

# Erste Bank Hungary Zrt.

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING  
STANDARDS AS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2024

# Separate Financial Statements 2024 IFRS

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## I. Separate Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2024

in HUF million	Notes	2023	2024
<b>Net interest income</b>	2)	123,332	171,768
Interest income		492,319	280,893
Other similar income		122,988	96,522
Interest expenses		(343,279)	(137,683)
Other similar expenses		(148,696)	(67,964)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	3)	82,833	100,659
Fee and commission income		100,370	120,702
Fee and commission expenses		(17,537)	(20,043)
Dividend income	4)	34,681	21,796
Net trading result	5)	11,881	22,688
Foreign exchange transactions		45,260	(38,039)
Other		(33,379)	60,727
Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	6)	43,013	7,195
Rental income from investment properties & other operating leases	7)	56	63
Personnel expenses	8)	(44,014)	(50,251)
Other administrative expenses	8)	(36,821)	(44,281)
Depreciation and amortisation	8)	(11,734)	(12,546)
Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	9)	(27)	(2,816)
Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	10)	(4,894)	(16,381)
Impairment result from financial instruments	11)	(2,249)	5,886
Other operating result	12)	(76,563)	(54,062)
Other operating income	12)	5,833	10,320
Other operating expense	12)	(82,396)	(64,382)
<b>Pre-tax result from continuing operations</b>		<b>119,494</b>	<b>149,718</b>
Taxes on income	13)	(11,726)	(20,369)
<b>Net result for the period</b>		<b>107,768</b>	<b>129,349</b>

## II. Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2024

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Net result for the period</b>	<b>107,768</b>	<b>129,349</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Fair value reserve of debt instruments	12,213	(197)
Gain/loss during the period	7,482	1,681
Reclassification adjustments	4,894	(1,775)
Credit loss allowances	(163)	(103)
Deferred taxes relating to items that may be reclassified	(1,100)	17
Gain/loss during the period	(1,100)	17
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>11,113</b>	<b>(180)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>118,881</b>	<b>129,169</b>

Date: Budapest, April 4 2025

Radován Jelasity  
Chairman and CEO

Manfred Schmid  
Chief Financial Officer

### III. Separate Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2024

in HUF million	Notes	2023	2024
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14)	604,510	673,283
Financial assets held for trading		103,003	96,855
Derivatives	19)	66,491	67,100
Other financial assets held for trading	20)	36,512	29,755
Pledged as collateral	26)	1,773	-
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21)	389,236	449,089
Equity instruments	21)	2,136	4,213
Debt securities	21)	814	545
Loans and advances to customers	21)	386,286	444,331
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	18)	248,312	362,528
Pledged as collateral	26)	124,836	15,705
Debt securities	18)	248,312	362,528
Financial assets at amortised cost	15)	3,252,373	3,169,437
Pledged as collateral	26)	113,918	26,721
Debt securities	15)	1,095,399	1,039,630
Loans and advances to banks	15)	350,060	281,277
Loans and advances to customers	15)	1,806,914	1,848,530
Finance lease receivables	38)	33,453	34,078
Property and equipment	38)	26,707	30,969
Investment properties	38)	197	191
Intangible assets	38)	28,677	30,304
Investments in associates and joint ventures		53,142	102,955
Deferred tax assets	13)	418	364
Trade and other receivables	16)	18,879	13,701
Other assets	37)	40,742	47,228
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>4,799,649</b>	<b>5,010,982</b>

in HUF million	Notes	2023	2024
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities held for trading		65,538	54,797
Derivatives	19)	65,538	54,797
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	17)	4,131,545	4,226,807
Deposits from banks	17)	816,092	637,885
Deposits from customers	17)	3,077,408	3,187,141
Debt securities issued	17)	234,165	401,781
Other financial liabilities	17)	3,880	-
Lease liabilities	38)	19,413	19,197
Provisions	40)	7,074	8,368
Current tax liabilities	13)	5,511	11,618
Other liabilities	39)	52,953	79,177
<b>Total equity</b>	42)	<b>517,615</b>	<b>611,018</b>
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		517,615	611,018
Subscribed capital		146,000	146,000
Additional paid-in capital		117,492	117,492
Retained earnings		254,016	288,365
Other reserves		107	(73)
Additional equity instruments (AT1)		-	59,234
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>4,799,649</b>	<b>5,010,982</b>

Date: Budapest, April 4 2025

Radován Jelasity  
Chairman and CEO

Manfred Schmid  
Chief Financial Officer

## IV. Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

in HUF million	Notes	Subscribed capital <sup>1)</sup>	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve <sup>2)</sup>	Deferred tax	Additional equity instruments <sup>1)</sup>	Attributable to owners of the parent	Total equity
<b>Total equity at 01 January 2024</b>	42)	146,000	117,492	254,016	118	(11)	-	517,615	517,615
Dividends <sup>3)</sup>				(95,000)				(95,000)	(95,000)
Capital increases/decreases				-			59,234	59,234	59,234
Total comprehensive income		-	-	129,349	(197)	17		129,169	129,169
of which: Net profit / (loss) for the year				129,349				129,349	129,349
of which: Other comprehensive income				-	(197)	17		(180)	(180)
<b>Total equity at 31 December 2024</b>	42)	146,000	117,492	288,365	(79)	6	59,234	611,018	611,018

1) See details in Note 42) Total equity, section Subscribed capital and additional paid-in capital.

2) All items are to reclassify subsequently into profit and loss, in both years.

3) Erste Bank paid a dividend that amounted to 95,000 million forint to its owners (0.65 forint per share). The management board of Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. will propose a 2024 dividend of 110,000 million forint (0.75 forint per share) to the 2024 Annual General Meeting.

in HUF million	Notes	Subscribed capital <sup>1)</sup>	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve <sup>2)</sup>	Deferred tax	Attributable to owners of the parent	Total equity
<b>Total equity at 01 January 2023</b>	42)	146,000	117,492	161,248	(12,095)	1,089	413,734	413,734
Dividends <sup>3)</sup>				(15,000)			(15,000)	(15,000)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	107,768	12,213	(1,100)	118,881	118,881
of which: Net profit / (loss) for the year				107,768			107,768	107,768
of which: Other comprehensive income				-	12,213	(1,100)	11,113	11,113
<b>Total equity at 31 December 2023</b>	42)	146,000	117,492	254,016	118	(11)	517,615	517,615



## V. Separate Statement of Cash Flows

in HUF million	Notes	2023	2024
<b>Net result for the period</b>		<b>107,768</b>	<b>129,349</b>
Income tax adjustment	13	11,726	20,369
<b>Income tax adjusted result for the period</b>		<b>119,494</b>	<b>149,718</b>
Non-cash adjustments for items in net profit for the year			
Depreciation, amortisation and net impairment of non-financial assets	36	41,399	4,909
from which regarding right-of-use assets - Land and buildings Leasing	36	7,602	2,441
Net allocation of credit loss allowances and other provisions	12, 31	(5,971)	(7,718)
Modification gain/loss on loans and advances	11	14,413	5,747
Gains/losses from measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities	9, 10	(4,921)	(19,197)
Revaluation of subordinated liabilities and debt securities issued	17	(5,944)	8,505
Revaluation of derivatives	5	14,481	(12,071)
Other adjustments		(2,863)	(2,994)
from which regarding Finance lease liabilities under IFRS 16		(593)	1,220
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities after adjustment for non-cash components</b>			
Financial assets - held for trading	19, 20	27,933	7,808
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21		
Equity instruments		673	(2,077)
Debt securities		(115)	269
Loans and advances to customers		(74,965)	(58,045)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	18		
Debt securities		17,066	16,905
Financial assets at amortised costs	15		
Debt securities		2,047	2,392
Loans and advances to banks		51,131	68,783
Loans and advances to customers		75,792	(39,027)
Finance lease receivables	38	4,812	(417)
Other assets from operating activities	16, 37	12,182	(1,348)
Financial liabilities - held for trading	22	4,170	(331)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	17		
Deposits from banks		(100,866)	(98,067)
Deposits from customers		(335,853)	109,733
Debt securities issued		(2,346)	909
Other financial liabilities		2,142	(3,880)
Other liabilities from operating activities	39	11,529	26,224
Lease liabilities	38	255	364
Payments for taxes on income	13	(4,564)	(9,977)
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>(138,889)</b>	<b>147,117</b>

in HUF million	Notes	2023	2024
Proceeds of disposal			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Debt instruments	18	79,168	27,764
Financial assets at amortised costs - Debt securities	15	166,521	172,179
Property and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties	36	103	180
Investments in subsidiaries	B	6,448	-
Acquisition of			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Debt instruments	18	(143,190)	(142,589)
Financial assets at amortised costs - Debt securities	15	(22,831)	(115,704)
Property and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties	36	(15,043)	(16,368)
Investments in subsidiaries	B	-	(42,000)
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>71,176</b>	<b>(116,538)</b>
Capital increases	42	-	59,234
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent	42	(15,000)	(95,000)
Subordinated loan repayment	17	-	(70,749)
Repayment of Debt securities issued	17	-	(14,674)
Proceeds from Debt securities issued	17	87,770	163,485
Lease liabilities repayment	38	(3,848)	(4,102)
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>68,922</b>	<b>38,194</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>		<b>603,301</b>	<b>604,510</b>
Cash flow from operating activities		(138,889)	147,117
from which effect of currency translation		3,065	825
Cash flow from investing activities		71,176	(116,538)
Cash flow from financing activities		68,922	38,194
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>		<b>604,510</b>	<b>673,283</b>
<b>Cash flows related to interest and dividends (included in cash flow from operating activities)</b>			
Interest received	2	609,486	379,718
Dividends received	4	34,681	21,796
Interest paid	2	(485,534)	(203,023)

## Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. (*referred to as 'Bank' or 'Erste Bank'*) is a member of Erste Group, the largest privately owned Austrian banking group, listed on the Vienna, Prague and Bucharest Stock Exchanges (Erste Group Bank AG). The Bank with its fully owned subsidiaries forms Erste Hungary. The Bank is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Hungary. The registered office of the Bank is 24-26. Népfürdő utca, 1138 Budapest, Hungary.

The annual financial statement, that is prepared as separate financial statement, is published and available on the following website:  
<https://www.erstebank.hu/hu>

The Bank prepares its consolidated financial statement under IFRS that is published and available on the following website:  
<https://www.erstebank.hu/hu>

The separate financial statements are prepared in English and Hungarian. In case of divergence between the language versions, the Hungarian version shall prevail.

As of 31 December 2024, the direct parent of the Bank– owning 100% of the shares (in 2023 100%)– was Erste Group Bank AG, whose registered office at that date was Am Belvedere 1, 1100 Vienna, Austria. The Consolidated Financial Statements of Erste Group are prepared by the ultimate parent of Erste Group 'Erste Group Bank AG' and are available after their completion at the Court of Registry of Vienna, Marxergasse 1a, 1030 Vienna, Austria.

#### *Erste österreichische Spar-Casse Privatstiftung*

Erste österreichische Spar-Casse Privatstiftung (Erste Stiftung) has significant influence over Erste Group Bank AG not only due to its shareholding of the subscribed capital (5.94% in 2024 and 5.64% in 2023), but also due to the significant liabilities Erste Group Bank AG has toward Erste Stiftung. Therefore, Erste Stiftung has indirectly significant influence over Erste Hungary.

#### *Hungarian State and EBRD sold minority stakes in Erste Bank Hungary Zrt.*

In June 2016 Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Zrt. (representing the Hungarian State, furthermore, referenced as Corvinus Zrt.) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) signed the contractual framework with Erste Group Bank AG to acquire minority equity stakes of 15 per cent each in Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. The purchase price was 77.78 billion forint. After the regulatory approvals regarding the transaction and completion of other conditions of the contracts, the transfer of ownership occurred in August 2016.

The share purchase was approved by the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) on August 4, 2016 (H-EN-I-693/2016), and the change in the ownership was registered in the company register on August 24, 2016.

As part of the agreement, both EBRD and Corvinus Zrt. delegated one member to the Supervisory Board and one non-executive member to the Board of Directors of Erste Bank Hungary.

The 2015 Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Hungarian state, Erste Group, and EBRD on the purchase of stakes contained a pre-determined exit mechanism for the involved minority shareholdings.

In 2023 Erste Group Bank AG bought back the 30% share of Erste Bank Hungary Zrt., held by Corvinus Zrt. and EBRD. The transaction was closed in November for the shares of Corvinus Zrt. and in December for the shares of EBRD.

The delegated Supervisory Board members and non-executive members to the Board of Directors resigned after the sale of the minority ownerships was concluded.

The ownership structure of Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. is the following:

Owner	2024		2023	
	Number of shares	Ownership share	Number of shares	Ownership share
Erste Group Bank AG	146,000,000,000	100%	146,000,000,000	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,000,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>146,000,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### *Erste Bank's activity*

The Bank with its subsidiaries offers a complete range of banking and other financial services to customers, such as savings accounts, asset management, consumer credit and mortgage lending, building society services, investment banking, securities and derivatives trading, portfolio management, project finance, foreign trade financing, corporate finance, capital market and money market services, foreign exchange trading, leasing and factoring. Erste Bank concentrates its activity in the Hungarian market.

Erste Banks's separate financial statements are legally required to be audited in order to ensure independent control and review of the accounts.

## **B. ACQUISITIONS, MERGERS AND DISPOSALS**

### **2024**

#### *Selling of Z3 Kft.*

Z3 Kft. the subsidiary which holds the ownership of the former headquarter building of Commerzbank has been reclassified into 'Assets held for sale' as a disposal group of assets in June 2024, as the bank has already been in a matured negotiation with the potential buyer, including official price offer. After closing all the contractual administration processes, the sale has been finalised in July 2024 leading to the derecognition of the investment.

#### *Foundation of Erste Tower Kft.*

In November 2024 Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. founded Erste Tower Kft.. The new subsidiary acquired the leased headquarter building of Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. from Erste Nyilvtűgű Ingatlan Befektetési Alap. The deal was concluded at market price and the leasing contract with Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. was transferred to the new subsidiary.

### **2023**

#### *Liquidation of RND Solutions Zrt.*

1 September 2021 Erste Befektetési Zrt. the fully owned subsidiary of the Bank has acquired 100% of the shares in RND Solutions Zrt. (RND) together with Random Capital Zrt. (Random). RND as an independently owned company provided the IT infrastructure for Random. After the successful integration of Random and RND in Erste Befektetési Zrt. including IT solution, it was concluded to write off the related software in RND Solutions Zrt in 2022.

In December 2022 Erste Befektetési Zrt. as a sole owner decided about the liquidation of RND. The liquidation process started on 1 January 2023 and finished on 31 March 2023.

## **C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

### **2024**

In 2024, the Hungarian government introduced several legislative, regulatory and tax changes impacting the banking sector. These changes focused on monetary policy adjustments, consumer protection, and fiscal measures affecting financial institutions. The National Bank of Hungary continued its monetary easing cycle throughout the year but adopted a cautious approach due to global economic uncertainty.

i)

*Measures launched between 2021 and 2023*

### 1. (Retail) Interest stop extension

The Hungarian Government launched 24 December 2021 a legal act effecting materially the financial sector, referred as ‘Interest stop’.

It was an interest rate freeze for retail repricing/floating rate mortgage loans, at the interest rate level contractually valid 27 October (fix rate). Originally the period in scope was 1 January 2021 – 30 June 2022, that was twice extended in 2022 and twice in 2023 to 30 June 2024. The measure was extended twice again in 2024 with the last extension valid from 2 December 2024, to 30 June 2025.

The cap-system logic is as follows:

- repricing date falls 2021 (27 October – 31 December):  
the fix rate is to apply from 1 January 2022
- repricing date after January 1, 2022:  
the fix rate is to apply from the repricing date.

Erste Bank, as effect of contractual modification in the meaning of IFRS9, accounted its losses as ‘Modification loss’.

In case the relevant deals are classified in stage1, the modification loss is presented in the line item ‘Net interest income’, ‘Interest income’, while the non-stage1 classified deals related modification loss is presented in the line item ‘Impairment result from financial instruments’, in line with the accounting policies detailed in Financial instruments – Material accounting policies, Derecognition of financial instruments including treatment of contractual modifications, ii. Derecognition criteria with respect to contractual modifications of financial assets.

The total modification loss in 2024 amounted to 5.7 billion forint, based on expert estimations (of which 4.7 billion forint is related to Stage 1 deals and 0.4 billion forint to Stage 2 deals), amortised in ‘Net interest income’ over the lifetime of the loans.

(Government decree: ‘130/2024. (VI.20.)’ and ‘374/2024. (XII.2.) Korm.rendelet’)

### 2. Interest cap on deposits

The interest cap on retail and corporate deposits introduced in 2022 and 2023 expired on 1 April 2024.

No one-off effect was presented related to this measure based on IFRS 9.

### 3. Voluntary interest rate cap 2023

The voluntary interest rate cap launched for newly disbursed loans from 9 October 2023 expired on 1 April 2024 in case of corporate working capital loans and 30 June 2024 on non-subsidized housing loans.

No one-off effect was presented related to this measure based on IFRS 9.

ii)

*New supportive measures effecting banking products’ profitability and new subsidized products*

#### 1. New voluntary interest rate caps

The Hungarian government announced on 29 January 2024 that based on the banking sector voluntary commitment, from 1 February to 1 May 2024, the interest margin for newly contracted forint-based, variable-rate corporate loan contracts will be 0% above BUBOR for 6 months from the date of disbursement of the loan.

From January 2025 the government introduced a new voluntary interest rate cap as part of the ‘New Economic Policy Action Plan’.

If certain conditions are met, banks will voluntarily apply a 5% interest rate cap on newly granted housing loans, but this cap will only be available to first-time home buyers for green home loans, and will include a square meter limit and a house price cap.

#### 2. New ‘CSOK Plus’ loan product

On 25 October 2023, the government announced the CSOK Plus family support plan, effective from 1 January 2024. The CSOK Plus subsidized housing loan will be available in communities with over 5,000 inhabitants, offering 15 million, 30 million, or 50 million forint loans based on the number of children. Unlike the previous CSOK product, only married couples are eligible, and the loan is available for unborn children offering subsidy or preferential conditions. The interest paid is fixed at 3% until maturity, with a duration of 10 to 25 years. In the first year, only the capital needs to be repaid, and a one-year loan moratorium can be requested upon the birth

of a child. For each subsequent child, 10 million forint debt will be forgiven from the capital. The loan becomes a market-priced loan if childbirth dependent conditions are not met during the term.

The accounting characteristic of the scheme is detailed in chapter Financial instruments – Material accounting policies; Business model assessment and SPPI test part.

(Government decree: ‘518/2023. (XI.30.) Korm.rendelet’)

### 3. New state-subsidized loans for blue-collar workers

As part of the ‘New Economic Policy Action Plan’ the government announced a new free-use state-subsidized loan available from January 2025 for young individuals aged 17-25 who are ineligible for student loans and are employed in Hungary for a minimum of 20 hours per week, as well as for entrepreneurs with an average income who have been operating a business in Hungary for at least five years. The program offers an interest-free, state-guaranteed loan facility of up to 4 million forint, with a term of 10 years. Additionally, the scheme provides support for childbearing, with repayments suspended for two years following the birth of the first and second child, half of the outstanding debt waived for the second child, and the entire debt waived for the third child.

(Government decree: ‘1311/2024. (X.21.) Korm.rendelet’)

### iii)

#### *Sectoral levies and taxes*

##### 1. Extra profit tax

Published 4 June 2022, the so called ‘extra profit tax’ was imposed to certain sectors, including banking, as a new tax type valid for tax years 2022, 2023 and extended to 2024.

The tax for 2024 is determined as follows:

The applicable tax base is the modified pre-tax profit of year 2022. The tax rate is 13% on the tax base not exceeding 20 billion forint and 30% above that. The calculated tax amount can be reduced by 50% if the following condition is met: the daily average balance between 1 January 2023 and 30 April 2023 of certain government securities held by the financial institution increase from 1 January 2024 to 30 November 2024. The calculated tax can be reduced by 10% of this increase. The securities that are in scope of the regulation are Hungarian Government Bonds maturing after 1 January 2027, denominated in forint and issued at auction.

Outlook for 2025:

The tax rate will be 7% for the part of the tax base determined by the regulation not exceeding 20 billion forint, and 18% for amounts above this.

The tax base is the modified pre-tax profit of 2023. The tax amount calculated in this manner may be reduced by 50% if the average daily stock of government securities for either the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 April 2023 or from 1 September 2024 to 30 November 2024 increases compared to the higher value of the average daily stock for the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 November 2025. The calculated tax can be reduced by 10% of the increase. The securities subject to the regulation are government bonds issued at auction, denominated in forint, and which mature after 1 January 2029.

Erste Bank presented the extra profit tax in line item ‘Other operating result’, subitem ‘Other operating expense’, of 19.9 billion forint.

(Government decree: ‘197/2022. (VI. 4.) Korm.rendelet’; ‘183/2024. (VII. 8.) Korm.rendelet’; ‘356/2024. (XI. 21.) Korm.rendelet’)

##### 2. Financial transaction tax

During the year 2024, there was a significant change in the Hungarian financial transaction tax (FTT). Effective from August 1, 2024, the FTT rate was generally increased from 0.3% to 0.45%, and from 0.6% to 0.9% in the case of cash withdrawals. In the case of transactions where the payable FTT is capped, the limit cap increased from the previous 10,000 forint to 20,000 forint. The legislation also included a relief: in the case of transactions where a part of the amount (20,000 forint) is exempted from FTT, the exempted amount was increased to 50,000 forint.

Effective from October 1, 2024, a new, so-called supplementary transaction tax (SFTT) obligation was also introduced, which must be paid in addition to the FTT in the case of transactions that include a foreign exchange conversion. The range of transactions subject to SFTT is essentially the same as those subject to FTT (with the exception that SFTT does not apply to bank card transactions, however, transfers between a client's own accounts and transactions of certain financial companies – which are exempted from FTT - are in scope). The SFTT rate is uniformly 0.45% per transaction, and the upper payment limit of 20,000 forint and exemption until 50,000 forint applies to them as well. Similarly to the FTT, Erste Bank presented the new burden in line item 'Other operating result', subitem 'Other operating expense'.

The new rules were first introduced by §15 and §15/A of Government Decree 197/2022. (VI. 4.) on extra-profit taxes and were later transposed into Act CXVI of 2012 on Financial Transaction Tax.

### 3. Global minimum tax (GMT)

Based on the Hungarian Act LXXXIV of 2023 on Global Minimum Tax ("GMT Act"), in the financial year 2024 EBH and the Hungarian Erste entities (as part of the multinational Erste Group) fell within the scope of the GMT Act.

Based on the GMT Act, in the event that the effective tax rate payable by Erste's Hungarian entities does not reach 15%, the difference between the effective tax rate and 15% must be paid to the Hungarian tax authority.

With respect to year 2024, the effective tax rate amounted to 13.37%, based on a simplified calculation, i.e. the difference to be paid amounted to 1.63%. The calculation was based on the pre-tax profit (modified with the amount of received dividends, as well as the amounts based on the substance-based income exclusion temporary rule, according to § 28 of the GMA Act). Corporation tax, local business tax and innovation contribution were taken into account as covered taxes.

The amount of the GMA thus amounted to 2.5 billion forint, which was booked for the year 2024.

iv)

#### *Monetary policy*

The National Bank of Hungary continued the monetary easing cycle started in 2023 but adopted a more cautious approach in the second half of the year due to global economic uncertainty and rising inflationary risks.

- The base rate decreased starting from January from level of 10.75% to 6.5% until September.
- The published overnight (O/N) rate also decreased in several steps starting from January from the level of 9.75% to 5.5% until September.
- The interest rate on the compulsory reserve decreased starting from January from the level of 10.75% to 6.5% until September. The separate interest rate remunerated on optional reserves cancelled from January.

From October 2024 the central bank paused further rate cuts, keeping the base rate at 6.5%, due to rising inflationary risks.

### **2023**

The Hungarian government continued its fiscal policy started in 2020, in terms of continuing and extending supportive measures for individuals and corporates. As a reaction to the economic crisis and managing the state debt, the recently implemented sector-related tax has been extended and at the same time the tax base was modified. As it was communicated by the Government, the 2022 measures were the closing act of the moratoria regulations, this vehicle was no longer applied.

i)

#### *Extension of measures launched in 2021 and 2022*

##### 1. (Retail) Interest stop extension

The Hungarian Government launched 24 December 2021 a legal act effecting materially the financial sector, referred as 'Interest stop'.

It was an interest rate freeze for retail repricing/floating rate mortgage loans, at the interest rate level contractually valid 27 October (fix rate). Originally the period in scope was 1 January 2021 – 30 June 2022, that was twice extended in 2022 to 30 June 2023. The measure was extended twice again in 2023 with the last extension valid from 30 November 2023, to 30 June 2024.

The cap-system logic is as follows:

- repricing date falls 2021 (27 October – 31 December):  
the fix rate is to apply from 1 January 2022
- repricing date after January 1, 2022:  
the fix rate is to apply from the repricing date.

Erste Bank, as effect of contractual modification in the meaning of IFRS9, accounted its losses as ‘Modification loss’.

In case the relevant deals are classified in stage1, the modification loss is presented in the line item ‘Net interest income’, ‘Interest income’, while the non-stage1 classified deals related modification loss is presented in the line item ‘Impairment result from financial instruments’, in line with the accounting policies detailed in Financial instruments – Material accounting policies, Derecognition of financial instruments including treatment of contractual modifications, ii. Derecognition criteria with respect to contractual modifications of financial assets.

The total modification loss in 2023 amounted to 13.7 billion forint, based on expert estimations (of which 10.1 billion forint is related to Stage 1 deals and 1.4 billion forint to Stage 2 deals), amortised in ‘Net interest income’ over the lifetime of the loans.

(Government decree: ‘175/2023. (V. 12.)’ and ‘522/2023. (XI.30.) Korm.rendelet’)

## 2. SME interest stop extension

Like the retail customer relevant ‘Interest stop’, this measure also provides an interest rate freeze period, for SME clients’ loan and leasing contracts, fixing the reference rate at the level of 28 June 2022 relevant reference rate, originally for 15 November 2022 – 30 June 2023 period. The measure was extended twice in 2023, first to 31 December 2023, valid from 12 May 2023, and to 1 April 2024, valid from 30 November 2023, which was the last extension period.

Erste Bank, as effect of contractual modification in the meaning of IFRS9, accounted its losses as ‘Modification loss’.

In case the relevant deals are classified in stage1, the modification loss is presented in the line item ‘Net interest income’, ‘Interest income’, while the non-stage1 classified deals related modification loss is presented in the line item ‘Impairment result from financial instruments’, conforming to the accounting policies detailed in Financial instruments – Material accounting policies, Derecognition of financial instruments including treatment of contractual modifications, ii. Derecognition criteria with respect to contractual modifications of financial assets.

The total modification loss in 2023 amounted to 957 million forint (of which 528 million forint is related to Stage 1 deals and 330 million forint to Stage 2 deals), amortised in ‘Net interest income’ over the lifetime of the loans.

(Government decree: ‘175/2023. (V. 12.)’ and ‘522/2023. (XI.30.) Korm. rendelet’)

## 3. Interest cap on deposits

Interest paid by financial institution on customers’ deposits cannot exceed a statistical interest rate defined as the average rate of auctions on discount government bills with maximum 3M remaining maturity. The guiding rate is the latest published one, at the website of ‘ÁKK’, the governmental agency administrating government securities issuance and trading.

Originally the period in scope was 1 December 2022 – 31 March 2023, that was extended several times in 2023 finally applicable to 1 April 2024, valid from 1 December 2023. The scope of the legislation was also extended to corporate clients valid from 1 December 2023.

No one-off effect was presented related to this measure based on IFRS 9.

(Government decree: ‘522/2023. (XI. 30.) Korm. rendelet’)

ii)

*New supportive measures effecting banking products’ profitability*

Voluntary interest rate cap

A voluntary interest rate cap was launched for newly disbursed loans from 9 October 2023. The new cap was proposed by Hungary’s Ministry of Economic Development with an aim to boost lending and voluntary implemented by financial institutions. Based on



government proposal financial institutions should impose an 8.5% cap (7.3% from January 2024) on non-subsidized housing loans, and similarly a capped rate of 12% (9.9% from January 2024) on corporate working capital loans.

No one-off effect was presented related to this measure based on IFRS 9.

iii)

#### *Sectoral levies and taxes*

##### *Extra profit tax*

Published 4 June 2022, the so called ‘extra profit tax’ was imposed to certain sectors, including banking, as a new tax type valid for tax years 2022, 2023 and extended to 2024.

Due to a tax law change at mid-year, the tax is determined differently for the first and second half of 2023. For first half of 2023, the tax base and tax rate are as follows:

The tax base corresponds with 50% of the tax base of the previous year’s local business tax (adjusted net income). The tax rate is 8%, payable based on the 2022 local business tax base.

For second half of 2023, the tax is determined as follows:

The tax base is 50% of the modified pre-tax profit of year 2022. The tax rate is 13% on the tax base not exceeding 10 billion forint and 30% above that.

Erste Bank recognised the extra profit tax as ‘levy’ and presented in line item ‘Other operating result’, subitem ‘Other operating expense’, of 19.1 billion forint.

In 2024 the applicable tax base is the modified pre-tax profit of year 2022. The tax rate is 13% on the tax base not exceeding 20 billion forint and 30% above that. The calculated tax amount can be reduced by 50% if the following condition is met: the daily average balance between 1 January 2023 and 30 April 2023 of certain government securities held by the financial institution increase from 1 January 2024 to 30 November 2024. The calculated tax can be reduced by 10% of this increase. The securities that are in scope of the regulation are Hungarian Government Bonds maturing after 1 January 2027, denominated in forint and issued at auction.

(Government decree: ’62/2023. (II.28.) Korm. rendelet’; ’100/2023. (III. 29.) Korm. rendelet’; ’144/2023. (IV. 24.) Korm. rendelet’; ’206/2023. (V. 31.) Korm. rendelet’; ’317/2023. (VII. 17.) Korm. rendelet’; ’492/2023. (XI. 2.) Korm. rendelet’)

iv)

#### *Monetary policy*

The National Bank of Hungary began monetary easing in 2023. The interest rates of all key monetary policy instruments were significantly decreased during the year:

- The base rate decreased starting from October 2023 from level of 13% to 10.75% until the end of the year.
- The published overnight (O/N) rate also decreased in several steps starting from September 2023 from the level of 12.5% to 9.75% until December 2023.
- The interest rate on the compulsory reserve decreased starting from October 2023 from the level of 13% to 10.75% until the year end, and interest rate remunerated on optional reserves and quick deposits decreased starting from May 2023 from the level of 18% to 10.75% until December 2023.

## **D. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **a) BASIS OF PREPARATION**

The separate financial statements of Erste Bank for the financial year of 2024 and the comparable data for 2023 were prepared in compliance with applicable IFRS Accounting Standards and International Accounting Standards (IAS) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and with their interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC, formerly Standing Interpretations Committee or SIC) as adopted by the European Union.

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

In accordance with the applicable measurement models prescribed or permitted under IFRS, the separate financial statements have been prepared on a cost (or amortised cost) basis, except for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Accounting policies are consistent with those applied in 2023.

The separate financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Except as otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in millions of Hungarian forint (HUF). The tables in this report may contain rounding differences.

The separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 4 April 2025.

## **b) Foreign currency translation**

The separate financial statements are presented in Hungarian forint (HUF) which is the functional currency of the parent entity. The functional currency is the currency of the primary business environment in which an entity operates.

For foreign currency translation, exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Hungary are used.

### **Transactions and balances in foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency exchange rate effective at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange as of the balance sheet date. Valuation differences arising from cash flow hedges are recognised in equity and do not give rise to valuation differences. All resulting foreign exchange differences that arise are recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Net trading result'. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions, i. e. they do not give rise to exchange differences. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value (such as equity investments) in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured, thus the exchange differences are part of the fair value gains or losses.

## **c) Material accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates**

The separate financial statements contain amounts that have been determined on the basis of judgements and by the use of estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions used are based on historical experience and other factors, such as planning as well as expectations and forecasts of future events that are currently deemed to be reasonable. As a consequence of the uncertainty associated with these assumptions and estimates, actual results could in future periods lead to adjustments in the carrying amounts of the related assets or liabilities. The most significant uses of judgements, assumptions and estimates are described in the notes of the respective assets and liabilities and relate in particular to:

- \_ SPPI assessment of financial instruments (Chapter Financial instruments – Material accounting policies)
- \_ Business model assessment of financial instruments (Chapter Financial instruments – Material accounting policies)
- \_ Fair value of financial instruments (Note 22) Fair value of financial instruments)
- \_ Impairment of financial instruments (Chapter Financial instruments – Material accounting policies, Note 30) Credit risk)
- \_ Goodwill (Note 36) Property, equipment and investment properties)
- \_ Provisions (Note 40) Provisions)

Between 2022 and 2024 the war in Ukraine, the energy crisis, inflation and interest rates developments brought additional uncertainties for Erste Bank's financial performance and position. The potential effects include significant impacts on expected credit losses, on

operating income and other non-financial assets impairment assessments. Erste Bank follows the developments closely and recognises the effects in the separate financial statements as a reasonable information supporting their recognition is available.

#### d) Application of amended and new IFRS/IAS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year except for standards and interpretations that became effective for financial years beginning after 1 January 2024. As regards new standards and interpretations and their amendments, only those that are relevant for the business of Erste Bank are listed below.

##### Effective standards and interpretations

The following amendments of standards have become mandatory for the financial year 2024 and have been endorsed by the EU:

- IFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
- IAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- IAS 7 and IFRS 7 Supplier Finance Arrangements

**IFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.** The amendments to IFRS 16 were issued in September 2022 and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback amends IFRS 16 by adding subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions. Application of these amendments did not have a significant impact on Erste Bank's financial statements.

**IAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.** The amendments to IAS 1 were issued in October 2022 and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The amendments improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with covenants. The amendments also respond to stakeholders' concerns about the classification of such a liability as current or non-current. Application of these amendments did not have a significant impact on Erste Bank's financial statements.

**IAS 7 and IFRS 7 Supplier Finance Arrangements.** The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 were issued in May 2023 and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Supplier Finance Arrangements amends IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows to require an entity to provide additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangements. The amendments also add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the liquidity risk disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Application of these amendments did not have a significant impact on Erste Bank's financial statements.

##### Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The standards and amendments shown below were issued by the IASB but are not yet effective. The amendments to IAS 21 have been endorsed by the EU.

**IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.** IFRS 18 was issued in April 2024 and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard replaces IAS 1. It sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses.

Application of IFRS 18 will result in adjustments in the structure of the consolidated statement of income of Erste Bank driven by a new mandatory subtotal 'Operating profit or loss'. New disclosures in the area of management-defined performance measures will be provided.

**Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability.** The amendments to IAS 21 were issued in August 2023 and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. Application of these amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on Erste Bank's financial statements.

**Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.** The amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 were issued in May 2024 and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Erste Bank intends to early apply these amendments in 2025.

The amendments to IFRS 9 permit an entity to deem a financial liability that will be settled using an electronic payment system to be discharged before the settlement date. Further, they bring clarifications for classification of financial assets in the areas of contractual terms which are consistent with a basic lending agreement, assets with non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments. The amendments to IFRS 7 bring new disclosure requirements for investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and for contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

The amendments to IFRS 9 will result in a different SPPI assessment of financial assets whose interest is adjusted based on meeting certain ESG-linked targets by the borrowers. Erste Bank will no longer assess them based on whether the effect of adjustments is de-minimis but whether the adjusted cash flows could be significantly different from the contractual cash flows without such a contingent feature. The new assessment is not expected to change the measurement of the affected financial assets. Other amendments to IFRS 9 are not expected to have a significant impact on Erste Bank's financial statements. Amendments to IFRS 7 will result in new disclosures.

**Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7.** The amendments were issued in December 2024 and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The IASB has issued amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs). Application of these amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on Erste Bank's financial statements.

**IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.** IFRS 19 was issued in May 2024 and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries to use IFRS Accounting Standards with reduced disclosures. Erste Bank is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

**Annual Improvements Volume 11.** In July 2024 the IASB issued a set of amendments to various standards. The amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Application of these amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on Erste Bank's financial statements.

## Performance / Return

### 1) Segment reporting

The segment reporting of Erste Bank follows the presentation and measurement requirements of IFRS 8. For management purposes, the bank is organised into four operating segments based on products and services as follows:

#### Retail

The Retail segment is constituted by the branch network where Erste Bank sells products mainly to private and micro customers (up to 1 million euro GDP weighted turnover). The Retail business line at Erste Bank is divided into 4 regions and 98 branches in 2024 (5 regions and 98 branches in 2023).

#### Corporates

The Corporates segment comprises business done with corporate customers of different turnover size (small and medium-sized enterprises, Large Corporate customers) as well as commercial real estate and public sector business.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) are clients which are under the responsibility of the local corporate commercial centre network, mainly consisting of companies with an annual turnover from 1 million euro to 50 million euro.

The consolidated annual turnover of Large Corporate clients is above 50 million euro.

Commercial Real Estate (CRE) covers for example investors in real estate for the purpose of generating income from the rental of individual properties or portfolios of properties, developers of individual properties or portfolios of properties for the purpose of generating capital gains through sale, asset management services.

Public Sector consists of three sets of customers: public sector, public corporations and non-profit sector. Most of the local governments are in Public Sector as well.

#### Group Markets (GM)

The Group Markets (GM) segment comprises trading and markets services as well as customer business with financial institutions. It includes all activities related to the trading books of Erste Bank, including the execution of trade, market making and short-term liquidity management. In addition, it comprises business connected with servicing financial institutions as clients including custody, depository services, commercial business (loans, cash management, trade & export finance).

#### Asset/Liability Management & Local Corporate Center

The Asset/Liability Management & Local Corporate Center (ALM & LCC) segment comprises on the one side the management of bank assets and liabilities in the light of uncertainty of cash flows, cost of funds and return on investments in order to determine the optimal trade-off between risk, return and liquidity. Furthermore, it comprises funding transactions, hedging activities, investments into securities other than held for trading purpose, management of own issues and FX positions. The Corporate Center includes the reconciliations to the accounting result.

Transactions between operating segments are on an arm's length basis.

