HUNGARY
ÁKK – INVESTOR PRESENTATION

September 2023

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KEY FACTS AND FIGURES ON HUNGARY

Area: ~93,000 sq. kilometres

Capital: Budapest

Population: 9.6m (1 January 2023)

Life expectancy at birth: 75.8 years (2022)

Currency: Forint (HUF)

Exchange rate (2022): 391.33 HUF = 1.00 EUR[1]

Nominal GDP (2022*): HUF 66,616 billion

Real GDP growth (2022*): 4.6%

Public debt (2022*): HUF 45,562 billion

Public debt denominated in foreign currency (2022):
HUF 11,397 billion (approximately EUR 28 billion)

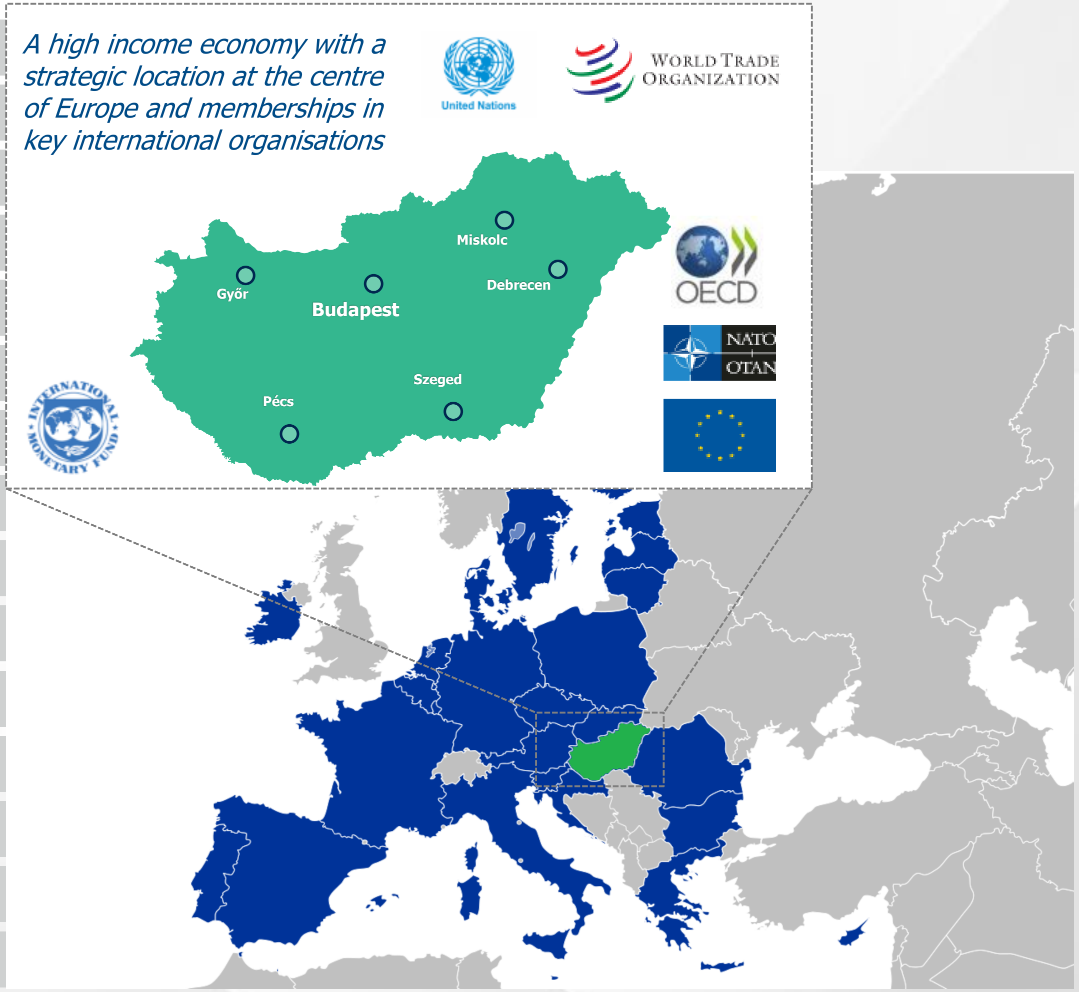
Sovereign ratings: Fitch: BBB Moody's: Baa2 S&P: BBB-
Stable outlook for S&P and Moody's, negative outlook for Fitch

Government: parliamentary republic

EU member country since: 2004

Schengen area member since: 2007

Key economic sectors: manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; automotive; education and health



*Note: 1. Average exchange rate in 2022. /*Preliminary data*
Sources: Government Debt Management Agency of Hungary (AKK), Hungarian Central Statistics Office (HCSO), HIPA, Magyar Nemzeti Bank (the central bank of Hungary) (NBH), World Bank, Bloomberg, European Commission

HUNGARY REMAINS IN STRONG POSITION TO FACE CURRENT CHALLENGES

Resilient economy	▪ **GDP growth** of 4.6% in 2022 (vs. EU average of 3.4%); GDP decreased by 1.7% in H1 2023[1] ▪ Investments increased by 0.3% in 2022 and dropped by 9.6% in H1 2023, still representing 23% of GDP in 2023 ▪ Unemployment remained low and amounted to 3.6% in 2022 and 3.9% in Q2 2023 ▪ **Households net savings accelerated, exceeding 10% of GDP in Q2 2023**
Fiscal policies supporting growth and stability	▪ In response to COVID-19 the ESA deficit was 7.5% of GDP in 2020 and 7.1% in 2021 compared to below 3% levels prior to the pandemic; the Government is committed to fiscal prudence ▪ The ESA deficit was 6.2% of GDP in 2022, showing the start of fiscal consolidation in a difficult context ▪ **The ESA deficit target for 2023 is 3.9% of GDP** ▪ After Covid-19 induced increase in the debt stock of 2020, debt-to-GDP decreased to 76.6% in 2021 and 73.3% in 2022
Monetary policy focused to curb inflation	▪ NBH initiated an interest rate hiking cycle in 2021, all pandemic response measures have been terminated ▪ The central bank base rate is 13.00% since September 2022 ▪ Interest rate on the one-day quick deposit tenders was cut by 100 basis points each month since May 2023 from 18.00% at the beginning of the year to 14.00% at the end of August 2023 ▪ HUF strengthened versus the euro during the course of the year
Improving external position	▪ **Current account deficit amounted to EUR 13.7 billion in 2022 and improved to EUR 0.8 billion in Q1 2023** ▪ Net borrowing vis-a vis rest of world amounted to EUR 10.1 billion in 2023 and EUR 0.3 billion in Q1 2023 ▪ **Since February 2023, external trade posted a surplus each month** ▪ **Net FDI remained strong at EUR 4.2 billion in 2022** ▪ International reserves reached EUR 40.0 billion on 31 July 2023
Sustainability at the core of Hungary's economy	▪ **1st EU member to ratify the Paris Agreement in 2016** ▪ Climate neutrality target of 2050, intermediate target: 90% of carbon-free electricity production by 2030 ▪ Hungary has issued green bonds on several markets ▪ **Allocation and Impact Reports published in 2021, Integrated Report published in 2022** ▪ **Hungary's Green Bond Framework updated in 2023,** high share of EU Taxonomy alignment of assessed activities
Effective debt management	▪ **Debt management is well diversified** with local wholesale bonds, retail domestic bonds and international bonds. ▪ The share of FX debt was 25.3% at the end of August 2023 ▪ The average time to maturity (ATM) of the total debt portfolio amounted to 6.0 years at the end of August 2023 ▪ The share of retail debt reached 19.7% at the end of August 2023 ▪ The maturity profile of FX debt is balanced, maturing debt is below EUR 2 billion each year until 2027

Note: 1. According HCSO (and Eurostat) preliminary data

II. RESILIENT ECONOMY

SOLID ECONOMIC GROWTH AFTER 2020

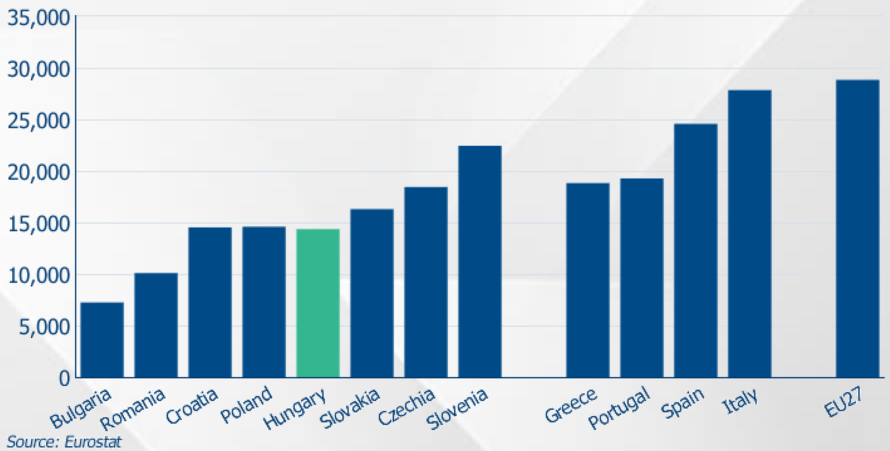
Key highlights

- **Real GDP grew by 4.6% in 2022** compared to the previous year according to preliminary data of HCSO
  - GDP grew by 1.5% and 0.8% in the first and second quarter of 2022 according to preliminary data adjusted for seasonal effects
  - In the third and fourth quarter of 2022, GDP decreased by 1.0% and 0.6% relative to the previous quarter implying a technical recession
- **In the first and second quarter of 2023, GDP decreased by 0.4% and 0.3%**,respectively, relative to the previous quarter
  - The decrease was milder than in the second half of 2022
- **In the first half of 2023, GDP decreased by 1.7%** relative to the corresponding period of the previous year
- **Sectoral breakdown:**
  - The value added in case of agriculture increased by 44.6% partly as a result of the low base of the corresponding period of the previous year
  - The value added in case of industry (including mining and manufacturing), construction and services decreased by 4.6%, 7.0% and 0.7%, respectively
- **Expenditure approach:**
  - Consumption declined by 1.9%, gross capital formation fell by 15.8%, of which gross fixed capital formation dropped by 11.8%
  - As a result, domestic use contracted by 6.3%
  - The volume of exports increased by 3.4%, and the volume of imports decreased by 1.9%
  - The effect of net exports partly offset the effect of the 6.3% decrease of domestic use resulting in a GDP decline of 1.7%

Real GDP growth - European Commission forecast
(YoY, %)

Sources: Eurostat, European Commission 2023 Spring Economic Forecast
*Note: Unadjusted data /*Preliminary data*

GDP per capita compared to several EU member states
(EUR, 2022)



Source: Eurostat

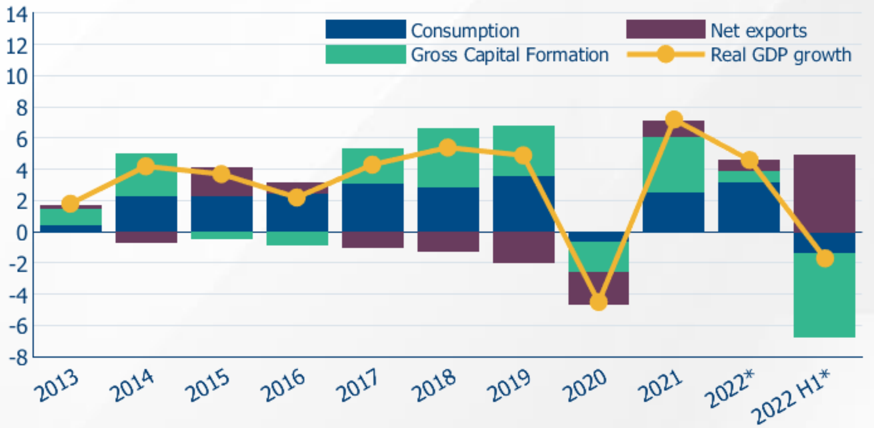
DIVERSIFIED GROWTH IN RECENT YEARS

Key highlights

- **All major sectors and components of GDP contracted in 2020. The contraction in 2020 was mainly a result of COVID-19**
- **All major sectors (except agriculture) increased in 2021 and 2022**
  - In 2022, heavy drought contributed to the contraction in the agricultural sector
- **In 2021 and 2022, the growth contribution was positive in the case of consumption, investments and net exports**
  - Broad-based growth in 2021 and 2022
- **In H1 2023, the growth contribution was negative in the case of consumption and investments but positive in case of net exports**
  - Contraction of GDP driven mainly by declining domestic use

