OTP BANK PLC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

OTP BANK PLC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONTENTS

OTP BANK PLC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2014
(in HUF mn)

	Note	30 June 2014	31 December 2013	30 June 2013
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	*4.*	515,206	539,125	501,916
Placements with other banks, net of allowance for placement losses	*5.*	291,707	273,479	352,003
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*6.*	298,059	415,605	215,750
Securities available-for-sale	*7.*	1,586,797	1,637,255	1,388,768
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	*8.*	6,202,893	6,245,210	6,319,088
Associates and other investments	*9.*	23,964	23,837	7,323
Securities held-to-maturity	*10.*	740,243	580,051	596,802
Property and equipment	*11.*	230,318	261,523	250,461
Intangible assets	*11.*	170,112	193,721	236,690
Other assets	*12.*	295,542	211,241	179,809
TOTAL ASSETS		**10,354,841**	**10,381,047**	**10,048,610**
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	*13.*	610,515	784,212	519,405
Deposits from customers	*14.*	7,046,610	6,866,606	6,602,506
Liabilities from issued securities	*15.*	384,925	445,218	535,428
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	*16.*	90,345	87,164	87,895
Other liabilities	*17.*	632,011	421,353	479,319
Subordinated bonds and loans	*18.*	288,002	267,162	298,717
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**9,052,408**	**8,871,715**	**8,523,270**
Share capital	*19.*	28,000	28,000	28,000
Retained earnings and reserves		1,325,963	1,532,164	1,547,854
Treasury shares	*21.*	(56,404)	(55,599)	(56,244)
Non-controlling interest	*22.*	4,874	4,767	5,730
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,302,433**	**1,509,332**	**1,525,340**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**10,354,841**	**10,381,047**	**10,048,610**

OTP BANK PLC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECOGNIZED INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (UNAUDITED)
(in HUF mn)

	Note	Six month period ended 30 June 2014	Six month period ended 30 June 2013	Year ended 31 December 2013
Interest Income:				
Loans		362,270	394,689	771,542
Placements with other banks		59,979	134,003	207,951
Securities available-for-sale		27,309	39,896	71,743
Securities held-to-maturity		19,027	15,244	33,002
Amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks		1,734	2,207	4,207
Securities held for trading		-	416	924
Other		3,153	-	-
Total Interest Income		***473,472***	***586,455***	***1,089,369***
Interest Expense:				
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks		62,904	121,038	189,539
Deposits from customers		69,152	108,638	197,236
Liabilities from issued securities		9,115	19,189	34,896
Subordinated bonds and loans		7,074	5,721	11,412
Other		3,300	1,614	2,558
Total Interest Expense		***151,545***	***256,200***	***435,641***
NET INTEREST INCOME		**321,927**	**330,255**	**653,728**
Provision for impairment on loan and placement losses	*5.,8.,23*	220,084	113,657	262,569
Gains on loans related to early repayment	*23.*	-	-	-
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMEN ON LOAN AND PLACEMENT LOSSES		**101,843**	**216,598**	**391,159**
Income from fees and commissions	*24.*	128,715	118,041	257,135
Expense from fees and commissions	*24.*	23,306	26,359	55,378
Net profit from fees and commissions		**105,409**	**91,682**	**201,757**
Foreign exchange gains, net		87,673	7,102	18,279
Gains / (losses) on securities, net		5,703	8,162	11,546
Gains on real estate transactions		792	1,088	1,552
Dividend income		3,739	2,712	2,474
(Provision) / Release of provision on securities available-for-sale and held-to-maturity		(36)	(1)	11
Other operating income	*25.*	10,512	11,071	24,840
Other operating expense	*25.*	(15,264)	(7,519)	(39,795)
- from this: provision on contingent liabilities to be expected due to regulations related to customer loans	*25.*	(216,563)	-	-
Net operating result		**(123,444)**	**22,615**	**18,907**
Personnel expenses		103,710	102,884	204,277
Depreciation and amortization	*11.*	43,040	23,482	78,017
Other administrative expenses		135,024	143,040	244,477
Other administrative expenses	*25.*	**281,774**	**269,406**	**526,771**
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(197,966)**	**61,489**	**85,052**
Income tax	*26.*	50,683	(9,677)	(20,944)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**(147,283)**	**51,812**	**64,108**
From this, attributable to:				
Non-controlling interest		**(160)**	**232**	**(91)**
Owners of the company		**(147,123)**	**51,580**	**64,199**
Consolidated earnings per share (in HUF)				
Basic	*38.*	**(551)**	**193**	**241**
Diluted	*38.*	**(551)**	**193**	**240**

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements on pages 8 to 97 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

OTP BANK PLC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (UNAUDITED)
(in HUF mn)

	Six month period ended 30 June 2014	Six month period ended 30 June 2013	Year ended 31 December 2013
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	**(147,283)**	**51,812**	**64,108**
Fair value adjustment of securities available-for-sale	7,163	(4,162)	(1,721)
Derivative financial instruments designated as Cash-flow hedge	263	263	531
Net investment hedge in foreign operations	(3,375)	(1,052)	(1,357)
Foreign currency translation difference	(20,394)	(2,628)	(33,159)
Change of actuarial losses related to employee benefits	-	-	(39)
NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**(163,626)**	**44,233**	**28,363**
From this, attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest	**(15)**	**(53)**	**(1,016)**
Owners of the company	**(163,611)**	**44,286**	**29,379**

OTP BANK PLC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH-FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (UNAUDITED)
(in HUF mn)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**Note**	**Six month period ended 30 June 2014**	**Six month period ended 30 June 2013**	**Year ended 31 December 2013**
Profit before income tax		**(197,966)**	**61,489**	**85,052**
Goodwill impairment	*11.*	22,225	-	30,819
Depreciation and amortization	*11.*	20,815	23,482	47,198
Provision / (Release of provision) for impairment on securities	*7.,10.*	36	1	(11)
Provision for impairment on loan and placement losses	*5.,8.*	220,084	113,657	262,569
(Release of provision) / Provision for impairment on investments	*9.*	(30)	778	1,370
Provision / (Release of provision) for impairment on other assets	*12.*	2,625	(1,373)	4,313
Provision / (Release of provision) for impairment on off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities	*17.*	217,000	(733)	3,990
Share-based payment	*2.,2*	2,059	2,881	5,704
Change of actuarial losses related to employee benefits		-	-	(39)
Unrealized (losses) / gains on fair value adjustment of securities held for trading		(323)	(26)	859
Unrealized gains on fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments		4,770	16,983	4,921
Net changes in assets and liabilities in operating activities				
Changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		121,098	(13,777)	(219,517)
Net increase in loans, net of allowance for loan losses		(183,336)	(57,142)	(113,672)
Increase in other assets before provisions for impairment		(41,421)	(27,702)	(67,833)
Net increase in deposits from customers		180,004	51,798	315,898
(Decrease) / Increase in other liabilities		(4,150)	66,372	(1,785)
Net (increase) / decrease in compulsory reserves		(40,332)	1,070	7,414
Dividend income		(3,739)	(2,712)	(2,474)
Income tax paid		(5,022)	(13,988)	(21,739)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		**314,397**	**221,058**	**343,037**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Net (increase) / decrease in placement with other banks before allowance for placements losses		(18,240)	5,198	83,761
Net decrease / (increase) in securities available-for-sale		63,653	15,136	(227,341)
Net (increase) / decrease in investments in subsidiaries		(380)	465	(2,711)
Net decrease / (increase) in investments in associates		283	(630)	(14,560)
Buy-out of non-controlling interests		-	-	(1,124)
Dividend income		3,739	2,712	2,474
Net increase in securities held-to-maturity		(160,192)	(167,499)	(150,738)
Additions to property, equipment and intangible assets		(5,263)	(27,701)	(59,286)
Disposals of property, equipment and intangible assets		16,846	6,110	15,190
Net increase in advances for investments included in other assets		(20)	(25)	(29)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		**(99,574)**	**(166,234)**	**(354,364)**

OTP BANK PLC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH-FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (UNAUDITED)
(in HUF mn)
[continued]

FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**Note**	**Six month period ended 30 June 2014**	**Six month period ended 30 June 2013**	**Year ended 31 December 2013**
Net (decrease) / increase in amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks		(173,697)	(14,919)	249,888
Cash used for redemption of issued securities		(60,293)	(107,695)	(197,905)
Increase / (Decrease) in subordinated bonds and loans		20,840	7,222	(24,333)
Increase / (Decrease) in non-controlling interest		107	(53)	(1,016)
Foreign currency translation		(20,517)	(2,356)	(32,270)
Payments to ICES holders[1]		(948)	(1,186)	(4,111)
Net change in Treasury shares		(3,966)	(1,811)	(1,316)
Dividend paid		(40,600)	(33,561)	(33,592)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		**(279,074)**	**(154,359)**	**(44,655)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(64,251)**	**(99,535)**	**(55,982)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**275,947**	**331,929**	**331,929**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**211,696**	**232,394**	**275,947**

Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks		539,125	602,521	602,521
Compulsory reserve established by the National Banks		(263,178)	(270,592)	(270,592)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**275,947**	**331,929**	**331,929**
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	*4.*	515,206	501,916	539,125
Compulsory reserve established by the National Banks	*4.*	(303,510)	(269,522)	(263,178)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**211,696**	**232,394**	**275,947**

[1] See more details in Note 20.

OTP BANK PLC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (UNAUDITED)
(in HUF mn)

	Note	Share capital	Capital reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Retained earnings and reserves	Put option reserve	Treasury shares	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2013		**28,000**	**52**	**10,800**	**1,579,188**	**(55,468)**	**(53,802)**	**5,783**	**1,514,553**
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	51,580	-	-	232	51,812
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	(7,294)	-	-	(285)	(7,579)
Share-based payment	*29.*	-	-	2,881	-	-	-	-	2,881
Dividend for the year 2012		-	-	-	(33,600)	-	-	-	(33,600)
Sale of Treasury shares	*21.*	-	-	-	-	-	7,786	-	7,786
Treasury shares									
– gain on sale		-	-	-	631	-	-	-	631
– acquisition	*21.*	-	-	-	-	-	(10,228)	-	(10,228)
Payments to ICES holders	*20.*	-	-	-	(916)	-	-	-	(916)
Balance as at 30 June 2013		**28,000**	**52**	**13,681**	**1,589,589**	**(55,468)**	**(56,244)**	**5,730**	**1,525,340**
Balance as at 1 January 2014		**28,000**	**52**	**16,504**	**1,571,076**	**(55,468)**	**(55,599)**	**4,767**	**1,509,332**
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	(147,123)	-	-	(160)	(147,283)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	(16,488)	-	-	145	(16,343)
Share-based payment	*29.*	-	-	2,058	-	-	-	-	2,058
Dividend for the year 2013		-	-	-	(40,600)	-	-	-	(40,600)
Sale of Treasury shares	*21.*	-	-	-	-	-	17,472	-	17,472
Treasury shares									
– loss on sale		-	-	-	(3,160)	-	-	-	(3,160)
– acquisition	*21.*	-	-	-	-	-	(18,277)	-	(18,277)
Payments to ICES holders	*20.*	-	-	-	(888)	-	-	-	(888)
Increase from business combinations		-	-	-	-	-	-	122	122
Balance as at 30 June 2014		**28,000**	**52**	**18,562**	**1,362,817**	**(55,468)**	**(56,404)**	**4,874**	**1,302,433**

NOTE 1: ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1. General information

OTP Bank Plc. (the "Bank" or "OTP") was established on 31 December 1990, when the previously State-owned company was transformed into a public liability company. The Bank's registered office address is 16, Nador Street, Budapest 1051.

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

The structure of the Share capital by shareholders (%):

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Domestic and foreign private and institutional investors	98%	97%
Employees	1%	2%
Treasury shares	1%	1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

The Bank and its subsidiaries ("Entities of the Group", together the "Group") provide a full range of commercial banking services through a wide network of 1,482 branches. The Group has operations in Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine, Croatia, Romania, Slovakia, Serbia and Montenegro.

The number of employees at the Group:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
The number of employees at the Group	35,409	38,203
The average number of employees at the Group	36,385	37,487

1.2. Base of Accounting

The Entities of the Group maintain their accounting records and prepare its statutory accounts in accordance with the commercial, banking and fiscal regulations prevailing in Hungary and in case of foreign subsidiaries in accordance with the local commercial, banking and fiscal regulations.

The Group's presentation currency is the Hungarian Forint ("HUF").

Due to the fact that the Bank is listed on international and national stock exchanges, the Bank is obliged to present its financial position in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Certain adjustments have been made to the entities' statutory accounts in order to present the Consolidated Financial Position and Statement of Recognized and Comprehensive Income of the Bank in accordance with all standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union (the "EU"). IFRS as adopted by the EU do not currently differ from IFRS as issued by the IASB, except for portfolio hedge accounting under IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") which has not been approved by the EU. As the Group does not apply portfolio hedge accounting under IAS 39, there would be no impact on these Consolidated Financial Statements, had it been approved by the EU before the preparation of these financial statement.

NOTE 1: **ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [continued]**

1.2. Base of Accounting [continued]

1.2.1. The effect of adopting new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards effective from 1 January 2014

The following standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU are effective for the current period:

- IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014),
- IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements", adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014),
- IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities", adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014),
- IAS 27 (revised in 2011) "Separate Financial Statements", adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014),
- IAS 28 (revised in 2011) "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014),
- Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" and IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities" - Transition Guidance, adopted by the EU on 4 April 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014),
- Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities" and IAS 27 (revised in 2011) "Separate Financial Statements" - Investment Entities, adopted by the EU on 20 November 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014),
- Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial instruments: presentation"- Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, adopted by the EU on 13 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014),
- Amendments to IAS 36 "Impairment of assets" - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets, adopted by the EU on 19 December 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014),
- Amendments to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" - Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting, adopted by the EU on 19 December 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards has not led to any changes in the Group's accounting policies.

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

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations issued by IASB and adopted by the EU were in issue but not yet effective:

- IFRIC 21 "Levies" adopted by the EU on 13 June 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 17 June 2014).

NOTE 1: ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [continued]

1.2. Base of Accounting [continued]

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

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017),
- Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 41 "Agriculture" - Agriculture: Bearer Plants (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014),
- Amendments to IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2010-2012)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24 and IAS 38) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014),
- Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2011-2013)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014),
- Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2012-2014)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016).

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1. Basis of Presentation

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial instruments, which are recorded at fair value. Revenues and expenses are recorded in the period in which they are earned or incurred.

The presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Management of the Group to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and their reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
Future changes in economic conditions, business strategies, regulatory requirements, accounting rules and other factors could result in a change in estimates that could have a material impact on future financial statements.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [continued]

2.2. Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's presentation currency are translated into HUF are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Hungary ("NBH"), or if there is no official rate, at exchange rates quoted by OTP as at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see note 2.7. below for hedging accounting policies); and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in Other Comprehensive Income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into HUF using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Group are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or jointly controlled entities that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity.

2.3. Principles of consolidation

Included in these Consolidated Financial Statements are the accounts of those subsidiaries in which the Bank exercises control. The list of the major fully consolidated subsidiaries, the percentage of issued capital owned by the Bank and the description of their activities is provided in Note 31. However, certain subsidiaries in which the Bank holds a significant interest have not been consolidated because the effect of consolidating such companies is not material to the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole (see Note 2.13.).
As the ultimate parent, the Bank is preparing consolidated financial statement of the Group.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [continued]

2.4. Accounting for acquisitions

Business combinations are accounted for using purchase method of accounting. Any goodwill arising on acquisition is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and accounted for as indicated below.
The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer effectively obtains control over the acquiree. Before this date, it should be presented as Advance for investments within Other assets.
Goodwill, which represents the residual cost of the acquisition after obtaining the control over the acquiree in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired, is held as an intangible asset and recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, derecognizes the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost and recognizes any difference as a gain or loss on the sale attributable to the parent in Statement of Recognized Income.
Goodwill acquired in a business combination is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate. The goodwill is allocated to the cost generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combinations.
The Group calculates the fair value based on discounted cash-flow model. The 5 year period explicit cash-flow model serves as a basis for the impairment test by which the Group defines the impairment need on goodwill based on the strategic factors and financial data of its cash-generating units.
The Group, in its strategic plan, has taken into consideration the effects of the present global economic situation, the cautious recovery of economic situation and outlook, the associated risks and their possible effect on the financial sector as well as the current and expected availability of wholesale funding.

Negative goodwill, when the interest of the acquirer in the net fair value of the acquired identifiable net assets exceeds the cost of the business combination, is recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income as other income.

2.5. Securities held-to-maturity

Investments in securities, traded in active market are accounted for on a settlement date basis and are initially measured at fair value. At subsequent reporting dates, securities that the Group has the expressed intention and ability to hold to maturity are measured at amortised cost, less any impairment losses recognized to reflect irrecoverable amounts.
The annual amortisation of any discount or premium on the acquisition of a held-to-maturity security is aggregated with other investment income receivable over the term of the investment so that the revenue recognized in each period represents a constant yield on the investment.
Such securities comprise mainly securities issued by the Hungarian and foreign Government, discounted Treasury bills, mortgage bonds and foreign bonds.

2.6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

2.6.1. Securities held for trading

Investments in securities are accounted for on a settlement date basis and are initially measured at fair value. Securities held for trading are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on held for trading securities are recognized in profit or loss and included in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income for the period. Such securities consist of corporate shares, Hungarian and foreign government bonds, securities issued by NBH, discounted treasury bills and other securities.

2.6.2. Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Group is a party to contracts for derivative financial instruments, which represent a very low initial investment compared to the notional value of the contract. The derivative financial instruments used include interest rate forward or swap agreements and currency forward or swap agreements and options. These financial instruments are used by the Group both for trading purposes and to hedge interest rate risk and currency exposures associated with its transactions in the financial markets.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [continued]

2.6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss [continued]

2.6.2. Derivative financial instruments [continued]

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

Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the risk management policy of the Group, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules of IAS 39 and are therefore treated as derivatives held for trading with fair value gains and losses charged directly to the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income.

2.7. Derivative financial instruments designated as a fair-value or cash-flow hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges and that prove to be highly effective in relation to the hedged risk, are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income along with the corresponding change in fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the specific hedged risk. The ineffective element of the hedge is charged directly to the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income.
The conditions of hedge accounting applied by the Bank are the following: formally designed as hedge, proper hedge documentation is prepared, effectiveness test is performed and based on it the hedge is qualified as effective.

Changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash-flow hedges and that prove to be highly effective in relation to the hedged risk are recognized as reserve in the shareholders' equity. Amounts deferred in equity are transferred to the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income and classified as revenue or expense in the periods during which the hedged assets and liabilities effect the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income for the period. The ineffective element of the hedge is charged directly to the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income.

2.8. Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities may be offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the transactions are intended to be reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position on a net basis. The Group does not offset any financial assets and financial liabilities.

2.9. Embedded derivatives

Sometimes, a derivative may be a component of a combined financial instrument that includes a host contract and a derivative (the embedded derivative) effecting cash-flows or otherwise modifying the characteristics of the host instrument. An embedded derivative must be separated from the host instrument and accounted for as a separate derivative if, and only if:

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [continued]

2.10. Securities available-for-sale

Investments in securities are accounted for on a settlement date basis and are initially measured at fair value. Securities available-for-sale are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale financial instruments are recognized directly in Other Comprehensive Income, except for interest and foreign exchange gains/losses on monetary items, unless such available-for-sale security is part of an effective hedge. Such gains and losses will be reported when realized in Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income for the applicable period.
Such securities consist of Hungarian and foreign government bonds, bonds issued by NBH, corporate bonds, discounted Treasury bills and other securities. Other securities include shares in investment funds, shares in non-financing companies and venture capital fund bonds.

The provision for impairment is calculated based on discounted cash-flow methodology for debt instruments and calculated based on fair valuation on equity instruments, using the expected future cash-flow and original effective interest rate if there is objective evidence of impairment based on significant or prolonged decrease in fair value.

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

Those available-for-sale financial assets that do not have a quoted market price and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured by other models mentioned above, are measured at cost, less provision for impairment, when appropriate. This exception is related only to equity instruments. Impairment on equity available-for-sale securities is accounted only if there is a significant or prolonged decrease in the market value.

2.11. Loans, placements with other banks and allowance for loan and placement losses

Loans and placements with other banks are accounted at amortized cost, stated at the principal amounts outstanding (including accrued interest), net of allowance for loan or placement losses, respectively. Interest is accounted using effective interest rate method.
When a borrower is unable to meet payments as they fall due or, in the opinion of the Management, there is an indication that a borrower may be unable to meet payments as they fall due, all unpaid interest is impaired.

According to IAS 39, initially financial asset shall be recognized at fair value which is usually equal to transaction value of loans and receivables. Initial fair value of loans and receivables lent at interest below market conditions is lower than their transaction price. As a consequence the Bank is deferring the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price relating to loans and receivables because input data for measuring the fair values are not available on observable markets. (See Note 8., 13. and 44. for Funding for Growth Scheme.)

The amount of allowance is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of the expected cash-flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Allowance for loan and placement losses with other banks represent Management assessment for potential losses in relation to these activities.
The allowances for loan and placement losses are maintained to cover losses that have been specifically identified. Collective impairment losses of portfolios of loans, for which no objective evidence of impairment has been identified on an individual basis, are maintained to reduce the carrying amount of the portfolios of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics to their estimated recoverable amounts at the balance sheet date. The expected cash-flows for portfolios of similar assets are estimated based on historical loss experience. Historical loss experience is the basis for calculating the expected loss, which is adjusted by the loss confirmation period, which represents the average time lag between occurrence of a loss event and confirmation of the loss. This concept enables recognition of those losses that have occurred in the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Write-offs are generally recorded after all reasonable restructuring or collection activities have taken place and the possibility of further recovery is considered to be remote. The loan is written off against the related account "Provision for impairment on loan and placement losses" in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income. If the reason for provisioning is no longer deemed appropriate, the redundant provisioning charge is released into net operating income.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [continued]

2.12. Sale and repurchase agreements, security lending

Where debt or equity securities are sold under a commitment to repurchase them at a pre-determined price, they remain on Statement of Financial Position and the consideration received is recorded in Other liabilities or Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks. Conversely, debt or equity securities purchased under a commitment to resell are not recognized in the Statement of Financial Position and the consideration paid is recorded either in Placements with other banks or Deposits from customers. Interest is accrued evenly over the life of the repurchase agreement.
In the case of security lending transactions the Group doesn't recognize or derecognize the securities because believes that the transferor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the securities. Only a financial liability or financial receivable is recognized for the consideration amount.

2.13. Associates and other investments

Companies where the Bank has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. However, certain associated companies in which the Bank holds a significant interest have not been accounted for in accordance with the equity method because the effect of using the equity method to account for such companies is not material to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies that were not accounted for using the equity method and other investments where the Bank does not hold a significant interest are recorded according to IAS 39, when appropriate.
Gains and losses on the sale of investments are determined on the basis of the specific identification of the cost of each investment.

2.14. Property and equipment, Intangible assets

Property and equipment and Intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment, if any. The depreciable amount (book value less residual value) of the non-current assets must be allocated over the useful lives.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets based on the following annual percentages:

Intangible assets	
Software	3.33-50%
Property rights	1-50%
Property	1-50%
Office equipment and vehicles	2.5-50%

Depreciation and amortization on Property and equipment and Intangible assets commence on the day such assets are placed into service.
At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying value of its Property and equipment and Intangible assets to determine if there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent (if any) of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where the carrying value of Property and equipment and Intangible assets is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is impaired immediately to the estimated recoverable amount.

The Group may conclude contracts for purchasing property, equipment and intangible assets, where the purchase price is settled in foreign currency. By entering into such agreements, firm commitment in foreign currency due on a specified future date arises at the Group.
Reducing the foreign currency risk caused by firm commitment, forward foreign currency contracts may be concluded to ensure the amount payable in foreign currency on a specified future date on one hand and to eliminate the foreign currency risk arising until settlement date of the contract on the other hand.
In the case of effective hedge the realised profit or loss of hedging instrument is stated as the part of the cost of the hedged asset as it has arisen until recognising the asset and it is tightly connecting to the purchasing.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [continued]

2.15. Financial liabilities

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

2.16. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as a lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as other receivables at the amount of the net investment in the lease of the Group. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant rate of return on the net investment outstanding of the Group in respect of the leases. Direct costs such as commissions are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivables.
Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The Group as a lessee

Assets held under finance leases, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised at their fair value and depreciated over the useful lives of assets. The principal element of each future lease obligation is recorded as a liability, while the interest elements are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income over the period of the leases to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of principal payments outstanding.

Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Recognized and Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

2.17. Treasury shares

Treasury shares are shares which are purchased on the stock exchange and the over-the-counter market by the Bank and its subsidiaries and are presented in the Consolidated Financial Position at cost as a deduction from Consolidated Shareholders' Equity.
Gains and losses on the sale of treasury shares are credited or charged directly to shareholder's equity. Derecognition of treasury shares is based on the FIFO method.