## Business Segments 2024

	Retail	Corporates	Group Markets	ALM & LCC	Total group
in HUF million	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
Net interest income	107,653	49,869	7,845	6,401	171,768
Net fee and commission income	72,993	24,027	4,751	(1,112)	100,659
Dividend income	-	-	-	21,796	21,796
Net trading result	8,572	7,558	9,493	(2,935)	22,688
Gains/losses from financial instruments at FVPL	5,499	(1)	-	1,697	7,195
Rental income from investment properties & other operating leases	-	-	-	63	63
General administrative expenses	(85,268)	(16,334)	(3,338)	(2,138)	(107,078)
thereof personal expenses	(37,201)	(10,054)	(1,582)	(1,414)	(50,251)
thereof depreciation and amortisation	(11,181)	(1,040)	(291)	(34)	(12,546)
Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets at AC	-	-	-	(2,816)	(2,816)
Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not at FVPL	-	-	-	(16,381)	(16,381)
Impairment result from financial instruments	2,399	5,102	319	(1,934)	5,886
Other operating result	(36,087)	(22,921)	(3,732)	8,678	(54,062)
Levies on banking activities	(35,793)	(22,462)	(3,537)	(136)	(61,928)
Pre-tax result from continuing operations	75,761	47,300	15,338	11,319	149,718
Taxes on income	(10,823)	(6,030)	(1,810)	(1,706)	(20,369)
<b>Net result for the period</b>	<b>64,938</b>	<b>41,270</b>	<b>13,528</b>	<b>9,613</b>	<b>129,349</b>
Operating income	194,717	81,453	22,089	25,910	324,169
Operating expenses	(85,268)	(16,334)	(3,338)	(2,138)	(107,078)
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>109,449</b>	<b>65,119</b>	<b>18,751</b>	<b>23,772</b>	<b>217,091</b>
Cost/income ratio	43.79%	20.05%	15.11%	8.25%	33.03%
Return on allocated capital	41.92%	25.85%	37.56%	6.50%	25.95%
Total assets (eop)	1,303,277	1,080,709	577,279	2,049,717	5,010,982
Total liabilities (eop)	1,584,575	1,256,318	437,665	1,121,407	4,399,965
Impairment gain / (loss)	2,331	5,102	319	2,571	10,323
Net impairment loss on financial assets AC/FVOCI and finance lease receivables	2,395	4,876	46	(1,934)	5,383
Net impairment loss on commitments and guarantees given	4	226	273	-	503
Net impairment on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	-	-	4,613	4,613
Net impairment on other non-financial assets	(68)	-	-	(108)	(176)

\* Cost/income ratio = -Operating expenses/Operating income

## Business Segments 2023

	Retail	Corporates	Group Markets	ALM & LCC	Total group
in HUF million	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
Net interest income	136,780	61,337	16,608	(91,393)	123,332
Net fee and commission income	60,776	18,869	4,657	(1,469)	82,833
Dividend income	-	-	-	34,681	34,681
Net trading result	7,020	7,885	13,624	(16,648)	11,881
Gains/losses from financial instruments at FVPL	42,643	19	-	351	43,013
Rental income from investment properties & other operating leases	-	-	-	56	56
General administrative expenses	(74,310)	(13,884)	(3,124)	(1,251)	(92,569)
thereof depreciation and amortisation	(10,436)	(1,033)	(235)	(30)	(11,734)
Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets at AC	-	-	-	(27)	(27)
Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not at FVPL	-	-	-	(4,894)	(4,894)
Impairment result from financial instruments	(1,667)	2,023	(140)	(2,465)	(2,249)
Other operating result	(29,665)	(16,637)	(5,803)	(24,458)	(76,563)
Levies on banking activities	(28,800)	(18,974)	(5,515)	2,270	(51,019)
Pre-tax result from continuing operations	141,577	59,612	25,822	(107,517)	119,494
Taxes on income	(11,076)	(4,844)	(2,073)	6,267	(11,726)
Post-tax result from continuing operations	130,501	54,768	23,749	(101,250)	107,768
Net result for the period	130,501	54,768	23,749	(101,250)	107,768
Net result attributable to owners of the parent	130,501	54,768	23,749	(101,250)	107,768
Operating income	247,219	88,110	34,889	(74,422)	295,796
Operating expenses	(74,310)	(13,884)	(3,124)	(1,251)	(92,569)
Operating result	172,909	74,226	31,765	(75,673)	203,227
Cost/income ratio	30.1%	15.8%	9.0%	-1.7%	31.3%
Total assets (eop)	1,177,990	1,113,202	635,596	1,872,861	4,799,649
Total liabilities (eop)	1,385,361	1,267,946	476,076	1,152,651	4,282,034
Impairment gain / (loss)	(1,693)	2,023	(141)	(32,139)	(31,950)
Net impairment loss on financial assets AC/FVOCI and finance lease receivables	(1,499)	2,865	75	(2,499)	(1,058)
Net impairment loss on commitments and guarantees given	(168)	(842)	(216)	67	(1,159)
Net impairment on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	-	-	(24,897)	(24,897)
Net impairment on other non-financial assets	(26)	-	-	(4,810)	(4,836)

Geographical segmentation is not applied as Hungary is in the focus of Erste Bank's business activity (above 95% of the revenues are realised domestic). The revenues are not concentrated by clients, no client above 10% of total revenues.

## 2) Net interest income

Net interest income is broken down into line items of interest income, other similar income, interest expenses and other similar expenses. The distinguishing factor is whether the EIR method is mandatorily applied for recognition of interest income or expense in accordance with IFRS 9.

‘Interest income’ relates to interest revenue from financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. It is calculated using the EIR method as discussed in chapter ‘Financial instruments – Material accounting policies’.

‘Other similar income’ captures interest-like sources of income resulting from non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, held-for-trading derivatives finance lease receivables and negative interest on financial liabilities.

‘Interest expenses’ relates to interest expense from financial liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated using effective interest rate as discussed in chapter ‘Financial instruments’ Material accounting policies’

‘Other similar expenses’ capture interest-like sources of expense resulting from non-derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, held-for-trading derivatives, lease liabilities, negative interest on financial assets, provisions recognised under IFRS 9 and IAS 37 (unwinding of the time value of the money effect due to passage of time) and net defined liability (net interest cost on severance payment, pension and jubilee obligations) under IAS 19.

Interest income also includes modification gains and losses recognised on financial assets in Stage 1 Further, the unamortised balance of the origination fees/transaction costs upon derecognition of assets in Stage 1 and 2 considered in the effective interest rate is presented as interest income at the derecognition date.



in HUF million	2023	2024
Financial assets at AC <sup>1)</sup>	467,160	264,893
Financial assets at FVOCI	25,159	16,000
Interest income	492,319	280,893
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	23,058	30,165
Financial assets HFT	96,987	64,322
of which: Derivatives	89,016	54,178
Other assets - Finance lease receivables	361	125
Negative interest from financial liabilities	2,582	1,910
Other similar income	122,988	96,522
<b>Interest and other similar income</b>	<b>615,307</b>	<b>377,415</b>
Financial liabilities at AC <sup>1)</sup>	(343,279)	(137,683)
Interest expenses	(343,279)	(137,683)
Financial liabilities HFT	(148,424)	(67,547)
of which: Derivatives	(148,424)	(67,547)
Other liabilities	(269)	(383)
Negative Interest from financial assets	(3)	(34)
Other similar expenses	(148,696)	(67,964)
<b>Interest and other similar expenses</b>	<b>(491,975)</b>	<b>(205,647)</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>123,332</b>	<b>171,768</b>

1) Significant decrease of 'Interest income' and 'Interest expenses' of AC assets and liabilities is due to the significant changes in the interest environment started in 2023. Please see details in C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The interest income related to the non-performing portfolio was 1,170 million forint in 2024 and 1,601 million forint in 2023.

Modification losses of financial instruments allocated to Stage 1 in the amount of 4,713 million forint is reported in line item 'Financial assets at AC' in 2024, and 10,637 million forint in 2023. Background of interest stop extensions (2023 and 2024) related modification loss recognised described in C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

### 3) Net fee and commission income

Erste Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services that it provides to its customers.

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commitment fees, premiums received for financial guarantee and other fees from lending business, commission income from asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees. Services provided over a period of time also include certain payment services like periodic card fees and other fees like fee for bank account management or mobile banking. Erste Hungary has no insurance product in its own product portfolio but offers it for client as an agent of insurance companies

Fee income earned from providing transaction services, such as arranging the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, is recognised upon completion of the underlying transaction. Transaction based services also include certain payment services like withdrawal fees.

A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the Bank's financial statement may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, then Erste Bank first applies IFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual. For example, loan servicing fees agreed

in a loan contract that are not integral to the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are included in the fee and commission income.

in HUF million	2023		2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Securities	23,606	(203)	30,470	(155)
Issues	-	(83)	-	(68)
Transfer orders	23,145	(120)	30,209	(87)
Other	461	-	261	-
Custody	3,772	(622)	4,826	(744)
Payment services	62,676	(13,101)	73,428	(13,828)
Card business	21,218	(9,433)	24,892	(10,229)
Other	41,458	(3,668)	48,536	(3,599)
Customer resources distributed but not managed	7,035	(30)	8,289	(10)
Insurance products	6,490	(30)	7,347	(10)
Other	545	-	942	-
Lending business	2,850	(3,574)	3,008	(5,305)
Guarantees given, guarantees received	952	(108)	1,095	(69)
Loan commitments given, loan commitments received	636	-	583	-
Other lending business	1,262	(3,466)	1,330	(5,236)
Other	431	(7)	681	(1)
<b>Total fee and commission income and expenses</b>	<b>100,370</b>	<b>(17,537)</b>	<b>120,702</b>	<b>(20,043)</b>
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>82,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100,659</b>	<b>-</b>

Asset management and custody transaction fees relate to income earned on activities in which Erste Bank holds or invests assets on behalf of its customers.

Net fee and commission income above include income of 73,428 million forint (62,676 million forint in 2023) relating to financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at FVPL. These figures exclude amounts incorporated in determining the effective interest rate on such financial assets and financial liabilities.

#### 4) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. This line item includes dividends from all shares and other equity investments, i.e. from those that are held for trading, non-trading equity instruments at FVPL and at FVOCI.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	17	14
Financial assets at cost	34,664	21,782
<b>Dividend income</b>	<b>34,681</b>	<b>21,796</b>

#### 5) Net trading result

Results arising from trading activities include all gains and losses from changes in the fair value (clean price, excluding interest) of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as held for trading, including all derivatives not designated as hedging instruments and gains and losses from their derecognition.

The accounting policy for recognition of foreign exchange gains and losses is described in the chapter D) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES, b) Foreign currency translations.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Securities and derivatives trading	(33,379)	60,727
Foreign exchange transactions	45,260	(38,039)
<b>Net trading result</b>	<b>11,881</b>	<b>22,688</b>

Trading result increased HUF 11 billion year on year driven by higher ALM derivatives result in line with yield movements (IRS revaluation result).

## 6) Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Changes in fair value (clean price) of non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including gains and losses on their derecognition, are presented under this line item.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Result from measurement/sale of financial assets mandatorily at FVPL <sup>1)</sup>	43,013	7,195
<b>Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at FVPL</b>	<b>43,013</b>	<b>7,195</b>

1) FV result decreased by (35.8) billion forint year on year. Short-term yields decrease and long-term yields increase together led to (26.5) billion forint decrease in FV result. Regular update of risk model in October caused (4.9) billion forint decrease in FV result. Pull-to-par effect added (2.4) billion forint decrease in FV result while changes in terms of Baby loan had (1.8) billion forint negative effect.

The 'Result from measurement/sale of financial assets mandatorily at FVPL' includes the Fair value change of baby loan product. For further information please see part 'Material accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates - SPPI assessment' of the Financial Instruments – Material accounting policies chapter. For the sensitivity analysis please see note Sensitivity analysis using reasonably possible alternatives per product type of note 22) Fair value of financial instruments.

## 7) Rental income from investment properties & other operating leases

Rental income from investment properties and other operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Investment properties	56	63
<b>Rental income from investment properties &amp; other operating leases</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>63</b>

The relating depreciation was 6 million forint in 2024 (5 million in 2023).

## 8) General administrative expenses

### Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses include wages and salaries, bonuses, statutory and voluntary social security contributions, staff-related taxes and levies. They also include service costs for severance payments. Furthermore, restructuring provisions expenses may be part of personnel expenses.

Information about remuneration of management including performance-linked remuneration and about variable remuneration of employees, and share-based payments to the management board and to employees can be found in Note 43) Related party transactions and principal shareholders.

#### Other administrative expenses

Other administrative expenses include primarily information technology expenses, expenses for office space, office operating expenses, advertising and marketing, and expenditures for legal and other consultants. Furthermore, the line item contains deposit insurance contributions expenses. Restructuring provisions expenses may also be presented in other administrative expenses.

#### Depreciation and amortisation

This line item comprises depreciation of property and equipment, depreciation of investment property and amortisation of intangible assets. In the line item ‘Depreciation and amortisation’, also the depreciation of right-of-use assets according to IFRS 16 is disclosed. Annual useful life assessment for intangible, tangible assets, investment properties, and right-of-use assets were performed, no material difference were identified.

#### General administrative expenses

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Personnel expenses</b>	<b>(44,014)</b>	<b>(50,251)</b>
Wages and salaries	(35,815)	(41,634)
Compulsory social security	(5,290)	(6,075)
Long-term employee provisions	(315)	(213)
Other personnel expenses	(2,594)	(2,329)
<b>Other administrative expenses</b>	<b>(36,821)</b>	<b>(44,281)</b>
Deposit insurance contribution	264	(938)
IT expenses <sup>1)</sup>	(21,778)	(26,394)
Expenses for office space	(5,208)	(5,127)
Office operating expenses	(2,765)	(2,801)
Advertising/marketing	(3,033)	(3,512)
Legal and consulting costs	(1,318)	(2,298)
Sundry administrative expenses	(2,983)	(3,211)
<b>Depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>(11,734)</b>	<b>(12,546)</b>
Software and other intangible assets	(5,038)	(6,677)
Owner occupied real estate	(913)	(1,086)
Right-of use assets	(3,014)	(2,441)
Investment properties	(5)	(5)
Customer relationships	(1,128)	(105)
Office furniture and equipment and sundry property and equipment	(1,636)	(2,232)
<b>General administrative expenses</b>	<b>(92,569)</b>	<b>(107,078)</b>

1) This line item mainly consist of services regarding IT infrastructure and applications, as well as regular software royalties.

**Average number of employees during the financial year (weighted according to the length of employment)**

in Full Time Employee	2023 year end	2023 average	2024 year end	2024 average
Erste Bank	3,115	3,090	3,145	3,119

**9) Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost**

This line item includes selling and other derecognition gains or losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost. However, if such gains/losses relate to derecognition of financial assets in Stage 3, they are included in the line item ‘Impairment result from financial instruments’.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Losses from sale of financial assets at AC	(27)	(2,816)
<b>Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(2,816)</b>

The gross carrying amount of the financial assets (at AC) sold in 2024 was 91 billion forint (21 billion forint in 2023). All sales are considered to be compliant with the held to collect contractual cash flows business model, as described in part ‘Business model assessment’ in chapter ‘Financial instruments – Material accounting policies’.

**10) Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss**

This line item includes selling and other derecognition gains or losses on financial assets at FVOCI, financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and other financial instruments not measured at FVPL, such as finance lease receivables or financial guarantees. However, if such gains/losses relate to financial assets in Stage 3 they are included in the line item ‘Impairment result from financial instruments’.

in HUF million	2023	2024
From sale of financial assets at FVOCI <sup>1)</sup>	(4,894)	1,775
From repurchase of liabilities measured at AC <sup>2)</sup>	-	(18,156)
<b>Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>(4,894)</b>	<b>(16,381)</b>

1) In 2024 total GCA of government bonds were sold 237,8 billion forint from the FVOCI portfolio.

2) In 2024 18.2 billion forint loss is related to breakage cost of repo transactions.

**11) Impairment result from financial instruments**

Net impairment losses on financial instruments comprise impairment losses and reversals of impairment on all kinds of financial instruments, to which the IFRS 9 expected credit loss impairment model applies. The impairment result also includes recoveries on written-off financial assets. Modification gains and losses recognised on financial assets in Stage 2 and Stage 3 and POCI assets are also presented as the impairment result. Moreover, gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets in Stage 3 and POCI assets are included as part of the impairment result.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Financial assets at FVOCI	170	112
Financial assets at AC	(1,267)	5,065
Net allocation to credit loss allowances	2,509	6,098
Modification gains or losses	(3,776)	(1,033)
Finance lease	6	206
Net allocation to credit loss allowances	6	208
Modification gains or losses	-	(2)
Net allocation of credit loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantees given	(1,158)	503
<b>Impairment result from financial instruments</b>	<b>(2,249)</b>	<b>5,886</b>

Modification losses recognised in 2024 are related to the interest stop extension (contractual modification in the meaning of IFRS9), described in C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS chapter. Additional information can be found in part ‘Effect on Expected Credit Loss’ of the Risk management section.

#### Reconciliation of the annual movement in credit loss allowances against the impairment result from financial instruments for the year

in HUF million	CLA changes through P&L-NIR	CLA changes through P&L-Outside NIR	CLA changes outside P&L	CLA changes Total
<b>Opening balance of credit loss allowances (total)</b>				<b>(74,569)</b>
Net impairment gain/(loss) for the period <sup>1)</sup>	8,269	-	-	8,269
(Increase) due to passage of time (UWC)	-	(1,234)	-	(1,234)
CLA decreases due to sales	-	-	3,206	3,206
CLA decreases due to write-offs	-	-	1,661	1,661
Other CLA changes	-	(862)	-	(862)
<b>Closing balance of credit loss allowances (total)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(63,529)</b>
Impairment gain/(loss) from POCI without CLA	<b>742</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
MGLs attributable to financial assets in Stages 2, 3, POCI	(1,035)			
<b>Impairment result from financial instruments</b>	<b>7,976</b>			

(where NIR is for Net impairment result and MGL is for modification gain/loss).

For information about GCA of financial assets at amortised cost refer to part Note 31) Development of credit loss allowances.

1) This line also include the income from upgrade on loans previously subject to FX settlements, which is presented in the income statement in line item ‘Other operating result’, subitem ‘Other operating income’. For details see Note 12) Other operating result.

## 12) Other operating result

Other operating result reflects all other income and expenses not directly attributable to Erste Bank’s core banking activities.

It includes expenses for allocations to and income from release of provisions in scope of IAS 37. Further, impairment losses or any reversal of impairment losses as well as results on the sale of property and equipment and intangible assets are presented as other operating result.

In addition, other operating result encompasses the following: resolution fund contributions, expenses for other taxes; as well as selling gains and losses on equity investments accounted for using the equity method; and gains or losses from derecognition of subsidiaries.

Furthermore, levies on banking activities are considered as part of the other operating result. Erste Bank recognises a liability or a provision for the levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs.

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Other operating expenses</b>	<b>(82,396)</b>	<b>(64,382)</b>
Allocation to other provisions <sup>1)</sup>	(19)	(1,437)
Levies on banking activities	(51,019)	(61,928)
Banking tax <sup>2)</sup>	(25,809)	(28,227)
Financial transaction tax <sup>3)</sup>	(25,210)	(33,701)
Other taxes	(54)	(48)
Allocation of impairment on investments in subsidiaries	(24,897)	-
Recovery and resolution fund contributions <sup>5)</sup>	(895)	(793)
Impairment of properties/movables/other intangible assets other than goodwill	(4,836)	(176)
Result from other operating expenses	(676)	-
<b>Other operating income</b>	<b>5,833</b>	<b>10,320</b>
Release to provisions for commitments and guarantees given <sup>6)</sup>	3,167	-
Result from sales of properties/movables/other intangible assets other than goodwill	88	107
Result from sales of other assets <sup>4)</sup>	27	140
Release of impairment on investments in subsidiaries	-	7,813
Income from upgrade on loans previously subject to FX settlement <sup>7)</sup>	2,551	2,090
Result from other operating income	-	170
<b>Other operating result</b>	<b>(76,563)</b>	<b>(54,062)</b>

1) 1,437 million forint allocation is related to legal issues and litigations (19 million forint allocation in 2023). Please see the details in 41) Provisions.

2) Banking Tax 7.6 billion forint, (2023: 6.3 billion forint)

The Hungarian Parliament approved an Act in August 2010 which provides a framework for the levying of a “banking tax” on financial institutions in the forthcoming years. According to this Act each financial institution - that already had a closed financial year and related financial statements on 1 July 2010 - would be subject to assessment and payment of the banking tax. The basis and the rate of the banking tax that is payable differs depending on the type of financial institution. The rates are uniformly based on statutory reported financial data of the second fiscal year before the tax year. For credit institutions the tax rates are 0.15% of adjusted total asset value for the first 50 billion forint; and 0.2% for the amount exceeds 50 billion forint.

As the banking tax is payable based on second preceding tax year to the actual tax year non net income measures it does not meet the definition of income tax under IFRS and is therefore presented as an operating expense in the income statement.

A surtax was levied on financial institutions in the year 2020, referred as pandemic banking tax. The base of the tax (alike banking tax) is the adjusted balance sheet total exceeding 50 billion forint of the second tax year preceding the given tax year, the measure is 0.19%. Legal act prescribed the payment in three instalments during 2020, and also provided a deduction right from the banking tax, in five equal instalments in the period of 2021-2025.

As in IFRS terms the deduction possibility is valued as virtually certain, Erste Bank recognised a receivable of 1.7 billion forint as of 31 December 2024 (1.7 billion forint in 2023) against the payment, in the total amount of the levy. Please see line item ‘Other assets’, in Note 37). The Banking Tax Act was modified on 4th of March 2024, by Government Decree 52/2024.

The epidemic special tax established in 2020 could be deducted annually from the Banking Tax for five years starting in 2021 in equal amounts. However, based on the modification by the Government Decree, this reduction cannot be applied in 2024.

Published 4 June 2022, the so called ‘extra profit tax’ was imposed to certain sectors, including banking, as a new tax type. 19.9 billion forint expense was recognised in 2024 (2023: 18,7 billion HUF) related to this newly launched burden. Please see the details in part C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

3) The significant increase is due to the higher tax rate from July 2024 and the new type of financial transaction tax on FX conversions. Please see the details in part C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

4) Result from sales of other assets relates to income earned on repossessed assets, especially repossessed cars sales. Erste Bank realised 140 million forint gain in 2024 (27 million forint loss 2023).

5) In the line ‘Recovery and resolution fund contributions’ contributions to the national resolution funds in amount of 793 million forint (895 million forint in 2023) are disclosed. The contributions are based on the European Recovery and Resolution Directive and are paid on the basis of the Hungarian Resolution Act based on it. As a consequence, banks are required to contribute annually to a resolution fund, which in a first step is installed on a national level. According to these regulations, until 31 December 2024 the available financial means of the resolution funds shall reach at least 1% of the amount of covered deposits of all the credit institutions authorised within the European Union. Therefore, the resolution funds have to be built over a period of 10 years, during which the contributions shall be spread out as even as possible until the target level is reached.

6) The significant release in 2023 is related to other commitments under IAS 37. Based on the standard 0 provision was set to performing commitments. Thus 0 allocation/release was booked in 2024 under the new rules.

7) FX portfolio subject to legally obliged conversion into forint were derecognised and recognised as new loans. There was no impairment presented at recognition, so upgrade of clients out of positive change in CF expectation was recognised as increase of exposure in ‘Loans and receivables to customers’ in statement of financial position and in ‘Other operating result’ in income statement.

Legally obliged conversion was based on Conversion law of 2014:LXXVII (passed November 2014) that introduced the concept of a compulsory conversion of foreign currency denominated consumer loans in-scope into forint, at a rate fixed by the law. This law was further amended by FX car loan, financial leasing and unsecured loan conversion law CXLV of 2015 (passed 6 October 2015) to widened the loans subject to the compulsory conversion. In scope are foreign currency denominated consumer mortgage loans, real estate leasing, car loans agreements. The effective conversion date for the first law was 1 February 2015, while the second law was 1 January 2016.

### 13) Taxes on income

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period. However, they are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity if they arise from a transaction or event which itself is recognised in OCI or equity.

#### Pillar 2

In December 2022, the EU-wide minimum taxation system Pillar 2 was adopted as an EU directive and is also relevant for Erste Bank. At 31 December 2023 Erste Bank applied the temporary exception to the requirements of IAS 12 under which a company discloses limited information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the proposed OECD/G20 BEPS Pillar 2 model rules.

The legislation will be effective for Erste Bank’s financial year beginning 1 January 2024. For details, please see chapter C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS under Global Minimum Tax part.

#### Accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates

Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. For this purpose a planning period of 5 years is used.

Taxes on income are made up of current taxes on income calculated in each company based on the results reported for tax purposes, prior period taxes, and the change in deferred taxes.



in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Current tax expense / income</b>		
Current period taxes	(11,588)	(20,377)
of which local business tax	(5,145)	(6,294)
of which local innovation tax	(772)	(944)
of which Global minimum tax	-	(2,500)
Prior period taxes	693	79
<b>Deferred tax expense / income</b>		
Current period deferred tax benefit / (expense)	(831)	(71)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(11,726)</b>	<b>(20,369)</b>

Deferred tax related to 'Fair Value reserve' has been recognised in other comprehensive income in the amount of 17 million forint in 2024 and (1,100) million forint in 2023.

The following table reconciles income taxes as reported in the income statement.

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>119,494</b>	<b>149,718</b>
At statutory income tax rate (9%)	(10,754)	(13,475)
Income not subject to tax	4,795	4,152
Non tax deductible expenses	(1,870)	(1,314)
Local business and innovation tax	(5,917)	(7,238)
Tax loss carry forward usage	2,161	-
Current period deferred tax benefit / (expense)	(831)	(71)
Global minimum tax	-	(2,500)
Other	690	77
<b>Total tax expense</b>	<b>(11,726)</b>	<b>(20,369)</b>

Until 31 December 2023 Erste Bank used all tax loss accumulated in previous periods.

Non-tax deductible expenses are mainly arising from different accounting and tax depreciation schedule and provisioning. Income not subject to tax is also related to different accounting and tax depreciation schedule, provisioning (provision usage) and dividend received.

## Tax assets and liabilities

### Major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

in HUF million	Tax assets		Tax liabilities		Net variance 2024			
	2023	2024	2023	2024	Total	through profit or loss	through other comprehensive income	through other equity
Temporary differences related to the following items:								
Trading Assets / Liabilities and Designation at fair value through Profit or Loss	-		(82)	(82)	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	6	(11)		17	-	17	-
Property and equipment (useful life in tax law different)	797	714	-		(83)	(83)	-	-
Other provisions (tax valuation different)	-		(299)	(288)	11	11	-	-
Other	13	14	-		1	1	-	-
Effect of netting gross deferred tax position	(392)	(370)	392	370	-	-	-	-
<b>Deferred taxes</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(54)</b>	<b>(71)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current taxes</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>(5,511)</b>	<b>(11,618)</b>	<b>(20,298)</b>	<b>(20,298)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total taxes</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>(5,511)</b>	<b>(11,618)</b>	<b>(20,352)</b>	<b>(20,369)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>

Erste Bank allocated 0.4 billion forint deferred tax asset at the nominal corporate income tax rate of 9% on consolidated level as of 31 December 2024 in relation to other temporary differences.

## Financial instruments – Material accounting policies

### Accounting and measurement methods for financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract giving rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another party. In accordance with IFRS 9, all financial assets and liabilities – which also include derivative financial instruments – have to be recognised on the balance sheet and measured in accordance with their assigned categories.

Regular way (spot) purchases and sales of financial assets and of financial liabilities are recognised at the settlement date, which is the date that an asset is delivered.

Measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is subject to two primary measurement methods at amortised cost and fair value.

#### i. Amortised cost and effective interest rate

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount. For financial assets the amount is adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate ('EIR') is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before adjusting for any loss allowance) or to the amortised cost of the financial liability. The estimated cash flows consider all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but disregard the expected credit losses. The calculation includes transaction costs, origination fees that are an integral part of the EIR and all other premiums and discounts to the par amount.

## ii. Fair value

Details on valuation techniques applied for fair value measurement and on the fair value hierarchy are disclosed in part Note 22) 'Fair value of financial instruments'.

### Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, the classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depend on the following two criteria:

- (i) The business model for managing the financial assets; and
- (ii) The cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

For further details refer to part 'Material accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates' in this chapter

Application of these criteria leads to classification of financial assets into three measurement categories described in the respective note.

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

### Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities under IFRS 9

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost unless they are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of a financial liability. Further details on financial liabilities at amortised cost are in the respective notes: Note 17) Financial liabilities at amortised costs.

### Impairment of financial instruments under IFRS 9

Erste Bank recognises loss allowances for impairment on its debt instrument financial assets, other than those measured at FVPL, its lease receivables, and its off-balance credit risk exposures arising from financial guarantees and certain loan commitments.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised as a loss allowance. For the purpose of the measurement of the amount of expected credit loss and recognition of interest income, Erste Bank distinguishes between three stages of impairment.

Stage 1 relates to financial instruments for which no significant increase in credit risk has been recorded since their initial recognition or which are subject to the 'low credit risk exemption' allowed by IFRS 9. The impairment is measured in the amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Interest income is recognised by EIR applied to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial instruments in Stage 2 are subject to significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition (and the 'low credit risk exemption' does not apply). Stage 2 also includes trade receivables without significant financing component to which the 'simplified approach' is applied mandatorily based on IFRS 9 requirements. The impairment is measured in the amount of the lifetime expected credit loss. Interest income is recognised by EIR applied to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (as for Stage 1). In the case of drawings by non-defaulted customers on previously committed credit lines, the whole exposure (on-balance and off-balance) is categorised as either Stage 1 or Stage 2, depending on the development of credit risk between the commitment date and the drawing date. Interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial instruments in Stage 3 are credit-impaired. In respect of applying the 'credit-impaired' concept of IFRS 9, Erste Bank adopted the approach of aligning it with the regulatory concept of 'default' in accordance with guidelines of the European Banking Authority EBA/GL/2016/07 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171. Erste Group generally applies a customer view for the default definition, which leads to Stage 3 classification of all transactions with the customer even if the customer defaults only on one of several transactions ('pulling effect'). On the other hand, an upgrade to a non-defaulted rating grade implies that all the transactions with the customer cease to be impaired. The impairment of financial instruments in Stage 3 is measured in the amount of the lifetime expected credit loss. Interest income is calculated by EIR applied to the amortised cost (i.e. the net carrying amount) of the financial asset. From a balance sheet perspective, interest is accrued based on the financial assets' gross carrying amount. The difference between the interest accrued on the assets and the interest income recognised is reflected through the allowance account (without impacting the impairment loss).

For financial assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition (purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets 'POCI') POCI lifetime expected credit losses are initially reflected in the credit-adjusted EIR. As a result, no loss allowance is recognised at inception. Subsequently, only adverse changes in lifetime expected credit losses after the initial recognition are recognised as loss allowance, whilst favourable changes are recognised as impairment gains increasing the gross carrying amount of the POCI financial assets. No impairment stages are distinguished for the POCI financial assets.

Measurement of expected credit losses reflects cash flows expected from collateral and those financial guarantees held by Erste Group which are considered as integral to the contractual terms of financial assets whose risk is guaranteed. Erste Group considers as integral those guarantees which are entered into at or close to the inception of the guaranteed financial assets. If the bank has in a loan contract an option to require provision of a guarantee, it is also considered as integral. Premiums paid for integral financial guarantees and other credit enhancements are considered in the EIR of the related financial assets.

Reimbursement assets from financial guarantees which are not considered integral are recognised as reimbursement assets under 'Other assets' in the balance sheet. In the statement of income they reduce the impairment loss incurred on guaranteed financial assets under 'Impairment result from financial instruments'. A precondition for this treatment is that it must be virtually certain that the guarantee would reimburse the bank for the loss. Premiums paid for non-integral financial guarantees are presented in the statement of income under the line item 'Fee and commission expense' under 'Net fee and commission income'.

More detailed information about identification of significant increases in credit risk including collective assessment and estimation techniques used to measure 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses is provided in Note 30) Credit risk. For further information on the definition of default refer to chapter Measurement of expected credit loss in Note 30).

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the net carrying amount of the financial asset presented on the balance sheet is the difference between the gross carrying amount and the cumulative loss allowance. However, for financial assets measured at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in the accumulated OCI, specifically under 'Fair value reserve' in the statement of changes in equity. Loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantees are presented under the balance sheet line item 'Provisions'. Information about the development of the expected credit loss of the respective financial instruments is provided in chapter Measurement of expected credit loss in Note 30) Credit risk. Measurement of expected credit loss

In the statement of income, impairment losses and their reversals (gains) on all kinds of financial instruments are presented in the line item 'Impairment result from financial instruments'.

## **Derecognition of financial instruments including treatment of contractual modifications**

### **i. Derecognition of financial assets**

The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised asset and the consideration received is presented in the statement of income in the line 'Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost' or, for financial assets at FVOCI, in the line 'Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss'. For financial assets measured at FVPL the derecognition gains or losses are recognised together with the measurement result in the lines 'Net trading result' or 'Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss'.

### **ii. Derecognition criteria with respect to contractual modifications of financial assets**

In the normal course of running its lending business and in agreement with the respective debtors, Erste Bank may renegotiate or otherwise modify some terms or conditions of the underlying contracts. This can involve either market-driven commercial renegotiations or contractual changes aimed at alleviating or preventing borrower's financial difficulty. For the purpose of capturing the economic substance and financial effect of such contractual modifications, Erste Bank has developed a set of criteria to assess whether or not the modified terms are substantially different from the original terms and thus the financial asset has to be derecognised.

Commercial interest rate adjustments fulfilling specific conditions do not trigger the modification significance assessment. Instead, they result in a recalculation of the EIR of related loans. Such interest rate adjustments relate to performing non-forborne financial

assets for which a prepayment/early termination option and a sufficiently competitive refinancing market exist. Furthermore, the costs that the debtor would incur in case of prepayment/early termination would have to be assessed as low. Such conditions introduce an implicit floating rate element to the contract. This kind of interest rate adjustments rarely applies to loan assets in Stage 2.

Substantial modifications lead to derecognition of the original financial asset and initial recognition of the modified financial asset as a new financial instrument. They include following events:

- change of the contractual counterparty (unless this is a formal change such as changes in legal name);
- change in the currency of the contract (unless the change results from exercising an embedded option in the original contract with pre-agreed conditions of the change, or if the new currency is pegged to the original currency);
- introduction of a non-SPPI contractual feature (unless it is intended to improve recoveries from debtors by granting concessions supporting them to recover from financial difficulties); or
- removal of a non-SPPI contractual feature.

Some derecognition criteria distinguish whether contractual modifications are applied to debtors facing financial difficulties. Application of certain modifications to debtors in financial difficulties is not considered as substantial since they are aimed at improving the prospects of the bank to recover the claims by tailoring the repayment schedules to specific financial conditions of those debtors. On the other hand, such contractual modifications applied to performing debtors may be considered as substantial enough to warrant the derecognition, as further detailed below.

From this perspective, the following criteria lead to derecognition unless they are considered as forbearance measures, they are applied to customers in default or they trigger default:

- repayment schedule changed in a way that the weighted remaining maturity of the assets is modified by more than 100% and at least two years compared to the original asset;
- change in timing/amount of contractual cash flows resulting in the present value of the modified cash flows (discounted at pre-modification effective interest rate) being different by more than 10% of the gross carrying amount of the asset immediately before the modification (cumulative assessment considering all modifications occurring over the last twelve months), or
- altering a floating interest rate into a fixed interest rate or vice versa for the entire remaining life of the financial asset.

If contractual modifications that qualify as forbearance measures are applied to customers in default or trigger default are so significant that they are qualitatively assessed as an extinguishment of original contractual rights, they result in derecognition. Examples of such modifications are:

- a new agreement with materially different terms signed up as part of distressed restructuring following a standstill agreement suspending the rights of the original assets;
- consolidation of multiple original loans into one with substantially different terms; or
- transformation of a revolving loan into non-revolving.

Contractual modifications leading to derecognition of the related original assets result in the initial recognition of new financial assets. If the debtor is in default or the significant modification leads to the default, then the new asset will be treated as POCI. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised asset and initial fair value of the new POCI asset is presented in the statement of income in the line 'Impairment result from financial instruments'.

If the debtor is not in default or the significant modification does not lead to default, the new asset recognised after derecognition of the original asset will be in Stage 1. For loans measured at amortised cost, the unamortised balance of the origination fees/transaction costs considered in the effective interest rate is presented in the line 'Net interest income' at the derecognition date. The release of the credit loss allowance attached to the original asset at the date of that significant modification as well as the credit loss allowance recognised for the new asset are presented in the line 'Impairment result from financial instruments'. The remaining difference is presented in the line 'Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost'.

For debt instrument assets not measured at FVPL 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 profit or loss. The modification gain or loss equals the difference between the gross carrying amount before the modification and the present value of the cash flows based

on the modified terms discounted with the original effective interest rate. In the statement of income, the modification gain or loss is presented in the line ‘Interest income’ under ‘Net interest income’ 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 ‘Impairment result from financial instruments’. However, to the extent that the contractual modification involves the bank giving up its rights of collecting cash flows in respect of an outstanding amount of the asset, such as waiving (part of) principal or accrued interest amount, it is treated as a write-off.

### iii. Write-offs

Erste Bank writes off a financial asset or a part of it when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the respective cash flows. When performing the write-off, the gross carrying amount of the asset is reduced simultaneously with the related loss allowance balance.

Erste Bank has specified criteria for writing off the unrecoverable balances in its loan business. Write-off can result from forbearance measures whereby the bank contractually waives part of the existing balance in order to help the customers overcome financial difficulties and thus improve the prospects of recovering the remaining loan balance (normally this relates to going concern scenarios for corporate customers). For more information on Forbearance please refer to chapter Restructuring, renegotiation and forbearance in Note 32).

In gone concern scenarios with corporate customers, write-offs of the unrecoverable exposure parts are triggered by enforcement activities such as filing or termination of legal proceedings (bankruptcy, liquidation, court case). Other write-off triggers may result from decisions about no enforcement due to worthlessness of the claim/collateral or generally from assessment that the receivable is economically lost. For retail customers, the non-recoverability and the timing and amounts of write-off crystallise during the collection process when it becomes evident that the amount due cannot be collected, e.g. due to ongoing bankruptcy proceedings. Residual uncollectable balances are written off after the collection process.

### iv. Derecognition of financial liabilities

In the statement of income, the difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised financial liability and the consideration paid is presented in the line ‘Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss’, ‘Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss’ and ‘Net trading result’ depending on the measurement category of the derecognised financial liability.

## Material accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates

### i. SPPI assessment

The assessment of whether the contractual cash flows of financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) is subject to the application of significant judgements which rely on the guidance in IFRS 9. These judgements are crucial in the IFRS 9 classification and measurement process as they determine whether the asset must be measured at FVPL or, depending on the business model assessment, at amortised cost or at FVOCI. When taking into consideration specific features of financial assets in the business of Erste Bank, the most significant area of judgement is the benchmark test for loans with interest mismatches features.

The most critical area of SPPI judgements in the business of Erste Bank comprises retail loans with a government subsidy element granted to the customer priced in a way that contractual cash flow characteristics contain a leverage. Qualitative benchmark test proved that the leverage identified increases the variability of contractual cash flows with the result that they do not have the economic characteristics of interest.

