institution-level risk limits) that the organisation is willing to assume and able to tolerate. On the other hand, it also addresses those areas where the institution's risk tolerance is minimal (prohibited or disfavoured sectors).

The Bank's risk appetite should be consistent with the financial resources available to cover potential losses. In order to ensure this, the Bank calculates on separate and group level the current and future economic capital requirements for the quantifiable types of risk, as well as the regulatory capital requirements under Pillar 1.

Bank is primarily exposed to credit, liquidity, market and operational risks.

Credit risk

In 2025, the main drivers of credit risk changes remained the Russian-Ukrainian war, the geopolitical and economic situation, increased risk in the construction sector, and the end of the payment moratorium, as well as changes in the methodologies applied to both the corporate and retail portfolios.

The impact of moratoria and interest cap on credit risk management

In line with the NBH's expectations, the staging logic for customers participating in the general credit moratorium and the agricultural moratorium has been standardized at MBH Group level in such a way that staging is implemented through the normal monitoring process, where the processes have been supplemented with the stricter stage classification required by the MNB.

For customers with a retail interest rate cap, the Bank examined the monthly repayment increases without the cap and applied a minimum Stage 2 rating for changes deemed to be significant.

The Bank has updated the macro parameters for the entire portfolio, the updated risk parameters have also been implemented in the lifetime ECL calculation.

By the reporting date, environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects were integrated into the client rating process, in such a way that the client's ESG risk classification is determined at client level on a five-point scale based on the ESG factors deemed relevant by the Bank in the context of large and upper-medium-sized corporate clients, as well as in structured and project financing. This classification may modify the result of the client rating calculated by the models, ensuring the enforcement of the ESG aspects. However, the MNB's Recommendation No. 7/2025. (VI.23.) narrowed the range of clients for whom it is mandatory to request the minimum ESG questionnaire specified by the supervisor. As a result, the pace of ESG data collection has slowed down, so the availability of data is expected to increase at a slower pace, but in the longer term, the aim remains to incorporate the information into the estimation of life-time PD and LGD parameters.

In exceptional economic situations, the Bank can adjust the models on an expert basis. The portfolio level management adjustment calculated in this context is a lump-sum expected loss value that the

Bank's models are not able to capture at all or fully, but the level of risk is assumed to be significant (e.g. increases in credit losses due to default events after the end of the moratorium).

The sector overlays were introduced on a temporary basis. The Bank regularly reviewed the management overlay values determined based on the examination criteria on a quarterly basis. Due to the improving standard ratings and the enforcement of individual risks in the ratings, there was no reason to apply other adjustments outside the models. The Bank therefore eliminated the management overlay values previously introduced for the two sectors from the 3rd quarter of the year.

In summary, the Bank's current modelling and impairment methodology, using the credit risk management methods and process additions detailed above, provides the opportunity to develop risk profiles that are well-defined from a customer management perspective and to establish adequate risk provisions to cover expected future credit losses.

Market risk

Market risks include interest rate risk, share price risk and foreign exchange risk arising from all banking activities. Bank keeps its market risks low by means of an appropriate limit system and in-process controls.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk arises from the fact that changes in interest rates affect the value of a financial instrument. A credit institution is also exposed to interest rate risk if the amounts of its maturing or repricing assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments are not consistent with each other in a given period. Bank measures interest rate risk by performing sensitivity tests on an ongoing basis. In addition, the impact of adverse interest rate scenarios is continuously measured and limited through the application of stress tests. Interest rate risks are managed through an appropriate composition of the securities and derivatives portfolio and through the consistency of other assets and liabilities in the bank's books.

Share price risk:

Share price risk means the risk of having the profit or the capital of the Bank decreasing or being totally lost due to changes in the levels and proportions of the stock prices in the market.

Management of currency risk

Bank aims to keep its exposure to foreign exchange risk low by maintaining open foreign exchange positions up to the limit set in the banking book.

Foreign exchange risk arising in the course of core banking activities is managed by the Bank in the course of its operations, depending on market conditions. The Bank also performs VAR calculations and stress tests to measure foreign exchange risk.

Liquidity and solvency risks

Bank analyses liquidity risks with a number of indicators and mitigates them with limits, the most important of which are based on regulatory indicators (LCR, NSFR, required reserve ratio) and stress tests relevant to liquidity. In addition, Bank operates an early warning system for the timely detection of liquidity disturbances, which is presented to the Asset and Liability Committee and to management without delay in the case of an alert and on a regular basis during normal operations.

Operational risk

Bank continues to manage operational risk primarily through internal policies, rules of procedure and the operation of built-in control mechanisms in line with defined supervisory requirements. MBH's

Group Level Operational Risk Management Policy and Operational Risk Management Rules set out the methodology for the operational risk management framework tools used by the Bank.

The operational risk loss data collection is based on uniform definitions and limits. The Bank promotes the recognition and identification of operational risks with internal training.

The adequacy of key risk indicators (KRIs) is reviewed by the Bank every year, several KRIs were modified in 2025 and KRIs defined by MBH were implemented.

Bank conducts operational risk self-assessments for its key activities and uses scenario analysis to assess the impact of events that occur infrequently but could result in severe losses if they were to occur.

Bank's operational risk events and the results of operational risk monitoring are reported on a quarterly basis.

With regard to operational risk, the Bank's management attaches great importance to feedback. An essential aspect is the implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures taken to eliminate operational risks.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS, EXPECTATIONS AND PLANS

Over the past five years, MBH Bank has undergone an exceptionally complex development process, during which it successfully implemented the largest banking sector integration in Hungary, thereby creating a unified, leading universal bank. The IT and organizational transformation were carried out alongside outstanding financial performance, as MBH Bank effectively managed the complexity of the integration and exceeded the expectations set in 2021. Between 2021 and 2025, its return on equity consistently remained above the Hungarian banking sector average. In addition, MBH Bank successfully executed capital market transactions (bond issuances and equity sales) and strengthened its market position through both organic growth and acquisitions (Fundamenta, Otthon Centrum). Meanwhile, changes in banking market trends require continuous attention from market participants, and intensifying competition represents not only a challenge but also an opportunity for players in the sector.

For the next five-year period, MBH Bank has defined clear objectives to realize its “national champion” vision, building on its achievements to date, its stable and robust operations and its role in supporting the Hungarian economy. Over the coming years, MBH Bank aims to advance its operations to the next level as an integrated universal bank and active capital market participant, creating the highest possible value for its customers, shareholders, and employees. One of the key goals is to further strengthen its dominant, strong - and in some cases market-leading - positions, as well as to expand into other segments

To achieve these goals, maximizing customer-centricity will become the core operational principle. The Bank intends to grow by further developing its current operating model: deepening primary customer relationships, supporting customers in all possible life situations, and strengthening its presence in key client segments.

To achieve and sustain the “national champion” vison the MBH Group will progress along three strategic pillars:

1. **Customer Centricity:** A deeper understanding of our customers forms the foundation of our operations and development. Elevating our customer-centric solutions to a new level by ensuring simple, fast and innovative, technology-enabled, customer-friendly processes.

2. **New Growth Horizons:** Building on our strong foundations, capturing growth opportunities beyond our current framework through acquisitions, international expansions and digital developments.

3. **Future-Proof and Efficient Organization:** Establishing a future-proof and efficient operating model that maximizes synergies and is digitally prepared, ensuring sustainable growth and international competitiveness.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Bank does not engage in business or nonprofit activities directly related to environmental protection. Nevertheless, it strives to operate as an environmentally conscious workplace. The Bank is committed to sustainability, and therefore it has integrated all three ESG pillars (environmental, social, governance) into its operations and continuously seeks improvement. MBH Bank provides annual disclosures on its environmental performance through the CDP rating to investors, partners, and other stakeholders. The C rating achieved over the past three years represents an excellent initial result for the Bank, as it indicates that MBH Bank pays increased attention to its climate-related strategy, emission reduction efforts, and the management of climate risks.

In 2022, the Bank joined the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), the world's leading sustainable banking framework, thereby committing to integrating sustainability considerations into its strategy and business processes. As part of this commitment, the Bank places particular emphasis on identifying and managing the environmental and social impacts associated with its financing activities, as well as the risks arising from them. The annual report prepared for UNEP FI presents the results achieved to date and future plans across two key impact areas (Climate Stability and the Preservation of Biodiversity and Healthy Ecosystems) including steps related to setting targets that support decarbonisation and biodiversity protection. UNEP FI's annual assessment positively evaluated the Bank's progress and provided credible feedback on the practical implementation of its commitments.

The Bank's environmental protection activities are detailed in the Banking Group's Sustainability Report.

12. HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY

In 2025 the MBH Bank's average statistical employee number was 7,813, below the same figure in 2024 (2024: 7,909).

Talent management at MBH Group:

The MBH Group places great emphasis on training employees and nurturing talent, supporting the development of professional knowledge and skills through a wide range of educational programmes. The following programmes were launched for colleagues:

Digitised and gamified pre-boarding programme

The programme focuses on colleagues who are in the pre-entry period after accepting offer of the Group. The solution, available online, supports new talent engagement in the pre-joining period; we not only accompany prospective employees on their journey until their onboarding day, but also maintain a positive experience while providing them with ongoing engagement.

Start program:

The first element of the Generation Diversity programme is the award-winning Start programme, which is a milestone in the MBH Group's talent retention activities. Start is one of the largest internship programmes in the country, with more than 300 talented students aged 19-25 from across the country currently working for MBH Group at the end of 2025. For the trainees, the Group represents the first milestone in the start of their careers in the labour market. During the programme, they gain relevant work experience, which provides a solid supply base for the Bank. The internship programme is designed to give the MBH Group more than just professional experience: through its own onboarding processes, dedicated HR colleagues accompany the students' professional work and development. In 2024, 100 Start program members have been recruited to full-time positions in the MBH Group.

Start+ program:

The next element of the Generational Diversity programme, the MBH Group's programme for young people, was the awards received Start+ programme. In 2025, the Bank launched the third phase of the Start+ programme, within the framework 10 talented young people start their careers in the banking sector. During the year-long programme, they rotate through a specific field, learning about the beauty of banking and practicing their profession. One of the key elements of the programme is a presentation to the bank's senior management in the final quarter, when they solve a critical strategic problem for the bank. 85% of the second class remained with the Bank after one year.