2.18. Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expenses are recognized in profit or loss in the period to which they relate, using the effective interest rate method. Interest from loans and deposits are accrued on a daily basis. Interest income and expenses include relevant transaction costs and the amortisation of any discount or premium between the initial carrying amount of an interest-bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.
The Group recognizes interest income when assumes that the interest associated with the transaction will flow to the Group and the amount of the revenue can reasonably be measured. All interest income and expense recognized are arising from loans, placements with other banks, securities held for trading, securities available-for-sale, securities held-to-maturity and amounts due to banks, deposits from customers, liabilities from issued securities, subordinated bond and loans are presented under these lines.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [continued]

2.19. Fees and Commissions

Fees and commissions are recognized using the effective interest method referring to provisions of IAS 39, when they relate and have to be included in amortized cost model. Certain fees and commissions that are not involved in the amortized cost model are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income on an accrual basis based on IAS 18.

2.20. Dividend income

The Group recognizes dividend income in the consolidated financial statements when its right to receive payment is established.

2.21. Income tax

The annual taxation charge is based on the tax payable under fiscal regulations prevailing in the country where the company is incorporated, adjusted for deferred taxation.

Deferred taxation is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying value for financial reporting purposes, measured at the tax rates that apply to the future period when the asset is expected to be realized or the liability is settled.

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

2.22. Off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities

In the ordinary course of its business, the Group enters into off-balance sheet commitments such as guarantees, letters of credit, commitments to extend credit and transactions with financial instruments. The provision for impairment on off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities is maintained at a level adequate to absorb future cash outflows which are probable and relate to present obligations.

Management determines the adequacy of the allowance based upon reviews of individual items, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the various categories of transactions and other pertinent factors.

The Group recognizes provision when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

2.23. Share-based payment and employee benefit

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

The Bank issues equity-settled share-based payment to certain employees. Equity-settled share-based payment is measured at fair value at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payment is expensed on a straight-line basis over the year, based on the Bank's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. Share-based payment is recorded in Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income as Personnel expenses.

Fair value is measured by use of a binomial model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on Management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations. The Group has applied the requirement of IAS 19 Employee Benefits. IAS 19 requires to recognise employee benefits to be paid as a liability and as an expense in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2.24. Consolidated Statement of Cash-flows

For the purposes of reporting Consolidated Statement of Cash-flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, due from banks and balances with the National Banks, excluding the compulsory reserve established by the National Banks. Consolidated cash-flows from hedging activities are classified in the same category as the item being hedged. The unrealized gains and losses from the translation of monetary items to the closing foreign exchange rates and unrealized gains and losses from derivative financial instruments are presented net in the statement of cash-flows for the monetary items which were being revaluated.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [continued]

2.25. Segment reporting

IFRS 8 Operating Segments requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.
Based on the above, the segments identified by the Group are the business and geographical segments.
The Group’s operating segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows: OTP Core Hungary, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovakia, Montenegro, Leasing subsidiaries, Asset Management subsidiaries, Other subsidiaries, Corporate Center.

2.26. Comparative figures

There were no changes in prior period data due to either prior period error or change in accounting policies. In some notes certain amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 have been restructured within the particular note to conform with the current year presentation and these amounts are not significant.

2.27. Government measures related to consumer loan contracts

Act XXXVIII 2014 on „Certain issues related to uniformity decision which made by the Curia of Hungary on consumer loan contracts granted by financial institutions” was published on 18 July 2014. Based on the available information about the expected losses the following items were recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Bank took absolute and irrevocable obligation in a maximum amount of HUF 121 billion, to eliminate negative effects on its subsidiaries’ financial situation arises from the published regulation in order to ensure continuous and unchanged operation and legal correspondence. Based on the commitment contingent receivables from the Bank was recorded as at 30 June 2014.

Based on the published regulation the Group’s reimbursement obligation related to invalidity of the bid-ask exchange rate spread will be prospectively in amount of HUF 41.3 billion. Considering provision on contingent liabilities to be expected related to customer loans was recognised in the amount of HUF 1,776 million for the year 2013 and further impairment was recognised in amount of HUF 39.5 billion as at 30 June 2014.

Considering open questions related to contractual clauses enabling unilateral amendment and OTP’s commitment, based on the Group’s decision expected losses was recognised in the Separate Financial Statements of the Bank.
Based on the unfairness of contractual clauses enabling unilateral amendment OTP estimates that losses will be in amount of HUF 177 billion regarding the legal proceedings, therefore provision for contingent liabilities was recognised as at 30 June 2014 (see Note 17., 25. and 28.).

	Bid-ask exchange rate spread	**Unilateral increase of interest rate**	**Unilateral increase of fee expense**	**Total**
OTP	13,504	61,610	14,301	89,415
OTP Jelzálogbank Zrt.	12,370	72,613	2,417	87,400
Merkantil Bank Zrt.	13,211	10,711	6,854	30,776
Merkantil Car Zrt.	1,678	2,854	727	5,259
OTP Ingatlanlízing Zrt.	545	4,945	-	5,490
Total	**41,308**	**152,733**	**24,299**	**218,340**

The Group still maintains the point of view that the Group members keep completely the effective regulations during its loan activity practice. The Group will claim through legal proceeding that contractual clauses enabling unilateral amendment of the contracts were fair.

On 24 September 2014 the Parliament has approved the Act XL 2014 on “*Certain issues related to uniformity decision which made by the Curia of Hungary on consumer loan contracts granted by financial institutions, regulation of settlement and other directions recorded in Act XXXVIII 2014”* that prescribes for financial institutions to settle with their customers because of overpayments arisen from invalidity of the bid-ask exchange rate spread and contractual clauses enabling unilateral amendment.

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND DECISIONS IN THE APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1. Impairment on loans and placements

The Group regularly assesses its loan portfolio for impairment. Management determines the adequacy of the allowances based upon reviews of individual loans and placements, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the various categories of loans and other pertinent factors. Provisioning involves many uncertainties about the outcome of those risks and requires the Management of the Group to make many subjective judgements in estimating the loss amounts.

3.2. Valuation of instruments without direct quotations

Financial instruments without direct quotations in an active market are valued using the valuation model technique. The models are regularly reviewed and each model is calibrated for the most recent available market data. While the models are built only on available data, their use is subject to certain assumptions and estimates (e.g. correlations, volatilities, etc.). Changes in the model assumptions may affect the reported fair value of the relevant financial instruments.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement seeks to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures through a 'fair value hierarchy'. The hierarchy categorises the inputs used in valuation techniques into three levels. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The objective of a fair value measurement is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

3.3. Provisions

Provisions are recognized and measured based on IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The Group is involved in a number of ongoing legal disputes. Based upon historical experience and expert reports, the Group assesses the developments in these cases, and the likelihood and the amount of potential financial losses which are appropriately provided for. (See Note 17.)

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

Provision for off-balance sheet items includes provision for litigation, provision for retirement and expected liabilities, for commitments to extend credit, provision for warranties arising from banking activities and provision for confirmed letter of credit.

3.4. Impairment on goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit might be impaired, in accordance with IAS 36 “Impairment of assets”.

The Group calculates the fair value based on discounted cash-flow model. The 5 year period explicit cash-flow model serves as a basis for the impairment test by which the Group defines the impairment need on goodwill based on the strategic factors and financial data of its cash-generating units. In the calculation of the goodwill impairment, also the expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of those future cash-flows, the time value of money, represented by the current market risk-free rate of interest and other factors are reflected. Goodwill impairment is recorded among the Depreciation and amortization in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income.

NOTE 4: CASH, AMOUNTS DUE FROM BANKS AND BALANCES WITH THE NATIONAL BANKS (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Cash on hand		
In HUF	75,937	68,063
In foreign currency	133,276	120,069
	209,213	**188,132**

Amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within one year:		
In HUF	51,595	51,807
In foreign currency	253,714	298,528
	305,309	**350,335**
Over one year:		
In HUF	-	-
In foreign currency	426	435
	426	**435**
Accrued interest	258	223
	305,993	**350,993**
Total	**515,206**	**539,125**
Compulsory reserve set by the National Banks	**303,510**	**263,178**

NOTE 5: PLACEMENTS WITH OTHER BANKS, NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR PLACEMENT LOSSES (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within one year		
In HUF	41,519	32,424
In foreign currency	247,836	235,898
	289,355	**268,322**
Over one year		
In HUF	-	-
In foreign currency	2,160	4,911
	2,160	**4,911**
Accrued interest	235	277
Provision for impairment on placement losses	(43)	(31)
Total	**291,707**	**273,479**

NOTE 5: PLACEMENTS WITH OTHER BANKS, NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR PLACEMENT LOSSES (in HUF mn) [continued]

An analysis of the change in the provision for impairment on placement with other banks, net of allowance for placement losses is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**31**	**1,111**
Provision for the period	23	28
Release of provision for the period	(8)	(367)
Use of provision	-	(712)
Foreign currency translation difference	(3)	(29)
Closing balance	**43**	**31**

Interest conditions of placements with other banks:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
In HUF	1.3% - 9.0%	0.1% - 9.0%
In foreign currency	0.01% - 11.9%	0.01% - 11.9%

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Average interest rates on placements with other banks	1.18%	1.48%

NOTE 6: FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Securities held for trading		
Securities issued by the NBH	99,715	209,347
Shares	61,556	73,703
Government bonds	26,942	34,817
Discounted Treasury bills	21,142	2,159
Other securities	7,462	14,615
Other non-interest bearing securities	3,842	5,912
	220,659	**340,553**
Accrued interest	632	987
Total	**221,291**	**341,540**

NOTE 6: FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (in HUF mn) [continued]

Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Interest rate swaps classified as held for trading	42,704	53,667
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS[1] classified as held for trading	15,481	8,444
Foreign exchange swaps classified as held for trading	10,602	5,357
Foreign exchange forward contracts classified as held for trading	3	104
Other transactions classified as held for trading	7,978	6,493
	76,768	**74,065**
Total	**298,059**	**415,605**

An analysis of securities held for trading portfolio by currency (%):

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Denominated in HUF (%)	81.7%	86.9%
Denominated in foreign currency (%)	18.3%	13.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

An analysis of government bond portfolio by currency (%):

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Denominated in HUF (%)	31.6%	9.5%
Denominated in foreign currency (%)	68.4%	90.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Interest rates on securities held for trading	2.9% - 13.0%	2.9% - 13.0%
Average interest rates on securities held for trading	2.36%	1.46%

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of securities held for trading can be analysed as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within five years		
With variable interest	1,156	7,245
With fixed interest	149,738	249,085
	150,894	**256,330**
Over five years		
With variable interest	-	663
With fixed interest	4,367	3,945
	4,367	**4,608**
Non-interest bearing securities	65,398	79,615
Total	**220,659**	**340,553**

[1] CCIRS: Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps (See Note 28.)

NOTE 7: **SECURITIES AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE (in HUF mn)**

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Securities available-for-sale		
Bonds issued by NBH	961,919	1,151,208
Government bonds	477,487	318,263
Corporate bonds	49,745	71,148
From this:		
Listed securities:		
In HUF	-	-
In foreign currency	*46,441*	*67,930*
	46,441	*67,930*
Non-listed securities:		
In HUF	*3,304*	*3,218*
In foreign currency	-	-
	3,304	*3,218*
Discounted Treasury bills	34,630	38,088
Other securities	6,696	8,562
Other non-interest bearing securities	45,003	41,702
From this:		
Listed securities:		
In HUF	-	-
In foreign currency	*7,021*	*6,521*
	7,021	*6,521*
Non-listed securities:		
In HUF	*30,056*	*27,013*
In foreign currency	*7,926*	*8,168*
	37,982	*35,181*
	1,575,480	**1,628,971**
Accrued interest	12,361	9,250
Provision for impairment on securities available-for-sale	(1,044)	(966)
Total	**1,586,797**	**1,637,255**

An analysis of securities available-for sale by currency (%):

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Denominated in HUF (%)	84.6%	82.6%
Denominated in foreign currency (%)	15.4%	17.4%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

An analysis of government bonds by currency (%):

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Denominated in HUF (%)	68.7%	47.1%
Denominated in foreign currency (%)	31.3%	52.9%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

NOTE 7: SECURITIES AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE (in HUF mn) [continued]

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Interest rates on securities available-for-sale denominated in HUF	2.9% - 8.0%	2.9% - 8.0%
Interest rates on securities available-for-sale denominated in foreign currency	0.3% - 18.0%	0.3% - 22.0%

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Average interest rates on securities available-for-sale denominated in HUF	2.77%	4.10%
Average interest rates on securities available-for-sale denominated in foreign currency	8.44%	9.12%

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of available-for-sale financial assets can be analysed as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within five years		
With variable interest	7,113	4,258
With fixed interest	1,415,722	1,500,316
	1,422,835	**1,504,574**
Over five years		
With variable interest	-	3,730
With fixed interest	107,642	78,965
	107,642	**82,695**
Non-interest bearing securities	45,003	41,702
Total	**1,575,480**	**1,628,971**

An analysis of the change in the provision for impairment on securities available-for-sale is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**966**	**1,226**
Provision for the period	36	1
Release of provision	-	(1)
Use of provision	-	(265)
Foreign currency translation difference	42	5
Closing balance	**1,044**	**966**

Certain securities are hedged against interest rate risk. See Note 40.

NOTE 8: LOANS, NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Short-term loans and promissory notes (within one year)	2,520,087	2,537,167
Long-term loans and promissory notes (over one year)	4,976,467	4,875,633
	7,496,554	**7,412,800**
Accrued interest	71,036	68,044
Provision for impairment on loan losses	(1,364,697)	(1,235,634)
Total	**6,202,893**	**6,245,210**

An analysis of the loan portfolio by currency (%):

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
In HUF	26%	27%
In foreign currency	74%	73%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Interest rates of the loan portfolio are as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Short-term loans denominated in HUF	0.4% - 37.7%	0.3% - 40.4%
Long-term loans denominated in HUF	0.4% - 37.7%	0.3% - 40.4%
Short-term loans denominated in foreign currency	0.01% - 66.9%	0.01% - 66%
Long-term loans denominated in foreign currency	0.01% - 64.9%	0.01% - 64.9%

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Average interest rates on loans denominated in HUF	4.57%	4.94%
Average interest rates on loans denominated in foreign currency	16.64%	16.54%

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Gross loan portfolio on which interest to customers is not being accrued	18.5%	18.4%

NOTE 8: LOANS, NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (in HUF mn) [continued]

An analysis of the change in the provision for impairment on loan losses is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**1,235,634**	**1,154,176**
Provision for the period	332,695	514,614
Release of provision	(150,958)	(328,859)
Increase due to acquisition	772	-
Use of provision	(11,522)	(79,996)
Foreign currency translation difference	(41,924)	(24,301)
Closing balance	**1,364,697**	**1,235,634**

Provision for impairment on loan and placement losses is summarized as below:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Provision for impairment (Release of provision) on placement losses	12	(374)
Provision for impairment on loan losses	220,072	262,943
Total	**220,084**	**262,569**

NOTE 9: ASSOCIATES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Investments		
Unconsolidated subsidiaries	8,676	8,296
Associated companies (non-listed)	16,382	15,583
Other investments (non-listed)[1]	2,960	4,189
	28,018	**28,068**
Provision for impairment on investments	(4,054)	(4,231)
Total	**23,964**	**23,837**

An analysis of the change in the provision for impairment on investments is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**4,231**	**2,968**
(Release of provision) / Provision for the period	(30)	1,370
Use of provision	(148)	(132)
Foreign currency translation difference	1	25
Closing balance	**4,054**	**4,231**

[1] These instruments do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

NOTE 10: SECURITIES HELD-TO-MATURITY (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Government bonds	724,391	564,522
Mortgage bonds	515	493
Discounted Treasury bills	467	457
Foreign bonds	7	1,070
	725,380	**566,542**
Accrued interest	15,670	14,284
Provision for impairment on securities held-to-maturity	(807)	(775)
Total	**740,243**	**580,051**

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of securities held-to-maturity can be analysed as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within five years		
With variable interest	13,860	16,457
With fixed interest	401,096	212,112
	414,956	**228,569**
Over five years		
With variable interest	-	-
With fixed interest	310,424	337,973
	310,424	**337,973**
Total	**725,380**	**566,542**

An analysis of securities held-to-maturity by currency (%):

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Denominated in HUF (%)	89.1%	89.8%
Denominated in foreign currency (%)	10.9%	10.2%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

NOTE 10: SECURITIES HELD-TO-MATURITY (in HUF mn) [continued]

In most cases, interest on variable rate bonds is based on the interest rates of 90 day Hungarian government Treasury bills and is adjusted semi-annually. Interest on fixed rate and variable rate securities is, in most cases, paid semi-annually.

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Interest rates of securities held-to-maturity with variable interest	0.4% - 3.75%	0.02% - 4.25%
Interest rates of securities held-to-maturity with fixed interest	1.5% - 11.3%	2.6% - 10.9%

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Average interest rates on securities held-to-maturity	5.94%	6.71%

An analysis of the change in the provision for impairment on securities held-to-maturity is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**775**	**770**
Provision for the period	-	21
Release of provision	-	(32)
Use of provision	-	-
Foreign currency translation difference	32	16
Closing balance	**807**	**775**

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (in HUF mn)

For the six month period ended 30 June 2014

Cost	Intangible assets and goodwill	Property	Office equipment and vehicles	Construction in progress	Total
Balance as at 1 January	**374,911**	**222,634**	**188,906**	**26,341**	**812,792**
Additions	25,674	2,270	7,834	6,972	42,750
Acquisition	252	1,472	431	2	2,157
Foreign currency translation differences	3,281	2,409	522	217	6,429
Disposals	(52,768)	(1,194)	(6,174)	(11,764)	(71,900)
Transfer[1]	(628)	(21,065)	(20,183)	-	(41,876)
Change in consolidation scope	-	1	9	-	10
Balance as at 30 June	**350,722**	**206,527**	**171,345**	**21,768**	**750,362**

[1] Assets subject to operating lease and investment properties are differentiated according to their purposes for use so they had been transferred from tangible and intangible assets to other assets (see more details in Note 12.).

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (in HUF mn) [continued]

For the six month period ended 30 June 2014 [continued]

Depreciation and Amortization	**Intangible assets and goodwill**	**Property**	**Office equipment and vehicles**	**Construction in progress**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 January	**181,190**	**49,799**	**126,559**	**-**	**357,548**
Charge for the period (without goodwill impairment)	10,736	2,620	7,459	-	20,815
Goodwill impairment	22,225	-	-	-	22,225
Foreign currency translation differences	5,456	235	551	-	6,242
Disposals	(38,996)	(316)	(3,978)	-	(43,290)
Transfer[1]	(1)	(6,108)	(7,505)	-	(13,614)
Change in consolidation scope	-	1	5	-	6
Balance as at 30 June	**180,610**	**46,231**	**123,091**	**-**	**349,932**
Net book value					
Balance as at 1 January	**193,721**	**172,835**	**62,347**	**26,341**	**455,244**
Balance as at 30 June	**170,112**	**160,296**	**48,254**	**21,768**	**400,430**

An analysis of the changes in the goodwill for the six month period ended 30 June 2014 is as follows:

Cost	**Goodwill**
Balance as at 1 January	**145,564**
Additions	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(1,600)
Impairment for the current period	(22,225)
Balance as at 30 June	**121,739**
Net book value	
Balance as at 1 January	**145,564**
Balance as at 30 June	**121,739**

Book value of the goodwill allocated to the appropriate cash generation units

List of units	**HUF mn**
OAO OTP Bank	62,850
DSK Bank EAD	28,541
OTP banka Hrvatska d.d.	18,007
OTP Bank Romania S.A.	6,164
OTP Banka Slovensko a.s.	91
Other[2]	6,086
Total	**121,739**

[1] Assets subject to operating lease and investment properties are differentiated according to their purposes for use so they had been transferred from tangible and intangible assets to other assets (see more details in Note 12.).

[2] Other category includes: Monicomp Ltd., OTP Real Estate Leasing Ltd., Nimo 2002 Ltd., POK DSK-Rodina a.d.

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (in HUF mn) [continued]

For the six month period ended 30 June 2014 [continued]

The Bank prepared the IFRS goodwill impairment tests of the subsidiaries based on two different net present value calculation methods that shows the same result; however they represent different economical logics. On one hand is the discount cash-flow method (DCF) that calculates the value of the subsidiaries by discounting their expected cash-flow; on the other hand the economic value added (EVA) method estimates the value of the subsidiaries from the initial invested capital and the present value of the economic profit that the companies are expected to generate in the future.

The Bank applied a cash-flow model with an explicit period between 2014-2018 where for 2014 the actual, accepted annual financial plans are included and the actual financial strategic plans were used as forecasts for the period between 2015 and 2018.

Present value calculation with the DCF method
The Bank calculated the expected cash-flow for the given period based on the expected after tax profit of the companies. For calculating the discount factor it was considered the base rates of the national banks in the actual macro forecasts as risk free rates and the Group calculated risk premiums by modifying the country risk premiums that are published on damodaran.com with the CDS of the different countries spread as at 30 June 2014.
The values of the subsidiaries in the DCF method were then calculated as the sum of the discounted cash-flows of the explicit period, the present value of the terminal values and the initial free capital assuming an effective capital structure.

Present value calculation with the EVA method
A company creates positive economic profit/value if the profitability of the invested capital is higher than the normal profit – the profit that can be usually generated in the banking sector –, which means that the company's profitability exceeds the expected yield. The economic profit of the subsidiaries was calculated by deducting the cost of invested capital from the net profit for the year. The applied discount factor and the indicators used for calculating the residual value (long term cost of capital and growth rate) are the same that are used in the DCF method.

Summary of the impairment test for the six month period ended 30 June 2014
Based on the valuations of the subsidiaries, the total IFRS goodwill, recorded for OTP Bank JSC as at the balance sheet date, was impaired, which meant HUF 22,225 million consolidated IFRS goodwill impairment as at 30 June 2014.

For the year ended 31 December 2013

Cost	**Intangible assets and goodwill**	**Property**	**Office equipment and vehicles**	**Construction in progress**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 January	**363,524**	**214,736**	**187,618**	**18,928**	**784,806**
Additions	32,622	11,394	22,509	29,217	95,742
Foreign currency translation differences	(7,438)	(901)	(893)	97	(9,135)
Disposals	(13,939)	(2,605)	(20,562)	(22,755)	(59,861)
Change in consolidation scope	142	10	234	854	1,240
Balance as at 31 December	**374,911**	**222,634**	**188,906**	**26,341**	**812,792**

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (in HUF mn) [continued]

For the year ended 31 December 2013 [continued]

Depreciation and Amortization	Intangible assets and goodwill	Property	Office equipment and vehicles	Construction in progress	Total
Balance as at 1 January	**125,775**	**44,867**	**125,022**	**-**	**295,664**
Charge for the period	22,192	5,644	19,362	-	47,198
Goodwill impairment	30,819	-	-	-	30,819
Foreign currency translation differences	6,164	173	(776)	-	5,561
Disposals	(3,818)	(963)	(17,135)	-	(21,916)
Change in consolidation scope	58	78	86	-	222
Balance as at 31 December	**181,190**	**49,799**	**126,559**	**-**	**357,548**
Net book value					
Balance as at 1 January	**237,749**	**169,869**	**62,596**	**18,928**	**489,142**
Balance as at 31 December	**193,721**	**172,835**	**62,347**	**26,341**	**455,244**

An analysis of the changes in the goodwill for the year ended 31 December 2013 is as follows:

Cost	Goodwill
Balance as at 1 January	**189,619**
Additions	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(13,236)
Impairment for the current period	(30,819)
Balance as at 31 December	**145,564**
Net book value	
Balance as at 1 January	**189,619**
Balance as at 31 December	**145,564**

Book value of the goodwill allocated to the appropriate cash generation units

List of units	HUF mn
OAO OTP Bank	61,534
DSK Bank EAD	28,541
OTP Bank JSC	26,179
OTP banka Hrvatska d.d.	17,236
OTP Bank Romania S.A.	5,900
OTP Banka Slovensko a.s.	88
Other[1]	6,086
Total	**145,564**

Summary of the impairment test for the year ended 31 December 2013
Based on the valuations of the subsidiaries HUF 30,819 million consolidated IFRS goodwill impairment was recorded for OTP Bank JSC .

[1] Other category includes: Monicomp Ltd., OTP Real Estate Leasing Ltd., Nimo 2002 Ltd., POK DSK-Rodina a.d.

NOTE 12: OTHER ASSETS[1] (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Deferred tax receivables	52,328	5,286
Assets subject to operating lease and investment properties	50,132	-
Inventories	47,314	63,136
Prepayments and accrued income	26,026	19,305
Fair value of derivative financial instrument designated as fair value hedge	25,246	26,803
Receivable from the National Asset Management	11,500	12,295
Trade receivables	10,188	14,581
Other advances	9,944	8,426
Current income tax receivable	9,611	6,938
Receivables from investment services	5,388	3,155
Other receivables from Hungarian Government	5,193	5,042
Variation margin	4,190	3,623
Receivables due from pension funds and investment funds	1,481	2,115
Receivables from leasing activities	973	976
Advances for securities and investments	684	664
Other	63,464	62,143
	323,662	**234,488**
Provision for impairment on other assets[2]	(28,120)	(23,247)
Total	**295,542**	**211,241**

Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedge	13,759	9,733
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	11,167	15,472
Foreign exchange swaps designated as fair value hedge	8	1,520
Forward security agreements designated as fair value hedge	7	44
Other transactions designated as fair value hedge	305	34
Total	**25,246**	**26,803**

[1] Other assets – except income tax receivable and fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge – are expected to be recovered or settled no more than twelve months after the reporting period. Income tax receivable will be enforced in the tax return for the year 2014. Unrealised gains/losses on derivative financial instruments is recovering in accordance with their maturity.