Portfolio mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):

- From 2018  
Lending business portfolio subject of government subsidy scheme referring as ‘CSOK’ falls under the mandatorily FVPL valuation as failed at SPPI test due to leverage within the government defined reference rate of AKK multiplied by 130%. The subsidiary scheme is published in the legal act of “16/2016. (II. 10.) Korm. rendelet az új lakások építéséhez, vásárlásához kapcsolódó lakáscélú támogatásról”.
- From 2019

Lending business portfolio subject of government subsidy scheme referring as ‘baby loan’ falls under the mandatorily FVPL valuation as failed at SPPI test due to leverage within the government defined reference rate of AKK multiplied by 130%. The subsidiary scheme is published in the legal act of „44/2019. (III. 12.) Korm. rendelet a babaváró támogatásról”. These loans are presented in Note 21) Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

- From 2024

Lending business portfolio subject of government subsidy scheme referring as ‘CSOK Plus’ falls under the mandatorily FVPL valuation as failed at SPPI test due to leverage within the government defined reference rate of AKK multiplied by 110%. The subsidiary scheme is published in the legal act of ‘518/2023. (XI. 30.) Korm. a családok otthonteremtését támogató kedvezményes CSOK Plusz hitelprogramról’.

## ii. Business model assessment

For each SPPI-compliant financial asset at initial recognition, Erste Bank must assess whether it is part of a business model where the assets are held in order to collect contractual cash flows, to both collect the contractual cash flows and sell the assets, or they are held in other business models. As a consequence, the critical aspect in distinguishing the business models is frequency and significance of sales of assets in the respective business model. Since asset allocation to business models is based on the initial assessment, it may happen that in subsequent periods cash flows are realised differently than originally expected, and a different measurement method may seem to be appropriate. In accordance with IFRS 9, such subsequent changes do not generally lead to reclassifications or prior period error corrections in respect of existing financial assets. The new information on how cash flows are realised may, however, indicate that the business model, and thus the measurement method changes for newly acquired or newly originated financial assets.

At Erste Bank, certain sales or other derecognition events are considered as not contradicting the held to collect contractual cash flows business model. Examples are sales due to increases in credit risk, sales close to assets’ maturity, infrequent sales triggered by a non-recurring event (such as changes in regulatory or tax environment, major internal reorganisation or a business combination, severe liquidity crisis, etc.) or derecognitions resulting from replacements of bonds based on an issuer’s offer. Other kinds of sales carried out in the ‘held to collect’ business model are assessed retrospectively, and if they exceed certain quantitative thresholds, or whenever it is considered necessary with regard to new expectations, Erste Bank performs a prospective test. If the outcome was that the carrying amount of assets expected to be sold over the expected life of the current business model portfolio, for reasons other than the cases above, exceeds 10% of the carrying amount of the portfolio, any new acquisitions or originations of assets would be classified in a different business model.

Erste Bank applies a specific case of its general classification described above in the following case:

The Hungarian Government launched its Growth Bond Program (NKP) aiming increasing the corporate bond market liquidity, scoping in Hungarian resident non-financial corporations, bearing a pre-defined risk rating. In the frame of the program the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) purchasing as well at secondary market, from the IPO purchaser, up to an estimated 1,550 billion forint as announced in the program info published at NBH official website (<https://www.mnb.hu/monetaris-politika/novekedesi-kotvenyprogram-nkp>)

Given this latter characteristic of the program, as a purchaser of these bonds Erste Bank applies business model by the following

- classifies into the HTC (held to collect) portfolio the bonds to keep in order to collect the contractual cash flows
- classifies into HtCS (held to collect or sale) or HfT (held for trading) portfolio the bonds that are assumed to be purchased by NBH or by other market players.

Beside this general logic, as the corporate bond market in Hungary is in a pre-mature phase and the participating issuer corporations show a wide range of variety from size and activity point of view, Erste Bank applies an individual assessment to define the business model on individual basis.

## iii. Impairment of financial instruments

The expected credit loss impairment model is inherently based on judgement since it requires assessment of significant increases in credit risk and measurement of expected credit losses without providing detailed guidance. In respect of significant increases in credit risk, Erste Bank has determined specific assessment rules consisting of qualitative information and quantitative thresholds. Another area of complexity relates to establishing groups of similar assets when credit risk deterioration has to be assessed on a collective basis before specific information is available at individual instrument level. Measurement of expected credit losses involves complex models

relying on historical statistics of probabilities of default and loss rates in case of defaults, their extrapolations in case of insufficient observations, individual estimates of credit-adjusted cash flows and probabilities of various scenarios including forward-looking information. In addition, the life of the instruments has to be modelled in respect of behavioural life of revolving credit facilities.

Detailed disclosures about identification of significant increases in credit risk including collective assessment, estimation techniques used to measure 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses are provided in Note 30) Credit risk. For further information on the definition of default refer to chapter Measurement of expected credit loss in Note 29). The development of loan loss provisions is described in Note 31) Development of credit loss allowances.

## Financial instruments held 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, and their contractual cash flows are SPPI.

On the balance sheet, these assets are carried at amortised cost, i.e. the gross carrying amount net of the credit loss allowance. They are presented under the line ‘Financial assets at amortised cost’, ‘Trade and other receivables’ and ‘Cash and cash equivalents’.

Interest income on these assets is calculated by effective interest method and is included under the line ‘Interest income’ under ‘Net interest income’ in the statement of income. Impairment gains or losses are included in the line ‘Impairment result from financial instruments’. Gains and losses from derecognition (such as sales) of the assets are reported under the line item ‘Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost’.

At Erste Bank, financial assets at amortised cost constitute the largest measurement category, which includes the vast majority of loan business to customers (except for certain loans measured at fair value through profit or loss), interbank lending business (including reverse repo transactions), deposits with central banks, amounts in the course of settlement, trade and other receivables.

For description of financial liabilities at measured amortised cost refer to Note 17) Financial liabilities at amortised costs.

### 14) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include only claims (deposits) against central banks and credit institutions that are repayable on demand. Repayable on demand means that they may be withdrawn at any time or with a term of notice of only one business day or 24 hours.

The Bank is obliged to keep a minimum mandatory reserve at the central bank amounting to 1% of its domestic customers’ deposits, foreign customers’ FX deposits and foreign customers’ forint deposits with maturities of up to two year. This percentage was increased to 10% from January 2024. The average of monthly mandatory minimum reserves at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was 340.3 billion forint and 468.2 billion forint respectively. The minimum mandatory reserve balances are included within the balances of cash and balances with central banks. The mandatory minimum reserve requirement is calculated from defined balance sheet items and has to be fulfilled on a daily basis. Therefore, the mandatory minimum reserve requirement deposits are not subject to any restraints.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Cash on hand	21,361	27,056
Cash balances at central banks	577,924	636,109
Other demand deposits at credit institutions	5,225	10,118
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>604,510</b>	<b>673,283</b>



## 15) Financial assets at amortised cost

The line item ‘Financial Assets at amortised cost’ is further broken down into ‘Debt securities’, ‘Loans and advances to banks’ and ‘Loans and advances to Customers’. For details regarding the development of credit loss allowances please refer to Note 31).

### Debt securities

Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost may be acquired with different business objectives (such as fulfilling internal/external liquidity risk requirements and efficient placement of the structural liquidity surplus, strategic positions decided by the board of directors, initiation and fostering of client relationships, substitution of loan business or other yield generating activities). Their common attribute is that significant and frequent sales of such securities are not expected. For a description of what sales are considered as compliant with the held to collect contractual cash flows business model, see paragraph ‘Business model assessment’ in chapter ‘Financial instruments - Material accounting policies’.

#### Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

in HUF million	GCA				CLA				Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
<b>2024</b>									
General governments	660,691	-	-	660,691	(168)	-	-	(168)	660,523
Credit institutions	309,377	-	-	309,377	(220)	-	-	(220)	309,157
Other financial corporations	5,759	-	-	5,759	(5)	-	-	(5)	5,754
Non-financial corporations	57,664	6,852	1,373	65,889	(72)	(335)	(1,286)	(1,693)	64,196
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,033,491</b>	<b>6,852</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,041,716</b>	<b>(465)</b>	<b>(335)</b>	<b>(1,286)</b>	<b>(2,086)</b>	<b>1,039,630</b>

in HUF million	GCA				CLA				Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
<b>2023</b>									
General governments	661,360	-	-	661,360	(169)	-	-	(169)	661,191
Credit institutions	365,122	-	-	365,122	(475)	-	-	(475)	364,647
Other financial corporations	5,702	-	-	5,702	(6)	-	-	(6)	5,696
Non-financial corporations	55,266	8,907	1,371	65,544	(88)	(408)	(1,183)	(1,679)	63,865
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,087,450</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,097,728</b>	<b>(738)</b>	<b>(408)</b>	<b>(1,183)</b>	<b>(2,329)</b>	<b>1,095,399</b>

For information about development of credit loss allowances refer to Note 31) Development of credit loss allowances, part ‘Financial instruments held at amortised cost’: table ‘Movement in credit loss allowances – debt securities’.

There were no purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) debt securities at AC as of 31 December 2024.

## Loans and advances to banks

### Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

in HUF million	GCA				CLA				Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
<b>2024</b>									
Credit institutions	281,479	-	-	281,479	(202)	-	-	(202)	281,277
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,479</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>281,479</b>	<b>(202)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(202)</b>	<b>281,277</b>

in HUF million	GCA				CLA				Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
<b>2023</b>									
Central banks	55,197	-	-	55,197	(2)	-	-	(2)	55,195
Credit institutions	295,194	-	-	295,194	(329)	-	-	(329)	294,865
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,391</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>350,391</b>	<b>(331)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(331)</b>	<b>350,060</b>

There are no purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) AC loans and advances to banks at 31 December 2024.

Line item 'Central banks' includes the NBH preferential deposit in 2023.

NBH launched a program in January 2019, to support the SMEs by providing a fix interest rate loan product in the market, by refinancing the participating banks at 0% interest rate, for maximum 10 years tenor.

As an additional element, the NBH provides a preferential deposit possibility for the participating banks, applying an interest add-on. The ranges and the maximum of the underlying amount is defined by NBH in co-relation with the exposure under the scheme. Relevant exposure is presented in line item 'Loans and advances to banks'. Income earned is presented in line item 'Net interest income'.

For information about development of credit loss allowances refer to Note 31) Development of credit loss allowances, part 'Financial instruments held at amortised cost': table 'Movement in credit loss allowances – loans and advances to banks'.

## Loans and advances to customers

### Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

in HUF million	GCA					CLA					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>											
General governments	137,397	108	-	5	137,510	(48)	(1)	-	-	(49)	137,461
Other financial corporations	124,557	422	12	-	124,991	(1,323)	(3)	(9)	-	(1,335)	123,656
Non-financial corporations	609,745	154,145	12,234	1,951	778,075	(3,384)	(4,361)	(7,030)	(446)	(15,221)	762,854
Households	574,774	253,694	25,171	8,130	861,769	(2,95)	(13,878)	(18,559)	(1,823)	(37,210)	824,559
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,446,473</b>	<b>408,369</b>	<b>37,417</b>	<b>10,086</b>	<b>1,902,345</b>	<b>(7,705)</b>	<b>(18,243)</b>	<b>(25,598)</b>	<b>(2,269)</b>	<b>(53,815)</b>	<b>1,848,530</b>

in HUF million	GCA					CLA					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>											
General governments	116,711	146	-	6	116,863	(48)	(2)	-	-	(50)	116,813
Other financial corporations	106,463	104	22	-	106,589	(812)	(9)	(18)	-	(839)	105,750
Non-financial corporations	604,838	212,792	20,546	2,904	841,080	(2,490)	(4,150)	(12,955)	(880)	(20,475)	820,605
Households	676,134	90,403	29,800	9,894	806,231	(4,508)	(13,542)	(21,946)	(2,489)	(42,485)	763,746
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,504,146</b>	<b>303,445</b>	<b>50,368</b>	<b>12,804</b>	<b>1,870,763</b>	<b>(7,858)</b>	<b>(17,703)</b>	<b>(34,919)</b>	<b>(3,369)</b>	<b>(63,849)</b>	<b>1,806,914</b>

## Modifications of financial assets at amortised cost

### Impact modifications that are not substantial and do not result in derecognitions

in HUF million	2023		2024	
	Amortised cost before the modification	Net modification gains/losses	Amortised cost before the modification	Net modification gains/losses
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>73,586</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>32,678</b>	<b>1,035</b>
Other financial corporations	128	5	-	-
Non-financial corporations	17,442	277	7,339	34
Households	56,016	3,495	25,339	1,001
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,586</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>32,678</b>	<b>1,035</b>

Modification loss on non-Stage 1 loans caused risk cost creation due to the interest rate stop extensions in 2023 and 2024. Please see details in Note 30) Credit Risk and C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

As at 31 December 2024, the total GCA of Erste Bank's debt instruments measured at AC were 28 million forint, which were impacted by non-substantial contractual modifications while they were assigned to Stage 2 or 3 and re-assigned to Stage 1 during the year. There was no such impairment in 2024. (2023: 20 million forint).

For information about development of credit loss allowances refer to Note 31) Development of credit loss allowances, part 'Financial instruments held at amortised cost': table 'Movement in credit loss allowances – loans and advances to customers'.

## 16) Trade and other receivables

Under this line item receivables from factoring transactions and receivables from fees which are not part of the effective interest rate are presented.

Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

in HUF million	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>2024</b>											
Credit institutions	10,405	-	-	-	10,405	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	10,403
Other financial corporations	3,308	-	-	-	3,308	(36)	-	-	-	(36)	3,272
Non-financial corporations	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	0	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,739</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,739</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>13,701</b>

Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

in HUF million	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>2023</b>											
General governments	1,450	-	-	-	1,450	(9)	-	-	-	(9)	1,441
Credit institutions	1,856	-	-	-	1,856	-	-	-	-	-	1,856
Other financial corporations	8,516	800	-	-	9,316	-	-	-	-	-	9,316
Non-financial corporations	5,781	438	-	-	6,219	(44)	(22)	-	-	(66)	6,153
Households	120	-	-	-	120	(7)	-	-	-	(7)	113
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,723</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,961</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>18,879</b>

There are no purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) Trade and other receivables as of 31 December 2024.

For information about development of credit loss allowances refer to Note 31) Development of credit loss allowances, part 'Financial instruments held at amortised cost': table 'Movement in credit loss allowances – trade and other receivables'.

## 17) Financial liabilities at amortised costs

For presentation on the balance sheet, the line item 'Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost' is used. The liabilities are further broken down into 'Deposits from banks', 'Deposits from customers', 'Debt securities issued' and 'Other financial liabilities'.

Interest expenses incurred are reported in the line item 'Interest expenses' under 'Net interest income' in the statement of income. Gains and losses from derecognition (mainly repurchase) are reported under the line item 'Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss'.

## Deposits from banks

in HUF million	2023	2024
Overnight deposit	5,290	161,802
Term deposit	690,588	439,318
Repurchase agreement	120,214	36,765
<b>Total</b>	<b>816,092</b>	<b>637,885</b>

## Deposits from customers

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Overnight deposits</b>	<b>2,349,303</b>	<b>2,725,983</b>
Saving deposits	-	164,732
Non-financial corporations	-	1,459
Households	-	163,273
Non-saving deposits	2,349,303	2,561,251
General governments	39,333	25,407
Other financial corporations	358,373	399,198
Non-financial corporations	899,674	966,955
Households	1,051,923	1,169,691
<b>Term deposits</b>	<b>608,722</b>	<b>457,831</b>
Deposits with agreed maturity	608,722	457,831
Saving deposits	584,082	-
Other financial corporations	77,017	-
Non-financial corporations	357,607	-
Households	149,458	-
Non-saving deposits	24,640	457,831
General governments	24,640	5,510
Other financial corporations	-	138,946
Non-financial corporations	-	260,570
Households	-	52,805
<b>Repurchase agreement</b>	<b>119,383</b>	<b>3,327</b>
Other financial corporations	119,383	3,327
<b>Deposits from customers</b>	<b>3,077,408</b>	<b>3,187,141</b>
General governments	63,973	30,917
Other financial corporations	554,773	541,471
Non-financial corporations	1,257,281	1,228,984
Households	1,201,381	1,385,769

## Debt securities issued

in HUF million	2023	2024
Subordinated debt securities issued	3,295	69,836
Other debt securities issued	230,870	331,945
Bonds	230,086	331,126
Certificate of deposits	784	819
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,165</b>	<b>401,781</b>

The issued bonds serve MREL compliance. Part of this portfolio is Retail related MREL bonds. Erste Bank started issuing MREL bonds to Retail clients in HUF, EUR and USD currencies in December 2022. Since then, the portfolio has been continuously built up through monthly issuances. The line item also includes MREL bonds issued under Multi Issuer EMTN Programme (MIP).

## Subordinated Liabilities

Issued subordinated capital and supplementary capital are either reported in the item Financial liabilities at amortised costs or Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Securitised and non-securitised assets are subordinated if the claims can only be satisfied after the claims of other, non-subordinated creditors in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy. Supplementary capital is defined in accordance with Art. 63 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR). Corresponding instruments have an original maturity of at least five years, are of a subordinated nature and may not, among other things, contain any incentive for early repayment, grant the holder the right to accelerate repayment or include interest or dividend payments that are influenced in their amount by the creditworthiness of the issuer.

### Material subordinated liabilities

ID / ISIN	Notional amount 2023		Notional amount 2024		Origination date	Maturity date	Interest conditions
	in thousand EUR	in million HUF	in thousand EUR	in million HUF			
11403	170,000	65,073	170,000	69,715	22 June 2021	22 June 2030	3M EURIBOR+ 1,85%, quarterly*
25205 <sup>1)</sup>	170,000	65,073	-	-	15 Dec 2022	18 Dec 2024	3M EURIBOR+ 3,46%, quarterly*
HU0000354493	n/a	3,352	-	-	28 March 2014	28 March 2024	fixed, coupon: 0.9% p.a.; interest payments: yearly; issued at 49.92%
HU0000364831 <sup>2)</sup>	-	-	170,000	69,715	18 Dec 2024	18 Dec 2034	3M EURIBOR+ 2,36%, quarterly*
<b>Total</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>133,498</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>139,430</b>			

1) 170 million euro subordinated debt was terminated in December 2024 (ID: 25205). The related derecognition loss (3.6 billion forint) was booked in 'Net interest income' in the consolidated income statement.

2) Erste Bank issued new subordinated debt securities in an amount of 170 million euro in December 2024.

## Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

### 18) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments

Debt instrument financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if their contractual cash flows are SPPI-compliant and they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both to collect contractual cash flows and sell the assets. On the balance sheet, they are included as ‘Debt securities’ under the line ‘Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income’.

Interest income on these assets is calculated using the effective interest method and is included in the line ‘Interest income’ under ‘Net interest income’ in the statement of income. Impairment gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the line ‘Impairment result from financial instruments’ with opposite entry in OCI rather than against the asset value. As a result, the measurement impact recognised in profit or loss is the same as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The difference between the fair value at which the assets are carried in the balance sheet and the amortised cost component is recognised as accumulated OCI in equity specifically under ‘Fair value reserve’ in the statement of changes in equity. The change for the period is reported as OCI in the statement of comprehensive income in the line ‘Fair value reserve of debt instruments’. When the financial asset is derecognised, the amount previously accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss and reported under the line ‘Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss’.

Erste Bank classifies certain investments in debt securities as measured at FVOCI. They are part of ‘held to collect and sell’ business models. Similarly, to debt instruments, assets measured at amortised cost, they relate to various business objectives such as fulfilling internal/external liquidity risk requirements and efficient placement of the structural liquidity surplus, strategic positions decided by the board of directors, initiation and fostering of client relationships, substitution of loan business or other yield-enhancement activities. The common attribute for investments in debt instruments at FVOCI is that an active yield optimisation via sales is integral to achieving the objectives. The sales are carried out in order to optimise the liquidity position or to realise the fair value gains or losses. As a result, the business objectives are achieved through both collecting contractual cash flows and sales of the securities.

### Debt instruments

Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

in HUF million	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowances				Amortised cost	Accumulated OCI changes	Fair value
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total			
<b>2024</b>											
General governments	347,923	-	-	347,923	(89)	-	-	(89)	347,834	626	348,460
Credit institutions	10,576	-	-	10,576	(10)	-	-	(10)	10,566	139	10,705
Non-financial corporations	3,257	48	915	4,220	(1)	(1)	(13)	(15)	4,205	(842)	3,363
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,756</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>362,719</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(114)</b>	<b>362,605</b>	<b>(77)</b>	<b>362,528</b>

Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

in HUF million	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowances				Amortised cost	Accumulated OCI changes	Fair value
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total			
<b>2023</b>											
General governments	216,446	-	-	216,446	(55)	-	-	(55)	216,391	557	216,948
Credit institutions	27,757	-	-	27,757	(37)	-	-	(37)	27,720	156	27,876
Non-financial corporations	1,300	1,995	914	4,209	(1)	(29)	(96)	(126)	4,083	(595)	3,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,503</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>248,412</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>(29)</b>	<b>(96)</b>	<b>(218)</b>	<b>248,194</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>248,312</b>

There are no purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) debt securities at FVOCI as of 31 December 2024.

As defined in IFRS 9, the gross carrying amount of debt instruments at FVOCI equals the amortised cost before deducting any credit loss allowances. The accumulated OCI changes combine the effects of credit loss allowances booked in other comprehensive income and fair value accounting through other comprehensive income, as required by IFRS9 in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

There are no purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) debt securities at FVOCI as of 31 December 2024.

For information about the development of credit loss allowances refer to Note 31) Development of credit loss allowances., part ‘Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments’: table ‘Movement in credit loss allowances – debt instrument financial assets’.

## Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

There are various reasons for assigning the fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) measurement category to financial assets:

FVPL measurement relates to financial assets that are part of residual business models, i.e. they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held to either collect contractual cash flows or sell the assets. These financial assets are generally expected to be sold before their maturity, or they are managed, and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. In the business of Erste Bank, such business models are typical of assets that are held for trading (i.e. financial assets held by the trading function of the bank), of assets whose value is expected to be primarily realised through sales.

Other source of FVPL measurement relates financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not considered as SPPI have to be measured at FVPL. In the business of Erste Bank, this concerns certain loans to customers. The main reason for the loans failing the SPPI assessment is that they have interest mismatch features that do not pass the quantitative testing required by IFRS 9 (see description in the part ‘SPPI assessment’ of chapter ‘Financial instruments –Material accounting policies’).

On the balance sheet, debt instrument financial assets and derivatives measured at FVPL are presented in line item ‘Financial assets held for trading’, sub-items ‘Other financial assets held for trading and ,Derivatives’. ‘Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’ contains loans to customers valued at fair value through profit or loss, which are ‘Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss’ either because their contractual cash flows are not SPPI, or they are held as part of residual business models that are other than held for trading.

Investments in equity instruments that are held for trading (i.e. financial assets held by the trading function of the bank) are measured at FVPL. They are included in the balance sheet under the line ‘Financial assets held for trading’, sub-item ‘Other financial assets held for trading’. Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are also measured at FVPL (unless they are designated at FVOCI). They are presented in the balance sheet under ‘Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’, sub-item ‘Equity instruments’, sub-category ‘Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss’ in Note 21).

From IFRS 9 perspective all derivatives are considered as held for trading. As a result, they are measured at FVPL. They are described in more detail in the Note 19) Derivative financial instruments.

In the statement of income, the profit or loss effects of non-derivative financial assets measured at FVPL are split into interest income or dividend income and fair value gains and losses. In sub-item ‘Other similar income’, line item ‘Net interest income’ interest income on financial assets at FVPL are presented. This category also includes negative interest rate related interest income on financial liabilities. The dividend income on equity instruments is presented in the line ‘Dividend income’. The fair value gains or losses are calculated net of the interest or dividend income, and they also include transaction costs and origination fees. They are reported in the line ‘Net trading result’ for financial assets held for trading and in the line ‘Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss’ in case of non-trading financial assets at FVPL. For investments in funds, which are not consolidated by Erste Bank, the interest or dividend component is not separated from the fair value gains or losses.

Financial liabilities at FVPL consist of financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at FVPL.



## 19) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are used by Erste Bank to manage exposures to interest rates, foreign currencies and other market price risks. Derivatives used by Erste Bank include mainly interest rate swaps, futures, forward rate agreements, interest rate options, currency swaps and currency options as well as credit default swaps.

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value (dirty price, including interest) on the balance sheet. Derivatives are carried as assets if their fair value is positive and as liabilities if their fair value is negative.

Derivatives – held for trading are those that are not designated as hedging instruments for hedge accounting. They are presented in the line item ‘Derivatives’ under the heading ‘Financial assets/Financial liabilities held for trading’. All kinds of non-hedging derivatives without regard to their internal classification, i.e. both derivatives held in the trading book and banking book, are presented in this line item.

Changes in the fair value (clean price, excluding interest) of derivatives – held for trading are reported in the statement of income in the line item ‘Net trading result’. Interest income/expense related to derivatives is presented in the statement of income in the line item ‘Other similar income’ or ‘Other similar expenses’ under ‘Net interest income’. Interest income/expense recognition is based on EIR-like accruals based on the derivative notional amount and includes amortisation of the inception value of the derivative.

### Derivatives – held for trading

in HUF million	2023			2024		
	Notional value	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional value	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
<b>Derivatives held in the trading book<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>5,983,472</b>	<b>39,470</b>	<b>38,458</b>	<b>3,883,296</b>	<b>49,676</b>	<b>38,930</b>
Interest rate	1,466,310	25,334	22,998	971,663	18,640	16,404
Foreign exchange	4,517,162	14,136	15,460	2,911,633	31,036	22,526
<b>Derivatives held in the banking book<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1,274,261</b>	<b>27,021</b>	<b>27,080</b>	<b>536,947</b>	<b>17,424</b>	<b>15,867</b>
Interest rate	1,052,615	25,634	25,868	501,341	14,145	15,749
Foreign exchange	221,646	1,387	1,212	35,606	3,279	118
<b>Total gross amounts</b>	<b>7,257,733</b>	<b>66,491</b>	<b>65,538</b>	<b>4,420,243</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>54,797</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,257,733</b>	<b>66,491</b>	<b>65,538</b>	<b>4,420,243</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>54,797</b>

1) Trading and banking book are disclosed in detail in chapter Risk management.

## 20) Other financial assets held for trading

in HUF million	2023	2024
Debt securities	36,512	29,755
Central Banks	-	6,939
General governments	1,850	680
Credit institutions	34,662	22,136
<b>Other financial assets held for trading</b>	<b>36,512</b>	<b>29,755</b>

**21) Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

in HUF million	2023		2024	
	Designated	Mandatorily	Designated	Mandatorily
Equity instruments	-	2,136	-	4,213
Debt securities	-	814	-	545
Other financial corporations	-	814	-	545
Loans and advances to customers	-	386,286	-	444,331
General governments	-	59	-	51
Non-financial corporations	-	16	-	4
Households	-	386,211	-	444,276
<b>Financial assets designated and mandatorily at FVPL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>389,236</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>449,089</b>
<b>Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>		<b>389,236</b>		<b>449,089</b>

Under 'Loans and advances to customers' contain retail loans having non SPPI characteristics, also see in SPPI assessment chapter.

**Financial instruments – other disclosure matters****22) Fair value of financial instruments**

The measurement of fair value at Erste Bank is based primarily on external sources of data. Financial instruments for which the fair value is determined on the basis of quoted market prices are mainly listed securities and derivatives as well as liquid OTC bonds.

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data is not available, judgement is required to establish fair values. Disclosures for valuation models, fair value hierarchy and fair values of financial instruments can be found in this Note in more details. Based on an analysis carried out by Erste Bank it was decided that for the valuation of OTC derivatives no Funding Value Adjustment (FVA) would be considered.

For all financial instruments the fair value is measured on recurring basis.

**Financial instruments carried at fair value****Description of valuation models and parameters**

Erste Bank uses valuation models that have been tested internally and for which the valuation parameters (such as interest rates, exchange rates, volatilities and credit spreads) have been determined independently.

**Loans**

Not SPPI (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest) compliant loans are valued at fair value. The methodology to compute fair value of these loans corresponds to the basic present value technique where expected cash flows of assets are discounted by the full rate including risk premium required for non-market risk based part of the interest rate to be compliant with fair value definition. The credit risk is recognised by adjusting contractual cash flows to come to expected cash flows accounting for customer's probability of default and loss given default. These adjusted cash flows are then discounted by effective discount rate incorporating other risk/cost components.

### Debt securities

For plain vanilla (fixed and floating rate) debt securities the fair value is calculated by discounting the future cash flows using a discounting curve depending on the interest rate for the respective issuance currency and a spread adjustment. The spread adjustment is usually derived from the credit spread curve of the issuer. If no issuer curve is available, the spread is derived from a proxy instrument and adjusted for differences in the risk profile of the instruments. If no close proxy is available, the spread adjustment is estimated using other information, including estimation of the credit spread based on internal ratings and PDs or management judgement. For more complex debt securities (e.g. including option-like features such as callable, cap/floor, index-linked) the fair value is determined using combinations of discounted cash flow models and more sophisticated modelling techniques including methods described for OTC-derivatives.

### Equity instruments

Non-trading equity instruments which have quoted market prices in an active market are valued by using the quoted market price. For other investments in non-trading equity instruments the fair value is determined by standard valuation models using also unobservable input parameters.

### OTC-derivative financial instruments

Derivative instruments transacted in liquid markets (e.g. interest rate swaps and options, foreign exchange forward and options) are valued by using standard valuation models. Models are calibrated on quoted market data (including implied volatilities). For instruments in less liquid markets, data obtained from less frequent transactions or extrapolation techniques are used.

Credit value adjustments (CVA) for counterparty risk and debit value adjustments (DVA) for own default credit risk are applied to OTC derivatives. For the CVA the adjustment is driven by the expected positive exposure of all derivatives and the credit quality of the counterparty. DVA is driven by the expected negative exposure and Erste Bank's credit quality. Erste Bank has implemented an approach, where the modelling of the expected exposure is based on option replication strategies. For products where an option replication is not feasible the exposure is computed with Monte-Carlo simulation techniques. One of the two modelling approaches is considered for the most relevant portfolios and products. The methodology for the remaining entities and products is determined by market value plus add-on considerations. The probability of default by counterparties that are not traded in an active market is determined from internal PDs mapped to a basket of liquid titles present in the central European market. Market based valuation concepts are incorporated for this. Erste Bank's probability of default has been derived from the buy-back levels of Erste Bank's issuances. For counterparties with CSA-agreements in place no CVA was taken into account for all cases with immaterial threshold amounts.

According to the described methodology the accumulated CVA-adjustments amounted to 92 million forint (439 million forint in 2023) and the total DVA-adjustment amounted to 85 million forint (281 million forint in 2023).

### Validation and control

The responsibility for valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value is independent of the trading units. In addition, Erste Bank has implemented an independent validation function in order to ensure separation between units responsible for model development, fair value measurement and validation. The aim of independent model validation is to evaluate model risks arising from the models' theoretical foundation, the appropriateness of input data (market data) and model calibration.

### Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value are categorised under the three levels of the IFRS fair value hierarchy.

#### Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments assigned to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy is determined based on quoted prices in active markets for identical financial assets and liabilities. More particular, the evaluated fair value can qualify as Level 1 if transactions occur with sufficient frequency, volume and pricing consistency on an ongoing basis.

These include exchange traded derivatives (futures, options), shares, government bonds as well as other bonds and funds, which are traded in highly liquid and active markets.

### Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy

In case a market quote is used for valuation but due to restricted liquidity the market does not qualify as active (derived from available market liquidity indicators) the instrument is classified as Level 2. If no market prices are available, the fair value is measured by using valuation models which are based on observable market data. If all the significant inputs in the valuation model are observable the instrument is classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. For Level 2 valuations typically yield curves, credit spreads and implied volatilities are used as observable market parameters.

These include OTC derivatives, less liquid shares, bonds and funds.

### Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

In some cases, the fair value can be determined neither on the basis of sufficiently frequent quoted market prices nor on the basis of valuation models that rely entirely on observable market data. In these cases individual valuation parameters which are not observable in the market are estimated on the basis of reasonable assumptions. If any unobservable input in the valuation model is significant or the price quote used is updated infrequently the instrument is classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. For Level 3 valuations besides observable parameters typically credit spreads derived from internally calculated historical probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) measures are used as unobservable parameters. These include trading securities, equity instruments and IFRS9 related FV loan portfolio. A reclassification from Level 1 into Level 2 or Level 3 as well as vice versa will be performed if the financial instrument no longer meets the criteria described above for the respective level.

### Classification of financial instruments carried at fair value by levels of the fair value hierarchy

in HUF million	31.12.2023				31.12.2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>								
Financial assets HFT	1,850	101,152	1	103,003	-	96,855	-	96,855
Derivatives	0	66,490	1	66,491	-	67,100	-	67,100
Other financial assets held for trading	1,850	34,662	-	36,512	-	29,755	-	29,755
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	-	-	389,236	389,236	1,602	-	447,487	449,089
Equity instruments	-	-	2,136	2,136	1,602	-	2,611	4,213
Debt securities	-	-	814	814	-	-	545	545
Loans and advances	-	-	386,286	386,286	-	-	444,331	444,331
Financial assets at FVOCI	72,354	175,924	34	248,312	183,682	178,846	-	362,528
Debt securities	72,354	175,924	34	248,312	183,682	178,846	-	362,528
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>74,204</b>	<b>277,076</b>	<b>389,271</b>	<b>740,551</b>	<b>185,284</b>	<b>275,701</b>	<b>447,487</b>	<b>908,472</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Financial liabilities HFT	-	(65,526)	(12)	(65,538)	-	(54,797)	-	(54,797)
Derivatives	-	(65,526)	(12)	(65,538)	-	(54,797)	-	(54,797)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(65,526)</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(65,538)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(54,797)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(54,797)</b>

The allocation of the appropriate level of positions is determined at the end of the reporting period.

### Valuation process for financial instruments categorised as Level 3

The valuation of financial instruments categorised as Level 3 involves one or more significant inputs that are not directly observable on the market. Additional price verification steps need to be done. These may include reviewing relevant historical data and benchmarking for similar transactions, among others. This involves estimation and expert judgement. Further details regarding input parameters used and the results of the sensitivity analysis are disclosed in the sub-chapter Unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis for Level 3 measurements below.

The volume of Level 3 financial assets can be allocated to the following categories:

- Market values of derivatives where the credit value adjustment (CVA) has a material impact and is calculated based on unobservable parameters (i.e. internal estimates of PDs and LGDs).
- Illiquid bonds, shares and funds not quoted in an active market where either valuation models with non-observable parameters have been used (e.g. credit spreads) or broker quotes have been used that cannot be allocated to Level 1 or Level 2
- Loans which do not comply with the contractual cash flow criteria.

## Development of fair value of financial instruments in Level 3

in HUF million	Gains/losses profit or loss	Gains/losses OCI	Purchases	Sales	Settlement s	Transfe r into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Currency translatio n	
01.01.2024									31.12.2024
<b>Assets</b>									
Financial assets HfT	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	389,236	6,487	-	76,983	-	(24,434)	-	(420)	447,487
Equity instruments	2,136	894	-	-	-	-	-	(420)	2,610
Debt securities	814	96	-	-	-	-	-	(365)	545
Loans and advances	386,286	5,497	-	76,983	-	(24,434)	-	-	444,332
Financial assets at FVOCI	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34)	-
Debt securities	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34)	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>389,271</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(24,434)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(454)</b>	<b>447,487</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>									
Financial liabilities HfT	(12)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	(12)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
in HUF million	Gains/losses profit or loss	Gains/losses OCI	Purchases	Sales	Settlement s	Transfer into Level 3	Transf er out of Level 3	Currency translatio n	
01.01.2023									31.12.2023
<b>Assets</b>									
Financial assets HfT	142	(141)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Derivatives	141	(140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other financial assets held for trading	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	313,998	42,962	-	59,019	-	(26,717)	-	(26)	389,236
Equity instruments	1,978	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,136
Debt securities	699	141	-	-	-	-	-	(26)	814
Loans and advances	311,321	42,663	-	59,019	-	(26,717)	-	-	386,286
Financial assets at FVOCI	2,533	1	7	-	-	-	1	(2,507)	34
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	2,533	1	7	-	-	-	1	(2,507)	34
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>316,673</b>	<b>42,822</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59,019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(26,717)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(2,507)</b>	<b>389,271</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>									
Financial liabilities HfT	(1,030)	1,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12)
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(1,030)</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12)</b>

### Unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis for Level 3 measurements

In case the fair value measurement of a financial asset is retrieved from input parameters which are not observable in the market, those parameters can be retrieved from a range of alternative parameters. For the preparation of the balance sheet the parameters were chosen to reflect the market situation at the reporting date.

### Range of unobservable valuation parameters used in Level 3 measurements

Financial assets	Type of instrument	Fair value in HUF million	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (weighted average)
<b>2024</b>					
Financial assets at FVPL	Equity instruments	2,374	Adjusted Net Asset Value	Adjusted equity	Depending on accounting equity of investment
		236	Dividend Discount Model	Beta levered	0.96
				Country risk premium	0.0207
	Fixed and variable coupon bonds	545	Discounted cash flow	Credit Spread	na
	Loans	444,332	Discounted cash flow	PD	0.02%-6.37% (0.17%)
				LGD	0.002%-41.44% (23.53%)

Financial assets	Type of instrument	Fair value in HUF million	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (weighted average)
<b>2023</b>					
Financial assets at FVPL	Equity instruments	1,944	Adjusted Net Asset Value	Adjusted equity	Depending on accounting equity of investment
		192	Dividend Discount Model	Beta levered	0.98
				Country risk premium	2.04%
	Fixed and variable coupon bonds	814	Discounted cash flow	Credit Spread	na
	Loans	386,286	Discounted cash flow	PD	0.03%-100% (1.41%)
				LGD	0.002%-100% (21.80%)

### Sensitivity analysis using reasonably possible alternatives per product type

in HUF million	2023		2024	
	Fair value changes		Fair value changes	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Derivatives	50	(54)	-	-
Income statement	50	(54)	-	-
Debt securities	102	(162)	80	(125)
Income statement	41	(81)	27	(55)
Other comprehensive income	61	(81)	53	(70)
Equity instruments	214	(214)	261	(261)
Income statement	214	(214)	261	(261)
Loans and advances	7,062	(22,678)	7,626	(28,721)
Income statement	7,062	(22,678)	7,626	(28,721)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,428</b>	<b>(23,108)</b>	<b>7,967</b>	<b>(29,107)</b>
<b>Income statement</b>	<b>7,367</b>	<b>(23,027)</b>	<b>7,914</b>	<b>(29,037)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>(81)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>(70)</b>

In estimating these impacts, mainly changes in PDs, LGDs (for CVA of derivatives). An increase (decrease) of PDs and LGDs result in a decrease (increase) of the corresponding fair values. Positive correlation effects between PDs and LGDs were not taken into account in the sensitivity analysis. For non-trading equity instruments increases (decreases) in any of the inputs used for the cost of equity calculation in isolation would result in a lower (higher) fair value.