Baby+ programme:

The Generational Diversity programme's focus on colleagues about to start a family: Baby+ programme. Through this programme, the bank offers financial, professional, and personal support to help prospective parents in their changing life situation. An important factor is that the Bank offers individual solutions not only to mothers but also to fathers-to-be. The programme is very popular, with 300 cases paid and over 500 colleagues answered questions.

MMM+ program:

The latest element of the Generational Diversity programme is the MBH Group's programme for people with disabilities. So far, the Bank identified 62 people and helped them with their living situation: they are eligible for tax relief and the programme's elements also provide them with a range of support.

MBH Academy (for Leaders and Employees)

The primary goal of the leadership and employee academy is to provide unified, transparent, and strategy-based development path for all colleagues throughout the entire employee lifecycle. The program supports the strengthening of corporate culture and the conscious development of competencies. It also creates a learning environment that fosters collaboration, innovation, and self-development, thereby contributing to the long-term evolution of our corporate culture and the organization’s competitiveness.

Digital Leap Program

The aim of the program is to develop a comprehensive, customizable digital training framework built on micro-credentials, tailored to the needs of the bank. Through this framework, we aim to significantly enhance digital competencies (digital fundamentals and artificial intelligence) for employees - and uniquely on the market - for their family members as well. The knowledge gained can be applied immediately in daily work, increasing overall efficiency.

Leadership Development Program

The goal of the training is to provide opportunities - through diverse methodologies - for the leadership team to strengthen their leadership community, develop solutions for shared leadership challenges, and discuss current organizational topics with a focus on customer-centricity and other key themes. Participants also work on leadership case studies, set personal development goals, and share innovative ideas.

Leadership Development Application

This leadership application was designed to support leaders in managing their teams more effectively and improving performance. The app integrates various leadership and management theories to offer

comprehensive support. Beyond providing tips for addressing challenges, it also enables leaders to record commitments and track progress within the system – helping to drive real behavioral change.

MBH Talent / Leadership Succession Program

The program aims to reduce operational risks and to identify, develop, and retain internal talent. Its focus is on strengthening talents and preparing them to take on broader and more complex roles in the future. It also ensures succession for key positions within the organization, with special emphasis on critical areas that play a strategic role in achieving MBH's long-term goals.

Attitude Workshop Series

The purpose of this program is to deepen understanding and awareness of corporate attitudes, thereby strengthening organizational culture. A key objective is to foster stronger leadership relationships and community building, which enhances trust and collaboration. The program offers a platform for shared learning and experience exchange, supporting practical problem solving. Further goals include strengthening the leadership role and expanding the leadership toolkit so participants can fulfill their responsibilities more effectively in daily operations.

MBH Key Talent Program

The purpose of the program is to reinforce participants' authentic and professional roles, shaping them into a valuable community that acts as catalysts within the organization and represents core corporate attitudes. The program prepares talents to take on more complex, higher-level responsibilities than their current roles.

MBH Mentoring Program

The program aims to support employees' personal and professional growth, enhance knowledge sharing, and strengthen organizational culture. It contributes to leadership succession development and increased engagement. It also provides opportunities for building relationships and jointly processing experiences, which strengthens organizational functioning over the long term.

Ambassador Program

The Ambassador Program aims to strengthen corporate culture, support internal communication, and foster organizational development through active and engaged colleagues. The 50-member team of Ambassadors -representing various organizational units - acts as a bridge between employees and leadership, giving voice to colleagues and actively shaping the internal community. Highly attended online and offline sessions focus on different professional topics. These forums provide an opportunity for colleagues to meet senior leaders in roundtable discussions and raise questions important for themselves and the teams they represent.

IT Leadership Development Program

A technology- and practical problem-solving-focused IT leadership training program has been launched for leaders in the Digitalization division. The program is built around a leadership development curriculum and includes workshops, e-learning modules, and group coaching sessions.

IT Competency Development Program

The goal of the IT Competency Development Program is to provide modern, practical, and strategically relevant training for IT professionals, supporting the company's digital transformation and business objectives. The program helps colleagues strengthen both professional and technological skills, increasing the organization's innovation capacity and technological readiness. It also aims to create a learning environment that encourages self-development, knowledge sharing, and community learning - strengthening professional succession and retention in the long term.

Employee Assistance Program

The goal of this employer-provided support service is to help employees navigate workplace and personal challenges. The program offers anonymous and confidential counseling for issues such as mental health, stress management, financial difficulties, legal concerns, or family problems. Its purpose is to preserve employee well-being and support performance and engagement.

Extensive fringe benefits

MBH Group, as one of the largest banks in Hungary, has the ambition to become a market leader in the sector. All our employees have a key role to play in achieving this goal. As an employer, our main objective is to maintain a performance-based culture, but we also strengthen the commitment of our employees through our outstanding benefits system.

In addition to the Cafeteria, the Bank's fringe benefits include school and camping allowances and social assistance.

Generational diversity programme provides support for the specific life situations of employees. Within the framework of this programme, the Banking Group offers colourful programmes and varied benefits for people starting out in their careers (Start+), colleagues to start a family (Baby+), employees with reduced working capacity (MMM+) and colleagues preparing for retirement (Active+).

Health promotion and health maintenance

Health promotion and health maintenance is an important area for MBH Group, which is emphasised in various sports and health campaigns. Providing sporting opportunities for employees in a variety of ways and promoting healthy lifestyles is being implemented on multiple fronts.

Employees have access to extended occupational health services within the Bank, seven days a week.

MBH Group also offers hobby and recreation rooms in its buildings. Fitness menus and other special dietary meals are available in the canteens at the workplace.

Sports

MBH provides significant support to its Sports Association (hereinafter: SA) where effective professional and recreational sports work is carried out. In 2025, the association has a membership of between 600 and 650 people, including 900-950 members in the various sports sections, a significant increase of more than 40% compared to the previous year.

Sports sections: squash, volleyball, fishing, go-kart, dragon boat, cycling, running, table tennis, men's and women's football, hiking, bowling, boxing, basketball, throwing sports, swimming, wall climbing, spartan/crossfit, kayak-canoe and SUP, target shooting, triathlon, thai boxing. In 2025, the Banking Group organised several sports club in-house championships in 22 sports. 420 certificates were awarded.

The Sports Association prepares competitors in 11 sports for the annual Hungarian Banks Sports Tournament, where the MBH Group team achieved third place in Miskolc in 2025 (13 banks competed).

The runners regularly take part in large numbers in races such as the Wizzair Half Marathon and the SPAR Marathon. In team sports, the men's football, basketball and bowling teams are top finishers in the Business Leagues. Dragon boaters have won medals in several national competitions, anglers also regularly place well, the table tennis team is supported by the training methods of two excellent NB/1 colleagues, and go-kart teams always have successful monthly meets.

SA members in rural areas receive a recreational sports grant, which they could spend on sports facilities near their workplace or home. In 2025, 320 colleagues in 42 cities received a sports grant.

The SA considers it important that SA members can exercise regularly near all work bases, which is why the Banking Group has a gym near the priority sites. (Kassák Lajos u. Headquarters, Tüskecsarnok) At the Kassák gym, the members could participate in several group classes led by 13 trainers (zumba, yoga, TRX, spinning, crossfit, pilates, body shaping).

The SA has also improved in communication. In 2025, it ran a months-long campaign to raise awareness among colleagues about the importance of recreational sports and the priority of a preventive, physically active lifestyle (posters, lockscreen page, Horizon, MBH SE faces videos, sports news, dedicated sub-page on the main Horizon website) Facebook group (MBHSE) now has 697 members.

Safe working environment:

MBH Bank complies with its legal obligations by carrying out a workplace risk assessment of its headquarters and premises, including all bank branches. As the Bank is an office working environment, the risk of accidents is fortunately low. The incidence of accidents at work is therefore low and on a downward trend.

Every year, employees are required to attend mandatory training on health and safety and fire prevention. Special training material has been prepared for bank branch staff on what to do in the event of an attack on the branch. The personnel, material and organisational conditions for safe work are laid down in the Bank's Health and Safety at Work Manual in accordance with the legal requirements.

The Bank also employs a safety and health representative on behalf of the Works Council, who is entitled to check that the requirements for safe and healthy working conditions are met. Elections for the Works Council and the Labour Representative are underway at the end of 2025.

13. SERVICES OF THE AUDITING COMPANY

The fee for the auditing company as stipulated by the relevant 2025 auditing contract is HUF 1,068.0 million (excluding VAT), which also includes the annual regular audit fee. In addition, the Bank also used other non-audit services from the auditor's network in 2025 in the amount of HUF 10.0 million (excluding VAT).

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Capital situation of MBH Bank was sufficient at the end of 2025, with capital adequacy ratios reliably exceeding the required levels. As a result of the 2025YE profit (and therefore core capital accumulation) the available core capital increased significantly. The owners of the MBH Bank are committed to maintain the bank's capital adequacy and implement all the necessary measures.

Domestic and international guidelines require the Bank to maintain certain minimum capital-to-asset ratios. These risk-based ratios are determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet instruments into different weighted categories, with higher levels of capital being required for categories perceived as representing higher risk. Regulatory capital is divided into Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital. In addition to retained earnings, the Bank may raise regulatory capital by issuing several types of financial instruments to the public and by raising subordinated debt. These financial instruments are

then classified as either Tier 1 or Tier 2, depending on the types of conditions or covenants they place upon the issuer.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's separate own funds on a Basel IV IFRS basis in accordance with supervisory rules amounted to HUF 1,153 billion, an increase of HUF 108 billion compared to the end of 2024. The change in separate own funds was mainly driven by the following factors during the year:

- the profit for the year increased own funds
- the overall level of reserves (capital reserve, profit and loss reserve, other reserves) increased
- the value of accumulated other comprehensive income decreased
- the IFRS9 capital allowance has been discontinued as of 1 January 2025
- the amount of deductions from CET1 capital increased (MRP, the growth in intangible assets)
- the share transaction (Secondary Public Offering, SPO) carried out in December 2025 increased own funds
- the amount of Tier 2 capital increased, which was caused by the T2 bond issue carried out in May 2025

The Bank's separate risk-weighted asset value (RWA) including operational and market risk - was HUF 4,860 billion at the end of 2025, an increase of HUF 96 billion compared to the value at the end of 2024. Credit risk RWA increased by HUF 430 billion, mainly due to the growth in business portfolios. Operational risk RWA decreased by HUF 334 billion. The market risk RWA increased only slightly compared to year-end 2024.