[2] Provision for impairment on other assets mainly consists of provision for impairment on inventories and trade receivables.

NOTE 12: OTHER ASSETS (in HUF mn) [continued]

An analysis of the movement in the provision for impairment on other assets is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**23,247**	**21,265**
Provision for the period	2,511	4,313
Provision due to transfer[1]	4,069	-
Use of provision	(2,056)	(2,422)
Foreign currency translation difference	349	91
Closing balance	**28,120**	**23,247**

NOTE 13: AMOUNTS DUE TO BANKS, THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, DEPOSITS FROM THE NATIONAL BANKS AND OTHER BANKS (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within one year		
In HUF	142,252	352,641
In foreign currency	272,534	162,714
	414,786	**515,355**
Over one year		
In HUF	109,932	139,958
In foreign currency	84,709	127,436
	194,641	**267,394**
Accrued interest	1,088	1,463
Total[2]	**610,515**	**784,212**

Interest rates on amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks are as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within one year		
In HUF	0.2% - 7.6%	0.2% - 5.8%
In foreign currency	0.03% - 11.1%	0.02% - 8.9%
Over one year		
In HUF	0.2% - 7.6 %	0.2% - 5.2 %
In foreign currency	0.04% - 7%	0.1% - 18%

[1] Provisions on assets subject to operating lease and investment properties which were transferred from tangible and intangible assets to other the assets (see more details in Note 11.).

[2] It contains loans lent among the frame of Funding for Growth Scheme, which are accounted as government grant regulated by IAS 20 standard. See more details in Note 44.

NOTE 13: AMOUNTS DUE TO BANKS, THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, DEPOSITS FROM THE NATIONAL BANKS AND OTHER BANKS (in HUF mn) [continued]

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Average interest rates on amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	1.88%	2.13%

NOTE 14: DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within one year		
In HUF	2,896,650	3,045,371
In foreign currency	3,667,673	3,518,242
	6,564,323	**6,563,613**
Over one year		
In HUF	250,352	140,582
In foreign currency	193,424	124,008
	443,776	**264,590**
Accrued interest	38,511	38,403
Total	**7,046,610**	**6,866,606**

Interest rates on deposits from customers are as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within one year		
In HUF	0.01% - 10.3%	0.01% - 10.3%
In foreign currency	0.01% - 27.5%	0.01% - 27%
Over one year		
In HUF	0.01% - 3.3%	0.01% - 5%
In foreign currency	0.01% - 20%	0.01% - 28.5%

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Average interest rates on deposits from customers denominated in HUF	0.94%	1.62%
Average interest rates on deposits from customers denominated in foreign currency	5.60%	6.98%

NOTE 14: DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (in HUF mn) [continued]

An analysis of deposits from customers by type, is as follows[1]:

	30 June 2014		31 December 2013	
Retail deposits	4,412,904	63%	4,269,711	62%
Corporate deposits	2,259,583	32%	2,235,522	33%
Municipality deposits	335,612	5%	322,970	5%
Total	**7,008,099**	**100%**	**6,828,203**	**100%**

NOTE 15: LIABILITIES FROM ISSUED SECURITIES (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
With original maturity		
Within one year		
In HUF	28,921	50,795
In foreign currency	158,674	163,580
	187,595	**214,375**
Over one year		
In HUF	171,015	175,889
In foreign currency	18,971	43,806
	189,986	**219,695**
Accrued interest	7,344	11,148
Total	**384,925**	**445,218**

Interest rates on liabilities from issued securities are as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Issued securities denominated in HUF	0.25% - 11.0%	0.25% - 10.0%
Issued securities denominated in foreign currency	0.5% - 10.5%	0.44% - 4.0%

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Average interest rates on issued securities	4.54%	6.61%

[1] Without accrued interest liability.

NOTE 15: LIABILITIES FROM ISSUED SECURITIES (in HUF mn) [continued]

Issued securities denominated in HUF as at 30 June 2014 (in HUF mn)

	Name	Date of issue	Maturity	Nominal value (in HUF mn)	Interest conditions (in % p.a.)		Hedged
1	OTP 2014/VIII	16/08/2013-30/08/2013	16/08/2014	616	3	fixed	
2	OTP 2014/IX	13/09/2013-27/09/2013	13/09/2014	520	3	fixed	
3	OTP 2014/X	11/10/2013-31/10/2013	11/10/2014	290	2.75	fixed	
4	OTP TBSZ 2014/I	14/01/2011-05/08/2011	15/12/2014	1,901	5.5	fixed	
5	OTP TBSZ 2014/II	26/08/2011-29/12/2011	15/12/2014	725	5.5	fixed	
6	OTP TBSZ 2015/I	26/02/2010-17/12/2010	30/12/2015	5,493	5.5	fixed	
7	OTP TBSZ 2016_I	14/01/2011-05/08/2011	15/12/2016	1,192	5.5	fixed	
8	OTP TBSZ 2016/II	26/08/2011-29/12/2011	15/12/2016	647	5.5	fixed	
9	OTP TBSZ 4 2015/I	13/01/2012-22/06/2012	15/12/2015	472	6.5	fixed	
10	OTP TBSZ 4 2015/II	21/12/2012	15/12/2015	48	6	fixed	
11	OTP TBSZ 4 2016/I	18/01/2013-15/02/2013	15/12/2016	158	5	fixed	
12	OTP TBSZ 6 2017/I	13/01/2012-22/06/2012	15/12/2017	233	6.5	fixed	
13	OTP 2014/Bx	05/10/2009	13/10/2014	3,422	indexed	floating	hedged
14	OTP 2014/Cx	14/12/2009	19/12/2014	3,303	indexed	floating	hedged
15	OTP 2014/Fx	20/10/2011	21/10/2014	328	indexed	floating	hedged
16	OTP 2014/Gx	21/12/2011	30/12/2014	320	indexed	floating	hedged
17	OTP 2015/Ax	25/03/2010	09/07/2015	4,560	indexed	floating	hedged
18	OTP 2015/Bx	28/06/2010	30/03/2015	4,220	indexed	floating	hedged
19	OTP 2015/Dx	19/03/2012	23/03/2015	423	indexed	floating	hedged
20	OTP 2015/Ex	16/07/2012	20/07/2015	390	indexed	floating	hedged
21	OTP 2015/Gx	08/11/2012	16/11/2015	435	indexed	floating	hedged
22	OTP 2015/Hx	28/12/2012	27/12/2015	170	indexed	floating	hedged
23	OTP 2016/Ax	11/11/2010	03/11/2016	3,794	indexed	floating	hedged
24	OTP 2016/Bx	16/12/2010	19/12/2016	2,856	indexed	floating	hedged
25	OTP 2016/Ex	28/12/2012	27/12/2016	345	indexed	floating	hedged
26	OTP 2016/Fx	22/03/2013	24/03/2016	670	indexed	floating	hedged
27	OTP 2017/Ax	01/04/2011	31/03/2017	4,497	indexed	floating	hedged
28	OTP 2017/Bx	17/06/2011	20/06/2017	4,381	indexed	floating	hedged
29	OTP 2017/Cx	19/09/2011	25/09/2017	3,291	indexed	floating	hedged
30	OTP 2017/Dx	21/10/2011	19/10/2017	490	indexed	floating	hedged
31	OTP 2017/Ex	21/12/2011	28/12/2017	3,624	indexed	floating	hedged
32	OTP 2018/Ax	03/01/2012	09/01/2018	702	indexed	floating	hedged
33	OTP 2018/Bx	22/03/2012	22/03/2018	4,205	indexed	floating	hedged
34	OTP 2018/Cx	16/07/2012	18/07/2018	3,630	indexed	floating	hedged
35	OTP 2018/Dx	29/10/2012	26/10/2018	3,007	indexed	floating	hedged
36	OTP 2018/Ex	28/12/2012	28/12/2018	3,101	indexed	floating	hedged
37	OTP 2019/Ax	25/06/2009	01/07/2019	269	indexed	floating	hedged
38	OTP 2019/Bx	05/10/2009-05/02/2010	14/10/2019	384	indexed	floating	hedged
39	OTP 2019/Cx	14/12/2009	20/12/2019	315	indexed	floating	hedged
40	OTP 2019/Dx	22/03/2013	21/03/2019	4,473	indexed	floating	hedged
41	OTP 2019/Ex	28/06/2013	24/06/2019	3,425	indexed	floating	hedged
42	OTP 2020/Ax	25/03/2010	30/03/2020	340	indexed	floating	hedged
43	OTP 2020/Bx	28/06/2010	09/07/2020	382	indexed	floating	hedged
44	OTP 2020/Cx	11/11/2010	05/11/2020	249	indexed	floating	hedged
45	OTP 2020/Dx	16/12/2010	18/12/2020	215	indexed	floating	hedged
46	OTP 2020/Ex	18/06/2014	22/06/2020	4,100	indexed	floating	hedged
47	OTP 2021/Ax	01/04/2011	01/04/2021	317	indexed	floating	hedged
48	OTP 2021/Bx	17/06/2011	21/06/2021	370	indexed	floating	hedged
49	OTP 2021/Cx	19/09/2011	24/09/2021	320	indexed	floating	hedged
50	OTP 2021/Dx	21/12/2011	27/12/2021	395	indexed	floating	hedged
51	OTP 2022/Ax	22/03/2012	23/03/2022	280	indexed	floating	hedged
52	OTP 2022/Bx	16/07/2012	18/07/2022	265	indexed	floating	hedged
53	OTP 2022/Cx	29/10/2012	28/10/2022	296	indexed	floating	hedged
54	OTP 2022/Dx	28/12/2012	27/12/2022	343	indexed	floating	hedged
55	OTP 2023/Ax	22/03/2013	24/03/2023	395	indexed	floating	hedged
	Subtotal			**85,592**			

NOTE 15: LIABILITIES FROM ISSUED SECURITIES (in HUF mn) [continued]

Issued securities denominated in HUF as at 30 June 2014 (in HUF mn) [continued]

	Name	Date of issue	Maturity	Nominal value (in HUF mn)	Interest conditions (in % p.a.)		Hedged
56	OTP 2023/Bx	28/06/2013	26/06/2023	295	indexed	floating	hedged
57	OTP 2024/Ax	18/06/2014	21/06/2024	270	indexed	floating	hedged
58	OTP 2014/RA/Bx	16/09/2011-23/09/2011	15/09/2014	1,126	indexed	floating	hedged
59	OTP 2020/RF/A	12/07/2010	20/07/2020	2,162	indexed	floating	hedged
60	OTP 2020/RF/B	12/07/2010	20/07/2020	1,051	indexed	floating	hedged
61	OTP 2020/RF/C	11/11/2010	05/11/2020	2,220	indexed	floating	hedged
62	OTP 2021/RF/A	05/07/2011	13/07/2021	1,635	indexed	floating	hedged
63	OTP 2021/RF/B	20/10/2011	25/10/2021	1,662	indexed	floating	hedged
64	OTP 2021/RF/C	21/12/2011	30/12/2021	305	indexed	floating	hedged
65	OTP 2021/RF/D	21/12/2011	30/12/2021	202	indexed	floating	hedged
66	OTP 2021/RF/E	21/12/2011	30/12/2021	31	indexed	floating	hedged
67	OTP 2022/RF/A	22/03/2012	23/03/2022	1,172	indexed	floating	hedged
68	OTP 2022/RF/B	22/03/2012	23/03/2022	830	indexed	floating	hedged
69	OTP 2022/RF/C	28/06/2012	28/06/2022	109	indexed	floating	hedged
70	OTP 2022/RF/D	28/06/2012	28/06/2022	136	indexed	floating	hedged
71	OTP 2022/RF/E	29/10/2012	31/10/2022	225	indexed	floating	hedged
72	OTP 2022/RF/F	28/12/2012	28/12/2022	146	indexed	floating	hedged
73	OTP 2023/RF/A	22/03/2013	24/03/2023	122	indexed	floating	hedged
74	OTP DNT HUF 150107 4%	30/06/2014	07/01/2015	615	indexed	floating	hedged
75	OTP EK 2015/I	29/07/2013	29/01/2015	5,550	4.25	fixed	
76	OTP OJK 2016/I	26/08/2011-21/12/2011	26/08/2016	136	5.75	fixed	
77	OTP OJK 2017/I	27/01/2012-13/07/2012	27/01/2017	27	7	fixed	
78	OJB 2014/J	17/09/2004	17/09/2014	35	8.69	fixed	
79	OJB 2015/I	10/06/2005	10/06/2015	3,242	7.7	fixed	
80	OJB 2015/J	28/01/2005	28/01/2015	44	8.69	fixed	
81	OJB 2016/I	03/02/2006	03/02/2016	1,249	7.5	fixed	
82	OJB 2016/II	31/08/2006	31/08/2016	4,648	10	fixed	
83	OJB 2016/J	18/04/2006	28/09/2016	144	7.59	fixed	
84	OJB 2019/I	17/03/2004	18/03/2019	31,517	9.48	fixed	
85	OJB 2019/II	25/05/2011	18/03/2019	1,079	9.48	fixed	
86	OJB 2020/I	19/11/2004	12/11/2020	5,503	9	fixed	
87	OJB 2020/II	25/05/2011	12/11/2020	1,487	9	fixed	
88	Other[1]			33,770			
	Subtotal			**102,745**			
	Subtotal issued securities in HUF			**188,337**			
	Unamortized premium			(1,933)			
	Fair value adjustment			13,532			
	Total issued securities in HUF			**199,936**			

[1] From the total amount HUF 33,539 million is mobil deposits of Merkantil Bank.

NOTE 15: LIABILITIES FROM ISSUED SECURITIES (in HUF mn) [continued]

Issued securities denominated in foreign currency as at 30 June 2014 (in HUF mn)

	Name	Date of issue	Maturity	Type of FX	Nominal value		Interest conditions (in % p.a.)		Hedged
					(FX mn)	(HUF mn)			
1	OTP EUR 1 2014/XIV	12/07/2013	12/07/2014	EUR	2.71	842	2	fixed	
2	OTP EUR 1 2014/XV	26/07/2013	26/07/2014	EUR	5.06	1,570	2	fixed	
3	OTP EUR 1 2014/XVI	16/08/2013	16/08/2014	EUR	10.21	3,168	2	fixed	
4	OTP EUR 1 2014/XVII	30/08/2013	30/08/2014	EUR	6.82	2,115	2	fixed	
5	OTP EUR 1 2014/XVIII	13/09/2013	13/09/2014	EUR	7.77	2,411	2	fixed	
6	OTP EUR 1 2014/XIX	27/09/2013	27/09/2014	EUR	8.20	2,545	2	fixed	
7	OTP EUR 1 2014/XX	11/10/2013	11/10/2014	EUR	6.64	2,059	2	fixed	
8	OTP EUR 1 2014/XXI	31/10/2013	31/10/2014	EUR	8.03	2,493	1.75	fixed	
9	OTP EUR 1 2014/XXII	15/11/2013	15/11/2014	EUR	4.55	1,410	1.75	fixed	
10	OTP EUR 1 2014/XXIII	29/11/2013	13/12/2014	EUR	5.85	1,816	1.65	fixed	
11	OTP EUR 1 2015/I	20/12/2013	10/01/2015	EUR	6.98	2,167	1.65	fixed	
12	OTP EUR I 2015/II	17/01/2014	31/01/2015	EUR	4.96	1,538	1.65	fixed	
13	OTP EUR I 2015/III	31/01/2014	14/02/2015	EUR	4.52	1,401	1.65	fixed	
14	OTP EUR I 2015/IV	14/02/2014	28/02/2015	EUR	4.13	1,280	1.65	fixed	
15	OTP EUR I 2015/V	28/02/2014	14/03/2015	EUR	3.43	1,064	1.5	fixed	
16	OTP EUR I 2015/VI	14/03/2014	28/03/2015	EUR	3.99	1,238	1.5	fixed	
17	OTP EUR I 2015/VII	21/03/2014	04/04/2015	EUR	0.85	263	1.5	fixed	
18	OTP EUR I 2015/VIII	11/04/2014	25/04/2015	EUR	4.40	1,364	1.5	fixed	
19	OTP EUR I 2015/IX	18/04/2014	02/05/2015	EUR	1.00	311	1.5	fixed	
20	OTP EUR I 2015/XI	23/05/2014	06/06/2015	EUR	4.68	1,450	1.5	fixed	
21	OTP EUR I 2015/XII	06/06/2014	20/06/2015	EUR	2.76	857	1.5	fixed	
22	OTP EUR I 2015/XIII	20/06/2014	04/07/2015	EUR	2.35	728	1.5	fixed	
23	OTP EUR 2 2014/XIV	13/07/2012	13/07/2014	EUR	0.17	52	3.75	fixed	
24	OTP EUR 2 2014/XV	03/08/2012	03/08/2014	EUR	0.22	67	3.75	fixed	
25	OTP EUR 2 2014/XVI	17/08/2012	17/08/2014	EUR	0.17	52	3.5	fixed	
26	OTP EUR 2 2014/XVII	31/08/2012	31/08/2014	EUR	0.46	141	3.5	fixed	
27	OTP EUR 2 2014/XVIII	14/09/2012	31/08/2014	EUR	0.31	95	3.25	fixed	
28	OTP EUR 2 2014/XIX	28/09/2012	28/09/2014	EUR	0.25	77	3.25	fixed	
29	OTP EUR 2 2014/XX	12/10/2012	12/10/2014	EUR	0.22	67	3.25	fixed	
30	OTP EUR 2 2014/XXI	26/10/2012	26/10/2014	EUR	0.36	111	3.25	fixed	
31	OTP EUR 2 2014/XXII	09/11/2012	09/11/2014	EUR	0.20	63	3.25	fixed	
32	OTP EUR 2 2014/XXIII	23/11/2012	23/11/2014	EUR	0.37	116	3.25	fixed	
33	OTP EUR 2 2014/XXIV	07/12/2012	07/12/2014	EUR	0.41	127	3.25	fixed	
34	OTP EUR 2 2014/XXV	21/12/2012	21/12/2014	EUR	0.36	113	3	fixed	
35	OTP EUR 2 2015/I	11/01/2013	11/01/2015	EUR	0.16	50	3	fixed	
36	OTP EUR 2 2015/II	25/01/2013	25/01/2015	EUR	0.17	51	2.75	fixed	
37	OTP EUR 2 2015/III	01/02/2013	01/02/2015	EUR	0.16	49	2.75	fixed	
38	OTP EUR 2 2015/IV	15/02/2013	15/02/2015	EUR	0.15	45	2.75	fixed	
39	OTP EUR 2 2015/V	01/03/2013	01/03/2015	EUR	0.26	82	2.75	fixed	
40	OTP EUR 2 2015/VI	22/03/2013	22/03/2015	EUR	0.20	61	2.75	fixed	
41	OTP EUR 2 2015/VII	05/04/2013	05/04/2015	EUR	0.31	97	2.75	fixed	
42	OTP EUR 2 2015/VIII	19/04/2013	19/04/2015	EUR	0.30	93	2.75	fixed	
43	OTP EUR 2 2015/IX	10/05/2013	10/05/2015	EUR	0.73	228	2.75	fixed	
44	OTP EUR 2 2015/X	24/05/2013	24/05/2015	EUR	0.36	110	2.5	fixed	
45	OTP EUR 2 2015/XI	07/06/2013	07/06/2015	EUR	0.39	121	2.5	fixed	
46	OTP EUR 2 2015/XII	21/06/2013	21/06/2015	EUR	0.21	65	2.5	fixed	
47	OTP EUR 2 2015/XIII	28/06/2013	28/06/2015	EUR	0.27	85	2.5	fixed	
48	OTP EUR 2 2015/XIV	12/07/2013	12/07/2015	EUR	0.12	38	2.25	fixed	
49	OTP EUR 2 2015/XV	26/07/2013	26/07/2015	EUR	0.63	195	2.25	fixed	
50	OTP EUR 2 2015/XVI	16/08/2013	16/08/2015	EUR	0.78	243	2.25	fixed	
51	OTP EUR 2 2015/XVII	30/08/2013	30/08/2015	EUR	0.42	131	2.25	fixed	
52	OTP EUR 2 2015/XVIII	13/09/2013	13/09/2015	EUR	0.65	201	2.25	fixed	
53	OTP EUR 2 2015/XIX	27/09/2013	27/09/2015	EUR	0.51	158	2.25	fixed	
54	OTP EUR 2 2015/XX	11/10/2013	11/10/2015	EUR	0.30	93	2.25	fixed	
55	OTP EUR 2 2015/XXI	31/10/2013	31/10/2015	EUR	2.35	729	2.25	fixed	
	Subtotal					**38,096**			

NOTE 15: LIABILITIES FROM ISSUED SECURITIES (in HUF mn) [continued]

Issued securities denominated in foreign currency as at 30 June 2014 (in HUF mn) [continued]

	Name	Date of issue	Maturity	Type of FX	Nominal value (FX mn)	Nominal value (HUF mn)	Interest conditions (in % p.a.)		Hedged
56	OTP EUR 2 2015/XXII	15/11/2013	15/11/2015	EUR	1.17	362	2.25	fixed	
57	OTP EUR 2 2015/XXIII	29/11/2013	29/11/2015	EUR	1.29	400	2	fixed	
58	OTP EUR 2 2015/XXIV	20/12/2013	20/12/2015	EUR	1.55	481	2	fixed	
59	OTP EUR 2 2016/I	17/01/2014	17/01/2016	EUR	0.90	278	2	fixed	
60	OTP EUR 2 2016/II	31/01/2014	31/01/2016	EUR	0.87	270	2	fixed	
61	OTP EUR 2 2016/III	14/02/2014	14/02/2016	EUR	0.96	299	2	fixed	
62	OTP EUR 2 2016/IV	28/02/2014	28/02/2016	EUR	0.70	216	1.9	fixed	
63	OTP EUR 2 2016/V	14/03/2014	14/03/2016	EUR	0.74	230	1.8	fixed	
64	OTP EUR 2 2016/VI	21/03/2014	21/03/2016	EUR	0.21	65	1.8	fixed	
65	OTP EUR 2 2016/VII	11/04/2014	11/04/2016	EUR	0.74	229	1.8	fixed	
66	OTP EUR 2 2016/VIII	18/04/2014	18/04/2016	EUR	0.20	62	1.8	fixed	
67	OTP EUR 2 2016/IX	09/05/2014	09/05/2016	EUR	5.22	1,620	1.8	fixed	
68	OTP EUR 2 2016/XI	06/06/2014	06/06/2016	EUR	0.66	203	1.8	fixed	
69	OTP EUR 2 2016/XII	20/06/2014	20/06/2016	EUR	0.64	200	1.5	fixed	
70	OTP DC EUR 140930 2.5%	30/06/2014	30/09/2014	EUR	6.18	1,915	2.5	fixed	
71	OTP DC USD 140930 2.5%	30/06/2014	30/09/2014	USD	7.24	1,643	2.5	fixed	
72	OTP 2015/Cx	22/12/2010	29/12/2015	EUR	0.85	263	indexed	floating	hedged
73	OTP 2015/Fx	21/12/2012	16/11/2015	EUR	2.07	643	indexed	floating	hedged
74	OTP 2016/Cx	22/04/2011	22/04/2016	EUR	1.42	442	indexed	floating	hedged
75	OTP 2016/Dx	22/12/2011	29/12/2016	EUR	1.08	335	indexed	floating	hedged
76	OTP 2017/Fx	19/06/2012	16/06/2017	EUR	0.78	241	indexed	floating	hedged
77	OTP 2018/Fx	19/12/2013	21/12/2018	EUR	0.62	192	indexed	floating	hedged
78	OMB2014_I	15/12/2004	15/12/2014	EUR	198.24	61,492	4	fixed	
79	OMB2014_II	02/08/2011	10/08/2014	EUR	15.5	4,808	3.34	floating	hedged
80	OMB2015_I	30/08/2012	06/03/2015	EUR	5	1,551	4.3	floating	hedged
81	Mortgage bonds OTP VII	21/12/2005	21/12/2015	EUR	22.47	6,970	0.36	floating	
82	Mortgage bonds OTP XXV	28/09/2012	28/09/2016	EUR	7.96	2,470	4.0	fixed	
83	OTPRU 14/07	02/08/2011	29/07/2014	RUB	5,000	33,450	8.21	fixed	
84	OTPRU 14/10	03/11/2011	30/10/2014	RUB	1,118.82	7,485	9.2	fixed	
85	OTPRU 15/03	06/03/2012	03/03/2015	RUB	259.71	1,738	10.5	fixed	
86	Other[1]					9,844			
	Subtotal					**140,397**			
	Subtotal issued securities in FX					**178,493**			
	Unamortized premium					(916)			
	Fair value adjustment					68			
	Total issued securities in FX					**177,645**			
	Accrued interest					7,344			
	Total issued securities					**384,925**			

Term Note Program in the value of HUF 500 billion for the year of 2013/2014

On 9 July 2013 the Bank initiated term note program in the value of HUF 500 billion with the intention of issuing registered dematerialized bonds in public. The Authority approved on 30 July 2013 the prospectus of Term Note Program and the disclosure as at 17 July 2013. The prospectus is valid for 12 months following the disclosure.
The Issuer can initiate to introduce the bonds issued under the program to the Budapest, Slovakian, Romanian and Bulgarian Stock Exchange.