The following ranges of reasonably possible alternatives of the unobservable inputs were considered in the sensitivity analysis table:

- for debt securities range of credit spreads between +100 basis points and -75 basis points
- for equity related instruments the price range between -10% and +5%
- for unquoted equity instruments the price range between -10% and +10% (VISA instrument is included in Debt security category due to the similar contractual feature with equity instruments)
- for CVA on derivatives PDs rating upgrade/downgrade by one notch, as well as the change of LGD by -5% and +10%.
- for loans, the PDs rating upgrade/downgrade by 1%, the change of LGD by -5% and +10% and a range of credit spreads between +100 basis points and -75 basis points.

#### Financial instruments not carried at fair value with fair value disclosed in the notes

2024 in HUF million	Carrying amount	Fair value	Quoted market prices in active markets Level 1	Marked to model based on observable market data Level 2	Marked to model based on non- observable inputs Level 3
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>3,217,216</b>	<b>3,116,705</b>	<b>536,756</b>	<b>403,023</b>	<b>2,176,926</b>
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,169,437	3,069,208	536,756	403,023	2,129,429
Debt securities at amortised cost	1,039,630	954,344	536,756	403,023	14,565
Loans and advances to bank	281,277	282,947	-	-	282,947
Loans and advances to customers	1,848,530	1,831,917	-	-	1,831,917
Finance lease receivables	34,078	33,744	-	-	33,744
Trade and other receivables	13,701	13,753	-	-	13,753
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>(4,226,807)</b>	<b>(4,252,675)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(396,896)</b>	<b>(3,855,779)</b>
Deposits from banks (not subordinated)	(568,060)	(599,792)	-	-	(599,792)
Deposits from customers	(3,187,141)	(3,188,726)	-	-	(3,188,726)
Debt securities issued	(401,781)	(399,812)	-	(396,896)	(2,916)
Subordinated liabilities	(69,825)	(64,345)	-	-	(64,345)
<b>Financial guarantees and commitments</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>28,801</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>28,801</b>
Financial guarantees	n/a	(50)	-		(50)
Loan commitments	n/a	28,851	-		28,851



<b>2023</b>					
<b>in HUF million</b>	Carrying amount	Fair value	Quoted market prices in active markets Level 1	Marked to model based on observable market data Level 2	Marked to model based on non-observable inputs Level 3
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>3,304,705</b>	<b>3,189,761</b>	<b>535,240</b>	<b>378,313</b>	<b>2,276,208</b>
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,252,373	3,137,870	535,240	378,313	2,224,317
Debt securities at amortised cost	1,095,399	990,513	535,240	378,313	76,960
Loans and advances to bank	350,060	353,887	-	-	353,887
Loans and advances to customers	1,806,914	1,793,470	-	-	1,793,470
Finance lease receivables	33,453	33,042	-	-	33,042
Trade and other receivables	18,879	18,849	-	-	18,849
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>(4,127,665)</b>	<b>(4,058,246)</b>	<b>(129,421)</b>	<b>(93,226)</b>	<b>(3,835,599)</b>
Deposits from banks (not subordinated)	(685,602)	(633,221)	-	-	(633,221)
Deposits from customers	(3,077,408)	(3,080,136)	-	-	(3,080,136)
Debt securities issued	(234,165)	(227,126)	(129,421)	(93,226)	(4,479)
Subordinated liabilities	(130,490)	(117,763)	-	-	(117,763)
<b>Financial guarantees and commitments</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,064</b>
Financial guarantees	n/a	(13)	-	-	(13)
Loan commitments	n/a	13,369	-	-	13,369

In the table above, positive fair values of financial guarantees and commitments are shown with a positive sign whereas negative fair values are shown with a negative sign.

The fair value of loans and advances to customers and credit institutions has been calculated by discounting future cash flows while taking into consideration interest and credit spread effects. The interest rate impact is based on the movements of market rates, while credit spread changes are derived from PDs and LGDs used for internal risk calculations. For the calculation of fair value loans and advances were grouped into homogeneous portfolios based on rating method, rating grade, maturity and the country where they were granted.

The fair values of debt securities at amortised cost are either taken directly from the market or they are determined by directly observable input parameters (i.e. yield curves).

The fair value of deposits and other liabilities, measured at amortised cost, is estimated by taking into account the current interest rate environment, as well as the own credit spreads. These positions are assigned to the Level 3 category. For liabilities without contractual maturities (e.g. demand deposits), the carrying amount represents the minimum of their fair value.

The fair value of issued securities and subordinated liabilities measured at amortised cost is based on market prices or on observable market parameters, if these are available. For issued securities where the fair value cannot be retrieved from quoted market prices, the fair value is calculated by discounting the future cash flows. The spread adjustment for Erste Bank's own credit risk is derived from buy-back levels of own issuances.

For off-balance sheet liabilities (i.e. financial guarantees and unused loan commitments) the following fair value approaches are applied:

the fair value of unused loan commitments is estimated using regulatory credit conversion factors. The resulting loan equivalents are treated like other on-balance sheet assets. The difference between the calculated total fair value and the notional amount of the hypothetical loan equivalents represents the fair value of the unused loan commitments. In case of the total fair value being higher than the notional amount of the hypothetical loan equivalents the unused loan commitments have a positive fair value. The fair value of financial

guarantees is estimated in analogy to credit default swaps. The fair value of the guarantee is the sum of the present value of the protection leg and the present value of the premium leg. The value of the protection leg is estimated using the PDs and LGDs of the respective customers, whereas the value of the premium leg is estimated by the present value of the future fee payments to be received. If the protection leg is higher than the premium leg, financial guarantees have a negative fair value.

## 23) Hedge accounting

In the books of Erste Bank, no hedging relationship has been designated since 2016.

## 24) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The below tables include once all the repurchased agreements, twice all the derivatives deals where ISDA agreement provides the potential for offsetting.

2024

Financial assets subject to offsetting and potential offsetting agreements in 2024

in HUF million	Gross amounts in Statement of Financial Position	Amounts set off against financial liabilities	Net amounts in Statement of Financial Position	Potential effects of netting agreements not qualifying for offsetting in Statement of Financial Position			Net amount after potential offsetting
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Non-cash financial collateral received	
Derivatives	67,100	-	67,100	32,556	-	-	34,544
Reverse repurchase agreement	63	-	63	-	-	63	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67,163</b>	<b>32,556</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34,544</b>

Liabilities subject to offsetting and potential offsetting agreements 2024

in HUF million	Gross amounts in Statement of Financial Position	Amounts off against financial assets	Net amounts in Statement of Financial Position	Potential effects of netting agreements not qualifying for offsetting in Statement of Financial Position			Net amount after potential offsetting
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Non-cash financial collateral pledged	
Derivatives	54,797	-	54,797	32,556	-	-	22,241
Repurchase agreements	40,092	-	40,092	-	-	40,092	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,889</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94,889</b>	<b>32,556</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,092</b>	<b>22,241</b>

2023

## Financial assets subject to offsetting and potential offsetting agreements in 2023

in HUF million	Gross amounts in Statement of Financial Position	Amounts set off against financial liabilities	Net amounts in Statement of Financial Position	Potential effects of netting agreements not qualifying for offsetting in Statement of Financial Position			Net amount after potential offsetting
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Non-cash financial collateral received	
Derivatives	66,491	-	66,491	40,847	-	-	25,644
Reverse repurchase agreement	18,718	-	18,718	-	-	18,718	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,209</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,209</b>	<b>40,847</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,718</b>	<b>25,644</b>

## Liabilities subject to offsetting and potential offsetting agreements 2023

in HUF million	Gross amounts in Statement of Financial Position	Amounts off against financial assets	Net amounts in Statement of Financial Position	Potential effects of netting agreements not qualifying for offsetting in Statement of Financial Position			Net amount after potential offsetting
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Non-cash financial collateral pledged	
Derivatives	65,538	-	65,538	40,847	-	-	24,691
Repurchase agreements	239,597	-	239,597	-	-	239,597	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>305,135</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>305,135</b>	<b>40,847</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>239,597</b>	<b>24,691</b>

Erste Bank employs repurchase agreements and master netting agreements as a means of reducing credit risk of derivative and financing transactions. They qualify as potential offsetting agreements. Master netting agreements are relevant for counterparties with multiple derivative contracts. They provide for the net settlement of all the contracts in the event of default of any counterparty. For derivatives transactions the values of assets and liabilities that would be set off as a result of master netting agreements are presented in the column 'Financial instruments'. If the net position is further secured by cash collateral or non-cash financial collaterals the effects are disclosed in columns 'Cash collateral received / pledged' and 'Non-cash financial collateral received / pledged' respectively.

Repurchase agreements are primarily financing transactions. They are structured as a sale and subsequent repurchase of securities at a pre-agreed price and time. This ensures that the securities remain in the hands of the lender as collateral in case the borrower defaults on fulfilling any of its obligations. Offsetting effects from repurchase agreements are disclosed in the column 'Non-cash financial collateral received/pledged' respectively. Collateral is presented at the fair value of the transferred securities. However, if the fair value of collateral exceeds the carrying amount of the receivable/liability from the repo transaction the value is capped at the level of the carrying amount. Remaining position may be secured by cash collateral. Cash and non-cash financial collateral involved in these transactions is restricted from being used by the transferor during the time of the pledge.

## 25) Transfers of financial assets – repurchase transactions and securities lending

### Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Transactions involving sales of securities under an agreement to repurchase them at a specified future date are also known as 'repos' or 'sale and repurchase agreements'. Securities sold in such transactions are not derecognised from the balance sheet, as Erste Bank

retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, because the securities are repurchased at a fixed price when the repo transaction ends. Furthermore, Erste Bank is the beneficiary of all coupons and other income payments received on the transferred assets over the period of the repo transactions. These payments are remitted to Erste Bank or are reflected in the repurchase price.

The cash received upon sale of securities is recognised on the balance sheet with a corresponding obligation to return under the line item 'Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost', sub-items 'Deposits from banks' or 'Deposits from customers' reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan to Erste Bank. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and recorded in the statement of income in the line item 'Interest expenses' under 'Net interest income' and is accrued over the life of the agreement. Financial assets transferred out by Erste Bank under repurchase agreements remain on the Bank's balance sheet and are presented separately under the original balance sheet items in the 'thereof pledged as collateral' lines. The measurement category of the transferred financial assets does not change.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognised on the balance sheet. Such transactions are also known as 'reverse repos'. The consideration paid is recorded on the balance sheet under the line item 'Financial assets at amortised cost', sub-items 'Loans and advances to banks' and 'Loans and advances to customers' reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan by Erste Bank. The difference between the purchase and resale prices is treated as interest income and is accrued over the life of the agreement and recorded in the statement of income in the line item 'Interest income' under 'Net interest income'.

### Securities lending and borrowing

In securities lending transactions, the lender transfers ownership of securities to the borrower on the condition that the borrower will retransfer, at the end of the agreed loan term, ownership of instruments of the same type, quality and quantity and will pay a fee determined by the duration of the lending. Similarly to 'reverse repos', the transfer of the securities to counterparties via securities lending does not result in derecognition unless the risks and rewards of ownership are also transferred. Securities lent are presented separately under the original balance sheet items in the 'thereof pledged as collateral' lines.

Securities borrowed are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, unless they are then sold to third parties. If such sales occur, the obligation to return the securities is recorded on the balance sheet as a short sale within 'Financial liabilities held for trading', sub-item 'Other financial liabilities'.

in HUF million	2023		2024	
	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
<b>Repurchase agreements<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>240,527</b>	<b>239,597</b>	<b>42,426</b>	<b>40,092</b>
Financial assets - HfT	1,773	1,775	-	-
Financial assets - at FVTOCI	124,836	125,708	15,705	15,743
Financial assets - at AC	113,918	112,114	26,721	24,349
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,527</b>	<b>239,597</b>	<b>42,426</b>	<b>40,092</b>

1) The significant decrease in the repo balances is due to the breakage of repo agreements in 2024. Please see the related loss in Note 10) Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The transferred financial instruments consist of bonds and other interest-bearing securities. The total amount of transferred financial assets represent the carrying amount of financial assets in the respective balance sheet positions for which the transferee has a right to sell or repledge. The associated liabilities from repo transaction, which are measured at amortised cost, represent an obligation to repay the borrowed funds.

The following table shows fair values of the transferred assets and associated liabilities for repo transactions with an existing recourse right only on the transferred assets.

in HUF million	2023			2024		
	Fair value of transferred assets	Fair value of associated liabilities	Net position	Fair value of transferred assets	Fair value of associated liabilities	Net position
Financial assets - HfT	1,773	1,775	2	-	-	-
Financial assets - at FVTOCI	124,836	125,708	872	15,705	15,743	38
Financial assets - at AC	112,426	112,114	(312)	24,342	20,811	(3,531)
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,035</b>	<b>239,597</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>40,047</b>	<b>36,554</b>	<b>(3,493)</b>

Assets received and transferred by Erste Bank under sale and repurchase agreements consist of securities.

There is information regarding the gains and losses from derecognition of financial assets at AC in Note 9) 'Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost'.

## 26) Financial assets pledged as collateral

The following assets were pledged as security for liabilities:

in HUF million	2023	2024
Financial assets - HfT	1,773	-
Financial assets - at FVTOCI	124,836	15,705
Financial assets - at AC	113,918	26,721
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,527</b>	<b>42,426</b>

The financial assets pledged as collateral consist of loan receivables, bonds and other interest-bearing securities. Collaterals were pledged as a result of repo transactions.

## 27) Securities

in HUF million	2023					2024				
	Financial assets					Financial assets				
	At AC	Trading assets	Mandatorily at FVPL	Designated at FVPL	At FVOCI	At AC	Trading assets	Mandatorily at FVPL	Designated at FVPL	At FVOCI
<b>Bonds and other interest-bearing securities</b>	<b>1,095,399</b>	<b>36,512</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>248,312</b>	<b>1,039,630</b>	<b>29,755</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>362,528</b>
Listed	1,043,797	34,739	-	-	244,718	1,034,192	22,816	-	-	362,528
Unlisted	51,602	1,773	814	-	3,594	5,438	6,939	545	-	-
<b>Equity-related securities</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>-</b>
Listed	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	849	x	-
Unlisted	x	-	2,136	x	-	x	-	3,364	x	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,095,399</b>	<b>36,512</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>248,312</b>	<b>1,039,630</b>	<b>29,755</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>362,528</b>

## Risk management

### 28) Risk and capital management

#### Risk policy and strategy

A core function of a bank is taking risks in a conscious and selective manner and professionally steering those risks. Adequate risk policy and risk strategy is essential to a bank's fundamental financial health and operational business success.

The Bank has developed a risk management framework that is forward-looking and tailored to its business and risk profile. This framework is based on a clear risk strategy that sets out general principles according to which risk taking must be performed. The risk strategy is consistent with the business strategy and incorporates the expected impact of external environment on the planned business and risk development.

The risk strategy describes the current risk profile, defines risk management principles, strategic goals and initiatives for the main risk types as well as sets strategic limits for the significant financial and non-financial risk types as defined in the Risk Materiality Assessment. The risk strategy is executed within a clear defined governance structure. This structure also applies to monitoring risk appetite, additional metrics, as well as to the escalation of limit breaches.

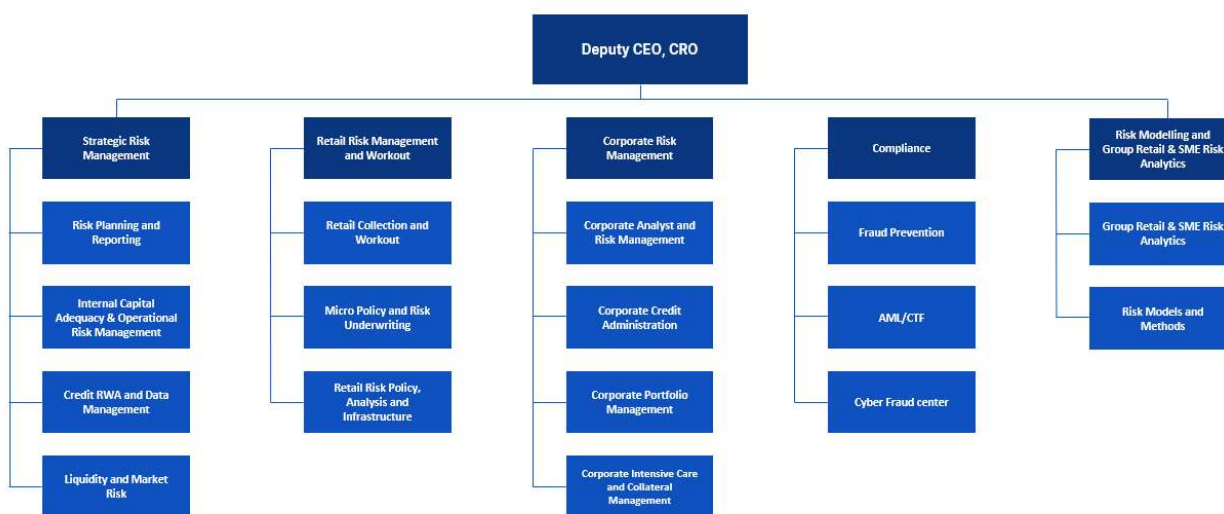
The Bank uses the Internet as the medium for publishing its disclosures under Article 434 of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (Capital Requirements Regulation - CRR) and Regulation (EU) No. 876/2019 amending Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013. Details are available on the website of the Bank at <https://www.erstebank.hu/hu/ebh-nyito/bankunkrol/erste-bank-hungary-zrt/vallalatiranyitas/hivatalalos-kozzetetelek>.

#### Risk management organisation

Risk management is achieved through a clear organisational structure with defined roles and responsibilities, delegated authorities and risk limits. Risk management units are completely separate from each business unit. In 2024, there was a change in the organisational structure in the CRO area, the new structure of Corporate Risk Management can be seen in the chart below

Besides the Risk Governance Committee (RGC) the Bank has also established local committees in order to support efficient decision process and in order to ensure a multi-functional supervision (i.e. ensuring the participation of various fields professions) in risk management, in related principles, in risk strategy forming, harmonising with business strategy, following up and monitoring the strategy and its execution, as well as strengthening the risk awareness and risk culture. The main objectives of the committees include the promotion of mutual understanding and coordination in the field of corporate and retail lending activities and between the internal management functions.

The following chart illustrates the organisational structure of the risk management area:



## Risk management structure

In order to ensure that the risk management system is in line with the profile and strategy, Erste Hungary has implemented a comprehensive Enterprise-wide Risk Management (ERM hereinafter) Framework. Key components of this framework are:

- the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS);
- portfolio and risk analytics including Risk Materiality Assessment (RMA), concentration risk management, and stress testing;
- Risk-bearing Capacity Calculation (RCC).

In addition to the elements of the above mentioned ERM framework, the Erste Hungary's risk management also performs the following functions:

- Risk planning and forecasting
- Recovery and Resolution Planning
- Risk Reporting

A fundamental objective of the Bank is to implement its strategic objectives by driving prudent and risk-conscious operations. The Bank lays down its risk management principles in its Risk Strategy. Erste Hungary uses a risk management and control system that is proactive and tailored to its business and risk profile. It is based on a clear Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) that is consistent with the Bank's business strategy and focused on early identification and management of risks and trends. In addition to meeting the internal goal of effective and efficient risk management, the Bank's risk management and control system has been developed to fulfil external and in particular, regulatory requirements. Erste Hungary defines its Risk Strategy and Risk Appetite through the annual planning process to ensure proper alignment of risk, limit system, capital, liquidity and performance targets.

Erste Hungary has always focused on a reliable risk culture. As part of this, proactive behaviour and a strong risk management culture are expected from all employees. In terms of individual behaviour and decision-making, personal integrity and a high level of professionalism are essential.

## Risk appetite

### Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)

Erste Hungary's Risk Appetite Statement (RAS hereinafter) expresses the maximum level of risk that Erste Hungary is willing to accept in order to deliver its business objectives by serving as a starting point for the implementation of the risk limit framework. The risk appetite thus provides a meaningful guidance for the planning process, the tolerances for the core risk metrics and key risk principles to manage risks. It sets the boundary for limits & target setting and forms a key input into the annual strategic planning process, creating a holistic perspective on capital, liquidity and risk-return trade-offs.

Erste Hungary's RAS for 2024 was approved by the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board and acknowledged by the Managing Board in the first quarter of 2024.

## Portfolio and risk analytics

Erste Hungary uses dedicated infrastructure, systems and processes to actively identify, measure, control, report and manage risks within its portfolio. Portfolio and risk analytics processes are designed to quantify, qualify and discuss risks in order to raise awareness to management in a timely manner.

### Risk Materiality Assessment (RMA)

The RMA contains the identifications of the risks and the required methodology and testing to determine the materiality of the risk. The main purpose of the risk assessment is to identify and assess material risks and consequently to analyse the risk profile of Erste Hungary. Key outputs are used for the limit system of the RAS, for designing elements of a risk management framework, and in the scenario design and selection of the comprehensive stress test.

### Risk concentration analysis

Erste Hungary has implemented a process to identify, measure, control and manage risk concentrations. This process is essential to ensure the long-term viability of the Bank, especially in times of an adverse business environment and stressed economic conditions.

The output of the risk concentration analysis additionally contributes to the identification of material risks within the RMA and to the setting/calibration of the Bank's limit system.

### Stress Tests

Erste Hungary annually conducts its own impact assessment as its risk management framework, aiming to assess its resilience on its consolidated portfolio in a variety of stress situations along with each type of risk. The applied scenarios include possible macroeconomic/business shocks after the acceptance of the participants of the respective decision forum. Stress testing is complemented with target-specific sensitivity tests using tools developed by the Bank. The results revealed by the analysis are fundamental to determining Erste Hungary's risk appetite, which is an integral part of Erste Hungary's risk strategy.

Erste Hungary pays special attention to prevent the reproduction of the problematic portfolio and to reduce the previously non-performing portfolio.

### Risk-bearing capacity calculation (RCC)

Within the RCC, all material risks are regularly quantified, aggregated and compared to the coverage potential, to the bank's own funds and to limits set in risk appetite. The result and evaluation of the calculation are part of the regular reports prepared for management, supporting senior management in their decision-making processes, in order to comply with prudent risk-taking and risk limits. Insights generated by the assessment are used to improve risk management practices and further mitigate risks within the Bank.

The Risk-bearing Capacity Calculation (RCC) describes the methodology of Pillar 2 capital adequacy calculation. In contrast to the regulatory view of Pillar 1, the RCC is based on an economic view of Pillar 1+ approach, assuming continuation of the Bank as expected by the MNB Guide to ICAAP and determines whether Erste Hungary has sufficient capital to cover all relevant risks it is exposed to. With this Pillar 1+ approach the Bank increases efficiency and ensures comparability with the Pillar 1 calculation. Based on the results of the RMA, economic capital is considered for relevant risk types as approved by the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board. The economic capital requirement is then compared to internally available capital (coverage potential) to cover Erste Hungary's risks in Pillar 2. The calculation of internal capital or coverage potential required to cover Pillar 2 risks/unexpected losses is the same as the Pillar 1 regulatory own funds according to CRR and CRR II (Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 and Regulation (EU) No. 876/2019 amending Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013) as expected by the MNB Guide to ICAAP. Both economic capital and coverage potential are computed on the CRR scope of consolidation of Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. as parent entity based on IFRS accounting standards.

Besides the Pillar 1 risk types (credit, market and operational risks), interest rate risk in the banking book, and additional credit risk types like concentration risk and NBH high-risk portfolios as well as business risk are explicitly considered within the economic capital calculated over a horizon of one year and at a confidence level of 99.9%. For the calculation of the economic capital, Erste Hungary uses, where possible, more risk sensitive/advanced methodologies tailored to Erste Hungary's individual risk profile and specificities of Erste Hungary's individual risk exposures. Diversification effects between risks (inter-risk diversification) are not considered, reflecting Erste Hungary's prudent approach to maintain sufficient internal capital in times when correlations between risks may change dramatically (like in times of stress). The largest portion of economic capital requirements is coming from credit risk, which accounts for 75.8% of total economic capital requirements at the end of 2024.

The own funds and coverage potential must be sufficient to absorb Pillar 2 risks/unexpected losses resulting from the Bank's operations at any point in time (normal and stressed), as reflected in the Erste Hungary's Risk Appetite through the limits set for Erste Hungary economic capital adequacy and stressed capital adequacy utilisation. At the end of 2024, the economic capital adequacy was at 44.7%.

The Managing Board, Risk Governance Committee, Board of Directors and Supervisory Board are briefed quarterly on the results of the ICAAP capital adequacy through the Erste Hungary's ICAAP Report. The ICAAP Report includes risk profile developments, available capital (own funds and coverage potential), consideration of potential losses in stress situations, the degree of the risk limit utilisation and the overall status of capital adequacy and outlines risk profile development in relation to risk appetite.

### Risk reporting systems

The cooperation of the Bank's units in charge of risk management and the managerial reporting system ensures that management is provided with a comprehensive view of the Bank's risk position at all times.

In relation to its risk position, the Bank regularly prepares reports about its risk exposure, actual and forecasted capital position under Pillar I and Pillar II, results of comprehensive and supervisory Stress Testing, liquidity and market risk profile and concentration risk



for discussion and approval for decision-making bodies and committees: for the Board of Directors, for the Managing Board, for the Supervisory Board, for the Risk Governance Committee as well as for the Risk Committees.

### Risk planning and forecasting

The responsibility for risk management within the Bank includes ensuring sound risk planning and forecasting processes, focusing on both portfolio and economic environment changes. The forecasts determined by risk management are the result of close co-operation with all stakeholders in Erste Hungary's overall planning process, and in particular, with Controlling, Finance and Accounting, Strategic/Corporate/Retail Risk Management and the Asset Liability Management by assessing:

- the expected portfolio quality and impairment levels
- risk-weighted asset management and ensuring capital adequacy
- capital allocation to entities, business lines and segments
- forecasting the liquidity and interest rate risk.

All insights from the ICAAP and controlling processes is used to allocate capital with a view to risk-return considerations.

### Recovery and resolution plans

In compliance with the Hpt. 114.§ Erste Hungary. is required to draw up a recovery plan for potential crisis situations. In 2024 an updated Recovery Plan was submitted to the Regulator by the Bank.

Erste Hungary's Recovery Plan identifies options for restoring financial strength and viability in case Erste Hungary comes under severe economic stress. The plan specifies potential options for the replenishment of capital and liquidity resources of the bank in order to cope with a range of scenarios including both idiosyncratic and market-wide stress. The recovery governance described in the plan ensures timely identification and proper management of any recovery situation. Furthermore, the assessment of the Erste Hungary's Recovery Plan and the recently addressed assessment of the overall recovery capacity are part of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) assessment. It is relevant to demonstrate that, in a severe stress which is close to a failing or likely to fail situation, there is sufficient recovery capacity available.

Erste Hungary collaborates with the resolution authorities in the drawing up of resolution plans based on local and EU Regulation. Based on a joint decision taken in the Resolution College, Erste Group in April 2020 received notification of the preferred Multiple Point of Entry (MPE) resolution strategy on cross-country level, but a Single Point of Entry (SPE) resolution strategy within a country. This results in being MPE in Hungary.

The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) introduced the Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL), which is – in case of Erste Hungary due to the MPE resolution strategy – set on Resolution Group level. MREL is expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount (TREA) as well as leverage ratio exposure (LRE).

Based on the MREL joint decision taken, the National Bank of Hungary provided its legal notifications. In June 2024, Erste Hungary received Joint Decision determining the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for its Resolution Group. Information on MREL targets have been published on the Bank's website based on legal notifications released by the National Bank of Hungary. MREL metric is integrated into the RAS and Recovery Framework of Erste Hungary.

Potential changes in the MREL requirement will be reflected in Erste Hungary's funding plan as to ensure compliance with MREL and subordination targets.

## 29) Own funds and capital requirement according to Hungarian regulatory requirements

### Regulatory requirements

Since 1 January 2014, Erste Hungary has been calculating the regulatory own funds and the regulatory capital requirements according to the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR, Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013) and the Capital Requirement Directive (CRD IV, Directive (EU) 2013/36/EU). Both the CRD IV and CRD V were transposed into national law in the Hungarian Banking Act.

All requirements as defined in the CRR, the Hungarian Banking Act and in technical standards issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) are applied by the Bank for regulatory purposes and for the disclosure of regulatory information.

Furthermore, credit institutions also have to fulfil capital requirements determined in the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

### Accounting Principles

The financial and regulatory figures published by Erste Hungary are based on IFRS. Eligible capital components are derived from the balance sheet and income statement which were prepared in accordance with IFRS. The uniform closing date of the consolidated regulatory figures of Erste Hungary is the 31 December of the respective year.

### Own funds

Own funds according to CRR consist of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2 (T2). In order to determine the capital ratios, each respective capital component – after application of all regulatory deductions and filters – is considered in relation to the total risk amount.

Capital buffer requirements are set for the capital conservation buffer, countercyclical buffer, Other Systemic Important Institution (O-SII) buffer and systemic risk buffer. All capital buffers have to be met entirely with CET1 capital and relate to total risk.

The items of own funds as disclosed are also used for internal capital management purposes. The Bank fulfilled the capital requirements throughout the reporting period. The regulatory minimum capital ratios including the capital buffers as of 31 December 2024 amount to

- 8.00% for CET1 capital (4.5% CET1, +2.5% capital conservation buffer, +0.5% O-SII buffer, +0.5% countercyclical capital buffer) and,
- 9.50% for tier 1 capital (sum of CET1 and AT1) and
- 11.50% for total own funds

In addition to minimum capital ratios and capital buffer requirements, institutions also have to fulfil capital requirements determined in the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

An increase of the combined buffer requirements and thus an increase of the minimum capital requirements will be expected for 2025. This is stemming from higher requirements for the countercyclical capital buffer.

During 2024 and 2023 the Bank and Erste Hungary had complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements.

Based on information provided internally, the amount of deductions from the Tier 1 capital was updated based on final regulatory figures for 2024.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Tier 1 capital before deductions	520,815	611,018
Deductions from the Tier 1 capital (-)	21,339	24,758
<b>Tier 1 capital after deductions</b>	<b>499,476</b>	<b>586,260</b>
Tier 2 capital	140,620	147,315
<b>Total qualifying own funds</b>	<b>640,096</b>	<b>733,575</b>
Risk weighted assets (base for credit risk)	1,861,528	2,053,250
<b>Capital requirement for credit risk</b>	<b>148,922</b>	<b>164,260</b>
thereof IRB approach	138,585	151,396
thereof standardized approach	10,337	12,864
<b>Capital requirement for market risk</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>436</b>
thereof calculated with simple approach	701	436
thereof from debt instruments	701	436
<b>Other capital requirements for credit valuation adjustment</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>721</b>
<b>Capital requirement for operational risk</b>	<b>39,722</b>	<b>23,835</b>
<b>Total base for capital requirement</b>	<b>2,384,181</b>	<b>2,365,659</b>
<b>Total capital requirement</b>	<b>190,735</b>	<b>189,253</b>

### 30) Credit risk: credit risk review and monitoring

#### ESG Risk management

The Bank considers ESG factors in its risk management and industry strategy framework. In the first place, the ESG Factor Heatmap is used as a screening instrument to identify industry certain segments (out of the existing sub-industries) that may be exposed to ESG risk factors and determine those industries which are more vulnerable to ESG risks. The Bank applies industry strategies and lending standards to support the steering of the portfolio under considerations of ESG risks; both are the basis for decisions to determine which clients and transactions fit into the Bank's portfolio.

Secondly, the Bank uses an ESG Risk Framework for the assessment of material ESG factors, related risks and appropriateness of the mitigating strategies in the credit and rating processes. In this manner, the Bank takes ESG risk criteria into account, when making credit decisions.

For large corporate, commercial real estate and commercial residential real estate transactions, the Bank conducts a systemic ESG analysis via an internal digital ESG assessment questionnaire. The questionnaire is a mandatory prerequisite in the loan origination and monitoring process. By providing a comprehensive ESG risk assessment, the Bank is able to determine how certain ESG factors may have a positive or negative impact on the financial performance of clients. The questionnaire enables the Bank to identify clients' ESG risks or opportunities.

Furthermore, ESG relevant data is collected for certain types of collateral, as defined in the Collateral Management Policy for real estate collateral valuations, documentation and reporting purposes (e.g. greenhouse emissions). Environmental aspects which affect the value of the collateral have to be included in the real estate valuations, which can lead to a higher or lower valuation result.

With regards credit risk measurement and to internal models a respective project to define and collect relevant climate risk drivers for all rating systems has started in 2022 to ensure the explicit consideration of climate risks in future model development initiatives. For the LGD models, climate risk is indirectly reflected via the collateral value. Since 2023, the ESG factors are considered in the soft facts assessment in the corporate rating models: using an ESG override has been introduced in 2024. Additionally, the bank is in the process of analyses how the ESG risks can be incorporated into ECL measurement. As of 31 December 2024, no overlays are deemed necessary.

For the assessment and management of physical risks, Erste Group uses Munich Re's Location Risk Intelligence. Over the last year, the group has conducted a physical risks materiality assessment together with the University of Graz in order to identify key hazards and climate change scenarios relevant for its collateral portfolio. The results of the assessment, highlighting the importance of river flood, fire weather stress, drought stress, sea level rise and heat stress, is integrated into the collateral management, incorporating an intermediate climate change scenario of 2-3C by 2100 (Representative Concentration Pathway 4.5 / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 2, developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) as a reasonable assumption. In case of the existence of very high physical risks of a location, the collateral value would be negatively affected.

To assess the potential impact of physical risk, the internal stress test incorporated an internally developed physical risk model. The risk 'river flood' was determined to be the most relevant risk for Erste Hungary applying the climate hazard scores provided by Munich Re on EBH's collaterals.

Among the industries presented in the table 'Credit risk exposure by industry and risk category' below in this chapter, Erste Group identified, as part of the strategic climate initiative for the Net Zero Banking Alliance, certain carbon-intensive sectors as important levers for setting the interim emission targets for 2030, thereby supporting the migration of 'Transition Risk' in the Bank's financed portfolio. Targets are set for the following sectors: housing mortgages, commercial real estate, electricity production, heat and steam production, cement production, auto manufacturing, oil and gas upstream, iron and steel.

Further developments and enhancements of ESG Risk Framework related to credit risk have been established as part of the Risk Strategy.

### Methods of credit risk management

Credit risk arises from the Bank's traditional lending and investment businesses.

Operative credit decisions are made by the Retail Risk Management and Corporate Risk Management.

Credit risk related to retail, corporate, municipality, real estate and project loan portfolios are managed to ensure regulatory compliant risk management practices and to provide customers with manageable loan facilities that are within their financial capacities and supported by underlying profitability

### Internal rating system

Erste Group has business and risk strategies in place that govern policies for lending and credit approval processes. These policies are reviewed at a minimum on an annual basis and adjusted if necessary. They cover the entire lending business, considering the nature, scope and risk level of the transactions and the counterparties involved. Credit approval considers individual information on the creditworthiness of the customer, the type of credit, collateral, covenant package and other risk mitigation factors involved.

The assessment of credit default risk within Erste Group is based on the customer's probability of default (PD). For each credit exposure and lending decision, Erste Group assigns an internal rating, which is a unique measure of the credit default risk. The internal rating of each customer is updated event-specific, however, at least once a year (annual rating review).

The main purpose of the internal ratings is to support the decision-making for lending and for the terms of credit facilities. Internal ratings also determine the level of credit approval authority within Erste Group and the monitoring procedures for existing exposures. At a quantitative level, internal ratings influence the level of required risk pricing, loss allowances and, where applicable, risk-weighted assets under Pillar 1 and 2.

The Bank use the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach, internal ratings are key input for the risk-weighted assets calculation. They are also used in the group's assessment of the economic capital requirements according to Pillar 2 and in other relevant model use areas. For these purposes, a distinct PD value is assigned to each rating grade for its IRB portfolios within a calibration process that is performed individually for each rating method. PD values reflect a 12-month probability of default based on long-term average default rates per rating grade. The Bank assigns margins of conservatism to the calculated PDs.

Internal ratings take into account all available significant information for the assessment of credit default risk. For non-retail borrowers, internal ratings take into account the financial strength of the counterparty, the possibility of external support, flexibility in corporate financing, general company information and external credit history information, where available. For retail clients, internal ratings are based mainly on payment behaviour versus the Bank, supplemented with information provided by the respective client and general demographic information. Rating ceiling rules on credit quality are applied based on membership in a group of economically related entities and the country of main economic activity (applicable to cross-border financing facilities).

Internal specialist teams develop and continuously improve internal rating models and risk parameters in cooperation with risk managers. All Pillar 1 and 2, as well as IFRS9 models are subject of an annual review of their estimates, considering the inclusion of most recent data in the estimation of risk parameters, as well as a regular cycle of full model review. Model development follows an internal group-wide methodological standard and utilises relevant data covering the respective market. In this way, the Bank ensures the availability of rating models with the best possible prediction and discriminatory ability.

The central Model Validation department is responsible for defining the validation methodologies and standards to be applied to all credit risk models within Erste Group as well as for conducting the validation activities across the whole Erste Group. All Pillar 1, material Pillar 2 and IFRS9 models are subject to an annual validation, while for non-material Pillar 2 and IFRS9 models a regular validation cycle is implemented. Model Validation employs qualitative as well as quantitative validation methods to challenge conceptual soundness, performance and model use aspects. The validation outcomes are approved by the respective model committees and, in case of IRB models, shared with the regulatory bodies. In addition to the validation process, the group applies a regular monitoring process on the performance of IRB models, reflecting developments in new defaults and early delinquencies.

Approvals of all new models, model changes, changes to risk parameters, changes in group-wide methodological standards and other model-related aspects are following a dual approval process within the Group – corresponding Holding and local model committee structures reflect joint responsibilities for decisions on Pillar 1 IRB and Pillar 2 credit risk models as well as on methodologies related to IFRS9 parameters. Responsibilities are assigned depending on model perimeter (group-wide or locally developed model). In this context, the following committees are established: Strategic Risk Executive Committee and Strategic Risk Management Committee on Erste Group level and Local Model Committee on the Bank's level.

Ultimate responsibility for all models used within the Group (at consolidated level) lies with the Group CRO.

## Rating Models and Methods

### Description of the rating process

The Bank uses different rating systems for central governments and central banks, credit institutions, local governments, leasing companies, insurance companies, business entities, project companies, retail customers and other organisations.

When rating any customer, the Bank considers objective and quantifiable as well as subjective and non-quantifiable aspects. With reliance on the review of the portfolio, the information originating from the rating process is continuously measured against historic data.

### Probability of default (PD)

PD estimates the probability of the customer falling in default. PD values reflect a 12-month probability of default based on long-term average default rates per rating grade.

### Loss given default (LGD)

LGD is used to estimate the volume of a loss that is suffered by the Bank on average on a transaction having gone default, with respect to the costs associated with receivables collection and the time value of money. The absolute volume of the loss is projected to the total value of the receivables outstanding in relation to the given transaction (= exposure at default ~ EAD) at the time of the occurrence of the default event.

The Bank applies its own loss given default (LGD) estimates in the retail segment.