Contribution to GDP growth by expenditure

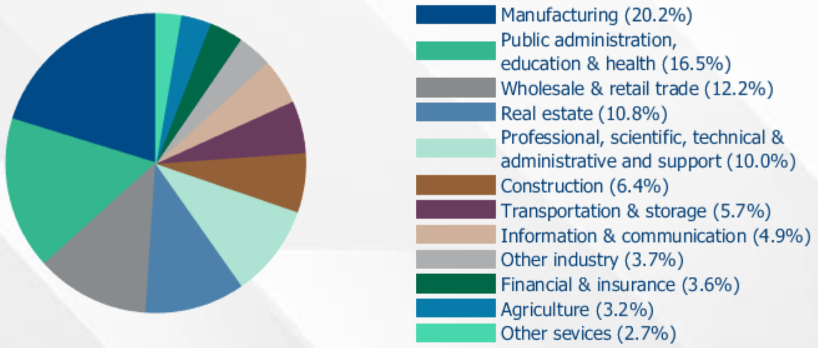
(percentage points)



*Source: HCSO / *Preliminary data*

Nominal GDP breakdown by sector

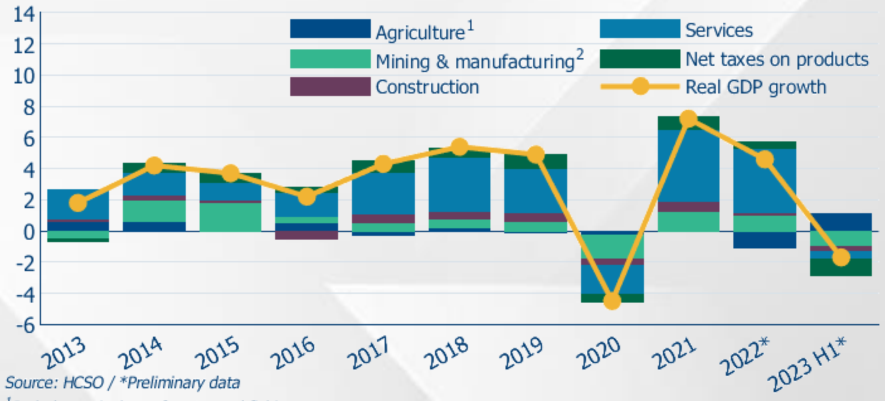
(2022*, % of total GDP excluding taxes less subsidies on products)



*Source: HCSO / *Preliminary data*

Contribution to GDP growth by sector

(percentage points)



*Source: HCSO / *Preliminary data*

[1] *Indudes agriculture, forestry and fishing*

[2] *Indudes mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply*

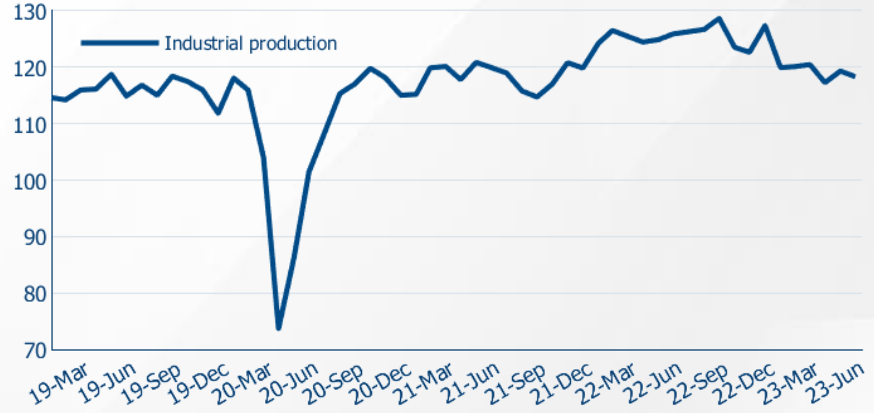
SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC INDICATORS IMPLY THE ECONOMY HAS AVOIDED A LARGE-SCALE SETBACK

Key highlights

- **Industrial production**
  - According to seasonally adjusted data, production dropped by 2.7% in April, increased by 1.8% in May and decreased by 0.9% in June (the latest data) relative to the previous month
- **Retail sales**
  - Retail sales peaked in March 2022 mainly due to PIT (personal income tax) refunds
  - The volume increased by 0.7% in June 2023 (the latest data) compared to the previous month
- **Unemployment rate contained**
  - The unemployment rate increased slightly to 4.0% in March but retreated to 3.9% in July (the latest data)
- **Number of employed people stayed at historic highs**

Industrial production

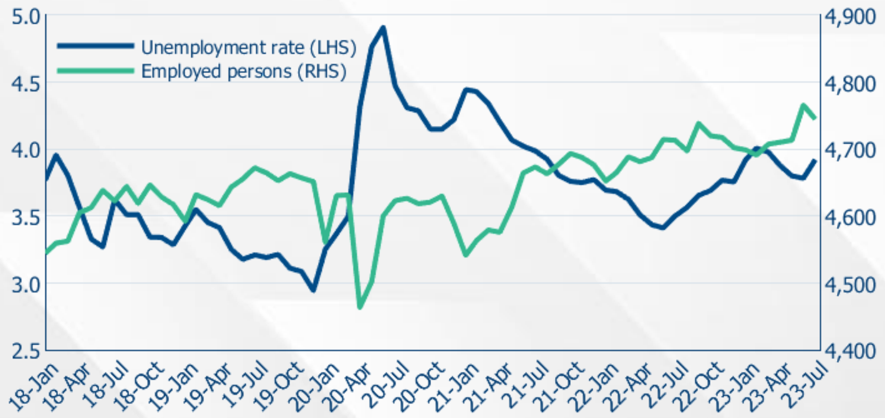
(seasonally and working-day adjusted volume indices, average month of 2015 = 100)



Source: HCSO

Unemployment rate and employed persons

(%, population aged 15-74, thousand persons)



Source: HCSO

Retail sales

(volume indices adjusted for calendar and seasonal effects, average month of 2015 = 100)

Source: HCSO

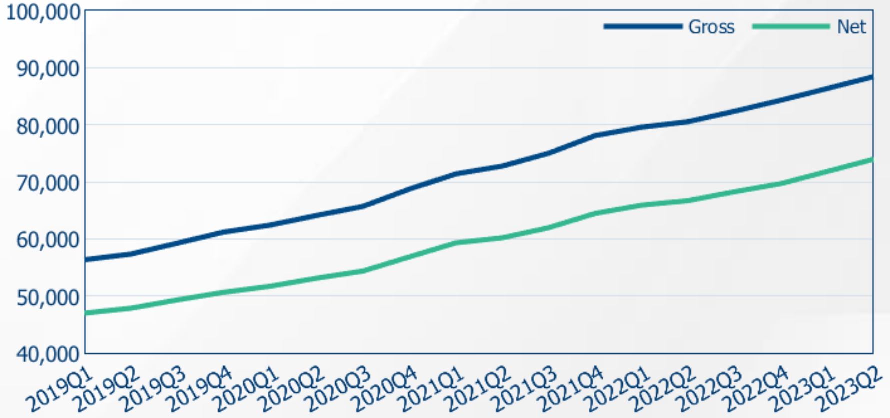
HOUSEHOLDS' SAVINGS ACCELERATED

Key highlights

- **Financial assets of households are growing consistently**
  - Gross and net assets of households are growing steadily indicating households' precautionary savings activity, moderate borrowing and a healthy balance sheet of households
- **Net savings of households exceeded HUF 2,000 billion in the second quarter of 2023**
  - Of the HUF 2,034 billion net savings, net buying of financial assets amounted to HUF 1,990 billion
- **Households' net savings exceeded 10% of GDP in Q2 2023**
  - Net households' savings relative to GDP ratio amounted to 9.1% in Q1 2023 and 11.2% in Q2 2023

Financial assets of households

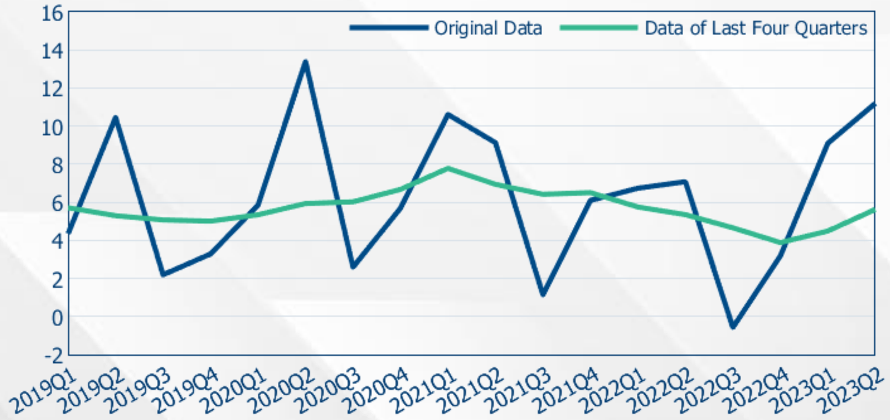
(HUF Billions)



Source: NBH

Net savings of households

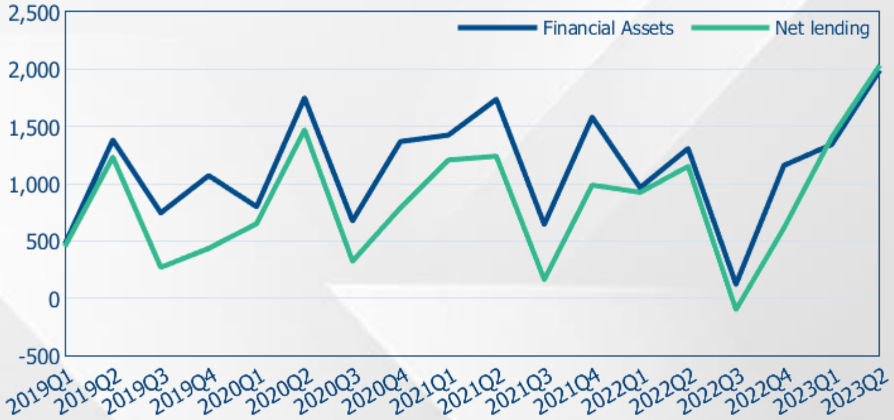
(Percent of GDP)



Source: NBH, HCSO

Net savings of households

(HUF Billion)



