

DECLARATION

MOL Plc. Corporate Governance Report in accordance with Budapest Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Recommendations

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1. Introduction

MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company (hereinafter: “MOL” or “Company”) has always been committed to implementing the highest standards of corporate governance structures and practices. This is not only with regard to national expectations but also with reference to the continually evolving and improving standards of good governance on an international level. As a result MOL is geared towards shareholders’ interests, whilst taking into account the interests of a broader group of stakeholders inevitably necessary to enhance the generation of exceptional value for MOL’s shareholders and people.

Among other things, the voluntary approval of the declaration on the Budapest Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Recommendations by the Annual General Meeting in 2006, before the official deadline, served as testament to the Company’s commitment to corporate governance. In addition, MOL made a declaration concerning the application of the corporate governance recommendations of the Warsaw Stock Exchange prior to the admission of its shares to the Warsaw Stock Exchange in December 2004. The Company submits its declaration on this topic to both stock exchanges each year.

MOL’s corporate governance practice meets the requirements of the regulations of the Budapest Stock Exchange and the relevant capital market regulations. MOL also subjects its policies to regular review to ensure that they take account of the continually evolving international best practice in this area. MOL’s Corporate Governance Code containing the main corporate governance principles of the Company was adopted in 2006 for the first time and its last update was fulfilled in 2015. This Code summarises its approach to shareholders’ rights, main governing bodies, furthermore remuneration and ethical issues. The Corporate Governance Code has been published on the website of the Company.

2. Shareholders (general meeting)

The general meeting is the supreme body of the Company consisting of the totality of shareholders. The general meeting, as the main decision-making body, enables shareholders to make decisions on issues that are of a material nature concerning the operations of the Company, to approve actual corporate governance actions and to exercise effective governance and control rights.

2.1. Exercising the shareholders’ rights, general meeting participation

Voting rights on the general meeting can be exercised based on the voting rights attached to shares held by the shareholders. Each “A” Series share entitles its holder to one vote. The actual voting power depends on how many shares are registered by the shareholders participating in the general meeting.

Condition of participation and voting at the general meeting for shareholders is that the holder of the share(s) shall be registered in the Share Register. The depositary shall be responsible for registering the shareholders in the Share Register pursuant to the instructions of such shareholders in line with the conditions set by the general meeting invitation. According to Article 8.6 of the Articles of Association: „Each shareholder – at the shareholder’s identification related to the closing of the share registry prior to the next general meeting –, shall declare whether he, or he and any other shareholder belonging to the same shareholder group as specified in Articles 10.1.1 and 10.1.2 holds at least 2% of the Company’s shares, together with the shares regarding which he asks for registration.” If the conditions described in the previous sentence are met, the shareholder

requesting registration is obliged to declare the composition of the shareholder group taking into account the provisions of Articles 10.1.1 and 10.1.2.

Furthermore, the shareholder shall, on the request of the Board of Directors, immediately identify the ultimate beneficial owner with respect to the shares owned by such shareholder. In case the shareholder fails to comply with the above request or in case there is a reasonable ground to assume that a shareholder made false representation to the Board of Directors, the shareholder's voting right shall be suspended and shall be prevented from exercising it until full compliance with the said requirements.

According to Article 10.1.1 of the Articles of Association: „No shareholder or shareholder group (as defined in Article 10.1.2 of Articles of Association) may exercise more than 10% of the voting rights with the exception of the organization(s) acting at the Company's request as depository or custodian for the Company's shares or securities representing the Company's shares (the latter shall be exempted only insofar as the ultimate person or persons exercising the shareholder's rights represented by the shares and securities deposited with them do not fall within the limitations specified here below).”

In accordance with Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code (hereinafter: “Civil Code”) the shareholders have the right to participate, to request information and to make remarks and proposals at the general meeting. Shareholders are entitled to vote, if they hold shares with voting rights. The shareholders having at least one per cent of the voting rights may request the Board of Directors to add an item to the agenda of the general meeting. Where a group of shareholders together controlling at least one per cent of the votes in the Company propose certain additions to the agenda in accordance with the provisions on setting the items of the agenda, or table draft resolutions for items included or to be included on the agenda, the matter proposed shall be construed to have been placed on the agenda if such proposal is delivered to the Board of Directors within eight days following the time of publication of notice for the convocation of the general meeting, and the Board of Directors publishes a notice on the amended agenda, and on the draft resolutions tabled by shareholders upon receipt of the proposal. The conditions to participate in the general meeting are published in the invitation to the general meeting. Invitations to the general meeting are published on the company website according to the Articles of Association. The ordinary general meeting is usually held in April, in line with the current regulations.

