



MBH Bank Plc.

Separate financial statements and separate management report

31 December 2025

(free translation)

(Document of the Annual General Meeting)



M B H B a n k P l c .

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 deferred 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 repurchase 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
<i>Assets</i>			
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 be 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
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Profit/ (Loss) before taxation		160 171	188 157
<i>Adjustments for non-cash income and expenses, interest, dividends and tax</i>			
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)
<i>Cash flow from financing activities</i>			
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%
<i>Free float**</i>	<i>66 611 144</i>	<i>66 611 144 000</i>	<i>20.65%</i>	<i>20.65%</i>
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%
Treasury share	22 580 867	22 580 867 000	7.00%	0.00%
<i>Free float**</i>	<i>44 030 277</i>	<i>44 030 277 000</i>	<i>13.65%</i>	<i>14.68%</i>
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 2025¹:

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 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 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 Scheme 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 Járαι
- 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 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 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 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 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-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 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
<u>Individually assessed items</u>							
Performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	119 214	-	11 038	-	5 831
<i>Total individually assessed gross amount</i>	-	-	119 214	-	11 038	-	5 831
ECL on individually assessed items	-	-	(63 374)	-	(4 082)	-	(380)
<i>Total individually assessed carrying amount</i>	-	-	55 840	-	6 956	-	5 451
<u>Collectively assessed</u>							
Performing	1 477 027	418 351	4 822 498	38 303	3 434 367	105 807	2 596 106
Default	-	-	80 704	-	-	-	3 683
<i>Total collectively assessed gross amount</i>	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)
<i>Total collectively assessed carrying amount</i>	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
<i>Individually assessed items</i>						
Performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	37 753	1 322	-	3 251
<i>Total individually assessed gross amount</i>	-	-	37 753	1 322	-	3 251
ECL on individually assessed items	-	-	(23 146)	(1 322)	-	(813)
<i>Total individually assessed carrying amount</i>	-	-	14 607	-	-	2 438
<i>Collectively assessed</i>						
Performing	1 024 739	420 643	4 757 529	3 094 906	157 038	2 127 586
Default	-	-	110 348	-	-	3 688
<i>Total collectively assessed gross amount</i>	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)
<i>Total collectively assessed carrying amount</i>	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				Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	
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 forbore 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 forbore 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 forbore 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 forbore 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 exchange 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 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
<i>Outstanding share capital</i>	<i>322 530</i>	<i>322 530</i>
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
<i>Total risk weighted assets</i>	<i>4 860 346</i>	<i>4 763 980</i>
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
<i>Interest income using effective interest rate method</i>	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
<i>Other income similar to interest</i>	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	-	-
<i>Interest expense using effective interest rate method</i>	<i>(335 878)</i>	<i>(338 757)</i>
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)
<i>Other expense similar to interest</i>	<i>(250 623)</i>	<i>(225 901)</i>
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
<i>Foreign exchange swaps</i>	<i>(5 198)</i>	<i>(1 088)</i>
<i>Interest rate swaps</i>	<i>(18 911)</i>	<i>1 529</i>
<i>Cross-currency interest swaps</i>	<i>(2 340)</i>	<i>(874)</i>
<i>Forwards</i>	<i>(80 537)</i>	<i>(15 324)</i>
<i>Options</i>	<i>1 709</i>	<i>(2 509)</i>
<i>Futures</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(14)</i>
<i>Forward stock index</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(1)</i>
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
<i>Result from remeasurement and derecognition of financial instruments measured at FVTPL</i>	<i>(98 379)</i>	<i>36 620</i>
Gains/(losses) on debt securities measured at FVTOCI	5 309	12 098
<i>Result from derecognition of debt securities measured at FVTOCI</i>	<i>5 309</i>	<i>12 098</i>
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)
<i>Results from derecognition of loans and debt securities measured at AC</i>	<i>2 570</i>	<i>2 561</i>
Results from micro hedge	(16 511)	3 987
<i>Interest rate swaps</i>	<i>17 163</i>	<i>(4 706)</i>
<i>Cross-currency interest swaps</i>	<i>(1 269)</i>	<i>1 402</i>
<i>Bond transactions</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>(683)</i>
Results from macro hedge	8 687	(8 474)
<i>Results from hedge accounting</i>	<i>(7 824)</i>	<i>(4 487)</i>
Margin income	5 568	5 733
FX effect	83 030	(13 228)
<i>Foreign exchange gains less losses</i>	<i>88 598</i>	<i>(7 495)</i>
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)
<i>ECL on financial assets, financial guarantees and loan commitments</i>	53 524	(35 126)
Provision for litigation	(554)	191
Provision for restructuring	481	2 011
Other provisions	-	1 347
<i>Provisions for litigation, restructuring and similar charges</i>	(73)	3 549
<i>(Loss) / gain on modification of financial instruments that did not lead to derecognition</i>	(3 854)	(5 423)
<i>(Impairment) / reversal on associates and other investments</i>	6 539	392
<i>(Impairment) / reversal of impairment on other financial and non-financial assets</i>	(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 revaluation	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 revaluation	(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
<i>of which</i>		
<i>MBH Befektetési Alapkezelő Ltd.</i>	<i>13 892</i>	<i>9 368</i>
<i>MBH Duna Bank Ltd.</i>	<i>2 659</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>MBH Szolgáltatások Ltd.</i>	<i>914</i>	
<i>MBH Ingatlanfejlesztő Ltd.</i>	<i>811</i>	
<i>MBH Bank Employee Share Ownership Programme</i>	<i>1 761</i>	<i>1 500</i>
<i>Pannonhalmi Apátság Pincészet Ltd.</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Budapest Lízing Ltd.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2 200</i>
Dividend income on financial assets held for trading	125	13
<i>of which</i>		
<i>VISA</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>
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)
<i>Total personnel expenses</i>	(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)
<i>Total operating expenses</i>	(274 931)	(230 716)
Amortization of intangible assets	(13 978)	(14 488)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(18 096)	(16 520)
<i>Total depreciation</i>	(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
<i>Total</i>	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)
<i>Total</i>	(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)
<i>Current tax income / (expense)</i>	<i>(21 076)</i>	<i>(21 630)</i>
Origination (reversal) of temporary differences	(106)	(490)
Deferred tax (expense) / income on tax losses	(156)	(7 284)
<i>Deferred tax income / (expense)</i>	<i>(262)</i>	<i>(7 774)</i>
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 of 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 it 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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(227)</i>	<i>(354)</i>
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 loans at 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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(2 980)</i>	<i>(1 799)</i>
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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(729)</i>	<i>(2 251)</i>	-	<i>(2 980)</i>
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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(1 799)</i>	-	-	<i>(1 799)</i>
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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(373)</i>	<i>(983)</i>
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)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Retail segment	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
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)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Wholesale segment	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
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)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Retail segment					
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)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Wholesale segment	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	(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
<i>Bank-issued bond</i>	16 347
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	15 100
<i>Bank-issued bond</i>	15 100
Total	31 447