### Credit conversion factor (CCF)

CCF shows what ratio of the off-balance limit still unutilised at the reference time is expected to be drawn down by the customer until the date of default. In the capital calculation, this amount is still to be added to the part of the off-balance limit that has already been drawn to establish the estimated value of the exposure at default (EAD).

The Bank estimates the credit conversion factor (CCF) for the revolving type products (current account overdrafts and credit cards) of the retail segment.

### Credit risk classification

For the disclosure of asset quality, the Bank assigns each customer to one of the following four risk categories:

**Low risk.** Typically, regional customers with well-established and rather long-standing relationships with Erste Group or large internationally recognised customers. Very good to satisfactory financial position and low likelihood of financial difficulties relative to the respective market in which the customers operate. Retail clients having long relationships with the Bank, or clients with a wide product pool use. No relevant late payments currently or in the most recent 12 months. New business is generally done with clients in this risk category.

**Management attention.** Vulnerable non-retail clients, who may have overdue payments or defaults in their credit history or may encounter debt repayment difficulties in the medium term. Retail clients with possible payment problems in the past triggering early collection reminders. These clients typically have a good recent payment history.

**Substandard.** The borrower is vulnerable to short-term negative financial and economic developments and shows an elevated probability of failure. In some cases, restructuring measures are possible or already in place. As a rule, such loans are managed in specialised risk management departments.

**Non-performing.** One or more of the default criteria under Article 178 of the CRR are met, which include full repayment unlikely, interest or principal payments on a material exposure more than 90 days past due, restructuring resulting in a loss to the lender, realisation of a loan loss, or initiation of bankruptcy proceedings. Erste Hungary applies the customer view for all customer segments, including retail clients; if an obligor defaults on one deal then the customer's performing transactions are classified as non-performing as well. All non-performing exposures are also defaulted.

The materiality of 90 days past due credit obligation is applied for on-balance exposure at client level and assessed daily against the group-wide defined materiality threshold (except the local regulator has defined different thresholds) for the:

- retail exposure: as an absolute limit on client level of 100 euro and relative 1% on client level;
- non-retail exposure: as an absolute limit on client level of 500 euro and relative 1% on client level.

Based on the calibration of internal PDs (probabilities of default) for regulatory purposes to the default rates published by rating agencies, the equivalent external customer rating was used for the assignment to risk categories. For the agency ratings, average one-year default rates resulting from long-term time series were applied.

### Credit risk review and monitoring

Risk Management areas conduct periodical reviews of the loan portfolio for the Bank to ensure an adequate portfolio quality and to monitor the compliance with the principles and parameters as stipulated by the Bank's credit risk policies.

All credit limits and the transactions booked within the limits are reviewed at least once a year. Counterparty credit risk limits are monitored daily in an internal limit management system with remedial actions taken in case limits are exceeded.

A group-wide standardised early warning monitoring process is implemented to proactively identify negative developments. The early warning monitoring process for corporate clients is managed by Corporate Risk Management. When early warning signals are identified and validated, the overall client exposure and creditworthiness is reviewed and adequate risk mitigating actions are taken if deemed necessary. Watch list review meetings are held on a regular basis to monitor customers with a poor credit standing and to discuss preventive measures. For smaller enterprises (micro) and retail customers, the monitoring and credit review are based on an automated early warning system. In retail risk management, the early warning signals for adverse portfolio developments include, for instance,

quality deterioration in new business or a decreasing collections effectiveness and require appropriate countermeasures. Additionally, the monitoring is performed for clients where early warning signals have been identified, even if they are still fulfilling their contractual repayment obligations.

Adverse portfolio developments regarding the non-performing and substandard loans portfolio of the Bank are monitored, discussed and reported. In case of further negative developments clients are handled in specialised workout units aiming to minimise potential losses.

### Credit risk exposure

Credit risk exposure relates to the sum of the following balance sheet items:

- cash and cash equivalents - demand deposits to credit institutions;
- debt instruments held for trading;
- non-trading debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- debt instruments at amortised cost (AC), other than trade and other receivables;
- finance lease receivables;
- trade and other receivables (for disclosure purposes in the tabular summaries below, any contract assets are also included in this category);
- positive fair value of derivatives;
- off-balance sheet credit risks (primarily financial guarantees and undrawn irrevocable credit commitments).

The credit risk exposure equates the gross carrying amount (or nominal value in the case of off-balance sheet positions) excluding:

- account loan loss allowances;
- provisions for guarantees;
- any collateral held (including risk transfer to guarantors);
- netting effects;
- other credit enhancements;
- credit risk mitigating transactions.

Between 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024, credit risk exposure increased from to 4,888,429 million forint to 5,122,331 million forint. This 233,902 million forint difference represents a 4.8% increase in the portfolio.

## Reconciliation between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the credit risk exposure components

2024

in HUF million	Credit risk exposure	Credit loss allowances	Adjustments	Net carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents - demand deposits to credit institutions	10 119	-	-	10 119
Debt instruments held for trading	96 855	-	-	96 855
Non-trading debt instruments at FVPL	444 876	-	-	444 876
Debt securities	545	-	-	545
Loans and advances to customers	444 331	-	-	444 331
Debt instruments at FVOCI	362 721	115	(78)	362 528
Debt securities	362 721	115	(78)	362 528
Debt instruments at AC	3 274 327	57 111	-	3 217 216
Debt securities	1 041 716	2 086	-	1 039 630
Loans and advances to banks	281 479	202	-	281 277
Loans and advances to customers	1 902 345	53 815	-	1 848 530
Trade and other receivables	13 739	38	-	13 701
Finance lease receivables	35 048	970	-	34 078
Off balance-sheet exposures	933 433	6 293	-	927 140
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 122 331</b>	<b>63 519</b>	<b>(78)</b>	<b>5 058 734</b>

2023

in HUF million	Credit risk exposure	Credit loss allowances	Adjustments	Net carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents - demand deposits to credit institutions	5,227	2	-	5,225
Debt instruments held for trading	103,003	-	-	103,003
Non-trading debt instruments at FVPL	387,100	-	-	387,100
Debt securities	814	-	-	814
Loans and advances to customers	386,286	-	-	386,286
Debt instruments at FVOCI	248,411	218	119	248,312
Debt securities	248,411	218	119	248,312
Debt instruments at AC	3,372,433	67,727	-	3,304,706
Debt securities	1,097,728	2,328	-	1,095,400
Loans and advances to banks	350,391	331	-	350,060
Loans and advances to customers	1,870,763	63,849	-	1,806,914
Trade and other receivables	18,962	83	-	18,879
Finance lease receivables	34,589	1,136	-	33,453
Off balance-sheet exposures	772,255	6,605	-	765,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,888,429</b>	<b>74,552</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>4,813,996</b>

Credit risk provisions comprise impairments for financial assets measured at amortised cost (including finance lease and trade receivables) and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), as well as credit loss allowances and provisions for off-balance sheet exposures. Adjustments refer to the fair value changes of the carrying amount for financial assets at FVOCI.



## Breakdown of credit risk exposure

On the following pages the credit risk exposure is presented according to different segmentation criteria.

### Credit risk exposure by industry and risk category

in HUF million	Low risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>					
Natural Resources & Commodities	203,607	37,750	11,179	1,553	254,089
Energy	242,288	29,625	1,580	283	273,776
Construction and building materials	106,397	52,387	4,483	10,810	174,077
Automotive	114,544	4,642	3,961	231	123,378
Cyclical Consumer Products	38,601	16,392	3,479	4,678	63,150
Non-Cyclical Consumer Products	150,492	22,127	1,335	2,355	176,309
Machinery	27,163	2,579	2,918	695	33,355
Transportation	169,208	6,145	503	134	175,990
TMT and Paper & Packaging	17,930	2,475	802	218	21,425
Healthcare & Services	42,949	8,849	2,318	409	54,525
Hotels, Gaming & Leisure Industry	18,089	2,512	629	1,490	22,720
Real Estate	123,074	223,667	14,725	1,052	362,518
Public Sector	1,031,190	108	1	14	1,031,313
Financial Institutions	914,378	23,337	5,546	59	943,320
Private Households	539,981	676,120	166,634	29,651	1,412,386
Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,739,891</b>	<b>1,108,715</b>	<b>220,093</b>	<b>53,632</b>	<b>5,122,331</b>

in HUF million	Low risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>					
Natural Resources & Commodities	266,576	7,385	6,434	6,236	286,631
Energy	207,802	36,684	1,951	6	246,443
Construction and building materials	109,169	20,206	4,748	9,830	143,953
Automotive	90,979	2,442	631	84	94,136
Cyclical Consumer Products	46,838	6,650	2,901	4,477	60,866
Non-Cyclical Consumer Products	155,350	13,158	1,275	3,178	172,961
Machinery	44,498	7,662	599	892	53,651
Transportation	147,991	9,325	593	91	158,000
TMT and Paper & Packaging	16,915	3,124	327	290	20,656
Healthcare & Services	45,266	9,479	1,882	812	57,439
Hotels, Gaming & Leisure Industry	17,742	3,455	546	6,780	28,523
Real Estate	158,058	159,696	1,855	2,005	321,614
Public Sector	944,098	3,339	244	15	947,696
Financial Institutions	933,004	70,130	6,458	313	1,009,905
Private Households	489,562	607,683	153,061	34,966	1,285,272
Other	81	154	448	-	683
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,673,929</b>	<b>960,572</b>	<b>183,953</b>	<b>69,975</b>	<b>4,888,429</b>

The low risk exposure has the highest proportion in total credit risk exposure, with 73%, while management attention represents 21.6%, the substandard exposure represents 4.3% and the non-performing 1.1% (2023: 75.2%, 19.6%, 3.8%, 1.4%).

From industry point of view, the highest exposure is represented by Private Households with 1,412,386 million forint, representing 27.6% from total exposure, followed by Public Sector with an exposure of 1,031,312 million forint representing 20.1% from total and Financial Institutions with an exposure of 943,320 million forint representing 18.4% from total.

The geographic analysis of credit risk exposure is based on the country of risk of borrowers and counterparties. It also includes obligors domiciled in other countries if the economic risk exists in the respective country of risk

### Credit risk exposure by region and risk category

in HUF million	Low risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>					
<b>Core markets</b>	<b>3,673,918</b>	<b>1,107,914</b>	<b>220,093</b>	<b>53,632</b>	<b>5,055,557</b>
Austria	50,865	-	-	-	50,865
Czech Republic	1,341	-	-	-	1,341
Slovakia	15	-	1	-	16
Romania	742	-	-	-	742
Hungary	3,604,552	1,107,913	220,092	53,632	4,986,189
Croatia	16,404	-	-	-	16,404
<b>Other EU</b>	<b>64,165</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,165</b>
<b>Other industrialised countries</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,779</b>
<b>Emerging markets</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>830</b>
Asia	18	54	-	-	72
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East/Africa	10	748	-	-	758
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,739,891</b>	<b>1,108,715</b>	<b>220,093</b>	<b>53,632</b>	<b>5,122,331</b>

in HUF million	Low risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>					
<b>Core markets</b>	<b>3,643,418</b>	<b>960,493</b>	<b>183,311</b>	<b>69,974</b>	<b>4,857,196</b>
Austria	40,418	-	-	-	40,418
Czech Republic	1,672	-	-	-	1,672
Slovakia	15	-	1	-	16
Romania	775	-	-	-	775
Hungary	3,600,538	960,493	183,310	69,974	4,814,315
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other EU</b>	<b>27,565</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27,595</b>
<b>Other industrialised countries</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,948</b>
<b>Emerging markets</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>690</b>
Asia	22	-	-	-	22
Latin America	15	25	-	-	40
Middle East/Africa	11	-	617	-	628
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,673,929</b>	<b>960,572</b>	<b>183,953</b>	<b>69,975</b>	<b>4,888,429</b>

The credit risk exposure decreased by 171,874 million forint, or 3.6% in Hungary, and by 198,360 million forint, or 4.1% in the CEE core markets. In the other EU member states (EU 27 excluding core markets), the credit risk exposure increased by 36,570 million forint, or 132.5%, while the other industrialised countries registered a decrease of 1,169 million forint (39.7%) in the total exposure. The emerging markets increased by 140 million forint or 20.3%. In total, the Bank's core markets and the EU accounted for 99.95% (in 2023 it was 99.9%) of credit risk exposure. The share of emerging markets remained of minor importance with lower than 1% (increased from 0.01% to 0.02%).

The segment reporting of the Bank is based on the matrix organisation by business segment.

### Credit risk exposure by business segment and risk category

in HUF million	Low risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>					
Retail	567,291	705,949	176,630	31,995	1,481,865
Corporates	1,257,639	374,814	38,120	21,637	1,692,210
Group Markets	733,025	27,845	5,343	-	766,213
ALM	1,181,936	107	-	-	1,182,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,739,891</b>	<b>1,108,715</b>	<b>220,093</b>	<b>53,632</b>	<b>5,122,331</b>

in HUF million	Low risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>					
Retail	511,491	639,413	160,745	38,029	1,349,678
Corporates	1,293,656	266,096	16,826	31,946	1,608,524
Group Markets	718,564	55,055	6,382	-	780,001
ALM	1,150,218	8	-	-	1,150,226
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,673,929</b>	<b>960,572</b>	<b>183,953</b>	<b>69,975</b>	<b>4,888,429</b>

### Use of collaterals

#### Recognition of collateral

Collateral Management is integrated in Corporate Intensive Care and Collateral Management department of Corporate Risk Management in the Bank.

All collateral eligible within the Group is specified in an exhaustive list in the 'Group Collateral Catalogue'. Locally permitted collateral is defined by the Bank (in the Bank's Collateral Catalogue) in accordance with the applicable national legal provisions. The valuation and revaluation of the collateral is done in accordance with the principles defined in the Group catalogue and internal work instructions grouped by class and based on local supervisory requirements.

#### Main types of collateral

According to the relevant regulations on credit risk management and capital requirement for credit risk, collaterals can be regarded as items decreasing the capital requirement only if

- they are legally valid, and can be enforced on a reasonable time scale;
- their valuation is appropriate, the collateral values are well maintained;
- on the level of the transactions, the related record-keeping and associated processes ensure the provision of comprehensive and up-to-date information to capital calculation ("flagging");
- property collaterals are covered with valid property insurance.

In terms of the foregoing, the scope of recognised collaterals – that can be considered to act as capital-decreasing items – extend to

- financial securities (cash security deposits, deeds of deposit, governmental securities, certain other securities, etc.);
- properties (with the exception of social buildings of reduced marketability, special industrial properties and property projects);

- governmental, banking and certain other guarantee undertakings.

When the above conditions are met defined by internal regulations, and these specific types of collaterals are available, the Bank takes the accepted securities into account in the calculation of the capital requirements as means of mitigating credit risks.

### **Collateral valuation and management**

Collateral valuation is based on current market prices while taking into account an amount that can be recovered within a reasonable period. The valuation processes are defined, and their IT-supported technical application is performed by Collateral Management with the assistance of software applications. The allocated collateral values are capped by the amount of the secured transaction.

Real estate valuation may only be performed by qualified valuers who are independent of the credit decision process. The valuation is to be made according to international, European or national standards and has to follow valuation methods defined by the Bank. Internal guidelines define criteria of qualification and requirements of independence for the selection of valuers. A valuator may only perform two sequential valuations of the same asset, any further valuation has to result in the rotation of the valuator. For quality assurance purposes, real estate valuers and real estate valuations are supervised on an ongoing basis.

The methods and discounts used for valuations are based on empirical data representing past experience of the workout departments and on the collected data on recoveries from realising collateral. The valuation discounts are adjusted regularly – at least once a year – to reflect the recoveries under consideration of foreseeable developments (like expected real estate price changes).

The revaluation of collateral is done periodically and is automated as far as possible. In the case of external data sources, the appropriate interfaces are used. The maximum periods for the revaluation of individual collateral assets are predefined and compliance is monitored by risk management using software applications. Apart from periodic revaluations, collateral is assessed when information becomes available that indicates a decrease in the value of the collateral for exceptional reasons, or when defined triggers are exceeded. Particularly real estate collateral assets in development, showing problems like significant cost or time overrun, as well as assets, collateralizing loans with lower credit quality, are monitored or revalued with higher frequencies.

Concentration risks resulting from credit risk mitigation techniques may affect a single customer, but also a portfolio defined by region, industry, or type of collateral. Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. is a retail bank, and, due to its customer structure and the markets in which it operates, it does not have any concentrations with respect to collateral from customers. All guaranteed liabilities and loans of a corporate guaranteed provider are taken into consideration in the credit application process in order to prevent possible concentrations. Guarantees provided by sovereigns, a public sector entity or financial institutions have to lie within the approved limit of the guarantor. Concerning other areas of a potentially detrimental correlation of risks, the collateral portfolios are analysed using statistical evaluations for, among other things, regional or industry-specific concentrations within the scope of portfolio monitoring. The response to those risks identified includes, above all, the adjustment of volume targets, setting of corresponding limits and modification of the staff's discretionary limits for lending.

Collateral obtained in foreclosure proceedings is made available for sale in an orderly fashion, with the proceeds used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. Generally, the Bank does not occupy repossessed properties for its own business use. The main part of assets taken onto its own books is commercial land and buildings. In addition, residential real estate properties and transport vehicles are taken into the Bank's possession.

The Bank aims at requesting liquid collaterals, i.e. those that can be exchanged for cash within the shortest possible time. The liquidity of the security is fundamentally influenced by its legal enforceability, as well as marketability, saleability.

To establish the value of collateral shall be determined in accordance with the principles and calculation methods set forth in the collateral management and valuation related policies.

Group Collateral Management establishes the group-relevant rules for collateral management policies and makes annual review of the Policy and implementation of modifications if necessary. They controls the rollout of local collateral management policies in the subsidiaries according to the Policy Framework. They are responsible for the definition of consistent collateral types and methods, standardisation of the collateral evaluation, and definition of maximal valuation rates (Group Collateral Catalogue).

Collateral Management establishes the locally applied valuation rates described in the Bank's Collateral Catalogue, which are based on historical recovery rates of collaterals (both in court as well as out of court realisation).

Collateral Management monitors the valuation rates at least annually and adapted to the actual collateral recovery rates calculated in line with requirements defined by Group Credit Risk Models. In doing so the results of the last years should be considered because extremely good results as well as extremely bad results of a single year have to be balanced ("through the cycle").

A collateral value in the credit process is only admissible:

- If the evaluation regulations have been met (especially the appraisal of the market value and the consideration of encumbrances).
- If all legal conditions that are necessary for the complete establishment of the collateral have been fulfilled.
- If no further activities of the borrower are necessary for the Bank to assure full control of the collateral.
- If all credit and collateral agreements concluded with the borrower or with the collateral provider are legally effective and enforceable under the relevant legal regulations at the moment of the signing of the contracts.
- If the collateral is also legally effective and enforceable under the relevant legal regulations in case of an insolvency of the borrower or the collateral owner.

In case a new loan is granted these requirements have to be fulfilled before disbursement of the loan; in exceptional cases registrations of mortgages in the land register or pledges have to take place within reasonable period of time after disbursement - Collateral Management has to define the exceptional cases that are accepted locally as well as the maximum time periods. If an additional evaluation of the collateral is performed after disbursement the correct input of data into the IT system has to be ensured.

### **Treasury collateral**

Liquidity and Market Risk and Collateral Management is responsible for defining the acceptable types of collateral and maintaining the Treasury collateral catalogue. The Treasury collateral catalogue specifies the eligible collateral types along with any exceptions and restrictions, as well as the haircuts applied depending on the collateral type.

In general cash in major currencies is the preferred form of collateral for OTCD transactions. Securities are also acceptable but the types of securities which are eligible have to be defined in the Treasury collateral catalogue. At a minimum the following properties have to be considered:

- Security type: bonds and notes are generally acceptable if traded on liquid markets. Other assets are generally not eligible as collateral for OTCD transactions;
- Issuer type: generally only government bonds, as well as securities issued by Erste Group are acceptable, non-sovereign bonds can be used based on individual approval and higher haircuts;
- Seniority of the instrument used as collateral: senior and covered bonds are acceptable, subordinated issues can be used subject to higher haircuts and based on individual approval
- Maturity: maturities up to 15 years are acceptable, longer maturities can be considered subject to higher haircuts and based on individual approval. Maturity should be at least equal to the maturity of the OTCD deal that is collateralized;
- Rating: internal ratings have to be used. External ratings can be used as a fall-back if no internal rating is available. Generally only Investment grade securities are eligible, exceptions need to be defined on an individual basis or monitored via limits;
- Currency: generally either major currencies (USD, EUR, CHF, GBP, JPY) or currencies of the home markets are acceptable. Exceptions need to be defined on an individual basis or monitored via limits.

The Treasury collateral catalogue also needs to specify the haircuts to be used for each collateral type used for OTCD transactions.

For SFT transactions similar principles apply, however due to the nature of the repo and securities lending business some of the collateral requirements can be less restrictive. It has to be distinguished between the securities leg of the transaction and the variation margin. In SFT transactions, the securities leg represents the securities initially purchased or sold (in a repo-style transaction) or lent/borrowed (in a securities lending transaction). The variation margin represents the subsequent collateral exchange triggered by changes in the valuation of the transaction. At a minimum the following properties have to be considered:

- Security type: bonds, notes, and listed equities are generally acceptable as underlyings in the securities leg of the transaction. Other assets are generally not eligible as underlyings for SFT transactions. The variation margin collateral can be either in cash, bonds, or notes.
- Issuer type: for the securities leg of the transaction governments, financials, and corporates are acceptable for bonds. The exposures to non-government issuers need to be controlled via tighter limits. Equities not included in a major index (DAX,

EuroStoxx, S&P 500, ATX, or equivalent) or home market are generally not acceptable. Only government bonds/notes and cash can be used as variation margin collateral.

- Seniority of the instrument: for the securities leg of the transaction senior and covered bonds are acceptable, subordinated issues can be used subject to higher haircuts and based on individual approval. Only ordinary shares are acceptable.
- Maturity: for the securities leg of the transaction maturities up to 15 years are acceptable, longer maturities can be considered subject to higher haircuts and based on individual approval. Maturity should be at least equal to the maturity of the SFT deal that is collateralized. If bonds are used for the variation margin, the maximum permissible maturity is 10 years.
- Rating: internal ratings have to be used. External ratings can be used as a fall-back if no internal rating is available. For the securities leg of the transaction both Investment and noninvestment grade securities are eligible but the exposures to non-investment grade need to be controlled via tighter limits. Only investment grade bonds can be used as variation margin collateral.
- Currency: generally either major currencies (USD, EUR, CHF, GBP, JPY) or currencies of the home markets are acceptable. Exceptions need to be defined on an individual basis or monitored via limits.

The Treasury collateral catalogue also needs to specify the haircuts to be used for each collateral type used for SFT transactions. The volatility adjustments specified in CRR Article 224 can be used as a guideline.

Collateral types which are not specified in the Treasury collateral catalogue cannot be accepted or used for risk mitigation purposes in RWA or limit calculations.

The valuation of collateral for treasury transactions have to be performed daily and be based on market values. Collateral valuation with a lower frequency is permissible only for non-financial counterparties without material OTC business. Where market values are not available with sufficient quality or frequency, mark to model valuation is also permissible. Collateral valuation based solely on counterparty valuations is not acceptable.

The following table compares the credit risk exposure broken down by financial instrument to the allocated collateral which corresponds to the accepted value after internal haircuts capped by the exposure amount.

## Credit risk exposure by financial instrument and collateral

in HUF million	Total credit risk exposure	Collateral total	Collateralised by			Credit risk exposure net of collateral	IFRS impairment relevant		
			Guarantees	Real estate	Other		Neither past due nor credit impaired	Past due but not credit impaired	Credit impaired
As of 31 December 2024									
Cash and cash equivalents - demand deposits and credit institutions	10,119	-	-	-	-	10,119	10,119	-	-
Debt instruments held for trading	96,855	-	-	-	-	96,855	-	-	-
Non-trading debt instruments at FVPL	444,876	417,350	322,870	94,480	-	27,526	-	-	-
Debt instruments at FVOCI	362,721	-	-	-	-	362,721	361,806	-	915
Debt instruments at AC	3,274,327	1,775,763	775,452	871,343	128,968	1,498,564	3,188,051	42,170	44,106
Debt securities	1,041,716	303,165	303,165	-	-	738,551	1,040,344	-	1,373
Loans and advances to banks	281,479	232,016	232,016	-	-	49,463	281,479	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,902,345	1,212,903	240,271	870,104	102,528	689,442	1,819,028	41,492	41,825
Trade and other receivables	13,739	-	-	-	-	13,739	13,739	-	-
Finance lease receivables	35,048	27,679	-	1,239	26,440	7,369	33,461	678	908
Off balance-sheet exposures	933,433	235,548	-	30,859	204,689	697,885	608,902	-	5,799
out of which: other commitments	318,731	45,385	-	13,960	31,425	273,346	-	-	-
Total	5,122,331	2,428,661	1,098,322	996,682	333,657	2,693,670	4,168,878	42,170	50,820

The collateral attributable to total credit risk exposures as of 31 December 2024 amounts to 2,428,661 million forint (2023: 2,342,859 million forint).

in HUF million	Total credit risk exposure	Collateral total	Collateralised by			Credit risk exposure net of collateral	IFRS impairment relevant		
			Guarantees	Real estate	Other		Neither past due nor credit impaired	Past due but not credit impaired	Credit impaired
As of 31 December 2023									
Cash and cash equivalents - demand deposits and credit institutions	5,227	-	-	-	-	5,227	5,227	-	-
Debt instruments held for trading	103,003	34,662	34,662	-	-	68,341	-	-	-
Non-trading debt instruments at FVPL	387,100	367,930	300,578	67,352	-	19,170	-	-	-
Debt instruments at FVOCI	248,412	27,757	27,757	-	-	220,655	247,497	-	914
Debt instruments at AC	3,372,432	1,727,827	782,473	793,053	152,301	1,644,605	3,255,040	58,186	59,207
Debt securities	1,097,728	351,649	351,649	-	-	746,079	1,096,357	-	1,371
Loans and advances to banks	350,391	230,053	211,556	-	18,497	120,338	350,390	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,870,762	1,118,769	219,268	791,611	107,890	751,993	1,757,928	56,042	56,793
Trade and other receivables	18,962	3	-	1	2	18,959	17,399	1,563	-
Finance lease receivables	34,589	27,353	-	1,441	25,912	7,236	32,966	581	1,043
Off balance-sheet exposures	772,255	184,683	-	30,338	154,345	587,572	449,956	13,083	6,020
out of which: other commitments	303,195	46,906	-	14,217	32,689	256,289	-	-	-
Total	4,888,429	2,342,859	1,145,470	890,743	306,646	2,545,570	3,957,720	71,269	66,141



## Measurement of expected credit loss

The general principles and standards for credit loss allowances are governed by internal policies in the Bank. According to IFRS 9, credit loss allowances are calculated for all components of credit risk exposures which are measured at amortised cost (AC) or at fair value through other comprehensive income. They include debt securities, loans and advances, demand deposits on nostro accounts with commercial banks as well as finance lease and trade receivables. In addition, credit loss allowances are calculated for loan commitments and financial guarantees if they meet the applicable IFRS 9 definitions.

## Classification into stages and definition of credit-impaired financial instruments

There are three main stages outlined for expected credit loss (ECL) determination. The stages approach applies to financial instruments within the scope of the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 and those that are not categorised as purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets (POCI), which form a category of their own. Depending on the impairment status and the assessment of the development of credit risk, these financial instruments are assigned to one of the three stages, as described in the chapter “Financial instruments – Material accounting policies”, in the section “Impairment of financial instruments”.

## Significant increase in credit risk determination

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk of financial instruments as at the reporting date since initial recognition is one of the key drivers affecting the amount of the ECL recognised based on IFRS 9 requirements. In this respect, across portfolios and product types, quantitative and qualitative indicators are defined for assessing SICR, including the indicator of 30 days-past-due (DPD).

### Quantitative criteria

Quantitative SICR indicators include adverse changes in lifetime probability of default with significance being assessed by comparison to the thresholds. The bank has established thresholds for significant increases in credit risk based on both a percentage (relative) and absolute change in PD compared to initial recognition. SICR occurs for a particular financial instrument, when both the relative and the absolute thresholds are breached.

The relative measure is calculated as a ratio between current annualised LT PD and annualised LT PD value on initial recognition, considering remaining maturity of the instrument. The breach means that such ratio has reached or is higher than the established threshold. These relative thresholds for SICR assessment are established at PD segment level or client rating level and are subject to initial and on-going validation.

The relative thresholds in place since the IFRS9 implementation were kept stable as one of the most significant estimates in ECL measurement and they are re-estimated only due to either significant change of PD models or internal validation finding.

The absolute threshold refers to difference of annualised lifetime probability of default (LT PD) at initial recognition and current annualised LT PD. This threshold was set in 2024 from 60 bps to 50 bps aligning group-wide value. It serves as a backstop for migrations between the best ratings (LT PDs considered for remaining maturity). In such cases, relative thresholds may be breached, however overall PD is very low, therefore SICR is not triggered.

For migration back to Stage 1 there are no additional cure periods established for quantitative criteria other than those already established in general credit risk practice (e.g. for rating improvement).

## Relative thresholds for SICR assessment

		Threshold interval (x times)	
		Min	Max
2024	Private	2.40	2.40
	Corporate	1.16	2.16
	Sovereign	1.13	1.34
	Micro	2.16	2.51
	Municipalities	3.00	3.00
	Projects	2.05	2.37

		Threshold interval (x times)	
		Min	Max
2023	Private	2.87	3.21
	Corporate	1.16	2.16
	Sovereign	1.13	1.34
	Micro	2.16	2.51
	Municipalities	3.00	3.00
	Projects	2.05	2.37

### Qualitative criteria

Qualitative SICR indicators include forbearance-type flags (identification of regulatory forbearance), work-out transfer flag (when account starts being monitored by work-out department), information from early-warning-system and fraud indicators. The assignment of some of the qualitative indicators inherently relies on experienced credit risk judgment being exercised adequately and in a timely manner. The related credit risk controlling policies and procedures (adapted as necessary in the light of transition to IFRS 9) ensure the necessary governance framework. These indicators are used internally for identification of insolvency or increased probability that borrower will enter bankruptcy and there is increased risk of default in the foreseeable future.

Besides the qualitative indicators defined on financial assets level, the indicators needed for the assessment of significant increase in credit risk may be available on portfolio level if the increase in credit risk on individual instrument or client level is only available with a certain time lag or is observable exclusively on portfolio level.

Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. has introduced additional portfolio level SICR assessment criteria due to the war in Ukraine (implemented in 2022) and related economic impacts. Performing customers with increased credit risk at industries with correlation to economic downturn (cyclical industries) or current distortions in the energy market were transferred to Stage 2. This method was refined so performing customers with risk profiled associated with increased credit risk according to internal risk management processes are transferred to Stage 2 from November 2024 on. For more details on these portfolio level SICR assessment criteria refer to ‘Collective assessment’ in chapter 34).

### Backstop

A backstop is applied, and the financial instruments are considered to have experienced a SICR if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on contractual payments by more than 1 000 forint overdue amount.

### Low credit risk exemption

The “low credit risk exemption” allowed by IFRS 9 for “investment grade” assets or other assets deemed “low risk” (and resulting in 12 months expected credit losses being calculated irrespective of SICR quantitative measures) has not been implemented in the Bank.

### Measuring ECL – explanation of inputs and measurement

Credit loss allowances are calculated individually or collectively.

The individual calculation approach is applied in case of individually significant exposures to defaulted customers in Stage 3 or POCI. It consists in the individual assessment of the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of the expected cash flows, which are estimated by workout or risk managers. The discounting of the cash flows is based on the effective interest rate (POCI: credit-adjusted effective interest rate).

Exposure to a defaulted customer is classified as individually significant if the total on- and off-balance exposure to that customer exceeds a predefined materiality limit. Otherwise, exposure to the customer is considered insignificant, and a rule-based (collective) approach is used for the calculation of the related credit loss allowance as the product of gross carrying amount and LGD, where the LGD depends on characteristics such as time in default or the stage of the workout process.

For exposures to non-defaulted customers (i.e. in Stage 1, Stage 2 and performing POCI), collective allowances are calculated irrespective of the significance of the exposure to the customer. The calculation of collective allowances requires grouping the related exposures into homogenous clusters on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The grouping criteria may differ based on the customer segment (retail, corporate) and include product type, collateral type, repayment type, loan to value band, and credit rating band.

The calculation of credit loss allowances is done on a monthly basis on a single exposure level and in the contractual currency of the exposure. To compute the collective credit loss allowance, the Bank applies an expected credit loss (ECL) model based on a three-stage approach that leads to either a 12-month ECL or to a lifetime ECL. ECL is the discounted product of exposure at default (EAD) that also includes a credit conversion factor in the case of off-balance sheet exposures, probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), defined as follows:

- PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (per definition of default below), either over next 12 months (1Y PD) for Stage 1 exposures or over the remaining lifetime (LT PD) for Stage 2 and 3 and POCI exposures.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over next 12 months (1Y EAD) for Stage 1 exposures, or over the remaining lifetime (LT EAD) for Stage 2 and 3 and POCI exposures. The estimation includes current balance, expected repayments and expected drawings up to the current contractual limit by the time of default.

LGD represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support and exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is expressed as a percentage of EAD.

### **Lifetime parameters**

The LT PD is developed through observation of historical defaults over an available history. The calculated LT PDs are extrapolated, e.g., via matrix multiplication, to ensure that the final lifetime PD covers the lifetime of the loans from initial recognition. It is assumed to be the same across all assets in the same portfolio, rating band; and the country of risk which is an additional relevant PD characteristic considered via forward looking information in case of central models for Group (Large) Corporate.

In September 2024 new IFRS PD methodology was implemented. Basis for the estimation are TTC (through-the-cycle) IRB-PDs, for stage 1 and respective stage 2 parameter estimation, the PDs from the IRB approach are adjusted to PIT and estimated with a new methodology that considers each migration in the observation period instead of the previously applied survival analysis method. Moreover, in the frame of the new methodology EBH implemented the prepayment-rate in the PD calculation, which discounts the cumulative PD curve. The implementation of the new parameters resulted an increase in the Stage 2 share in the Retail portfolio, while the ECL impact was immaterial as the higher impairment for Stage 2 loans was counterbalanced by the lower ECL rate for Stage 1 loans. The impact of the new model also reflected in the tables where Stage information is shown.

The 1Y and LT EADs are determined based on the expected payment profiles, which vary by product type. The LT EAD calculation utilises repayment schedule or repayment type (annuity, linear, bullet). In the case of undrawn commitments, credit conversion factor is estimated for reflecting the expected credit exposure in the EAD.

The LGD for private and micro products is estimated as a lifetime curve for any point in time till maturity, based on historical loss observations. In case of corporate, specialized lending and project finance products LGD parameter is a function of exposure and collateral coverage rate.

The risk parameters used in the ECL calculation consider available information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts on future economic trends. Generally, the risk parameters applied in the calculation of collective allowances differ from the risk parameters compliant with capital requirement regulations, calculated on a through-the-cycle basis, if the characteristics of the respective portfolio in combination with IFRS standards necessitate this.

## Credit Risk Exposure by IFRS 9 Stage and ECL

### Credit risk exposure: overview of IFRS 9 treatment by region

in HUF million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Credit risk exposure (AC and FVOCI)	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment*	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>							
<b>Core markets</b>	<b>3,680,236</b>	<b>462,368</b>	<b>43,504</b>	<b>13,187</b>	<b>4,199,296</b>	<b>856,261</b>	<b>5,055,557</b>
Austria	24,847	-	-	-	24,847	26,018	50,865
Czech Republic	1,341	-	-	-	1,341	-	1,341
Slovakia	15	1	-	-	16	-	16
Romania	742	-	-	-	742	-	742
Hungary	3,653,291	462,367	43,504	13,187	4,172,350	813,839	4,986,189
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	16,404	16,404
<b>Other EU</b>	<b>60,509</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,509</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>64,165</b>
<b>Other industrialised countries</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,779</b>
<b>Emerging markets</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>830</b>
Asia	72	-	-	-	72	-	72
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East/Africa	49	710	-	-	758	-	758
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,742,100</b>	<b>463,078</b>	<b>43,504</b>	<b>13,187</b>	<b>4,261,869</b>	<b>860,462</b>	<b>5,122,331</b>

in HUF million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Credit risk exposure (AC and FVOCI)	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>							
<b>Core markets</b>	<b>3,583,636</b>	<b>420,494</b>	<b>59,217</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>4,076,759</b>	<b>780,436</b>	<b>4,857,195</b>
Austria	8,895	-	-	-	8,895	31,523	40,418
Czech Republic	1,672	-	-	-	1,672	-	1,672
Slovakia	15	1	-	-	16	-	16
Romania	775	-	-	-	775	-	775
Hungary	3,572,279	420,493	59,217	13,412	4,065,401	748,913	4,814,314
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other EU</b>	<b>15,528</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,547</b>	<b>12,049</b>	<b>27,596</b>
<b>Other industrialised countries</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>2,948</b>
<b>Emerging markets</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>690</b>
Asia	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Latin America	40	-	-	-	40	-	40
Middle East/Africa	11	617	-	-	628	-	628
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,601,321</b>	<b>421,179</b>	<b>59,218</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>4,095,130</b>	<b>793,299</b>	<b>4,888,429</b>

\*Not subject to IFRS9 impairment: Other commitments are still measured under IAS 37, however, impairment is calculated for them as well.

Stage 1 and Stage 2 comprise not impaired credit risks while Stage 3 includes impaired credit risks. POCI (purchased or originated credit impaired) consists of credit risks already impaired when purchased or originated.

The defaulted part of POCI amounted to 7,315 million forint (was 6,922 million forint in 2023), the non-defaulted part to 5,872 million forint (was 6,490 million forint in 2023).

### Credit risk exposure by business segment and IFRS 9 treatment

in HUF million	Credit Risk Exposure					Credit Loss Allowances						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Stage 2 coverage ratio	Stage 3 coverage ratio	POCI coverage ratio
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>												
Retail	725,604	275,446	27,577	8,470	444,767	3,225	14,908	20,087	1,882	5.41%	72.84%	22.23%
Corporates	1,246,767	186,471	15,927	4,717	238,328	5,423	5,641	9,407	1,861	3.03%	59.06%	39.44%
Group Markets	617,754	1,161	-	-	147,298	712	20	-	-	1.72%		
ALM	1,151,975	-	-	-	30,069	353	-	-	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,742,100</b>	<b>463,078</b>	<b>43,504</b>	<b>13,187</b>	<b>860,462</b>	<b>9,713</b>	<b>20,569</b>	<b>29,494</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>4.44%</b>	<b>67.80%</b>	<b>28.39%</b>

in HUF million	Credit Risk Exposure					Credit Loss Allowances						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Stage 2 coverage ratio	Stage 3 coverage ratio	POCI coverage ratio
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>												
Retail	817,204	102,404	32,786	10,492	386,791	4,979	14,352	23,657	2,599	14.01%	72.15%	24.77%
Corporates	1,022,229	311,768	26,432	2,920	245,177	4,400	5,812	16,131	1,058	1.86%	61.03%	36.24%
Group Markets	651,604	7,007	-	-	121,389	952	95	-	-	1.36%		
ALM	1,110,284	-	-	-	39,942	517	-	-	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,601,321</b>	<b>421,179</b>	<b>59,218</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>793,299</b>	<b>10,848</b>	<b>20,259</b>	<b>39,788</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>4.81%</b>	<b>67.19%</b>	<b>27.27%</b>

### 31) Development of credit loss allowances

The following tables give an overview over the development of credit loss allowances per balance sheet line item.