The ordinary general meeting, based on the proposal of Board of Directors approved by the Supervisory Board, shall have the authority to determine profit distribution, i.e. the amount of the profit after taxation to be reinvested into the Company and the amount to be paid out as dividends. Based upon the decision of the general meeting, dividend can be paid in a non-cash form as well.

The starting date for the payment of dividends shall be defined by the Board of Directors in such way as to ensure a period of at least 10 working days between the first publication date of such announcement and the initial date of dividend distribution. Only those shareholders are entitled to receive dividend, who are registered in the share register of the Company on the basis of shareholders identification executed on the date defined by the Board of Directors and published in the announcement on the dividend payment. Such date relevant to the dividend payment determined by the Board of Directors may deviate from the date of the general meeting deciding on the payment of dividend.

2.2. Relationship with the shareholders

The Board is aware of its commitment to represent and promote shareholders' interests, and recognises that it is fully accountable for the performance and activities of the MOL Group. To help ensure that the Company can meet shareholders' expectations in all areas, the Board continually

analyses and evaluates developments, both in the broader external environment as well as at an operational level.

Formal channels of communication with shareholders include regular announcements, the annual report, the half-year report and quarterly earnings reports, furthermore extraordinary announcements. Regular and extraordinary announcements are published on MOL's website, on the Budapest Stock Exchange (primary exchange), on the Warsaw Stock Exchange and on the Capital Market Information Disclosure System operated by the National Bank of Hungary (Magyar Nemzeti Bank). Moreover we send e-mail announcements to those who subscribed to the distribution list of e-mail announcements of Investor Relations and to the international and domestic media. In addition, presentations on the business, its performance and strategy are given to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Regular Roadshow visits are also made to various cities in the UK, the US and Continental Europe where meetings are held with representatives of the investment community, including MOL's shareholders and holders of MOL's Depository Receipts (DR). Furthermore, investors are able to raise questions or make proposals at any time during the year, including the Company's general meeting. Investor feedbacks are regularly reported to the Board of Directors.

MOL has an Investor Relations department which is responsible for the organisation of the above activities as well as for the day-to-day management of MOL's relationship with its shareholders (contact details are provided in the "Shareholder Information" section at the end of the annual report). Extensive information is also made available on MOL's website (<https://molgroup.info/en/>), which has a dedicated section for shareholders and the financial community. MOL has always paid special attention to provide a considerably wide range of information to the capital markets, in line with international best practice. Therefore Investor Relations Department of MOL is continuously renewing its website (direct link at: <https://molgroup.info/en/investor-relations>). The aim of the development is to make the website even more user-friendly, in line with the intention to continuously improve our services. These enable us to meet the expectations of our shareholders, analysts and other capital market participants more effectively.

In 2016 MOL participated in 9 investor roadshows (1 US and 8 European) and 13 conferences (2 US and 11 European) having around 300 meetings with potential and existing shareholders and bondholders. Moreover, in November MOL Investor Relations organized a Capital Markets Day with the participation of the Company's top management, investors and analysts, where details of the MOL's new long term strategy (MOL 2030) were disclosed and discussed.

3. Management and operation

3.1. Board of Directors

MOL's Board of Directors acts as the highest managing body of the Company and as such has collective responsibility for all corporate operations.

The Board's key activities are focused on achieving increasing shareholder value with also considering other stakeholders' interest; improving efficiency and profitability and ensuring transparency in corporate activities and sustainable operation. It also aims to ensure appropriate risk management, environmental protection and conditions for safety at work.

Given that MOL and its subsidiaries effectively operate as a single economic unit, the Board is also responsible for enforcing its aims and policies and for promoting the MOL culture throughout the entire Group.

The principles, policies and goals take account of the Board's specific and unique relationship with MOL's shareholders, the executive management and the Company. The composition of the Board reflects this with the majority (seven of ten members) made up of non-executive directors. At present, 6 members of the Board of Directors qualify as independent on the basis of its own set of criteria (based on NYSE and EU recommendations) and the declaration of the directors.