[1] Other category includes promissory notes issued by OTP Banka Slovensko a.s. in the amount of HUF 1,210 million and by OAO OTP Bank in the amount of HUF 8,634 million.

NOTE 15: LIABILITIES FROM ISSUED SECURITIES (in HUF mn) [continued]

Term Note Program in the value of HUF 500 billion for the year of 2014/2015

On 8 July 2014 the Bank initiated term note program in the value of HUF 500 billion with the intention of issuing registered dematerialized bonds in public. The NBH approved on 29 July 2014 the prospectus of Term Note Program and the disclosure as at 25 July 2014. The prospectus is valid for 12 months following the disclosure.
The Issuer can initiate to introduce the bonds issued under the program to the Budapest, Slovakian, Romanian and Bulgarian Stock Exchange.

Certain structured bonds are hedged by interest rate swaps ("IRS") which may transfer to a transferee a fixed rate and enter into an interest rate swap with the transferee to receive a fixed interest rate and pay a variable interest rate and amount of the structure if any based on a notional amount which is equal to the notional amount of the hedged bond. In certain cases amount of the structure is hedged by options which give the owner the right to get amount of the structure which is equal to the structure of the hedged bond. The hedge is highly effective if changes in fair value or cash-flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated are within a range of 80-125 per cent.
The cash-flows of the fixed rate securities issued by the Bank are exposed to the change in the HUF/EUR foreign exchange rate and the risk of change in the quoted interest rates of EUR and HUF. The interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk related to these securities are hedged with EUR and HUF IRS transactions, where the fixed interests were swapped to payments linked to 3 month HUF BUBOR and EURIBOR, resulting a decrease in the interest rate and foreign exchange exposure of issued securities.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (in HUF mn)

Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading by type of contracts

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Interest rate swaps classified as held for trading	65,985	67,881
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS classified as held for trading	10,853	7,521
Foreign exchange swaps classified as held for trading	7,150	5,316
Option contracts classified as held for trading	2,576	3,047
Foreign exchange forward contracts classified as held for trading	1,251	1,989
Forward rate agreements classified as held for trading (FRA)	289	369
Forward security agreements classified as held for trading	129	394
Other transactions classified as held for trading	2,112	647
Total	**90,345**	**87,164**

NOTE 17: OTHER LIABILITIES[1] (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Provision on contingent liabilities to be expected due to regulations related to customer loans[2]	218,340	-
Fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	71,586	74,695
Financial liabilities from OTP-MOL share swap transaction[3]	59,241	71,548
Current income tax payable	39,305	21,786
Accrued expenses	37,367	32,701
Salaries and social security payable	32,825	26,111
Liabilities connected to Cafeteria benefits	29,825	21,475
Giro clearing accounts	26,183	7,964
Provision for impairment on off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities	21,911	22,180
Liabilities from investment services	17,266	53,068
Accounts payable	11,120	18,231
Deferred tax liabilities	10,907	17,559
Clearing, settlement and pending accounts	8,050	8,135
Advances received from customers	2,872	2,546
Liabilities connected to leasing activities	1,044	1,235
Liabilities connected to loans for collection	925	1,044
Loans from government	769	774
Dividend payable	160	133
Liabilities related to housing loans	106	105
Other	42,006	39,892
	631,808	**421,182**
Accrued interest	203	171
Total	**632,011**	**421,353**

[1] Other liabilities – except financial liabilities from OTP-MOL share swap transaction, deferred tax liabilities and fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge – are expected to be recovered or settled no more than twelve months after the reporting period. Unrealised gains/losses on OTP-MOL share swap transaction is settled in June of each year until the maturity date. The fair value of amount being settled in 2014 is HUF 408 million as at 31 June 2014. Unrealised gains/losses on derivative financial instruments is recovering in accordance with their maturity. Besides the total other liabilities mentioned above which are expected to be recovered or settled more than twelve months after the reporting period it should be mentioned accrued contractual liabilities, compulsory pension reserve, guarantee deposits in relation with leasing activities, loans from government and liabilities from preferential dividend shares.

[2] See details in Note 2.27.

[3] On 16 April 2009 OTP Bank Plc. and MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Plc. entered into a 3 years share swap transaction. MOL obtained 24 million pieces of Bank's ordinary shares (8.57% of the ordinary shares) and OTP obtained approximately 5 million pieces of MOL shares. Both parties were granted by an American style call and put option to initiate the gross physical settlement of shares back to the issuer until 11 July 2012. On 11 July 2012 the parties amended the final maturity of the share swap agreement for 11 July 2017 until which any party can initiate cash or physical settlement of the transaction. There is no compulsory settlement of shares at the maturity of the swap agreement. The agreement contains additional settlement provisions in case of certain movement of relative share prices of the parties subject to net cash or net share settlement. Due to the loss of control over the Treasury shares, the Treasury shares were derecognized and MOL shares were recognized as held for trading securities. The written put option over OTP ordinary shares were accounted as a deduction from equity and a recognition of a corresponding liability. As at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 HUF 59,241 and HUF 71,548 million liability was presented in other liabilities. The measurement is based on the fair value of MOL shares to be delivered at the potential exercise of the call and put options adjusted with the expected present value of the net cash or net share settlement due to certain movement of relative share prices.

NOTE 17: OTHER LIABILITIES (in HUF mn) [continued]

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

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Provision on contingent liabilities to be expected due to regulations related to customer loans[1]	218,340	-
Provision for losses on other off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities related to lending	9,927	10,189
Provision for litigation	4,702	3,267
Provision for expected pension commitments	3,884	1,253
Provision for other liabilities	3,398	7,471
Total	**240,251**	**22,180**

The movements of provision for losses on off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities can be summarized as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**22,180**	**19,727**
Provision for the period	217,000	3,990
Use of provision	(514)	(1,498)
Foreign currency translation differences	1,585	(39)
Closing balance	**240,251**	**22,180**

The negative fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge by type of contracts

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	68,818	71,512
Interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedge	1,766	2,639
Foreign exchange swaps designated as fair value hedge	876	499
Forward security agreements designated as fair value hedge	123	45
Other transactions designated as fair value hedge	3	-
Total	**71,586**	**74,695**

[1] See details in Note 2.27.

NOTE 18: SUBORDINATED BONDS AND LOANS (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Within one year:		
In HUF	-	-
In foreign currency	1,687	72
	1,687	**72**
Over one year:		
In HUF	-	-
In foreign currency	275,191	263,884
	275,191	**263,884**
Accrued interest	11,124	3,206
Total	**288,002**	**267,162**

Interest rates on subordinated bonds and loans are as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Denominated in foreign currency	0.9% - 8.25%	0.8% - 8.25%

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Average interest rates on subordinated bonds and loans	5.28%	4.13%

NOTE 18: SUBORDINATED BONDS AND LOANS (in HUF mn) [continued]

Subordinated bonds and loans can be detailed as follows:

Type	Nominal value	Date of issuance	Date of maturity	Issue price	Interest conditions	Interest rate as at 30 June 2014
Subordinated bond	EUR 93.45 million	04/03/2005	04/03/2015	100%	Three-month EURIBOR + 0.55% quarterly	-
Subordinated bond	EUR 247.5 million	07/11/2006	Perpetual, but callable after 10 years	99.375%	Fixed 5.875% annual in the first 10 years (payable annually), three-month EURIBOR + 3%, variable after year 10 (payable quarterly)	-
Subordinated bond (under EMTN[1] program)	EUR 300 million	19/09/2006	19/09/2016	100%	Fixed 5.27% annual	5.27%
Subordinated bond (under EMTN[1] program)	EUR 200 million	26/02/2007	19/09/2016	100%	Fixed 5.27% annual	5.27%
Subordinated loan	USD 65 million	21/04/2008	13/10/2015	100%	Variable, six-month LIBOR + 1.4%	1.72%
Subordinated bond	RUB 15.2 million	30/12/2003	21/06/2015	100%	Variable monthly, based on the Russian National Bank's interest rate	8.25%
Subordinated loan	EUR 5.113 million	23/12/1997	15/11/2014	100%	Variable, six-month EURIBOR + 1.3%	1.73%

[1] European Medium Term Note Program

NOTE 19: SHARE CAPITAL (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Authorized, issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares	28,000	28,000

NOTE 20: RETAINED EARNINGS AND RESERVES (in HUF mn)

The reserves of the Bank under Hungarian Accounting Standards (“HAS) are as follows (the reserves under IFRS are detailed in consolidated statement of changes in equity):

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Capital reserve	52	52
General reserve	153,935	153,935
Retained earnings	915,268	870,357
Tied-up reserve	9,093	8,287
Total	**1,078,348**	**1,032,631**

The legal reserves (general reserve and tied-up reserve) are not available for distribution. The dividend has been determined on the basis of the net profit for the year determined in the separate financial statements in accordance with the HAS.

In 2014 the Bank paid dividend of HUF 40,600 million from the profit of the year 2013, which means 145 HUF payable dividend by share to the shareholders. In 2013 the Bank paid dividend of HUF 33,600 million from the profit of the year 2012, which meant 120 HUF payable dividend by share.

The retained earnings and reserves according to IFRS contains the retained earnings (HUF 685,696 million and HUF 664,856 million) and reserves (HUF 640,267 million and HUF 867,308 million) as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 respectively. The reserves include mainly net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the company, the fair value adjustment of securities available-for-sale, additional reserves of Income Certificates Exchangeable for Shares (“ICES”), changes in equity accumulated in the previous year at the subsidiaries, changes due to consolidation and exchange differences.
In the Consolidated Financial Statement the Group presents the difference between the historical cost of the non-monetary items in forint amount and the translated foreign currencies into the presentation currency using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date, among the shareholders’ equity as difference of translation. The accumulated amounts of exchange differences were HUF 34,898 million and HUF 14,381 million as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 respectively.

On 19 October 2006, the Bank sold 14.5 million Treasury shares owned by the Group through an issue of ICES. Within the transaction 10 million shares owned by OTP, and further 4.5 million shares owned by OTP Group were sold during the underwriting period of ICES on the weighted average market price (HUF 7,080) of the Budapest Stock Exchange. The shares have been purchased by Opus Securities S.A. (“OPUS”), which issued an exchangeable bond with a total face value of EUR 514,274,000 backed by those shares. The exchangeable bonds have been sold at a 32% premium over the selling price of the shares. The EUR denominated exchangeable bonds are perpetual and the investors can exercise the conversion right between year 6 and 10. The bonds carry a fixed coupon of 3.95% during the first 10 years, thereafter the Issuer has the right to redeem the bonds at face value. Following the year 10, the bonds carry a coupon of 3 month EURIBOR +3%. OTP has discretional right to cancel the interest payments. The interest payable is non-cumulative.

Due to the conditions described above, ICES was accounted as an equity instrument and therefore any payment was accounted as equity distribution paid to ICES holders.

NOTE 21: TREASURY SHARES (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Nominal value (Ordinary shares)	1,822	1,797
Carrying value at acquisition cost	56,404	55,599

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

Change in number of shares:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Number of shares as at 1 January	**17,972,405**	**18,755,373**
Additions	4,203,271	4,247,043
Disposals	(3,952,541)	(5,030,011)
Closing number of shares	**18,223,135**	**17,972,405**

Change in carrying value:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**55,599**	**53,802**
Additions	18,278	19,740
Disposals	(17,473)	(17,943)
Closing balance	**56,404**	**55,599**

NOTE 22: NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**4,767**	**5,783**
Increase from business combinations	122	-
Changes due to ownership structure	(123)	(423)
Non-controlling interest included in net profit for the period	(160)	(91)
Foreign currency translation difference	268	(502)
Closing balance	**4,874**	**4,767**

NOTE 23: PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT ON LOAN AND PLACEMENT LOSSES (in HUF mn)

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Provision for impairment on loan losses		
Provision for the period	332,695	514,614
Release of provision	(150,958)	(328,859)
Provision for impairment on loan losses	38,335	77,188
	220,072	**262,943**
Provision for impairment / (Release of provision) on placement losses		
Provision for the period	23	28
Release of provision	(8)	(367)
Release of provision for impairment on placement losses	(3)	(35)
	12	**(374)**
Provision for impairment on loan and placement losses	**220,084**	**262,569**

NOTE 24: NET PROFIT FROM FEES AND COMMISSIONS (in HUF mn)

Income from fees and commissions	**30 June 2014**	**30 June 2013**
Deposit and account maintenance fees and commissions	53,689	44,760
Fees and commissions related to the issued bank cards	22,561	23,974
Fees related to cash withdrawal	14,478	14,173
Fees and commissions related to lending	11,038	11,363
Fees and commissions related to fund management	8,439	6,535
Fees and commissions related to security trading	6,172	5,368
Other	12,338	11,868
Total	**128,715**	**118,041**

Expense from fees and commissions	**30 June 2014**	**30 June 2013**
Fees and commissions paid on loans	5,838	6,794
Fees and commissions related to issued bank cards	4,458	3,996
Interchange fees	3,563	4,883
Fees and commissions related to lending	1,647	2,814
Fees and commissions related to deposits	1,196	1,248
Cash withdrawal transaction fees	1,093	1,340
Insurance fees	695	886
Fees and commissions related to security trading	659	582
Money market transaction fees and commissions	553	551
Postal fees	236	403
Other	3,368	2,862
Total	**23,306**	**26,359**
Net profit from fees and commissions	**105,409**	**91,682**

NOTE 25: OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (in HUF mn)

Other operating income	**30 June 2014**	**30 June 2013**
Other income from non-financial activities	10,512	11,071
Total	**10,512**	**11,071**

Other operating expenses	**30 June 2014**	**30 June 2013**
Provision on contingent liabilities to be expected due to regulations related to customer loans[1]	216,563	-
Provision / (release of provision) for impairment on other assets	2,625	(1,373)
Provision / (release of provision) for off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities	437	(733)
(Release of provision) / Provision for impairment on investments[2]	(30)	778
Provision for assets subject to operating lease and investment properties	(114)	-
Other expense from non-financial activities	9,363	6,366
Other operating costs	2,983	2,481
Total	**231,827**	**7,519**

Other administrative expenses	**30 June 2014**	**30 June 2013**
Personnel expenses		
Wages	75,670	75,706
Taxes related to personnel expenses	21,310	20,827
Other personnel expenses	6,730	6,351
Subtotal	**103,710**	**102,884**
Depreciation and amortization[3]	**43,040**	**23,482**
Other administrative expenses		
Taxes, other than income tax [4]	76,769	82,915
Administration expenses, including rental fees	25,656	25,361
Services	19,691	21,993
Professional fees	8,334	7,347
Advertising	4,574	5,424
Subtotal	**135,024**	**143,040**
Total	**281,774**	**269,406**

[1] See details in Note 2.27.

[2] See details in Note 9.

[3] See details in Note 11.

[4] Based on the amendment of the act on the special tax of financial institutions approved on 22 July 2010, a new special financial institution tax was paid by the Group. The total tax amount for the year 2014 and 2013 was HUF 36.5 billion and HUF 36.9 billion recognized as an expense thus decreased the corporate tax base. Based on the 2012 approved regulation financial institutions' obligation to pay this special tax was finalized. In the six month period ended 30 June 2014 financial transaction duty was paid by the Bank in the amount of HUF 21 billion.

NOTE 26: INCOME TAX (in HUF mn)

The Group is presently liable for income tax at rates between 9% and 25% of taxable income.
Deferred tax is calculated at the income tax rate of 9% in Montenegro, 10% in Bulgaria, 15% in Serbia, 16% in Romania, 18% in Ukraine, 19% in Hungary, 20% in Croatia and Russia, 22% in Slovakia, 23% in the United Kingdom and 25% in the Netherlands.

The breakdown of the income tax expense is:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Current tax expense	4,428	24,542
Deferred tax benefit	(55,111)	(3,598)
Total	**(50,683)**	**20,944**

A reconciliation of the net deferred tax asset/liability is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	**(12,273)**	**(17,295)**
Deferred tax benefit	55,111	3,598
Deferred tax related to items recognized directly in equity and in Other Comprehensive Income	(1,827)	1,173
Foreign currency translation difference	410	251
Closing balance	**41,421**	**(12,273)**

A breakdown of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Tax loss carry forward	51,511	3,114
Fair value adjustment of securities held for trading and securities available-for-sale	11,549	6,626
Repurchase agreement and security lending	4,439	4,458
Provision for off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities, derivative financial instruments	438	313
Difference in accounting for leases	252	306
Adjustment from effective interest rate method	-	5,572
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	-	8
Other	18,602	6,176
Deferred tax asset	**86,791**	**26,573**

NOTE 26: INCOME TAXES (in HUF mn) [continued]

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Fair value adjustment of securities held for trading and securities available-for-sale	(17,270)	(10,255)
Difference in depreciation and amortization	(7,412)	(8,835)
Net effect of treasury share transactions	(2,914)	(2,934)
Adjustment from effective interest rate method	(2,330)	(2,063)
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	(2,232)	(1,987)
Accounting of equity instrument (ICES)	(1,849)	(1,912)
Temporary differences arising on consolidation	(1,604)	(1,741)
Premium and discount amortization on bonds	(256)	(215)
Difference in accounting for leases	(61)	(66)
Other	(9,442)	(8,838)
Deferred tax liabilities	**(45,370)**	**(38,846)**
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	**41,421**	**(12,273)**

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

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
(Loss) / Profit before income tax	(197,966)	85,052
Income tax (income) / expense at statutory tax rates	(32,415)	22,603

Income tax adjustments due to permanent differences are as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Revaluation of investments denominated in foreign currency to historical cost	3,198	3,243
Share-based payment	391	1,084
Differences in carrying value of subsidiaries	105	3,267
Amount removed from statutory general provision to retained earnings	-	5,533
Reversal of statutory general provision	-	1,198
Deferred use of tax allowance[1]	-	(459)
Use of tax allowance in the current year	-	(9,523)
OTP-MOL share swap transaction	(77)	(186)
Difference of accounting of equity instrument (ICES)	(131)	49
Treasury share transactions	(741)	113
Tax effect of amortization of statutory goodwill	(897)	-
Dividend income	(8,363)	-
Other	(11,753)	(5,978)
Income tax (income) / expense	**(50,683)**	**20,944**
Effective tax rate	**25.60%**	**24.62%**

[1] From year 2011 legal regulation has allowed to account the support provided to sight-team sport as extraordinary expense in the financial statements prepared on the base of HAS and recognizing the support as corporate tax allowance. The Bank couldn't apply this tax allowance in the financial statements prepared according to the HAS in 2012, since the tax base for year 2012 was negative. In IFRS financial statements this amount was recognized as deferred tax.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn)

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.
Financial instruments may result in certain risks to the Group. The most significant risks the Group faces include:

27.1. Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk which is the risk that a counter-party will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or banks of borrowers, and to geographical and loan types. Such risks are monitored on a periodical basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review. The exposure to any borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposures and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.
Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and principal repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits when appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is managed by obtaining collateral, corporate and personal guarantees.

27.1.1. Analysis by loan types and by DPD categories

Classification into DPD categories

The Group presents the performing loan portfolio according delay of payment above 90 days past due. When determining the impairment beside the delay of payment other information available for the Group is also taking into consideration. The foreseeable risks and expected losses are considered, when the Group during determining the result of the current year, calculates and accounts impairment and credits provisions. The impairments and provisions are accounted notwithstanding whether the result recognized in the current year is gain or loss. The Group when calculates the impairment of the loans applies the requirement of IFRS and the principles defined in the impairment policy of the Group.

Exposures with small amounts are subject to **collective valuation** method, which is a simplified assessment. The exposures subject to collective valuation method are classified into five valuation groups which have been formed based on past due days from which there classes were presented (A: 0-90 days past due - DPD, B: 91-360 DPD, C: over 360 days past due). The three new groups do not match one by one to the earlier used risk classes, the composition of the classes has changed due to the different criteria.
The Group intends – where enough large number of items and enough long experiences are available - applying models on statistical bases. The impairment is calculated according to the possibility of listing the loan into default categories examined on the base of objective valuation criteria (delay of payment, change of exchange) and the expected recovery from the collecting. If the loss of the exposure can’t be modelled reliably, the impairment is determined by expert keys.

Impairment on **claims above the limit** are under **individual assessment** method. Depending on the incurred loss of each item is determined based on the consideration of all of the following criteria:

- the credit rating of the customer or the partner: the financial position, stability and income-generating capacity affected by the financial or investment service and issuer of the security, and any changes thereto;
- compliance with the rules of repayment (delay): delays in the repayment of the loan principal and its interests, regularity of the fulfillment of payment obligations;
- the status of the restructuring (renegotiating) of risk taking contracts;
- the country risk relating to the customer (both political and transfer risks) and any changes thereto;

NOTE 27: **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]**

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.1. Analysis by loan types and by DPD categories [continued]

- the value of collaterals, their liquidity and accessibility, and any changes therein;
- the transferability and liquidity of the exposures (the market conditions of supply and demand, the available market prices and participation in the shareholders` equity of the issuer in proportion to the investment);
- the future payment obligation recognized as a loss arising from the exposure.

The expected future losses of the individually assessed item are determined by taking into considerations the above listed objective valuation aspects. The expected loss, the volume of the necessary reserve is defined by taking into account the value of the collaterals, comparing with the value of the collaterals relating to the exposure. The expected recovery is calculated by applying the effective interest rate method and the discounted cash-flow method. The impairment accounted for the item before should be completed to this level by increasing the amount of the impairment or by releasing the provision accounted before.

An analysis of the gross loan portfolio by loan types and DPD categories is as follows:

As at 30 June 2014

Loan type	Up to 90 days	91-360 days	Above 360 days	Total carrying amount / allowance
Mortgage loans	2,065,894	88,697	492,800	**2,647,391**
Consumer loans	1,586,510	127,185	301,922	**2,015,617**
Corporate loans	1,508,852	99,794	313,006	**1,921,652**
SME loans	328,478	11,224	138,151	**477,853**
Municipal loans	204,420	129	189	**204,738**
Car-finance loans	180,093	16,549	32,548	**229,190**
Gross portfolio	**5,874,247**	**343,578**	**1,278,616**	**7,496,441**
Placement with other banks	291,495	11	9	**291,515**
Bill of exchange	113	-	-	**113**
Total gross portfolio	**6,165,855**	**343,589**	**1,278,625**	**7,788,069**
Allowance for loans	(177,649)	(208,103)	(978,945)	**(1,364,697)**
Allowance for placements	(23)	(11)	(9)	**(43)**
Total allowance	**(177,672)**	**(208,114)**	**(978,954)**	**(1,364,740)**
Total net portfolio	**5,988,183**	**135,475**	**299,671**	**6,423,329**
Accrued interest				
for loans				71,036
for placements				235
Total accrued interest				**71,271**
Total net loans				**6,202,893**
Total net placements				**291,707**
Total net exposures				**6,494,600**

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.1. Analysis by loan types and by DPD categories [continued]

As at 31 December 2013

Loan type	Up to 90 days	91-360 days	Above 360 days	Total carrying amount / allowance
Mortgage loans	2,061,992	97,883	463,222	**2,623,097**
Consumer loans	1,550,838	108,550	256,894	**1,916,282**
Corporate loans	1,566,018	49,897	288,784	**1,904,699**
SME loans	306,767	11,967	133,497	**452,231**
Municipal loans	271,379	106	965	**272,450**
Car-finance loans	188,221	13,286	38,594	**240,101**
Gross portfolio	**5,945,215**	**281,689**	**1,181,956**	**7,408,860**
Placement with other banks	273,224	-	9	**273,233**
Bill of exchange	3,940	-	-	**3,940**
Total gross portfolio	**6,222,379**	**281,689**	**1,181,965**	**7,686,033**
Allowance for loans	(198,928)	(156,362)	(880,344)	**(1,235,634)**
Allowance for placements	(23)	-	(8)	**(31)**
Total allowance	**(198,951)**	**(156,362)**	**(880,352)**	**(1,235,665)**
Total net portfolio	**6,023,428**	**125,327**	**301,613**	**6,450,368**
Accrued interest				
for loans				68,044
for placements				277
Total accrued interest				**68,321**
Total net loans				**6,245,210**
Total net placements				**273,479**
Total net exposures				**6,518,689**

The Group's loan portfolio increased by 1.3% in the first half of year 2014. Analysing the contribution of loan types to the loan portfolio, the share of the consumer and SME loan types slightly increased, the municipal loan type slightly decreased, while the other types of loans remained almost the same as at 30 June 2014 comparing with the previous year. As a consequence of the economic situation, the qualification of the loan portfolio deteriorated, the ratio of the more than 90 days past due to the above 360 days past due loans compared to the gross loan portfolio increased from 19% to 20.8%. Among the qualified loan portfolio, the loans classified to the risk class of "more than 90 until 360 days past due" expanded at the fastest level.