Source: NBH

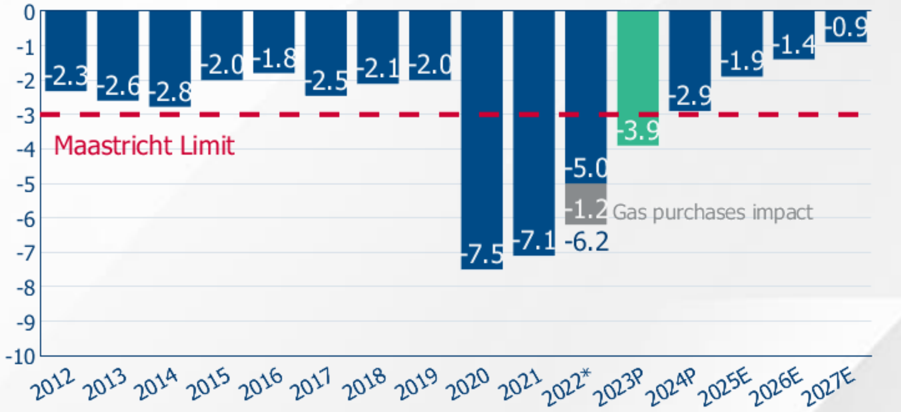
III. ECONOMIC POLICIES SUPPORTING GROWTH AND STABILITY

COMMITMENT TO FISCAL PRUDENCE SUPPORTS DEBT SUSTAINABILITY WITH DEBT-TO-GDP STEADILY DECLINING

Key highlights

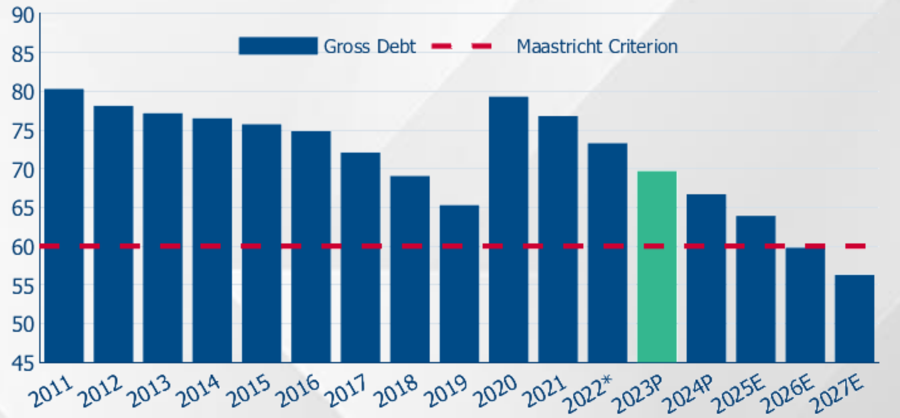
- **Budget deficit remained below the 3% Maastricht threshold between 2012-2019,** demonstrating the authorities' commitment to fiscal consolidation
- **Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ESA deficit amounted to 7.5% of GDP in 2020 and 7.1% in 2021**, with public spending allowing for prompt recovery of the economy as soon as 2021
- **Consolidation resumed in 2022**: the underlying fiscal deficit was reduced to 5.0% (6.2% with the extraordinary spending on gas purchase), with several measures to enhance fiscal resilience from 2022 onwards (*see next page*)
- **The Government currently targets a deficit of 3.9% for 2023, 2.9% for 2024, 1.9% for 2025 and 1.4% for 2026**, which would be one of the highest fiscal consolidation efforts within the EU
- **Fiscal consolidation efforts are supported by an effective institutional set-up, strong political will and historical credibility**
    - Under Hungary's Fundamental Law, only budgets which provide for a reduction of the government debt-to-GDP ratio can be adopted as long as government debt exceeds 50% of GDP
    - **Parliament has already approved the 2024 budget** which includes deficit and debt targets mentioned above
    - Following the Covid-19 induced increase in the debt stock of 2020, **debt-to-GDP decreased to 76.6% in 2021 and 73.3% in 2022**, while the Government targets ratios of 69.7% in 2023 and 66.7% in 2024

Evolution of Hungary's fiscal deficit
(% of GDP)



*Source: HCSO, MoF; Note: Latest (May 2023) forecast / *Preliminary data*

Evolution of Hungary's general government debt
(% of GDP)



*Source: NBH, MoF / *Preliminary data*

OVERVIEW OF RECENT MEASURES SUPPORTING HUNGARY'S FISCAL RESILIENCE

ÁKK GOVERNMENT DEBT MANAGEMENT AGENCY PTE LTD.

Key deficit targets: 3.9% in 2023 and 2.9% in 2024

Cutting expenditures	▪ **Reduced spending for ministries, with a 10% cut in funding in 2023 and 2024,** standing for 0.3% of 2023 projected GDP
	▪ **Suspension of 270 investment projects for 2023**, amounting to 1.1% of 2023 projected GDP
	    ▪ Nominal value of investments will stagnate in 2024
	▪ **Reform of the utility prices support scheme for 0.5% of 2023 projected GDP,** with the reduction of institutions eligible to the scheme for gas and electricity prices
	    ▪ Only households are supported from August 2022 & until the level of average consumption, beyond which market prices are paid
	▪ **Reform of the family support system, with savings in 2024 estimated at 0.1% of projected 2023 GDP**
	    ▪ Car purchase subsidy program for large families is suspended
	    ▪ Terms of the pre-natal loans and the Family Housing Support Program (CSOK) will focus more on encouraging natality

Increasing revenues	▪ **Extraordinary tax on the banking sector,** based on net income (interest and fee) with a 8% rate in 2023, **amounting to 0.3% of projected 2023 GDP,** with no significant impact on bank profitability, as evidenced by Q1 2023 and H1 2023 results ▪ Realignment of the **tax on the energy sector** in 2023, which includes the increase of the windfall profit tax on Brent/Urals spread in December 2022, **for the amount of 0.8% of projected 2023 GDP** ▪ **Conversion of the 'KATA' flat tax scheme for the amount of 0.3% of projected 2023 GDP** ▪ The planned reduction in extraordinary taxes for 2024 will be compensated by an expected increased purchase of government bonds

Focus on the evolution of the 2023 deficit

- **The evolution of this year's deficit until August is partly explained by one-off or seasonal items:**
  - The acquisition of Vodafone's Hungarian unit was financed at the beginning of the year; the 13th month pension payment also front-loaded the deficit
  - Payments to energy service providers were high at the beginning of the year during heating season, but were fully in line with the planned amounts in the amended budget, with no signs of overruns and potential upside shown by the mid-year survey on the evolution of government energy expenditure
  - Worse-than-expected macroeconomic data in the first half of the year

EU FUNDS AND CONDITIONALITY PROCEDURE – LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AND NEXT STEPS

Timeline of discussions with the EU

12 December 2022

The **Council of the European Union adopted Hungary's RRP** and **lowered the rate of funding suspension** of three operative programmes **from 65% to 55%** (**EUR 6.3bn** instead of the EUR 7.5bn previously proposed) as part of the conditionality procedure

22 December 2022

The European Commission adopted the Partnership Agreement for EU cohesion funds with Hungary, worth almost EUR 22bn for the period 2021-2027. For the implementation and release of the funds, Hungary has to comply with enabling conditions

1 June 2023

Entry into force of the justice reform package, agreed upon with the Commission and implementing enabling conditions and super milestones on judicial independence. The EU Commission was notified and Hungary is awaiting feedback

Breakdown of remedial measures

27 „super milestones" have been included in Hungary's recovery and resilience plan (RRP), which must be implemented to be eligible to submit the first Recovery and Resilience Fund („RRF") payment request

- 17 remedial measures were already part of the conditionality procedure
- Additional 10 measures introduced on strengthening judicial independence, standard RRF audit and control measures

Four of the „super milestones" on judicial independence had to be implemented to comply with enabling conditions on the "Effective application and implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights"

- Confirmation from the Commission would pave the way for removing the first layer of obstacles regarding the disbursement of 97 per cent of the Hungarian Cohesion Policy envelope

Next steps

- **The Hungarian reform process is on track, with the implementation of all super milestones close to completion**
- The submission of the first RRF payment request will shortly follow
- Full implementation of the super milestones would enable the European Commission to re-assess its concerns identified in the conditionality procedure and – if implementation is assessed as adequate – to lift the suspension of funding and terminating the procedure

Source: https://abouthungary.hu/news-in-brief/investor-information-sheet-regarding-the-availability-of-eu-funding-to-hungary

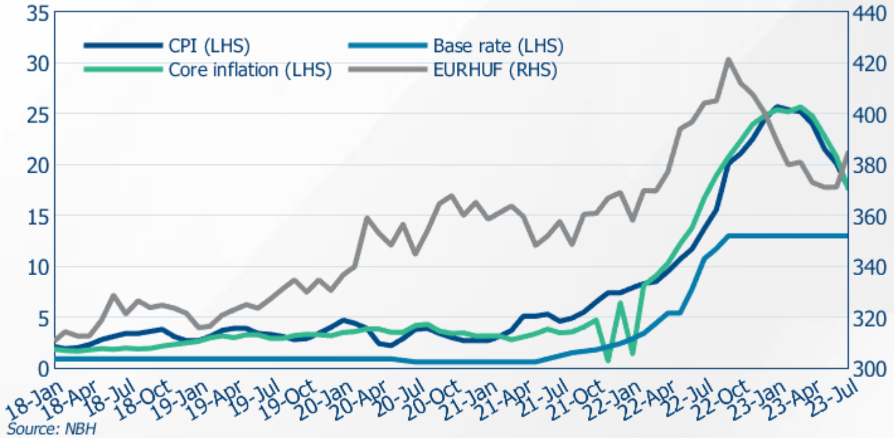
TIGHT MONETARY POLICY CONDITIONS
THE BANKING SECTOR IS RESILIENT

Key highlights

- **The NBH's primary statutory objective is to maintain price stability**
  - The central bank base rate was increased to 13.00% in September 2022 and forint liquidity reducing measures were introduced
  - After 14 October 2022, the central bank announced overnight deposit quick tenders yielding 18%
  - On 24 January 2023, the NBH announced to increase the reserve ratio of banks to 10% in April 2023 further draining forint liquidity
- **Inflation decelerated from 25.7% in January to 17.6% in July**
- Overnight deposit quick tenders yield was reduced to 17% in May, 16% in June, 15% in July and 14% in August
- HUF strengthened versus the euro during the course of the year

Central bank base rate, inflation rates, foreign exchange rate

(end-of-month data, foreign exchange rate: HUF / 1 EUR; core and headline inflation: %)

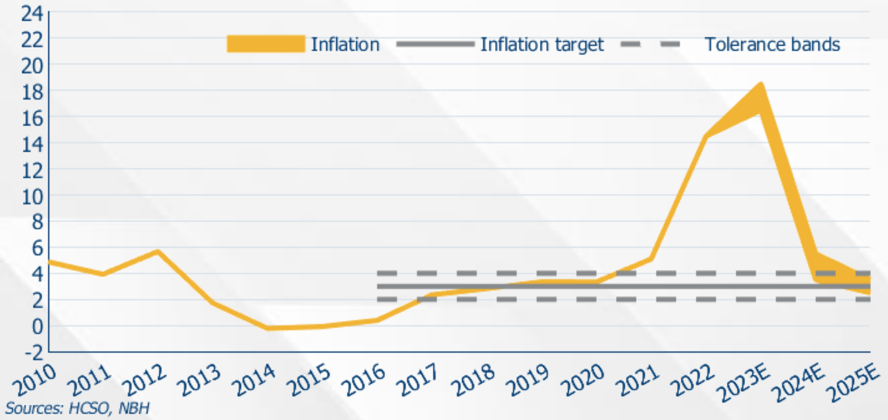


Source: NBH

Source: NBH

Inflation vs inflation targets

(yearly average data, %)

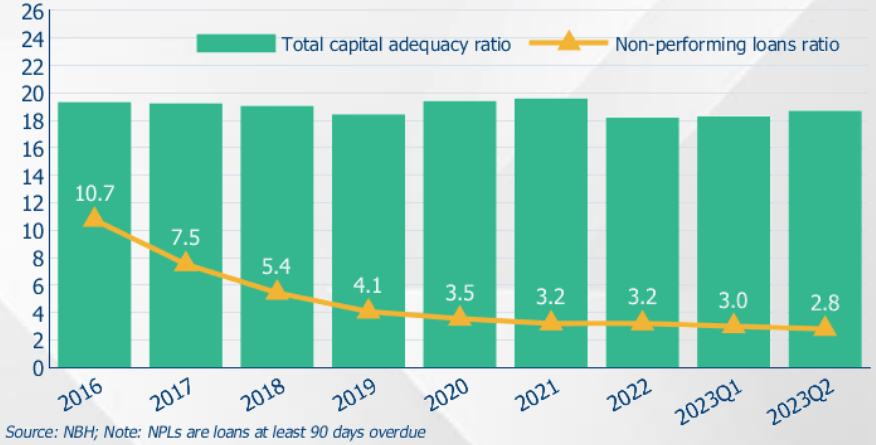


Sources: HCSO, NBH

Note: Based on seasonally unadjusted data, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year; forecasts after 2022

Total capital adequacy and non-performing loans ratios

(end of period, %)