The Bank's separate capital adequacy ratio was 23.73% at the end of 2025, an increase of 1.79%pts compared to the end of 2024.

By application of capital management as a tool, the appropriate capital safety is a first priority decision making factor; therefore the bank monitors the changes of the capital elements continuously.

15. POST BALANCE SHEET DATE EVENTS

Purchase the 14,88% of Fundamenta

On 11 November 2024 the Bank has signed a share purchase agreement with Generali Biztosító Ltd. in order to purchase a total of 14,88% stake of Fundamenta Lakáskassza Lakás-takarékpénztár Ltd. The transaction received prior regulatory approval, and following that process, the transaction was closed in March 2026. The total purchase price amounted to HUF 11,827 million. During the reporting period, a purchase price advance of HUF 11,236 million was paid in connection with the transaction. The remaining 591 million HUF was paid on the closing date following the payment of the purchase price advance.

Election of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of the Company appointed Mr. Miklós Vaszily as Chairman of the Supervisory Board by 2026. (01.16.) MBHB-FB for the period from 16th January 2026 until the expiration of his membership on the Supervisory Board. The Central Bank of Hungary has given its prior approval to the appointment of Mr. Miklós Vaszily as Member and Chairman of the Supervisory Board by Resolution H-EN-I-556/2025. dated on 5 December 2025.

Purchase the 80% of OC Magyarország Holding Llc.

On 17 November 2025, the MBH Bank signed a share purchase agreement with OC Magyarország Holding Llc. with Otthon Centrum Holding Llc. as seller to purchase its 80% business share (hereinafter: the Transaction). With regard to the Transaction, the merger control procedure has been completed, and the Hungarian Competition Authority issued a clearance certificate on 19 December 2025, under number ÖB/61-6/2025, that there were no circumstances requiring an investigation in relation to the merger notification. Based on the contents of the official certificate and following the establishment of the post-closing corporate structure, the seller and the buyer executed the Transaction on 21 January 2026. The Buyer paid the purchase price and the Seller transferred the Business Share specified in the business share purchase agreement.

MRP Szervezet: fulfilment of purchase price compensation

On 17 November 2025, MBH Bank Munkavállalói Résztulajdonosi Program Szervezet (hereinafter referred to as „MRP Szervezet") purchased, in an OTC transaction, from Corvinus BHG Vagyonkezelő Ltd. (hereinafter as „Corvinus BHG Ltd.") 16,126,481 (i.e. sixteen million one hundred twenty-six thousand four hundred eighty-one) MBH Bank-issued ordinary shares of Series „A" at a price of HUF 2,612 per share. MRP Szervezet also informs MBH Bank that an additional purchase price, based on the weighted average sale price calculated for the entire quantity of own shares of MBH Bank sold in the successful secondary public offering disclosed on 15 December 2025, of HUF 390.98 per share was paid to Corvinus BHG Ltd. under a purchase price adjustment mechanism on 21 January 2026.

Issue of an aggregate nominal value of EUR 500 million credit rating and listing of the Senior Preferred Notes

MBH Bank Plc. issued 5-year Senior Preferred Notes with a total nominal value of EUR 500 million (HUF 190 billion) (ISIN: XS3276127514), callable at par 4 years after the issue date (hereinafter: "Senior Preferred Notes") with the value date of 2 February 2026. Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd. has assigned a 'Ba2' rating to the Senior Preferred Notes. The Senior Preferred Notes were listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange on 2 February 2026.

Changes in Management Committees

At the extraordinary general meeting held on 17 November 2025, Dr. Zsolt Barna, Levente László Szabó, Ádám Egerszegi, Marcell Tamás Takács, Dr. Attila Tamás Tajthy and Dr. Koppány Tibor Lélfai were elected as members of the Board of Directors for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030. Dr. Csaba István Kandrács was also elected as a member of the Board of Directors for a fixed term, from 2 April 2026 until 31 May 2030.

Furthermore, the extraordinary general meeting elected Miklós Vaszily, Rita Feodor, Árpád Czene and Dr. Árpád Kovács as members of the Supervisory Board for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030. In addition, Balázs Bechtold was elected for a fixed term from 1 January 2026 until 31 May 2030, and Dr. Ilona Török was elected for a fixed term from 1 April 2026 until 31 May 2030 as employee representatives.

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Research and development

In 2025 and 2024 the Bank had no own research and development activities.

Hedging policy

The Group offsets the fluctuating net income effects of the fair value and the cash flow changes of certain financial instruments through hedge transactions and related hedge accounting. The Group prepares hedging documentation containing the purpose of the hedge relationship, the ID codes, the terms and conditions of the hedged and hedge transactions, the risk intended to be hedged and the method for measuring hedging efficiency.

Presentation of branches

Branches - 31.12.2025					
County	Postal code	Town name	Address	Type of street	House number
Bács-Kiskun	6430	Bácsalmás	Gróf Teleki József	utca	2.
Bács-Kiskun	6453	Bácsbokod	Gróf Széchenyi István	utca	85.
Bács-Kiskun	6500	Baja	Tóth Kálmán	tér	1.
Bács-Kiskun	6525	Hercegszántó	Albert Flórián	tér	2/b.
Bács-Kiskun	6521	Vaskút	Alkotmány	utca	3/a.
Bács-Kiskun	6440	Jánoshalma	Dózsa György	utca	82.
Bács-Kiskun	6449	Mélykút	Petőfi	tér	3.
Bács-Kiskun	6326	Harta	Kossuth Lajos	utca	31.
Bács-Kiskun	6300	Kalocsa	Hunyadi János	utca	47-49
Bács-Kiskun	6320	Solt	Posta	utca	14.
Bács-Kiskun	6000	Kecskemét	Nagykőrösi	utca	2.
Bács-Kiskun	6000	Kecskemét	Katona József	tér	1.
Bács-Kiskun	6000	Kecskemét	Dobó	körút	15.
Bács-Kiskun	6000	Kecskemét	Szabadság	tér	3.
Bács-Kiskun	6041	Kerekegyháza	Fő	utca	82/a.
Bács-Kiskun	6050	Lajosmizse	Szabadság	tér	10.
Bács-Kiskun	6065	Lakitelek	Liget	utca	2.
Bács-Kiskun	6060	Tiszakécske	Szent Imre	tér	3.
Bács-Kiskun	6221	Akasztó	Fő	utca	53.
Bács-Kiskun	6235	Bócsa	Kecskeméti	út	20.
Bács-Kiskun	6222	Csengőd	Dózsa György	utca	69.
Bács-Kiskun	6070	Izsák	Szabadság	tér	10.
Bács-Kiskun	6237	Kecel	Fő	tér	8.
Bács-Kiskun	6200	Kiskőrös	Petőfi	tér	18.
Bács-Kiskun	6100	Kiskunfélegyháza	Fekete Pál	sétány	2.
Bács-Kiskun	6400	Kiskunhalas	Kossuth	utca	10.
Bács-Kiskun	6120	Kiskunmajsa	Fő	utca	57. Fszt. 3.
Bács-Kiskun	6090	Kunszentmiklós	Kálvin	tér	11.
Bács-Kiskun	6080	Szabadszállás	Kálvin	tér	2.

Baranya	7300	Komló	Városház	tér	5.
Baranya	7754	Bóly	Hősök	tere	8/c.
Baranya	7712	Dunaszekcső	Kossuth Lajos	utca	37.
Baranya	7735	Himesháza	Kossuth Lajos	utca	62.
Baranya	7700	Mohács	Dózsa György	utca	31.
Baranya	7761	Kozármisleny	Orgona	utca	2.
Baranya	7621	Pécs	Rákóczi	út	60.
Baranya	7622	Pécs	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Endre	utca	7.
Baranya	7634	Pécs	Páfrány	utca	2/a.
Baranya	7695	Mecseknádasd	Rákóczi Ferenc	utca	40.
Baranya	7720	Pécsvárad	Kossuth Lajos	utca	30.
Baranya	7342	Mágocs	Szabadság	utca	23.
Baranya	7370	Sásd	Rákóczi	utca	26.
Baranya	7960	Sellye	Mátyás Király	utca	73.
Baranya	7838	Vajszló	Kodolányi	tér	2.
Baranya	7815	Harkány	Kossuth Lajos	utca	16.
Baranya	7940	Szentlőrinc	Munkácsy	utca	19.
Baranya	7900	Szigetvár	József Attila	utca	19.
Békés	5600	Békéscsaba	Andrássy	út	18.
Békés	5600	Békéscsaba	Hunyadi	tér	10.
Békés	5600	Békéscsaba	Mednyánszky	utca	8.
Békés	5661	Újkígyós	Gyulai	út	25.
Békés	5630	Békés	Szarvasi	utca	1.
Békés	5650	Mezőberény	Békési	út	6.
Békés	5700	Gyula	Városház	utca	23.
Békés	5744	Kevermes	Templom	utca	2/a.
Békés	5800	Mezőkovácsháza	Árpád	utca	188-192.
Békés	5920	Csorvás	Rákóczi	utca	1.
Békés	5900	Orosháza	Thököly	utca	15.
Békés	5940	Tótkomlós	Kossuth	utca	1.
Békés	5720	Sarkad	Kossuth	utca	14-16.
Békés	5537	Zsadány	Béke	utca	92.
Békés	5500	Gyomaendrőd	Kossuth	utca	20.
Békés	5553	Kondoros	Csabai	út	14.
Békés	5540	Szarvas	Szabadság	út	30.
Békés	5510	Dévaványa	Árpád	utca	1.
Békés	5525	Füzesgyarmat	Mátyás	utca	2.
Békés	5520	Szeghalom	Tildy	utca	20-24.
Békés	5530	Vésztő	Kossuth Lajos	utca	53/a.
Békés	5600	Békéscsaba	Andrássy	út	37-43.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3881	Abaújszántó	Béke	út	32.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3895	Gönc	Kossuth Lajos	utca	42.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3973	Cigánd	Fő	út	75.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3780	Edelény	Tóth Árpád	út	5.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3752	Szendrő	Hősök	tere	2.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3860	Encs	Petőfi	út	31.

