OTP Group
First quarter 2011 results

Conference call – 19 May 2011

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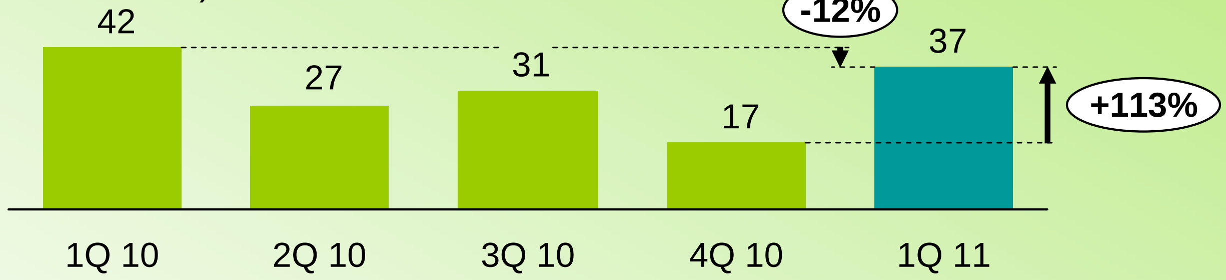
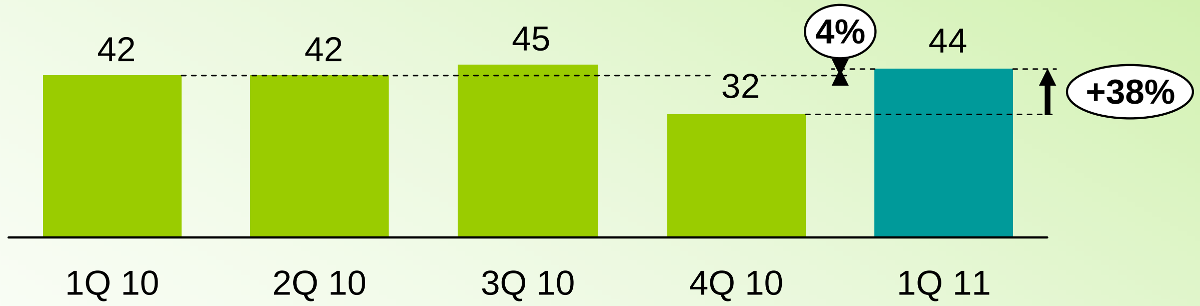
OTP Group's adjusted after-tax profit (without the banking tax) for 1Q 2011 amounted to HUF 44 billion and was up by +4% y-o-y and by +38% q-o-q, while the accounting after-tax profit decreased by 12% y-o-y

Consolidated after-tax profit
(in HUF billion)



Consolidated adjusted after-tax profit[1]



Since 2Q 2010 the following items influenced the structure of the consolidated P&L:

In the accounting P&L of OTP Group the revaluation result of FX provisions at OTP Core is booked in the line of risk costs, whereas the revaluation result of the hedging open FX position is booked as foreign exchange result within other non-interest income. Since the latter open position is held to hedge the revaluation result of the FX provisions, the results of the two items fully offset each other, therefore their joint influence on net profits is neutral. In this presentation P&L lines and financial indicators are adjusted for the effect of the above two items.

In 2Q and 3Q 2010 the profitability was influenced by the following one-off items:

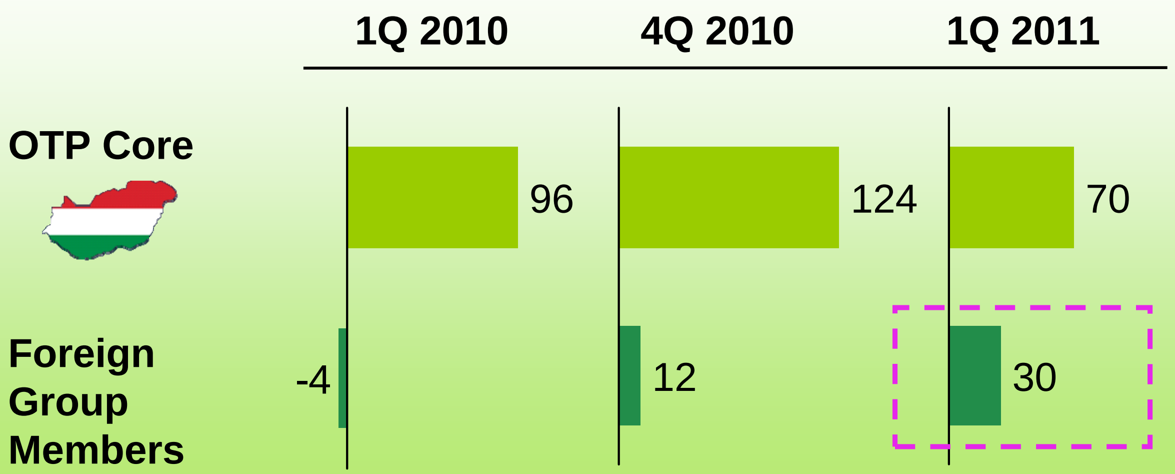
The adjusted P&L lines presented in this presentation were also adjusted for the revaluation result realized on FX-swaps of OTP Core booked as interest income (in 2Q 2010: +HUF 22.6 billion, in 3Q: -HUF 3.9 billion pre-tax result), and for the net FX-gain realized on FX hedging transactions related to the FX-loans provisions at OTP Bank Ukraine (booked as other non-interest income in 2Q 2010 in the amount of +HUF 8.9 billion (pre-tax)).

	1Q 10	2Q 10	3Q 10	4Q 10	1Q 11
ROE (adj.)	14.0%	13.2%	13.6%	9.7%	13.7%
Total income margin (adj.)	8.10%	8.08%	7.78%	8.07%	7.97%
Net interest margin (adj.)	6.00%	6.09%	6.07%	6.23%	6.33%
Cost/income ratio (adj.)	43.3%	44.4%	44.1%	47.5%	44.8%
Risk cost (adj.)/ average gross loans	3.23%	4.93%	3.15%	3.66%	3.06%
DPD 90+ ratio	10.7%	12.4%	13.2%	13.7%	15.0%
DPD 90+ coverage	75.8%	74.0%	73.4%	74.4%	72.7%
Gross liquidity buffer (EUR million equivalent)	5,957	5,232[2]	5,651	5,018[3]	5,990[4]
CAR (cons., IFRS)	17.5%	17.3%	18.0%	17.5%	17.7%
Tier1 ratio (cons., IFRS)	13.8%	13.0%	14.1%	14.0%	14.8%
CAR (OTP Bank, HAR)	17.6%	16.4%	17.8%	18.1%	18.0%

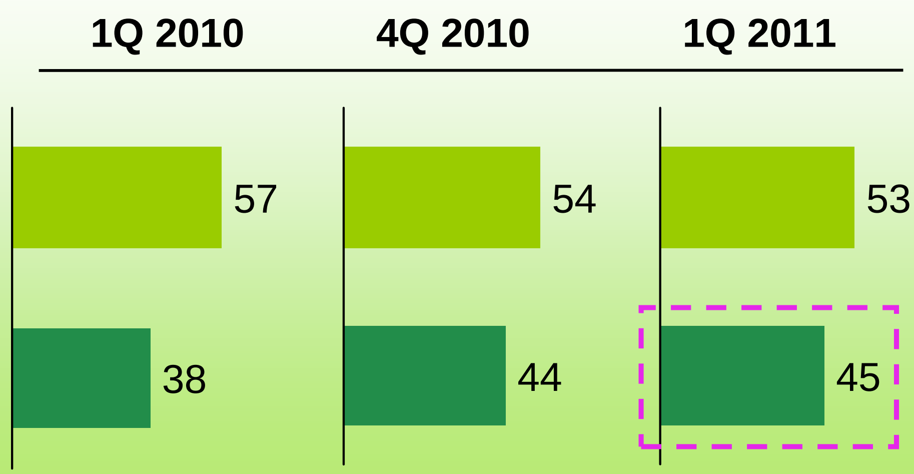
(1) After-tax profit w/o one-off items (goodwill impairment, consolidated dividends, net cash transfer and special tax on financial institutions). (2) as at 10 August 2010; (3) as at 31 January 2011; (4) as at 13 May 2011

Foreign subsidiaries improved their contribution to total income (45% as of 1Q 2011), to adjusted consolidated profits (25%) and to accounting profits (30%), while their share in consolidated risk costs decreased (55%)

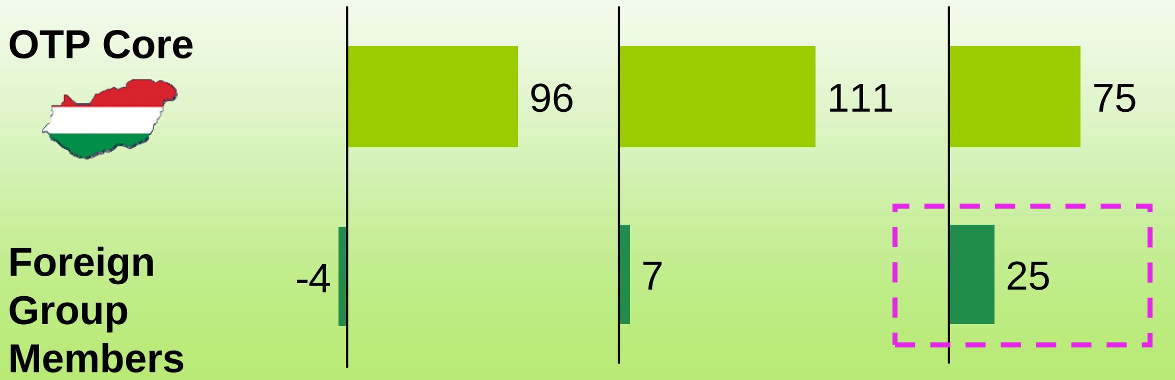
Contribution to consolidated ***accounting after-tax profit*** (%)



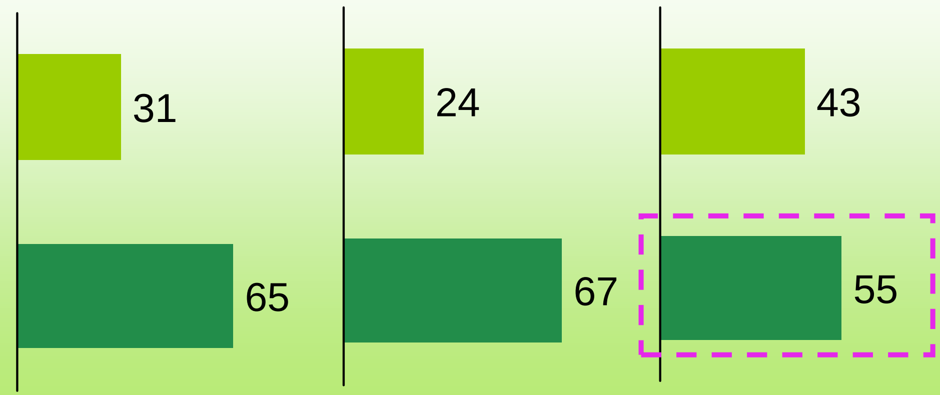
Share in consolidated ***total income*** (%)



Contribution to consolidated ***adjusted after-tax profit*** (%)



Share in consolidated ***total risk costs***(%)



Content

Hungary: the solid export performance will remain the main driver of the economic rebound in 2011, but in the second half of the year the revival of domestic demand is expected

Hungarian economy grew by 2.4% and 0.7% on yearly and on quarterly bases, respectively, which translates to an annualised quarterly growth of 2.8%. We expect GDP growth to slightly exceed 3% in 2011 and in 2012.

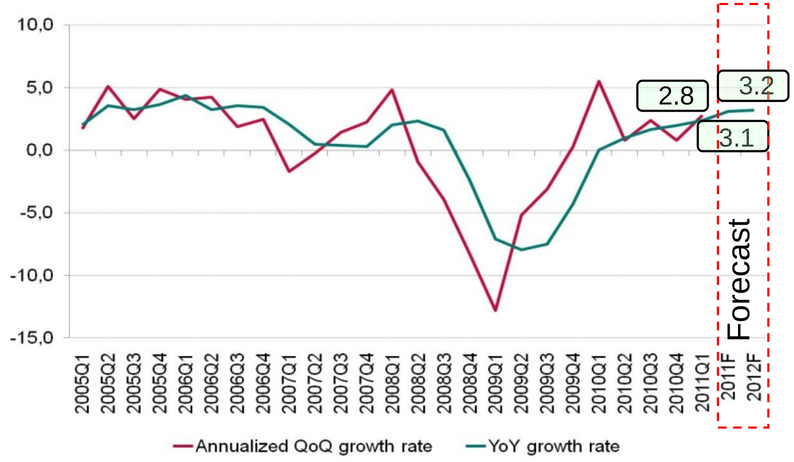
This year the very strong export remains the main driver of the economic rebound. As a consequence of the lowered personal income tax and the real yield paid on the private pension funds, households' consumption expenditure can increase after two years of decline.

In 2012 the solid export performance will continue, partly due to the start of the production in the Mercedes plant. The improving labour market conditions will also support the lending activity, and we expect domestic demand to be stronger than in 2011.

As a result of large-scale public works programmes announced by the government and the increasing labour demand of companies, the employment and participation rates are expected to hit all-time-high levels.