The Group has a prudent provisioning policy, the coverage of loans by provision for impairment on loans classified as "Above 360 days", the indicator was 74.5% and 76.6% as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 respectively.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.1. Analysis by loan types and by DPD categories [continued]

Not impaired loan portfolio

The loan portfolio analysis of the gross values of the loans that are not impaired, not past due and past due is as follows:

As at 30 June 2014

Loan type	Not past due	Up to 90 days	91-360 days	Above 360 days	Total
Mortgage loans	1,246,548	165,047	5,561	8,064	1,425,220
Corporate loans	763,568	17,926	1,404	554	783,452
Consumer loans	407,486	67,027	1,842	146	476,501
Placement with other banks	291,472	-	-	-	291,472
Municipal loans	182,338	-	2	33	182,373
SME loans	165,914	10,293	1,315	1,492	179,014
Car-finance loans	124,027	22,546	5	-	146,578
Total	**3,181,353**	**282,839**	**10,129**	**10,289**	**3,484,610**

As at 31 December 2013

Loan type	Not past due	Up to 90 days	91-360 days	Above 360 days	Total
Mortgage loans	1,227,900	174,115	6,044	6,134	1,414,193
Corporate loans	822,027	18,792	406	1,205	842,430
Consumer loans	402,625	62,689	494	201	466,009
Placement with other banks	246,744	20	-	-	246,764
Municipal loans	210,005	-	14	33	210,052
SME loans	191,023	10,848	1,328	2,130	205,329
Car-finance loans	34,343	25,179	236	1	59,759
Total	**3,134,667**	**291,643**	**8,522**	**9,704**	**3,444,536**

Loans not past due or past due, but not impaired cover only balance sheet items.
The ratio of the gross value of the loans neither past due nor impaired compared to the whole portfolio almost remained the same, 40.85% as at 30 June 2014 comparing to the end of the previous year. The ratio of the car-finance loans and placements with other banks compared to the portfolio of loans neither past due nor impaired increased during the first half year of 2014, while the ratio of the corporate and municipal loans decreased mostly.

The loans that are past due but not impaired are concentrated mainly in the mortgage loan type. In the other loan types the low level of loans past due but not impaired is a consequence of the prudent provisioning policy of the Group.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.1. Analysis by loan types and by DPD categories [continued]

Loans individually assessed for provision

The individually rated exposures contain both the loans and the off-balance sheet commitments. The rating has been performed based on the factors used at determining the provision for impairment for them.
An analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired, the factors taken into consideration at the assessment, the provision for impairment for them and the collaterals considered as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 is as follows:

As at 30 June 2014

Considered factors	Carrying value	Allowance for impairment	Collateral value	Off-balance sheet commitments	Provision for off-balance sheet commitments
Delay of payment	283,307	138,374	168,618	2,114	44
Decrease of client classification	141,303	34,420	101,640	11,048	4,136
Legal proceedings	138,624	102,772	45,764	67	57
Loan characteristics	47,094	5,084	14,041	-	-
Regularity of payment	20,576	17,726	10,364	-	-
Country risk	15,225	4,567	6,088	-	-
Business lines risks	11,241	2,685	5,253	6,423	111
Cross default	8,747	3,247	4,415	468	59
Restructuring	1,002	617	514	2	-
Other	18,561	4,813	22,003	4,219	153
Corporate total	**685,680**	**314,305**	**378,700**	**24,341**	**4,560**
Delay of payment	11,633	456	4,705	-	-
Legal proceedings	620	199	1,274	59	59
Cross default	123	61	-	-	-
Other	3	-	-	1,544	15
Municipal total	**12,379**	**716**	**5,979**	**1,603**	**74**
Placements with other banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**698,059**	**315,021**	**384,679**	**25,944**	**4,634**

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.1. Analysis by loan types and by DPD categories [continued]

Loans individually assessed for provision [continued]

As at 31 December 2013

Considered factors	Carrying value	Allowance for impairment	Collateral value	Off-balance sheet commitments	Provision for off-balance sheet commitments
Delay of payment	246,409	152,413	187,509	54	1
Decrease of client classification	158,892	39,529	119,532	7,510	4,369
Legal proceedings	179,831	132,950	67,360	190	94
Loan characteristics	54,200	7,448	19,775	-	-
Regularity of payment	472	196	222	-	-
Country risk	3,425	1,224	2,687	-	-
Business lines risks	12,062	3,130	4,645	5,399	143
Cross default	12,906	5,695	4,592	1,396	219
Restructuring	1,716	243	561	-	-
Other	22,159	7,399	16,714	6,000	379
Corporate total	**692,072**	**350,227**	**423,597**	**20,549**	**5,205**
Delay of payment	1,695	517	4,053	-	-
Decrease of client classification	3,170	164	-	99	1
Legal proceedings	856	460	996	-	-
Regularity of payment	1,221	12	-	-	-
Cross default	882	124	-	-	-
Restructuring	4,746	47	3,667	-	-
Other	14,583	456	-	1,044	10
Municipal total	**27,153**	**1,780**	**8,716**	**1,143**	**11**
Placements with other banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**719,225**	**352,007**	**432,313**	**21,692**	**5,216**

By 30 June 2014 the volume of the individually rated portfolio only slightly decreased in the corporate loan type. Among the rating factors of the corporate loan type, the decrease is mostly based on the restructuring, while increase is based on the regularity of payment and country risk. The decrease is more significant in the municipal loan portfolio, where the decrease is mostly based on the improving client classification, and there weren't any loans which could be impaired due to the regularity of payment and restructuring . The increase is based only on the delay of payment.

Transactions with high level of risk:
Loans to customers are classified by using this category name if the clients are performing according to the contracts but the risks of the transactions are higher than usual (balloon payment, using loan to finance the monetary expenditures in the phase of investment).

Business lines risks:
Transactions are classified by using this category name, if the client works in a business line which was most exposed to the financial crisis (vehicle industry, building industry, real estate services, metal processing, financial services).

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.1. Analysis by loan types and by DPD categories [continued]

Loan portfolio by countries

An analysis of the non-qualified and qualified gross loan portfolio in a country breakdown is as follows:

	30 June 2014		31 December 2013	
Country	**Carrying amount of gross loan and placement with other banks portfolio**	**Allowance**	**Carrying amount of gross loan and placement with other banks portfolio**	**Allowance**
Hungary	3,144,728	433,734	3,216,051	436,238
Bulgaria	1,241,051	218,014	1,183,984	202,410
Russia	897,485	221,010	859,917	163,704
Ukraine	626,351	224,288	673,677	183,574
Croatia	509,183	35,715	417,850	30,892
Romania	485,466	69,573	474,080	63,308
Slovakia	359,004	25,639	335,866	22,824
Montenegro	202,733	83,748	200,175	80,312
Serbia	116,014	36,550	108,274	36,998
Cyprus	46,664	10,340	50,082	10,412
United Kingdom	44,354	1,925	54,179	1,867
Germany	35,857	77	28,289	81
Belgium	17,534	1	11,506	1
United States of America	14,886	23	11,611	33
Austria	11,294	-	8,655	4
France	8,144	9	14,772	-
Switzerland	7,641	-	6,480	2
Czech Republic	5,255	8	6,299	-
Seychelles	4,768	3,338	4,624	2,317
Italy	1,887	2	180	1
The Netherlands	1,617	17	4,828	4
Poland	1,434	-	3,417	-
Denmark	1,104	-	1,062	-
Turkey	754	4	1,228	-
Egypt	717	502	685	480
Canada	225	-	128	-
Sweden	223	8	1,759	8
Norway	207	26	1,404	2
Kazakhstan	204	-	191	25
Ireland	193	69	209	66
Australia	162	-	107	-
Japan	139	-	126	-
Latvia	56	31	44	28
Spain	52	-	28	-
Island	41	28	39	27
Luxembourg	-	-	3	2
Other[1]	529	61	284	45
Total[2]	**7,787,956**	**1,364,740**	**7,682,093**	**1,235,665**

[1] Other category in the first half year of 2014 includes e.g.: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Moldova, Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Israel, Slovenia, India, South Korea, Finland, Morocco, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan.

[2] Without the amount of bill of exchange.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.1. Analysis by loan types and by DPD categories [continued]

Loan portfolio by countries [continued]

The loan portfolio decreased mostly in Netherlands, Ukraine and Cyprus, and increased in the Croatia, Serbia and Slovakia but there were no significant changes in the other countries of Group members'. Their stock of provision increased mostly in Netherlands, Russia, Ukraine, Croatia and Slovakia but there were no significant decreases in none of the countries.

In some countries the stock of provision increased due to local regulations on the base of which it is compulsory to account fix rate of provision on the non-qualified portfolio.

27.1.2. Total off-balance sheet liabilities connected to the lending activity

The total off-balance sheet liabilities connected to the lending activity are as follows:

Off-balance sheet liabilities	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Carrying value	1,721,639	1,577,997
Provision for impairment	(2,396)	(3,670)
Net value	**1,719,243**	**1,574,327**

The off-balance sheet liabilities connected to the lending activity increased by 9.2% and 7.1% as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 respectively.

27.1.3. Collaterals

The values of collaterals held by the Group by types are as follows (**total collaterals**). The collaterals cover loans as well as off-balance sheet exposures.

Types of collaterals	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Mortgages	5,724,287	5,899,371
Assignments (revenue or other receivables)	392,341	380,540
Guarantees and warranties	286,252	109,589
Guarantees of state or organizations owned by state	112,322	273,258
Cash deposits	71,977	83,891
Securities	66,416	56,813
Other	766,011	842,311
Total	**7,419,606**	**7,645,773**

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.3. Collaterals [continued]

The values of collaterals held by the Group by types are as follows (**to the extent of the exposures**). The collaterals cover loans as well as off-balance sheet exposures.

Types of collaterals	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Mortgages	2,992,263	3,064,157
Assignments (revenue or other receivables)	340,439	320,435
Guarantees and warranties	190,736	91,271
Guarantees of state or organizations owned by state	104,919	220,281
Cash deposits	45,667	50,080
Securities	10,017	12,054
Other	482,414	524,689
Total	**4,166,455**	**4,282,967**

The coverage level of the loan portfolio (total collaterals) decreased by 4.5%, as well as the coverage level to the extent of the exposures decreased by 2.4% as at 30 June 2014.

The fair value of collaterals related to past due, but not impaired loans

An analysis of the fair value of collaterals related to past due, but not impaired loans, total collaterals and to the extent of the exposures as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 is as follows:

Fair value of the collaterals (total collaterals)	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Mortgage loans	291,076	310,271
Corporate loans	63,998	53,944
SME loans	39,288	51,357
Car-finance loans	18,207	20,507
Consumer loans	14,408	3,367
Municipal loans	67	64
Placements with other banks	-	-
Total	**427,044**	**439,510**

Fair value of the collaterals (to the extent of the exposures)	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Mortgage loans	166,812	173,702
Corporate loans	18,816	18,728
SME loans	11,809	13,747
Car-finance loans	13,836	16,115
Consumer loans	2,793	760
Municipal loans	33	32
Placements with other banks	-	-
Total	**214,099**	**223,084**

The collaterals above are related to only on-balance sheet exposures.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.4. Restructured loans

	30 June 2014		31 December 2013	
	Gross portfolio	**Allowance**	**Gross portfolio**	**Allowance**
Corporate loans	209,440	45,958	266,418	80,658
Retail loans	94,090	8,500	95,370	9,094
SME loans	16,311	2,053	16,381	1,954
Municipal loans	13	-	1,386	28
Total	**319,854**	**56,511**	**379,555**	**91,734**

Restructured portfolio definition:

Restructured portfolio for **retail business line** contains every loan which is relevant restructured and less than 91 delinquent. Loan is considered as relevant restructured if:

- it was restructured in the last 12 months, or
- it was restructured more than 12 months ago, but the connected preferential period is not expired or expired in the last 12 months.

Hungarian FX mortgage loans in the fixed exchange rate scheme are not included.
In case of loans that have been restructured more than once the last restructuring is considered.

Restructured portfolio for **corporate / SME / municipal business line** contains every loan which is relevant restructured and less than 91 delinquent. Loan is considered as relevant restructured if:

- independently from the date of the restructuring the following restructuring tool was applied:
  - cancellation of principal outstanding (cancelled or partially cancelled principal receivables);
- it was restructured in the last 12 months or the loan was restructured more than 12 months ago, but the connected preferential period is not expired or expired in the last 12 months, and any of the following restructuring tools were applied:
  - cancellation of interest rate (final or temporary reduction of the interest margin, cancellation of due interest), or
  - restructuring of interest payments (postponement of the interest payment, capitalization of the interest), or
  - restructuring of principal repayment (partial or full postponement of repayment of a given instalment, rescheduling one or more instalments within the original term or with extension of the term simultaneously).

Other modifications of contract not mentioned above are not considered as restructuring (i.e. modifying the collateral structure, modification of the credit purpose).
In case of loans that have been restructured more than once the last restructuring is considered.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.5. Financial instruments by rating categories[1]

Securities held for trading as at 30 June 2014

	Aaa	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba1	Ba3	Not rated	Total
Securities issued by the NBH	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,715	-	-	-	-	99,715
Shares	452	12	16	9	40	21	-	-	-	-	61,006[2]	61,556
Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	210	4,466	11,086	11,180	-	-	26,942
Discounted Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,132	-	3,010	-	-	21,142
Other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,129	134	199	7,462
Other non-interest bearing securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,158	-	-	1,684	3,842
Total	**452**	**12**	**16**	**9**	**40**	**231**	**122,313**	**13,244**	**21,319**	**134**	**62,889**	**220,659**
Accrued interest												632
Total												**221,291**

Securities available-for-sale as at 30 June 2014

	Aaa	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	B1	B2	Caa2	Caa3	Not rated	Total
Bonds issued by NBH	-	-	851,975	-	109,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	961,919
Government bonds	-	16,190	34,983	-	408,102	-	-	-	-	-	12,595	5,617	477,487
Corporate bonds	322	440	7,189	4,208	-	3,342	4,501	4	661	90	-	28,988	49,745
Discounted Treasury bills	-	-	8,662	1,157	24,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,630
Other securities	-	-	3,197	3,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	6,696
Other non-interest bearing securities	45	-	-	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,482	45,003
Total	**367**	**16,630**	**906,006**	**9,034**	**542,857**	**3,342**	**4,501**	**4**	**661**	**90**	**12,595**	**79,393**	**1,575,480**
Accrued interest													12,361
Total													**1,587,841**

[1] Moody's ratings
[2] Corporate shares listed on Budapest Stock Exchange

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.1. Credit risk [continued]

27.1.5. Financial instruments by rating categories[1] [continued]

Securities held-to-maturity as at 30 June 2014

	Aaa	A1	A2	Baa2	Baa3	Ba1	Caa3	Not rated	Total
Government bonds	5,044	-	22,365	1,168	12,563	665,174	17,397	680	724,391
Mortgage bonds	-	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	515
Discounted Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	347	-	120	467
Foreign bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Total	**5,044**	**515**	**22,365**	**1,168**	**12,563**	**665,521**	**17,397**	**807**	**725,380**
Accrued interest									15,670
Total									**741,050**

[1] Moody's ratings

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.2. Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Group applies a 'Value-at-Risk' methodology to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The Management Board sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis. (Analysis of liquidity risk is detailed in Note 35.)

27.2.1. Market Risk sensitivity analysis

The VaR risk measure estimates the potential loss in pre-tax profit over a given holding period for a specified confidence level.

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

VaR methodologies are employed to calculate daily risk numbers include the historical and variance-covariance approach. In addition to these two methodologies, Monte Carlo simulations are applied to the various portfolios on a monthly basis to determine potential future exposure.

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

Historical VaR (99%, one-day) by risk type	**Average**	
	30 June 2014	**30 June 2013**
Foreign exchange	577	507
Interest rate	333	488
Equity instruments	10	20
Diversification	(299)	(329)
Total VaR exposure	**621**	**686**

While VaR captures the Group's daily exposure to currency and interest rate risk, sensitivity analysis evaluates the impact of a reasonably possible change in interest or foreign currency rates over a year. The longer time frame of sensitivity analysis complements VaR and helps the Group to assess its market risk exposures. Details of sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk are set out in Note 27.2.2., for interest rate risk in Note 27.2.3., and for equity price sensitivity analysis in Note 27.2.4. below.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.2. Market risk [continued]

27.2.2. Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to an increase and decrease in the HUF exchange rate against the EUR, over a 3 months period. Monte Carlo simulation is used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents Management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items as strategic open positions related to foreign activities.
The strategic open position related to the foreign operations was short, amounted to EUR 310 million as at 30 June 2014. High portion of strategic positions is considered as effective hedge of future profit inflows of investment of foreign subsidiaries, and so FX risk affects the Group capital and not its earnings.

A positive number below indicates an increase in profit where the HUF strengthens against the EUR. For a weakening of the HUF against the EUR, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit, and the balances below would be negative.

Probability	Effects to the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income in 3 months period	
	30 June 2014 In HUF billion	**30 June 2013** In HUF billion
1%	(11.6)	(13.2)
5%	(8.1)	(9.0)
25%	(3.5)	(3.7)
50%	(0.6)	(0.4)
25%	2.3	2.9
5%	6.2	7.3
1%	8.9	10.3

Notes:
(1) The short term loss on the strategic open position is compensated by the long-term exchange rate gain on the foreign operations.
(2) The HUF/EUR volatility remained at its long term average, so the probability of losses or gains has not changed significantly.
(3) Monte Carlo simulation is based on the empirical distribution of the historical exchange rate movements between 2002 and 2014.

27.2.3. Interest rate sensitivity analysis

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

- Floating rate assets and liabilities were repriced to the modelled benchmark yields at the repricing dates assuming the unchanged margin compared to the last repricing.
- Fixed rate assets and liabilities were repriced at the contractual maturity date.
- As for liabilities with discretionary repricing feature by the Bank were assumed to be repriced with two-weeks delay, assuming no change in the margin compared to the last repricing date.
- Assets and liabilities with an interest rate lower than 0.3% were assumed to be unchanged for the whole period.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.2 Market risk [continued]

27.2.3. Interest rate sensitivity analysis [continued]

The simulations were prepared by assuming two scenarios:
(1) HUF base rate decreases gradually to 1.5% (probable scenario)
(2) HUF base rate decreases gradually to 1.0% (alternative scenario)

The net interest income in a one year period after 30 June 2014 would be decreased by HUF 1,352 million (probable scenario) and HUF 2,284 million (alternative scenario) as a result of these simulation. The same simulation indicated HUF 2,544 million (probable scenario) and HUF 10,421 million (alternative scenario) decrease in the Net interest income in a one year period after 30 June 2013.
This effect is counterbalanced by capital gains (HUF 1,321 million for probable scenario, HUF 2,297 million for alternative scenario) as at 30 June 2014 and (HUF 1,185 million for probable scenario, HUF 1,636 million for alternative scenario) as at 30 June 2013 on the government bond portfolio held for hedging.

The effects of the parallel shifts of the yield-curves to the net interest income on a one-year period and to the market value of the hedge government bond portfolio booked against capital can be summarized as follows (in HUF million):

	30 June 2014		30 June 2013	
Description	**Effects to the net interest income (one-year period)**	**Effects to capital (Price change of AFS government bonds)**	**Effects to the net interest income (one-year period)**	**Effects to capital (Price change of AFS government bonds)**
HUF (0.1%) parallel shift	(462)	345	(808)	248
EUR (0.1%) parallel shift	(65)	-	(494)	-
USD (0.1%) parallel shift	(42)	-	(47)	-
Total	**(569)**	**345**	**(1,349)**	**248**

27.2.4. Equity price sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the effect of the equity price sensitivity. The Group uses VaR calculation with 1 day holding period and a 99% confidence level. The VaR methodology is a statistically defined, probability-based approach that takes into account market volatilities as well as risk diversification by recognizing offsetting positions and correlations between products and markets. The daily loss will not exceed the reported VaR number with 99% of probability.
The stress test assumes the largest price movement of the last year and calculates with it as the adverse direction. These scenarios show the loss of the portfolio when all prices change with the maximum amount of the last year.

Description	**30 June 2014**	**30 June 2013**
VaR (99%, one day, HUF million)	10	20
Stress test (HUF million)	(53)	(77)

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.2. Market risk [continued]

27.2.5. Capital management

Capital management

The primary objective of the capital management of the Group is to ensure the prudent operation, the entire compliance with the prescriptions of the regulator for a persistent business operation and maximising the shareholder value, accompanied by an optimal financing structure.
The capital management of the Group members includes the management and evaluation of the shareholders` equity available for hedging risks, other types of funds to be recorded in the equity and all material risks to be covered by the capital.
The basis of the capital management of the Group members in the short run is the continuous monitoring of their capital position, in the long run the strategic and the business planning, which includes the monitoring and forecast of the capital position.
The Group members maintain the capital adequacy required by the regulatory bodies and the planned risk taking mainly by means of ensuring and developing their profitability. In case the planned risk level of a Group member exceeded its Core and the previously raised Supplementary capital, it ensures the prudent operation by occasional measures. A further tool in the capital management of the Bank is the dividend policy, and the transactions performed with the treasury shares.

Capital adequacy

The Capital Requirements Directive package (CRDIV/CRR) which transposes the new global standards on banking regulation (known as the Basel III agreement) into the EU legal framework. The new rules will be applied from 1 January 2014. They set stronger prudential requirements for institutions, requiring them to keep sufficient capital reserves and liquidity. This new framework will make institutions in the EU more solid and will strengthen their capacity to adequately manage the risks linked to their activities, and absorb any losses they may incur in doing business.
The capital adequacy of the Group is supervised based on the financial statements data prepared in accordance with IFRS applying the current directives, rulings and indicators from 1 January 2014.

The Group has entirely complied with the regulatory capital requirements in the first half period of 2014 as well as in 2013.

The Group uses the standard method for determining the regulatory capital requirements of the credit risk and market risk, and parallel to that, the base indicator method and the advanced method (AMA) in case of the operational risk.

For international comparison purposes, the Group calculated the Regulatory capital based on IFRS data, and the consolidated Capital adequacy ratio based on this. The capital adequacy calculations of the Group were prepared in accordance with Basel II at the end of 2013, while due to the modifications of the regulations it was calculated on the base of Basel III as at 30 June 2014. The Capital adequacy ratio of the Group (Basel III) was 17.8%, the Regulatory capital was HUF 1,253,440 million and the Total regulatory capital requirement was HUF 564,871 million as at 30 June 2014. The same ratios calculated as at 31 December 2013 according to Basel II were the following: 19.9%, HUF 1,440,962 million and HUF 579,408 million.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.2 Market risk [continued]

27.2.5. Capital management [continued]

Capital adequacy [continued]

Calculation on IFRS basis	**30 June 2014 Basel III**		**31 December 2013 Basel II**
Tier 1 capital (T1) = Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	***1,000,435***	***Core capital (Tier 1)***	***1,264,286***
		Positive components	*1,513,448*
Issued capital	28,000	Issued capital	28,000
Reserves	1,235,543	Reserves	1,385,423
Other capital components	(28,104)	Other issued capital components	100,025
Fair value corrections	19,451	Negative components	(249,162)
Non-controlling interests	748		
Treasury shares	(56,404)	Treasury shares	(55,599)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(170,114)	Goodwill and other intangible assets	(193,563)
Other adjustments	(28,685)		
Additional Tier 1 (AT1)	-		
Tier 2 capital (T2)	***253,005***	***Supplementary capital (Tier 2)***	***177,043***
Lower and Upper Tier 2 components	150,004	Subordinated bonds and loans	164,393
Other issued capital components	99,074	Fair value corrections	12,650
Components recognized in T2 capital issued by subsidiaries	3,927		
		Deductions	***(367)***
Regulatory capital	**1,253,440**	**Regulatory capital**	**1,440,962**
Credit risk capital requirement	471,774	Credit risk capital requirement	461,765
Market risk capital requirement	24,961	Market risk capital requirement	37,295
Operational risk capital requirement	68,136	Operational risk capital requirement	80,348
Total requirement regulatory capital	**564,871**	**Total requirement regulatory capital**	**579,408**
Surplus capital	**688,569**	**Surplus capital**	**861,554**
CET 1 ratio	14.2%	CET 1 ratio	-
Tier 1 ratio	14.2%	Tier 1 ratio	17.5%
Capital adequacy ratio	**17.8%**	**Capital adequacy ratio**	**19.9%**

Basel II

The positive components of the Core capital are the following: Issued capital, Other reserve, Profit reserve, Changes in the equity of subsidiaries, Changes due to consolidation, Profit for the year, Other issued capital components.

The negative components of the Core capital are the following: Treasury shares, Goodwill and other Intangible assets, Dividends.

The components of the Supplementary capital are the following: Supplementary loan capital, Subordinated loan capital, Revaluation reserves, Fair value adjustments, Share based payments, Cash-flow hedges, Net investment hedge in foreign operations (in Supplementary Capital), Other issued capital.

The components of the Deductions: deductions due to investments.

Basel III

The components of the Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1) are the following: Issued capital, Reserves (Profit reserves, Other reserves, Changes in the equity of subsidiaries, Profit for the year, Changes due to consolidation) Fair value adjustments, Other capital components, (Revaluation reserves, Share based payments, Cash-flow hedges, Net investment hedge in foreign operations), Non-controlling interest, Treasury shares, Goodwill and other Intangible assets, other adjustments (due to prudential filters, due to deferred tax receivables, due to temporary regulations).