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3700	Kazincbarcika	Egressy Béni	utca	39.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3450	Mezőcsát	Kossuth	út	7.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3422	Bükkábrány	Mátyás király	utca	15.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3441	Mezőkeresztes	Dózsa György	út	37.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3400	Mezőkövesd	Mátyás király	út	70.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3561	Felsőzsolca	Kassai	utca	28.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3530	Miskolc	Széchenyi	utca	46.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3527	Miskolc	Ady Endre	utca	16.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3528	Miskolc	Guttenberg	utca	1.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3532	Miskolc	Vasgyári	út	3.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3770	Sajószentpéter	Kossuth Lajos	út	179.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3600	Ózd	Gyújtó	tér	1.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3630	Putnok	Mohos	sétány	2.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3950	Sárospatak	Eötvös	utca	3.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3994	Pálháza	Dózsa György	út	119.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3980	Sátoraljaújhely	Széchenyi	tér	8.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3900	Szerencs	Rákóczi	út	105.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3842	Halmaj	Fő	út	14.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3800	Szikszó	Bolt	utca	11.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3580	Tiszaújváros	Kazinczy	utca	12.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3915	Tarcal	Fő	út	66.
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3910	Tokaj	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Endre	út	18.
Budapest	1106	Budapest	Örs Vezér	tér	25.
Budapest	1114	Budapest	Bartók Béla	út	41. Fszt.
Budapest	1039	Budapest	Heltai	tér	15.
Budapest	1065	Budapest	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	út	5.
Budapest	1093	Budapest	Soroksári	út	3/c.
Budapest	1149	Budapest	Nagy Lajos király	útja	146.
Budapest	1026	Budapest	Pázsit	utca	2.
Budapest	1054	Budapest	Báthory	utca	1.
Budapest	1093	Budapest	Czuczor	utca	2-10.
Budapest	1033	Budapest	Flórián	tér	1.
Budapest	1117	Budapest	Magyar tudósok	körútja	9.
Budapest	1155	Budapest	Kolozsvár	utca	2/b.
Budapest	1082	Budapest	Üllői	út	48.
Budapest	1132	Budapest	Váci	út	6.
Budapest	1113	Budapest	Villányi	út	20.
Budapest	1222	Budapest	XXII. Nagytétényi	út	37-43.
Budapest	1211	Budapest	XXI. Kossuth Lajos	utca	47-49.
Budapest	1211	Budapest	II. Rákóczi Ferenc	út	154-170.
Budapest	1119	Budapest	XI. Etele	út	57.
Budapest	1138	Budapest	Váci	út	178-182.
Budapest	1072	Budapest	Rákóczi	út	42.
Budapest	1138	Budapest	Váci	út	193.
Budapest	1032	Budapest	Bécsi	út	154.
Budapest	1119	Budapest	Fehérvári	út	95.

Budapest	1148	Budapest	Fogarasi	út	13.
Budapest	1118	Budapest	XI. Rétköz	utca	7.
Budapest	1191	Budapest	Üllői	út	201.
Budapest	1102	Budapest	X. Kőrösi Csoma	Sétány	4.
Budapest	1024	Budapest	Széna	tér	4.
Budapest	1123	Budapest	Alkotás	utca	53.
Budapest	1158	Budapest	Nyírpalota	út	2.
Budapest	1132	Budapest	Nyugati	tér	5.
Budapest	1023	Budapest	Lajos	utca	30.
Budapest	1203	Budapest	XX. Török Flóris	utca	70.
Budapest	1188	Budapest	Dózsa György	utca	2.
Budapest	1184	Budapest	XVIII. Üllői	út	396.
Budapest	1173	Budapest	XVII. Pesti	út	159-163.
Budapest	1162	Budapest	XVI. Rákosi	út	128.
Budapest	1056	Budapest	Váci	utca	38.
Budapest	1051	Budapest	Hercegprímás	utca	10.
Budapest	1146	Budapest	Thököly	út	100/a.
Budapest	1042	Budapest	Árpád	út	57-59.
Budapest	1138	Budapest	Váci	út	117-119.
Csongrád-Csanád	6640	Csongrád	Fő	utca	28.
Csongrád-Csanád	6800	Hódmezővásárhely	Kossuth	tér	2.
Csongrád-Csanád	6800	Hódmezővásárhely	Dr. Rapcsák András	út	4.
Csongrád-Csanád	6630	Mindszent	Csokonai Vitéz Mihály	utca	28.
Csongrád-Csanád	6760	Kistelek	Szent László	tér	2.
Csongrád-Csanád	6900	Makó	Úri	utca	1.
Csongrád-Csanád	6782	Mórahalom	Millenniumi	sétány	1.
Csongrád-Csanád	6794	Üllés	Fogarasi	utca	1.
Csongrád-Csanád	6781	Domaszék	Köztársaság	tér	4.
Csongrád-Csanád	6762	Sándorfalva	Alkotmány	krt	21/a.
Csongrád-Csanád	6720	Szeged	Kölcsey	utca	8.
Csongrád-Csanád	6722	Szeged	Mikszáth Kálmán	utca	15.
Csongrád-Csanád	6720	Szeged	Széchenyi	tér	3.
Csongrád-Csanád	6726	Szeged	Szőregi	út	80.
Csongrád-Csanád	6600	Szentes	Szabadság	tér	2.
Fejér	8124	Káloz	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	utca	3.
Fejér	2060	Bicske	Kossuth	tér	7.
Fejér	2400	Dunaújváros	Dózsa Gyögy	út	4/b.
Fejér	8130	Enying	Deák Ferenc	út	1.
Fejér	2451	Ercsi	Szent István	út	3.
Fejér	2462	Martonvásár	Brunszvik	út	1/b.
Fejér	2483	Gárdony	Szabadság	út	24.
Fejér	2475	Kápolnásnyék	Fő	út	29.
Fejér	8060	Mór	Deák Ferenc	utca	28.
Fejér	7000	Sárbogárd	Ady Endre	utca	107.
Fejér	8000	Székesfehérvár	Budai	út	36.
Fejér	8000	Székesfehérvár	Bástya	utca	10.

Fejér	8000	Székesfehérvár	Koronázó	tér	2.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9300	Csorna	Szent István	tér	23.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9071	Gönyű	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	utca	13.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9021	Győr	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	utca	36.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9027	Győr	Budai	út	1.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9027	Győr	Nagysándor József	utca	31.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9023	Győr	Lehel	utca	27.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9024	Győr	Riesz F.	utca	11/a.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9343	Beled	Rákóczi Ferenc	utca	131.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9330	Kapuvár	Gesztenye	sor	5.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9225	Dunakiliti	Kossuth Lajos	utca	88.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9222	Hegyeshalom	Fő	utca	135.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9155	Lébény	Fő	út	85.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9200	Mosonmagyaróvár	Bástya	utca	15.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9090	Pannonhalma	Petőfi	utca	6/a.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9431	Fertőd	Fő	utca	62.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9485	Nagycenk	Iskola	utca	2.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9400	Sopron	Várkerület	-	16.
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9100	Tét	Fő	utca	86.
Hajdú-Bihar	4060	Balmazújváros	Veres Péter	utca	3.
Hajdú-Bihar	4100	Berettyóújfalu	Dózsa György	utca	3-5.
Hajdú-Bihar	4110	Biharkeresztes	Hősök	tere	10.
Hajdú-Bihar	4024	Debrecen	Vár	utca	6/a.
Hajdú-Bihar	4026	Debrecen	Bethlen G.	utca	6-8.
Hajdú-Bihar	4033	Debrecen	Mátyás Király	utca	29.
Hajdú-Bihar	4130	Derecske	Rákóczi	út	2.
Hajdú-Bihar	4274	Hosszúpályi	Bagosi	utca	2.
Hajdú-Bihar	4281	Létavértes	Kossuth	utca	10-12.
Hajdú-Bihar	4220	Hajdúböszörmény	Kossuth Lajos	utca	5.
Hajdú-Bihar	4087	Hajdúdorog	Tokaji	út	6.
Hajdú-Bihar	4080	Hajdúnánás	Kossuth Lajos	út	17.
Hajdú-Bihar	4242	Hajdúhadház	Bocskai	tér	2/a.
Hajdú-Bihar	4251	Hajdúsámson	Rákóczi	utca	6.
Hajdú-Bihar	4254	Nyíradony	Árpád	tér	12.
Hajdú-Bihar	4287	Vámospércs	Nagy	utca	9.
Hajdú-Bihar	4200	Hajdúszoboszló	Hősök	tere	15.
Hajdú-Bihar	4183	Kaba	Rákóczi Ferenc	út	120.
Hajdú-Bihar	4150	Püspökladány	Gagarin	utca	1.
Hajdú-Bihar	4026	Debrecen	Péterfia	utca	18.
Heves	3360	Heves	Hunyadi	utca	11-13.
Heves	3346	Bélapátfalva	Május 1.	út	2/a.
Heves	3300	Eger	Érsek	utca	6.
Heves	3300	Eger	Almagyar	utca	5.
Heves	3351	Verpelét	Szabadság	tér	8/a.
Heves	3373	Besenyőtelek	Fő	út	112.
Heves	3390	Füzesabony	Rákóczi	út	58.