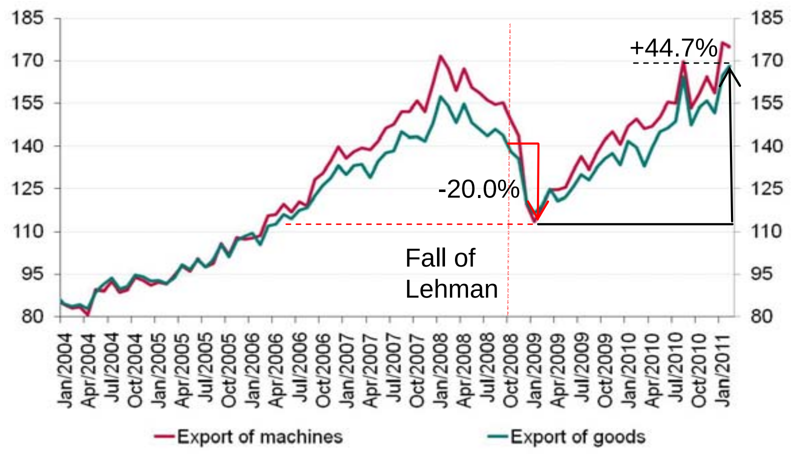
GDP

(Y-o-Y and annualized Q-o-Q growth rates, %)



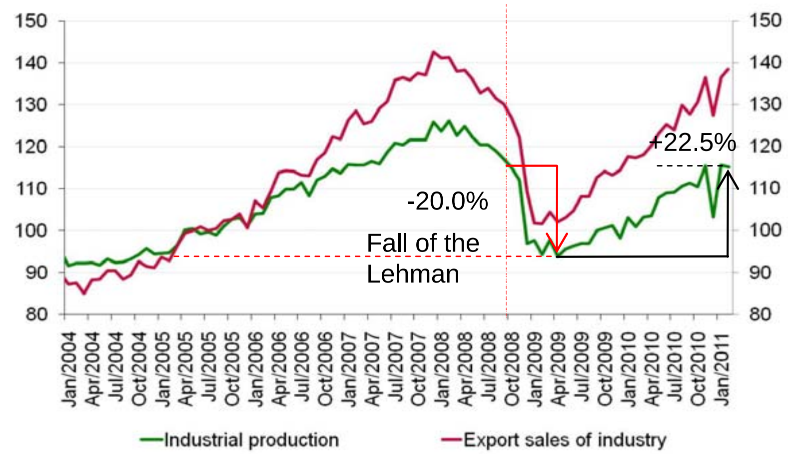
Export of goods

(seasonally adjusted monthly data, 2005=100)



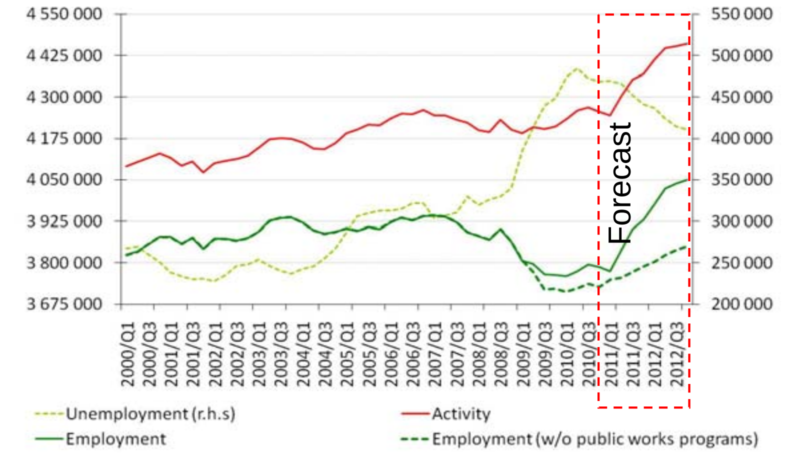
Industrial production

(seasonally adjusted monthly data, 2005=100)



Labour market indicators

(LFS, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, person)



Source: CSO, OTP Research Department

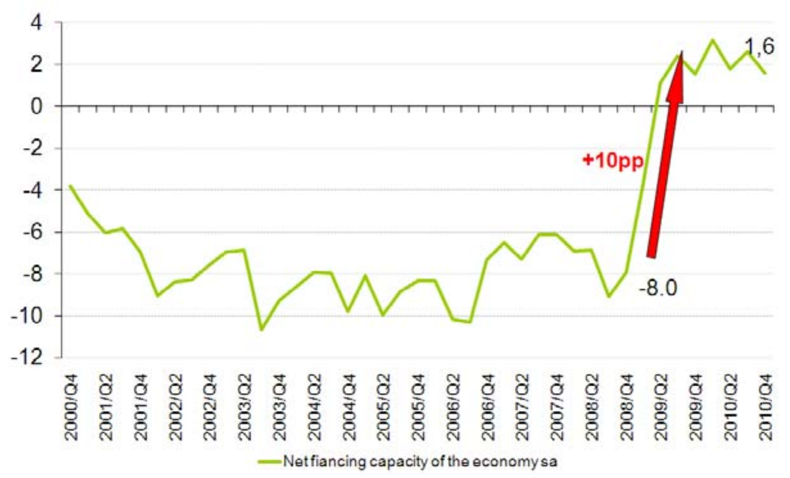
Hungary: surplus in trade balance and low fiscal deficit provide solid fundamentals for good economic performance

Current account balance turned into a surplus from 2009 as a consequence of sharp fiscal adjustment, the rise in household net savings (up from 1.5% of GDP to 4.5-5%) and the sudden stop in capital flows. According to seasonally adjusted figures, it meant app. 10%-points adjustment.

Consumption is expected to pick up, thus demand for imports is likely to rise. However export dynamics is expected to exceed import growth, so we forecast positive current account balance mainly due to the net export balance and decreasing net external debt for the following years.

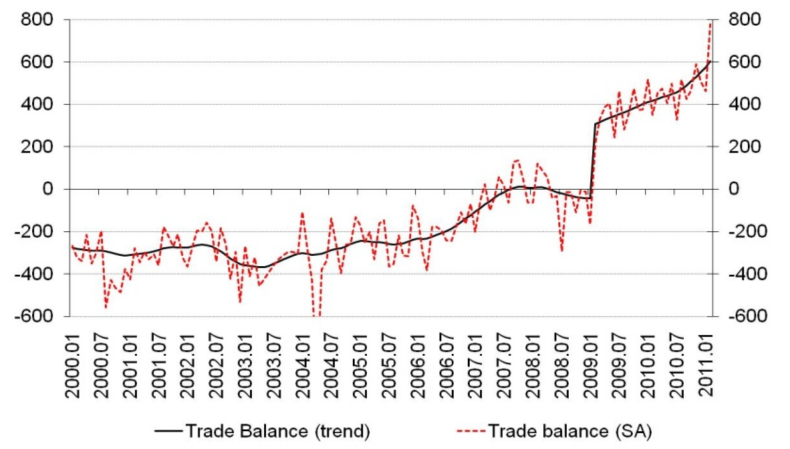
The government outlined a comprehensive structural reform plan with a budgetary adjustment of 1.8% and 2.8% of GDP by 2012 and 2013, respectively. However cabinet recently announced other measures (such as wage bill freezes of public employees) in the Convergence Programme, which aim at a further adjustment of the primary balance by 1.6% of GDP. Taking into account the government's plans for the redesigning of the tax credit system (HUF 180 billion in 2012), below 3% deficit can be forecast for 2012.

External imbalances (in % of GDP)



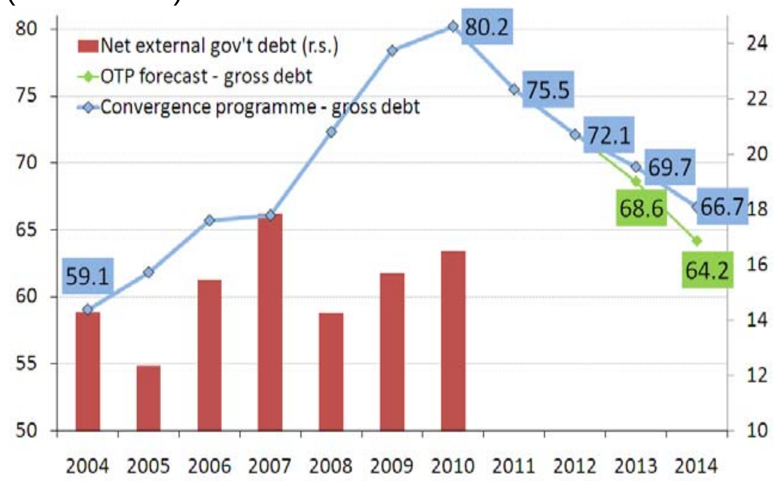
Trade balance

(seasonally adjusted monthly data, EUR million)

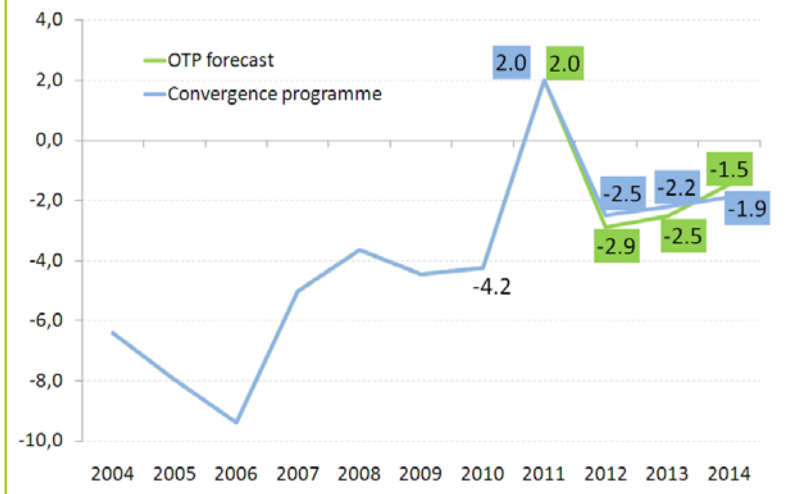


Government gross and net debt

(in % of GDP)



Government balance (in % of GDP)



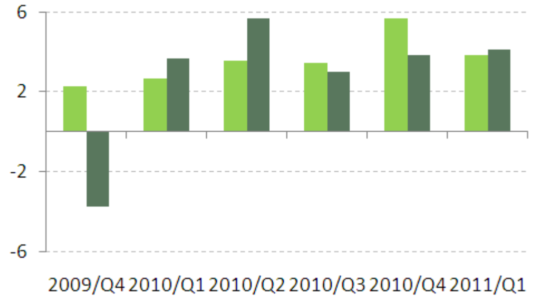
Source: Central Statistical Office, National Bank of Hungary, Ministry of National Economy, OTP Research Department

Russia: strong expansion in the economy, improving budget balance
Ukraine: high commodity prices underpin strong growth with accelerating inflation

Russia

Growth was strong again in the fourth quarter and analysts expect further expansion. Supported by high commodity prices and manufacturing production, annual average GDP growth is expected above 4% in the following years. Inflation accelerated above 9% from January 2011 onwards as global food prices pass through. Food inflation and the positive terms-of-trade shock brings upside risks to the 2011 inflation rate (double-digit CPI figures may come for a few months). At the same time government balance has improved a lot, which is also a result of the social contribution rates' hikes.

Real GDP growth (%, SA, annualized q-o-q and y-o-y rates)



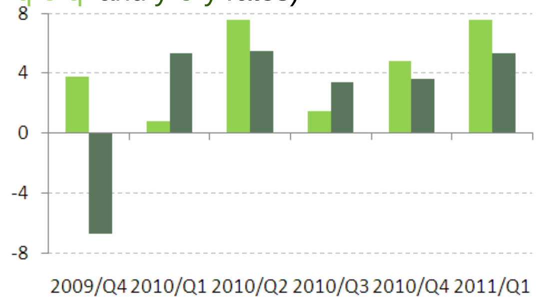
Manufacturing (2005=100, SA)

Government balance (% of GDP)

Ukraine

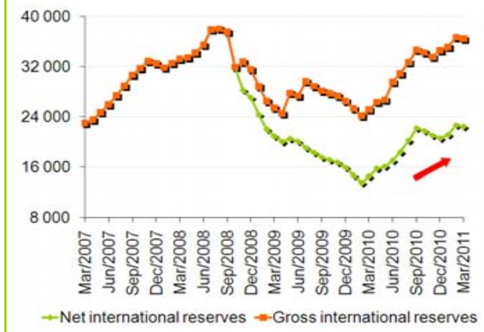
Commodity prices picked up in recent months, global steel prices rose close to 700 USD/ton. With the current fixed exchange rate regime, central bank purchases USD to prevent hryvnia appreciation. As a consequence international FX reserves are rising. As commodity inflation passes through to the Ukrainian economy, CPI rose to 9.4% in April and we may expect double digit rates in the coming months. Growth was 4.2% last year and forecasts suggest that this pace will continue in the following years. As one-off items largely disappear from the fiscal balance, deficit will shrink below 4% of GDP in 2011 from the above 8% figures of the last two years.