In column ‘Additions’ increases of CLA due to the initial recognition of financial instruments during the current reporting period are disclosed. Releases of CLA following the derecognition of the related financial instruments are reported in column ‘Derecognitions’.

In column ‘Transfers between stages’ CLA net changes due to changes in credit risk that triggered re-assignments of the related financial instruments from Stage 1 (at 1 January 2024 or initial recognition date) to Stages 2 or 3 at 31 December 2024 or vice-versa are reported. The effects of transfers from Stage 1 to Stages 2 or 3 on the related CLAs are adverse and presented in lines attributable to Stages 2 or 3. The effects of transfers from Stages 2 or 3 to Stage 1 on the related CLAs are favourable and presented in line ‘Stage 1’. The P&L-neutral effect from cross-stage transferring of the related CLA amounts recognised prior to stage re-assignments are presented above in column ‘Other changes in credit risk (net)’.

Any other changes in credit risk which do not trigger a transfer between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or 3 or vice-versa are disclosed in column ‘Other changes in credit risk (net)’.

## Financial instruments held at amortised cost:

## Movement in credit loss allowances – debt securities

in HUF million	As of	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	As of
	01 January 2024						31 December 2024
Stage 1	(738)	(40)	76	72	166	(1)	(465)
Stage 2	(408)	-	-	(69)	142	-	(335)
Stage 3	(1,184)	-	-	-	(102)	-	(1,286)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,330)</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2,086)</b>

in HUF million	As of	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	As of
	01 January 2023						31 December 2023
Stage 1	(1,000)	(381)	126	78	437	2	(738)
Stage 2	(365)	-	-	(255)	212	-	(408)
Stage 3	(872)	-	-	-	(312)	-	(1,184)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,237)</b>	<b>(381)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>(177)</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(2,330)</b>

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2</b>		
Transfers to Stage 2 from Stage 1	2,170	3,038
Transfers To Stage 1 from Stage 2	2,699	5,147

The year-end total GCAs of AC debt securities that were initially recognised (purchased) during the year 2024 and not sold by 31 December 2024 amounts to 120,463 million forint. The GCA of AC debt securities that were held at 1 January 2024 and de-recognised (matured or sold compliant to sale from HTC business model) during the year 2024 amounts to 187,170 million forint.

## Movement in credit loss allowances - loans and advances to banks

in HUF million	As of	Additions	Derecognitions	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	As of
	01 January 2024					31 December 2024
Stage 1	(331)	(58)	24	168	(5)	(202)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(331)</b>	<b>(58)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(202)</b>
in HUF million	As of	Additions	Derecognitions	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	As of
	01 January 2023					31 December 2023
Stage 1	(282)	(160)	132	(26)	5	(331)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(282)</b>	<b>(160)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(331)</b>

The year-end total GCA of AC loans and advances to banks that were initially recognised during the year 2024 and not fully derecognised by 31 December 2024 amounts to 18,219 million forint. The GCA of AC loans and advances to banks that were held as of 1 January 2024 and fully derecognised during the year 2024 amounts to 78,434 million forint.

## Movement in credit loss allowances - loans and advances to customers

in HUF million	As of	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	As of
	01 January 2024								31 December 2024
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>(7,858)</b>	<b>(6,273)</b>	<b>2 015</b>	<b>16,330</b>	<b>(11,713)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(206)</b>	<b>(7,705)</b>
General governments	(47)	(8)	6	4	1	-	-	(4)	(48)
Other financial corporations	(813)	(1 707)	1 312	540	(588)	-	-	(68)	(1 324)
Non-financial corporations	(2,489)	(1 311)	197	3,112	(2,758)	-	-	(132)	(3,381)
Households	(4,509)	(3,247)	500	12,674	(8,368)	-	-	(2)	(2,952)
<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>(17,703)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>(24,295)</b>	<b>22,745</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(146)</b>	<b>(18,243)</b>
General governments	(3)	-	-	(1)	2	-	-	-	(2)
Other financial corporations	(9)	-	3	(667)	670	-	-	-	(3)
Non-financial corporations	(4,149)	-	198	(4,335)	4,070	-	-	(144)	(4,360)
Households	(13,542)	-	949	(19,292)	18,003	-	5	(2)	(13,879)
<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>(34,919)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,789</b>	<b>(343)</b>	<b>(2,723)</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>(278)</b>	<b>(25,598)</b>
Other financial corporations	(16)	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	(7)
Non-financial corporations	(12,957)	-	2,365	(189)	2,537	1	1,487	(277)	(7,033)
Households	(21,946)	-	8,419	(154)	(5,264)	223	165	(1)	(18,558)
<b>POCI</b>	<b>(3,369)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(2,269)</b>
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	(881)	-	70	-	389	1	-	(26)	(447)
Households	(2,488)	-	518	-	144	-	4	-	(1,822)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(63,849)</b>	<b>(6,273)</b>	<b>14,542</b>	<b>(8,308)</b>	<b>8,842</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>(656)</b>	<b>(53,815)</b>

in HUF million	As of	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	As of
	01 January 2023								31 December 2023
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>(7,785)</b>	<b>(2,830)</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>17,128</b>	<b>(15,442)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>(7,858)</b>
General governments	(8)	-	-	47	(83)	-	-	(3)	(47)
Other financial corporations	(842)	(324)	294	405	(405)	-	-	59	(813)
Non-financial corporations	(2,935)	(557)	276	3,861	(3,242)	-	-	108	(2,489)
Households	(4,000)	(1,949)	341	12,815	(11,712)	-	-	(4)	(4,509)
<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>(20,906)</b>	<b>(1,007)</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>(20,096)</b>	<b>22,669</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>(17,703)</b>
General governments	(3)	-	-	(46)	46	-	-	-	(3)
Other financial corporations	(6)	-	-	(531)	529	-	-	(1)	(9)
Non-financial corporations	(9,325)	(938)	215	(3,064)	8,730	(1)	-	234	(4,149)
Households	(11,572)	(69)	1,159	(16,455)	13,364	24	3	4	(13,542)
<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>(32,954)</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>(1,459)</b>	<b>(10,064)</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>(34,919)</b>
Other financial corporations	(30)	-	9	-	5	-	-	-	(16)
Non-financial corporations	(9,106)	-	1,707	(1,209)	(4,579)	(18)	103	145	(12,957)
Households	(23,818)	(9)	6,638	(250)	(5,490)	843	140	-	(21,946)
<b>POCI</b>	<b>(4,627)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>(3,369)</b>
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	(1,147)	-	40	-	209	(28)	-	45	(881)
Households	(3,479)	-	858	-	120	3	10	-	(2,488)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(66,272)</b>	<b>(3,846)</b>	<b>11,537</b>	<b>(4,427)</b>	<b>(2,508)</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>(63,849)</b>

In category POCI the Bank didn't recognise purchased credit impaired instruments, but presents instrument subject to derecognition and recognition as new instruments.

In the column 'Additions' increases of CLA due to the initial recognition of loans and advances to customers at AC during the current reporting period are disclosed. CLAs recognised against drawings from non-revolving loan commitments are deemed as additions for the purpose of presenting current period's movement in CLA. Therefore, additions in Stages 2 and 3 reflect transfers from Stage 1 having occurred between commitments and drawing dates of related credit facilities. Releases of CLA following the derecognition of the related loans and advances to customers at AC are reported in column 'Derecognitions'.

In the column 'Transfers between stages' CLA net changes due to changes in credit risk that triggered re-assignments of the related AC loans and advances to customers from Stage 1 at 1 January 2024 (or initial recognition date, if later) to Stages 2 or 3 at 31 December 2024 or vice-versa are reported. The effects of transfers from Stage 1 to Stages 2 or 3 on the related CLAs are adverse (incremental year-on-year allocations) and presented in lines attributable to Stages 2 or 3. The effects of transfers from Stages 2 or 3 to Stage 1 on the related CLAs are favourable (incremental year-on-year releases) and presented in the line 'Stage 1'. The P&L-neutral effect from cross-stage transferring of the related CLA amounts recognised prior to stage re-assignments are presented above in the column 'Other changes in credit risk (net)'.

Any other changes in credit risk which do not trigger a transfer between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or 3 or vice-versa are disclosed in column 'Other changes in credit risk (net)'. This column also captures the passage-of-time adverse effect ('unwinding correction') over the lifetime expected cash shortfalls of AC loans and advances to customers that were assigned to Stage 3 for any period throughout the



year, as well as of any POCI loans and advances to customers. The unwinding correction accumulated during the reporting period amounted to 1,214 million Forint (in 2023: 2,899 million Forint) in case of debt instruments at amortised cost.

This adverse effect of unwinding correction amounted to 14,279 million forint cumulatively for the year 2024, which also reflects the unrecognised interest income out of the related AC loans and advances to customers throughout the year. The column ‘Insignificant modifications (net)’ reflects the effect on CLA arising from contractual modifications of loans and advances to customers at AC which do not trigger their full derecognition. The use of CLA triggered by full or partial write-offs of AC loans and advances to customers is reported in columns ‘Write-offs’.

One significant driver of the CLA movements for the year has been the transfer of the related instruments across different impairment stages. The year-end GCA of AC loans and advances to customers that were assigned at 31 December 2024 to a different stage compared to 1 January 2024 (or to the initial recognition date, if originated during the year) are summarised below:

2024	Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2		Transfers between Stage 2 and Stage 3		Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 3		POCI		
in HUF million	To Stage 2 from Stage 1	To Stage 1 from Stage 2	To Stage 3 from Stage 2	To Stage 2 from Stage 3	To Stage 3 from Stage 1	To Stage 1 from Stage 3	To Defaulted from Non-Defaulted	To Defaulted from Defaulted	Non-Defaulted
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	410	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	88,516	59,246	2,735	2 603	3,157	16	1	-	-
Households	202,473	18,639	5,698	2,966	4,200	492	128	576	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>291,399</b>	<b>77,931</b>	<b>8,433</b>	<b>5,569</b>	<b>7,357</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>-</b>

2023	Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2		Transfers between Stage 2 and Stage 3		Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 3		POCI		
in HUF million	To Stage 2 from Stage 1	To Stage 1 from Stage 2	To Stage 3 from Stage 2	To Stage 2 from Stage 3	To Stage 3 from Stage 1	To Stage 1 from Stage 3	To Defaulted from Non-Defaulted	To Defaulted from Defaulted	Non-Defaulted
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	39,417	37,456	6,004	75	2,231	10	185	-	-
Households	31,117	38,406	6,906	8,525	3,533	426	298	676	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,541</b>	<b>75,882</b>	<b>12,91</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>5,764</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>-</b>

The year-end total GCA of the AC loans and advances to customers that were initially recognised during the year 2024 and not fully derecognised by 31 December 2024 amounts to 315,545 million forint. The GCA of the AC loans and advances to customers that were held at 1 January 2024 and fully derecognised during the year 2024 amounts to 161,494 million forint.

The undiscounted amount of the lifetime expected credit losses considered in the initial measurement of the AC loans and advances to customers initially recognised and identified as POCI during the year 2024 amounted to 142 million forint.

## Movement in credit loss allowances – trade and other receivables

## Movement in credit loss allowances

in HUF million	01 January 2024	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	31 December 2024
Stage 1	(60)	(5)	215	1	(189)	-	(38)
Stage 2	(22)	-	81	(62)	3	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>(61)</b>	<b>(186)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(38)</b>

in HUF million	01 January 2023	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	31 December 2023
Stage 1	(166)	(743)	795	8	44	2	(60)
Stage 2	(58)	-	290	(3)	(255)	4	(22)
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(224)</b>	<b>(743)</b>	<b>1 085</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(211)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(82)</b>

## Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments

## Movement in credit loss allowances – debt instrument financial assets

in HUF million	01 January 2024	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	31 December 2024
Stage 1	(93)	(105)	67	28	3	(100)
Stage 2	(29)	-	-	(1)	29	(1)
Stage 3	(96)	-	-	-	83	(13)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(218)</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>(114)</b>

in HUF million	01 January 2023	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	31 December 2023
Stage 1	(116)	(108)	62	0	69	(93)
Stage 2	(31)	-	-	0	2	(29)
Stage 3	(234)	-	-	-	138	(96)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(381)</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>(218)</b>

In the column ‘Additions’ increases of CLA (credit loss allowance) due to the initial recognition of debt securities at FVOCI during the current reporting period are disclosed. Releases of CLA following the derecognition of the related debt securities at FVOCI are reported in column ‘Derecognitions’. In the column ‘Transfers between stages’ CLA net changes due to changes in credit risk that triggered re-assignments of the related FVOCI debt securities from Stage 1 at 1 January 2024 (or initial recognition date, if later) to Stages 2 or 3 at 31 December 2024 or vice-versa are reported. The effects of transfers from Stage 1 to Stages 2 or 3 on the related CLAs are adverse (incremental year-on-year allocations) and presented in lines attributable to Stages 2 or 3. The effects of transfers from Stages 2 or 3 to Stage 1 on the related CLAs are favourable (incremental year-on-year releases) and presented in the line ‘Stage 1’. The P&L-neutral effect from cross-stage transferring of the related CLA amounts recognised prior to stage re-assignments are presented above in the column ‘Other changes in credit risk (net)’. Any other changes in credit risk which do not trigger a transfer between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or 3 or vice-versa are disclosed in column ‘Other changes in credit risk (net)’.

## Finance lease receivables

## Movement in credit loss allowances – finance lease receivables

in HUF million	As of	Additions	Charge-offs	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	As of
01 January 2024				31 December 2024			
Stage 1	(128)	(83)	32	205	(109)	(4)	(87)
Stage 2	(400)	0	18	(373)	261	(6)	(500)
Stage 3	(528)	0	46	(2)	141	(15)	(358)
POCI	(80)	0	29	0	25	0	(26)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,136)</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>(170)</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(971)</b>

in HUF million	As of	Additions	Charge-offs	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	As of
01 January 2023				31 December 2023			
Stage 1	(131)	(34)	19	302	(285)	1	(128)
Stage 2	(390)	0	26	(728)	685	7	(400)
Stage 3	(539)	0	52	(7)	(43)	9	(528)
POCI	(73)	0	3	0	(10)	0	(80)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,133)</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(433)</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(1,136)</b>

In the column ‘Additions’ increases of CLA due to the initial recognition of finance lease receivables during the current reporting period are disclosed. Releases of CLA following the derecognition of the related finance lease receivables are reported in column ‘Derecognitions’. In the column ‘Transfers between stages’ CLA net changes due to changes in credit risk that triggered re-assignments of the related finance lease receivables from Stage 1 as of 1 January 2024 (or initial recognition date, if later) to Stages 2 or 3 as of 31 December 2024 or vice-versa are reported. The effects of transfers from Stage 1 to Stages 2 or 3 on the related CLAs are adverse (incremental year-on-year allocations) and presented in lines attributable to Stages 2 or 3. The effects of transfers from Stages 2 or 3 to Stage 1 on the related CLAs are favourable (incremental year-on-year releases) and presented in the line ‘Stage 1’. The P&L-neutral effect from cross-stage transferring of the related CLA amounts recognised prior to stage re-assignments are presented above in the column ‘Other changes in credit risk (net)’. Any other changes in credit risk which do not trigger a transfer between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or 3 or vice-versa are disclosed in column ‘Other changes in credit risk (net)’. This column also captures the passage-of-time adverse effect (‘unwinding correction’) over the lifetime expected cash shortfalls of finance lease receivables that were assigned to Stage 3 for any period throughout the year, as well as of any POCI finance lease receivables. The column ‘Insignificant modifications (net)’ reflects the effect on CLA arising from contractual modifications of finance lease receivables which do not trigger their full derecognition. The use of CLA triggered by full or partial write-offs of finance lease receivables is reported in columns ‘Write-offs’.

The significant drivers of the CLA movements for the year (and the prior year) has been the transfer of the related instruments across impairment stages. The year-end GCA of finance lease receivables that were assigned at 31 December 2024 to a different stage compared to 1 January 2024 (or to the initial recognition date, if originated during the year) are summarised below:

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2</b>		
To Stage 2 from Stage 1	3,202	10,614
To Stage 1 from Stage 2	2,813	2,982
<b>Transfers between Stage 2 and Stage 3</b>		
To Stage 3 from Stage 2	190	145
To Stage 2 from Stage 3	54	101
<b>Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 3</b>		
To Stage 3 from Stage 1	-	93
To Stage 1 from Stage 3	11	10
<b>POCI transfer</b>		
To Defaulted from Non-Defaulted	4	-
To Non-Defaulted from Defaulted	12	2

The year-end total GCA of financial leases that were initially recognised during the year 2024 and not fully de-recognised by 31 December 2024 amounts to 9,139 million forint. The GCA of the financial leases that were held at 1 January 2024 and fully de-recognised during the year 2024 amounts to 3,919 million forint.

### Loan commitments and financial guarantees:

#### Movement in credit loss allowances – loan commitments and financial guarantees

2024

in HUF million	As of 01 January 2024	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	As of 31 December 2024
Stage 1	(1,638)	2,687	(946)	(3,354)	1,055	34	1,114
Stage 2	(1,695)	-	(783)	4,190	(3,622)	9	1,489
Defaulted	(3,272)	-	(2,040)	7	2,322	128	3,689
<b>Total</b>	<b>(6,605)</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>(3,769)</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>(245)</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>6,292</b>

2023

in HUF million	As of 01 January 2023	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Other	As of 31 December 2023
Stage 1	(2,336)	(974)	782	4,754	(3,912)	48	(1,638)
Stage 2	(2,760)	-	981	(3,062)	3,088	58	(1,695)
Defaulted	(360)	-	50	(2,497)	(466)	1	(3,272)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5,456)</b>	<b>(974)</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>(805)</b>	<b>(1,290)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>(6,605)</b>

The column ‘Other changes in credit risk (net)’ captures the passage-of-time adverse effect (‘unwinding’) over the lifetime expected cash shortfalls of defaulted loan commitments and financial guarantees.

One significant driver of the CLA movements for the year has been the transfer of the related instruments across different stages. The year-end notional amounts of loan commitments and financial guarantees that were assigned at 31 December 2024 to a different stage compared to 1 January 2024 (or to the initial recognition date, if originated during the year) are summarised below:

Transfers between impairment stages (gross basis presentation) of loan commitments and financial guarantees:

	2023	2024
<b>Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2</b>		
To Stage 2 from Stage 1	12,648	23,725
To Stage 1 from Stage 2	21,012	38,036
<b>Transfers between Stage 2 and Stage 3</b>		
To Defaulted from Stage 2	1,736	346
To Stage 2 from Defaulted	111	274
<b>Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 3</b>		
To Defaulted from Stage 1	79	86
To Stage 1 from Defaulted	80	57
<b>Off-balance commitments and financial guarantees that were initially recognised and not fully de-recognised during the year</b>	<b>79,304</b>	<b>183,274</b>
<b>Off-balance commitments or financial guarantees that were held at 1 January and fully de-recognised during the year</b>	<b>187,711</b>	<b>182,627</b>

## 32) Scenarios used in forward-looking information and Crisis Effects

### Overview on scenarios used in forward-looking information

#### Incorporation of forward-looking information

Parameters are determined to reflect the risk as a “point-in-time” measure and with consideration of forward-looking information (FLI). This results in using a baseline forecast and a number of alternative scenarios for selected macroeconomic variables. The alternative scenarios are derived, together with their probabilities of occurrence, as a deviation from baseline forecasts, where the baseline forecasts are, with a few exceptions, internally determined by Erste Group’s research department. Given multiple scenarios, the “neutral” PDs (and partly included in LGDs) are adjusted using macro models that link relevant macroeconomic variables with risk drivers. Forward-looking information is incorporated for first three years of ECL measurement. Measurement of the parameters for the remaining lifetime returns back to through-the-cycle observations immediately in year four.

Thus, the unbiased probability-weighted ECL considering FLI is derived using the weights representing the probability of occurrence of each macroeconomic scenario. Typical macroeconomic variables may include real gross domestic product, unemployment rate, inflation rate, production index as well as market interest rates. The selection of variables also depends on the availability of reliable forecasts for the given local market. The main indicator of the estimated economic development is the GDP. In addition, economic effects of the ongoing war in Ukraine and the emerging conflicts in the middle east led to inflation and increase of the interest rates. The Bank adjusted the macro-shift models to reflect expected effects of those into credit risk parameters.

Macro-shift FLI models are recalibrated regularly to reflect the most relevant macro-variables. Variables with the highest statistical relevance are included. In 2023 the FLI model was revised to include the latest version of the PD and LGD model methodology, to use stationary time series and include client-specific and product-specific drivers. The new model is also designed to be able to also forecast realistic scenarios in case of low default circumstances. Due to the revision of the FLI model the relevance of a given macro-variables might change.

In case of central model for Group (Large) Corporates, Erste Group (dedicated central units) is responsible for the PD review including a FLI model which is based on the country of risk distinguishing the macro development in the different countries.

Erste Hungary reviewed the FLI in the fourth quarter of 2024 according to the disclosed forecasts for baseline, downside, and upside scenarios. Based on the assessment of conditions (exit triggers) for applying in-model adjustments in FLI models (incorporation of comprehensive stress test (CST) scenario into the downside scenario and expertly set up weights for the downside and upside scenarios), Erste Hungary decided:

- to keep unchanged the approach of including the CST scenario updated according to the assumptions considered in comprehensive stress test 2024, into the downside scenario modelling;
- to apply the modelled weights for downside and upside scenarios.

The Bank is disclosing sensitivity of the staging and ECL on macro scenarios in the ‘Collective assessment’ section below.

### Baseline scenario

Erste Group expects Europe’s economy to gradually recover in 2025. The main factor supporting the constructive baseline outlook for the Eurozone in 2025 is the ongoing real wage growth which should support private consumption. In addition, further rate cuts by the Central Banks as the year 2025 progresses should lead to a gradual recovery of investment activity, which in turn should support industrial production.

### Risks to the baseline scenario and comprehensive stress test scenario as considerations added to downside scenario

The ongoing war in Ukraine, including emerging conflicts in the middle east, remains significant risk factor.

In addition, the uncertainty with regard to the trade policy of the new US administration under the President Trump is a further risk factor for the outlook. Substantially raises of tariffs on all imports (the current tariff level is around 2%) would harm global trade and growth to a larger degree than anticipated in our base line scenario. Thus, in particular export and investment growth in Europe would be much slower in 2025 and 2026 than currently forecasted by Erste Group.

Security of energy supplies remains an issue for the EU, considering the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine. The EU is relying to a rising degree on supplies of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from exporters which are geographically further away such as the USA or Middle Eastern countries. Any disruptions in the global LNG trade could have severe consequences on all energy prices in the EU. Fast rising energy prices, triggered by any kind of supply disruptions, could force the Central Banks to tighten monetary policy aggressively (affecting the entire yield curve) to keep inflation under control.

The fast rise of interest rates is a threat for the investment activity of companies and consumers could lead to lower investments than currently anticipated for our base case scenario. In general, higher Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), especially electricity/gas bills, reduces disposable income and contracts consumption. Given the high debt inherited from the pandemic, increasing military spending and expansive fiscal policies could lead investors to question debt sustainability in some countries.

### Upside risk to the baseline scenario

In case the global industry recovers faster and stronger than it is expected in the baseline scenario, supported by lower or no additional trade measures from the new US administration, it would certainly have an immediate positive impact on the German economy, which is now already since two years in recession. In light of the tight interconnections between Germany and other major countries of the EU (including Hungary), a stronger and faster recovery of German industry would also have an immediate positive impact on the entire industry of the EU. A faster and stronger recovery of European industry would give certainly a positive boost to GDP growth in 2025 and 2026, as the recovery of investment activity would take hold faster and stronger than currently expected in our baseline scenario. We would expect in this scenario that the consumer sentiment would also be impacted positively.

Therefore, private consumption would have a bigger contribution to growth in 2025 and 2026, when comparing to our baseline scenario. The services sector of the economy would benefit from a better and higher consumer sentiment as well. However, a further gradual easing of inflationary pressure (especially in the services sector) is mandatory in this scenario in order not to endanger expected rate cuts by the Central Banks in 2025.

**Baseline, upside and downside scenarios of GDP development:**

GDP growth in %		Probability weights			
	Scenario	2025-2027	2025	2026	2027
2024	Upside	19%	4,38	5,98	5,66
	Baseline	50%	2.00	3.60	3.29
	Downside	31%	(4.45)	(1.80)	0.54
	Scenario	2024-2026	2024	2025	2026
2023	Upside	1%	4.35	5.18	4.88
	Baseline	50%	3.20	3.40	3.30
	Downside	49%	(1.99)	(0.54)	0.56

Unemployment_rate		Probability weights			
	Scenario	2025-2027	2025	2026	2027
2024	Upside	19%	3,28	2,98	2,98
	Baseline	50%	3,90	3,60	3,60
	Downside	31%	6,05	6,45	5,30
	Scenario	2024-2026	2024	2025	2026
2023	Upside	1%	3,05	2,95	2,95
	Baseline	50%	3,70	3,60	3,60
	Downside	49%	4,86	4,56	4,26

Yields_5Y		Probability weights			
	Scenario	2025-2027	2025	2026	2027
2024	Upside	19%	3,50	3,07	3,07
	Baseline	50%	5,67	5,24	5,24
	Downside	31%	7,91	7,48	7,48
	Scenario	2024-2026	2024	2025	2026
2023	Upside	1%	4,36	3,80	3,70
	Baseline	50%	6,39	5,83	5,73
	Downside	49%	8,48	7,92	7,82

## Collective assessment

In addition to standard SICR assessment, the Bank applied collective SICR assessment, i.e., transfer into Stage 2 based on pre-defined portfolio characteristics, due to emerging risks not covered by standard models. This approach is aligned with all affected business lines. It requires, after the assessment of the outliers from the common portfolio characteristics, to have exemptions from the collective SICR assessment, if properly documented why they would behave differently than the rest of the portfolio.

In December 2024, the Bank applied collective staging assessment for specific industries. The collective staging assessment in case of cyclical industries applied in December 2023, identified based on the correlation to economic downturn in case of selected industries from energy sector (production & distribution of energy and heating), including energy intensive industries (Metals and Chemicals), were removed (energy stage overlays) or transformed (cyclical stage overlays):

- the energy stage overlays due to the distortions in the energy market with implications on gas/energy availability and price. In June 2024, energy stage overlays were decommissioned based on the regular evaluation of the conditions (exit triggers) for applying of collective SICR assessment. It was concluded that the risk was mitigated in case of energy sector/energy intensive industries (sufficient gas reserves in Europe, stabilized energy prices).
- the cyclical stage overlays due to the war in Ukraine as a combination of industries with correlation to economic downturn (cyclical industries) and one-year IFRS PD. Persistent high inflation and dilution of disposable income continues to dampen private consumption, while the high global uncertainty and high refinancing conditions have adverse effects on investment and industrial activity. While some industries developed better in 2023, confirmed by rating reviewed in 2024, others are still facing high inventories, continuing supply chain issues and cost inflation and additionally lower demand. The latter is not yet reflected in clients' financials, and still a ratings' downshifts are expected. Therefore, in November 2024, the cyclical stage overlays were transformed/re-assessed to ensure the better connection of overlays with internal risk management processes. The new overlays (industry stage overlays) connect collective SICR assessment with industry strategy, that reflects risks and changes in the risk assessment which our portfolio is exposed to, instead of general definition of cyclical industries used before. The industry strategy framework covers all twelve corporate industries and their subsegments. Industries are systematically assessed in line with Erste Group risk management framework (industry strategies and main risks); however, potential risks might not yet be spread or crystallized at client level, translated into client financials or rating. Therefore, PD threshold, defined by one-year IFRS PD, differentiate between clients who could be potentially impacted, reflecting that better rating (consequently PD) reflects credit strength on the customer level.

Out of the overall credit risk exposure of HUF 5,122 billion (2023: HUF 4,888 billion), portfolio under collective staging assessment (industry stage overlays) represents HUF 20 billion.

## Effect on Expected Credit Loss

The analysis tables below present the effects of the portfolio overlays and FLI on both exposure migration to Stage 2 and the resulting increase of ECL. Additional sensitivities to the baseline, upside and downside scenarios are simulated.

Exposure in Stage 2 due to the application of the rules for industry overlays stood at 20,076 million forint in December 2024, with additional ECL allocated in the amount of 274 million.

As described above, FLI were re-assessed based on the latest macro-scenarios in the fourth quarter of 2024. The Stage 2 exposure due to FLI increased to 76,211 million forint as of December 2024 (42,054 million forint in December 2023). The increase of the Stage 2 exposure affected the level of ECL allocated in Stage 2 due to FLI: 8,624 million forint as of December 2024 versus 9,574 million forint as of December 2023.

Scenario simulation presents sensitivity analyses taking into consideration only changes due to the different values of PDs, if baseline, upside or downside FLI scenarios had 100% weight. Sensitivities of these scenarios are calculated in comparison to current production - weighted scenarios FLI shifted - PDs (weights and scenarios are disclosed in the 'Incorporation of forward-looking information' section above). Both staging and resulting ECL were simulated with the scenario PDs.

The incorporation of 100% baseline scenario instead of the currently applied probability weighted scenario, would lead to a decrease of Stage 2 exposure by 13,814 million forint (2023: 19,266 million forint), resulting in an ECL drop by 693 million forint (2023: 2,598 million forint).



The downside scenario would lead to additional 44,415 million forint of exposure migration to Stage 2 in comparison with probability weighted FLI (2023: 24,468 million forint), resulting in ECL increase of 2,778 million forint (2023: 3,145 million forint).

For the ECL change a positive sign (+) equals a release while a negative sign (-) equals an allocation. Values presented sensitivities are results of internal simulations.

### Forward looking information (FLI) and collective SICR assessment

Current status - parameters (FLI shifted)							Simulations - difference to FLI shifts effect		
in HUF million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total	Stage 2 impact by			Upside scenario	Baseline scenario	Downside scenario
				Collective assessment due to		FLI shifts			
				UA war - Cyclical	UA war - Energy				
As of 31 December 2024									
Impact on credit risk exposure	3,742,100	463,078	4,205,178	20,076	-	76,211	(37,795)	(13,814)	44,415
Impact on credit loss allowances	(9,713)	(20,569)	(30,282)	(274)	-	(8,624)	2,300	693	(2,778)
As of 31 December 2023									
Impact on credit risk exposure	3,601,321	421,179	4,022,500	23,100	179,453	42,054	(38,396)	(19,266)	24,468
Impact on credit loss allowances	(10,848)	(20,259)	(31,107)	(312)	(643)	(9,574)	5,769	2,598	(3,145)

### Restructuring, renegotiation and forbearance

Restructuring means contractual modification of any of the customer's loan repayment conditions including tenor, interest rate, fees, principal amount due or a combination thereof forbearance can be initiated by the Bank or by the customer (on account of loss of employment, illness etc.). Components of forbearance can be instalment reduction, tenor extension, interest reduction or forgiveness, principal reduction or forgiveness, revolving exposure change to instalment and/or others.

A restructuring is considered 'forbearance' if it entails a concession towards a customer facing or about to face financial difficulties in meeting their contractual financial commitments. A borrower is in financial difficulties if any of the following conditions are met:

- the customer is more than 30 days past due in the past 3 months;
- the customer would be 30 days past due or more without receiving forbearance measure;
- the customer is in default;
- the customer would default without receiving forbearance.

Additional criteria for non-retail segment:

- early warning signals for this customer identified;
- the customer is under active workout treatment;
- customer has deteriorated financial figures, which led to decline of the rating grade;
- any negative information about the customer (including tax authority's blacklist);
- customer has increased probability of default.

Forbearance measures are the following:

- modification/refinancing of the contract would not have been granted, had the customer not been in financial difficulty;

- there is a difference in favour of the customer between the modified/refinanced terms of the contract and the previous terms of the contract;
- the modified/refinanced contract includes more favourable terms than other customers with a similar risk profile would have obtained from the same Bank;
- activation of embedded forbearance clauses of the contract;
- any waiver of a material financial or non-financial covenant for a client with PD worse than 350 bps.

The performing forbearance classification can be discontinued and the account can become a performing non-forborne account when all of the following conditions are met:

- a minimum of two years have passed from the date of classifying the exposure as performing forbearance (monitoring or probation period);
- under the forborne payment plan, at least 50% of the original (pre-forbearance) instalment has been regularly repaid (significant repayment) at least during half of the probation period (retail customers);
- regular repayments in a significant amount during at least half of the probation period have been made (in the case of non-retail customers);
- significant repayment includes amount previously past-due (if any) or written-off (if no-past due amounts) for both retail and non-retail segments;
- none of the exposure of the customer is more than 30 days past due at the end of the probation period.

Performing forborne exposures become non-performing when one of the following forbearance classifications is fulfilled during the monitoring period of a minimum two years:

- the contract modification involves total or partial cancellation of the debt by (partial) write-off;
- an additional forbearance measure is extended (second restructuring);
- the customer becomes more than 30 days past due on a probation forbearance exposure (probation forbearances are performing forbearances which upgraded from non-performing forbearances status);
- the customer meets any of the default event criteria defined in the default definition;
- for corporate customers, when a final restructuring agreement cannot be concluded within 18 months after the first forbearance measure.

The non-performing forbearance classification can be discontinued and reclassified as performing under probation when all of the following conditions are met:

- one year has passed from the date of classifying the exposure as non-performing forbearance or from the latest of the following events:
  - o the moment of extending the restructuring measure;
  - o the end of the grace period included in the restructuring agreement;
  - o the moment when the exposure has been classified as defaulted.
- the forbearance has not led the exposure to be classified as non-performing;
- the customer is not classified as defaulted according to the definition of default;
- retail customers: the customer has demonstrated the ability to comply with the post-forbearance conditions by either of the following:
  - o the customer has never been more than 30 days past due during the 12 months prior to the reclassification and there is no delinquent amount;
  - o the customer has repaid the full past due amount or the written-off amount (if there was any).
- corporate customers: significant amount has been paid in regular repayments, analysis of financial development that leaves no concern about future compliance with post-forbearance terms and conditions. Furthermore, the customer has never been more than 30 days past due during the 12 months prior to the reclassification and there is no delinquent amount.

**Credit risk exposure, forbearance exposure and credit loss allowances**

in HUF million	Loans and advances	Debt securities	Other balance-sheet positions	Loan commitments	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>					
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>2,676,942</b>	<b>1,404,982</b>	<b>468,008</b>	<b>572,399</b>	<b>5,122,331</b>
thereof gross forborne exposure	33,191	-	-	5,811	39,002
Performing exposure	2,632,481	1,402,694	466,917	566,607	5,068,699
thereof performing forborne exposure	16,059	-	-	180	16,239
Credit loss allowances for performing exposure	26,783	901	21	2,600	30,305
thereof credit loss allowances for performing forborne exposure	942	-	-	10	952
Non-performing exposure	44,461	2,288	1,091	5,792	53,632
thereof non-performing forborne exposure	17,132	-	-	5,631	22,763
Credit loss allowances for non-performing exposure	28,242	1,300	6	3,666	33,214
thereof credit loss allowances for non-performing forborne exposure	11,705	-	-	3,474	15,179

in HUF million	Loans and advances	Debt securities	Other balance-sheet positions	Loan commitments	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>					
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>2,660,990</b>	<b>1,346,953</b>	<b>412,648</b>	<b>467,838</b>	<b>4,888,429</b>
thereof gross forborne exposure	75,317	-	506	2,074	77,897
Performing exposure	2,601,947	1,344,668	410,014	461,825	4,818,454
thereof performing forborne exposure	43,920	-	338	1,947	46,205
Credit loss allowances for performing exposure	26,513	1,268	20	3,319	31,120
thereof credit loss allowances for performing forborne exposure	3,359	-	-	33	3,392
Non-performing exposure	59,043	2,285	2,634	6,013	69,975
thereof non-performing forborne exposure	31,397	-	168	127	31,692
Credit loss allowances for non-performing exposure	38,884	1,279	6	3,262	43,431
thereof credit loss allowances for non-performing forborne exposure	22,192	-	-	58	22,250

**Types of forbearance exposure**

in HUF million	Gross forborne exposure	Modification in terms and conditions	Refinancing
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>			
Loans and advances excl. HfT and HfS	33,191	32,510	681
Loan commitments	5,811	5,811	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,002</b>	<b>38,321</b>	<b>681</b>

in HUF million	Gross forborne exposure	Modification in terms and conditions	Refinancing
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>			
Loans and advances excl. HfT and HfS	75,317	71,634	3,683
Loan commitments	2,580	2,530	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,897</b>	<b>74,164</b>	<b>3,733</b>

Loans and advances figures includes lease, trade and other receivables.

### Non-performing credit risk exposure and credit loss allowances

For the definition of credit risk exposure classified as non-performing, please refer to the description of risk categories in the subsection ‘Credit risk classification’. Credit risk allowances include credit loss allowances for financial assets, credit loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantees (all allowances within the scope of IFRS 9) and provisions for other commitments.

Credit loss allowances (all stages combined) covered 118.4% (2023: 106.5%) of the reported non-performing on-balance and off-balance credit risk exposure. For the portion of the non-performing credit risk exposure that is not covered by allowances, the Bank assumes there are sufficient levels of collateral and expected other recoveries.

During 2024, the non-performing credit risk exposure decreased by 16.3 billion forint, or -23.36%, while the credit loss allowances for loans and advances together with credit loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantees decreased by 11 billion forint (-14.8%). The coverage of non-performing credit risk exposure by credit risk allowances remained unchanged at 62%.

The following tables show the coverage of the non-performing credit risk exposure by credit loss allowances (without taking into consideration collateral) as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. The differences in the credit allowance levels between the reporting segments result from the risk situation in the respective markets, different levels of collateralisation as well as the local legal environment and regulatory requirements.

The non-performing exposure ratio (NPE ratio) is calculated as the non-performing credit risk exposure divided by total credit risk exposure while the NPE coverage ratio is computed as total credit loss allowances (all allowances within the scope of IFRS 9) divided by non-performing credit risk exposure at AC and FVOCI. Collateral is not taken into account in the NPE coverage ratio.

