

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.

Report on the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Raiffeisen Bank Zrt. (the „Bank”) for the year 2022 included in the digital files 5493001U1K6M7JOL5W45-2022-12-31-en.zip¹, which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022 – which shows a total assets of HUF 4.307.419 million –, and the related separate statement of profit or loss, separate statement of comprehensive income – which shows a net profit for the year of HUF 72.229 million –, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the separate financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the separate financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2022 and of its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (the „EU IFRS”), and the separate financial statements were prepared in all material respects in accordance with the provisions of the effective Hungarian Act C of 2000 on Accounting (the „Accounting Act”) relevant to the entities preparing separate financial statements in accordance with EU IFRS.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Hungarian National Standards on Auditing and the effective Hungarian laws and other regulations on audits. Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the "The Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Bank in compliance with the relevant effective Hungarian regulations and the “Rules of conduct (ethical rules) of the auditor profession and the disciplinary process” of the Chamber of Hungarian Auditors and, in respect of matters not regulated therein, the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the same ethical requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our

¹ Digital identification of 5493001U1K6M7JOL5W45-2022-12-31-en.zip separate financial statements referred to above with SHA 256 HASH algorithm: D7BF2400AD5AA07A2658EE9E75EB42CF087F2BBF1D5521133D8077CC749E130B

audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
<i>Expected credit losses on loans to customers at amortized cost</i>	
<p>(See notes 6. to the separate financial statements for the details)</p> <p>As at December 31, 2022 the Bank shows loans to customers at amortised cost in the amount of HUF 1,698,637 million (gross: HUF 1,767,017 million), in connection with HUF 68,380 million loss allowance on loans) has been recognized.</p> <p>The determination of expected credit losses is based on a large extent on the professional judgment of management and the use of subjective assumptions, both in the application of portfolio-level collective impairment models and in the determination of individual credit losses.</p> <p>The most significant assumptions applied in provisioning calculation are the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of significant increase in credit risk - IFRS9 credit risk staging methodology and application - probability of default - loss given default - estimation of future cash-flows expected to be realized. <p>The current economic macro environment and volatile energy prices resulted in an increase in the uncertainty of assumptions. The various debtor protection measures made it difficult to assess and monitor the financial situation of the clients, which required a higher level of estimation on the part of the Bank when calculating the ECL.</p> <p>Based on the significance of the above described circumstances the calculation of expected credit loss of loans assessed on portfolio-level and in the determination of individual credit losses was identified as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>The relevant audit procedures performed by us included the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evaluating the design and implementation of internal controls relating to monitoring of loans and approval of impairment, - test of staging through portfolio-level analysis and the staging methodology applied by the model, - assessing on a sample basis, whether the staging and impairment triggers are captured appropriately and whether the estimation of the allowance is reasonable - robust challenge of management estimates related to the loan impairment, - assess the collective model methodology and testing the calculations in terms of risk parameters (probability of default - PD, loss given default - LGD, expected credit loss - ECL, macroeconomic factors) applied by the collective models by involving of experts, recalculation of impairment, - evaluating specific loan impairments by selecting a random sample based on risk profiles, and for the individually impaired loans the review of consideration and valuation of collaterals and estimates of expected future cash-flows, - comprehensive analysis of loan portfolio, - assessing the requirement for additional allowances considering the Bank's ECL model, particularly in light of the extreme volatility in economic scenarios caused by the current economic macro environment and volatile energy prices, - assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the separate financial statements.

Other Information

Other information includes the separate business report and the Responsible Corporate Governance Statement of the Bank for 2022. Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate business report and the Responsible Corporate Governance Statement in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Accounting Act and other regulations. Our opinion on the separate financial statements provided in the section of our independent auditor's report entitled *Opinion* does not apply to the separate business report and the Responsible Corporate Governance Statement.

Our responsibility in connection with our audit of the separate financial statements is to read the separate business report and Responsible Corporate Governance Statement and, in doing so, consider whether the separate business report and the Responsible Corporate Governance Statement is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Furthermore, in accordance with the Accounting Act, our responsibilities also include assessing whether the separate business report and the Responsible Corporate Governance Statement was prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Accounting Act and other regulations, and to express an opinion on the above and on whether the separate business report and the Responsible Corporate Governance Statement is consistent with the separate financial statements.

In our opinion, the separate business report and the Responsible Corporate Governance Statement of the Bank for 2022 correspond to the separate financial statements of the Bank for 2022 and the relevant provisions of the Accounting Act in all material respects. As the Bank is not subject to additional requirements under any other regulation in connection with the separate business report and the Responsible Corporate Governance Statement, we have not formulated an opinion on this matter.

In addition to the above, based on the information obtained about the Bank and its environment, we must report on whether we became aware of any material misstatements in the separate business report and the Responsible Corporate Governance Statement and, if so, on the nature of such material misstatements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with EU IFRSs and for the preparation of the separate financial statements in accordance with provisions of the Accounting Act relevant to entities preparing separate financial statements in accordance with EU IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

The Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives during the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue, on the basis of the above, an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Hungarian National Standards on Auditing and the effective Hungarian laws and other regulations on audits will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error, and they are considered material if,

individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Hungarian National Standards on Auditing and the effective Hungarian laws and other regulations on audits, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the Bank's internal control that we identify during the audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In compliance with Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council, we provide the following information in our independent auditor's report, which is required in addition to the requirements of International Standards on Auditing:

Appointment of the Auditor and the Period of Engagement

We were appointed as the auditors of the Bank on May 14, 2021 and our uninterrupted engagement has lasted for 2 year.

Consistence with the Additional Report to the Audit Committee

We confirm that our audit opinion on the separate financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Bank, which we issued on March 27, 2023 in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council.

Provision of Non-audit Services

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council were provided by us to the Bank. In addition, there are no other non-audit services which were provided by us to the Bank and its controlled undertakings and which have not been disclosed in the separate financial statements.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is the signatory of the report.

Report on compliance of the presentation of separate financial statements with the requirements set out in the regulation on the single electronic reporting format

We have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on compliance of the presentation of separate financial statements of the Bank included in the digital files 5493001U1K6M7JOL5W45-2022-12-31-en.zip („ESEF format separate financial statements”) with the requirements set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format. („ESEF Regulation”).

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the ESEF format separate financial statements

The management is responsible for the presentation of ESEF format separate financial statements in accordance with the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility includes:

- the preparation of the separate financial statements in XHTML format;
- the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the application of the ESEF Regulation.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process, including compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility and summary of the work performed

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether, in all material respects, the presentation of ESEF format separate financial statements complies with the ESEF Regulation, based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with the Hungarian National Standard on Assurance Engagements (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000).

A reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about compliance with the ESEF Regulation. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the practitioner's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material departures from the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulations, whether due to fraud or error. Our reasonable assurance engagement included obtaining an understanding of the internal controls relevant for the application of the ESEF Regulation and checking the appropriateness of Bank's use of the XHTML format.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the ESEF format separate financial statements of the „Bank” for the year ended December 31, 2022 included in the digital file 5493001U1K6M7JOL5W45-2022-12-31-en.zip, is presented, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Budapest, March 30, 2023



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Molnár Gábor

on behalf of Deloitte Auditing and Consulting Ltd.
and as statutory registered auditor

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