Tier 2 capital (T2): Lower Tier 2 (subordinated debt), Upper Tier 2, Other issued capital components, Components recognized in T2 capital issued by subsidiaries.

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

27.2 Market risk [continued]

27.2.5. Capital management [continued]

Capital adequacy [continued]

The capital adequacy of the foreign subsidiary banks prescribed by the local regulator, and the compliance with these prescriptions is as follows:

Subsidiary bank	Country	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
OAO OTP Bank	Russia	11.7%	14.2%
OTP Bank JSC	Ukraine	14.1%	20.6%
DSK Bank EAD	Bulgaria	20.2%	16.3%
OTP Bank Romania S.A.	Romania	15.3%	12.7%
OTP banka Srbija a.d.	Serbia	37.1%	37.8%
OTP banka Hrvatska d.d.	Croatia	16.2%	16.0%
OTP Banka Slovensko a. s.	Slovakia	11.3%	10.6%
Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d.	Montenegro	15.9%	14.4%

The ratios of the foreign subsidiaries exceed the requirements of the local regulations in every cases.

NOTE 28: OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AND DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn)

In the normal course of business, the Group becomes a party to various financial transactions that are not reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and are referred to as off-balance sheet financial instruments. The following represent notional amounts of these off-balance sheet financial instruments, unless stated otherwise.

Contingent liabilities

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Commitments to extend credit	1,345,949	1,266,185
Guarantees arising from banking activities	377,270	312,994
Contingent liabilities to be expected due to regulations related to customer loans[1]	218,340	-
Legal disputes (disputed value)	71,876	66,988
Confirmed letters of credit	17,103	25,919
Other	157,930	138,422
Total	**2,188,468**	**1,810,508**

Legal disputes

At the balance sheet date the Group was involved in various claims and legal proceedings of a nature considered normal to its business. The level of these claims and legal proceedings corresponds to the level of claims and legal proceedings in previous years.

The Group believes that the various asserted claims and litigations in which it is involved will not materially affect its financial position, future operating results or cash-flows, although no assurance can be given with respect to the ultimate outcome of any such claim or litigation. Provisions due to legal disputes were HUF 4,702 million and HUF 3,267 million as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2012, respectively. (See Note 17.)

Complying with Act CXX of 2001 on the capital market, the Bank announces that action for damages initiated by DOO VEKTRA JAKIC in bankruptcy in the amount of EUR 80 million against OTP before the Commercial Court in Bijelo Polje (Montenegro) has been dismissed entirely and the court decided in favour of OTP. The decision of the court is subject to appeal. The Bank considers the claim is entirely unfounded as it is confirmed by the court of first instance.

[1] See details in Note 2.27.

NOTE 28: OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AND DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn) [continued]

Legal disputes [continued]

The Competition Council of the Hungarian Competition Authority with its resolution issued on 18 June 2014 established that OTP committed a violation of law, therefore the company was obliged to pay a fine in the amount of HUF 38 million.

Commitments to extend credit, guarantees and letters of credit

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans.

Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

Guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are subject to similar credit risk monitoring and credit policies as utilised in the extension of loans. The Management of the Group believes the market risk associated with guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are minimal.

Guarantees, payment undertakings arising from banking activities

Payment undertaking is a promise by the Group to assume responsibility for the debt obligation of a borrower if that borrower defaults until a determined amount, until a determined date, in case of fulfilling conditions, without checking the undermined transactions. The guarantee's liability is joint and primary with the principal, in case of payment undertaking, while the Group assumes the obligation derived from guarantee independently by the conditions established by the Group.
A guarantee is most typically required when the ability of the primary obligor or principal to perform its obligations under a contract is in question, or when there is some public or private interest which requires protection from the consequences of the principal's default or delinquency. A contract of guarantee is subject to the statute of frauds (or its equivalent local laws) and is only enforceable if recorded in writing and signed by the surety and the principal.
If the surety is required to pay or perform due to the principal's failure to do so, the law will usually give the surety a right of subrogation, allowing the surety to use the surety's contractual rights to recover the cost of making payment or performing on the principal's behalf, even in the absence of an express agreement to that effect between the surety and the principal.

Derivatives

The Group maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions, i.e. the difference between purchase and sale contracts, by both amount and term. At any one time the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favourable to the Group (i.e. assets), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except for trading with clients, where the Group in most of the cases requires margin deposits.

NOTE 28: OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AND DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn) [continued]

Foreign currency contracts

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

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

Foreign exchange swaps and interest rate swaps

The Group enters into foreign exchange swap and interest rate swap transactions. The swap transaction is a complex agreement concerning the swap of certain financial instruments, which usually consists of a prompt and one or more forward contracts.

Interest rate swaps oblige two parties to exchange one or more payments calculated with reference to fixed or periodically reset rates of interest applied to a specific notional principal amount (the base of the interest calculation). Notional principal is the amount upon which interest rates are applied to determine the payment streams under interest rate swaps. Such notional principal amounts often are used to express the volume of these transactions but are not actually exchanged between the counterparties.
The interest rate swaps are used by the Group for risk management and trading purposes.

Cross-currency interest rate swaps

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

Equity and commodity swaps

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

Forward rate agreements (FRA)

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

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

Foreign exchange options

A foreign exchange option is a derivative financial instrument that gives the owner the right to exchange money denominated in one currency into another currency at a pre-agreed exchange rate at a specified future date. The transaction, for a fee, guarantees a worst-case exchange rate for the futures purchase of one currency for another. These options protect against unfavourable currency movements while preserving the ability to participate in favourable movements.

NOTE 29: SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Previously approved option program required a modification thanks to the introduction of the Bank Group Policy on Payments accepted in 9/2011 resolution of Annual General Meeting regarding to the amendment of CRD III. directives and Act on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises.
Key management personnel affected by the Bank Group Policy receive compensation based on performance assessment generally in the form of cash bonus and equity shares in a ratio of 50-50%. Assignment is based on OTP shares, furthermore performance based payments are deferred in accordance with the rules of Credit Institutions Act. The Bank ensures the share-based payment part for the management personnel of the Group members.
The value of the discounted share-based payment at the performance assessment is determined by Board of Directors based on the average of the three previous trade day's middle rate of the Bank's equity shares fixed on the Budapest Stock Exchange.
Discounted share-based payment shall contain maximum HUF 2,000 discount at the assessment date, and earnings for the shares at the payment date is determined by Board of Directors, maximum HUF 4,000.

During implementation of the Remuneration Policy of the Group appeared that in case of certain foreign subsidiaries it is not possible to ensure the originally determined share-based payment because of legal reasons – incompatible with concerning EU-directives –, therefore the Board of Directors made a decision to cancel the share-based payment in the referred countries.

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment. IAS 19 Employee Benefits shall be applied in accounting for all employee benefits, except those to which IFRS 2 Share-based Payment applies. In case of the jubilee benefits both standards contain regulations.
Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees. Post-employment benefit plans are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions.
Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either: an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, postemployment benefits and termination benefits.

Board of Directors determined the parameters for the share-based payment relating to the year 2010-2013 for periods of each year as follows:

Year	Exercise price per share	Maximum earnings per share	Exercise price per share	Maximum earnings per share	Exercise price per share	Maximum earnings per share	Exercise price per share	Maximum earnings per share
	for the year 2010		**for the year 2011**		**for the year 2012**		**for the year 2013**	
2011	3,946	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	3,946	3,000	1,370	3,000	-	-	-	-
2013	4,446	3,500	1,870	3,000	2,886	3,000	-	-
2014	4,946	3,500	1,870	4,000	2,886	3,000	2,522	2,500
2015	-	-	1,870	4,000	2,886	3,000	2,522	3,000
2016	-	-	-	-	2,886	3,500	2,522	3,500
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,522	3,500

Based on parameters accepted by Board of Directors relating to the year **2010** effective pieces are follows as at 30 June 2014:

	Effective pieces	**Approved pieces of shares**	**Exercised until 30 June 2014**
Share purchasing period started in 2012	-	735,722	735,722
Share purchasing period started in 2013	387,690	419,479	31,789
Share purchasing period starting in 2014	497,451	497,451	-

NOTE 29: SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS [continued]

Effective pieces are follows in exercise periods of each year relating to the year **2011** as at 30 June 2014:

	Effective pieces	**Approved pieces of shares**	**Exercised until 30 June 2014**
Share purchasing period started in 2012	-	471,240	471,240
Share purchasing period started in 2013	13,082	1,264,173	1,251,091
Share purchasing period started in 2014	287,881	609,137	321,256
Share purchasing period starting in 2015	724,886	-	-

Effective pieces are follows in exercise periods of each year relating to the year **2012** as at 30 June 2014:

	Effective pieces	**Approved pieces of shares**	**Exercised until 30 June 2014**
Share purchasing period started in 2013	177,162	450,861	273,699
Share purchasing period started in 2014	795,215	1,152,976	357,761
Share purchasing period starting in 2015	649,653	-	-
Share purchasing period starting in 2016	688,990	-	-

Effective pieces are follows in exercise periods of each year relating to the year **2013** as at 30 June 2014:

	Effective pieces	**Approved pieces of shares**	**Exercised until 30 June 2014**
Share purchasing period started in 2014	174,315	406,078	231,763
Share purchasing period starting in 2015	843,340	-	-
Share purchasing period starting in 2016	495,340	-	-
Share purchasing period starting in 2017	549,909	-	-

Effective pieces relating to the periods starting in 2015-2017 can be modified based on pieces settled during valuation of performance of year 2011-2013, risk assessment and personal changes.

In connection with shares as a part of the Bank Group Policy on Payments modified by 7/2013 resolution of Annual General Meeting and the share-based compensation for Board of Directors detailed in 8/2013 resolution of Annual General Meeting and connecting compensation based on performance assessment accounted as equity-settled share based transactions, HUF 2,059 million was recognized as expense as at 30 June 2014.

NOTE 30: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (in HUF mn)

The compensation of key management personnel, such as the members of the Board of Directors, members of the Supervisory Board, key employees of the Bank and its major subsidiaries involved in the decision-making process in accordance with the compensation categories defined in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, is summarised below:

Compensations	**30 June 2014**	**31 December 2013**
Short-term employee benefits	5,814	9,534
Share-based payment	1,264	3,297
Other long-term employee benefits	425	965
Termination benefits	88	89
Total	**7,591**	**13,885**

NOTE 30: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (in HUF mn) [continued]

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Loans provided to companies owned by the Management (normal course of business)	41,204	38,828
Commitments to extend credit and guarantees	859	1,221
Credit lines of the members of Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board and their close family members (at normal market conditions)	523	559

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Loans provided to unconsolidated subsidiaries	1,026	1,124

The members of the Board of Directors, members of the Supervisory Board, chief executives and their close family members owned credit line “A” in the amount of HUF 173.4 million and HUF 175.4 million as at 30 June 2014 and as at 31 December 2013.

An analysis of credit limit related to MasterCard Gold is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Members of Board of Directors and their close family members	24	26
Members of Supervisory Board	4	4
Chief executives	2	-

An analysis of credit limit related to Visa Card is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Members of Board of Directors and their close family members	51	51
Members of Supervisory Board	3	3

One member of Board of Directors and its family member owned AMEX Blue credit card loan in the amount of HUF 0.6 million as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013, respectively.

Chief executives owned AMEX Gold credit card loan in the amount of HUF 3.5 million as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013, respectively.

The members of the Board of Directors, members of the Supervisory Board, chief executives and their close family members owned AMEX Platinum credit card loan in the amount of HUF 57 and 10.5 million , respectively as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013.

Members of Board of Directors, members of Supervisory Board and chief executives owned other kinds of credit card loan, which are not listed above in the amount of HUF 23.6 and 35.4 million as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013, respectively.

An analysis of payment to chief executives of the Bank related to their activity in Board of Directors and Supervisory Board is as follows:

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Members of Board of Directors	403	545
Members of Supervisory Board	36	71
Total	**439**	**616**

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into other transactions with its subsidiaries, the amounts and volumes of which are not significant to these financial statements taken as a whole.

NOTE 31: ACQUISITION (in HUF mn)

a) Purchase and consolidation of subsidiaries

On 31 January 2014 OTP banka Hrvatska d.d. signed a purchase agreement with the Croatian Banco Popolare d.d. on acquiring a 98.37% stake in the bank. The transaction was closed by setting the purchase price on 24 April 2014.

The fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired, and the related negative goodwill is as follows:

	30 June 2014
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	(1,715)
Placements with other banks, net of allowance for placement losses	(26,797)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-
Securities available-for-sale	(4,555)
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	(52,566)
Associates and other investments	-
Securities held-to-maturity	-
Property and equipment	(2,320)
Intangible assets	(248)
Other assets	(188)
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks	4,067
Deposits from customers	72,565
Liabilities from issued securities	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-
Other liabilities	2,798
Subordinated bonds and loans	-
Net assets	**(8,959)**
Non-controlling interest	123
Negative goodwill	4,508
Cash consideration	**(4,328)**

b) Analysis of net outflow of cash in respect of purchase of subsidiaries

	30 June 2014
Cash consideration	(4,328)
Cash acquired	1,715
Net cash outflow	**(2,613)**

NOTE 32: SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

Investments in companies in which the Bank has a significant interest are detailed below. They are fully consolidated companies and incorporated in Hungary unless otherwise stated. The Bank considers the subsidiaries as cash generating units.

Significant subsidiaries

Name	Ownership (Direct and Indirect) 30 June 2014	Ownership (Direct and Indirect) 31 December 2013	Activity
DSK Bank EAD (Bulgaria)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
OTP Bank JSC (Ukraine)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
OAO OTP Bank (Russia)	97.83%	97.81%	commercial banking services
OTP banka Hrvatska d.d. (Croatia)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
OTP Bank Romania S.A. (Romania)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
OTP banka Srbija a.d. (Serbia)	97.90%	97.56%	commercial banking services
OTP Banka Slovensko a. s. (Slovakia)	99.21%	99.21%	commercial banking services
OTP Holding Malta Ltd. (Malta)	100.00%	-	refinancing activities
OTP Factoring Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	work-out
OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	mortgage lending
OTP Real Estate Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	real estate management and development
Merkantil Bank Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	finance lease
Merkantil Car Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	finance lease
OTP Building Society Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	flat finance and reconstruction
OTP Fund Management Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	fund management
Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d. (Montenegro)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
OTP Financing Netherlands B.V. (the Netherlands)	100.00%	100.00%	refinancing activities
OTP Holding Ltd. (Cyprus)/ OTP Financing Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%	refinancing activities
Bank Center No. 1. Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	real estate lease
Inga Kettő Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	property management
OTP Funds Servicing and Consulting Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	fund services
OTP Real Estate Leasing Ltd. (previously OTP Flat Lease Ltd.)	100.00%	100.00%	real estate leasing
OTP Life Annuity Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	life annuity services

Significant associates

Most significant indicators of associates which are accounted or not accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

As at 30 June 2014

	KITE Mezőgazdasági Szolgáltató és Kereskedelmi Ltd.	*D-ÉG Thermoset Ltd.*	*Company for Cash Services Ltd.*	*Suzuki Pénzügyi Szolgáltató Ltd.*	*Total*
Total assets	118,101	5,862	2,172	634	**126,769**
Total liabilities	86,309	4,676	102	3	**91,090**
Shareholders' equity	31,792	1,186	2,070	631	**35,679**
Reserves	28,590	(408)	-	577	**28,759**
Total revenues	125,473	2,963	514	12	**128,962**
Profit before income tax	1,838	(222)	37	3	**1,656**
Profit after income tax	1,712	(222)	37	3	**1,530**

NOTE 32: SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES [continued]

Significant associates [continued]

As at 31 December 2013

	KITE Mezőgazdasági Szolgáltató és Kereskedelmi Ltd.	*D-ÉG Thermoset Ltd.*	*Company for Cash Services Ltd.*	*Suzuki Pénzügyi Szolgáltató Ltd.*	*Total*
Total assets	48,717	5,961	2,130	636	**57,444**
Total liabilities	18,774	4,540	83	9	**23,406**
Shareholders' equity	29,943	1,421	2,047	627	**34,038**
Reserves	25,127	(254)	-	567	**25,440**
Total revenues	221,461	6,412	1,017	37	**228,927**
Profit before income tax	3,999	(156)	86	18	**3,947**
Profit after income tax	3,326	(156)	86	16	**3,272**

NOTE 33: TRUST ACTIVITIES (in HUF mn)

The Bank acts as a trustee for certain loans granted by companies or employers to their employees, mainly for housing purposes. The ultimate risk for these loans rests with the party advancing the funds. As these loans and related funds are not considered to be assets or liabilities of the Group, they have been excluded from the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

	30 June 2014	**31 December 2013**
The amount of loans managed by the Group as a trustee	40,604	42,345

NOTE 34: CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	30 June 2014	**31 December 2013**
In the percentage of the total assets		
Receivables from, or securities issued by the Hungarian Government or the NBH	21.4%	21.0%

There were no other significant concentrations of the assets or liabilities of the Group as at 30 June 2014 or as at 31 December 2013.

The Group continuously provides the Authority with reports on the extent of dependency on large depositors as well as the exposure of the biggest 50 depositors towards the Group.
Further to this obligatory reporting to the Authority, the Group pays particular attention on the exposure of its largest partners and cares for maintaining a closer relationship with these partners in order to secure the stability of the level of deposits.

The organisational unit of the Group in charge of partner-risk management analyses the biggest partners on a constant basis and sets limits on the Bank's and the Group's exposure separately partner-by-partner. If necessary, it modifies partner-limits in due course thereby reducing the room for manoeuvring of the Treasury and other business areas.

NOTE 35: MATURITY ANALYSIS OF LIABILITIES AND LIQUIDITY RISK (in HUF mn)

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

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

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

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

The recalculation of shocks is made at least quarterly while the recalibration of shock measurement models and review of the risk management methodology is an annual process. The monitoring of liquidity reserves for both centralized and decentralized liquid asset portfolio has been built in the daily reporting process.

Due to the balance sheet adjustment process (deleveraging) experienced in the last few years, the liquidity reserves of the Group increased significantly while the liquidity risk exposure has decreased considerably. Currently the (over)coverage of risk liquidity risk exposure by high quality liquid assets is in all-time record highs. In 2013 there were no material changes in liquidity risk management process.

The contractual amounts disclosed in the maturity analyses are the contractual undiscounted cash-flows like gross finance lease obligations (before deducting finance charges); prices specified in forward agreements to purchase financial assets for cash; net amounts for pay-floating/receive-fixed interest rate swaps for which net cash-flows are exchanged; contractual amounts to be exchanged in a derivative financial instrument for which gross cash-flows are exchanged; gross loan commitments.
Such undiscounted cash-flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the amount in that statement is based on discounted cash-flows. When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. For example, when the amount payable varies with changes in an index, the amount disclosed may be based on the level of the index at the end of the period.

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

NOTE 35: MATURITY ANALYSIS OF LIABILITIES AND LIQUIDITY RISK (in HUF mn) [continued]

As at 30 June 2014	Within 3 months	Within one year and over 3 months	Within 5 years and over one year	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	322,556	103,210	123,668	90,603	-	640,037
Deposits from customers	5,477,636	1,160,638	433,460	30,646	-	7,102,380
Liabilities from issued securities	77,196	130,478	109,028	65,579	-	382,281
Other liabilities[1]	504,404	45,597	10,277	1,537	-	561,815
Subordinated bonds and loans	11,378	1,687	199,862	9,036	84,749[2]	306,712
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**6,393,170**	**1,441,610**	**876,295**	**197,401**	**84,749**	**8,993,225**
Receivables from derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	511,736	308,374	53,862	6,592	-	880,564
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	(519,514)	(345,860)	(79,218)	(21,251)	-	(965,843)
Net notional value of financial instruments classified as held for trading	**(7,778)**	**(37,486)**	**(25,356)**	**(14,659)**	**-**	**(85,279)**
Receivables from derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	32,832	291,586	613,503	-	-	937,921
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	(33,063)	(296,828)	(678,883)	-	-	(1,008,774)
Net notional value of financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	**(231)**	**(5,242)**	**(65,380)**	**-**	**-**	**(70,853)**
Net notional value of derivative financial instruments total	**(8,009)**	**(42,728)**	**(90,736)**	**(14,659)**	**-**	**(156,132)**
Commitments to extend credit	676,560	513,264	136,214	19,911	-	1,345,949
Bank guarantees	81,268	110,857	169,339	15,806	-	377,270
Off-balance sheet commitments	**757,828**	**624,121**	**305,553**	**35,717**	**-**	**1,723,219**

[1] Without derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge.
[2] See Note 18.

NOTE 35: MATURITY ANALYSIS OF LIABILITIES AND LIQUIDITY RISK (in HUF mn) [continued]

As at 31 December 2013	**Within 3 months**	**Within one year and over 3 months**	**Within 5 years and over one year**	**Over 5 years**	**Without maturity**	**Total**
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	467,393	60,220	197,362	84,786	-	809,761
Deposits from customers	5,515,729	1,110,320	264,421	23,144	-	6,913,614
Liabilities from issued securities	65,351	211,232	111,567	65,940	-	454,090
Other liabilities[1]	329,973	15,572	12,223	1,222	-	358,990
Subordinated bonds and loans	3,211	4,311	178,764	-	104,842[2]	291,128
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**6,381,657**	**1,401,655**	**764,337**	**175,092**	**104,842**	**8,827,583**
Receivables from derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	741,284	103,784	56,205	14,920	-	916,193
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	(772,367)	(114,122)	(94,783)	(32,048)	-	(1,013,320)
Net notional value of financial instruments classified as held for trading	**(31,083)**	**(10,338)**	**(38,578)**	**(17,128)**	**-**	**(97,127)**
Receivables from derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	250,813	249,030	688,987	3,942	-	1,192,772
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	(261,502)	(264,224)	(735,838)	(2,579)	-	(1,264,143)
Net notional value of financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	**(10,689)**	**(15,194)**	**(46,851)**	**1,363**	**-**	**(71,371)**
Net notional value of derivative financial instruments total	**(41,772)**	**(25,532)**	**(85,429)**	**(15,765)**	**-**	**(168,498)**
Commitments to extend credit	652,949	379,707	158,340	69,161	6,028	1,266,185
Bank guarantees	53,902	78,177	154,536	25,876	503	312,994
Off-balance sheet commitments	**706,851**	**457,884**	**312,876**	**95,037**	**6,531**	**1,579,179**

[1] Without derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge.
[2] See Note 18.

NOTE 36: NET FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION AND FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK (in HUF mn)

As at 30 June 2014

	USD	EUR	CHF	Others	Total
Assets	585,002	1,575,454	922,610	2,475,818	5,558,884
Liabilities	(500,286)	(1,711,247)	(172,213)	(2,235,554)	(4,619,300)
Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities, net	(2,316)	272,523	(745,924)	(91,536)	(567,253)
Net position	**82,400**	**136,730**	**4,473**	**148,728**	**372,331**

As at 31 December 2013

	USD	EUR	CHF	Others	Total
Assets	490,095	1,523,379	934,116	2,620,053	5,567,643
Liabilities	(423,536)	(1,477,154)	(209,899)	(2,312,443)	(4,423,032)
Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities, net	44,933	(2,758)	(743,924)	(109,072)	(810,821)
Net position	**111,492**	**43,467**	**(19,707)**	**198,538**	**333,790**

The table above provides an analysis of the main foreign currency exposures of the Group. The remaining foreign currencies are shown within ‘Others’. ‘Others’ category contains mainly foreign currencies in RON, UAH, RUB and BGN. Whilst the Group monitors its foreign exchange position for compliance with the regulatory requirements of the National Banks and own limit system established in respect of limits on open positions. The measurement of the open foreign currency position of the Group involves monitoring the ‘Value-at-Risk’ (“VaR”) limit on the foreign exchange exposure of the Group.