### Non-performing credit risk exposure by business segment and coverage by credit loss allowances and collateral

in HUF million	Non-performing		Credit risk exposure		Credit loss allowances	Collateral for NPE		NPE ratio		NPE coverage (excl. collateral)		NPE collateralisation ratio	
	Total	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>													
Retail	31,995	30,259	1,481,865	1,037,097	40,102	10,210	8,517	2.16%	2.92%	125.34%	132.53%	31.91%	28.15%
Corporates	21,637	20,561	1,692,210	1,453,882	22,332	8,284	7,887	1.28%	1.41%	103.21%	108.61%	38.28%	38.36%
Group Markets	-	-	766,213	618,915	732	-	-	0.00%	0.00%			0.00%	0.00%
ALM	-	-	1,182,043	1,151,975	353	-	-	0.00%	0.00%				
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,632</b>	<b>50,820</b>	<b>5,122,331</b>	<b>4,261,869</b>	<b>63,519</b>	<b>18,494</b>	<b>16,404</b>	<b>1.05%</b>	<b>1.19%</b>	<b>118.43%</b>	<b>124.99%</b>	<b>34.48%</b>	<b>32.28%</b>

in HUF million	Non-performing		Credit risk exposure		Credit loss allowances	Collateral for NPE		NPE ratio		NPE coverage (excl. collateral)		NPE collateralisation ratio	
	Total	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI	Total	AC and FVOCI
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>													
Retail	38,029	36,814	1,349,678	962,888	45,586	12,910	11,744	2.82%	3.82%	119.87%	123.83%	33.95%	31.90%
Corporates	31,946	29,327	1,608,524	1,363,346	27,401	13,031	13,032	1.99%	2.15%	85.77%	93.43%	40.79%	44.44%
Group Markets	-	-	780,001	658,612	1,048	-	-	0.00%	0.00%				
ALM	-	-	1,150,226	1,110,284	517	-	-	0.00%	0.00%				
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,975</b>	<b>66,141</b>	<b>4,888,429</b>	<b>4,095,130</b>	<b>74,552</b>	<b>25,941</b>	<b>24,776</b>	<b>1.43%</b>	<b>1.62%</b>	<b>106.54%</b>	<b>112.72%</b>	<b>37.07%</b>	<b>37.46%</b>

## Detailed analysis of loans and advances to customers

The tables on the following pages present the structure of the customer loan book, excluding loans to central banks and credit institutions broken-down by different categories. Loans and advances to customers comprise

- loans to customers at FVPL;
- loans and advances to customers at AC;
- finance lease receivables;
- trade and other receivables.

The presentation is by gross carrying amount excluding loan loss allowances and collateral.

## Loans and advances to customers by business segment and currency

in HUF million	EUR	HUF	CHF	USD	Other	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>						
Retail	7,940	1,333,988	23	5	1	1,341,957
Corporates	703,502	318,866	376	441	95	1,023,280
Group Markets	6,524	10,974	-	2,166	-	19,664
ALM	10,515	48	-	-	-	10,563
<b>Total</b>	<b>728,481</b>	<b>1,663,876</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2,395,464</b>

in HUF million	EUR	HUF	CHF	USD	Other	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>						
Retail	8,068	1,213,995	46	9	1	1,222,119
Corporates	634,204	429,112	466	577	84	1,064,443
Group Markets	4,117	14,856	-	-	1	18,974
ALM	5,064	-	-	-	-	5,064
<b>Total</b>	<b>651,453</b>	<b>1,657,963</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2,310,600</b>

## Loans and advances to customers by business segment and risk category

in HUF million	Low risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>					
Retail	478,747	662,136	169,556	31,518	1,341,957
Corporates	663,691	313,321	33,325	12,943	1,023,280
Group Markets	11,742	3,623	4,299	-	19,664
ALM	10,563	-	-	-	10,563
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,164,743</b>	<b>979,080</b>	<b>207,180</b>	<b>44,461</b>	<b>2,395,464</b>

in HUF million	Low risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>					
Retail	429,098	600,735	154,821	37,465	1,222,119
Corporates	821,936	207,531	13,398	21,578	1,064,443
Group Markets	17,707	-	1,267	-	18,974
ALM	5,064	-	-	-	5,064
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,273,805</b>	<b>808,266</b>	<b>169,486</b>	<b>59,043</b>	<b>2,310,600</b>

## Loans and advances to customers by business segment and IFRS 9 treatment

in HUF million	Loans to customers					Loan loss allowances						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Stage 2 coverage ratio	Stage 3 coverage ratio	POCI coverage ratio
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>												
Retail	601,800	260,401	27,131	8,344	444,280	2,954	13,992	19,887	1,848	5,37%	73,30%	22,15%
Corporates	846,246	164,028	11,150	1,807	51	4,582	4,748	6,067	448	2,89%	54,42%	24,75%
Group Markets	19,254	410	-	-	-	293	3	-	-	0,81%		
ALM	10,563	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,477,863</b>	<b>424,839</b>	<b>38,281</b>	<b>10,151</b>	<b>444,331</b>	<b>7,831</b>	<b>18,743</b>	<b>25,954</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>4,41%</b>	<b>67,80%</b>	<b>22,62%</b>

in HUF million	Loans to customers					Loan loss allowances						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Stage 2 coverage ratio	Stage 3 coverage ratio	POCI coverage ratio
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>												
Retail	696,299	96,960	32,304	10,329	386,227	4,515	13,616	23,443	2,564	14.04%	72.57%	24.82%
Corporates	823,401	219,381	19,003	2,599	59	3,471	4,473	12,003	885	2.04%	63.16%	34.05%
Group Markets	17,935	1,039	-	-	-	61	37	-	-	3.56%		
ALM	5,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,542,699</b>	<b>317,380</b>	<b>51,307</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>386,286</b>	<b>8,047</b>	<b>18,126</b>	<b>35,446</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>5.71%</b>	<b>69.09%</b>	<b>26.68%</b>

Stage 1 and Stage 2 comprise not credit impaired loans and advances while Stage 3 includes credit impaired loans and advances. POCI (purchased or originated credit impaired) consists of loans already credit impaired when purchased or originated.

The defaulted part of POCI loans amounted to 4,452 million forint (2023: 6,528 million forint), the non-defaulted part to 5,699 million forint (2023: 6,400 million forint).

In the following tables, the non-performing loans and advances to customers divided by reporting segment are contrasted with allowances for customer loans and the collateral for non-performing loans (NPL). The NPL ratio, the NPL coverage ratio (excl. collateral), and the NPL collateralisation ratio are also included.

#### Non-performing loans and advances to customers by business segment and coverage by loan loss allowances and collateral

in HUF million	Non-performing		Gross customer loans		Loan loss allowances	Collateral for NPL		NPL ratio		NPL coverage (excl. collateral)	NPL collateralisation ratio	
	Total	AC	Total	AC	AC	Total	AC	Total	AC	AC	Total	AC
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>												
Retail	31,518	29,790	1,341,957	897,676	38,681	10,210	8,517	2.35%	3.32%	129.84%	32.39%	28.59%
Corporates	12,943	12,943	1,023,280	1,023,229	15,844	7,091	7,091	1.26%	1.26%	122.42%	54.79%	54.79%
Group Markets	-	-	19,664	19,664	297	-	-	0.00%	0.00%			
ALM	-	-	10,563	10,563	2	-	-					
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,461</b>	<b>42,733</b>	<b>2,395,464</b>	<b>1,951,132</b>	<b>54,824</b>	<b>17,301</b>	<b>15,608</b>	<b>1.86%</b>	<b>2.19%</b>	<b>128.29%</b>	<b>38.91%</b>	<b>36.52%</b>

in HUF million	Non-performing		Gross customer loans		Loan loss allowances	Collateral for NPL		NPL ratio		NPL coverage (excl. collateral)	NPL collateralisation ratio	
	Total	AC	Total	AC	AC	Total	AC	Total	AC	AC	Total	AC
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>												
Retail	37,465	36,258	1,222,119	835,892	44,138	12,904	11,738	3.07%	4.34%	121.73%	34.44%	32.37%
Corporates	21,578	21,578	1,064,443	1,064,384	20,832	11,931	11,931	2.03%	2.03%	96.54%	55.29%	55.29%
Group Markets	-	-	18,974	18,974	98	-	-					
ALM	-	-	5,064	5,064	-	-	-					
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,043</b>	<b>57,836</b>	<b>2,310,600</b>	<b>1,924,314</b>	<b>65,068</b>	<b>24,835</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>2.56%</b>	<b>3.01%</b>	<b>112.50%</b>	<b>42.06%</b>	<b>40.92%</b>

Total gross customer loans, total non-performing loans, and total collateral include both AC and FVPL portfolios.



The NPL ratio of loans and advances to customers is calculated by dividing the gross carrying amount of non-performing loans and advances to customers by the total gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers. Consequently, it differs from the NPE ratio in section "Credit risk exposure". Collaterals for non-performing loans mainly consist of real estates.

The NPL coverage ratio (excluding collateral) is calculated by dividing total loss allowances by the gross carrying amount of the non-performing loans and advances to customers. Collateral or other recoveries are not taken into account.

The above presented NPL exposures are exclusive of any write-offs recognised in accordance with IFRS 9. The Bank distinguishes between contractual write-offs (debt forgiveness towards the defaulted client, either unconditional or subject to conditions) and technical write-offs (claim removal from the books due to no reasonable expectation of recovery, whereby the legal claim towards the customer still remains), however it didn't have any technical write-offs in 2023. Both types of write-offs have as pre-condition that all reasonable workout measures and late collections tools have been applied for optimal recovery. In case of collateralised loans, write-off prior to the realisation of the collateral is not allowed unless specific circumstances apply. Additional technical write-off triggers include enforcement, worthlessness of claim/collateral, legally binding bankruptcy/liquidation or other economic loss of the rights to claim, sale.

### Securitisations

No securitisation used in the Bank.

## 33) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise due to adverse changes in market prices and to the parameters derived from them. These market value changes might appear in the profit and loss account, in the statement of comprehensive income or in hidden reserves. At the Bank, market risk is divided into interest rate risk; credit spread risk, currency risk, equity risk, commodity risk and volatility risk. This concerns both trading and banking book positions. Commodity risk had no effect on Erste Bank Hungary Zrt.'s financial position as it had no relevant positions.

### Methods and instruments employed

At the Bank, potential losses that may arise from market movements are assessed using the value at risk (VaR). For the VaR calculations the Bank follows the group wide methodology of Erste Group. The calculation is done according to the method of historic simulation with a one-sided confidence level of 99%, a holding period of one day and a simulation period of two years. The VaR describes what level of losses may be expected as a maximum at a defined probability – the confidence level – within a certain holding period of the positions under historically observed market conditions.

Back-testing is used to constantly monitor the validity of the statistical methods. This process is conducted with a one-day delay to monitor if the model projections regarding losses have actually materialised. At a confidence level of 99,90%, the actual loss on a single day should exceed the VaR statistically only two to three times a year (1% of around 250 workdays).

The VaR calculation for banking book positions (BB-VaR) is based on the methodology used for group-wide ICAAP calculation where 250.000 historical scenarios (starting with 2010) are calculated with a theoretical holding period of 1 year and a confidence level of 99,90%. The same calculation is used for the BB-VaR with a 1 day holding period and a 99% confidence level, consistent with the trading book methodology. The results of both calculations, ICAAP and BB-VaR are presented in the ALCO to the management board.

A known limitation of the VaR approach is that on the one hand, it estimates losses only up to the confidence level, and on the other hand, the model considers only those market scenarios observed within the look-back period to calculate the VaR for the current position of the bank. To address this limitation and to investigate any extreme market situations not reflected in the VaR approach, stress tests are conducted at the Bank. These stress tests are designed to cover market movements of low probability and high impact.

The stress tests are carried out according to several methods: for the trading book stressed VaR (SVaR) is derived from the normal VaR calculation. Instead of simulating only over the two most recent years, an analysis of a much longer period is carried out in order to identify a one-year period that constitutes a relevant period of stress for the current portfolio mix. According to the regulatory framework, that one-year period is used to calculate a VaR with a 99% confidence level. This enables the Bank to hold sufficient own

funds available for the trading book even in periods of elevated market volatility, while also enabling it to incorporate these resulting effects into the management of trading positions. The results of the VaR and SVaR calculations are used for the calculation of the Pillar 2 capital requirement for the Trading Book.

#### Methods and instruments of risk mitigation

Based on the group wide methodology of the Bank, market risks are controlled in the trading book by setting several layers of limits. The overall limit on the basis of VaR for the trading book is allocated in the Risk Appetite Statement while taking into account the risk-bearing capacity and projected earnings.

All market risk activities of the trading book are assigned to risk limits that are statistically consistent in their entirety with the overall VaR limit and applied as a second limit layer to the VaR limits.

Trading book VaR is calculated every day and made available to the trading unit as well as to the Management.

#### Analysis of market risk

The following tables show the VaR amounts at the 99% confidence level using equally weighted market data and with a holding period of one day:

#### Value at Risk of the banking book and the trading book

in HUF million	Total	Interest	Credit spread	Currency
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>				
Erste Bank total	3,349	3,346	13	43
Banking book	3,265	3,251	13	-
Trading book	84	95	-	43

in HUF million	Total	Interest	Credit spread	Currency
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>				
Erste Bank total	2,862	2,905	(8)	88
Banking book	2,678	2,686	(8)	-
Trading book	184	219	-	88

#### Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk is the current and prospective risk of a negative impact to the institution's economic value of equity, or to the institution's net interest income, taking market value changes into account as appropriate, which arise from adverse movements in interest rates affecting interest rate sensitive instruments, including gap risk, basis risk and option risk.

In order to identify interest rate risk, all financial instruments, including off-balance instruments are used to calculate the impact of certain interest rate scenarios on their economic value and their net interest income. Limits and thresholds are implemented for both aspects of the IRRBB, the change in economic value as well as the change in net interest income. Positions without a fixed maturity (e.g. demand deposits) are included on the basis of modelled deposit rates that are determined by means of statistical methods.

For internal risk calculations and for the regulatory interest rate risk measures, the maximum downward shock is floored according to the Annex III of the EBA guidelines on the management of interest rate risk arising from non-trading activities (EBA/GL/2018/02). With increasing yield curves, these embedded floors have become less relevant.

For the purpose of calculating IRRBB measures Erste Bank uses the new Brita data infrastructure. As a result, improvement in data capture is observed with limited impact on total result.

## Exchange rate risk

Risk from open foreign exchange positions is the risk related to exchange rates that derives from the mismatch between assets and liabilities, or from currency-related financial derivatives. These risks might originate from customer-related operations or proprietary trading and are monitored and managed on a daily basis. Liquidity and Market Risk calculates the open FX position in the banking book every morning based on the previous day's general ledger and closes the position with a technical transaction with the trading book daily. The target is to have a close to zero Fx position in the Banking Book. The trading book can have open foreign currency position but subject to internal limits. The internal limits are set by the Asset Liability Committee.

The following table shows the largest consolidated open foreign currency positions of the Bank as of 31 December 2024 and the corresponding open positions of these currencies as of 31 December 2023.

### Open foreign currency positions

in HUF million	2023	2024
Swiss Franc (CHF)	(143)	(912)
Euro (EUR)	(9,637)	(12,069)
Japanese Yen (JPY)	70	(6)
US Dollar (USD)	1,252	619
Other	242	318

## Credit spread risk

Credit spread risk is the risk driven by changes in the market perception about the price of credit risk, liquidity premium and potentially other components of credit-risky instruments. Erste Bank is exposed to credit spread risk with respect to its securities portfolio, both in the trading as well as in the banking book.

For the trading book, credit spread risk for government bonds is part of the general market risk covered by VaR and SVaR. Corporate bonds are allocated to benchmark spread curves depending on sector, rating, and currency as part of the general risk covered by VaR and SVaR. The issuer specific risk is covered by the standardised approach for Pillar 1 of regulatory capital requirements. For the issuer specific risk of the trading book in Pillar 2, the spread risk is broken down into a systematic and a residual risk part and reported on an aggregated level.

Quantifying the credit spread risk of the securities in the banking book is based on a historical simulation. The maximum (hypothetical) drawdown that can be attributed to credit related risk factors over a one-year horizon is calculated. It is based on credit spread sensitivities (CR01) and the risk factors used are mainly asset swap spreads for sovereigns and iTRAXX CDS indices for financials and corporates. The resulting amount is used as part of the ICAAP calculations to determine the capital consumption of the banking book portfolio.

For banking book positions, the impacts of changes in credit spreads on the economic value and net interest income are additionally assessed through rating-dependent widening and narrowing shock scenarios derived from historical data.

## Hedging

Banking book market risk management consists of optimising the Bank's risk position by finding the proper trade-off between the economic value of the balance sheet and forecasted earnings. Decisions are based on balance sheet development, economic environment, competitive landscape, fair value of risk, effect on net interest income and appropriate liquidity position. The steering body responsible for interest rate risk management is ALCO. ALM submits proposals for actions to steer the interest rate risk to ALCO and implements ALCO's decisions.

In order to achieve the goals of risk management, hedging activities focus on the two main control variables: net interest income and market value of equity risk. In a broader sense, hedging refers to an economic activity that mitigates risk but does not necessarily qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS rules. IFRS hedge accounting is not applied in the Bank.

## 34) Liquidity risk

### Liquidity strategy

In 2024, customer deposits remained the primary source of funding for the Bank, the growth of the deposits exceeded the growth of loans.

With regards to own issuance in 2024 97.2 HUF bond was offered to retail sector (59.1 billion forint, 55.6 million dollar and 44.8 million euro). (In 2023 the total was HUF 89.4 billion - 32.2 billion forint, 90.5 million dollar and 66.9 million euro). In 2024 there was also an AT1 and a Tier 2 capital bond issued in a value of 320 million EUR (HUF 128.9bn).

The liquidity risk in the Bank is defined in line with the principles set out by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision as well as the European and Hungarian regulations (Capital Regulations Requirement (CRR) - Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR), amended by the Regulation (EU) No 2019/876 (CRR 2), Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/786 amending Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 to supplement Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council, Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (Hpt.)) and MNB recommendations. Accordingly, a distinction is made between market liquidity risk, which is the risk that the bank entities cannot easily offset or close a position at the market price because of inadequate market depth or market disruption, and funding liquidity risk, which is the risk that the banks in the group will not be able to meet efficiently both expected and unexpected current and future cash flow and collateral needs without affecting either daily operations or the financial condition of the group members.

Funding liquidity risk is further divided into insolvency risk and structural liquidity risk. The former is the short-term risk that current or future payment obligations cannot be met in full and on time in an economically justified manner, while structural liquidity risk is the long-term risk of losses due to a change in the institution's own refinancing cost or spread

### Liquidity ratios

The LCR is calculated in the Bank according to the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 and the calculation of the NSFR was defined in the Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD V).

In addition to the European regulation there are local liquidity indicators that the Bank has to comply with: DMM- Foreign Funding Adequacy Ratio, DEM - Foreign Currency Equilibrium Ratio, JMM - Mortgage Funding Adequacy Ratio and Wholesale Funding Ratio.

Short-term insolvency risk is monitored by calculating the survival period (SPA). This analysis determines the maximum period during which the entity can survive a set of defined scenarios, including a severe combined market and idiosyncratic crisis while relying on its pool of liquid assets. The monitored worst-case scenario simulates very limited money market and capital market access and at the same time significant client deposit outflows. Furthermore, the simulation assumes increased drawdown on guarantees and loan commitments dependent on the type of customer, as well as the potential outflows from collateralised derivative transactions estimating the effect of collateral outflows in the case of adverse market movements. The SPA is covering a stress horizon up to 12 months, dependent on the stress scenario.

The Bank calculates the Liquidity Coverage Ratio according to the delegated regulation (EU) 2015/61 and reports this ratio on a monthly basis to the authorities on a solo and group level. LCR is part of the internal Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). LCR limits are defined in the RAS targeting to be well above the regulatory requirement of 100%. The Bank is reporting the NSFR according to the CRR quarterly, but the bank defines the NSFR RAS limit and monitors it on monthly basis.

Additionally, the structural liquidity gaps (depicting the going concern maturity mismatches) are reported and monitored regularly. Concentration risks in the "Counterbalancing Capacity" (CBC), in terms of funds and assets are regularly monitored and reported to the regulator. The Bank's funds transfer pricing (FTP) system has also proven to be an efficient tool for structural liquidity risk management.

## Methods and instruments of risk mitigation

General standards of liquidity risk controlling and management (standards, limits and analysis) have been defined and are continuously reviewed and improved by the Bank.

Short-term liquidity risk is managed by limits resulting from the survival period model, internal stress testing and by internal LCR targets. Liquidity indicators are reported to the Operative Liquidity Committee (OLC) and the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO). Another important instrument for managing the liquidity risk within the Bank is the FTP system.

The Comprehensive Contingency Plan of the Bank ensures the necessary coordination of all parties involved in the liquidity management process in case of crisis and is reviewed on a regular basis.

## Analysis of liquidity risk

In the Bank, the liquidity risk is analysed by the following methods

### Liquidity coverage ratio

The Bank uses the regulatory liquidity coverage ratio according to the delegated regulation (EU) 2015/61 (LCR according LCR DA) for internal monitoring and steering of the liquidity position as well. In order to keep the LCR according LCR DA above both limits, the regulatory limit and the internal limit, the Bank closely monitors its short-term liquidity inflows and outflows as well as its available counterbalancing capacity.

The following table shows the LCR DA as of 31 December 2024:

### Liquidity coverage ratio

in HUF million	2023	2024
Liquidity buffer	1,399,161	1,721,198
Net liquidity outflow	880,042	935,914
Liquidity coverage ratio	159%	184%

**Structural liquidity gaps.** The long-term liquidity position is managed using structural liquidity gaps on the basis of contractual and partially behavioural cash flows of all liquidity relevant components of the balance sheet (on-balance and off-balance). This liquidity position is calculated for each material currency.

Expected cash flows are broken down by contractual maturities in accordance with the amortisation schedule and arranged in maturity ranges. All cash-flows derived from products without contractual maturities (such as demand deposits and overdrafts) are classified based on internal behavioural models.

The following table shows the structural liquidity gaps as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024:

## Structural liquidity gap

in HUF million	2023				2024			
	< 1 month	1-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years	< 1 month	1-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
On-Balance Sheet Liquidity GAP	(647,276)	(30,417)	779,856	(102,162)	(492,638)	(509,611)	1,230,714	(228,466)
Off-Balance Sheet Liquidity GAP	(1,794)	(130)	(2,017)	4,894	6,305	965	4,564	470

An excess of assets over liabilities is indicated by a positive value, while an excess of liabilities over assets is indicated by a negative value.

**Counterbalancing capacity.** The Bank regularly monitors its counterbalancing capacity, which consists of cash, excess minimum reserves at the central banks as well as unencumbered central bank eligible assets and other liquid securities, including impacts from repos and reverse repos. These assets can be mobilised in the short term to offset potential cash outflows in a crisis situation.

The term structure of the counterbalancing capacity as of year-end 2024 and year-end 2023 are shown in the tables below:

### Term structure of counterbalancing capacity

As of 31 December 2024	< 1 week	1 week-1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months
Cash excess reserve	27,075				
Liquid assets	1,258,046	(9,129)	(232)	(112,550)	(34,724)
Credit claim	22,873	-	-	-	-
<b>Counterbalancing capacity</b>	<b>1,307,995</b>	<b>(9,129)</b>	<b>(232)</b>	<b>(112,550)</b>	<b>(34,724)</b>
As of 31 December 2023	< 1 week	1 week-1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months
Cash excess reserve	21,362	-	-	-	-
Liquid assets	1,187,232	(4,505)	(3,280)	(81,985)	(121,906)
Credit claim	22,874	-	-	-	-
<b>Counterbalancing capacity</b>	<b>1,231,468</b>	<b>(4,505)</b>	<b>(3,280)</b>	<b>(81,985)</b>	<b>(121,906)</b>

The figures above show the total amount of potential liquidity available for the group in a going concern situation, taking into account the applicable central bank haircuts. Taking into account these effects, the initial counterbalancing capacity available is reduced by additional haircuts and liquidity transfer constraints. Negative figures are maturing positions of the counterbalancing capacity. Positive figures after 1 week are positions not immediately available as counterbalancing capacity.

Financial liabilities. Maturities of contractual undiscounted cash flows from financial liabilities as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 respectively, were as follows:

#### Financial liabilities

in HUF million	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	< 1 month	1-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>						
<b>Non-derivative liabilities</b>	<b>4,226,807</b>	<b>4,265,540</b>	<b>1,511,199</b>	<b>1,154,292</b>	<b>821,709</b>	<b>778,340</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at AC</b>	<b>4,226,807</b>	<b>4,265,540</b>	<b>1,511,199</b>	<b>1,154,292</b>	<b>821,709</b>	<b>778,340</b>
Deposits by banks	568,061	570,106	80,907	160,670	170,011	158,517
Customer deposits	3,187,141	3,192,131	1,418,941	770,141	454,523	548,526
Debt securities in issue	331,945	331,919	11,350	217,247	103,321	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	139,660	171,385	-	6,234	93,854	71,298
<b>Derivative liabilities</b>	<b>54,797</b>	<b>54,797</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>14,963</b>	<b>25,773</b>	<b>3,526</b>
<b>Finance lease liabilities</b>	<b>19,197</b>	<b>19,197</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>13,244</b>	<b>2,034</b>
<b>Total on balance sheet liabilities</b>	<b>4,300,801</b>	<b>4,339,534</b>	<b>1,522,072</b>	<b>1,172,836</b>	<b>860,726</b>	<b>783,900</b>
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	<b>627,183</b>	<b>627,183</b>	<b>627,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Financial guarantees	42,302	42,302	42,302	-	-	-
Irrevocable commitments	405,536	405,536	405,536	-	-	-
Non-financial guarantees	169,732	169,732	169,732	-	-	-
Import accreditives	9,613	9,613	9,613	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,927,984</b>	<b>4,966,717</b>	<b>2,149,255</b>	<b>1,172,836</b>	<b>860,726</b>	<b>783,900</b>

in HUF million	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	< 1 month	1-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
<b>As of 31 December 2023</b>						
<b>Non-derivative liabilities</b>	<b>4,131,546</b>	<b>4,513,494</b>	<b>1,653,855</b>	<b>808,032</b>	<b>1,107,508</b>	<b>944,099</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at AC</b>	<b>4,131,546</b>	<b>4,513,494</b>	<b>1,653,855</b>	<b>808,032</b>	<b>1,107,508</b>	<b>944,099</b>
Deposits by banks	685,603	1,005,218	19,489	141,090	488,672	355,968
Customer deposits	3,077,408	3,084,596	1,629,864	636,539	368,545	449,648
Debt securities in issue	230,848	245,124	631	22,469	222,024	-
Other financial liabilities	3,880	3,882	3,871	11	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	133,807	174,674	-	7,923	28,267	138,483
<b>Derivative liabilities</b>	<b>65,538</b>	<b>65,538</b>	<b>9,395</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>5,623</b>
<b>Lease liabilities</b>	<b>19,413</b>	<b>19,413</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>3,213</b>
<b>Total on balance sheet liabilities</b>	<b>4,216,497</b>	<b>4,598,445</b>	<b>1,663,590</b>	<b>818,211</b>	<b>1,163,708</b>	<b>952,935</b>
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	<b>481,518</b>	<b>481,518</b>	<b>481,518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Financial guarantees	1,223	1,223	1,223	-	-	-
Irrevocable commitments	480,295	480,295	480,295	-	-	-
Non-financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Import accreditives	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,698,015</b>	<b>5,079,963</b>	<b>2,145,108</b>	<b>818,211</b>	<b>1,163,708</b>	<b>952,935</b>

As of year-end 2024, the currency composition of the liabilities consisted of 67.67% HUF, 27.05% EUR, 4.56% USD and 0.72% in other currencies (2023: 68.53% HUF, 26.19% EUR, 4.36% USD, and 0.92% in other currencies).

Besides the contingent liabilities from unused credit lines and guarantees, material potential cash outflow is calculated from the collateralised derivative transactions for the stress testing, following a historical lookback approach, which amounted to 63 million euro (2023: 152 million euro) in the severe combined idiosyncratic and market crisis scenario as of 31 December 2024.

As of 31 December 2024, the volume of customer deposits due on demand amounted to 2,662 billion forint (2023: 2,466 billion forint).

According to customer segments, the customer deposits are composed as follows: 43% private individuals, 17% large corporates, 39% small and medium-sized enterprises, 1% public sector, (2023: 39% private individuals, 18% large corporates, 41% small and medium-sized enterprises, 2% public sector,).

### 35) Operational risk

In line with point (52) of Article 4 (1) of regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR), Erste Group defines operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, including, but not limited to legal risk, model risk or information and communication technology (ICT) risk, but excluding strategic and reputational risk. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used to identify operational risks. Consistent with international practice, the responsibility for managing operational risk rests with the line management.

#### Methods and instruments employed

The quantitative measurement methods are based on internal loss experience data, which are collected across Erste Group using a standard methodology and entered into a central data pool. Additionally, in order to be able to model losses that have not occurred in the past but are nonetheless possible, scenarios and external data are also used. Erste Group sources external data from a leading non-profit risk-loss data consortium (ORX) for this reason the Bank uses HunOr, the Hungarian operational risk-loss data consortium.

The Bank's capital requirement based on Advanced Measurement Approach is calculated by Erste Group and allocated to Erste Bank Hungary Zrt. and other Erste Group subsidiaries with an allocation key. The loss events and the results of the Scenario analysis are provided by Subsidiaries of Erste Group. For determining loss key two factors are taken into consideration, the size indicators of the Bank and the proportion of loss data the given Subsidiary has. From 2011 the Bank uses Insurance factor for calculating the capital as a risk mitigation tool and for capital requirement reduction.

#### Methods and instruments of risk mitigation

In addition to quantitative methods, qualitative methods are also used to determine operational risk, such as risk and control assessments through expert panels. Additional methods include setting of key risk indicators and risk assessments in connection with product approvals, outsourcing assessments and risk return decisions. The results of these assessments and processes are reported to line management along with mitigation measures and thus help to reduce operational risks. In order to ensure early detection of changes in the risk profile that may lead to losses, the Bank monitors a number of key risk indicators such as system availability, staff turnover, and customer complaints.

The Bank uses an insurance program that has reduced the cost of meeting the Bank's traditional property insurance needs. Freed-up resources made it possible to buy additional insurance for previously uninsured bank-specific risks. This program uses a captive reinsurance entity as a vehicle to share losses within the group and access the external market.

The quantitative and qualitative methods used, together with the insurance strategy and the modelling approaches described above, form the operational risk framework of the Bank. Information on operational risk is periodically communicated to the management board via various reports, including the quarterly top management reports, which describe the recent loss history, loss development, qualitative information from risk assessments and key risk indicators as well as the operational VaR for Erste Group.

The Operational Risk Committee of which aim is to reduce the level of operational risk exposure meets on a quarterly basis. The purpose of the committee is to discuss all topics related to operational risk management. Members of the committee are key decision-makers of the Bank.



## Non-current assets and other investments

### 36) Property, equipment and investment properties

#### Property and equipment

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of income on the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation' and impairment under the line item 'Other operating result'.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	in years
Own land and buildings	15-50
Office furniture and equipment/other fixed assets	4-10
IT assets (hardware)	4-6
Right-of-use assets (Lands and buildings)	1-10

Land is not depreciated.

Any impairment losses including their reversals and gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) are recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Other operating result'.

#### Investment properties

Investment property is property (land and buildings or part of a building or both) held for the purpose of earning rental income or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property is presented on the balance sheet in the line item 'Investment properties'.

Rental income is recognised in the statement of income in the line item 'Rental income from investment properties and other operating leases. Depreciation is presented in the statement of income in the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation' using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life. The useful lives of investment properties are in the range of 15-100 years. Any impairment losses, as well as their reversals, are recognised under the line item 'Other operating result'.

#### Intangible assets

The Bank's intangible assets mainly comprise of computer software.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic life using the straight-line method. The amortisation expense recognised in the Income Statement under 'General Administrative expenses'. 'Software acquired' and 'Other intangible assets' are amortised over 3 - 15 years.

#### Impairment

Erste Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Testing for impairment is done at individual asset level if the asset generates cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. This is typical in case of investment properties. Otherwise, the impairment test is carried out at the level of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. Impairment and their reversals are recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Other operating result'.

Additions include both capitalisations during the year, and the increase of in-progress, unfinished items.

## Acquisition costs

<b>COST</b>								
in HUF million	Software acquired	Other intangible assets (licenses, patents, customer lists etc.)	Own land and buildings	Office and plant equipment/other fixed assets	IT-assets (hardware)	Right-of-use land and buildings	Subtotal	Investment properties
Value 01.01.2024	84,145	9,070	13,462	5,699	15,851	30,411	158,638	294
Additions	8,411	-	971	913	6,072	2,303	18,670	-
Disposals	(1,992)	(6)	(231)	(706)	(2,963)	(127)	(6,025)	-
Value 31.12.2024	90,564	9,064	14,202	5,906	18,960	32,587	171,283	294

<b>DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT</b>								
in HUF million	Software acquired	Other intangible assets (licenses, patents, customer lists etc.)	Own land and buildings <sup>1)</sup>	Office and plant equipment/other fixed assets	IT-assets (hardware)	Right-of-use land and buildings	Subtotal	Investment properties <sup>2)</sup>
Value 01.01.2024	55,575	8,963	7,069	3,933	10,013	17,701	103,254	97
Additions	6,677	105	1,087	539	1,692	2,440	12,540	6
Disposals	(1,992)	(6)	(225)	(582)	(2,913)	(127)	(5,845)	-
Reclassification	-	(35)	-	-	35	-	-	-
Impairment	2	35	-	-	24	-	61	-
Value 31.12.2024	60,262	9,062	7,931	3,890	8,851	20,014	110,010	103

<b>NET CARRYING AMOUNT in HUF million</b>								
	Software acquired	Other intangible assets (licenses, patents, customer lists etc.)	Own land and buildings <sup>1)</sup>	Office and plant equipment/other fixed assets	IT-assets (hardware)	Right-of-use land and building	Subtotal	Investment properties
Value 01.01.2024	28,570	107	6,393	1,766	5,838	12,710	55,384	197
Value 31.12.2024	30,302	2	6,271	2,016	10,109	12,573	61,273	191

1) The depreciation relates to buildings within 'Own land and buildings'.

2) The useful life is 20 years, linear method is applied.

<b>COST</b>								
in HUF million	Software acquired	Other intangible assets (licenses, patents, customer lists etc.)	Own land and buildings	Office and plant equipment/other fixed assets	IT-assets (hardware)	Right-of-use land and buildings	Subtotal	Investment properties
Value 01.01.2023	78,900	9,138	11,632	5,211	14,085	27,839	146,805	291
Additions	8,722	-	2,263	923	3,133	2,717	17,758	3
Disposals	(3,453)	(68)	(465)	(403)	(1,391)	(145)	(5,925)	-
Reclassification	(24)	-	32	(32)	24	-	-	-
Value 31.12.2023	84,145	9,070	13,462	5,699	15,851	30,411	158,638	294

<b>DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT</b>								
in HUF million	Software acquired	Other intangible assets (licenses, patents, customer lists etc.)	Own land and buildings <sup>1)</sup>	Office and plant equipment/other fixed assets	IT-assets (hardware)	Right-of-use land and buildings <sup>2)</sup>	Subtotal	Investment properties <sup>3)</sup>
Value 01.01.2023	53,832	7,903	6,553	3,992	10,055	10,243	92,578	92
Additions	5,038	1,128	913	308	1,328	3,014	11,729	5
Disposals	(3,453)	(68)	(401)	(367)	(1,388)	(145)	(5,822)	-
Reclassification	25	(28)	-	-	3	-	-	-
Impairment	133	28	4	-	15	4,589	4,769	-
Value 31.12.2023	55,575	8,963	7,069	3,933	10,013	17,701	103,254	97

<b>NET CARRYING AMOUNT in HUF million</b>								
	Software acquired	Other intangible assets (licenses, patents, customer lists etc.)	Own land and buildings <sup>1)</sup>	Office and plant equipment/other fixed assets	IT-assets (hardware)	Right-of-use land and building <sup>2)</sup>	Subtotal	Investment properties <sup>3)</sup>
Value 01.01.2023	25,068	1,235	5,079	1,219	4,030	17,596	54,227	199
Value 31.12.2023	28,570	107	6,393	1,766	5,838	12,710	55,384	197

1) The depreciation relates to buildings within 'Own land and buildings'.

2) Erste Bank recognised 4.6 billion impairment on the leased HQ building of the Bank. Please see details in Note 12) Other operating result.

3) The useful life is 20 years, linear method is applied.

## Net carrying amount

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>28,677</b>	<b>30,304</b>
Software acquired	28,570	30,302
Other intangible assets (licenses, patents, customer lists etc.)	107	2
<b>Property and equipment</b>	<b>26,707</b>	<b>30,969</b>
Own land and buildings	6,393	6,271
Office and plant equipment/other fixed assets	1,766	2,016
IT-assets (hardware)	5,838	10,109
Right-of-use land and buildings	12,710	12,573
<b>Total intangible and tangible assets</b>	<b>55,384</b>	<b>61,273</b>
<b>Investment properties</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>191</b>

Fully amortised intangible assets which were still in use amounted to 11,753 million forint as at 31 December 2024 (12,877 million forint as at 31 December 2023). Fully depreciated tangible assets which were still in use amounted to 18,673 million forint as at 31 December 2024 (11,188 million forint as at 31 December 2023).

The 'investment properties' category covers properties subject to operating lease. Impairment testing in 2024 did not indicate the need of additional impairment allocation.

## Fair values and fair value hierarchy of investment properties

2024					
in HUF million	Carrying amount	Fair value	Quoted market prices in active markets Level 1	Marked to model based on observable market data Level 2	Marked to model based on non-observable inputs Level 3
<b>Assets whose Fair Value is disclosed in the notes</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1,260</b>	-	-	<b>1,260</b>
Investment properties	191	1,260	-	-	1,260
2023					
<b>Assets whose Fair Value is disclosed in the notes</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,140</b>	-	-	<b>1,140</b>
Investment properties	197	1,140	-	-	1,140

Investment properties are measured on non-observable input: market comparison method.

## 37) Other assets

### Reposessed assets

Erste Bank generally takes possession of such assets that are related to leasing contracts, loan contracts of property developments or when properties that previously served as collateral are taken over. Repossessed cars are classified in the 'Assets held for sale' category. Repossessed properties are classified under 'Other assets' as inventories and are recorded at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Erste Bank does not occupy repossessed assets for business use as it is the policy of Erste Bank to dispose of such assets in an orderly fashion.

Reposessed properties are transferred into “Investment properties” if based on economic analysis there is no demonstrable prospective on a midterm basis to sell the property and loss minimising measurements lead to beneficiary rental contracts continuously generating income over more than a year, relating of more than 50% of the rental potential of the property.

### Fiduciary assets

Erste Bank provides trust and other fiduciary services that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of its clients. Assets held in a fiduciary capacity are not reported in the separate financial statements, as they are not the assets of the Bank.