31.12.2024	Nominal value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	31 339
<i>Government Bond</i>	4 865
<i>Bank-issued bond</i>	26 474
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6 100
<i>Bank-issued bond</i>	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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(10 154)</i>	<i>(9 614)</i>
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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(3 007)</i>	<i>(3 065)</i>	<i>(4 082)</i>	<i>(10 154)</i>
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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(3 552)</i>	<i>(4 740)</i>	<i>(1 322)</i>	<i>(9 614)</i>
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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(3 422)</i>	<i>(3 048)</i>
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
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(85)</i>	<i>(401)</i>	<i>(2 936)</i>	<i>(3 422)</i>
Total	102 114	10	261	102 385
31.12.2024				
Other financial assets	118 760	506	2 890	122 156
<i>Expected credit loss</i>	<i>(102)</i>	<i>(405)</i>	<i>(2 541)</i>	<i>(3 048)</i>
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
<i>Cash and cash-equivalents</i>	457	490
<i>Other current assets</i>	218	62
Current assets	675	552
Non-current assets (equity investments)	66 528	83 419
Other assets	-	905
<i>Total assets</i>	67 203	84 876
Amounts due to banks	19 941	20 685
Other liabilities	4 993	3 095
<i>Total liabilities</i>	24 934	23 780
<i>Equity</i>	42 269	61 096
<i>Total liabilities and equity</i>	67 203	84 876
Revenue	289	270
Other income	-	-
<i>Total revenues</i>	289	270
Other Expenses	(113)	(134)
Depreciation	-	-
<i>Total expenses</i>	(113)	(134)
Financial result	(2 113)	(2 535)
Income tax expense	-	-
<i>Profit after tax</i>	(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
<i>Cost</i>						
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
<i>Depreciation and impairment losses</i>						
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)
<i>Book value</i>						
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
<i>Cost</i>						
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
<i>Depreciation and impairment losses</i>						
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)
<i>Book value</i>						
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
<i>Cost</i>	-			
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
<i>Depreciation and impairment losses</i>				
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)
<i>Book value</i>				
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
<i>Cost</i>				
	-			
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
<i>Depreciation and impairment losses</i>				
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)
<i>Book value</i>				
	-			
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
<i>Cost</i>					
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
<i>Depreciation and impairment losses</i>					
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)
<i>Carrying amounts</i>					
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
<i>Impairment losses recognized on other assets</i>	(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 repurchase 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
<i>Government Bond</i>	<i>1 300</i>	<i>840</i>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	74 700	55 454
<i>Government Bond</i>	<i>4 700</i>	<i>4 820</i>
<i>Corporate bonds</i>	<i>70 000</i>	<i>50 634</i>
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	947 386	1 062 887
<i>Government Bond</i>	<i>876 860</i>	<i>824 837</i>
<i>Corporate bonds</i>	<i>70 526</i>	<i>238 050</i>
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
<i>Government Bond</i>	<i>54 000</i>	<i>51895</i>
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	379 435	362 502
<i>Government Bond</i>	<i>379 435</i>	<i>362 502</i>
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
<i>of which current accounts</i>	2 073 875	1 984 590
<i>of which deposits</i>	285 686	385 428
Amounts due to general government	816 447	833 445
<i>of which current accounts</i>	323 038	317 076
<i>of which deposits</i>	493 409	516 369
Amounts due to other financial corporations	1 019 726	950 704
<i>of which current accounts</i>	299 002	355 173
<i>of which deposits</i>	720 724	595 531
Amounts due to non-financial corporations	3 481 524	3 260 627
<i>of which current accounts</i>	1 601 296	1 672 462
<i>of which deposits</i>	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)	-
<i>Loan commitments provided</i>	<i>2 122 897</i>	<i>(5 432)</i>	<i>(4 004)</i>	<i>(1 267)</i>	-
<i>Financial guarantees provided</i>	<i>184 923</i>	<i>(404)</i>	<i>(882)</i>	<i>(140)</i>	-
<i>Other commitments provided</i>	<i>297 800</i>	<i>(306)</i>	<i>(594)</i>	<i>(44)</i>	-