NOTE 37: INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 37: INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

As at 30 June 2014

	Within 1 month		Over 1 month and Within 3 months		Over 3 months and Within 12 months		Over 1 year and Within 2 years		Over 2 years		Non-interest-bearin		Total		Total
	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	
ASSETS															
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	**52,101**	**59,111**	**1**	**50**	**-**	**561**	**-**	**98**	**-**	**-**	**75,810**	**327,474**	**127,912**	**387,294**	**515,206**
fixed rate	*51,338*	*16,678*	*1*	*-*	*-*	*27*	*-*	*98*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*51,339*	*16,803*	*68,142*
variable rate	*763*	*42,433*	*-*	*50*	*-*	*534*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*763*	*43,017*	*43,780*
non-interest-bearing	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*75,810*	*327,474*	*75,810*	*327,474*	*403,284*
Placements with other banks, net of allowance for placements losses	**41,520**	**188,991**	**-**	**27,597**	**-**	**3,150**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,904**	**167**	**27,378**	**41,687**	**250,020**	**291,707**
fixed rate	*41,514*	*152,864*	*-*	*5,059*	*-*	*3,150*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*1,869*	*-*	*-*	*41,514*	*162,942*	*204,456*
variable rate	*6*	*36,127*	*-*	*22,538*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*1,035*	*-*	*-*	*6*	*59,700*	*59,706*
non-interest-bearing	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*167*	*27,378*	*167*	*27,378*	*27,545*
Securities held for trading	**102,810**	**3,423**	**3,185**	**--**	**4,732**	**18,885**	**258**	**5,746**	**7,609**	**8,618**	**62,006**	**4,019**	**180,600**	**40,691**	**221,291**
fixed rate	*102,810*	*3,423*	*2,645*	*-*	*4,683*	*18,318*	*258*	*5,746*	*7,609*	*8,618*	*-*	*-*	*118,005*	*36,105*	*154,110*
variable rate	*-*	*-*	*540*	*-*	*49*	*567*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*589*	*567*	*1,156*
non-interest-bearing	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*62,006*	*4,019*	*62,006*	*4,019*	*66,025*
Securities available-for-sale	**961,919**	**51,464**	**6,382**	**18,207**	**27,998**	**44,399**	**16,695**	**42,228**	**244,296**	**75,785**	**76,122**	**21,302**	**1,333,412**	**253,385**	**1,586,797**
fixed rate	*961,919*	*40,735*	*6,382*	*14,000*	*27,998*	*44,230*	*16,695*	*42,228*	*244,296*	*75,785*	*-*	*-*	*1,257,290*	*216,978*	*1,474,268*
variable rate	*-*	*10,729*	*-*	*4,207*	*-*	*169*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*15,105*	*15,105*
non-interest-bearing	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*76,122*	*21,302*	*76,122*	*21,302*	*97,424*
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	**852,457**	**2,514,483**	**194,076**	**761,899**	**56,494**	**383,027**	**74,593**	**235,105**	**383,552**	**355,486**	**42,104**	**349,617**	**1,603,276**	**4,599,617**	**6,202,893**
fixed rate	*4,533*	*459,159*	*503*	*155,200*	*18,554*	*264,467*	*23,126*	*195,046*	*69,529*	*294,856*	*-*	*-*	*116,245*	*1,368,728*	*1,484,973*
variable rate	*847,924*	*2,055,324*	*193,573*	*606,699*	*37,940*	*118,560*	*51,467*	*40,059*	*314,023*	*60,630*	*-*	*-*	*1,444,927*	*2,881,272*	*4,326,199*
non-interest-bearing	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*42,104*	*349,617*	*42,104*	*349,617*	*391,721*
Securities held-to-maturity	**-**	**35,848**	**8,346**	**2,448**	**59,352**	**2,839**	**12,551**	**7,492**	**566,904**	**30,606**	**12,002**	**1,855**	**659,155**	**81,088**	**740,243**
fixed rate	*-*	*35,645*	*-*	*1,933*	*59,352*	*2,806*	*12,551*	*7,492*	*566,904*	*30,606*	*-*	*-*	*638,807*	*78,482*	*717,289*
variable rate	*-*	*203*	*8,346*	*515*	*--*	*33*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*8,346*	*751*	*9,097*
non-interest-bearing	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*12,002*	*1,855*	*12,002*	*1,855*	*13,857*
Derivative financial instruments	**543,398**	**1,067,349**	**622,195**	**1,137,712**	**80,039**	**766,369**	**7,145**	**47,618**	**34,273**	**80,137**	**-**	**284**	**1,287,050**	**3,099,469**	**4,386,519**
fixed rate	*189,802*	*761,862*	*149,191*	*342,924*	*79,101*	*766,286*	*7,145*	*47,501*	*34,273*	*80,076*	*-*	*-*	*459,512*	*1,998,649*	*2,458,161*
variable rate	*353,596*	*305,487*	*473,004*	*794,788*	*938*	*83*	*-*	*117*	*-*	*61*	*-*	*-*	*827,538*	*1,100,536*	*1,928,074*
non-interest-bearing	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*284*	*-*	*284*	*284*

NOTE 37: INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

As at 30 June 2014

	Within 1 month		Over 1 month and Within 3 months		Over 3 months and Within 12 months		Over 1 year and Within 2 years		Over 2 years		Non-interest-bearin		Total		Total
	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	
LIABILITIES															
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	**120,895**	**250,104**	**10,572**	**11,520**	**10,798**	**20,927**	**3,554**	**12,487**	**106,111**	**62,098**	**537**	**912**	**252,467**	**358,048**	**610,515**
fixed rate	*96,105*	*241,254*	*10,344*	*6,866*	*10,798*	*5,583*	*3,554*	*6,536*	*106,111*	*8,710*	-	-	*226,912*	*268,949*	*495,861*
variable rate	*24,790*	*8,850*	*228*	*4,654*	-	*15,344*	-	*5,951*	-	*53,388*	-	-	*25,018*	*88,187*	*113,205*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*537*	*912*	*537*	*912*	*1,449*
Deposits from customers	**1,420,018**	**1,934,768**	**452,262**	**561,115**	**107,529**	**843,848**	**11,654**	**107,626**	**1,154,070**	**265,102**	**8,979**	**179,639**	**3,154,512**	**3,892,098**	**7,046,610**
fixed rate	*1,036,505*	*865,188*	*442,738*	*551,733*	*107,517*	*697,002*	*11,654*	*91,720*	*230,059*	*36,562*	-	-	*1,828,473*	*2,242,205*	*4,070,678*
variable rate	*383,513*	*1,069,580*	*9,524*	*9,382*	*12*	*146,846*	-	*15,906*	*924,011*	*228,540*	-	-	*1,317,060*	*1,470,254*	*2,787,314*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*8,979*	*179,639*	*8,979*	*179,639*	*188,618*
Liabilities from issued securities	**11,562**	**36,359**	**22,305**	**30,318**	**19,471**	**102,275**	**11,535**	**5,462**	**132,806**	**3,289**	**6,442**	**3,101**	**204,121**	**180,804**	**384,925**
fixed rate	*6*	*36,280*	*1,277*	*16,914*	*19,471*	*102,275*	*11,535*	*5,462*	*132,806*	*3,289*	-	-	*165,095*	*164,220*	*329,315*
variable rate	*11,556*	*79*	*21,028*	*13,404*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*32,584*	*13,483*	*46,067*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*6,442*	*3,101*	*6,442*	*3,101*	*9,543*
Derivative financial instruments	**503,791**	**1,213,733**	**219,033**	**1,573,792**	**88,653**	**727,904**	**7,569**	**31,086**	**23,101**	**56,052**	**4**	**1,979**	**842,151**	**3,604,546**	**4,446,697**
fixed rate	*469,796*	*492,505*	*219,033*	*269,703*	*88,369*	*727,288*	*7,569*	*30,399*	*23,101*	*55,945*	-	-	*807,868*	*1,575,840*	*2,383,708*
variable rate	*33,995*	*721,228*	-	*1,304,089*	*284*	*616*	-	*687*	-	*107*	-	-	*34,279*	*2,026,727*	*2,061,006*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4*	*1,979*	*4*	*1,979*	*1,983*
Subordinated bonds and loans	-	-	-	**28,759**	-	**16,503**	-	-	-	**231,617**	-	**11,123**	-	**288,002**	**288,002**
fixed rate	-	-	-	-	-	*4,285*	-	-	-	*231,617*	-	-	-	*235,902*	*235,902*
variable rate	-	-	-	*28,759*	-	*12,218*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*40,977*	*40,977*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*11,123*	-	*11,123*	*11,123*
Net position	**497,939**	**485,705**	**130,013**	**-257,591**	**2,164**	**-492,227**	**76,930**	**181,626**	**-179,454**	**-64,622**	**252,249**	**535,175**	**779,841**	**388,066**	**1,167,907**

NOTE 37: **INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]**

As at 31 December 2013

	Within 1 month		Over 1 month and Within 3 months		Over 3 months and Within 12 months		Over 1 year and Within 2 years		Over 2 years		Non-interest-bearin		Total		Total
	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	
ASSETS															
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	**51,834**	**51,999**	**208**	**143**	-	**54**	-	**84**	-	-	**68,122**	**366,681**	**120,164**	**418,961**	**539,125**
fixed rate	*49,234*	*15,062*	*14*	*9*	-	*54*	-	*84*	-	-	-	-	*49,248*	*15,209*	*64,457*
variable rate	*2,600*	*36,937*	*194*	*134*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2,794*	*37,071*	*39,865*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*68,122*	*366,681*	*68,122*	*366,681*	*434,803*
Placements with other banks, net of allowance for placements losses	**32,423**	**189,021**	-	**27,182**	-	**919**	-	-	-	**4,804**	**1,033**	**18,097**	**33,456**	**240,023**	**273,479**
fixed rate	*32,423*	*168,781*	-	*7,059*	-	*919*	-	-	-	*4,677*	-	-	*32,423*	*181,436*	*213,859*
variable rate	-	*20,240*	-	*20,123*	-	-	-	-	-	*127*	-	-	-	*40,490*	*40,490*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1,033*	*18,097*	*1,033*	*18,097*	*19,130*
Securities held for trading	**211,318**	**81**	**2,515**	**2,104**	**4,629**	**6,019**	**604**	**2,019**	**3,562**	**28,279**	**73,201**	**7,209**	**295,829**	**45,711**	**341,540**
fixed rate	*211,318*	*81*	*2,327*	*2,104*	*4,484*	*5,808*	*604*	*2,019*	*3,562*	*28,279*	-	-	*222,295*	*38,291*	*260,586*
variable rate	-	-	*188*	-	*145*	*211*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*333*	*211*	*544*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*73,201*	*7,209*	*73,201*	*7,209*	*80,410*
Securities available-for-sale	**1,152,169**	**38,649**	**10,449**	**36,614**	**26,967**	**52,259**	**37,793**	**48,589**	**87,696**	**96,282**	**30,794**	**18,994**	**1,345,868**	**291,387**	**1,637,255**
fixed rate	*1,152,169*	*36,443*	*10,449*	*35,109*	*26,967*	*52,259*	*37,793*	*48,066*	*87,696*	*96,282*	-	-	*1,315,074*	*268,159*	*1,583,233*
variable rate	-	*2,206*	-	*1,505*	-	-	-	*523*	-	-	-	-	-	*4,234*	*4,234*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*30,794*	*18,994*	*30,794*	*18,994*	*49,788*
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	**927,001**	**2,354,717**	**267,460**	**884,164**	**58,677**	**401,809**	**38,844**	**193,812**	**305,968**	**496,783**	**53,295**	**262,680**	**1,651,245**	**4,593,965**	**6,245,210**
fixed rate	*2,349*	*336,096*	*8,559*	*136,371*	*13,891*	*350,547*	*4,400*	*191,254*	*31,227*	*461,702*	-	-	*60,426*	*1,475,970*	*1,536,396*
variable rate	*924,652*	*2,018,621*	*258,901*	*747,793*	*44,786*	*51,262*	*34,444*	*2,558*	*274,741*	*35,081*	-	-	*1,537,524*	*2,855,315*	*4,392,839*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*53,295*	*262,680*	*53,295*	*262,680*	*315,975*
Securities held-to-maturity	-	**1,653**	**10,682**	**2,692**	**5,368**	**25,977**	**57,681**	**1,301**	**434,086**	**26,693**	**12,782**	**1,136**	**520,599**	**59,452**	**580,051**
fixed rate	-	*1,429*	-	*2,199*	*341*	*25,946*	*57,681*	*1,301*	*434,086*	*26,693*	-	-	*492,108*	*57,568*	*549,676*
variable rate	-	*224*	*10,682*	*493*	*5,027*	*31*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*15,709*	*748*	*16,457*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*12,782*	*1,136*	*12,782*	*1,136*	*13,918*
Derivative financial instruments	**577,139**	**1,217,265**	**473,140**	**1,004,215**	**75,883**	**100,740**	**12,228**	**28,152**	**30,284**	**21,430**	-	**666**	**1,168,674**	**2,372,468**	**3,541,142**
fixed rate	*255,095*	*787,732*	*30,759*	*189,203*	*52,259*	*97,755*	*12,149*	*28,152*	*30,284*	*21,430*	-	-	*380,546*	*1,124,272*	*1,504,818*
variable rate	*322,044*	*429,533*	*442,381*	*815,012*	*23,624*	*2,985*	*79*	-	-	-	-	-	*788,128*	*1,247,530*	*2,035,658*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*666*	-	*666*	*666*

NOTE 37: INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn) [continued]

As at 31 December 2013

	Within 1 month		Over 1 month and Within 3 months		Over 3 months and Within 12 months		Over 1 year and Within 2 years		Over 2 years		Non-interest-bearin		Total		Total
	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	
LIABILITIES															
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	**328,326**	**169,044**	**10,336**	**60,570**	**67,457**	**11,223**	**798**	**10,264**	**85,647**	**26,184**	**12,323**	**2,040**	**504,887**	**279,325**	**784,212**
fixed rate	*315,291*	*135,680*	*6,548*	*1,839*	*1,041*	*9,822*	*798*	*10,171*	*85,647*	*25,541*	-	-	*409,325*	*183,053*	*592,378*
variable rate	*13,035*	*33,364*	*3,788*	*58,731*	*66,416*	*1,401*	-	*93*	-	*643*	-	-	*83,239*	*94,232*	*177,471*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*12,323*	*2,040*	*12,323*	*2,040*	*14,363*
Deposits from customers	**1,485,295**	**1,972,383**	**483,898**	**472,617**	**208,557**	**727,571**	**106,210**	**85,970**	**900,609**	**239,337**	**9,022**	**175,137**	**3,193,591**	**3,673,015**	**6,866,606**
fixed rate	*1,119,266*	*917,332*	*463,338*	*463,968*	*208,450*	*595,679*	*106,210*	*73,423*	*16,490*	*29,523*	-	-	*1,913,754*	*2,079,925*	*3,993,679*
variable rate	*366,029*	*1,055,051*	*20,560*	*8,649*	*107*	*131,892*	-	*12,547*	*884,119*	*209,814*	-	-	*1,270,815*	*1,417,953*	*2,688,768*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*9,022*	*175,137*	*9,022*	*175,137*	*184,159*
Liabilities from issued securities	**6,767**	**3,510**	**17,874**	**33,748**	**21,372**	**126,792**	**26,578**	**39,431**	**153,519**	**3,610**	**8,556**	**3,461**	**234,666**	**210,552**	**445,218**
fixed rate	*6,436*	*3,510*	*17,729*	*21,524*	*20,713*	*126,792*	*25,040*	*39,431*	*121,923*	*3,610*	-	-	*191,841*	*194,867*	*386,708*
variable rate	*331*	-	*145*	*12,224*	*659*	-	*1,538*	-	*31,596*	-	-	-	*34,269*	*12,224*	*46,493*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*8,556*	*3,461*	*8,556*	*3,461*	*12,017*
Derivative financial instruments	**434,554**	**1,368,756**	**64,868**	**1,459,170**	**44,510**	**129,093**	**28,699**	**28,541**	**22,221**	**21,096**	-	**624**	**594,852**	**3,007,280**	**3,602,132**
fixed rate	*434,025*	*593,255*	*63,836*	*155,299*	*40,519*	*106,518*	*28,699*	*28,541*	*22,221*	*21,096*	-	-	*589,300*	*904,709*	*1,494,009*
variable rate	*529*	*775,501*	*1,032*	*1,303,871*	*3,991*	*22,575*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*5,552*	*2,101,947*	*2,107,499*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*624*	-	*624*	*624*
Subordinated bonds and loans	-	**100**	-	**27,746**	-	**15,117**	-	-	-	**221,041**	-	**3,158**	-	**267,162**	**267,162**
fixed rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*221,041*	-	-	-	*221,041*	*221,041*
variable rate	-	*100*	-	*27,746*	-	*15,117*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*42,963*	*42,963*
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*3,158*	-	*3,158*	*3,158*
Net position	**696,942**	**339,592**	**187,478**	**-96,737**	**-170,372**	**-422,019**	**-15,135**	**109,751**	**-300,400**	**163,003**	**209,326**	**491,043**	**607,839**	**584,633**	**1,192,472**

NOTE 38: CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Consolidated Earnings per share attributable to the ordinary shares of the Group are determined by dividing consolidated Net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders, after the deduction of declared preference dividends, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Dilutive potential ordinary shares are deemed to have been converted into ordinary shares.

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Consolidated net profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	(147,123)	64,199
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic EPS (number of share)	267,017,923	266,914,990
Basic Earnings per share (in HUF)	**(551)**	**241**
Consolidated net profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	(147,123)	64,199
Modified weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating diluted EPS (number of share)	267,213,303	267,148,860
Diluted Earnings per share (in HUF)	**(551)**	**240**

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
	Number of shares	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	280,000,010	280,000,010
Average number of Treasury shares	12,982,087	13,085,020
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic EPS	**267,017,923**	**266,914,990**
Dilutive effects of options issued in accordance with the Remuneration Policy / Management Option Program and convertible into ordinary shares[1]	195,380	233,870
The modified weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating diluted EPS	**267,213,303**	**267,148,860**

The ICES bonds could potentially dilute basic EPS in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted EPS because they are antidilutive for the period presented.

[1] The dilutive effect is in connection with the Remuneration Policy.

NOTE 39: NET GAIN OR LOSS REALIZED ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn)

As at 30 June 2014

	Net interest gain and loss	Net non-interest gain and loss	Provision for impairment	Other Comprehensive Income
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	1,734	-	-	-
Placements with other banks, net of allowance for placements losses	1,828	-	(12)	-
Securities held for trading	-	367	-	-
Securities available-for-sale	27,309	2,561	(36)	8,843
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	360,049	5,200	(220,072)	-
Securities held-to-maturity	19,027	-	-	-
Other assets	983	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	3,469	352	-	-
Amounts due to banks , the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	(6,434)	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	(69,849)	80,419	-	-
Liabilities from issued securities	(9,115)	-	-	-
Subordinated bonds and loans	(7,074)	-	-	-
	321,927	**88,899**	**(220,120)**	**8,843**

As at 31 December 2013

	Net interest gain and loss	Net non-interest gain and loss	Provision for impairment	Other Comprehensive Income
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	4,207	-	-	-
Placements with other banks, net of allowance for placements losses	5,151	-	374	-
Securities held for trading	924	313	-	-
Securities available-for-sale	71,743	7,936	-	(2,125)
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	765,042	7,312	(262,943)	-
Securities held-to-maturity	33,002	(87)	11	-
Derivative financial instruments	25,307	(1,569)	-	-
Amounts due to banks , the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	(13,826)	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	(191,514)	157,707	-	-
Liabilities from issued securities	(34,896)	-	-	-
Subordinated bonds and loans	(11,412)	-	-	-
	653,728	**171,612**	**(262,558)**	**(2,125)**

NOTE 40: FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn)

In determining the fair value of a financial asset or liability the Group in the case of instruments that are quoted on an active market uses the market price. In most cases market price is not publicly available so the Group has to make assumptions or use valuation techniques to determine the fair value of a financial instrument. See Note 40. e) for more information about fair value classes applied for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in these financial statements.

To provide a reliable estimate of the fair value of those financial instrument that are originally measured at amortized cost, the Group used the discounted cash-flow analyses (loans, placements with other banks, amounts due to banks, deposits from customers). The fair value of issued securities and subordinated bonds is based on quoted prices (e.g. Reuters). Cash and amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks represent amounts available immediately thus the fair value equals to the cost.

The assumptions used when calculating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities when using valuation technique are the following:

- the discount rates are the risk free rates related to the denomination currency adjusted by the appropriate risk premium as of the end of the reporting period,
- the contractual cash-flows are considered for the performing loans and for the non-performing loans, the amortized cost less impairment is considered as fair value,
- the future cash-flows for floating interest rate instruments are estimated from the yield curves as of the end of the reporting period,
- the fair value of the deposit which can be due in demand cannot be lower than the amount payable on demand.

Classes of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, income approach was used to convert future cash-flows to a single current amount. Fair value of current assets is equal to carrying amount, fair value of liabilities from issued securities and other bond-type classes of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value measured based on Reuters market rates, fair value of other classes not measured at fair value of the statement of financial position measured at discounted cash-flow method. Fair value of loans, net of allowance for loan losses measured at discount rate adjustment technique, the discount rate is derived from observed rates of return for comparable assets or liabilities that are traded in the market.

Fair value measurements – in relation with instruments measured not at fair value – are categorized in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

a) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

	30 June 2014		31 December 2013	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	515,206	515,206	539,125	539,125
Placements with other banks, net of allowance for placements losses	291,707	301,917	273,479	280,984
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	298,059	298,059	415,605	415,605
Securities held for trading	*221,291*	*221,291*	*341,540*	*341,540*
Fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	*76,768*	*76,768*	*74,065*	*74,065*
Securities available-for-sale	1,586,797	1,586,797	1,637,255	1,637,255
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	6,202,893	6,701,672	6,245,210	6,635,614
Securities held-to-maturity	740,243	790,717	580,051	588,899
Fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	25,246	25,246	26,803	26,803
Financial assets total	**9,660,151**	**10,219,614**	**9,717,528**	**10,124,285**

NOTE 40: FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn) [continued]

a) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities [continued]

	30 June 2014		31 December 2013	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	610,515	597,694	784,212	765,467
Deposits from customers	7,046,610	7,052,039	6,866,606	6,874,230
Liabilities from issued securities	384,925	408,114	445,218	461,956
Fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	71,586	71,586	74,695	74,695
Fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	90,345	90,345	87,164	87,164
Subordinated bonds and loans	288,002	272,246	267,162	247,605
Financial liabilities total	**8,491,983**	**8,492,024**	**8,525,057**	**8,511,117**

b) Fair value of derivative instruments

	Fair value		Notional value, net	
	30 June 2014	**31 December 2013**	**30 June 2014**	**31 December 2013**
Interest rate swaps classified as held for trading				
Positive fair value of interest rate swaps classified as held for trading	42,704	53,667	44,456	59,566
Negative fair value of interest rate swaps classified as held for trading	(65,985)	(67,881)	(68,572)	(74,603)
Foreign exchange swaps classified as held for trading				
Positive fair value of foreign exchange swaps classified as held for trading	10,602	5,357	11,376	5,512
Negative fair value of foreign exchange swaps classified as held for trading	(7,150)	(5,316)	(6,835)	(5,876)
Interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedge				
Positive fair value of interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedge	13,759	9,733	7,796	5,836
Negative fair value of interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedge	(1,766)	(2,639)	(1,035)	682
CCIRS classified as held for trading				
Positive fair value of CCIRS classified as held for trading	15,381	8,133	14,111	8,883
Negative fair value of CCIRS classified as held for trading	(4,715)	(7,521)	(2,157)	(9,126)
Mark-to-market CCIRS classified as held for trading				
Positive fair value of mark-to-market CCIRS classified as held for trading	100	311	(186)	171
Negative fair value of mark-to-market CCIRS classified as held for trading	(6,138)	-	(6,710)	-
CCIRS designated as fair value hedge				
Positive fair value of CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	11,167	13,934	10,677	13,826
Negative fair value of CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	(68,818)	(68,742)	(69,858)	(70,004)

NOTE 40: FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn) [continued]

b) Fair value of derivative instruments [continued]

	Fair value		Notional value, net	
	30 June 2014	31 December 2013	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Mark-to-market CCIRS designated as fair value hedge				
Positive fair value of mark-to-market CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	-	1,538	-	1,295
Negative fair value of mark-to-market CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	-	(2,770)	-	(3,339)
Other derivative contracts designated as fair value hedge				
Positive fair value of other derivative contracts designated as fair value hedge	320	1,598	8,821	4,714
Negative fair value of other derivative contracts designated as fair value hedge	(1,002)	(544)	18	(1,134)
Other derivative contracts classified as held for trading				
Positive fair value of other derivative contracts classified as held for trading	7,981	6,597	6,306	2,845
Negative fair value of other derivative contracts classified as held for trading	(6,357)	(6,446)	(5,207)	(15,041)
Derivative financial assets total	**102,014**	**100,868**	**103,357**	**102,648**
Derivative financial liabilities total	**(161,931)**	**(161,859)**	**(160,356)**	**(178,441)**
Derivative financial instruments total	**(59,917)**	**(60,991)**	**(56,999)**	**(75,793)**

c) Hedge accounting

The Group regularly enters into hedging transactions in order to decrease its financial risks. However some economically hedging transaction do not meet the criteria to account for hedge accounting, therefore these transactions were accounted as derivatives held for trading.

The summary of the hedging transactions of the Group are as follows:

As at 30 June 2014

Types of the hedges	Description of the hedging instrument	Fair value of the hedging instrument	The nature of the risk being hedged
1) Cash-flow hedges	-	-	-
2) Fair value hedges	IRS /Index option	HUF 12,004 million	Interest rate
3) Net investment hedge in foreign operations	CCIRS and issued securities	HUF (4,117) million	Foreign exchange

As at 31 December 2013

Types of the hedges	Description of the hedging instrument	Fair value of the hedging instrument	The nature of the risk being hedged
1) Cash-flow hedges	-	-	-
2) Fair value hedges	IRS /Index option	HUF 7,095 million	Interest rate
3) Net investment hedge in foreign operations	CCIRS and issued securities	HUF (1,743) million	Foreign exchange

<u>NOTE 40:</u> FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn) [continued]

d) Fair value hedges

1. **Deposits from customers**

The interest payment cash-flows of some structured deposits of the Group denominated in HUF and EUR are exposed to the change of equity prices, equity indices or the change of EUR/HUF exchange rate. In order to hedge the interest rate risk of the interest payments the Group entered into interest rate swap transactions, where the risk of the cash-flow's from the structured deposits were swapped to payments linked to 3 month BUBOR or EURIBOR, resulting in a decrease in the fair value exposure of the deposits from customers.