### Other Assets

in HUF million	2023	2024
Clearing accounts with tax authorities	-	10
Banking tax <sup>1)</sup>	1,671	1,671
Other clearing accounts	13,498	17,715
Other financial assets <sup>2)</sup>	9,707	9,081
Other accrued income <sup>3)</sup>	7,767	9,113
Inventories	242	133
Reposessed assets <sup>4)</sup>	20	13
Prepaid expenses	3,516	4,949
Other	4,321	4,543
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,742</b>	<b>47,228</b>

1) Erste Bank recognised a receivable of 1,671 million forint as of 31 December 2024 (1,671 million forint in 2023) against the payment of pandemic banking tax. Please see details in section C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. The Bank Tax Act was amended on 4 March 2024 by Government Decree 52/2024, based on which Erste Bank cannot apply the reduction of the special epidemiological tax originally established at 20% per annum bank tax, which can be accounted for in the 2024 tax year.

2) Other financial assets balance contains customer receivables.

3) The balance of the accrued fee income at 2024 year end increased 1.4 billion forint compared to 2023.

4) Reposessed assets primarily consist of properties, and are shown at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

## Leases

### 38) Leases

A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

#### Erste Bank as a lessor

On the side of the lessor, a distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. In the case of a finance lease, the lessor reports a receivable from the lessee under the line item ‘Finance lease receivables’. The receivable is equal to the present value of the contractually agreed payments taking into account any residual value. Interest income on the receivable is reported in the statement of income in the line item ‘Other similar income’ under ‘Net interest income’.

In the case of operating leases, which are leases other than finance leases, the leased asset is reported by the lessor in ‘Property and equipment’ or in ‘Investment properties’ and is depreciated in accordance with the principles applicable to the assets involved. Lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the statement of income under the line item ‘Rental income from investment properties and other operating leases’.

The vast majority of lease agreements in which Erste Bank operates as a lessor are finance leases.

### Finance leases

Erste Bank as a lessor leases both movable property and real estate to other parties under finance lease arrangements. For the finance lease receivables included in this item, the reconciliation of the gross investment in leases to the present value of the minimum lease payments is as follows:

in HUF million	2023	2024
Outstanding minimum lease payments	32,794	34,650
Non-guaranteed residual values	5,840	4,838
<b>Gross investment</b>	<b>38,634</b>	<b>39,488</b>
Unrealised financial income	4,045	4,439
<b>Net investment</b>	<b>34,589</b>	<b>35,049</b>
Present value of non-guaranteed residual values	5,229	4,294
<b>Present value of minimum lease payments</b>	<b>29,360</b>	<b>30,755</b>
<b>Risk provision related to outstanding minimum lease payments</b>	<b>(1,136)</b>	<b>(971)</b>

### Maturity analysis of leases by residual maturities

	Gross investment	Present value of minimum lease payments	Gross investment	Present value of minimum lease payments
in HUF million	2023	2023	2024	2024
< 1 year	13,252	9,668	12,592	9,925
1-2 years	9,914	8,013	9,513	7,534
2-3 years	6,777	5,339	7,720	6,192
3-4 years	4,680	3,872	5,613	4,333
4-5 years	2,307	1,523	2,529	1,986
> 5 years	1,704	945	1,520	785
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,634</b>	<b>29,360</b>	<b>39,487</b>	<b>30,755</b>

### Finance lease receivables

Gains/losses from derecognition of finance lease receivables are recognised in line item 'Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost'.

## Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

in HUF million	GCA					CLA					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>2024</b>											
Other financial corporations	1,529	3	-	-	1,532	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	1,531
Non-financial corporations	15,399	16,190	763	40	32,392	(81)	(472)	(286)	(23)	(862)	31,530
Households	722	277	101	25	1,125	(6)	(28)	(70)	(4)	(108)	1,017
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,650</b>	<b>16,470</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>35,049</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>(500)</b>	<b>(356)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(971)</b>	<b>34,078</b>

in HUF million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Carrying amount
<b>2023</b>											
Other financial corporations	3,307	-	-	-	3,307	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	3,304
Non-financial corporations	16,556	12,336	766	91	29,749	(115)	(357)	(401)	(74)	(947)	28,802
Households	965	361	174	33	1,533	(10)	(44)	(126)	(6)	(186)	1,347
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,828</b>	<b>12,697</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>34,589</b>	<b>(128)</b>	<b>(401)</b>	<b>(527)</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>(1,136)</b>	<b>33,453</b>

For information about development of credit loss allowances refer to Note 31) Development of credit loss allowances, part 'Finance lease receivables': Table 'Movement in credit loss allowances – finance lease receivables'.

## Operating leases

Under operating leases, Erste Bank leases real estates. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are, as follows:

### Maturity analysis of lease payments from operating leases

in HUF million	2023	2024
< 1 year	56	63
1-2 years	56	63
2-3 years	56	63
3-4 years	56	63
4-5 years	56	63
> 5 years	14	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>331</b>

During 2024, Erste Bank recognised income relating to variable lease payments in the amount of 114 million forint (88 million forint in 2023). For information about rental income please refer to Note 7) Rental income from investment properties and other operating leases.

## Erste Bank as a lessee

Under IFRS 16 Erste Bank recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

At inception date of a contract, the contract is assessed for whether it contains a lease, i.e. whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration. A right-of-use asset and a lease liability are

recognised at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of its useful life or the end of the lease term. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises: the present value of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset. Erste Bank uses the straight-line method of depreciation. Right-of-use assets are subject to the impairment regulations of IAS 36.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if the rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise fixed lease payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Additionally, the exercise price under a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options and payments of penalties for terminating the lease are considered. Extension and termination options are included in a number of real estate leases. The use of extension and termination options gives Erste Bank added flexibility in case more suitable premises in terms of costs and/or location are identified or in case it is considered favourable to remain in a location beyond the original lease term.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the lease liability is increased by interest accrued using the applicable discount rate, reduced by lease payments made and remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modification. The applicable discount rate (incremental borrowing rate) shows the refinancing rate conform to the given asset and risk associated. The method and the tool to calculate the rate is fundamentally the same Erste Bank is using for pricing its loans.

In the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in the line item 'Property and equipment'. Interest expense on the liability is reported in the statement of income in the line item 'Other similar expenses' under 'Net interest income' and the depreciation related the right-of-use assets in the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation'.

Only land and buildings are subject to lease at Erste Bank, which are contracts for office space and branches.

For details about right-of-use assets capitalised in balance sheet arising from leases where Erste Bank is lessee, please see Note 36) Property, equipment and investment properties.

### Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

in HUF million	2023	2024
< 1 year	3,500	3,919
1-5 years	12,700	13,244
> 5 years	3,213	2,034
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,413</b>	<b>19,197</b>

During 2024, interest expenses on lease liabilities were recognised in the amount of 364 million forint (255 million forint in 2023).

Total cash outflow for leases recognised as lease liabilities in 2023 was 4,174 million (3,587 million in 2023). Erste Bank had no lease contracts in 2023 and 2024 where the short-term exemption of IFRS 16 was applied.



## Accruals, provisions, contingent liabilities and legal proceedings

### 39) Other liabilities

in HUF million	2023	2024
Deferred income	2,537	2,462
Clearing accounts	23,998	26,523
Tax liabilities	3,409	4,598
Other financial liabilities <sup>1)</sup>	1,472	1,193
Accruals of other expenses	18,172	27,413
Other liabilities	3,365	16,988
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,953</b>	<b>79,177</b>

1) The balance of 'Other financial liabilities' contains short-term supplier liabilities.

### 40) Provisions

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when Erste Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. In the Statement of Financial Position provisions are reported under 'Provisions'. They include credit risk provisions for off-balance-sheet transactions (other commitments given) as well as provisions for litigations and restructuring. Expenses or income related to provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees are reported in the statement of income under the line item 'Impairment result from financial instruments'. Expenses or income related to other provisions are reported in the statement of income under the line item 'Other operating result'.

#### Material accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates

Recognition of provisions requires judgement with respect to whether Erste Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event and whether it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Furthermore, estimates are necessary with respect to the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the amount of provisions. Further details on provisions for off-balance credit risk exposures are explained in Note 30) Credit risk exposure and 32) Development of credit loss allowances. Legal proceedings that do not meet the criteria for recognition of provisions are described in Note 41) Contingent liabilities.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	186	1,623
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given	6,605	6,292
CLA for loan commitments and financial guarantees in Stage 1	1,638	1,114
CLA for loan commitments and financial guarantees in Stage 2	1,695	1,490
CLA for loan commitments and financial guarantees - Defaulted	3,272	3,688
Other provisions	283	453
<b>Provisions</b>	<b>7,074</b>	<b>8,368</b>

### Defined employee benefit plans

The defined employee benefit plan operated by Erste Bank is for jubilee benefits to which all employees are entitled. Jubilee benefits (long service/ loyal-service benefits) are gifts and vouchers tied to the length of employees' service to an employer, expensed in the relevant year. The entitlement to jubilee benefits is established by local policy which defines both the conditions of the entitlement and the related types of benefits. Erste Bank does not operate any employee benefit plans for pensions and severance benefits.

### *Deferred and non-cash payments remuneration of executives officers*

The Bank provides both the current year's and the deferred bonus amounts 50% in cash and 50% in the form of phantom shares (non-cash payment). The entitlement to 60% of the bonus in the form of cash determined on the basis of the current year's performance may be acquired during the current year, and 40% is deferred and distributed over 5 years, in equal instalments. The entitlement to 49% of the bonus in the form of phantom shares in cash determined on the basis of the current year's performance may be acquired during the current year, and 51% is deferred and distributed over 5 years, in equal instalments. When paying the deferred bonus of Management Board members the rules of Erste Group must also be taken into account. When a bonus amount exceeds the predefined limit in the Remuneration Policy a ratio of 40% upfront payment and 60% deferral is applied. Still, 50% of all such payments have to be effected in instruments. The effective payment is always in cash (in case of phantom shares as well).

### Loan commitments and financial guarantees given in scope of IFRS 9

In the ordinary course of business, Erste Bank provides financial guarantees, consisting of various types of letters of credit and guarantees. 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. If Erste Bank is in the position of being a guarantee holder, the financial guarantee is not recorded on the balance sheet but is taken into consideration as collateral when determining the impairment of the guaranteed asset.

Erste Bank as a guarantor recognises financial guarantees as soon as it becomes a contracting party. Financial guarantees are initially measured at fair value. Generally, the initial measurement is the premium received for a guarantee. This amount is subsequently amortised to fee income. They are presented on the balance sheet under the line 'Provisions'. The premium received is recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Fee and commission income' under 'Net fee and commission income' on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

If Erste Bank is a guarantee holder, the treatment depends on whether the financial guarantee is considered as integral to the contractual terms of financial assets whose risk is guaranteed. Erste Bank considers as integral those guarantees which are entered into at or close to the inception of the guaranteed financial assets. If the bank has in a loan contract an option to require provision of a guarantee, it is also considered as integral.

Integral financial guarantees are included in the estimates of expected credit losses from the related financial assets. Premiums paid for integral financial guarantees and other credit enhancements are considered in the EIR of the related financial assets.

Financial guarantees which are not considered integral are recognised as reimbursement assets under 'Other assets' in the balance sheet. In the statement of income they reduce the impairment loss incurred on guaranteed financial assets under 'Impairment result from financial instruments'. A precondition for this treatment is that it must be virtually certain that the guarantee would reimburse the bank for the loss. Premiums paid for non-integral financial guarantees are presented in the statement of income under the line item 'Fee and commission expense' under 'Net fee and commission income'.

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. If it is probable that the bank will enter into the loan agreement loan commitment fees received are deferred and adjust the effective interest rate of the loan when the commitment is drawn. Loan commitments result in recognition of provisions based on the expected credit loss impairment model.

For information about development of credit loss allowances for provision for financial guarantees and loan commitments refer to Note 31) Development of credit loss allowances, part 'Loan commitments and financial guarantees': table 'Movement in credit loss allowances – loan commitments and financial guarantees'.

## Remaining classes of provisions

Following table provides the information about the development of the remaining classes of provisions

### Sundry provision 2024

in HUF million	As of 01 January 2024	Allocations	Use	Releases	Exchange rate and other changes (+/-)	As of 31 December 2024
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	186	1,497	-	(60)	-	1,623
Other provisions	283	396	(226)	-	-	453
<b>Provisions</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>(226)</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,076</b>

### Sundry provision 2023

in HUF million	As of 01 January 2023	Allocations	Use	Releases	Exchange rate and other changes (+/-)	As of 31 December 2023
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	187	40	-	(41)	-	186
Commitments and guarantees given out of scope of IFRS9	3,286	466	-	(3,634)	(118)	-
Other provisions	37	276	-	(30)	-	283
<b>Provisions</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,705)</b>	<b>(118)</b>	<b>469</b>

## Pending legal issues and tax litigations

Provision for pending legal issues and tax litigations covers both allowances for legal cases related to lending activities and such legal cases that have no direct linkage to the core business of the company such as, for example, labour and employment related issues. This category also included 107 million forint related to a Hungarian Competition Authority (HCA) decision in 2010:

In 2010 the Hungarian Competition Authority (HCA) reached a decision stating that several banks (including EBH) violated the competition law by entering into an agreement inter alia determining a rate and structure for interbank commissions uniformly applicable to the cards of both international card companies and all banks and imposed a fine of 107,000,000 forint on EBH.

EBH initiated a judicial review of the decision of the HCA before the court.

The Court of second instance with its final and binding judgement repealed the first instance court decision as well as the decision of the HCA by which the HCA established an infringement of the competition law and imposed a fine of 107 million forint on EBH in 2009. At the same time, the Court of second instance ordered the HCA to reopen the competition supervisory procedure and re-evaluate the effect of the Multilateral Interchange Fee agreement from the perspective of its effect on competition.

As a result of the decision adopted by the Court of second instance, on 31 March 2017 the HCA repaid the fine (107 million forint) to EBH.

On 17 May 2017 the HCA initiated an extraordinary judicial review of the final second instance judgment in front of the Supreme Court on the grounds of infringement. The Supreme Court ordered the case to be referred to the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in Q1 2018, in order to ask for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of certain competition law rules. In April 2020 the ECJ delivered its judgment which was favourable for the banking sector.

The Supreme Court delivered its judgement in September 2020 in which it ordered the HCA to reopen the competition supervisory procedure. The HCA paid 2 million forint as a litigation costs to EBH. The judgement declared that the Multilateral Interchange Fee agreement can not be interpreted as an infringement by object or a restriction of competition by effect, in the light of the available facts. On the basis of the Supreme Court's judgement of September 2020, the HCA reopened the competition supervisory procedure and requested data supply. The Bank completed the data supply on 3 September 2021.

In the reopened competition supervisory procedure the previous proposal was submitted to HCA on 25 February 2022.

On 18 April 2023 EBH submitted a revised proposal for commitment to HCA on (i) educate consumers; (ii) develop the card market; (iii) create a financial fund to support POS terminals. HCA still has not provided substantive reply on any proposal, HCA requested data supply from EBH in 2024 in several rounds.

The further increase is due to a new legal case, which resulted 1,478 million forint increase in the amount of the provision.

On 23 December 2024, our Bank received a Letter of Demand from a Hungarian law firm acting in Hungary on behalf of a foreign insolvency court appointed trustee, representing foreign investors who suffered losses in a financial fraud case. The investors represented by the law firm are seeking compensation from the Bank for damages incurred as a result of fraud due to incomplete bank measures related to the verification of bank accounts.

#### 41) Contingent liabilities

To meet the financial needs of customers, Erste Bank enters into various irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities. These consist of financial guarantees, letters of credit and other undrawn commitments to lend. Even though these obligations may not be recognised on the Statement of Financial Position, they do contain credit risk and are therefore part of the overall risk of the Bank. (see Note 30 Credit risk exposure and 31 Development of Credit loss allowances).

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Irrevocable contingent liabilities</b>	<b>481,518</b>	<b>627,183</b>
Financial guarantees <sup>1)</sup>	1,223	42,302
Committed credit lines -irrevocable	317,824	405,536
Non-financial guarantees	159,149	169,732
Import accreditives	3,322	9,613
<b>Other contingent liabilities</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>76,784</b>
Legal cases	186	144
Other	1,572	76,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>483,276</b>	<b>703,967</b>

1)The significant increase is related to a new financial guarantee deal (100 million euro). Please see the related provision movement table in Note 31.

#### Legal proceedings

Erste Bank is involved in legal disputes, most of which have arisen in the course of its ordinary banking business. These proceedings are not expected to have a significant negative impact on the financial position or profitability of the Bank.

To a great extent these proceedings relate to disputes regarding the validity of clauses in contracts with consumers. Foreign currency loan related invalidity lawsuits by consumers against banks, including the Bank, were suspended by the regulations of the 2014 consumer loan laws until the completion of the settlement and refund process towards the customers concerned. While some plaintiffs did not pursue their claims further, the Bank remained a defendant in several of these litigation procedures. Regardless of the settlement, consumers continue to initiate further court cases, creating a level of uncertainty on assessing the potential financial impact in case of adverse adjudications.

The level of uncertainty related to the outcome of these litigations was somewhat increased by the Hungarian local courts initiating the preliminary ruling of European Court of Justice ("ECJ") in several proceedings (5 cases against EBH and 15 cases against other Hungarian Banks). The questions referred to the ECJ mainly examine the compliance of FX loan agreements and the regulation of the 2014 consumer loan laws with the provisions of 93/13/EEC Council Directive on consumer protection. Rulings of the ECJ adopted so far are in favour of strengthening the legal position represented by EBH in these lawsuits, as all of the judgements adopted by the ECJ so far confirmed the validity of the Hungarian legislation and judicial practice from a consumer protection perspective. As a result of these pending procedures, numerous other pending lawsuits have been suspended, the majority of which are still yet to be continued despite the fact that the ECJ has already adopted numerous preliminary rulings.

## Capital instruments, equity and reserves

### 42) Total equity

#### Own shares and contracts on own shares

Equity instruments of Erste Bank that it or any of its subsidiaries acquire (referred to as treasury shares) are deducted from equity.

in HUF million	2023	2024
Subscribed capital	146,000	146,000
Additional paid-in capital	117,492	117,492
Retained earnings	254,016	288,365
Other reserves	107	(73)
Additional equity instruments (AT1)	-	59,234
<b>Total</b>	<b>517,615</b>	<b>611,018</b>
Attributable to owners of the parent	517,615	611,018

#### *Subscribed capital and Additional paid-in capital*

As 31 December 2024 subscribed capital amounted to 146,000,000,000 forint (in words: one hundred and forty-six billion). The subscribed capital consisted of 146,000,000,000 (in words: one hundred and forty-six billion) pieces of dematerialised ordinary shares of 1 forint nominal value each.

#### *Owners of the Bank*

In 2023 Erste Group Bank AG is brought back the 30% share of Erste Bank Hungary Zrt., held by Corvinus Zrt. and EBRD. The transaction was closed in November for the shares of Corvinus Zrt. and in December for the shares of EBRD.

As of 31 December 2024, the direct parent of the Bank – owning 100% of the shares (in 2023 also 100%) – was Erste Group Bank AG, whose registered office at that date was Am Belvedere 1, 1100 Vienna, Austria. The Consolidated Financial Statements of Erste Group are prepared by the ultimate parent of Erste Group ‘Erste Group Bank AG’, and are available after their completion at the Court of Registry of Vienna, Marxergasse 1a, 1030 Vienna, Austria.

Owner	31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Number of shares	Ownership share	Number of shares	Ownership share
Erste Group Bank AG	146,000,000,000	100%	146,000,000,000	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,000,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>146,000,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

In the below tables the equity of Erste Bank is presented in two different structures as required by the Hungarian accounting law (Act C of 2000, 114 / B. §) to ensure the comparability between components of equity in the IFRS and HAS financial statements.

<b>in HUF million</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>IFRS financial statements</b>		
Subscribed capital	146,000	146,000
Additional paid-in capital	117,492	117,492
General reserve	34,156	45,253
Fair value reserve	108	(71)
Retained earnings	219,859	302,344
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>517,615</b>	<b>611,018</b>
<b>Based on Hungarian accounting law (Law of 2000: C., 114 / B. §)</b>		
Subscribed capital	146,000	146,000
Capital reserve	117,492	117,492
Tied-up reserve	34,156	45,253
Revaluation reserve	108	(71)
Retained earnings	112,091	172,995
Net result for the year	107,768	129,349
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>517,615</b>	<b>611,018</b>
of which		
Capital subscribed by the Court of Registry	146,000	146,000
Reserve available for dividend payment	219,859	302,344

#### *Retained earnings*

Within 'Retained earnings' the Bank records a 'General Reserve'. Section 83 of the Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises Act obliges the Bank to allocate 'General Reserve' amounting to 10% of the actual year's profit after tax, as a non-distributable income. Any use of the reserve needs to be in connection to losses on the Bank's core activity. The total amount of the general reserve is 58,188 million forint at the end of 2024 (in 2023: 44,933 million forint).

#### *Other reserves*

Within 'Other reserves' Erste Bank records 'Fair value reserve' of (79) million forint with 6 million forint related deferred tax in 2024 and 118 million forint fair value reserve with (11) million forint related deferred tax in 2023.

#### *Additional equity instruments (AT1)*

'Additional equity instruments (AT1)' includes the issued notes which qualify as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments pursuant to Article 52 CRR. and qualify and constitute direct, unsecured and subordinated obligations of Erste Bank Hungary. AT1 can be cancelled only by the issuer at predetermined dates. The bonds include discretionary non-cumulative coupon payments. Due to these features, they are classified as equity under IFRS. This instrument was issued in 2024 and the total amount of AT1 was 59,234 million forint at the end of 2024.

#### **Dividends on own equity instruments**

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Bank's shareholders.

## Other disclosure matters

### 43) Related party transactions

Besides subsidiaries, the principal shareholder (parent) Erste Bank also defines other entities and associates which are members of Erste Group as related parties. Furthermore, related parties consist of Management and Supervisory Board Members as well as companies over which these persons have control or significant influence. Transactions with related parties are undertaken on an arm's length basis.

The following terms are used in the below table:

Parent:	being the ultimate parent 'Erste Group Bank AG' for all two periods presented
Subsidiaries:	the subsidiaries are listed in Note 49) of the notes
Other related parties (Erste Group):	all companies in Erste Group other than the Hungarian subsidiaries

## Loans and advances and amounts owed to related parties

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Other demand deposits</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>8,660</b>
Parent	2,183	8,540
Other related parties (Erste Group)	77	120
<b>Loans and advances to credit institutions <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>78,891</b>	<b>43,667</b>
Subsidiaries	78,891	43,647
Other related parties (Erste Group)	-	20
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>653</b>
Subsidiaries	1	-
Other related parties (Erste Group)	718	653
<b>Derivative financial instruments - asset</b>	<b>38,142</b>	<b>28,013</b>
Parent	31,523	26,018
Subsidiaries	6,516	1,901
Other related parties (Erste Group)	103	94
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>13,658</b>	<b>22,063</b>
Parent	10,550	16,794
Subsidiaries	3,086	5,262
Other related parties (Erste Group)	22	7
<b>Deposits by banks</b>	<b>396,127</b>	<b>316,764</b>
Parent	120,735	37,779
Subsidiaries	275,308	278,848
Other related parties (Erste Group)	84	137
<b>Customer deposits</b>	<b>186,063</b>	<b>243,019</b>
Subsidiaries	185,759	242,430
Other related parties (Erste Group)	304	589
<b>Derivative financial instruments - liabilities</b>	<b>33,199</b>	<b>38,279</b>
Parent	31,321	36,557
Subsidiaries	1,875	1,711
Other related parties (Erste Group)	3	11
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>18,398</b>
Parent	1,610	71
Subsidiaries	237	13,917
Other related parties (Erste Group)	1,006	4,410
<b>Subordinated liabilities</b>	<b>130,490</b>	<b>69,825</b>
Parent	130,490	69,825
<b>Other commitments</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>-</b>
Subsidiaries	12,100	-
<b>Loan commitments</b>	<b>28,178</b>	<b>56,273</b>
Parent	4,828	6,188
Subsidiaries	21,501	48,587
Other related parties (Erste Group)	1,849	1,498

1) Average contractual interest rate:

2024: 3.78%

2023: 3.87%

No significant credit loss allowance was booked related to these deals.



The amount of the loans provided to the members of the Board of Directors was 12 million forint (7,4 million forint in 2023) and the amount of its interest was 0,0045 million forint in 2023 (0,0005 million forint in 2023).

#### Income and expenses to related parties

in HUF million	2023	2024
<b>Interest Income</b>	<b>72,368</b>	<b>54,618</b>
Parent	63,355	48,944
Subsidiaries	8,951	5,626
Other related parties (Erste Group)	62	48
<b>Interest Expense</b>	<b>(321,968)</b>	<b>(101,789)</b>
Parent	(283,124)	(72,408)
Subsidiaries	(38,285)	(29,158)
Other related parties (Erste Group)	(559)	(223)
<b>Fee and commission income</b>	<b>19,767</b>	<b>26,700</b>
Parent	241	839
Subsidiaries	19,519	25,853
Other related parties (Erste Group)	7	8
<b>Fee and commission expense</b>	<b>(661)</b>	<b>(629)</b>
Parent	(136)	(161)
Subsidiaries	(413)	(365)
Other related parties (Erste Group)	(112)	(103)
<b>Dividend income</b>	<b>34,664</b>	<b>21,782</b>
Subsidiaries	34,664	21,782
<b>Other Income/(Expense)</b>	<b>(11,256)</b>	<b>(12,589)</b>
Parent	(730)	(508)
Subsidiaries	(644)	(630)
Other related parties (Erste Group)	(9,882)	(11,451)
<b>Net trading result</b>	<b>(20,202)</b>	<b>13,993</b>
Parent	(26,982)	16,606
Subsidiaries	5,583	(2,606)
Other related parties (Erste Group)	1,197	(7)
<b>Other operating result</b>	<b>(20,792)</b>	<b>5,790</b>
Parent	107	147
Subsidiaries	(20,878)	5,601
Other related parties (Erste Group)	(21)	42
<b>Net impairment loss on financial instruments</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
Parent	(2)	(1)
Subsidiaries	8	3

## Related party transactions to Management and Supervisory Board Members and Board of Directors

### Management compensation

in HUF million	2023	2024 plan
Fixed salary	597	772
Performance related compensation	589	772
Other compensation	218	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>1,688</b>

The internal members of the Management Board (the internal members of the Board of Directors) do not receive any additional compensation for their board memberships. The compensation of management board members is based on the individual's responsibilities, the achievement of corporate targets and the group's financial situation.

The above includes employment related compensation only, severance payments are not included.

'Other compensation' includes other contractual allowances.

In accordance with Erste Bank's Remuneration Policy – which is based on CRD V by EU (Capital Requirements Directive V) on remuneration policies and the Hungarian Banking Act - management board members are recognised as identified staff and the following special rules are applied for their performance related compensation:

- The performance related compensation is based both on Erste Bank financial results and individual performance. The bonus amount is defined by qualitative and quantitative key performance indicators (KPIs) agreed by Erste Group HR and Erste Group Performance Management. Applied KPIs are risk adjusted financial result indicators, business specific objectives and leadership competencies.
- 60% of the performance related compensation is granted as upfront payment and 40% is deferred for 4 years in equal instalments. When a bonus amount exceeds 150 000 euro a ratio of 40% upfront payment and 60% deferral is applied. Deferred amounts are subjects to re-evaluation and might be decreased based on its result.
- Minimum 50% of both upfront and deferred payments have to be non-cash instruments. Erste Bank chooses the phantom stock plan of Erste Group as a non-cash instrument. Non-cash instruments have to be held for a retention period of 1 year.

The variable part of the management board's remuneration, including both cash payments and share-equivalents, is distributed over five years in accordance with legal requirements and is paid out only under certain conditions. Share-equivalents are not exchange-traded shares but phantom shares settled in cash that are paid out in cash after a one-year vesting period based on defined criteria.

For 2024, performance-linked remuneration and share-equivalents are planned to be paid out, in line with MNB and ECB guidelines, as per below:

Performance related compensation		
in HUF million	2023	2024 plan
Cash payment for performance period	122	154
Deferred Bonus in cash for next performance periods	175	232
Deferred Bonus in share equivalent for next performance periods	292	386
<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>772</b>

#### Breakdown of Supervisory Board and Board of Directors compensation

in HUF million	2023	2024 plan
Supervisory Board compensation	49	42
Board of Directors compensation	1,433	1,706
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,748</b>

Supervisory Board compensation includes only the external members remuneration received for the duties in the supervisory body; severance payments are not included.

The remuneration of the internal members of the Board of Directors includes employment related compensation only received by in their functional positions. They are not paid any additional compensation for their board memberships.

The Supervisory Board of the Bank as of 31 December 2024 is set-up of two local employee members (who do not receive any payment for their memberships) and three external members who do not have any functional responsibility within the company.

In 2024 the external members of the Supervisory Board received a compensation of 42 million forint per year for the membership (in 2023 49 million forint).

The Board of Directors of the Bank as of 31 December 2024 is set-up of the members of the managerial board and three external members who do not have managerial responsibility within the company. The external members received a compensation of 17,9 million forint per year for 2024 (in 2023 29 million forint).

#### Employee share program

Employees, who had an active employment relationship with Erste Bank for at least 6 months on the balance sheet date, will receive free shares of Erste Group Bank AG in an amount equivalent to 350 euro net, provided that the Annual General Meeting of 2024 decides to distribute dividends. The expected number of free shares, which are granted under this program for the period, is 10,165 (during the calculation we used the share price available on 31.12.2024). Based on the number of entitled employees, personnel expenses in the amount of 227,7 million forint, booked for the year 2024, together with the related accrual.

When Erste Bank grants an award of equity in its parent to its employees and settles the award itself, it accounts for the award as cash-settled, since it is settled not in its own equity, but in the equity of its parent. From the perspective of Erste Bank's separate financial statements, the equity of the parent is a financial asset [IFRS 2.B55]. For the purposes of Erste Bank's separate financial statements, IFRS 2 requires the award to be accounted for as cash-settled, with the fair value recalculated at each reporting period.

#### Organisation of Erste Bank Hungary Zrt.

- (i) the Sole Shareholder;
- (ii) the Board of Directors;
- (iii) the Supervisory Board;
- (iv) the Audit Committee (as sub-committee of the Supervisory Board);
- (v) the Remuneration Committee;
- (vi) the Nomination Committee
- (vii) the Risk Governance Committee and
- (viii) the Managing Board.

The Sole Shareholder exercises the powers of the supreme body of the Bank. The Sole Shareholder decides in writing on the issues falling within the powers of the supreme body and such decisions shall take effect upon the communication thereof to the managing body.

#### Members of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the managing body of the Bank, which directs the operation, as well as the management of the Bank within the framework of the laws, the Statutes, and the resolutions passed by the Sole Shareholder of the Bank, as well as with taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Supervisory Board.

The Board of Directors consists of 3 (three) members at the minimum (9 members on 31 December 2024). The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the Sole Shareholder for a maximum of 5 (five) years. The members of the Board of Directors may be re-appointed and recalled at any time by the Sole Shareholder. Such persons may be elected as members of the Board of Directors who comply with the conditions set out in the Civil Code, the Banking Act, other laws and Erste Bank Hungary Zrt.'s Statutes.

### Members of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board consists of a minimum of 3 (three) and a maximum of 9 (nine) members (5 members on 31 December 2024) who are elected by the Sole Shareholder for a maximum of 5 (five) years. The members of the Supervisory Board may be re-elected and recalled by the Sole Shareholder.

The members of the Supervisory Board may be executive officers and Supervisory Board members in other business organisations pursuing – among others – the same activity as the Bank. If such business organisation pursuing (among others) the same activity is not a member of Erste Group, the approval of the Sole Shareholder is necessary for holding such position in the other business organisation.

The Sole Shareholder shall elect the chair of the Supervisory Board from its members.

The Chair of the Supervisory Board may be invited to the meetings of the Board of Directors with consultation rights.

### Members of the Remuneration Committee

The members of the Committee shall be 3 (three) delegated person from the external members of the Board of Directors.

The chair of the Committee is elected by the Committee itself from the members of the Committee.

### Members of the Nomination Committee

The members of the Committee shall be 3 (three) delegated person from the members of the Supervisory Board. The chair of the Committee is elected by the Supervisory Board from the members of the Committee.

### Members of the Risk Governance Committee

The members of the Committee shall be 3 (three) delegated person from the external members of the Board of Directors.

The Risk Governance Committee elects the chair of the Committee from among the members of the Committee.

### Members of the Managing Board

The Managing Board (the "Managing Board") is a body that exercises operative control over the Bank, makes the necessary decisions and specifies principles to manage the daily operation of the Bank and shall be established by the Board of Directors, within its own organisation. Members of the Managing Board are the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank and each deputy CEO if such person is a member of the Board of Directors.

#### 44) Audit fees and consultancy fees

The following table contains audit and other fees invoiced by the auditors, PwC in the fiscal years 2023 and 2024:

in HUF million	2023	2024
Audit fees	165	211
Other assurance services	-	105
Other services	4	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>384</b>

Other assurance services includes the CSRD (Sustainability Reporting) audit fees.

#### 45) Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities not denominated in forint were as follows:

in HUF million	2023	2024	of which outside Hungary	
			2023	2024
<b>Assets</b>	<b>858,211</b>	<b>919,907</b>	<b>45,421</b>	<b>57,307</b>
EUR	838,309	899,788	41,090	52,434
CHF	2,880	2,212	252	1,309
USD	15,918	15,698	3,281	1,969
JPY	262	215	84	103
Other	842	1,994	714	1,492
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>1,380,287</b>	<b>1,422,508</b>	<b>176,162</b>	<b>110,946</b>
EUR	1,153,742	1,190,164	168,985	104,279
CHF	15,356	17,531	741	971
USD	186,805	200,709	4,942	4,840
JPY	211	415	173	9
Other	24,173	13,689	1,321	847

Further details of the exchange rate open positions in Note 33) 'Market Risk'.

#### 46) Analysis of remaining maturities

The breakdown of expected remaining maturities of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities are modelled:

in HUF million	2023		2024	
	< 1 year	> 1 year	< 1 year	> 1 year
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	604,510	-	673,283	-
Financial assets held for trading	51,002	52,001	62,524	34,332
Derivatives	14,490	52,001	32,769	34,332
Other financial assets held for trading	36,512	-	29,755	-
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	62,359	326,876	44,103	404,985
Equity instruments	-	2,136	-	4,213
Debt securities	-	814	-	545
Loans and advances to customers	62,359	323,926	44,103	400,228
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25,611	222,701	-	362,528
Debt securities	25,611	222,701	-	362,528
Financial assets at amortised cost	988,139	2,264,232	928,773	2,240,664
Debt securities	172,790	922,609	141,806	897,824
Loans and advances to banks	144,883	205,176	99,247	182,030
Loans and advances to customers	670,466	1,136,447	687,720	1,160,810
Finance lease receivables	11,241	22,212	10,184	23,893
Property and equipment	-	26,707	-	30,969
Investment properties	-	197	-	191
Intangible assets	-	28,677	-	30,304
Investments in joint ventures and associates	-	56,342	-	102,955
Deferred tax assets	-	418	-	364
Trade and other receivables	18,879	-	13,701	-
Other assets	40,723	20	47,215	13
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,802,464</b>	<b>3,000,384</b>	<b>1,779,783</b>	<b>3,231,199</b>

in HUF million	2023		2024	
	< 1 year	> 1 year	< 1 year	> 1 year
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>				
Financial liabilities held for trading	16,414	49,124	25 498	29 299
Derivatives	16,414	49,124	25 498	29 299
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	2,399,310	1,732,235	2 653 451	1 573 356
Deposits from banks	120,067	696,025	239 945	397 940
Deposits from customers	2,260,328	817,080	2 184 972	1 002 169
Debt securities issued	15,035	219,130	228 534	173 247
Other financial liabilities	3,880	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	3,500	15,913	3 920	15 278
Provisions	2,471	4,603	8 368	(1 479)
Current tax liabilities	5,511	-	11 618	-
Other liabilities	52,953	-	79 177	-
<b>Total equity</b>	-	<b>517,615</b>	-	<b>612 497</b>
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	-	517,615	-	612 497
Subscribed capital	-	146,000	-	146 000
Additional paid-in capital	-	117,492	-	117 492
Retained earnings and other reserves	-	254,123	-	349 005
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>2,480,159</b>	<b>2,319,491</b>	<b>2 782 032</b>	<b>2 228 950</b>

#### 47) Events after the balance sheet date

##### *Government measures*

As part of the ‘New Economic Policy Action Plan’ the government announced a new free-use state-subsidized loan for young blue-collar workers available from January 2025. Please see the details in part C. MAJOR CHANGES IN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. These new subsidized loans fall under the mandatorily FVPL valuation as failed at SPPI test due to leverage within the government defined reference rate of AKK multiplied by 130%.

##### *Changes in Board of Directors members*

András Kaliszky replaced Tamás Foltányi in the Board of Directors from 1st of January, 2025.

##### *Dividend*

The proposed dividend to be presented at the Annual general meeting is amounting to 110 billion forint.

#### 48) Other information

Erste Bank's signing representatives for separate financial statements of business year 2024:

Name	Address
Radován Jelasity	1055 Budapest, Kossuth Lajos tér 13-15. 2. em. 9.a
Manfred Schmid	1051 Budapest, Dorottya utca 6. 5.e. 528.a

#### Responsible for preparation of the separate financial statements:

Edina Bodonyi-Kovács (mother's maiden name: Emma Székely)

Registration number: 151013, certificate number: 006745, registration expertise: IFRS, finance

#### 49) Details of the companies wholly or partly-owned by Erste Bank at 31 December 2023 and 2024 respectively

Company name	Interest of Erste Bank in % - directly or indirectly at 31.12.2023	Interest of Erste Bank in % - directly or indirectly at 31.12.2024
<b>Subsidiaries:</b>		
Erste Befektetési Zrt.	100%	100%
Erste Ingatlan Kft.	100%	100%
Erste Lakástakarék Zrt.	100%	100%
Collat-real Kft.	100%	100%
Erste Jelzálogbank Zrt.	100%	100%
Commerzbank Zrt.	100%	100%
Z3 Ingatlanhasznosító Kft.	100%	0%
Erste Tower Kft.	0%	100%
<b>Other investments:</b>		
Union Vienna Insurance Group Zrt.	1.36%	1.36%
Budapest Stock Exchange Ltd.	2.32%	2.32%
Garantiqa Hitelgarancia Zrt.	1.86%	1.86%
VISA Incorporated	0%	0%

in HUF million	Subscribed capital 2023	Subscribed capital 2024
<b>Subsidiaries:</b>		
Erste Befektetési Zrt.	2,000	2,000
Erste Ingatlan Kft.	141	141
Erste Lakástakarék Zrt.	2,000	2,000
Collat-real Kft.	3	3
Erste Jelzálogbank Zrt.	3,015	3,015
Commerzbank Zrt.	2,467	2,467
Z3 Ingatlanhasznosító Kft.	4,303	-
Erste Tower Kft.	-	42,000

The Bank opted to measure investments in its subsidiaries at cost in accordance with IAS27.

The registered office of all of the subsidiaries is 24-26. Népfürdő utca, 1138 Budapest, Hungary.