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)	-
<i>Loan commitments provided</i>	<i>1 666 628</i>	<i>(9 316)</i>	<i>(9 968)</i>	<i>(1 882)</i>	-
<i>Financial guarantees provided</i>	<i>190 212</i>	<i>(723)</i>	<i>(1 898)</i>	<i>(236)</i>	-
<i>Other commitments provided</i>	<i>277 685</i>	<i>(762)</i>	<i>(1 509)</i>	<i>(74)</i>	-
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									
<i>Total equity under IFRS as adopted by the EU</i>	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)	-	-	-
<i>Total equity under Accounting Act 114/B §</i>	322 530	300 467	80 823	315 328	(10 275)	-	-	138 833	1 147 706
31.12.2024									
<i>Total equity under IFRS as adopted by the EU</i>	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)	-	-	-
<i>Total equity under Accounting Act 114/B §</i>	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
<i>Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at FVTPL</i>	648 299	648 299	-	-	648 299
<i>Securities held for trading</i>	40 014	40 014	39 371	643	-
<i>Securities mandatorily at FVTPL</i>	64 099	64 099	6 688	11	57 400
<i>Derivative financial assets</i>	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	-
<i>Debt and equity securities</i>	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
<i>Loans and advances to banks</i>	417 978	417 978	-	-	417 978
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	4 813 880	4 719 629	-	-	4 719 629
<i>Reverse sale and repurchase agreements</i>	38 268	38 403	-	38 403	-
<i>Debt securities</i>	3 435 251	3 292 132	2 318 937	973 195	-
<i>Other financial assets</i>	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	-
<i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>	92 486	92 486	-	92 486	-
<i>Financial liabilities from short positions</i>	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
<i>Amounts due to other banks</i>	1 550 833	1 550 833	-	-	1 550 833
<i>Amounts due to customers</i>	7 677 258	7 677 258	-	4 297 211	3 380 047
<i>Repurchase liabilities</i>	1 119 181	1 144 145	-	1 144 145	-
<i>Issued debt securities</i>	644 685	638 043	-	638 043	-
<i>Subordinated debt</i>	175 808	185 333	-	-	185 333
<i>Other financial liabilities</i>	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
<i>Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at FVTPL</i>	<i>546 469</i>	<i>546 469</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>546 469</i>
<i>Securities held for trading</i>	<i>19 436</i>	<i>19 436</i>	<i>16 214</i>	<i>3 222</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Securities mandatorily at FVTPL</i>	<i>44 183</i>	<i>44 183</i>	<i>7 010</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>37 162</i>
<i>Derivative financial assets</i>	<i>163 227</i>	<i>163 227</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>163 227</i>	<i>-</i>
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	-
<i>Debt and equity securities</i>	<i>1 222 521</i>	<i>1 222 521</i>	<i>771 436</i>	<i>451 085</i>	<i>-</i>
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8 282 641	7 991 828	2 435 993	542 854	5 012 981
<i>Loans and advances to banks</i>	<i>419 660</i>	<i>419 660</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>419 660</i>
<i>Loans and advances to customers*</i>	<i>4 622 516</i>	<i>4 474 213</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4 474 213</i>
<i>Reverse sale and repurchase agreements</i>	<i>34 743</i>	<i>34 743</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>34 743</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Debt securities</i>	<i>3 086 614</i>	<i>2 944 104</i>	<i>2 435 993</i>	<i>508 111</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Other financial assets</i>	<i>119 108</i>	<i>119 108</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>119 108</i>
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	-
<i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>	86 128	86 128	-	86 128	-
<i>Financial liabilities from short positions</i>	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
<i>Amounts due to other banks</i>	2 319 798	2 319 798	-	-	2 319 798
<i>Amounts due to customers</i>	7 414 794	7 414 794	-	4 329 301	3 085 493
<i>Repurchase liabilities</i>	414 397	414 397	-	414 397	-
<i>Issued debt securities</i>	304 643	307 289	-	307 289	-
<i>Subordinated debt</i>	100 835	100 835	-	-	100 835
<i>Other financial liabilities</i>	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	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	Effect on Fair value
	31.12.2025	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	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	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
<i>Expected credit loss on and off-balance items</i>	(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