Heves	3200	Gyöngyös	Fő	tér	19.
Heves	3000	Hatvan	Kossuth	tér	22.
Heves	3250	Pétervására	Szabadság	tér	21.
Heves	3035	Gyöngyöspata	Dózsa György	út	1-3.
Heves	3023	Petőfibánya	Mária	utca	4.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5130	Jászapáti	István király	út	3.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5123	Jászárokszállás	Árpád	tér	2.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5100	Jászberény	Lehel vezér	tér	32-33.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5300	Karcag	Horváth Ferenc	utca	3. Fszt. 1.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5310	Kisújszállás	Szabadság	utca	8.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5440	Kunszentmárton	Mátyás király	utca	1.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5430	Tiszaföldvár	Kossuth Lajos	út	139.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5400	Mezőtúr	Dózsa György	utca	24.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5420	Túrkeve	Petőfi	tér	3-5.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5000	Szolnok	Hősök	tere	1.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5000	Szolnok	Nagy Imre	körút	10/a .
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5052	Újszász	Erkel Ferenc	út	2/a.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5241	Abádszalók	István király	utca	8.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5340	Kunhegyes	Szabadság	tér	11.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5350	Tiszafüred	Kossuth	tér	17.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5200	Törökszentmiklós	Kossuth Lajos	utca	142-146.
Komárom-Esztergom	2510	Dorog	Bécsi	út	33.
Komárom-Esztergom	2500	Esztergom	Kossuth Lajos	utca	14-18.
Komárom-Esztergom	2541	Lábatlan	Rákóczi	út	138-140.
Komárom-Esztergom	2870	Kisbér	Kossuth Lajos	utca	14.
Komárom-Esztergom	2943	Bábolna	Béke	út	1.
Komárom-Esztergom	2900	Komárom	Igmándi	út	45.
Komárom-Esztergom	2942	Nagyigmánd	Kossuth Lajos	utca	2.
Komárom-Esztergom	2855	Bokod	Fő	utca	50/a.
Komárom-Esztergom	2840	Oroszlány	Rákóczi Ferenc	utca	7/a.
Komárom-Esztergom	2831	Tarján	Rákóczi	utca	8.
Komárom-Esztergom	2800	Tatabánya	Szent Borbála	tér	6.
Komárom-Esztergom	2800	Tatabánya	Fő	tér	6.
Komárom-Esztergom	2890	Tata	Ady Endre	út	17.
Nógrád	2660	Balassagyarmat	Rákóczi	út	14.
Nógrád	2659	Érsekvadkert	Rákóczi	út	122.
Nógrád	3070	Bátonyterenye	Ózdi	út	47.
Nógrád	3060	Pásztó	Fő	út	64.
Nógrád	2651	Rétság	Rákóczi	utca	51.
Nógrád	3100	Salgótarján	Losonci	utca	2.
Nógrád	3170	Szécsény	Rákóczi	út	71.
Pest	2750	Nagykőrös	Rákóczi	utca	1.
Pest	2170	Aszód	Kossuth Lajos	utca	1.
Pest	2194	Tura	Bartók	tér	21.
Pest	2092	Budakeszi	Fő	utca	126.
Pest	2040	Budaörs	Szabadság	út	45.

Pest	2053	Herceghalom	Zsámbéki	út	16.
Pest	2045	Törökbálint	Munkácsy Mihály	utca	11.
Pest	2740	Abony	Kossuth	tér	3-4.
Pest	2730	Albertirsa	Pesti	út	28.
Pest	2700	Cegléd	Rákóczi	út	2.
Pest	2370	Dabas	Falu Tamás	utca	4.
Pest	2365	Inárcs	Széchenyi	út	4.
Pest	2366	Kakucs	Sas	telep	1.
Pest	2377	Örkény	Kossuth Lajos	út	34/a.
Pest	2367	Újhartyán	Újsor	utca	1.
Pest	2120	Dunakeszi	Fő	út	16.
Pest	2151	Fót	Dózsa György	út	54.
Pest	2131	Göd	Pesti	út	93.
Pest	2100	Gödöllő	Kossuth Lajos	út	13.
Pest	2117	Isaszeg	Kossuth Lajos	utca	15/a.
Pest	2143	Kistarcsa	Széchenyi	út	67.
Pest	2119	Pécel	Ráday Gedeon	tér	10.
Pest	2351	Alsónémedi	Fő	út	66/a.
Pest	2360	Gyál	Kőrösi	utca	116.
Pest	2230	Gyömrő	Táncsics	utca	82.
Pest	2234	Maglód	Fő	utca	13.
Pest	2200	Monor	Kossuth Lajos	utca	73.
Pest	2721	Pilis	Rákóczi	utca	34.
Pest	2225	Üllő	Pesti	út	71.
Pest	2220	Vecsés	Telepi	út	50/a.
Pest	2760	Nagykáta	Dózsa György	út	10
Pest	2241	Sülysáp	Malom	utca	1.
Pest	2766	Tápiószele	Rákóczi	út	2.
Pest	2711	Tápiószentmárton	Kossuth Lajos	utca	17/a.
Pest	2094	Nagykovácsi	Kossuth Lajos	utca	67.
Pest	2085	Pilisvörösvár	Fő	út	69.
Pest	2083	Solymár	Mátyás Király	utca	14.
Pest	2096	Üröm	Fő	tér	1.
Pest	2330	Dunaharaszti	Baktay	tér	5.
Pest	2336	Dunavarsány	Kossuth Lajos	utca	38/b Fszt. 1.
Pest	2300	Ráckeve	Kossuth	utca	47.
Pest	2310	Szigetszentmiklós	Losonczi	utca	1.
Pest	2316	Tököl	József Attila	utca	24.
Pest	2011	Budakalász	Petőfi	tér	11.
Pest	2023	Dunabogdány	Hajó	utca	3.
Pest	2016	Leányfalu	Móricz Zsigmond	út	128/a.
Pest	2013	Pomáz	Kossuth Lajos	utca	5.
Pest	2000	Szentendre	Dunakorzó	-	18.
Pest	2021	Tahitótfalu	Petőfi Sándor	utca	27.
Pest	2600	Vác	Köztársaság	út	10.
Pest	2112	Veresegyház	Fő	út	53.

Pest	2049	Diósd	Szent István	tér	12.
Pest	2030	Érd	Budai	út	20.
Pest	2030	Érd	Hegesztő	utca	10.
Pest	2440	Százhalombatta	Damjanich	utca	23.
Pest	2461	Tárnok	Rákóczi	út	91.
Somogy	8623	Balatonföldvár	Balatonszentgyörgyi	út	1.
Somogy	7570	Barcs	Bajcsy-Zsilinszky	utca	83.
Somogy	8840	Csurgó	Csokonai	utca	10-12.
Somogy	8630	Balatonboglár	Sétáló	utca	3.
Somogy	7400	Kaposvár	Fő	utca	3.
Somogy	7500	Nagyatád	Kossuth Lajos	utca	16.
Somogy	8600	Siófok	Sió	utca	2.
Somogy	8660	Tab	Kossuth Lajos	utca	84/b.
Somogy	8647	Balatonmáriafürdő	Gróf Széchenyi Imre	tér	10.
Somogy	8700	Marcali	Rákóczi	utca	16.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4561	Baktalórántháza	Köztársaság	tér	7.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4555	Levelek	Rákóczi	utca	4.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4765	Csenger	Ady	utca	5.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4900	Fehérgyarmat	Móricz Zsigmond	utca	19.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4741	Jánkmajtis	Kossuth	utca	12.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4471	Gávavencsellő	Petőfi	utca	3.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4484	Ibrány	Lehel	út	3.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4600	Kisvárda	Szent László	utca	68.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4334	Hodász	Széchenyi	út	8.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4700	Mátészalka	Szalkay László	utca	2.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4355	Nagyecsed	Rákóczi	út	16.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4562	Vaja	Damjanich	utca	70.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4233	Balkány	Fő	utca	31.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4231	Bököny	Dózsa György	utca	5.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4320	Nagykálló	Zrínyi Miklós	utca	22.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4244	Újfehértó	Béke	tér	4.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4300	Nyírbátor	Szabadság	tér	5.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4400	Nyíregyháza	Szarvas	utca	11.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4400	Nyíregyháza	Dózsa György	út	11.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4400	Nyíregyháza	Kossuth	utca	66/a.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4461	Nyírtelek	Arany János	utca	1.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4465	Rakamaz	Szent István	utca	25.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4464	Tiszaeszlár	Rákóczi	utca	79.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4450	Tiszalök	Kossuth	utca	79/b.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4440	Tiszavasvári	Kossuth Lajos	utca	1.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4800	Vásárosnamény	Rákóczi	utca	1.
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4625	Záhony	Alkotmány	út	2.
Tolna	7150	Bonyhád	Szabadság	tér	9.
Tolna	7200	Dombóvár	Hunyadi	tér	42.
Tolna	7020	Dunaföldvár	Fehérvári	utca	4.
Tolna	7044	Nagydorog	Kossuth	utca	52.

Tolna	7039	Németkér	Széchenyi	utca	43.
Tolna	7030	Paks	Dózsa György	út	75.
Tolna	7140	Bátaszék	Budai	utca	24.
Tolna	7100	Szekszárd	Arany János	utca	23-25.
Tolna	7130	Tolna	Deák Ferenc	utca	4.
Tolna	7173	Zomba	Fő	tér	5.
Tolna	7191	Hőgyész	Fő	utca	14.
Tolna	7081	Simontornya	Mátyás király	utca	2-3.
Tolna	7090	Tamási	Szabadság	utca	41/b.
Vas	9500	Celldömölk	Kossuth Lajos	utca	18.
Vas	9735	Csepreg	Széchenyi	tér	4.
Vas	9900	Körmend	Szabadság	tér	6.
Vas	9730	Kőszeg	Várkör	utca	6.
Vas	9941	Őriszentpéter	Városszer	utca	106.
Vas	9653	Répcelak	Petőfi Sándor	utca	50.
Vas	9600	Sárvár	Batthyány	utca	42/c.
Vas	9970	Szentgotthárd	Hunyadi	utca	5.
Vas	9700	Szombathely	Szent Márton	utca	4.
Vas	9700	Szombathely	Petőfi	utca	16.
Vas	9800	Vasvár	Főszolgabíró	tér	1.
Veszprém	8401	Ajka	Szabadság	tér	8.
Veszprém	8220	Balatonalmádi	Baross Gábor	út	11.
Veszprém	8174	Balatonkenese	Fő	utca	23.
Veszprém	8230	Balatonfüred	Kossuth Lajos	utca	9.
Veszprém	8500	Pápa	Szent László	utca	1.
Veszprém	8330	Sümeg	Kossuth	utca	17.
Veszprém	8258	Badacsonytomaj	Kert	utca	12.
Veszprém	8300	Tapolca	Fő	tér	4.
Veszprém	8181	Berhida	Szabadság	tér	6.
Veszprém	8100	Várpalota	Posta	út	8.
Veszprém	8291	Nagyvázsony	Kinizsi	utca	82.
Veszprém	8200	Veszprém	Mindszenty József	utca	7.
Veszprém	8200	Veszprém	Óváros	tér	3.
Veszprém	8420	Zirc	József Attila	utca	4.
Veszprém	8460	Devecser	Kossuth	út	2.
Veszprém	8440	Herend	Kossuth Lajos	utca	140.
Zala	8380	Hévíz	Széchenyi	utca	66.
Zala	8360	Keszthely	Kossuth Lajos	utca	103. Fszt.
Zala	8960	Lenti	Kossuth	út	4.
Zala	8868	Letenye	Kossuth	utca	15.
Zala	8800	Nagykanizsa	Erzsébet	tér	19.
Zala	8945	Bak	Széchenyi	tér	2.
Zala	8900	Zalaegerszeg	Kossuth	utca	2.
Zala	8790	Zalaszentgrót	Nefelejcs	utca	1.
Zala	8761	Pacsa	József Attila	utca	3.
Zala	8749	Zalakaros	Petőfi	utca	48.