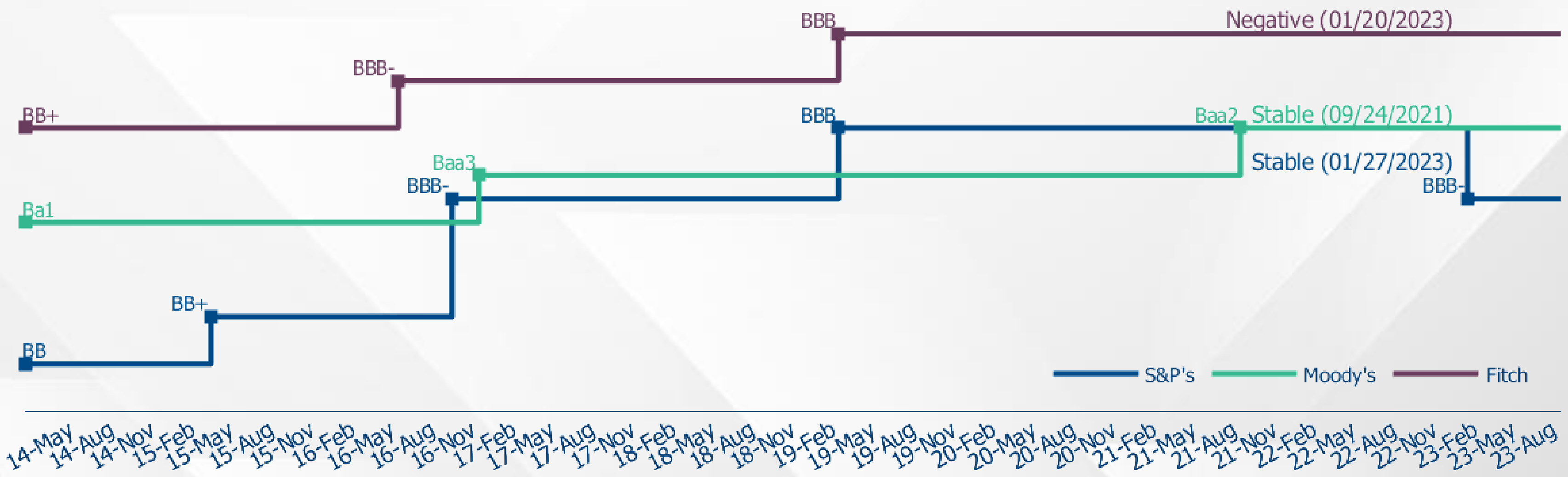


Source: NBH; Note: NPLs are loans at least 90 days overdue

STRONG FUNDAMENTALS HAVE ALLOWED HUNGARY TO NAVIGATE DIFFICULT PERIOD

Evolution of Hungary's ratings [1]

- **Hungary's credit ratings have improved overall relative to 2014 thanks to improving fundamentals,** evidenced by several rating upgrades across 3 agencies in the last 8 years
- **Those strong fundamentals have allowed Hungary to remain an investment grade country** throughout the Covid-19 crisis and current difficult macroeconomic conditions linked to the war between Russia and Ukraine
- Hungary is currently rated Baa2 (stable) by Moody's, BBB (negative) by Fitch and BBB- (stable) by S&P



Source: NBH

Note: 1. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organisation. Similar ratings for different types of issuers and on different types of securities do not necessarily mean the same thing. The significance of each rating should be analysed independently from any other rating.

IV. EXTERNAL POSITION

HUNGARY'S EXTERNAL ACCOUNTS – FDI REMAINED STRONG

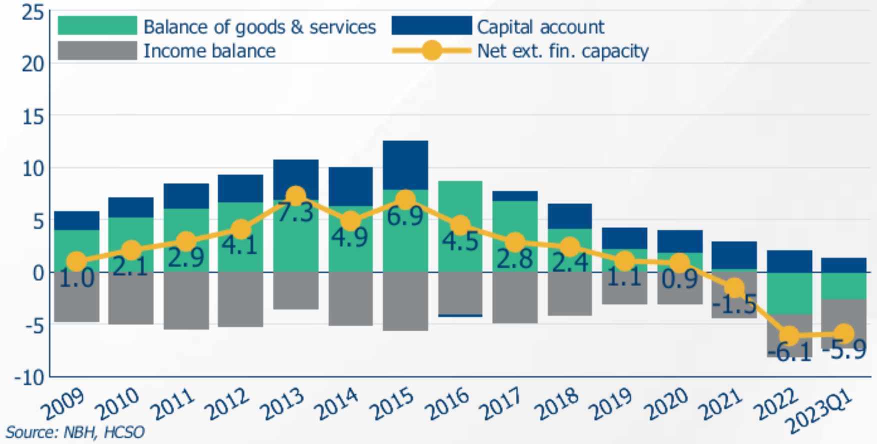
Key highlights

- **Hungary's net external lending position is manageable**
- **In 2019 and 2020, the current account balance turned into a deficit but the surplus of the capital account covered the shortfall**
  - Hungary's net international lender position subsisted
- **In 2021, the current account deficit exceeded the surplus of the capital account**
  - Net FDI covered the net external financing need of Hungary
- **In 2022, the current account deficit increased significantly to EUR 13.7 billion**
  - Energy trade balance accounted for EUR 16.8 billion deficit
- **In Q1 2023, the current account deficit decreased to EUR 0.8 billion** from EUR 2.1 billion in Q1 2022
  - Energy trade deficit decreased from EUR 3.4 billion to EUR 2.9 billion

Source: NBH, HCSO

Net external lending components and position

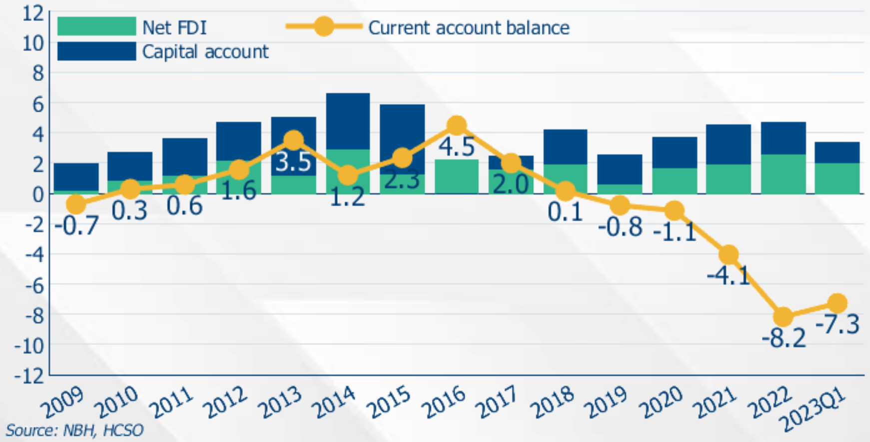
(% of GDP, four quarter rolling data)



Source: NBH, HCSO

Net external lending position

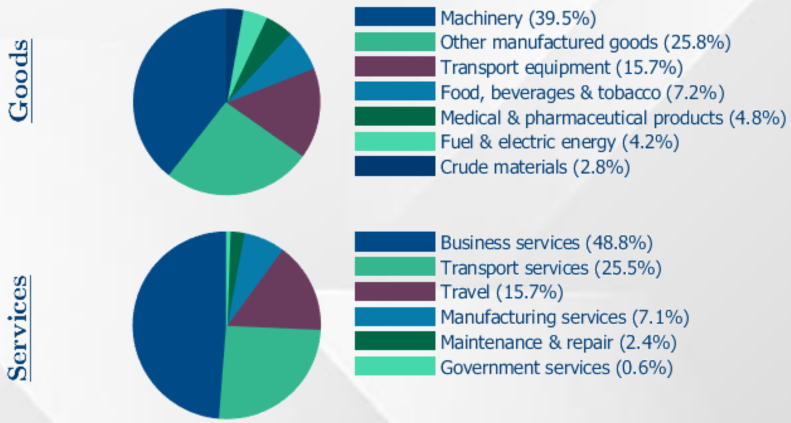
(% of GDP, four quarter rolling data)



Source: NBH, HCSO

2022 export - structural breakdown

(EUR millions)



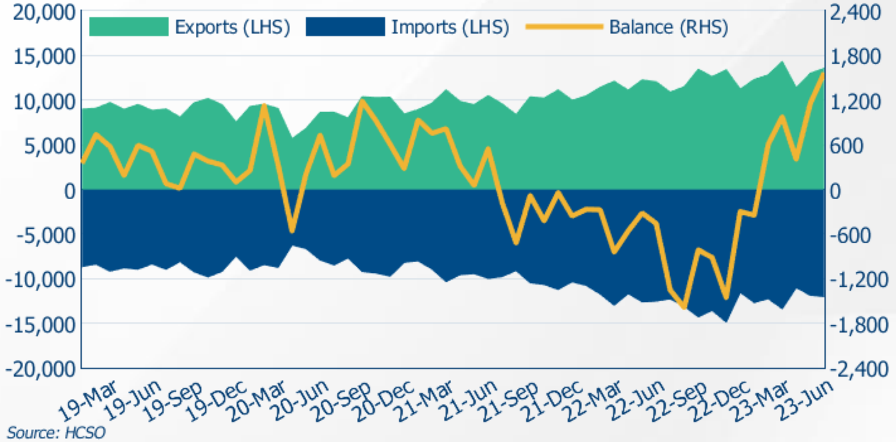
Source: HCSO

EXTERNAL TRADE IMPACTED BY EXCEPTIONAL SITUATION REGARDING ENERGY PRICES

Key highlights

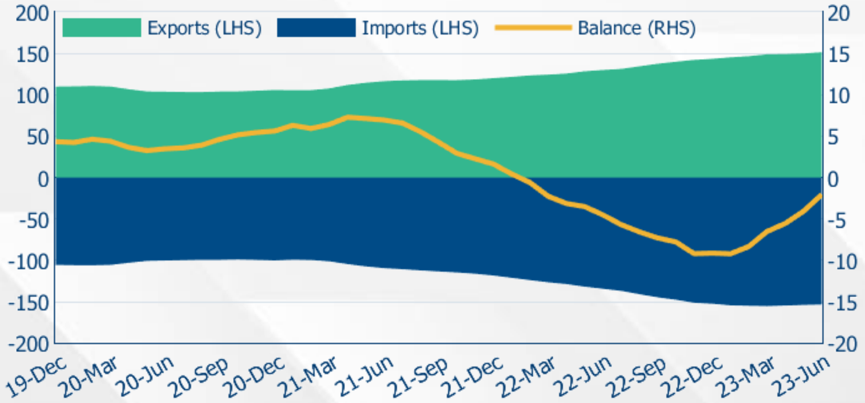
- **Surplus in trade balance has turned into a deficit in 2021**
  - Deterioration of external trade balance is driven mainly by fuel and energy
  - Deficit in case of fuel and energy more than doubled between the middle of 2021 and the middle of 2022 according to quarterly data
- **According to preliminary data of HCSO, external trade deficit amounted to EUR 9.1 billion in 2022**
  - External trade deficit in case of fuels and electric energy amounted to EUR 16.8 billion in 2022
- **Since February 2023, external trade posted a surplus each month**
  - According to preliminary data of HCSO, external trade posted a surplus of EUR 1.6 billion in June 2023 (the latest available data)
  - In H1 2023, the external trade surplus amounted to EUR 4.4 billion.