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Fair value of the hedging instruments	99	101

2. **Securities available-for-sale**

The Group holds fixed interest rate securities denominated in foreign currencies within the available-for-sale portfolio. These fixed interest rate securities are exposed to the fair value risk driven by the changes in the risk-free interest rates.
In order to hedge the interest rate risk of the cash-flows the Group entered into pay fixed-receive floater interest rate swap transactions, where the risk from the cash-flows of the securities are swapped to payments linked to 3 or 12 month EURIBOR, resulting in a decrease in the fair value exposure of the securities available-for-sale.

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Fair value of the hedging instruments	(1,206)	(879)

3. **Loans to customers**

The Group has fixed interest rate loans denominated in various currencies. These fixed interest rate loans are exposed to fair value risk of changes of risk-free interest rates. In order to hedge the interest rate risk of the cash-flows the Group entered into pay-fixed, receive-floater interest rate swap transactions, where the risk of the payments from the loans are swapped to payments linked to 3 month EURIBOR or BUBOR resulting in a decrease in the interest-rate fair value exposure of the loans to customers.

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Fair value of the hedging instruments	(537)	(518)

4. **Issued securities**

The cash-flows of the fixed rate securities issued by the Group are exposed to the change in the EUR/HUF foreign exchange rate and the risk of change in the risk-free interest rates of EUR and HUF. The interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk related to these securities are hedged with EUR and HUF IRS and index option transactions. In the case of IRS transactions the fixed cash-flows were swapped to payments linked to 3 month EURIBOR or BUBOR, resulting a decrease in the interest rate and foreign exchange exposure of issued securities.
Certain structured bonds are hedged by options which give the owner the right to get amount of the structure which is equal to the structure of the hedged bond.

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Fair value of the hedging IRS instruments	13,637	8,379
Fair value of the hedging index option	11	12

NOTE 40: FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn) [continued]

d) Fair value hedges [continued]

As at 30 June 2014

Types of hedged items	Types of hedging instruments	Fair value of the hedged items	Fair value of the hedging instruments	Gains/ Losses on the hedged items	Gains/ Losses on hedging instruments
Securities available-for-sale	IRS	HUF 23,811 million	HUF (1,206) million	HUF 327 million	HUF (327) million
Loans to customers	IRS	HUF 13,818 million	HUF (537) million	HUF 19 million	HUF (19) million
Deposits from customers	IRS	HUF 1,620 million	HUF 99 million	HUF 2 million	HUF (2) million
Liabilities from issued securities	IRS	HUF 90,523 million	HUF 13,637 million	HUF (5,258) million	HUF 5,258 million
Liabilities from issued securities	Index option	HUF 662 million	HUF 11 million	HUF 1 million	HUF (1) million

As at 31 December 2013

Types of hedged items	Types of hedging instruments	Fair value of the hedged items	Fair value of the hedging instruments	Gains/ Losses on the hedged items	Gains/ Losses on hedging instruments
Securities available-for-sale	IRS	HUF 23,629 million	HUF (879) million	HUF (388) million	HUF 388 million
Loans to customers	IRS	HUF 12,866 million	HUF (518) million	HUF (540) million	HUF 540 million
Deposits from customers	IRS	HUF 5,224 million	HUF 101 million	HUF (197) million	HUF 197 million
Liabilities from issued securities	IRS	HUF 94,344 million	HUF 8,379 million	HUF (6,640) million	HUF 6,640 million
Liabilities from issued securities	Index option	HUF 644 million	HUF 12 million	HUF (8) million	HUF 8 million

NOTE 40: FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn) [continued]

e) Fair value classes

Methods and significant assumptions used to determine fair value of the different classes of financial instruments:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly. Fair value measurements – in relation with instruments measured not at fair value – are categorized in level 2;
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

As at 30 June 2014

	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	297,427	209,042	88,385	-
from this: securities held for trading	220,659	208,788	11,871	-
from this: positive fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	76,768	254	76,514	-
Securities available-for-sale	1,574,436	1,376,917	197,491	28
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	25,246	15	25,231	-
Financial assets measured at fair value total	**1,897,109**	**1,585,974**	**311,107**	**28**
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	90,345	29	90,316	-
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	71,586	124	71,462	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value total	**161,931**	**153**	**161,778**	**-**

As at 31 December 2013

	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	414,618	321,194	93,424	-
from this: securities held for trading	340,553	321,133	19,420	-
from this: positive fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	74,065	61	74,004	-
Securities available-for-sale	1,628,005	1,474,724	153,254	27
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	26,803	7	26,796	-
Financial assets measured at fair value total	**2,069,426**	**1,795,925**	**273,474**	**27**
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	87,164	18	87,146	-
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedge	74,695	-	74,695	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value total	**161,859**	**18**	**161,841**	**-**

There were no transfers from and to Level 3 among the financial instruments in the first half year of 2014 and in the year 2013.

NOTE 41: SEGMENT REPORTING BY BUSINESS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS (in HUF mn)

The Group distinguishes business and geographical segments. The report on the base of the business and geographical segments is reported bellow.

The reportable segments of the Group on the base of IFRS 8 are the following:
OTP Core Hungary, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovakia, Montenegro, Leasing subsidiaries, Asset Management subsidiaries, Other subsidiaries and Corporate Center.

OTP Core is an economic unit for measuring the result of core business activity of the Group in Hungary. Financials for OTP Core are calculated from the consolidated financial statements of the companies engaged in the Group's underlying banking operation in Hungary. These companies include OTP Bank Hungary Plc., OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd., OTP Building Society Ltd., OTP Factoring Ltd., OTP Financing Netherlands Ltd., OTP Holding Ltd., OTP Financing Cyprus and OTP Financing Solutions B.V.

Corporate Centre: it is separated from OTP Core consolidated financial statements, this is a virtual entity responsible for rendering debt and capital market related to services to the subsidiaries across the Group, mainly in the form of capital and credit financing.

The results of OTP Factoring Ukraine LLC, OTP Factoring SRL, OTP Factoring Bulgaria LLC, OTP Factoring Serbia d.o.o., OTP Factoring Montenegro d.o.o. and OTP Faktor Slovensko s.r.o. are included into the foreign banks segment.
The activities of the other subsidiaries are out of the leasing and fund management activity, like: OTP Real Estate Ltd., OTP Life Annuity Ltd, OTP Funds Servicing and Consulting Ltd., Monicomp Ltd., OTP Building s.r.o., OTP Real Slovensko s.r.o.

The reportable business and geographical segments of the Group are those components where:

- separated incomes and expenses, assets and liabilities can be identified and assignable to the segments,
- transactions between the different segments were eliminated,
- the main decisive board of the Group regularly controls the operating results,
- separated financial information is available.

Goodwill / investment impairment and their tax saving effect:

HUF 22,225 million goodwill impairment was recognized as at 30 June 2014 for OTP Bank JSC, while at the end of 2013 HUF 30,819 million was the effect of goodwill impairment after tax for the same company.

The tax saving effect was HUF (10,628) million in relation with goodwill impairment of OTP Bank JSC in the first half year of 2014. The total saving effect was HUF (11,597) million and the same effect at the same company was recognized in the amount of HUF (29,440) in year 2013.

Information regarding the Group's reportable segments is presented below.

NOTE 41: SEGMENT REPORTING BY BUSINESS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS (in HUF mn) [continued]

As at 30 June 2014

Main components of the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income in HUF million	OTP Group - consolidated - in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income - structure of accounting reports	Adjustements on the accounting in Recognized Income	OTP Group - consolidated - in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income - structure of management reports	OTP CORE (Hungary)	Foreign banks subtotal (without adjustments)	OAO OTP Bank (Russia)	OTP Bank JSC (Ukraine)	DSK Bank EAD (Bulgaria)	OTP Bank Romania S.A. (Romania)	OTP banka Srbija a.d. (Serbia)	OTP banka Hrvatska d.d. (Croatia)	OTP Banka Slovensko a.s. (Slovakia)	Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d. (Montenegro)	Non-banking subsidiaries subtotal	Leasing subsidiaries	Asset Management subsidiaries	Other subsidiaries	Corporate Centre	Eliminations and adjustments
	a	b	1=a+b 1= 2+3+12+16+17	2	3=4+…+11	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12=13+14+15	13	14	15	16	17
Net profit for the year	**(147,283)**		**(147,283)**																
Adjustments (total)		**(221,551)**	**(221,551)**																
Dividends and net cash transfers (after income tax)		59	59																
Goodwill /investment impairment (after income tax)		(11,597)	(11,597)																
Bank tax on financial institutions (after income tax)		(29,822)	(29,822)																
Effect of Banco Popolare acquisition (after income tax)		4,077	4,077																
Impact of the expected refund obligation stemming from the invalidity of using FX margin in Hungary (after income tax)		(32,021)	(32,021)																
Potential refund obligation stemming from the presumed unfairness of unilateral amendments to loan contracts in Hungary (after income tax)		(144,076)	(144,076)																
Risk cost created toward Crimean exposures in 2Q 2014 (after income tax)		(8,171)	(8,171)																
Consolidated adjusted net profit for the year	**(147,283)**	**221,551**	**74,268**	**66,661**	**6,749**	**(7,010)**	**(11,176)**	**21,565**	**1,676**	**23**	**509**	**584**	**578**	**1,207**	**176**	**2,239**	**(1,208)**	**(1,168)**	**820**
Profit before income tax	**(197,966)**	**285,695**	**87,729**	**81,877**	**4,302**	**(8,726)**	**(14,771)**	**23,912**	**1,676**	**23**	**786**	**835**	**567**	**2,092**	**118**	**2,699**	**(725)**	**(1,420)**	**879**
Adjusted operating profit	**22,118**	**195,303**	**217,421**	**94,625**	**117,007**	**52,864**	**19,477**	**31,060**	**4,895**	**556**	**3,448**	**2,898**	**1,809**	**5,945**	**2,938**	**2,696**	**311**	**(1,420)**	**1,265**
Adjusted total income	303,892	117,370	421,262	190,905	216,763	93,483	32,091	49,779	11,332	4,237	11,881	8,388	5,572	21,286	6,944	3,588	10,754	(1,325)	(6,367)
Adjusted net interest income	321,927	(1,219)	320,708	133,228	179,229	82,997	25,684	38,948	9,459	2,526	8,476	6,968	4,171	10,551	8,553	40	1,958	(1,325)	(975)
Adjusted net profit from fees and commissions	105,409	(21,888)	83,521	47,518	34,086	11,726	5,620	9,593	1,153	870	2,373	1,441	1,310	1,985	(1,268)	3,502	(249)	0	(68)
Adjusted other net non-interest income	(123,444)	140,477	17,033	10,159	3,448	(1,240)	787	1,238	720	841	1,032	(21)	91	8,750	(341)	46	9,045	0	(5,324)
Adjusted other administrative expenses	(281,774)	77,933	(203,841)	(96,280)	(99,756)	(40,619)	(12,614)	(18,719)	(6,437)	(3,681)	(8,433)	(5,490)	(3,763)	(15,341)	(4,006)	(892)	(10,443)	(95)	7,631
Total risk costs	**(220,084)**	**87,777**	**(132,307)**	**(15,363)**	**(112,705)**	**(61,590)**	**(34,248)**	**(7,148)**	**(3,219)**	**(533)**	**(2,662)**	**(2,063)**	**(1,242)**	**(3,853)**	**(2,820)**	**3**	**(1,036)**	**0**	**(386)**
Adjusted provision for impairment on loan and placement losses (without the effect of revaluation of FX)	(220,084)	90,186	(129,898)	(14,051)	(110,709)	(60,947)	(33,157)	(7,128)	(3,196)	(535)	(2,413)	(2,071)	(1,262)	(4,841)	(3,420)	0	(1,421)	0	(297)
Other provision (adjustment)	0	(2,409)	(2,409)	(1,312)	(1,996)	(643)	(1,091)	(20)	(23)	2	(249)	8	20	988	600	3	385	0	(89)
Total other adjustments (one-off items)[1]	**0**	**2,615**	**2,615**	**2,615**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Income tax	**50,683**	**(64,144)**	**(13,461)**	**(15,216)**	**2,447**	**1,716**	**3,595**	**(2,347)**	**0**	**0**	**(277)**	**(251)**	**11**	**(885)**	**58**	**(460)**	**(483)**	**252**	**(59)**
Total Assets	**10,354,841**	**0**	**10,354,841**	**6,348,331**	**4,656,400**	**858,480**	**521,158**	**1,405,554**	**465,474**	**97,210**	**653,245**	**456,682**	**198,597**	**570,277**	**341,252**	**12,268**	**216,757**	**1,503,493**	**(2,723,660)**
Total Liabilities	**9,052,408**	**0**	**9,052,408**	**5,276,198**	**4,012,235**	**682,718**	**470,324**	**1,178,745**	**429,336**	**66,102**	**582,194**	**426,899**	**175,917**	**467,491**	**319,085**	**6,032**	**142,374**	**816,723**	**(1,520,239)**

( ) used at: provisions, impairment and expenses

[1] One-off items consist of: revaluation result of FX swap at OTP Core in the amount of HUF (750) million; result of the treasury share swap agreement in the amount of HUF 3,365 million.

NOTE 41: SEGMENT REPORTING BY BUSINESS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS (in HUF mn) [continued]

As at 31 December 2013

Main components of the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income in HUF million	OTP Group - consolidated - in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income - structure of accounting reports	Adjustements on the accounting in Recognized Income	OTP Group - consolidated - in the Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income - structure of management reports	OTP CORE (Hungary)	Foreign banks subtotal (without adjustments)	OAO OTP Bank (Russia)	OTP Bank JSC (Ukraine)	DSK Bank EAD (Bulgaria)	OTP Bank Romania S.A. (Romania)	OTP banka Srbija a.d. (Serbia)	OTP banka Hrvatska d.d. (Croatia)	OTP Banka Slovensko a.s. (Slovakia)	Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d. (Montenegro)	Non-banking subsidiaries subtotal	Leasing subsidiaries	Asset Management subsidiaries	Other subsidiaries	Corporate Centre	Eliminations and adjustments
	a	b	1=a+b 1= 2+3+12+16+17	2	3=4+…+11	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12=13+14+15	13	14	15	16	17
Net profit for the year	**64,108**		**64,108**																
Adjustments (total)		**(81,775)**	**(81,775)**																
Dividends and net cash transfers (after income tax)		(406)	(406)																
Goodwill /investment impairment (after income tax)		(29,440)	(29,440)																
Bank tax on financial institutions (after income tax)		(43,219)	(43,219)																
Fine imposed by the Hungarian Competition Authority (after income tax)		(3,177)	(3,177)																
Corporate tax impact of the transfer of general risk reserves to retained earnings		(5,533)	(5,533)																
Consolidated adjusted net profit for the year	**64,108**	**81,773**	**145,882**	**114,879**	**26,066**	**2,356**	**6,715**	**30,222**	**(4,143)**	**(13,246)**	**2,209**	**1,152**	**801**	**1,038**	**2,286**	**3,681**	**(4,929)**	**2,398**	**1,501**
Profit before income tax	**85,052**	**99,841**	**184,894**	**143,836**	**36,051**	**3,409**	**11,162**	**33,758**	**(4,143)**	**(13,235)**	**2,796**	**1,503**	**801**	**2,005**	**2,357**	**4,284**	**(4,636)**	**2,832**	**170**
Adjusted operating profit	**347,621**	**100,088**	**447,710**	**194,390**	**242,667**	**124,223**	**40,285**	**55,089**	**7,147**	**409**	**7,909**	**4,099**	**3,506**	**12,688**	**6,566**	**4,226**	**1,896**	**(3,272)**	**1,237**
Adjusted total income	874,392	(9,482)	864,910	384,587	449,345	207,493	72,811	92,965	20,375	7,580	22,696	14,909	10,516	46,423	17,447	6,692	22,284	(3,105)	(12,340)
Adjusted net interest income	653,728	(602)	653,126	273,276	365,043	184,041	53,385	72,908	14,254	4,553	16,010	12,088	7,804	20,042	15,490	66	4,486	(3,105)	(2,130)
Adjusted net profit from fees and commissions	201,757	(34,821)	166,936	91,507	71,612	21,990	17,020	18,208	2,269	1,671	4,878	3,101	2,475	3,876	(2,555)	6,690	(259)	0	(59)
Adjusted other net non-interest income	18,907	25,941	44,848	19,804	12,690	1,462	2,406	1,849	3,852	1,356	1,808	(280)	237	22,505	4,512	(64)	18,057	0	(10,151)
Adjusted other administrative expenses	(526,771)	109,570	(417,201)	(190,197)	(206,678)	(83,270)	(32,526)	(37,876)	(13,228)	(7,171)	(14,787)	(10,810)	(7,010)	(33,735)	(10,881)	(2,466)	(20,388)	(167)	13,576
Total risk costs	**(262,569)**	**(9,890)**	**(272,459)**	**(54,093)**	**(206,616)**	**(120,814)**	**(29,123)**	**(21,331)**	**(11,290)**	**(13,644)**	**(5,113)**	**(2,596)**	**(2,705)**	**(10,683)**	**(4,209)**	**58**	**(6,532)**	**0**	**(1,067)**
Adjusted provision for impairment on loan and placement losses (without the effect of revaluation of FX)	(262,569)	28	(262,541)	(48,899)	(204,318)	(121,310)	(27,431)	(20,723)	(11,109)	(13,002)	(5,142)	(2,594)	(3,007)	(7,544)	(4,413)	0	(3,131)	0	(1,780)
Other provision (adjustment)	0	(9,918)	(9,918)	(5,194)	(2,298)	496	(1,692)	(608)	(181)	(642)	29	(2)	302	(3,139)	204	58	(3,401)	0	713
Total other adjustments (one-off items)[1]	**0**	**9,643**	**9,643**	**3,539**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,104**	**0**
Income tax	**(20,944)**	**(18,068)**	**(39,012)**	**(28,957)**	**(9,985)**	**(1,053)**	**(4,447)**	**(3,536)**	**0**	**(11)**	**(587)**	**(351)**	**0**	**(967)**	**(71)**	**(603)**	**(293)**	**(434)**	**1,331**
Total Assets	**10,381,047**	**0**	**10,381,047**	**6,454,938**	**4,597,110**	**940,320**	**617,730**	**1,343,595**	**449,789**	**86,136**	**538,112**	**425,219**	**196,209**	**552,425**	**325,716**	**9,742**	**216,967**	**1,561,552**	**(2,784,978)**
Total Liabilities	**8,871,715**	**0**	**8,871,715**	**5,210,465**	**3,921,006**	**762,414**	**504,495**	**1,122,843**	**420,689**	**62,086**	**475,231**	**398,191**	**175,057**	**444,291**	**294,859**	**2,315**	**147,117**	**865,010**	**(1,569,057)**

( ) used at: provisions, impairment and expenses

[1] One-off items consist of: revaluation result of FX swap at OTP Core in the amount of HUF 715 million; gain on the repurchase of own upper and lower Tier 2 capital in the amount of HUF 6,104 million; result of the treasury share swap agreement in the amount of HUF 2,824 million.

NOTE 42: SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

1) Acquisition in Croatia

By setting the purchase price on 24 April 2014, the Group accomplished its Croatian acquisition.
On 31 January 2014 OTP banka Hrvatska d.d. signed a purchase agreement with the Croatian Banco Popolare d.d. on acquiring a 98.37% stake in the bank. Following the submission of all the relevant documents the Croatian Central Bank approved the purchase of the majority stake.
As a result of the deal OTP banka Hrvatska d.d. will enhance its presence in Northern Croatia, Zabreg and Slavonia in particular, mainly in the retail segment.

2) Term Note Program

See details in Note 15.

3) Judgment of the Hungarian Competition Authority

See details in Note 28.

NOTE 43: POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

1) Acquisition in Romania

On 30 July 2014 OTP Bank Romania S.A. signed an agreement in Bucharest with Banco Comercial Português on the purchase of its 100.0% ownership in its Romanian subsidiary. The purchase price was EUR 39 million. As a result of the acquisition the market share of OTP Bank Romania S.A. will rise to 2.1% elevating the bank into the 11th place amongst the Romanian banks.

2) Government measures related to consumer loan contracts

See details in Note 2.27.

NOTE 44: STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC SITUATION AND IMPLICATIONS ON THE GROUP'S FINANCIALS (in HUF mn)

According to the preliminary GDP data of the second quarter the Hungarian economy grew by 3.7% in first half of 2014, beating the market consensus and suggesting that GDP growth may exceed 3% in 2014 as a whole. Nevertheless, the strong growth was partly explained by some temporary factors such as the significantly increasing public investments, wage hikes in public sector in last autumn, utility tariff cuts' impact on the real wage and gradually increasing production of new capacities in the automotive industry. On the expenditure side the gross fixed capital formation significantly increased due mainly to the boosting public investments, but there are some signs suggesting a bottoming out of households' fixed capital formation and turnaround of the real estate market in the first half of 2014. The household consumption growth remained subdued, particularly if we take into the account real income growth. Households' behaviour remained precautions and this is also reflected in the strong saving figures. The government's fiscal discipline remained strong: however the budget deficit in 2013 was somewhat higher than in 2012, but it remained well below 3%. The surprisingly strong disinflation in first half of 2014 and the supportive external environment paved the way for the National Bank of Hungary to cut the base rate to 2.1%.

NOTE 44: STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC SITUATION AND IMPLICATIONS ON THE GROUP'S FINANCIALS (in HUF mn) [continued]

As for the economic performance of Russia and Ukraine, countries where subsidiaries contribute significantly to the overall financial performance of the Group, in Russia the economic growth slowed down further, while in Ukraine the contraction of GDP continued in the first half of 2014. In Ukraine recession is expected to be around 7.5% this year as a consequence of the tough situation. Sanctions against Russia had no significant effect on the economy in the first half of 2014 yet. Nevertheless, from the economic point of view Western sanctions and the Russian reaction to these measures may hurt the Russian economy in the second half of 2014. Due to the import restrictions the already elevated inflation is expected to accelerate further in Russia. The accelerating inflation is expected to have a negative impact on real income growth and the previous years' dynamic expansion in credit markets showed deceleration, too. In the first half of 2014 the net household loan flow was 1.9% of the GDP, significantly lower than 3.2% in the corresponding period of last year. Since consumption growth had a significant role in previous years' economic growth in Russia, its slowdown may have a negative impact on the Russian economy.

Funding for Growth Scheme

During the summer in 2013 the NBH started its Funding for Growth Scheme ('FGS') to alleviate disruptions in lending to small and medium-sized enterprises ("SME") by providing the NBH financing at preferential terms.

- The first phase of the FGS took place between 1 June and 30 September. Under the programme the NBH provided collateralized, local currency denominated refinancing loans with zero interest rate and a maximum 10-year tenor to Banks. Banks could lend out this funding to SMEs by charging an interest rate margin of maximum 2.5%. The interest rate margin must have included all fees and commissions as well as the costs of potential credit guarantee. The maturity of refinancing loans provided to credit institutions was equal to the term of the loans to be provided to SMEs. The first phase of the FGS comprised two pillars:
    - o the first pillar was available to provide new forint loans and refinancing loans for forint liabilities assumed earlier,
    - o while the second pillar was to refinance foreign currency denominated liabilities of SMEs. Under the first two pillars Hungarian credit institutions concluded contracts for 94% of the overall refinancing facility of HUF 750 billion, which means approximately HUF 701 billion principal amount.
- Out of the total contracted amount at HUF 701 billion HUF 472 and 229 billion were concluded under the first and the second pillar, respectively. The share of non-refinancing, new loans within the first pillar reached 61%.

On 11 September 2013 the NBH decided on extending the FGS with a second phase, that is to be open from 1 October 2013 till 31 December 2014.

- The total amount of refinancing available for banks in the second phase was originally set at HUF 500 billion, while this limit may be increased to a maximum of HUF 2.000 billion by the Monetary Council. Similarly to the first phase, the NBH refinancing carries zero interest rate, a maximum 10-year tenor and can be lend over to SMEs by applying a maximum interest margin of 2.5%.
- The goal of the first pillar is to originate new loans, whereas the second pillar is for refinancing forint or foreign currency denominated liabilities of SMEs. The share of loan contracts concluded under the second pillar must not surpass 10% of the total amount of contracts concluded under the two pillars. The maximum available amount of loans for SMEs is limited at HUF 10 billion in each pillar.

By the end of September, that was the end of the first phase, the Group managed to conclude loan contracts with principal value of HUF 91 billion under the FGS. Out of HUF 91 billion HUF 71 billion was originated under the first pillar, within that new placements represented 61%. Until the end of December, 2013 the gross volume of loans originated under the first and the second phase of the FGS amounted to HUF 84 and 3 billion, respectively, in the Group's balance sheet.
Under the second phase of the Programme the Group already contracted in the amount of more than HUF 61 billion until the beginning of August 2014, moreover loan applications in the pipeline exceeded HUF 41 billion.