17. INFORMATION PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 95/A AND 95/B OF THE ACCOUNTING ACT

INFORMATION RELATED TO SHARES AND OWNERS

The shares of MBH Bank Plc. (hereinafter: "**Bank**") – under the name of MKB Bank - were added to the product list of the Budapest Stock Exchange (hereinafter: "**BSE**") on 30 May 2019, whereby the shares got listed on the BSE. The first trading date of the Bank's ordinary shares listed on the BSE - in the BSE shares section's Standard category - was 17 June 2019

On 30 October 2020, the Bank sold all its shares representing 33.33% ownership in Magyar Bankholding Ltd. to its shareholders.

Magyar Bankholding Ltd. (hereinafter: "**Hungarian Bankholding**") commenced its effective operation as a financial bankholding on 15 December 2020, after the bank shares of the key owners of Budapest Bank Ltd. (hereinafter: "**Budapest Bank**"), the Bank and MTB Ltd. (hereinafter: "**MTB**") were transferred to the joint holding company in possession of the approval of National Bank of Hungary (hereinafter: "**NBH**"). The owners transferred their shares to Hungarian Bankholding as a result the second largest banking group in Hungary has been established, in which the Hungarian State owned 30.35% of the shares through Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Ltd., the former direct owners of the Bank acquired 31.96% of the shares and the former direct owners of MTB acquired 37.69% of the shares.

On 15 December 2021, the supreme bodies of the Bank, Budapest Bank and Magyar Takarék Bankholding Ltd., which owned MTB, approved the first step of the merger timetable of Budapest Bank, the Bank and MTB. The merger of two member banks, Budapest Bank and the Bank, as well as Magyar Takarék Bankholding Ltd. took place on 31 March 2022 in accordance with the fusion schedule, based on the relevant decisions adopted by the supreme decision-making body and in possession of the necessary official permits and authorisations. From 1 April 2022 the merged credit institution operated temporarily under the name of MKB Bank Plc.

On 9 December 2022 the supreme bodies of the Bank and Takarékbank Ltd. adopted – as part of the execution of the second step Hungarian Bankholding's fusion schedule – the proposed decisions regarding the merger of the two member banks. Under the decisions of the respective general meetings and in possession of the necessary official permits and authorisations the two member banks – the Bank and Takarékbank Ltd. – merged with effect from 30 April 2023 and have continued operating under the name of MBH Bank Plc., with a single uniform brand name and image. Thereby Hungary's second largest universal major bank was established in terms of balance sheet total, a leader in digitalisation.

The merger did not imply any change in the ownership structure of the banking group, the dominant shareholder of the banks involved in the merger process remained Magyar Bankholding until its division.

As a result of the merger of Takarékbank Plc. into Bank, the subscribed capital of Bank as the acquiring company increased to HUF 322,529,625,000. The Bank's share capital consists entirely of Series „A" ordinary shares, each of which carries the same rights.

The 830,667 pieces of Series "A" ordinary shares with a nominal value of HUF 1,000 each newly issued within the framework of the merger have been originated by KELER, registered in the share register of the Bank and listed to the "Standard" category of BSE as of 1 August 2023

On 30 November 2024, the former majority shareholder of the Bank, Magyar Bankholding, split into 10 new legal successor companies, and its assets were transferred to the legal successor companies established on 1 December 2024.

With its decision H-EN-I-524/2024, issued on 28 November 2024, Magyar Nemzeti Bank authorised the Bank to repurchase, on an individual and consolidated basis, common equity tier 1 capital instruments (treasury shares) with an aggregate nominal value of HUF 22,577,074,000. In accordance with the legislation, the total amount specified in the authorisation is immediately deducted from the own funds. On 11 December 2024, Bank purchased a total of 22,577,074 Series A ordinary shares issued by the Bank with a nominal value of HUF 1,000 each, in OTC transactions. As a result of the transactions, the number of treasury shares held by the Bank changed from 0 to 22,577,074 shares, and the ratio of treasury shares held by the Bank changed from 0% to 7%.

According to the extraordinary announcement of Bank published on 15 December 2025, the public offering of 22,577,074 registered treasury shares of the Issuer, each with a nominal value of HUF 1,000, was successfully completed between 24 November 2025 and 12 December 2025. As a result of the transactions, the number of treasury shares owned by the Bank changed from 22,577,074 to 0, and their proportion changed from 7% to 0%.

The ownership structure of the Bank and the shareholders' ownership and voting rights were as follows as at 31 December 2025:

Owner	Number of shares	Total nominal value of shares (HUF)	Ownership share (%)	Voting rights (%)
Zenith Asset Management Zrt.	80 123 046	80 123 046 000	24.84%	24.84%
Corvinus BHG Zrt.	48 397 682	48 397 682 000	15.01%	15.01%
CEE Horizon Capital Zrt.	36 706 059	36 706 059 000	11.38%	11.38%
CEE Paramount Equity Zrt.	34 503 690	34 503 690 000	10.70%	10.70%
Hungary Apex Investments Zrt.	20 030 762	20 030 762 000	6.21%	6.21%
Pinnacle Asset Group Zrt.	20 030 761	20 030 761 000	6.21%	6.21%
MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme Organisation*	16 126 481	16 126 481 000	5,00%	5,00%
*Free float***	*66 611 144*	*66 611 144 000*	20.65%	20.65%
Total	**322 529 625**	**322 529 625 000**	**100%**	**100%**

**The parent company shares held by the subsidiary are presented as treasury shares in the separated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requirements (IFRS 10, IAS 32). Under the legal classification pursuant to Act V of 2013 of the Hungarian Civil Code, the classification differs, such shares are not regarded as treasury shares for legal purposes, and legally they continue to qualify as shares carrying voting rights*

***Including legal entities with less than 5% ownership that are indirectly owned by shareholder.*

There is no single entity that is ultimate controlling party among the shareholders of MBH Bank.

The Articles of Association of the Bank do not restrict the transfer of shares representing the subscribed capital of Bank. The Bank has no issued shares representing special controlling rights. Voting rights are not restricted at Bank.

Rights and obligations of the shareholders

Rights of the shareholders at the General Meeting

a) The shareholder is entitled to attend the General Meeting. The Bank's General Meeting may be attended by the shareholder or the shareholder's proxy specified in Sections 151-155 of the Capital Market Act, who was registered in the Register of Shares at the Closing of the Register of Shares by the General Meeting in accordance with the result of the shareholder matching. The day of closing the Register of Shares is the second business day preceding the starting day of the General Meeting. The Bank shall not be liable for the failure of shareholders to participate or to exercise their voting rights attached to their shares if the shareholder was not entered in the share register because
   (i) the result of the shareholder verification was received by the Bank after the closing of the share register for the General Meeting, or
   (ii) the shares and voting rights held by the shareholder violate the provisions of the law or the Articles of Association.

b) The shareholder may also exercise his / her rights at the General Meeting by way of proxy. Member of the Board of Directors, member of the Supervisory Board and the auditor cannot be persons authorised by proxy. Shareholders may authorise an executive employee of the Bank as well to exercise their rights relating to the Shareholders' Meeting. The proxy authorisation of the authorised representative shall be valid for one Shareholders' Meeting or for the period of time defined therein. The proxy authorisation shall also be valid for the continuation of the suspended Shareholders' Meeting and for the repeated Shareholders' Meeting convoked due to the lack of quorum. The authorisation shall be issued in the form of a private document with full probative force and submitted to the Bank at the place and time indicated in the General Meeting announcement. The proxy shall be drawn up in the form of a public document or a private document providing full evidence and it shall be submitted to the Bank.

c) The shareholder has the right to be informed about cases on the agenda of the General Meeting. In line with which right, in reply to the written request of the shareholder submitted at least eight days before the day of the General Meeting the Board of Directors shall provide information necessary to discuss the agenda item of the General Meeting three days before the day of the General Meeting, the latest. The Board of Directors may make the exercise of the right to information as described above conditional on the submission of a written confidentiality statement by the shareholder requesting the information. The Board of Directors may refuse to disclose information and access to documents if it violated the Bank 's business, banking, securities or other similar secrets, if the person requesting the information abuses their right or fails to make a confidentiality statement even if requested. If the party requesting information considers the refusal of information unjustified, they may request the Court of Registration to order the Bank to provide the information.

d) The Bank ensures that the rights to be informed, to comment and to suggest at the General Meeting are granted to every shareholder attending the General Meeting, on the condition that the exercising of these rights shall not hinder the lawful and proper operation of the General Meeting. In the interest of exercising the shareholder's rights specified in this present point the Chairman of the General Meeting shall grant the right of speech to the shareholder at the General Meeting, on the condition that the Chairman of the General Meeting may specify the duration of the speech, may withdraw the right to speak, especially in case the shareholder is off the point, furthermore he / she can specify the sequence of the speeches, if there are several speeches at the same time, in order to ensure the lawful and proper operation of the General Meeting. The Chairman of the General Meeting may stop the recording of what has been said after the speaker has been cut off and may stop the technical conditions (sound system) for the intervention.

e) Voting rights attached to shares are determined by the nominal value of such shares. The shareholder cannot exercise his / her right to vote until he / she has performed his / her due cash contribution

Minority rights

a) Shareholders jointly representing at least 1% of the voting rights may request the convocation of the General Meeting at any time without specifying the reason or the purpose. If the Board of Directors fails to take action to convene the General Meeting for the earliest possible date within eight days after the receipt of the request, the registering court shall convene the meeting in reply to the application of the shareholders suggesting the meeting or the registering court shall authorise the suggesting shareholders to convene the meeting. The expected costs shall be advanced by the suggesting shareholders.

b) If shareholders jointly representing at least 1% of the votes communicate a proposal to the Board of Directors to supplement the agenda in line with the rules of the levels of detail or a draft resolution concerning an item on the agenda or an item to be added to the agenda within eight days after the announcement of the convocation of the General Meeting is published, the Board of Directors shall publish an announcement about the supplemented agenda, the draft resolutions proposed by the shareholders after the communication of the proposal pursuant to THE Articles of Association. The issue specified in the announcement shall be deemed added to the agenda.

c) If the General Meeting rejected or did not allow the submission to enforce a claim of the Bank from any member, managing officer, member of the Supervisory Board or the auditor for a resolution to be adopted, shareholders representing at least 1% of the voting rights may enforce the claim themselves for the benefit of the Bank and representing the Bank within a thirty-day limitation period.

d) If the General Meeting rejected or did not allow the submission to have the last report or an economic event or commitment related to the activity of the Board of Directors in the last two years audited by a specially commissioned auditor for a resolution, the registering court shall order the audit and appoint an auditor at the cost of the Bank in reply to the application of the shareholders jointly representing at least 1% of the voting rights submitted within the thirty-day limitation period following the General Meeting. The registering court shall reject the fulfilment of the application if the submitting shareholders abuse the minority rights.