External trade balance
(Monthly data, EUR millions)



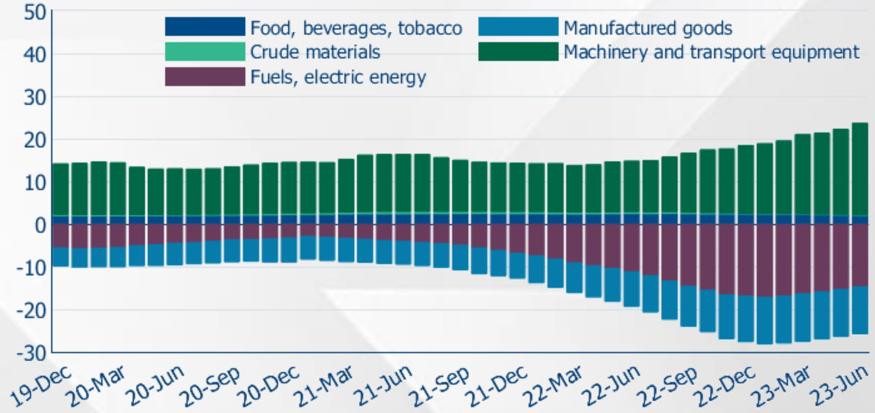
Source: HCSO

External trade
(Twelve-month rolling data, EUR billions)



Source: HCSO

External trade balance breakdown
(Twelve-month rolling data, EUR billions)



Source: HCSO

EXTERNAL DEBT AND FX RESERVES

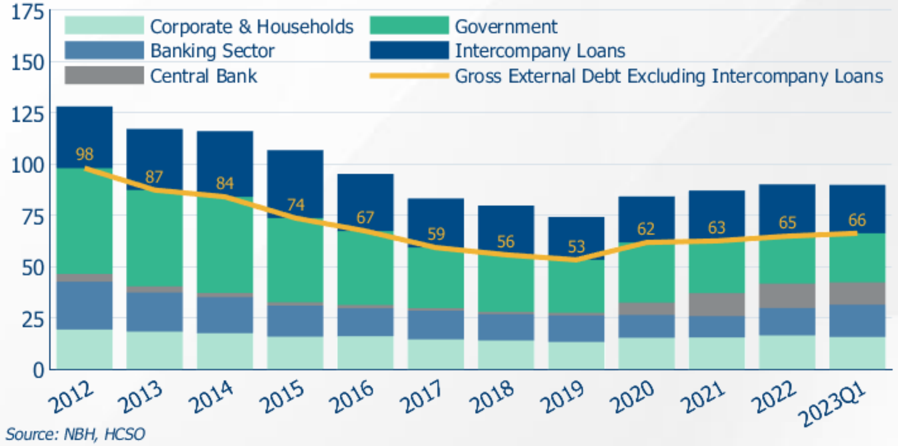
Key highlights

- **External debt indicators improved significantly compared to 2012**
  - Hungary's gross external debt decreased substantially between 2012 and 2019, notably on the back of active public debt management
  - The external debt has increased since 2019 mainly as a result of the pandemic and high energy prices
  - The net external debt of Hungary also improved between 2012 and 2019 and has deteriorated since then
- **International reserves remain high and continue to considerably exceed the level considered safe under the Guidotti-Greenspan rule***
  - Hungary's FX reserves to short-term debt ratio has been above 1.0x since 2012
  - FX reserves amounted to EUR 40 billion on 31 July 2023

Source: NBH

Gross external debt

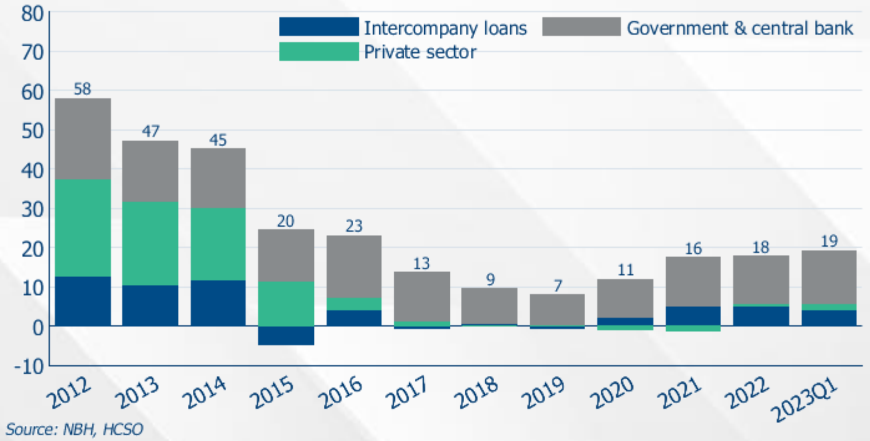
(% of GDP, excluding special purpose entities four quarter rolling data)



Source: NBH, HCSO

Net external debt

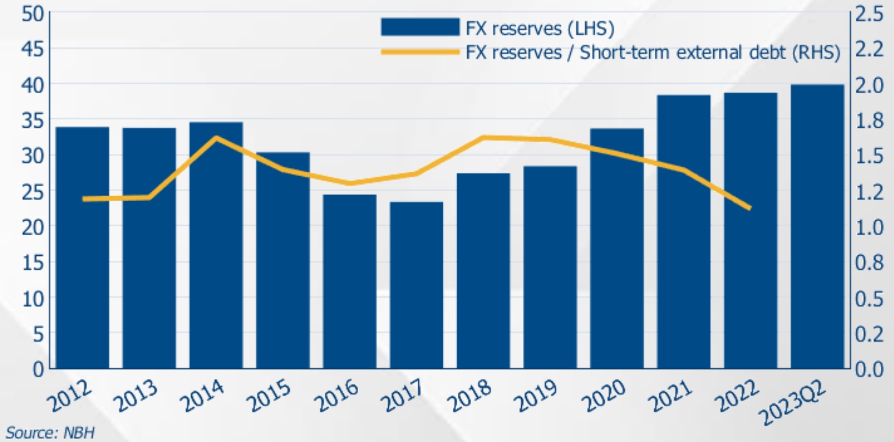
(% of GDP, excluding special purpose entities, four quarter rolling data)



Source: NBH, HCSO

International reserves level

(EUR billions)

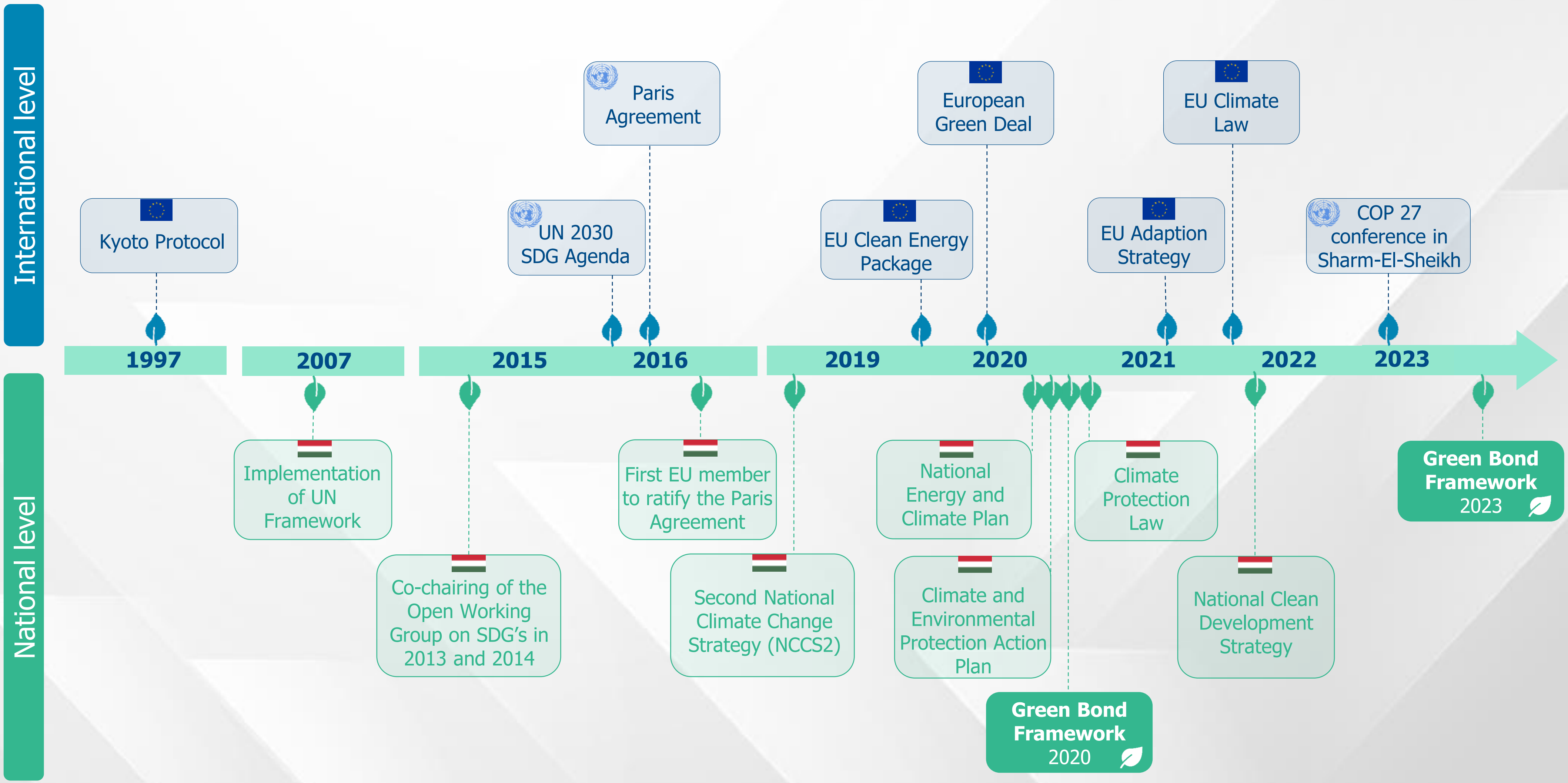


Source: NBH

**Note: The Guidotti–Greenspan rule states that a country's reserves should equal short-term external debt (one-year or less maturity), implying a ratio of reserves-to-short term debt of 1*

V. ESG

FIGHTING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS



COMMITTED TO REACH THE EU AND INTERNATIONAL TARGETS

National Clean Development Strategy

Long term goal

- This strategy aims to achieve **climate neutrality by 2050**
- To achieve this target, the additional annual investment need accounts for 4.8% of the GDP (early action scenario)

National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS2)

Near term goal

- This strategy consists in a **comprehensive framework** of **targets and policies** on climate and green economy development
- Focuses on 4 pillars for the 2018 – 2030 period

Four key pillars

Decarbonisation	▪ Replacement of fossil fuel energy carriers ▪ Increase in energy efficiency ▪ Reducing natural resources consumption
Analysis of climate vulnerability	▪ Development of vulnerability methodologies ▪ Promoting climate-related research projects
Adaptation	▪ Preservation of natural resources ▪ Adaptation of vulnerable regions and sectors
Partnership for climate	▪ Horizontal integration in public administration ▪ Awareness-raising in the Education

Other relevant strategies

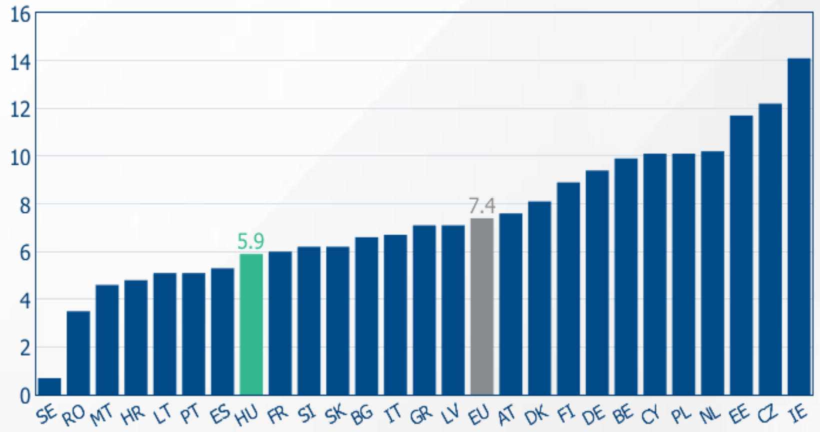
- **National Energy and Climate Plan**
- **National Energy Strategy 2030**
- **Climate and Environmental Protection Action Plan**
- **Long Term Renovation Strategy**
- **National Hydrogen Strategy**
- **National Forest Strategy**
- **National Biodiversity Strategy**
- **National Water Strategy**

HUNGARY'S PATHWAY TO CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

Key highlights

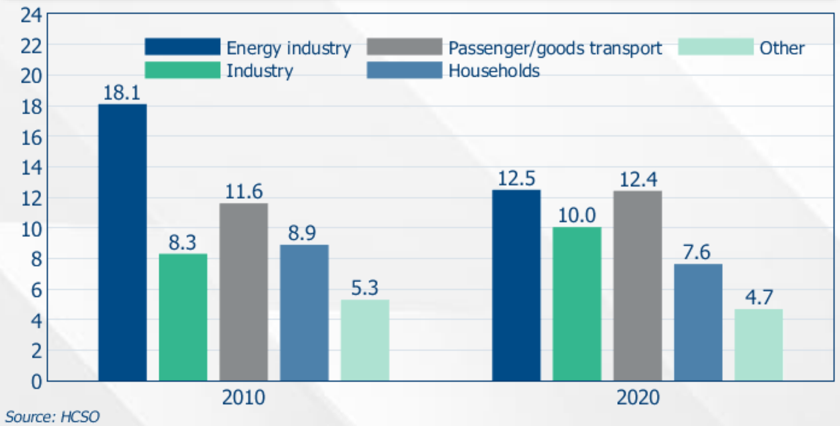
- As part of the EU's 2030 Climate and Energy Framework, by 2030, **Hungary's plans to reduce its overall GHG emissions by 40%**
- Hungary is currently **below the EU average GHG emission rate** and **8th lowest** GHG emitter in the EU
- Hungary **reduced** its **greenhouse gas emission** by **34%** between 1990 and 2021
- The biggest GHG emitters were the **Energy and Passenger/goods transport sector** in 2020
- These sectors require **more actions and green investments**