Real GDP growth (%, SA, annualized q-o-q and y-o-y rates)



Steel prices (USD/ton)

Net and gross FX-reserves (USD mn)



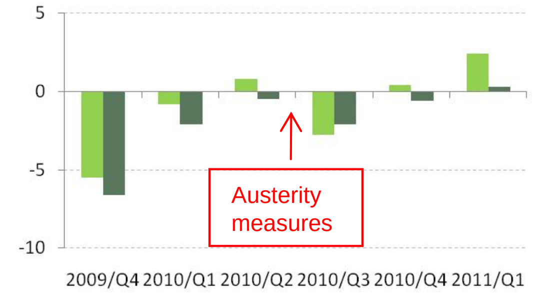
Source: Statistical Office of Russia, State Statistics Committee Ukraine, National Bank of Ukraine

Romania: improving budget performance and export-driven growth; Bulgaria: domestic demand has started catching up with external performance; Slovakia: the engines of growth are gearing up

Romania

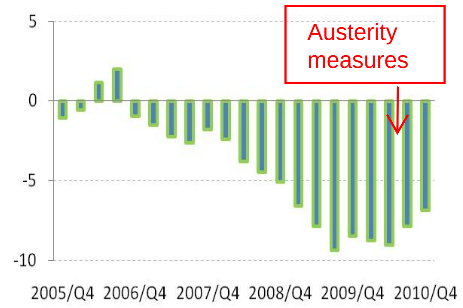
According to the preliminary data, the 1Q GDP growth reached 0.6% q-o-q and 0.3% y-o-y. These data caused positive surprise as the fiscal adjustment of 5% of GDP, which makes the fiscal targets of 2011 and 2012 achievable without further measures, just started in July and resulted more than 2%-points improvement at the 4Q rolling budget balance till the end of 2010.
The main drivers of the economy remain exports and industrial production. Despite the enormous fiscal tightening retail trade has also recovered

Real GDP growth (%, SA, annualized q-o-q and y-o-y rates)



Industrial production and retail trade (SA, 1H 2008 = 100)

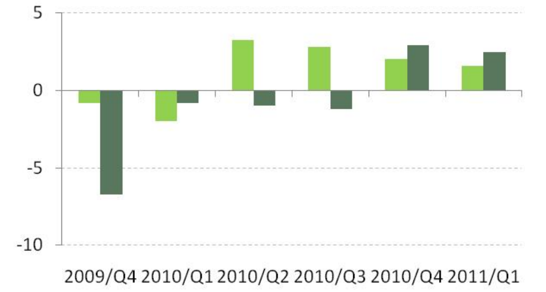
Budget balance (in % of GDP, 4Q roll.)



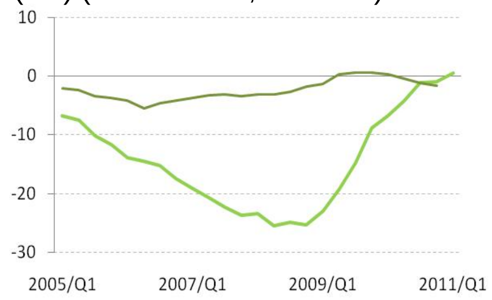
Bulgaria

GDP is growing steadily, driven mainly by external demand, but consumption also started picking up. Budget deficit seems to hit the bottom and fiscal performance was better than expected in 2010, with only a 3.2% deficit of GDP. The 2011 deficit target of 2.5% looks achievable with further tightening implemented and due to the better cyclical position. External imbalances disappeared with the current account balance showing a surplus. FDI into manufacturing increased underpinning an export- and industry-lead growth.

Real GDP growth (%, SA, annualized q-o-q and y-o-y rates)



CA balance and FDI-into-manufact. (-1x) (in % of GDP, 12M roll.)



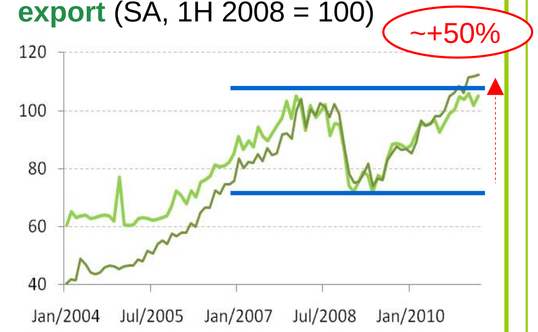
Industrial production and retail trade (SA, 1H 2008 = 100)

Slovakia

As global recovery returns, the Slovakian economy gains momentum: manufacturing production reached its the pre-crises level, export even exceeded that. Despite household credit flow remaining strong – especially mortgages have shown upward trend – domestic demand so far remained poor. With 4.0% GDP growth in 2010, Slovakia was the second fastest growing economy in the EU. The budget consolidation starts this year with more than 2.5% of GDP tightening.

Real GDP growth (%, SA, annualized q-o-q and y-o-y rates)

Manufacturing production and export (SA, 1H 2008 = 100)



Retail trade (SA, 1H 2008 = 100)

Source: Eurostat, Statistical Office of Romania, National Bank of Bulgaria, National Bank of Slovakia

Croatia: labour market problems & weak domestic demand brakes the growth; Serbia: strengthening industrial production, high inflation; Montenegro: weak start, but positive signs in construction

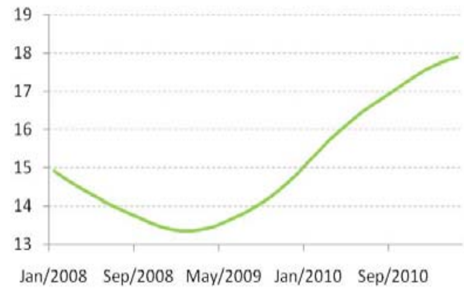
Croatia

Croatia couldn't follow the export-driven recovery of the CEE region, weak domestic demand put pressure on the budget and resulted in a contracting GDP in 2010. In 1Q 2011 there were limited signs of bottoming out, so we expect further GDP decline this year (1.4%). The forthcoming EU-accession will be able to boost the economy. However, the accession talks have not been finalized yet (there are 3 more tough chapters to close), the country will not enter the EU before 2013.

Real GDP growth (%, SA, annualized q-o-q and y-o-y rates)

Industrial production and retail sales (SA, 1H 2008 = 100)

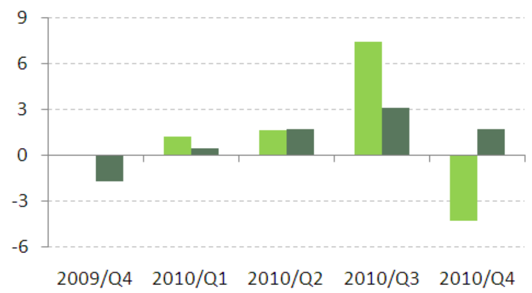
Unemployment rate (12m rolling avr, %)



Serbia

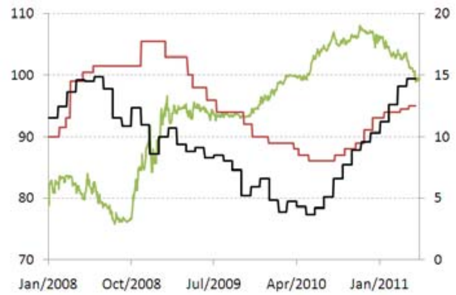
Following the weaker 4Q performance last year, industrial production gained momentum in the first two months of 2011, which is a positive sign for the whole year's real GDP growth. Inflation remains the main problem, as it reached 14.7% in April. The national bank tries to curb inflation by raising the base rate, which has also stabilized the exchange rate.

Real GDP growth (%, SA, annualized q-o-q and y-o-y rates)



Industrial production (2009=100, SA)

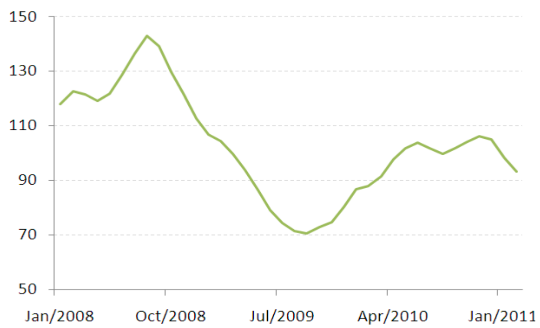
RSD/EUR, base rate (r.h.s.%) and Inflation (%, y-o-y)



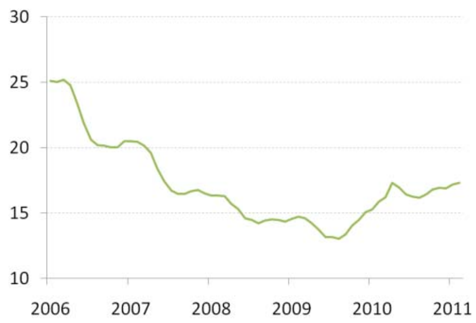
Montenegro

After the strengthening at the end of last year, industrial production performed weaker in the first two moths of this year, negatively effecting the labour market. The unemployment rate started to grow again. However, there are positive signs in the construction sector. Though the employees in this sector won't show up in official statistics, they do contribute to the GDP growth. Inflation is on the rise, but its 2% level is absolutely within the manageable range.

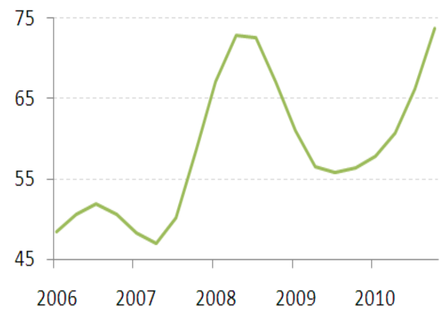
Industrial production (2010=100, SA)



Unemployment rate (%)



Construction (million EUR, SA)



Major macroeconomic indicators: with improving fiscal balances and labour market conditions domestic demand may notably contribute to the growth in 2011

REAL GDP GROWTH

	2009	2010	2011F
Hungary	-6.7%	1.2%	3.1%
Ukraine	-15.0%	4.2%	4.4%
Russia	-7.9%	4.0%	4.2%
Bulgaria	-4.9%	0.3%	2.0%
Romania	-7.1%	-1.2%	1.4%
Croatia	-6.0%	-1.2%	1.4%
Slovakia	-4.8%	4.0%	3.2%
Serbia	-3.5%	1.8%	2.5%
Montenegro	-5.7%	0.5%	2.0%

EXPORT

	2009	2010	2011F
Hungary	-9.6%	14.1%	13.2%
Ukraine	-26.1%	6.7%	4.2%
Russia	-7.5%	5.9%	5.0%
Bulgaria	-9.8%	11.8%	6.0%
Romania	-5.2%	17.3%	6.0%
Croatia	-17.3%	6.0%	6.5%
Slovakia	-15.9%	16.4%	8.5%
Serbia	-16.5%	18.8%	15.0%
Montenegro	-33.0%	-12.0%	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2009	2010	2011F
Hungary	10.0%	11.2%	10.6%
Ukraine	8.8%	7.8%	7.4%
Russia	8.4%	7.5%	7.0%
Bulgaria	6.7%	9.9%	9.7%
Romania	6.9%	7.3%	7.1%
Croatia	14.9%	17.6%	18.0%
Slovakia	12.1%	14.4%	14.2%
Serbia	16.1%	19.2%	18.1%
Montenegro	14.0%	16.5%	16.6%

BUDGET DEFICIT

	2009	2010	2011F
Hungary	-4.5%	-4.2%*	2.0%
Ukraine	-8.8%	-8.8%	-4.0%
Russia	-5.9%	-4.5%	-2.6%
Bulgaria	-4.7%	-3.9%	-2.9%
Romania	-8.3%	-6.9%	-4.6%
Croatia	-4.1%	-5.3%	-5.5%
Slovakia	-8.0%	-7.9%	-5.3%
Serbia	-4.5%	-4.6%	-5.0%
Montenegro	-4.4%	-2.8%	-3.5%

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

	2009	2010	2011F
Hungary	0.4%	2.1%	2.7%
Ukraine	-1.7%	-1.9%	-1.5%
Russia	4.0%	4.8%	4.2%
Bulgaria	-10.3%	-0.8%	-1.5%
Romania	-4.3%	-4.4%	-3.8%
Croatia	-5.5%	-1.4%	-2.0%
Slovakia	-3.2%	-3.5%	-2.0%
Serbia	-7.2%	-7.2%	-9.0%
Montenegro	-30.1%	-25.6%	-22.0%

INFLATION

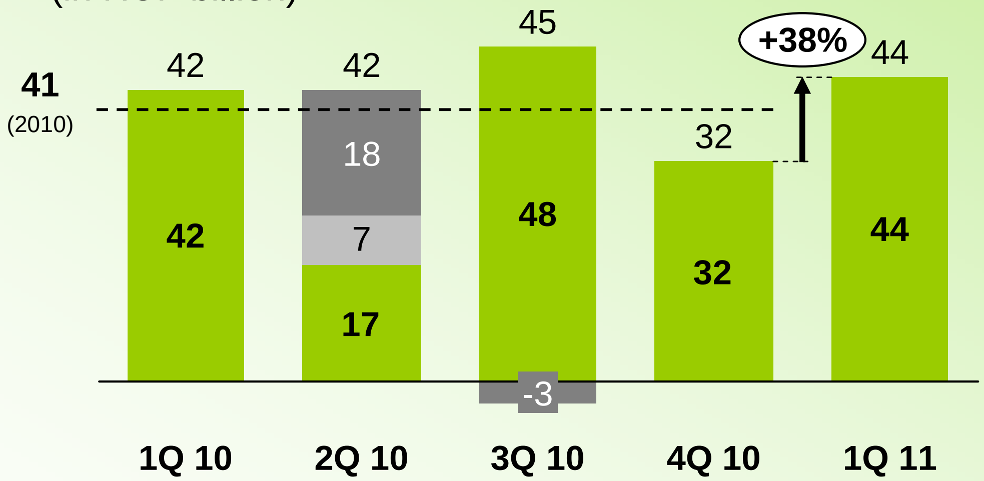
	2009	2010	2011F
Hungary	4.2%	4.9%	4.2%
Ukraine	15.9%	9.4%	10.2%
Russia	11.7%	6.8%	9.0%
Bulgaria	2.8%	2.4%	4.1%
Romania	5.6%	6.1%	5.4%
Croatia	2.4%	1.1%	2.6%
Slovakia	1.6%	1.0%	3.5%
Serbia	8.2%	6.2%	10.0%
Montenegro	3.4%	0.5%	2.0%