$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 \text{Earnings per} & & \text{Net income available to} & & \\
 \text{Ordinary Share} & & \text{ordinary shareholders} & & \\
 \text{(HUF/piece)} & = & \text{(in HUF million)} & = & 138\,833 \\
 & & \text{Average number of} & = & \\
 & & \text{ordinary shares} & & \\
 & & \text{outstanding (million)} & = & 301 \\
 & & & & \\
 & & & & = 462
 \end{array}$$

31.12.2024

$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 \text{Earnings per} & & \text{Net income available to} & & \\
 \text{Ordinary Share} & & \text{ordinary shareholders} & & \\
 \text{(HUF/piece)} & = & \text{(in HUF million)} & = & 158\,753 \\
 & & \text{Average number of} & = & \\
 & & \text{ordinary shares} & & \\
 & & \text{outstanding (million)} & = & 321 \\
 & & & & \\
 & & & & = 494
 \end{array}$$

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

Diluted Earnings per Share (HUF/piece)	=	Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)	=	138 833	=	
		Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million)		301		462

31.12.2024

Diluted Earnings per Share (HUF/piece)	=	Net income available to ordinary shareholders (in HUF million)	=	158 753	=	
		Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million)		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		
<i>Outstanding at the beginning of the period</i>	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
<i>Outstanding at the end of the period</i>	10 999 353	10
2024		
<i>Outstanding at the beginning of the period</i>	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
<i>Outstanding at the end of the period</i>	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-Lakáskassa building society closed joint-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 Lélfaí 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.