Net greenhouse gas emission (t/capita), 2021



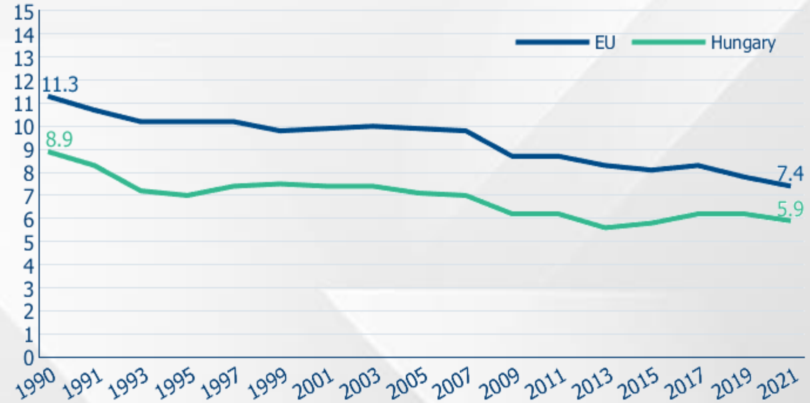
Source: Eurostat

GHG emission by sector (Million tonnes, CO_2 equivalent)



Source: HCSO

Historical net greenhouse gas emission (t/capita), 1990-2021



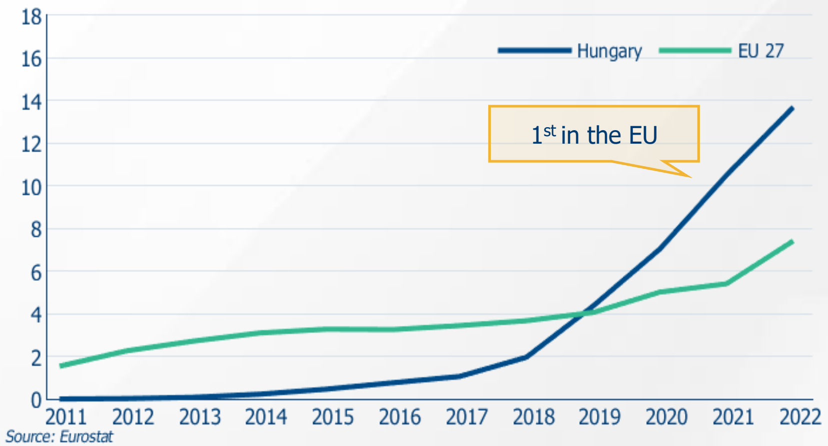
Source: Eurostat

ACHIEVEMENTS AND AMBITIOUS PLANS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR TO REACH CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

Key highlights

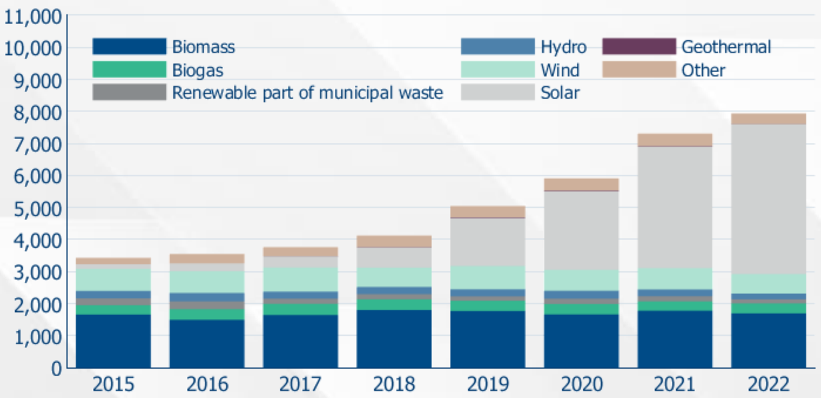
- Hungary was **among the first countries globally to turn its 2050 emissions target into a legal commitment** with the adoption of the Climate Protection Law in 2020
- The National Energy Strategy 2030 with an outlook to 2040 to reduce the importation of fossil energy. **Its primary objective is to strengthen Hungary's energy independency**
- Hungary targets **minimum 21% share of renewable energy** in final energy consumption by 2030
- The Government targets a share of **90% of carbon-free electricity** production by 2030
- **Final energy consumption** should not exceed the level of 2005 (785 PJ, if it exceeds, it will be covered from zero-carbon energy sources)

Solar PV share in electricity output (percent, net gross), 2022



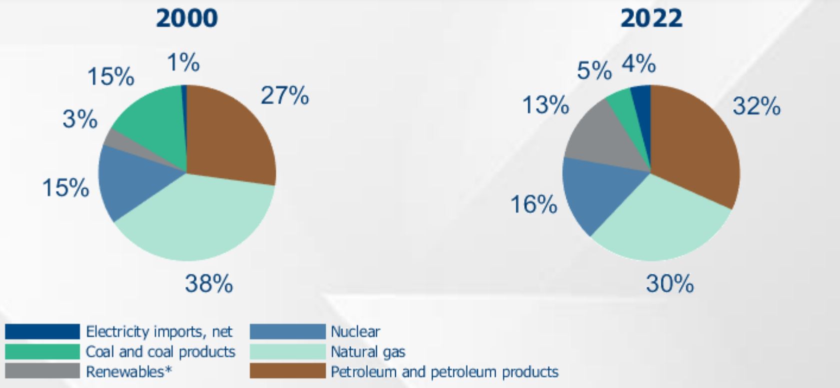
Source: Eurostat

Gross renewable electricity production (gigawatt hours), 2015-2022



Source: HCSO / Note: Preliminary data for 2022

Primary energy consumption structure (in %)



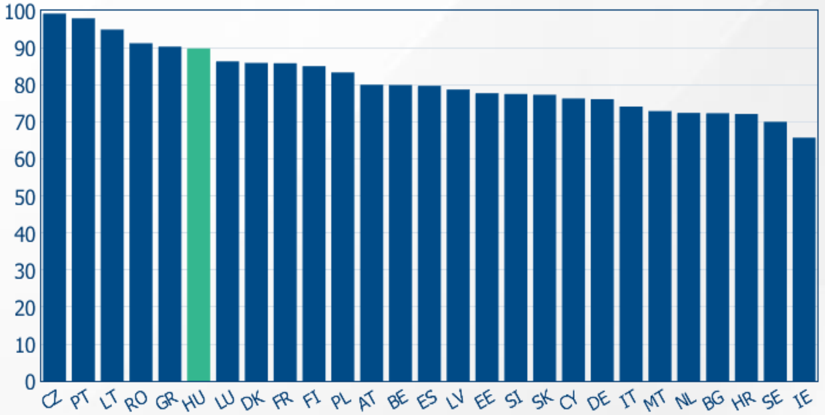
*Source: HCSO / *Ind. combustible and non-combustible renewables, wastes, wind and hydro. Note: Preliminary data for 2022*

GREENING THE TRANSPORT SECTOR IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO A GREENER FUTURE

Key highlights

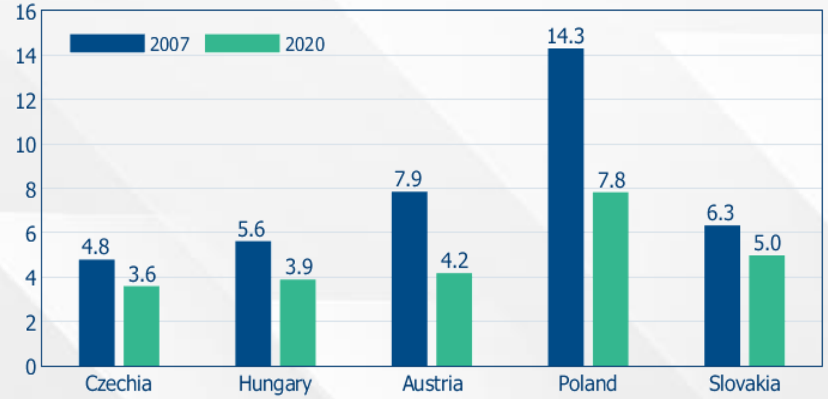
- The volume of passenger transport relative to Hungary's GDP is **one of the highest** in Europe
- **Public transport** is vital for passenger transport in Hungary
- According to the **National Energy and Climate Plan**: „To reduce increasing energy consumption in transport, it is essential to develop and increase the use of public transportation"
- **Electrification of the railway network has increased and is expected to continue to increase**, which should further help CO_2 emission reduction
- Further **modal shift from passenger cars and freight transport to rail is encouraged**, which underpins high share of spending from proceeds obtained by issuing Green Bonds

Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP (percent, index 2015=100), 2021



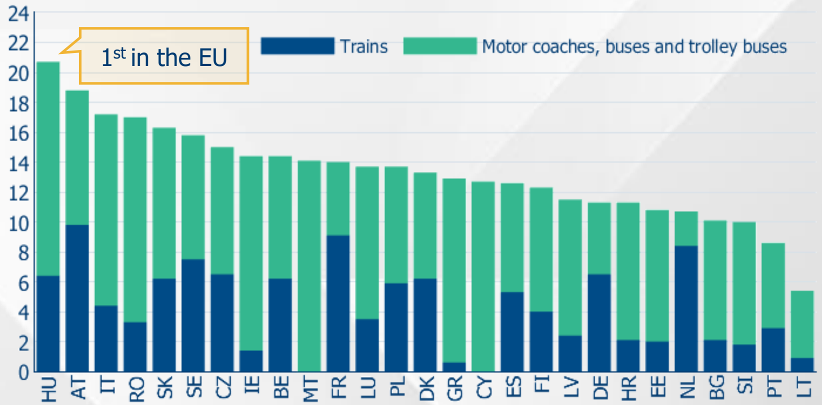
Source: Eurostat

GHG emissions per diesel train-kilometres (tons of CO2e per thousand kilometres)



Source: Eurostat
Note: Total railway GHG emissions divided by the sum of movement of diesel-powered locomotives and railcars.