Source: OTP Research Department
* Maastricht definition deficit

Content

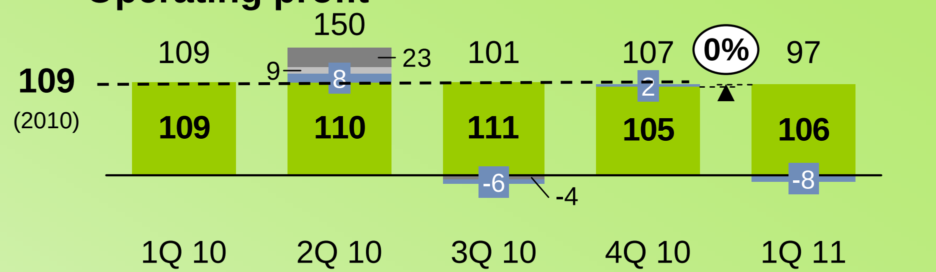
The after-tax profit improved q-o-q mainly as a result of lower risk costs, while operating profit remained flat q-o-q

Consolidated adjusted after-tax profit*
(in HUF billion)

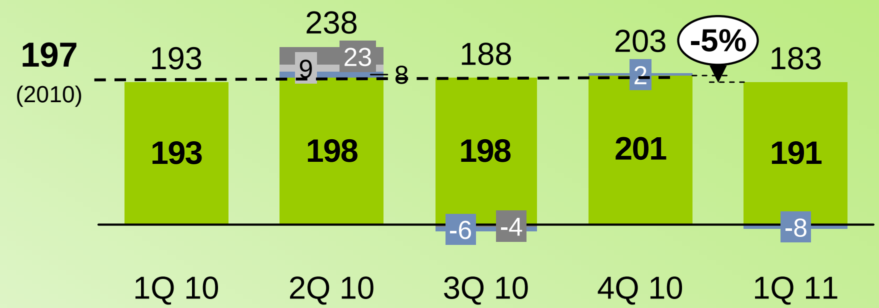


Revaluation result of FX-swaps
One-off FX-result
Revalutation of OTP Core's FX provisions and the result of the hedging position

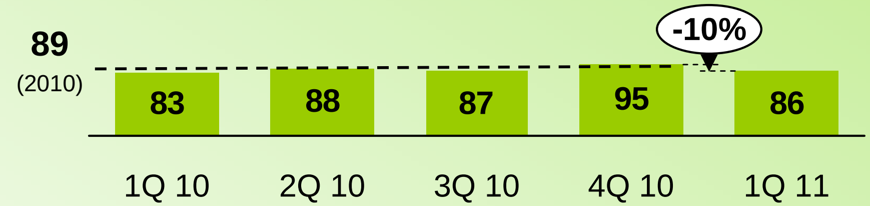
Operating profit



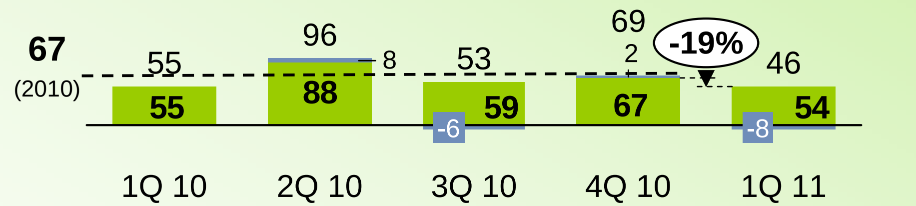
Total income



Operating expenses



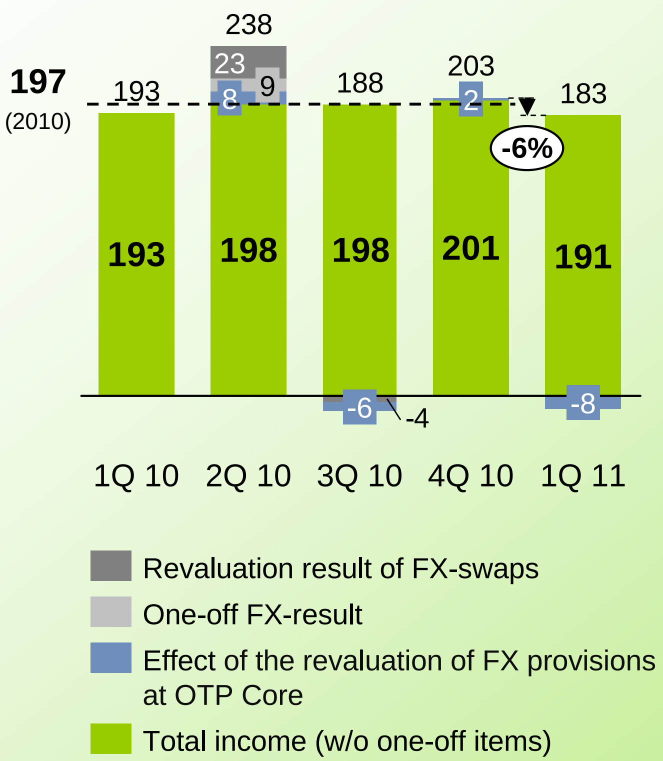
Total risk cost**



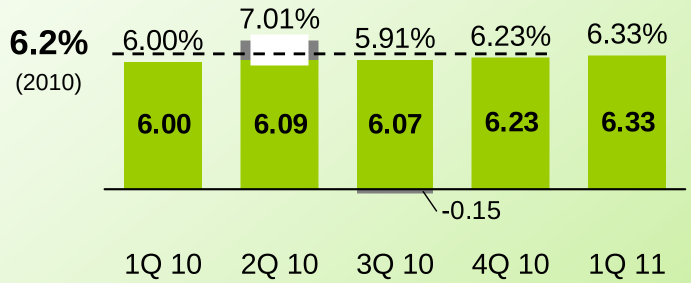
* Profit after tax is shown without one-off items (special banking tax, goodwill impairment of CKB and consolidated dividends)
** Provisions for loan losses together with other provisions

Adjusted total income decreased by 6% q-o-q, driven by 5% decrease of net interest income and 13% drop of net fees and commissions, the latter is partially due to seasonal effects and one-offs

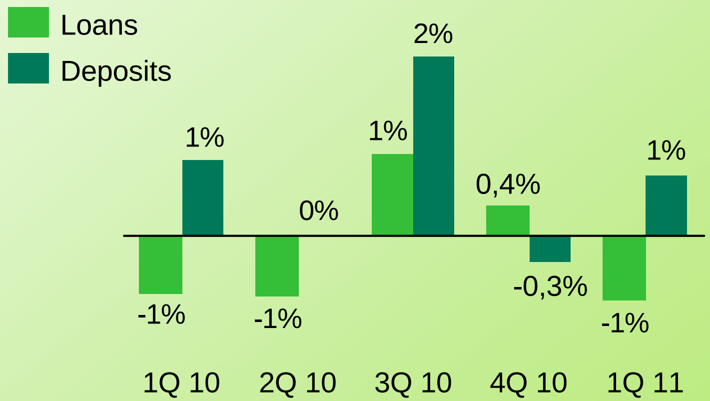
Total income (in HUF billion)



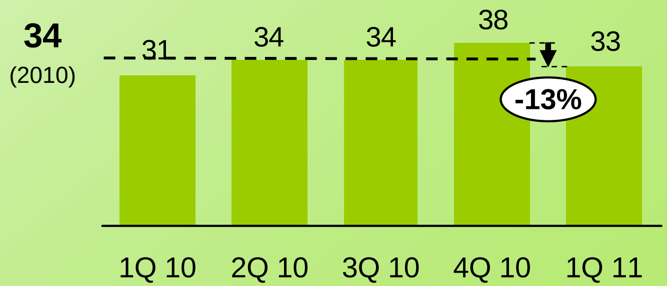
Net interest margin (%)



FX-adjusted growth of loans and deposits*, consolidated, q-o-q



Net fee and commission income (in HUF billion)



Consolidated adjusted **net interest income decreased** by HUF 3.4 billion **q-o-q**, **along with improving net interest margin**:

- The q-o-q drop of OTP Core's net interest income is a result of the stringent regulatory pricing environment (net interest margin decreased by 0.11%-points q-o-q)
- The Russian net interest income improved by HUF 3.2 billion q-o-q supported by soaring net interest margin and growth in consumer loans
- In the Ukraine, in Serbia and in Montenegro deteriorating portfolios and low business activity pushed down incomes

Besides seasonality, reasons for the q-o-q HUF 5 billion decline in **net fees and commissions** are as follows:

- 4Q 2010 base effect at OTP Core (HUF +1.1 billion) due to the accounting for commissions related to the 2010 syndicated loan transaction**
- Fee income of OTP Fund Management dropped by HUF 1.3 billion q-o-q due to regulatory changes pertaining to asset management services for pension funds

*In 2Q 2010, dynamics of loans were adjusted for the reclassification of municipal bonds of OTP Core into loans. 4Q 2010 and 1Q 2011 deposits were adjusted for the deposits of a financial service provider withdrawn in December and deposited again in January 2011.
** Commission expenses of around HUF 1.3 billion related to the syndicated loan raised in July 2010 were fully booked into the 3Q 2010 results, however in 4Q the item was reversed and only the time-proportionate expense for 2H 2010 was accrued in the full-year's P&L. This move increased the 4Q 2010 amount of fees by about HUF 1.1 billion.

Steady income growth continued in Russia due to favourable margins; total income decreased q-o-q at the Bulgarian and Ukrainian units, however it remained above the average quarterly level of 2010; the decreasing income generation of OTP Core is in line with the management's expectations

*The accrued but not paid interest income of non-performing loans is included in net interest income and total income of some subsidiaries. This means material difference only in case of the Ukraine.**

The quarterly decline of net fee and commission income was related to OTP Core and OTP Fund Management, while the yearly development was determined by the strong Russian performance

Group members' contribution to the consolidated net fee and commission income (in HUF billion)		Components of Q-o-Q changes	Components of Y-o-Y changes
OTP Group	32.7	-4.9	1.6
OTP Core	20.2	-2.4 (1)	-0.6 (2)
OBRu	3.5	0.2	2.2 (3)
DSK	3.5	-0.6	0.2
OBU	1.9	-0.5	0.2
OBH	0.9	-0.1	0.1
OBS	0.6	0.0	0.1
OBR	0.6	0.0	0.0
CKB	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
OBSrb	0.5	0.0	0.0
OTP Fund Mgmt.	1.3	-1.3 (4)	-1.0

1. Apart from the seasonality, the q-o-q setback of OTP Core's net fee income was explained by the base effect: net fees in 4Q 2010 were boosted by HUF 1.1 billion due to the changes in the accounting for the fee expense of a syndicated loan signed in 2010.

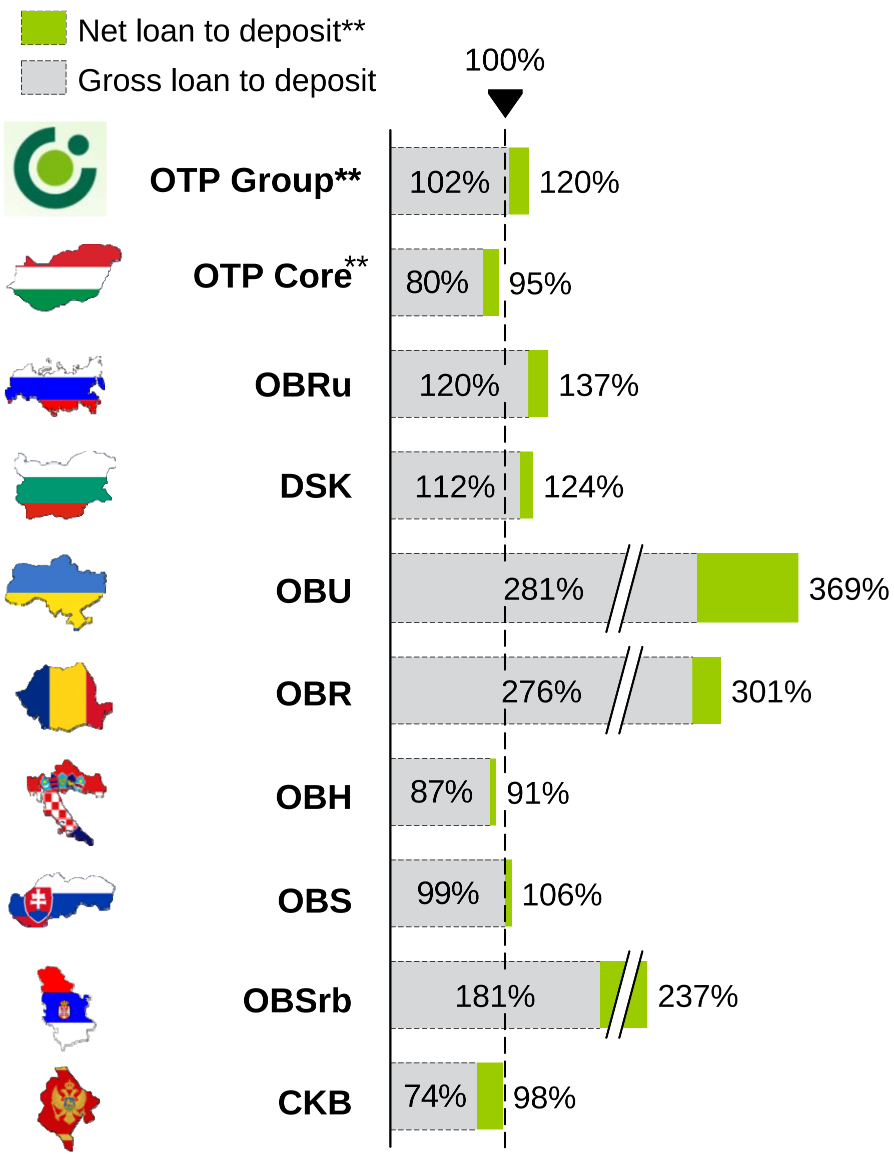
2. The y-o-y fee income is negatively affected by the gradually contracting net card fees as a result of wider use of retail promotional current account product-packages with promotional transaction rates for clients.