Right to dividend

The shareholder shall be entitled to a dividend from the profit of the Bank, which can be shared and which was ordered to be shared by the General Meeting in the proportion of the nominal value of his / her share.

Obligations of the shareholders

a) The shareholder shall provide cash contribution to the Bank in amount corresponding to the nominal or issue value of the shares received or quoted by his / her person. The shareholder may not be validly exempted from his / her obligation - excepting the case of share capital decrease.

b) The shareholder with at least 1% share or the shareholder acquiring such share shall report his / her indirect share and its changes to the Bank providing his / her details suitable for identification at the same time. The National Bank of Hungary shall suspend the exercising of the voting right of a member failing to perform his / her reporting obligation.

Bank is not aware of any agreement concluded between its owners that may result in restrictions on the transfer of issued securities and / or voting rights.

Bank is not aware of any significant agreements to which the company is a party and which take effect, alter or terminate upon a change of control of the company following a takeover bid, and the effects thereof, except where their nature is such that their disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the

company; this exception shall not apply where the company is not obliged to disclose such information on the basis of other legal requirements.

Information on the Employee Share Ownership Programme (ESOP)

With the modification of the Act XLIV of 1992 on the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP Act), which came into effect on 28 November 2015, a new type of Employee Share Ownership Programme could be launched. MKB Bank as the former member of MBH Group was one of the first to use this opportunity to establish its own ESOP Organisation (MRP Szervezet) on 30 May 2016.

In 2017 the MBH Group launched its ESOP's Remuneration Policy, which is operated by the ESOP Organisation. The operation of the Bank's remuneration policy is regulated by the CRD/Hpt. (Capital Requirements Directive/ Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises) based remuneration framework of the Bank and the ESOP Act. Eligible employees submit a participation declaration, to become participants of the ESOP and subject to the regulations of the Remuneration Policy.

In order to settle the variable cash settled share-based payments, the ESOP exercises subordinated MBH's bonds and buys financial settlement type purchase-rights for ordinary shares. The amount and quantity purchased are in line with the employees' bonuses assessed. The MBH Bank as the founder has to ensure the financial contribution 2 years before the employee settlement, due to an obligation regulated by the ESOP Act. Starting from the 2027 financial year, stock options will be replaced by ordinary shares in order to strengthen the ownership mindset of the affected executives and to reinforce the link between managerial performance and shareholder value creation.

In order to implement the two new ESOP-based performance remuneration policies launched by the Group in 2025 (the Value-Appreciation ESOP Performance Remuneration Policy and the Ordinary-Share ESOP Performance Remuneration Policy), the ESOP Organisation acquired a 5% ownership stake in MBH Bank Plc. on 17 November 2025.

Both the purchase options and the share-based participant interests are cash settled. The beneficiary of the instruments is the ESOP Organisation, so the employees are not beneficiaries. The participants of the ESOP do not acquire ownership of shares. However, the financial assets managed by the ESOP Organisation are the bases of the participants' membership. Participants will be entitled for the financial settlement of cash settled share-based payments, as it is regulated by the ESOP Remuneration Policy. The Remuneration Policy governs the determination of the fair market value of the shares, applying the same valuation methodology to both the ordinary shares and the purchase options.
Settlement and payment are carried out by redeeming participants' membership interests following the conversion of the financial instrument into cash by the ESOP organisation, taking into account the deferral cycles and in proportion to the awarded performance remuneration.

* * *

As a public limited company, in accordance with market practice and the BSE Corporate Governance Recommendations (Recommendations), the Bank prepares a Corporate Governance Report, which shall be published on the website of the Bank (www.mbhbank.hu). In its Corporate Governance Report, the Bank presents its corporate governance practices for the financial year and, on the other hand, details its compliance with each section of the Recommendations.

SUPREME, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGEMENT BODIES, SUPERVISORY BODY, COMPOSITION AND OPERATION OF COMMITTEES

General Meeting

The supreme body of the Bank is the General Meeting. The General Meeting shall be convened by the Board of Directors at least 30 days before the day on which the General Meeting is opened, by publishing an announcement at the places of publication specified in the Articles of Association. The key data of the annual report of the Bank – prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act – and of the reports of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, as well as a summary of the proposals regarding the items on the agenda and the proposed resolutions shall be disclosed at the places of publication of the Bank at least 21 days before the date of the General Meeting.

The General Meeting has, inter alia, the exclusive competence to approve and amend the Articles of Association, except for the modification of the Bank's headquarters, premises, branches and, except for the core activity of the Bank, the activities of the Bank as the Board of Directors is entitled to amend the Articles of Association in that regard, make decisions on the Bank's transformation, merger and demerger, termination without legal successor, on increasing or decreasing the share capital authorisation of the Board of Directors to increase the share capital, appoint and remove the chair and members of the Board of Directors, appoint and remove the Supervisory Board and Audit Committee members, determine their remuneration, appoint the auditor, approve the annual report and make decisions on the utilisation of the profit after taxes and the payment of dividend advance. Members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the General Meeting for a definite term of maximum five years. The members of the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee may be re-elected and may be recalled at any time by the General Meeting without giving reasons, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Board of Directors:	Supervisory Board:	Audit Committee:
Chair person	**Chair person**	**Chair person**
dr. Zsolt Barna	Miklós Vaszily	Rita Feodor
Members:	**Members:**	**Members:**
dr. Balázs Vinnai	Zsigmond Járai	Miklós Vaszily
Levente László Szabó	Rita Feodor	Zsigmond Járai
Ádám Egerszegi	Kitti Dobi	
Marcell Tamás Takács	dr. Ilona Török	

(as of 31 December 2025)

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the executive body of the Bank. The members of the Board of Directors represent the Bank vis-a-vis third parties and before court and other authorities. The Board of Directors shall develop and manage the work organisation of the Bank.

The scope of authority of the Board of Directors is included in the Articles of Association of the Bank with the proviso that within the framework of effective laws and resolutions adopted by the General Meeting, the Board of Directors shall be entitled to take any actions and make any decisions that do not form part of the exclusive powers of the General Meeting or the Supervisory Board. The decision on the acquisition of own shares, as well as the increase of the registered capital through the issue of shares belongs to the competence of the General Meeting subject to the condition that the General Meeting may authorize the Board of Directors to make decisions. The tasks of the Board of Directors include working out and adopting the Bank's business policy, strategy and business plan. Moreover, the powers

of the Board of Directors include decision making – with the Supervisory Board's prior approval – on the approval of the Bank's interim balance sheet and on the payment of dividend advance.

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board shall control the management of the Bank in order to protect the interests of the Bank. The powers of the Supervisory Board are laid down in the Articles of Association of the Bank. The board of directors makes sure, inter alia, that the Bank has a comprehensive controlling system which is suitable for efficient and effective operation, manages the internal audit organisation, checks the Bank's annual and interim financial reports, makes proposals to the General Meeting for the auditor to be appointed, and for the auditor's remuneration, and performs other tasks assigned to it by the Bank's Articles of Association. The General Meeting may only adopt its resolutions on the report prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act and on the utilisation of the profit after taxes in possession of the Supervisory Board's written report. It may adopt its resolution on the payment of dividend advance only with the Supervisory Board's approval.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee provides assistance to the Supervisory Board in supervising the financial report regime, in selecting an auditor, and in working with the auditor and, in that context, in particular, it gives its opinion on the annual accounts, makes a proposal for the auditor and their remuneration and prepares the contract to be concluded with the auditor. The powers of the Audit Committee are laid down in the Articles of Association of the Bank.

Personal changes in 2025:

István Sárváry resigned from her membership of the board of directors on 28.07.2025, the resignation took effect on 12.08.2025

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on 17 November 2025 elected Dr. Zsolt Barna, Levente László Szabó, Ádám Egerszegi, Marcell Tamás Takács, Dr. Attila Tamás Tajthy, and Dr. Koppány Tibor Lélfai as members of the Board of Directors for a fixed term of office from 1 January 2026 to 31 May 2030. In addition, Dr. Csaba István Kandrács has also been elected as a member of the Board of Directors for a fixed term of office from 2 April 2026 to 31 May 2030.

Additionally, the Extraordinary General Meeting elected Miklós Vaszily, Rita Feodor, Árpád Czene and Dr. Árpád Kovács as members of the Supervisory Board for a fixed term of office from 1 January 2026 to 31 May 2030. Further, Balázs Bechtold has also been elected as a member of the Supervisory Board for a fixed term of office from 1 January 2026 to 31 May 2030 and Dr. Ilona Török has been elected for a fixed term of office from 1 April 2026 to 31 May 2030.

The MNB has approved the election of the above-named persons.