Modal split of passenger transport (percent), 2021



Source: Eurostat

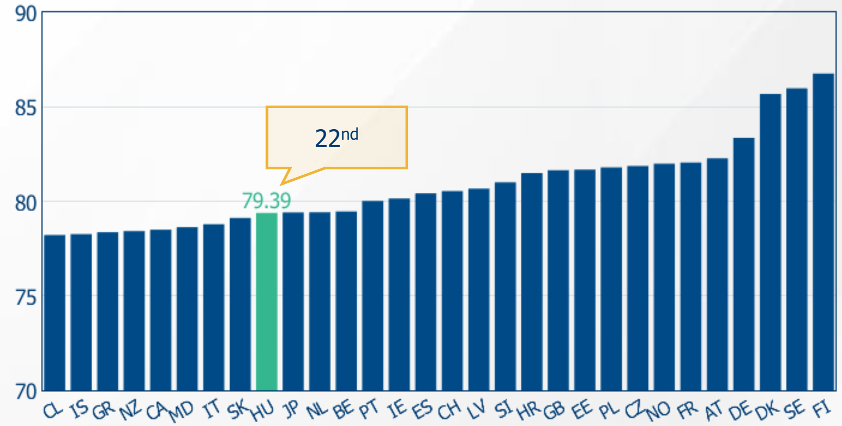
HUNGARY’S ESG POSITION

Key highlights

- **Overall:**
  - Hungary is ranking **22nd** among all 193 UN Member States regarding the percentage of its **SDG achievement**
  - Largest Central Eastern European green bond issuer
  - Hungary intends to issue more green bonds in the future and **continue it’s path on sustainable finance**

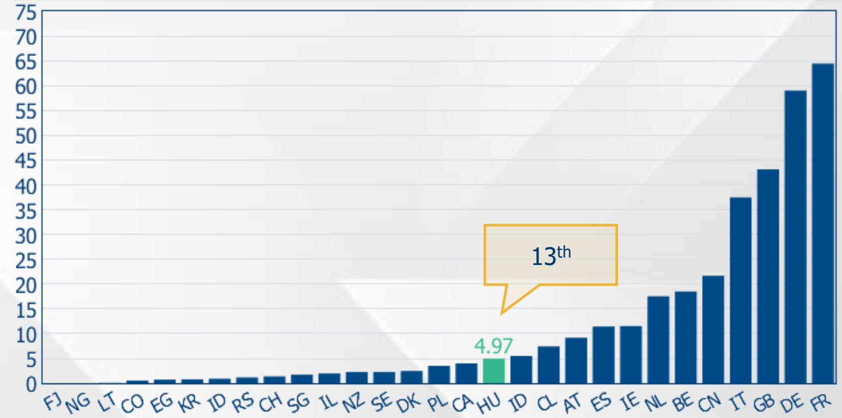
- **Green Bond finance:**
  - Hungary successfully issued Green Bonds on the domestic (HUF) and international (EUR, JPY, CNY) markets for a total amount of **HUF 1.6 tn** (as of May 2023) between 2020 and 2023
  - In **2023 July**, Hungary published its **renewed Green Bond Framework**
  - **EU Taxonomy assessment** was part of the new Framework
  - **37 activities** were assessed for **Substantial contribution** and **Minimum Safeguards** criteria
  - **20 activities** were assessed for **DNSH** criteria including the Clean Transportation, Energy efficiency (incl. Green buildings), Renewable energy

Hungary’s SDG ranking globally (top 30 countries), 2023



Source: SDG Index

Hungary’s green bond issuance compared to sovereign issuers* (Amount issued USD bn.), 2023



Source: ICMA Group, based on their own calculation

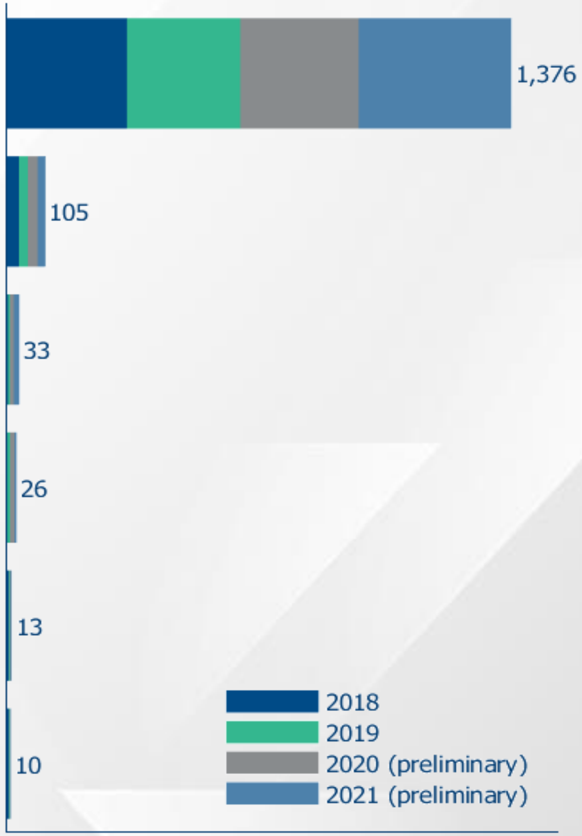
** based on ICMA Group’s methodology and database of bonds that are published in the LGX DataHub and declared by the issuer and/or an external reviewer to be aligned with the Green Bond Principles*

GREEN BOND ACHIEVEMENTS (BASED ON THE PUBLISHED GREEN BOND REPORTS)

ÁKK

UN SDGs		Positive impacts of each green category	
13 Climate Action; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	**Clean Transportation**	**1,447**	**Kilotons of CO_2** saved
15 Life on Land	**Land Use and Living Natural Resources**	**142k**	**Projects** supporting sustainable agricultural areas **covering 833,716 hectares**
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	**Energy Efficiency**	**96**	**Kilotons of CO_2** saved
6 Clean Water and Sanitation; 13 Climate Action	**Adaptation**	**11**	**Developments** supported the **implementation of the Water Framework Directive**
6 Clean Water and Sanitation; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	**Waste and Water Management**	**780**	**Meters per kilometres increase in length of sewage system** of drinking water system
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	**Renewable Energy**	**13.2**	**Kilotons of CO_2** saved

Eligible green expenditures (HUF billions)



Source: AKK

Source: *Integrated Report on the Allocation and Environmental Impact of Hungary's Green Bond Proceeds, 2021: https://www.akk.hu/download?path=631eea18-a51a-4084-866a-fbcee27e3625.pdf; Allocation report 2020: akk.hu/download?path=f5dfa7d7-eb5f-4ff1-bf27-86e20a8e9f6e.pdf; Impact report 2020: akk.hu/download?path=21dcb526-74eb-40c9-914a-9119b8e1d8e1.pdf*

ÁLLAMADÓSSÁG KEZELŐ KÖZPONT ZRT.
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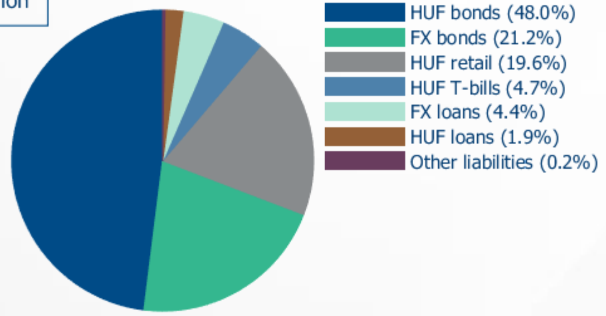
VI. EFFECTIVE DEBT MANAGEMENT

HUNGARY BENEFITS FROM A FAVOURABLE DEBT PROFILE

Hungary's central government debt breakdown
(31 August 2023, % of total)

Total debt:
HUF 48,232 billion

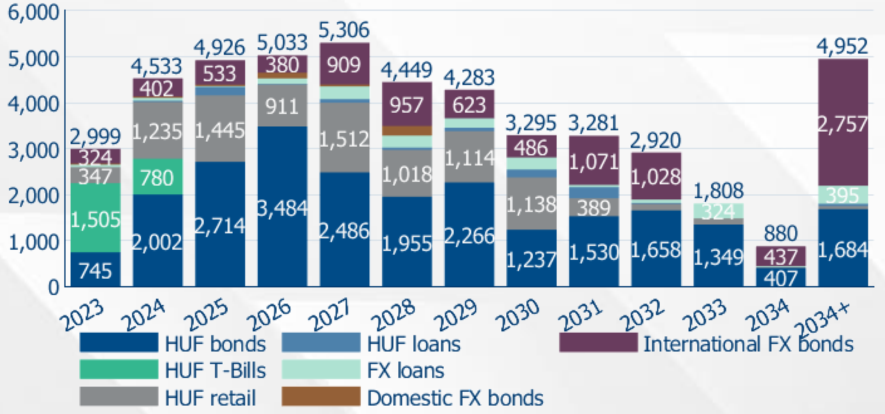


Key targets and characteristics of Hungary's government debt[1]

	2023 benchmark targets		31 August, 2023 figures[2]
Share of FX debt	Maximum 30%	✓	25.3%
Currency mix of the FX debt (after swaps)	100% in EUR (with a 5% deviation allowed)	✓	100.0%
Average time to maturity	Minimum 5.5 years	✓	6.0 years
Average time to re-fixing	Minimum 4 years	✓	5.0 years
Share of debt with a fixed coupon	Between 60% and 80%	✓	69.1%
Share of retail debt	Between 20% and 25%	✗	19.7%
Share of green bonds			3.4%

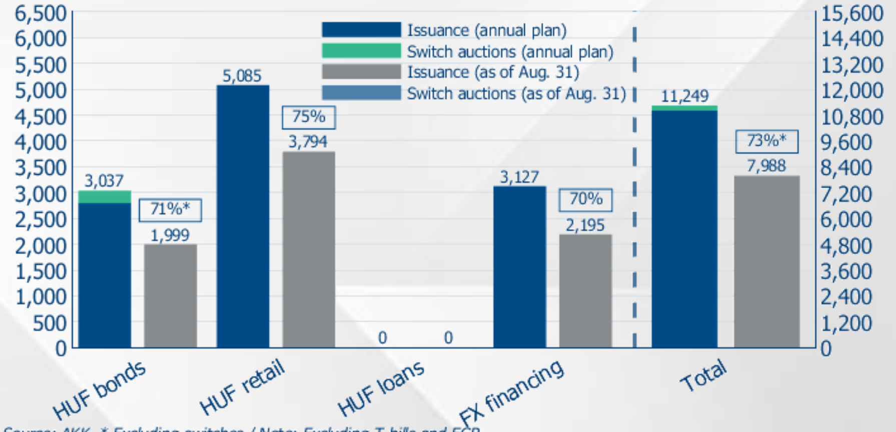
Source: AKK; Note: 1. Central government debt 2. 90-day moving average

Hungary's government debt redemption profile
(31 August 2023, HUF billion)



Source: AKK; Note: Central government debt, excluding MtM, swap and Repo deals

2023 issuance vs current 2023 financing plan
(31 August 2023, HUF billion)



*Source: AKK * Excluding switches / Note: Excluding T-bills and ECP.*

STRONG MARKET DEMAND ON THE LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKET

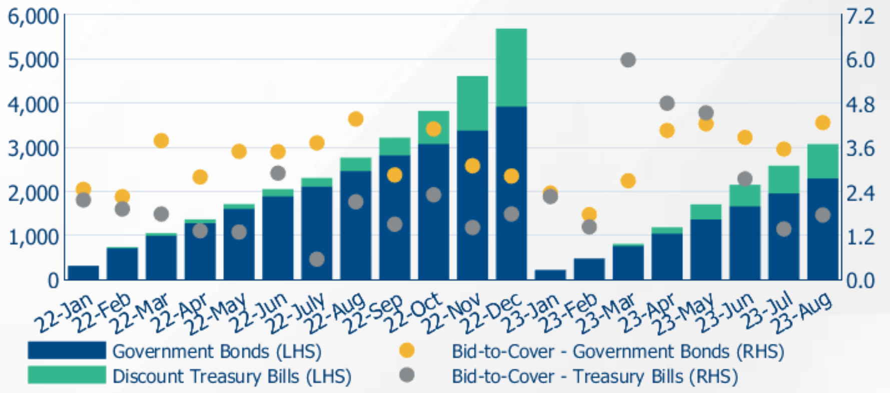
ÁKK

Key highlights

- **To ensure simplicity and transparency, AKK issues standard debt instruments according to a fixed annual calendar published in advance**
- **Primary auctions, as well as switch and buyback operations, help support a balanced bond issuance pattern,** manage the redemption profile and reduce refinancing risk
  - Buyback auctions were relaunched in July 2023 and switch auctions are expected to restart in September, along with a new framework allowing for more flexibility
- **Demand for Discount T-bills was strong in H1 2023** due to their popularity among retail investors and changes in taxation rules for mutual funds
  - As a result, ÁKK was able to reduce the volume of 3-year and 5-year bonds in its issuance plan
  - Another key objective is the gradual reduction of HUF institutional bonds maturity peaks in 2025 and 2026