3. The outstanding y-o-y performance of OTP Bank Russia was the consequence of the spectacular pick-up in consumer lending.

4. OTP Fund Management realized HUF 1.3 billion lower commissions as a consequence of amended regulation: asset- and fund management fees payable by pension funds decreased since January 2011.

The further improving net loan to deposit ratio (102% in 1Q 2011) reflects sound balance sheet structure and comfortable liquidity situation

Loan to deposit ratio, % (31 March 2011)



Change of net loan to deposit ratio, adjusted*

	Y-o-Y	Q-o-Q
OTP Group**	-7%p	-5%p
OTP Core**	-4%p	-6%p
OBRu	+16%p	+6%p
DSK	-6%p	-3%p
OBU	-45%p	0%p
OBR	-15%p	+16%p
OBH	-8%p	0%p
OBS	-3%p	-1%p
OBSrb	-81%p	-7%p
CKB	-21%p	-6%p

At the end of 1Q 2011 the net loan/(deposit + retail bond) ratio stood at 102% on Group level. The key reasons for the 7%-points y-o-y FX-adjusted decline were the 2% expansion of deposits and the gradual building up of the stock of provisions, while the gross loan portfolio remained basically flat y-o-y.

Q-o-q the consolidated net loan/(deposit + retail bond) ratio improved by 5%-points. This large drop was mainly related to the volatile corporate deposit volumes at OTP Core (deposits of a financial service provider were withdrawn in 4Q 2010, but deposited again in 1Q 2011; plus the municipality deposits showed a seasonal increase in 1Q 2011 due to the collection of local tax revenues).

In y-o-y comparison, foreign subsidiaries with the highest net loan to deposit ratios showed remarkable improvement: OTP Bank Ukraine -45%-points, OTP Bank Romania -15%-points, OTP banka Srbija -81%-points.

The Russian subsidiary was the single exception where the ratio moved upward y-o-y because of the spectacular growth in consumer lending. The liability structure started to be diversified as the Bank commenced its rouble bond issuance program.

*Q-o-q and y-o-y changes are adjusted for the effects of FX-rate changes and the reclassification of Hungarian municipality bonds into customer loans in 2Q 2010

** In case of the ratio of the Group and of OTP Core the applied formula is „net loan/(deposit+retail bond)".

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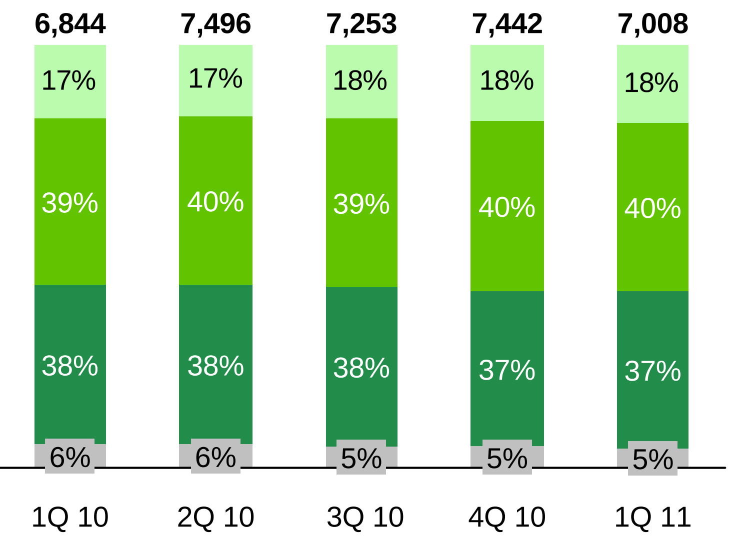
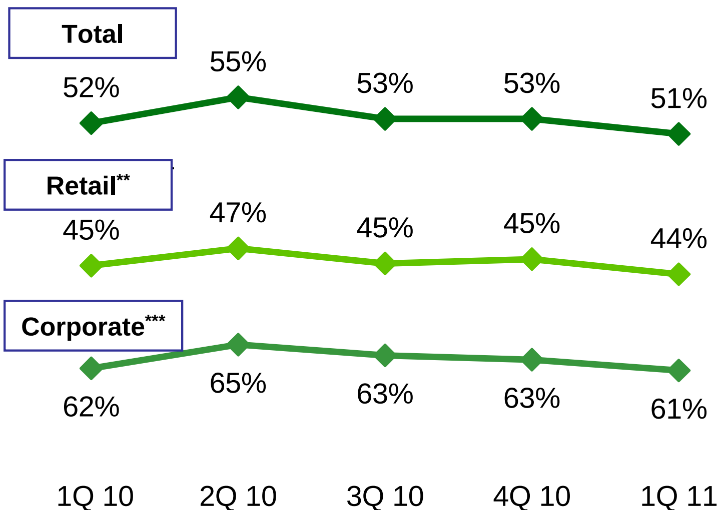
Slightly decreasing consolidated loan portfolio q-o-q; loans at OTP Russia increased further, though at a slower pace due to seasonal factors; the Hungarian corporate loans remained stable q-o-q but showed 4% growth y-o-y

Breakdown of consolidated loan book (in HUF billion)



Share of FX loans in the consolidated loan portfolio



Q-o-q loan volume changes in 1Q 2011, adjusted for FX-effect

	Cons	Core	Merk	OBRu	OBU	DSK	OBR	OBH	OBS	OBSr	CKB
Total	-1%	-1%	-4%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	-3%	-4%
Consumer	-1%	-2%		2%	-7%	0%	-9%	1%	-7%	1%	-5%
Mortgage	-1%	-1%		-4%	-2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	-3%
Corporate*	0%	0%	-4%	-4%	0%	0%	1%	-2%	-1%	-5%	-4%
Car-financing	-6%		-4%	-6%	-10%			-9%			

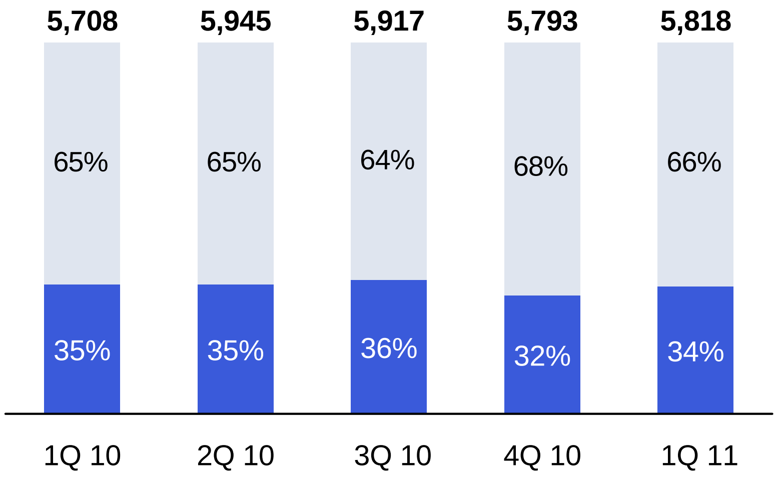
Y-o-y loan volume changes in 1Q 2011, adjusted for FX-effect

	Cons	Core	Merk	OBRu	OBU	DSK	OBR	OBH	OBS	OBSr	CKB
Total	0%	0%	-14%	25%	-6%	1%	3%	0%	-1%	-7%	-13%
Consumer	9%	-4%		60%	-18%	-1%	-34%	3%	31%	20%	-8%
Mortgage	-1%	-2%		3%	-7%	3%	6%	1%	9%	2%	-11%
Corporate*	-2%	4%	-9%	-27%	-4%	1%	5%	-3%	-8%	-12%	-15%
Car-financing	-15%		-14%	-6%	-23%			-25%			

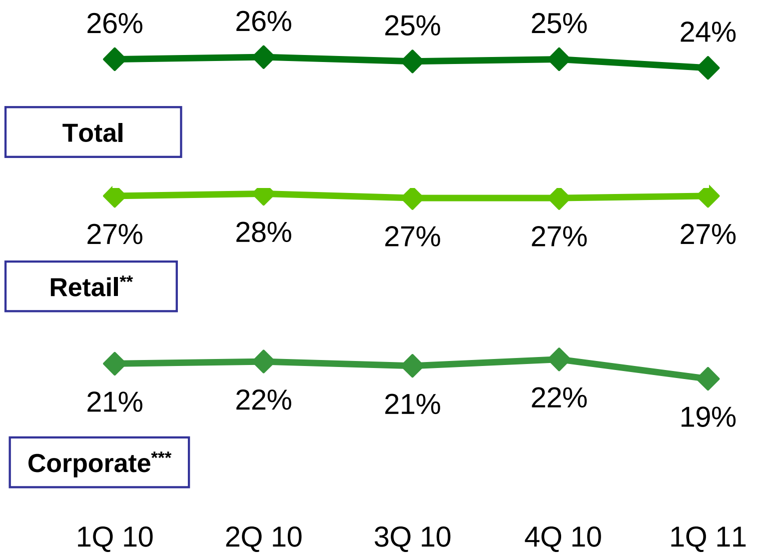
* including SME, LME and municipality loans as well
** including loans to households and SME loans
*** including LME and municipality loans as well

FX-adjusted consolidated deposit base increased by 1% q-o-q mainly driven by the seasonal increase of Hungarian municipal deposits, the retail deposit base remained stable (0% q-o-q, +3% y-o-y)

Breakdown of consolidated customer deposits (in HUF billion)



Proportion of FX deposits in the consolidated deposit portfolio



Q-o-q deposit volume changes in 1Q 2011, adjusted for FX-effect

	Cons	Core	OBRu	OBU	DSK	OBR	OBH	OBS	OBSr	CKB
Total	1%	2%	-6%	-3%	2%	-6%	-2%	1%	-3%	-1%
Retail	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	2%	-1%	4%	3%	-1%
Corporate*	2%	6%****	-22%	-8%	7%	-13%	-4%	-4%	-10%	-2%

Y-o-y deposit volume changes in 1Q 2011, adjusted for FX-effect

	Cons	Core	OBRu	OBU	DSK	OBR	OBH	OBS	OBSr	CKB
Total	2%	2%	9%	2%	3%	3%	7%	1%	19%	-6%
Retail	3%	2%	19%	8%	2%	-15%	8%	4%	24%	3%
Corporate*	1%	2%	-11%	-5%	3%	31%	4%	-4%	12%	-20%

* including SME, LME and municipality deposits as well ** including households' deposits and SME deposits
*** including LME and municipality deposits as well **** Adjusted for the transactions of a financial service provider withdrawing deposits in 4Q 2010 and re-depositing them in 1Q 2011.