Risk Assumption and Risk Management Committee:	Remuneration Committee:	Nomination Committee:
Chair person	**Chair person**	**Chair person**
Marcell Tamás Takács	Miklós Vaszily	Zsigmond Járai
Members:	**Members:**	**Members:**
dr. Balázs Vinnai	Marcell Tamás Takács	Rita Feodor
Miklós Vaszily	dr. Balázs Vinnai	Miklós Vaszily

(as of 31 December 2025)

Risk Assumption and Risk Management Committee

As part of its ongoing monitoring of the Bank's risk-taking strategy and risk appetite, the Risk Assumption and Risk Management Committee reviews the risk strategy, remuneration policy and quarterly risk report in advance. It supports the Board of Directors in monitoring the implementation of the risk taking strategy.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for the preparation of decisions regarding remuneration, taking into account the long-term interests of shareholders, investors and other stakeholders in the company. Within such competence the Remuneration Committee prepares the performance evaluation and ex-post risk assessment of the Chairman and CEO, Deputy CEOs and other board members, it evaluates the achievement of performance goals. The committee ensures the implementation of the remuneration policy. The Remuneration Committee furthermore oversees the remuneration of the senior officers in the risk management and compliance functions, including the employees carrying out internal control functions.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is responsible for nominating and recommending nominees to the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors, with the exception of the members of the Supervisory Board representing the employees. It is furthermore responsible for determining the skills and tasks required for membership of the management bodies, evaluating the composition and performance of the management bodies and its members. Determining the ratios of the sexes within the managing bodies and the strategy for achieving it. It is also in charge of the regular revision of the Bank’s policy concerning selection and appointment of its executive director.

The Committees operate in accordance with the rules laid down in their rules of procedure. Bodies shall meet as often as necessary to carry out their functions and shall take their decisions in the form of a meeting or in writing and without a meeting. The work of the bodies is organized and controlled by the chairman of the body.

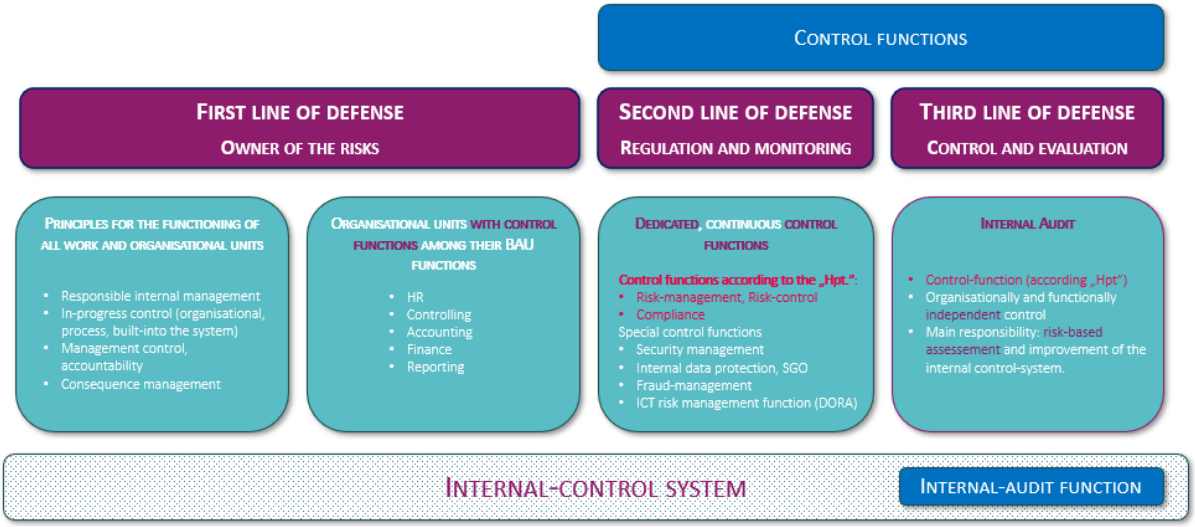
In accordance with the Nomination Policy applicable to the selection, members of the management boards of the members of the Banking Group, individuals with different professional skills, versatile regional and industry experience are elected into the managing bodies of the Banking Group and they also take advantage of these differences in their operations in the operation of those bodies, which the members of the Banking Group consider as a key consideration in determining the optimal composition of their bodies. Board appointments are based on the pool of expertise, experience, independence and knowledge represented by the candidates, taking into account what the body as a whole needs to function effectively. The members of the Banking Group pay particular attention to the representation of both genders in executive bodies which is why they strive to reach 15% female members in executive bodies. To this end, they commit themselves to favouring the member of the under-represented gender of the same management body among two candidates of the same capacity who are otherwise suitable, unless otherwise justified by professional judgement.

There is no agreement with an executive officer or an employee that provides for compensation in the event of a manager's resignation or termination by the employee or unlawful termination of the executive officer's or employee's relationship, or termination of the relationship due to a public takeover bid.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE BANK

The provisions regarding the operation, management and functions of the internal control system of the Company are set out in the Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (hereinafter: Hpt.), the provisions of the Civil Code (Act V of 2013, hereinafter referred to as "the Civil Code") on business companies, Act CXX of 2001 on the Capital Markets; the applicable recommendations of the NBH (primarily Recommendation NBH 12/2022. (11 July) on the establishment and operation of internal lines of defence, the management and control functions of financial organisations), the Bank's Memorandum of Association and the Bank's effective rules of organisation and operation.

The Company's internal control system – which includes the independent Internal Audit function – is presented through the three lines of defence model.



Section 154 (4) of the Hpt sets out the rules for the internal control system and for the operation of internal control, pursuant to which the Credit institutions *"shall set up the internal control system consistent with the characteristics, magnitude, complexity, and risks of the services they provide", and "shall operate an independent internal control function under the direct supervision of the management body with supervisory powers".*

The Company's **first line of defense**, as the *"owner of risks",* includes all general activities (e.g.: consistent liability management, operation of a management information system), practices and organizational solutions (e.g.: process-based or management control) that ensure prudent operation. All employees and managers working in the first line of defense must identify, understand and appropriately manage the risks associated with their activities.

The **second line of defense** consists of dedicated control functions performing operational activities (Risk Management, Compliance), as well as the special control functions named by the NBH 's defense line recommendation (IT security, internal data protection, fraud risk, SGO...), while the **third line of defense** is represented by the independent Internal Audit function. In 2025 - in accordance with the requirements of the DORA (Digital Operational Resilience Act) regulation - a dedicated ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) risk management function was also established in the Company.

The second line of defense supervises and supports the activities of the first line of defense, and the main task of the third line of defense (independent Internal Audit function) is to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the risk management, control, and governance functions of the first and second lines of defense.

Internal Audit operates as an independent organizational unit, directly under the professional guidance of the Supervisory Board. Its organizational and functional independence means that 1) the area is organizationally independent from other organizational units, and 2) internal audits must be performed by persons who are not involved in the operational work processes of the Company and who are therefore independent of the organizational unit or process being audited. Internal audit is – by definition – an independent, objective assurance tool and consulting activity that adds value to the Company's operations and improves its quality. It is responsible to examining the Company's risk management, governance processes and the internal control system (or the Company's first and second lines of defense) in a systematic and regulatory manner, evaluating and improving its operation, thereby contributing to the achievement of organisational goals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK'S RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND PRINCIPLES APPLIED IN RISK MANAGEMENT

Bank's Risk Control reviews the risk strategy of the Banking Group every year with the involvement of the relevant areas. In line with the current economic environment and in accordance with the Bank's business strategy and capital plan, the Risk Strategy sets out the risk strategy principles and objectives of the Banking Group for each risk type and risk appetite. The approval of the risk strategy falls within the scope of competence of the Board of Directors.

In line with the basic regulatory requirements, a concept for the Banking Group's comprehensive risk-taking processes has been developed and is constantly being fine-tuned.

The main elements of the concept are:

- Group-wide application of risk management principles;
- Applying the Unified Segmentation to the entire clientele of the group;
- A decision-making system that depends on customer quality and risk-taking;
- The use of Basel conform rating tools, in compliance with IRBF (Internal Rating Based Foundation) and analytical and behavioural scorecards, as well as a corresponding client rating regime, which adequately supports the decision-making activities of the bank management;
- Internal, group-level model validation methodology with annual frequency (rating and scoring tools, validation of related processes);
- Monitoring activities with IT support;
- Establishment of a comprehensive system of criteria that includes and takes into account relevant indicators enabling the detection of loans at risk as quickly as possible and, based on this, to determine the various types of customer / exposure management, the related tasks and order of procedure.
- IFRS 9 provisioning system;
- Pillar 1 and pillar 2 capital accounting systems based on IFRS;
- Regular group level management reports, backtesting measurements (Risk Reports, Capital Management Reports, Rating Quality, Rating Monitoring Reports, etc.);
- Definition of a revised recovery plan and its evaluation on a monthly basis.

The key risk management principles include ultimate control at board level, independent control separate from risk areas, and appropriate measurement, diversification, monitoring and reporting of risks.

The effective risk management function of the Banking Group is ensured by the effective communication of risks and the willingness to assume risks within the organisation, continuous development for recognising, measuring, monitoring and managing risks, turning the key risk management processes and procedures up-to-date and user friendly and improving their efficiency, as well as employing adequately trained workforce.

M B H B a n k Plc.

3.

Issuer decleration for financial statements

MBH Bank Plc. (hereinafter: Bank) **as issuer** (represented by: Dr. Zsolt Barna Chairman and CEO, and Péter Krizsanovich Deputy CEO for Strategy and Finance), hereby declares that the ***2025 Annual report*** of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, its best knowledge and accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union. The included ***separate financial statements*** and ***consolidated financial statements*** give a true and reliable view of assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Bank furthermore the ***separate management report*** and ***consolidated management report*** *(including consolidated sustainability statement)* give a fair view of the position, development and performance of Bank disclosing the main risks and the factors of uncertainty.

Budapest, 1 April 2026

MBH Bank Plc.

Dr. Zsolt Barna
Chairman and CEO

Péter Krizsanovich
Deputy CEO for Strategy and Finance

4.

Contacts

Company Name:	MBH Bank Plc.
Company location:	1056 Budapest, Váci utca 38.
Sector Classification:	Other monetary activities
Investment Contact:	Gergely Gózon Managing Director
Reporting period:	01.01.2025.-31.12.2025.
Mail adress:	1056 Budapest, Váci utca 38. HUNGARY
E-mail adress:	investorrelations@mbhbank.hu