Source: AKK, NBH

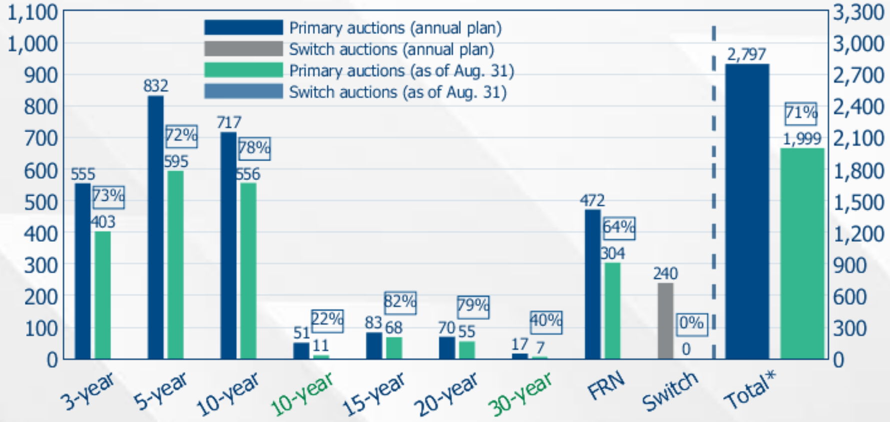
Cumulative monthly debt securities issuance and the ratio relative to the planned amount (left-hand scale: HUF billion)



Source: AKK; Note: Government Bonds excluding repo transactions, Discount Treasury Bills according to OECD methodology

Government bond issuance on auctions by tenor

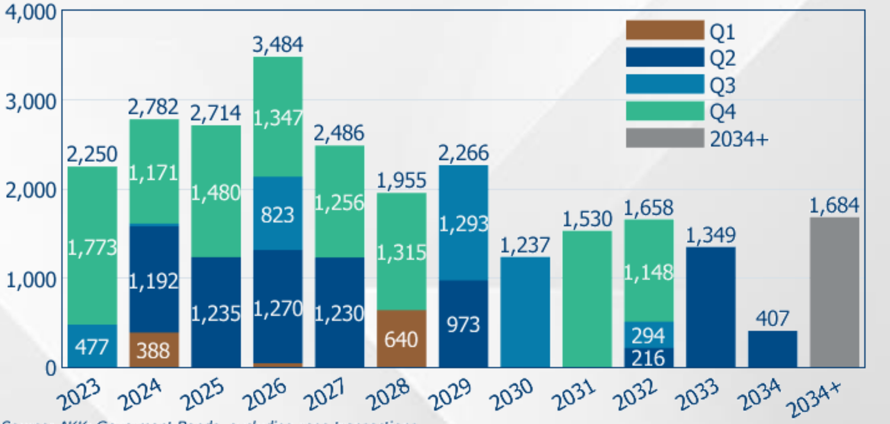
(2023 issuance vs current 2023 financing plan excluding municipal bond sales, HUF billion)



*Source: AKK; *Total primary auction issuance*

Redemption profile of wholesale government securities

(as of 31 August 2023, HUF billion)



Source: AKK; Goverment Bonds, excluding repo transactions

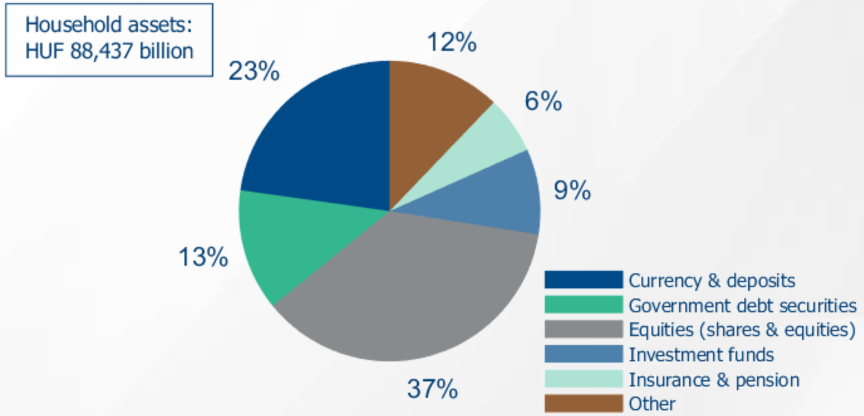
LOCAL RETAIL MARKET IS AN IMPORTANT DIVERSIFICATION TOOL

Key highlights

- **The retail debt program constitutes an important financing channel for the Government,** with the outstanding amount of HUF retail securities at HUF 9,461 billion as of 31 August 2023, or 19.6% of total debt
- **The issuance of new PMÁP (inflation-linked retail security) bonds played a significant role in the stock increase over 2023**
- **AKK continuously monitors market conditions and takes them into account when pricing retail securities**
  - AKK also regularly buys back securities from market makers to provide liquidity
- **Continued increase in retail investors and reduced concentration are key objectives going forward**
  - Sales caps have been applied to two popular retail securities as of January 2023
  - To further reduce wealth concentration sales cap on the inflation-linker has been reduced twice in 2023

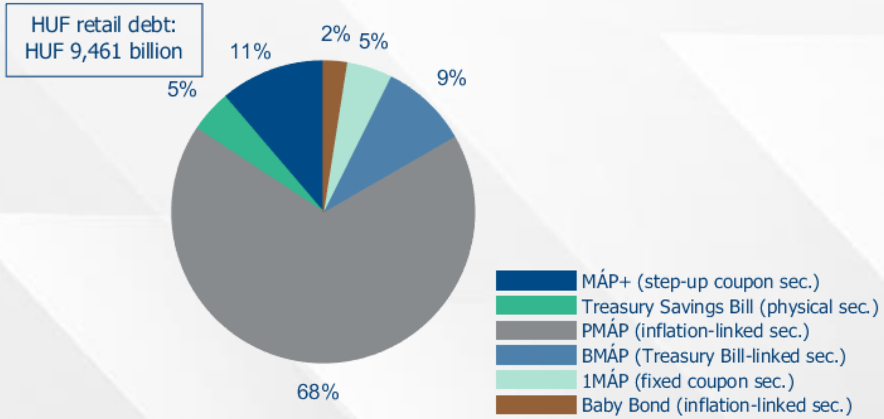
Source: AKK

Households asset structure
(Q2, 2023, % of total)



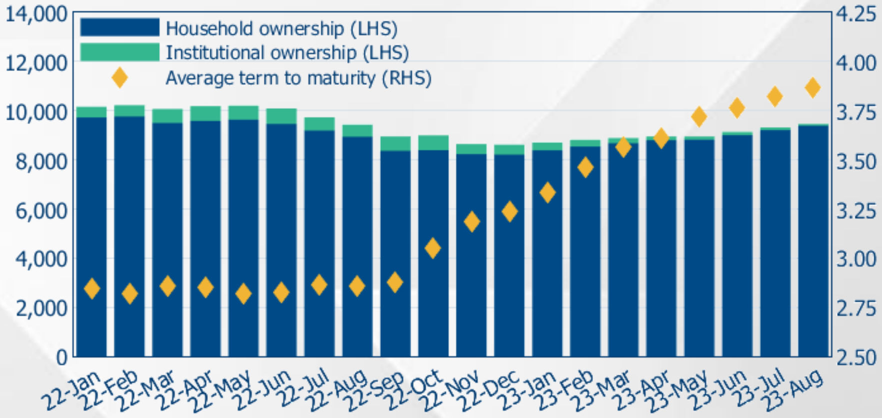
Source: NBH

HUF retail portfolio by instrument
(31 August 2023, % of total)



Source: AKK

HUF retail securities
(HUF billion and years)



Source: AKK

HUNGARY'S EXPOSURE TO INTERNATIONAL MARKETS IS CAREFULLY MANAGED

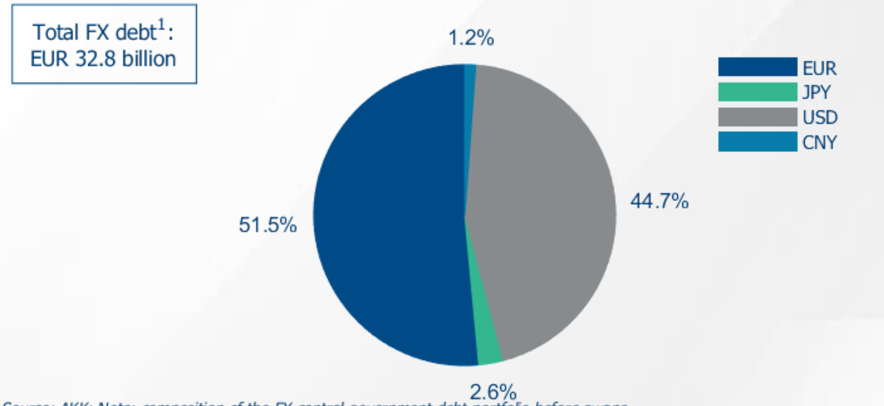
Key highlights

- **The share of Hungary's government debt in foreign currency remains contained.** At the same time, Hungary intends to maintain its presence on international capital markets to ensure diversification of funding sources
- **FX debt is mainly denominated in EUR and USD,** and all non-EUR proceeds are swapped into EUR, resulting in a 100% EUR FX debt portfolio
- **Effective debt management has led to record low amounts of FX bonds maturing over 2024-2026** partially thanks to buybacks of short-term USD bonds through tenders and OTC transactions
- **Hungary issued FX green bonds in key foreign currencies, including EUR** (in June 2020 and November 2022), **JPY** (in September 2020 and February 2022) and **CNY** (in December 2021 and November 2022)
- **Besides revolving facilities Hungary established a Euro Commercial Paper Programme** in July 2023 to manage short term FX liquidity

Source: AKK

FX debt composition by currency before swaps

(31 August 2023, % of total)

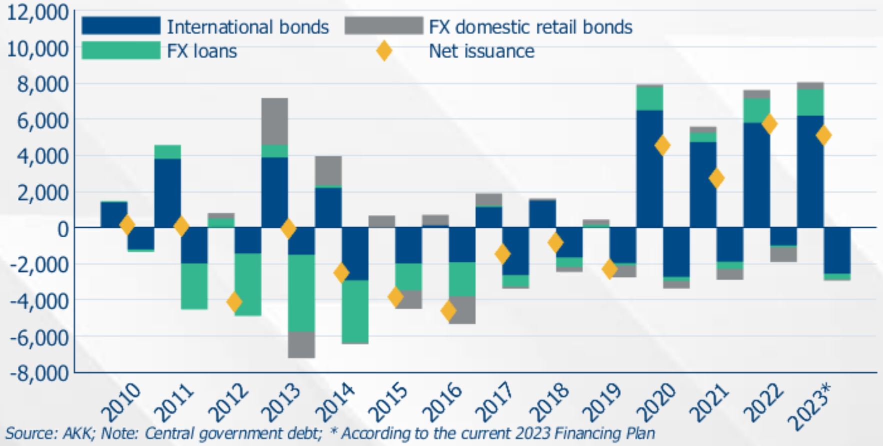


Source: AKK; Note: composition of the FX central government debt portfolio before swaps

[1] Excluding CCIR swaps; total FX debt including CCIR swaps amounted to EUR 32.4 billion

FX redemption, issuance & net issuance

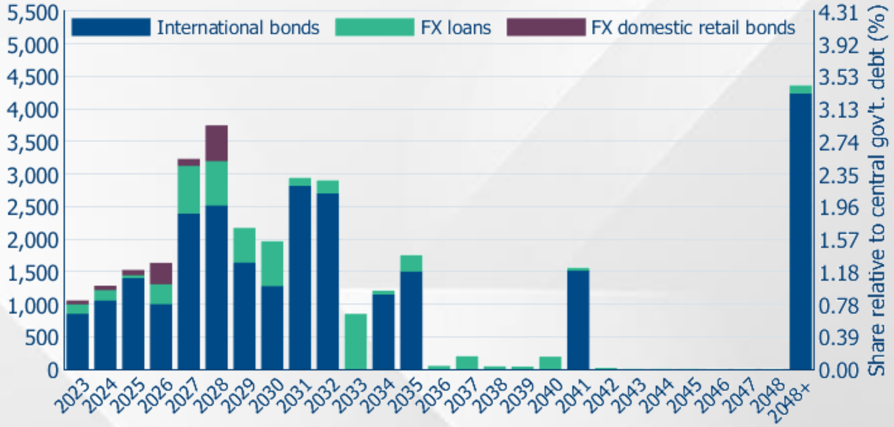
(EUR million)



*Source: AKK; Note: Central government debt; * According to the current 2023 Financing Plan*

Maturity profile of FX debt

(31 August 2023, EUR million)



Source: AKK; Note: Central government debt

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

GOVERNMENT DEBT MANAGEMENT AGENCY PTE LTD.

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