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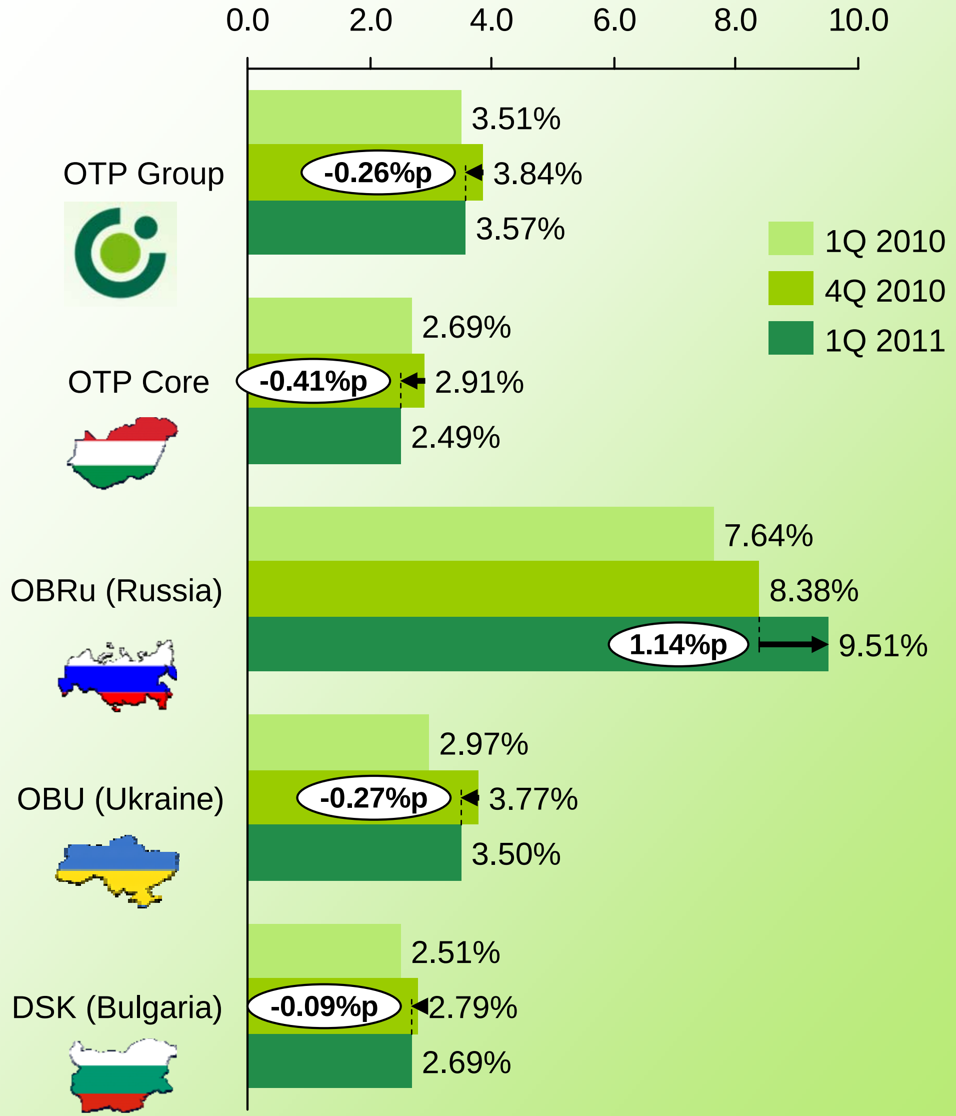
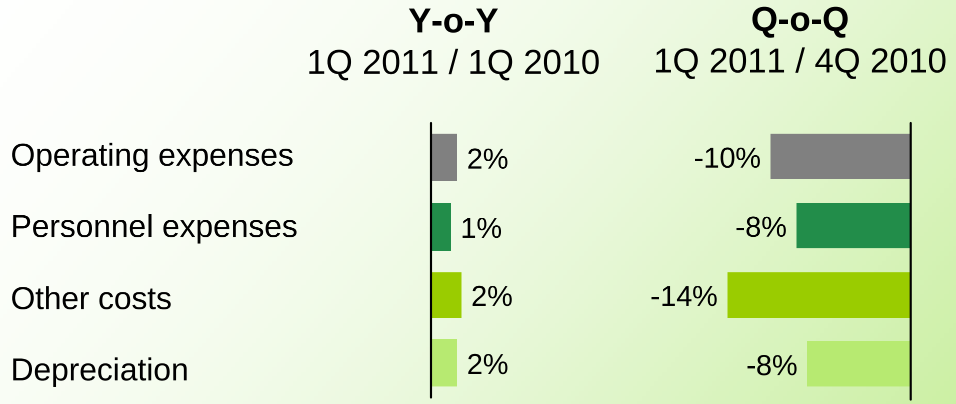
Material y-o-y cost increase was registered only in Russia (explained by business activity), the consolidated cost growth of 2% is significantly lower than the inflation rate at Group members' countries

Operating Cost / Average Asset ratio (%)



Change of consolidated operating expenses* (%)



The y-o-y consolidated cost increase is primarily due to the HUF 3.9 billion cost growth of the Russian subsidiary. The resource-intensive consumer lending kept expanding. At the same time good cost efficiency is underpinned by a the 6%-points y-o-y decrease of cost/income ratio (to 50%), driven by outstanding income dynamics.

The operating expenses at OTP Core and subsidiaries in Serbia, Slovakia and Montenegro decreased y-o-y even in nominal terms.

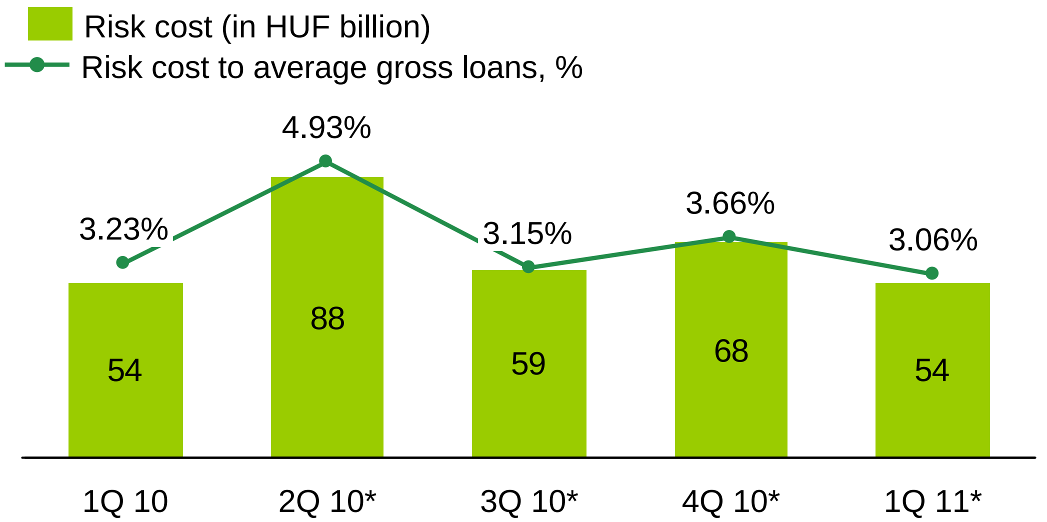
The decrease of costs at OTP Core is partially due to one-offs and seasonal effects and the management still expects an increase in expenses on a yearly basis.

The cost savings at the Montenegrin and Serbian banks were in line with moderating business activity.

* Adjusted for FX-effect

Despite the significant amount of risk costs, consolidated provision coverage decreased by 1.8%-points q-o-q, out of which 1.2%-points is due to one-offs. Adjusted for one-off items, coverage would have remained around 74%

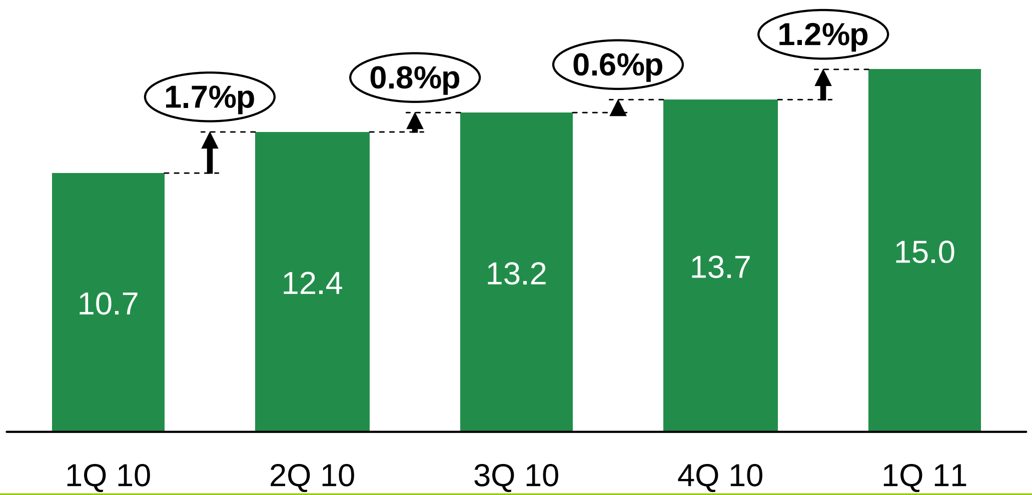
Consolidated risk costs and its ratio to average gross loans



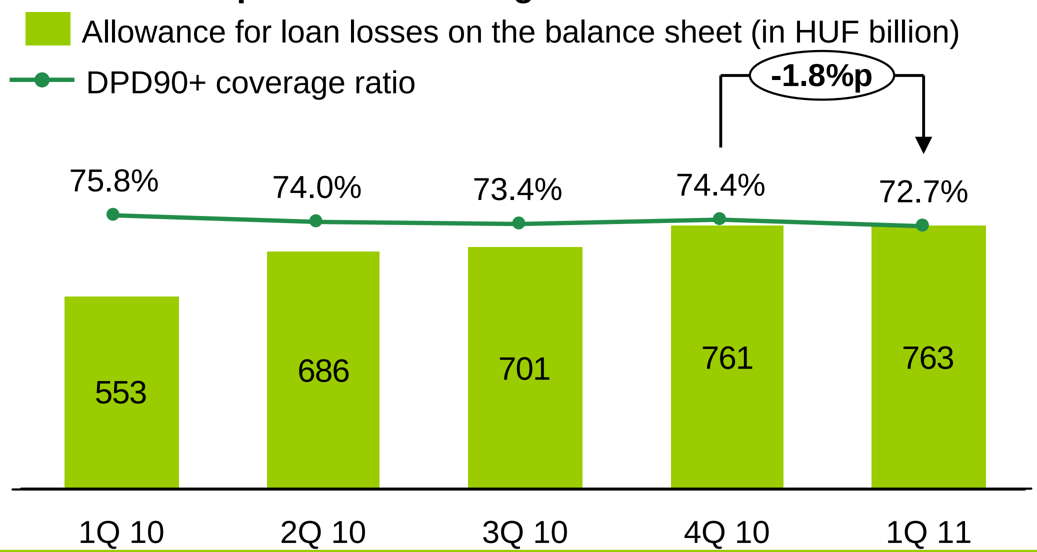
One-off items decreasing consolidated DPD90+ coverage:

- **0.7%-points** decrease in coverage was caused by a HUF 10 billion syndicated loan at OTP Core defaulting in January 2011. Since provisions had been already set aside in 2010, the default in 1Q 2011 only increased the DPD90+ portfolio, while no additional provisions were accrued. According to management expectations, the syndicate will agree with the client and the deal will probably be removed from DPD90+ loans.
- **0.5%-points** decrease in coverage is due to the write-off of non-performing loans purchased by OTP Factoring (the collection company within OTP Core) more than 5 years ago. The written-off portfolio amounted to cca. HUF 18 billion (gross principal) and had 100% provision coverage. This write-off decreased the coverage through a composition effect.

Consolidated DPD90+ loans to total loans
(%)



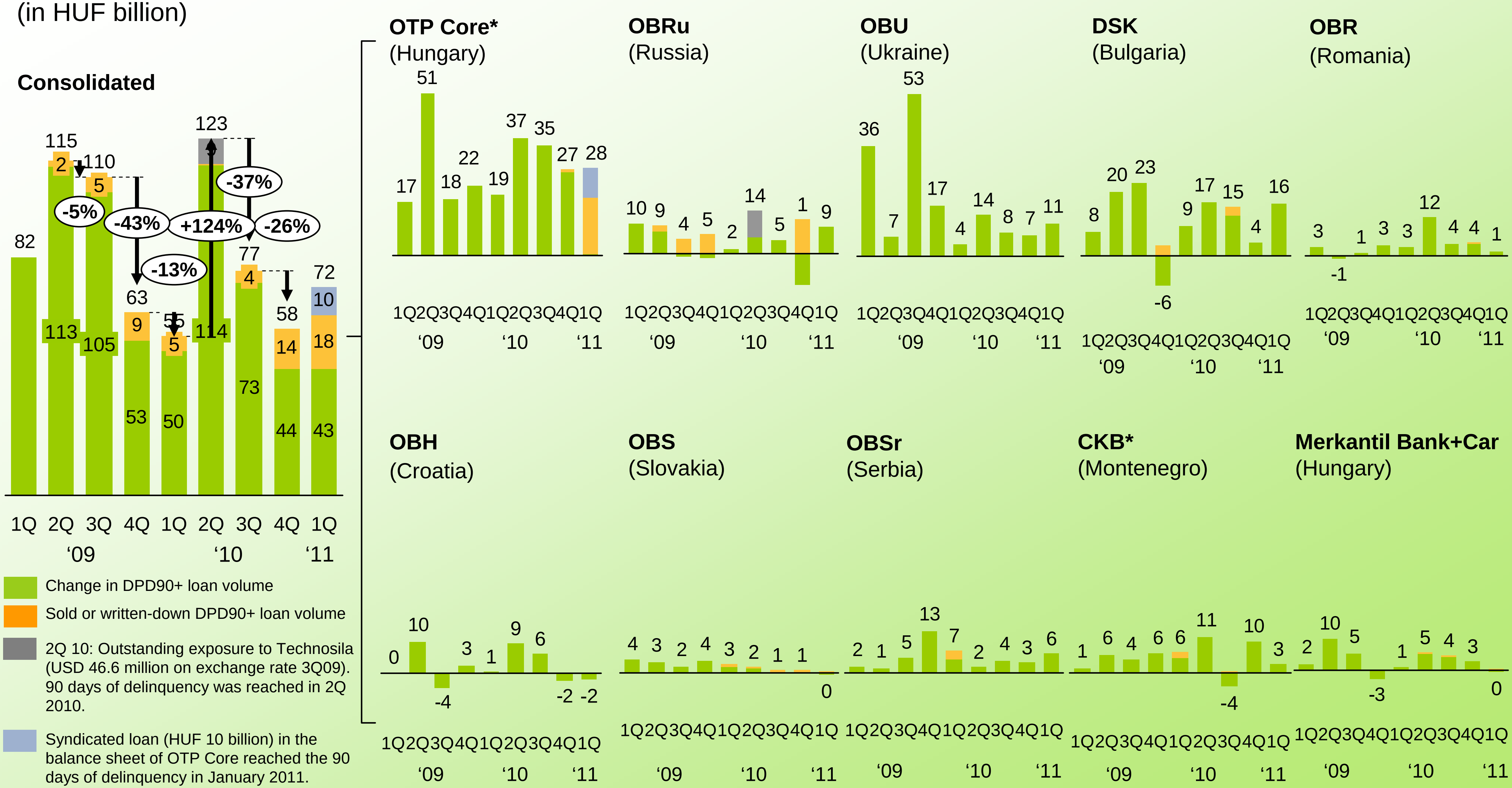
Consolidated provision coverage ratio



* Without the revaluation result of FX-provisions at OTP Core (in HUF billion: 2Q 2010: -8.0, 3Q 2010: +5.9, 4Q 2010: -1.7, 1Q 2011: +8.2)