MBH Bank Plc.

10 011 922 641 911 401
statistic code

*Separate
Management Report*

Budapest, 1 April 2026

31 December 2025

MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND ANALYSIS¹

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 Takaréék 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 Takaréék Bankholding, which owns the Takaréék Group, approved the merger timetable for the merger of Budapest Bank, MKB Bank and Magyar Takaréék 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 ENVIRONMENT²

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 LINES³

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 8⁴ 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 share⁵ 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 numbers⁸ 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 their 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
<i>Assets</i>				
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
<i>Liabilities</i>				
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
<i>Equity</i>				
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 Takaréék 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 Takaréék Zártkörű Befektetési Alap from MBH Befektetési Bank Ltd. MBH Mezőgazdasági Tőkealap and Takaréék 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

<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>	(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)
<i>Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>	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” vision 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, Túskecsarnok) 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. Fsz. 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. Fsz.
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 György	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	Geszténye	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	Nagyecenk	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. Fsz. 1.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5310	Kisújszállás	Szabadság	utca	8.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5440	Kunszentmárton	Mátyás király	utca	1.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5430	Tiszaöldvár	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	Nagykátá	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 Fsz. 1.
Pest	2300	Ráckeve	Kossuth	utca	47.
Pest	2310	Szigetszentmiklós	Losonczy	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	Tahitófalu	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	Kisvárd	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	Celldömök	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	Sümegeg	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. Fsz.
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 Takarékbankholding 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 Takarékbankholding 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%
<i>Free float**</i>	<i>66 611 144</i>	<i>66 611 144 000</i>	<i>20.65%</i>	<i>20.65%</i>
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 Lélfaí 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.

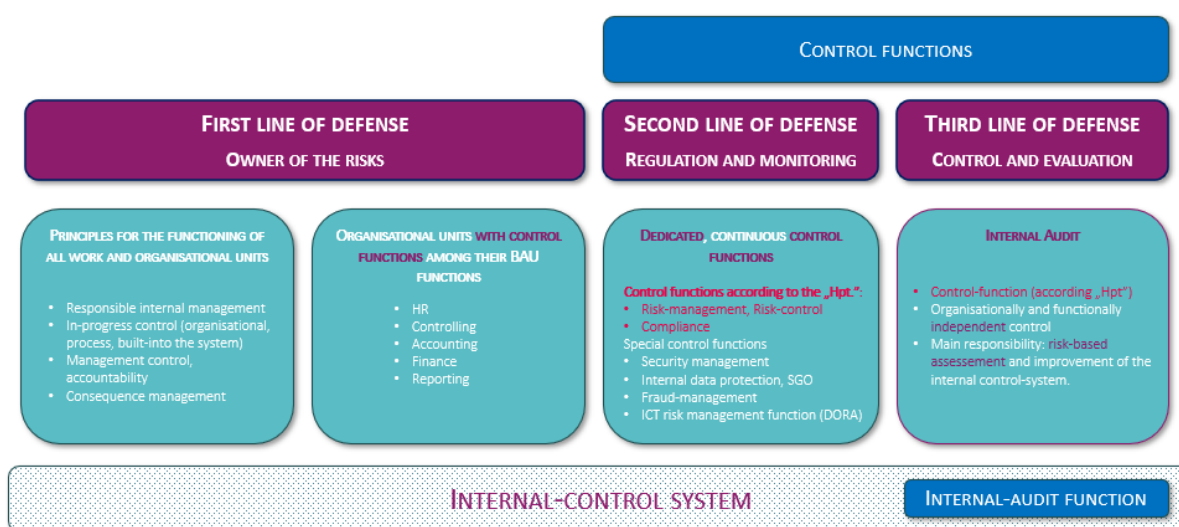
In accordance with the Nomination Policy applicable to the selection, members of the management boards of the members of the Banking Group, individuals with different professional skills, versatile regional and industry experience are elected into the managing bodies of the Banking Group and they also 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.