Adjusted for the default of a syndicated loan at OTP Core, consolidated FX-adjusted DPD90+ loan formation remained around the level of 4Q 2010. Slowdown in the Hungarian portfolio deterioration (without the one-off), whereas in Bulgaria and Serbia new DPD90+ volumes increased substantially

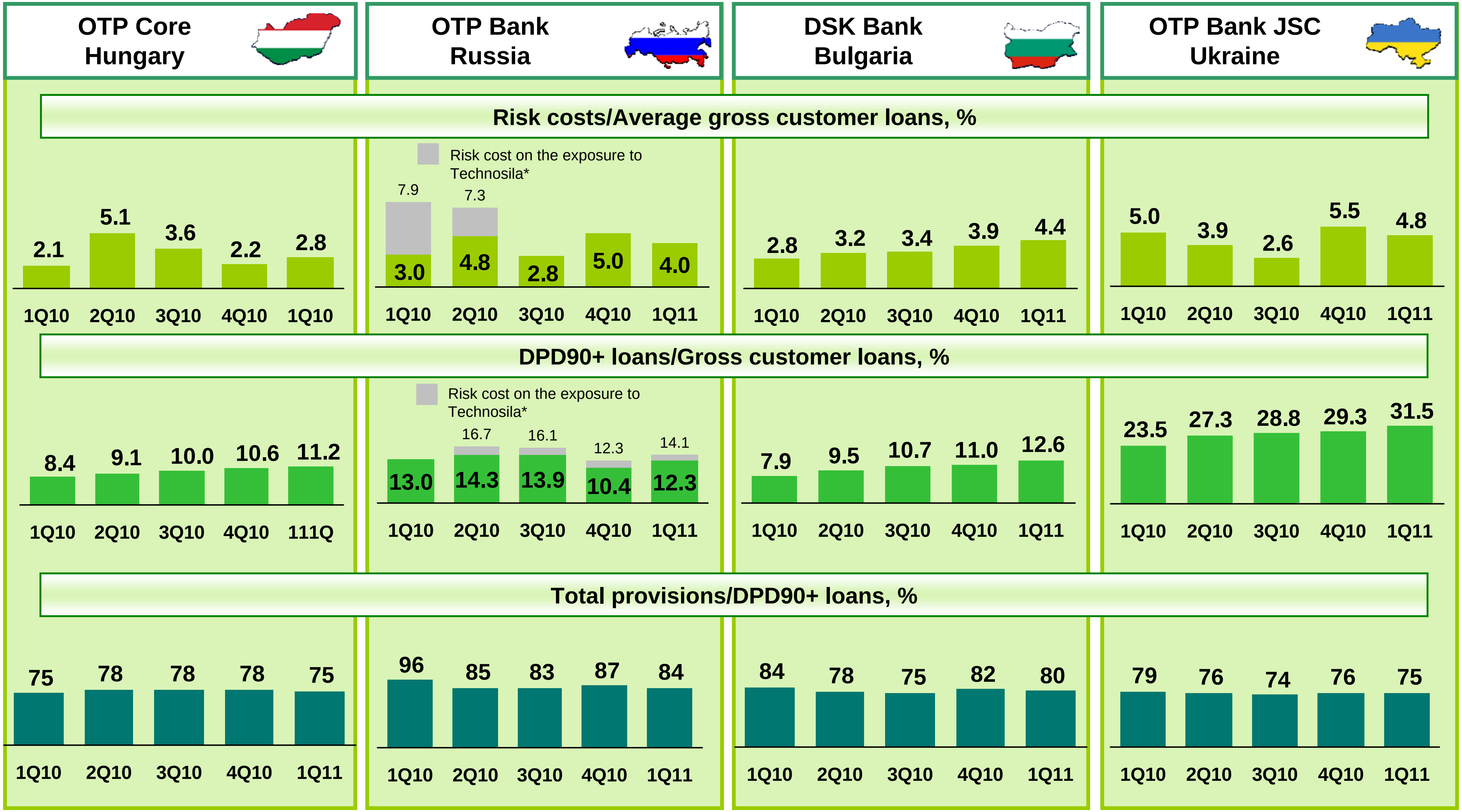
FX-adjusted quarterly change in DPD90+ loan volumes
(in HUF billion)



- Change in DPD90+ loan volume
- Sold or written-down DPD90+ loan volume
- 2Q 10: Outstanding exposure to Technosila (USD 46.6 million on exchange rate 3Q09). 90 days of delinquency was reached in 2Q 2010.
- Syndicated loan (HUF 10 billion) in the balance sheet of OTP Core reached the 90 days of delinquency in January 2011.

* DPD90+ loan formation statistics of both OTP Core and CKB were adjusted for the effect of a portfolio swap between the two companies in 1Q 2011. From legal aspects the portfolio swap was necessary because of the enforceability of the collaterals behind non-performing loans.

Increasing risk cost levels in Hungary and Bulgaria q-o-q. At the main Group members coverage ratios moderated but remained at safe levels. The decline of coverage ratio in case of OTP Core was fully explained by the one-off items (ie. the default event and the write-off)



*One-timer provisioning was made for the loan of Techosila Group . The total outstanding exposure (USD 46.6 million) majority became overdue in 1Q 2010. The provision coverage of the exposure was 90% in RUB at the end of September 2010, further increase of provision coverage is not expected in the future. **** Risk cost ratios were adjusted for the revaluation result of FX-denominated provisions.

Further deteriorating mortgages in Hungary and Bulgaria, +0.4%-points out of the total increase in the Ukrainian DPD90+ ratio was due to overall loan portfolio decline, quality worsening in Russia is in line with volume dynamics

DPD90+ loan volumes

OTP Core (Hungary)	1Q10	2Q10	3Q10	4Q10	1Q10	Q-o-Q
Total	**8.4%**	**9.1%**	**10.0%**	**10.6%**	**11.2%**	***0.6%p***
Retail	7.7%	8.5%	9.8%	10.5%	11.5%	*1.0%p*
Mortgage	5.5%	6.3%	7.4%	8.1%	9.1%	*1.0%p*
Consumer	16.5%	17.8%	19.1%	20.4%	21.5%	*1.1%p*
MSE**	11.1%	12.6%	12.7%	12.5%	14.7%*	*2.2%p*
Corporate	10.8%	12.0%	12.6%	13.7%	13.4%*	*-0.3%p*
Municipal	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	*0.0%p*

DPD90+ loan volumes

OTP Bank Russia	1Q10	2Q10	3Q10	4Q10	1Q11	Q-o-Q
Total	**13.0%**	**16.7%**	**16.1%**	**12.3%**	**14.1%**	***1.8%p***
Mortgage	8.8%	10.9%	10.5%	8.8%	9.0%	*0.3%p*
Consumer	18.3%	19.0%	16.9%	11.8%	14.4%	*2.6%p*
Corporate+ SME	4.6%	15.3%	18.3%	18.1%	17.8%	*-0.4%p*
Car-financing	17.0%	17.1%	17.0%	13.1%	13.6%	*0.5%p*

DPD90+ loan volumes

DSK (Bulgaria)	1Q10	2Q10	3Q10	4Q10	1Q11	Q-o-Q
Total	**7.9%**	**9.5%**	**10.7%**	**11.0%**	**12.6%**	***1.6%p***
Mortgage	7.0%	8.3%	9.9%	11.0%	13.0%	*2.0%p*
Consumer	8.2%	9.2%	9.6%	10.5%	11.3%	*0.9%p*
MSE**	22.4%	25.4%	28.7%	27.5%	32.0%	*4.5%p*
Corporate	3.0%	6.1%	7.5%	6.2%	7.5%	*1.4%p*

DPD90+ loan volumes

OTP Bank Ukraine	1Q10	2Q10	3Q10	4Q10	1Q10	Q-o-Q
Total	**23.5%**	**27.3%**	**28.8%**	**29.3%**	**31.5%**	***2.2%p***
Mortgage	25.6%	30.2%	33.1%	37.2%	40.1%	*3.0%p*
SME	35.7%	40.5%	43.6%	46.0%	49.0%	*3.0%p*
Corporate	18.3%	20.7%	20.7%	18.3%	19.5%	*1.2%p*
Car-financing	20.1%	23.5%	27.0%	30.5%	35.4%	*4.9%p*

* The q-o-q change in the quality of loans to micro- and small enterprises were influenced by a technical effect. The product breakdown of non-performing loans at OTP Factoring (the collection company within OTP Core) has been refined, increasing non-performing SME volumes at the same time decreasing DPD90+ corporate volumes. **Micro and small enterprises

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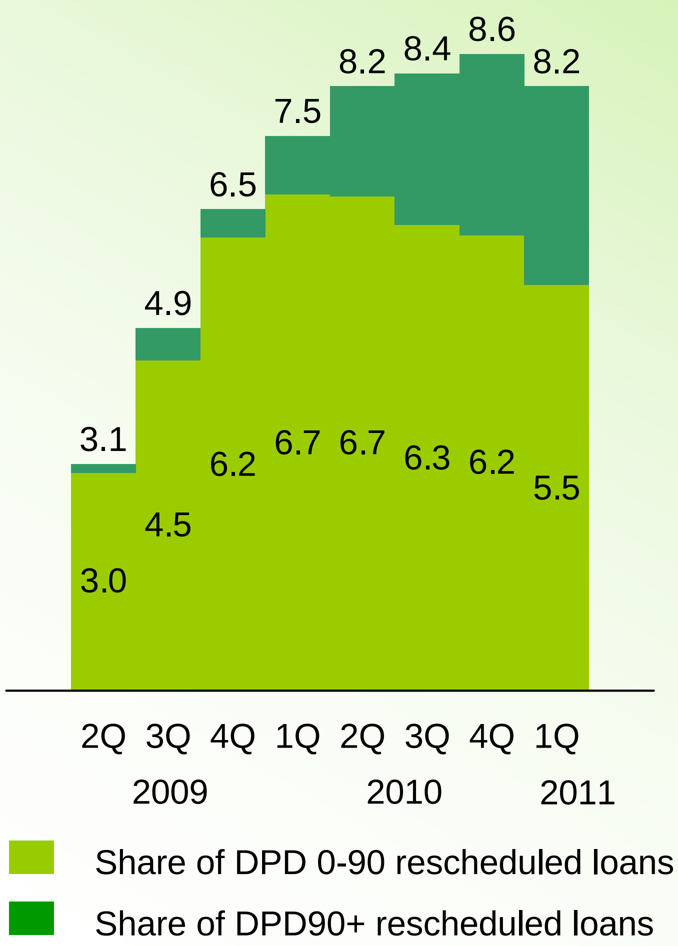
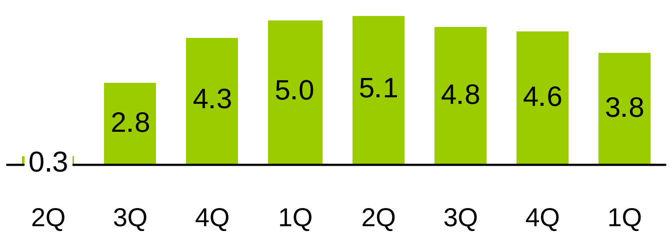
The share of rescheduled retail loans without re-defaults has followed a downward trajectory since 1Q 2010, driven by decreasing Hungarian and Ukrainian restructured portfolios

Share of rescheduled loans within the consolidated retail portfolio*

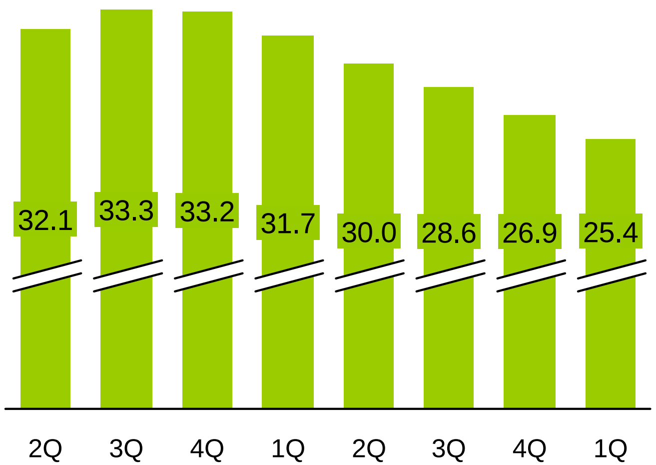
(%, without SME exposures)



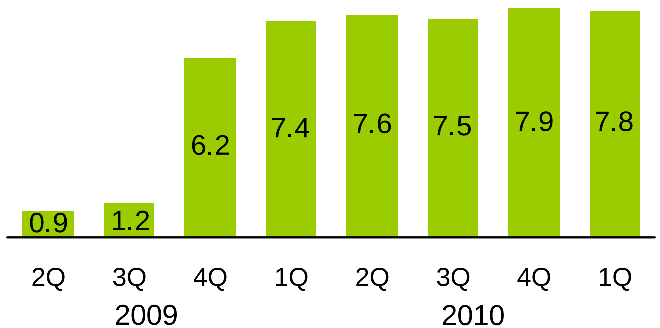
OTP Core (Hungary)



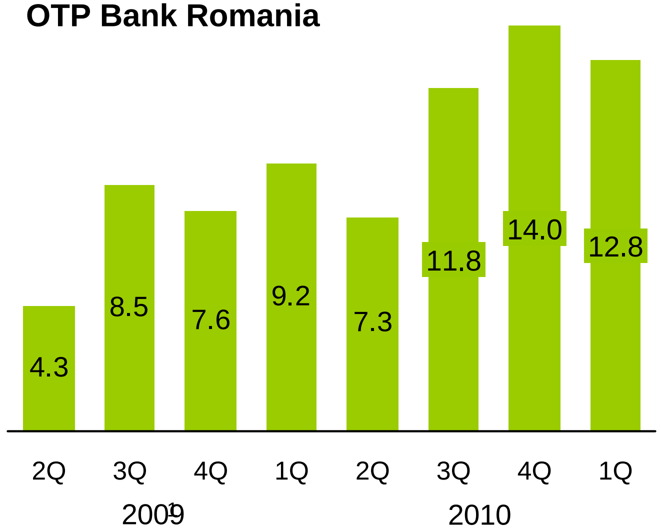
OTP Bank Ukraine



DSK (Bulgaria)**



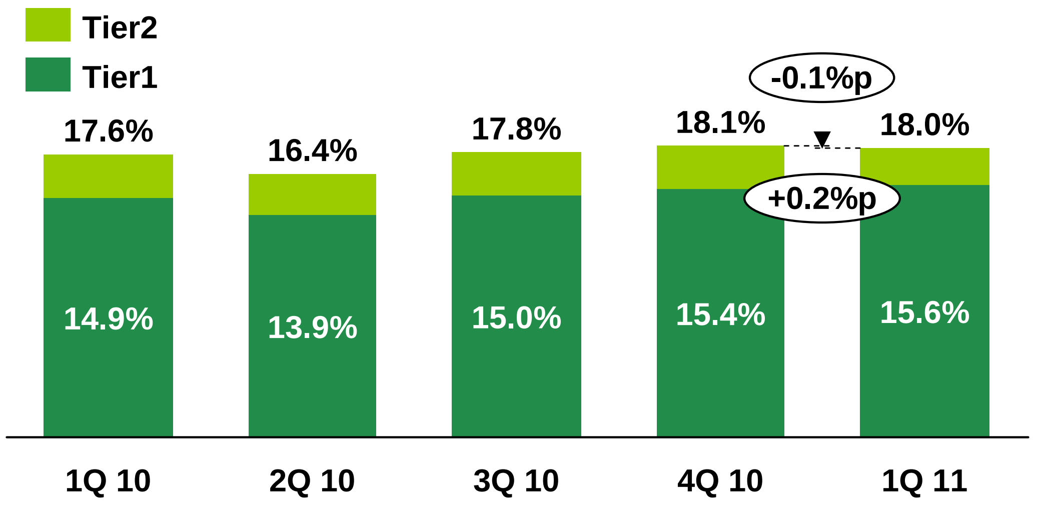
OTP Bank Romania



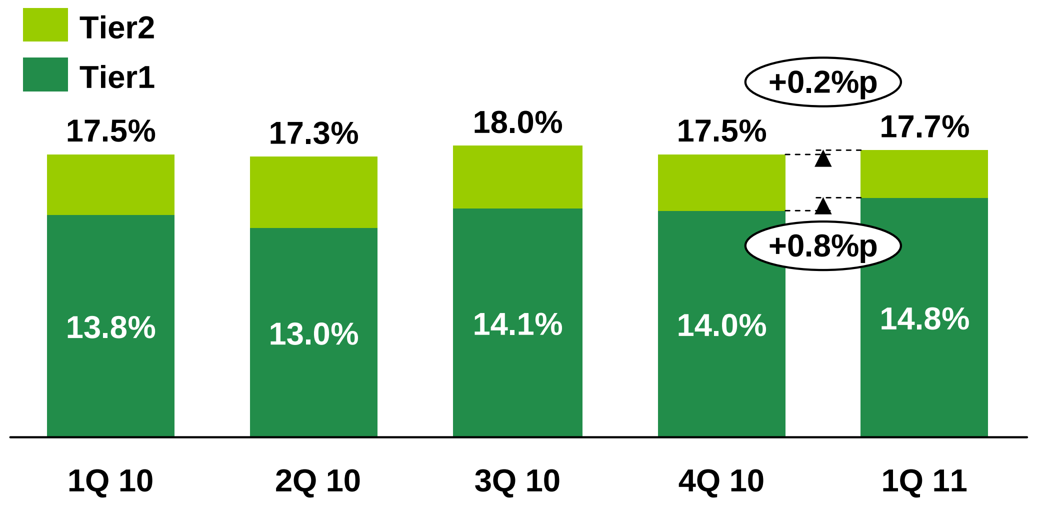
* From 1Q 2010, rescheduled volumes of OTP Core includes loan volumes transferred to OTP Faktoring (the Hungarian collection company) too. Therefore the currently released dataset slightly differs from previous publications.
** DSK's 2Q-4Q 2009 statistics include DPD90+ volumes

Capital adequacy ratios of both OTP Bank (unconsolidated) and OTP Group (consolidated) are above regulatory minimum and remained outstandingly high in international comparison

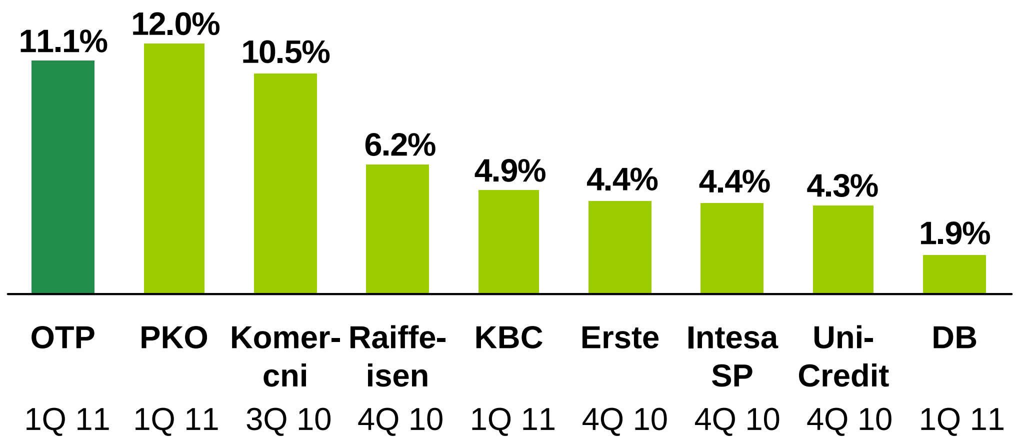
Capital Adequacy Ratio – OTP Bank unconsolidated (HAR)



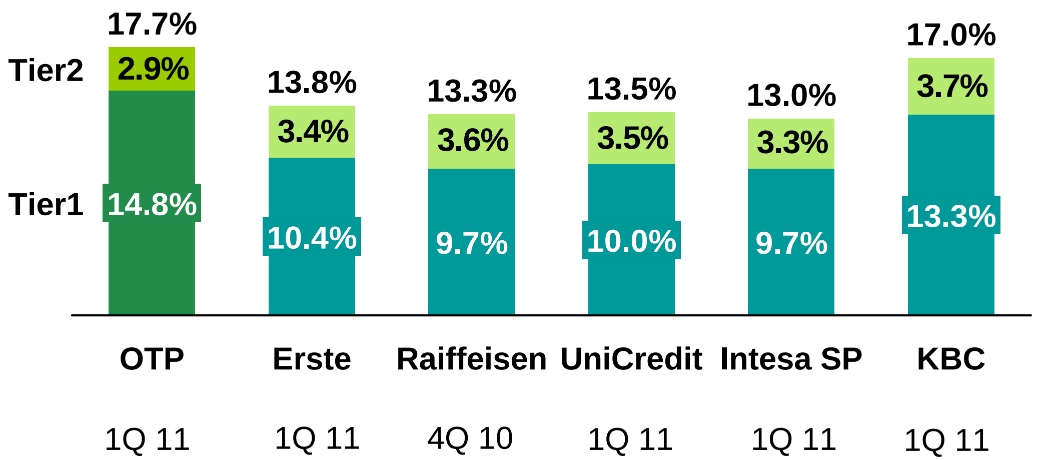
Capital Adequacy Ratio – OTP Group consolidated (IFRS)



Tangible equity/tangible asset ratios in international comparison*



OTP Group's capital adequacy ratio in international comparison*



*Source Bloomberg, OTP

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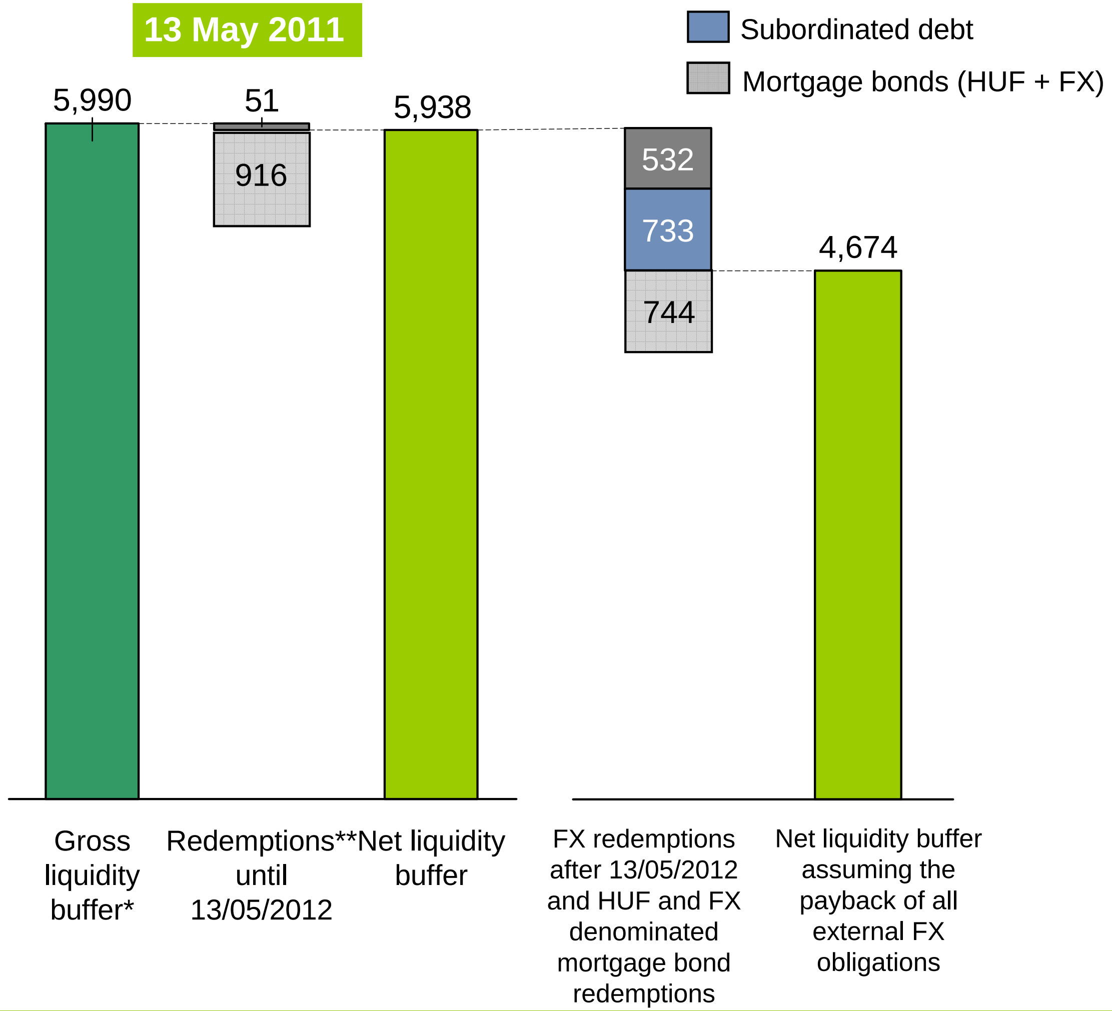
The liquidity position of OTP Group strengthened further, the net liquidity buffer would provide ample reserve to pay back all external FX debt obligations

Net liquidity reserves of OTP Group
(EUR million, equivalent)



Debt and capital market activities in 2011:

- In March, OTP Bank Russia printed a RUB 2.5 billion senior bond with heavy oversubscription, the premium was 170 bps over the sovereign benchmark
- Stable Hungarian retail bond market: closing volume reached HUF 293 billion (EUR 1.1 billion) by 1Q 2011

Repaid capital market redemptions in 2011:

- On 16 May OTP Bank paid back a HUF 500 million senior bond issued in 2008 from its liquidity reserves

Redemptions within 1 year:

- EUR 715 million covered bond (July 2011) and EUR 87 million covered bond (December 2011) – with minimal renewal risk, as mortgage bonds are repoable instruments
- EUR 43 million equivalent senior bond denominated in CHF (February 2012)
- Three HUF covered bond series with a total volume of EUR 114 million equivalent

*Bonds issued by the National Bank of Hungary (NBH), government bonds, liquid asset surplus within 1 month, repoable mortgage bonds and municipal bonds
** Liquidity buffer decreasing elements over 1 month within 1 year; as the Group is able to issue mortgage bonds repoable with ECB and NBH, the mortgage bond maturities are not decreasing the net liquidity buffer

Forward looking statements

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, and businesses of OTP Bank. These statements and forecasts involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend upon circumstances that will occur in the future. There are a number of factors which could cause actual results or developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements and forecasts. The statements have been made with reference to forecast price changes, economic conditions and the current regulatory environment. Nothing in this announcement should be construed as a guaranteed profit forecast.

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