The members of the Board of Directors and their independence status in 2016 (professional CVs of the members are available on the Company's website):

Name	Status	Mandate
Zsolt Hernádi, Chairman-CEO	non-independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 24 February, 1999
Dr. Sándor Csányi, Deputy Chairman	independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 20 October, 2000
József Molnár	non-independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 12 October, 2007
Zsigmond Járai	independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 29 April, 2010
Dr. László Parragh	independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 29 April, 2010
Dr. Martin Roman	independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 29 April, 2010
Dr. Oszkár Világi	non-independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 1 May, 2011
Dr. Anthony Radev	non-independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 30 April, 2014
Dr. Anwar al-Kharusi	independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 30 April, 2014
Dr. Martonyi János	independent	Elected by the Annual General Meeting to be member of the Board of Directors from 1 July, 2014

3.1.1. Operation of the Board of Directors

The Board acts and adopts resolutions as a collective body.

The Board adopted a set of rules (Charter) to govern its own activities in 1991, when the Company was founded; these rules were updated in March, 2015 to ensure continued adherence to best practice standards.

The Charter covers:

- scope of the authority and responsibilities of the Board,
- scope of the committees operated by the Board,
- the scope of the information required by the Board and the frequency of reports,
- main responsibilities of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman,
- order and preparation of Board meetings and the permanent items of the agenda, and
- decision-making mechanism and the manner in which the implementation of resolutions is monitored,
- rules on conflict of interest.

Members of the Board of Directors shall sign an Annual Declaration on Conflict of Interest in accordance with the form approved by the Board of Directors simultaneously assuming their membership, and in every calendar year 30 days prior to the date of the annual general meeting which is to be submitted to the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee. If any conflict

of interest specified in the Charter of the Board of Directors occurs with respect to the member of the Board of Directors, such member shall report in Ad hoc Declaration on Conflict of Interest to the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee.

The Board of Directors prepares a formal evaluation of its own and its committees' performance on a yearly basis and it continuously reviews its own activity.

3.1.2. Report of the Board of Directors on its 2016 activities

In 2016, the Board of Directors held 7 meetings with an average attendance rate of 93%. Attendance to the Board of Directors meetings during 2016 is set out in the table below:

	Number of Meetings	Attendance Ratio
TOTAL	7	93%
Zsolt HERNÁDI	7	100%
Dr. Sándor CSÁNYI	6	85%
József MOLNÁR	7	100%
Zsigmond JÁRAI	7	100%
Dr. László PARRAGH	7	100%
Dr. Martin ROMAN	6	85%
Dr. Oszkár VILÁGI	7	100%
Dr. Anthony RADEV	7	100%
Dr. Anwar AL-KHARUSI	6	85%
Dr. János MARTONYI	6	85%

Alongside regular agenda items, such as reports by the committees' chairmen on the activities pursued since the last Board meeting, the Board of Directors received updates on key strategic issues as well as an overview of capital market developments and individually evaluated the performance of each of the company's business units.

The Board of Directors respectively paid attention to the follow-up of the industry macro trends, the treatment of the challenges driven by the external environment, the financial, operational and efficiency improvement challenges regarding INA and the strategy update process.

3.1.3. Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board operates committees to increase the efficiency of the Board's operations and to provide the appropriate professional background for decision-making. The committees are preparatory, advisory, opinion-forming and proposal-preparing bodies of the Board of Directors and have prior opinion-forming rights, as set out by MOL Group's List of Decision-making Authorities, in certain questions belonging to the competency of the Board of Directors and in those which are delegated to the competency of respective executive members of the Board of Directors, as the executive management of the Company.

The responsibilities and the rules of procedure of the committees are determined by the Board of Directors.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors may also request the committees to perform certain tasks.

The members and chairmen of the committees are elected by the Board of Directors. The majority of committee members is non-executive and independent.

The Board allocates responsibilities to the various committees as follows:

a. Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee:

Members and dates of appointment to the committee (professional CVs of members are available on the Company's website):

- Dr. Sándor Csányi - chairman, 17 November, 2000
- Zsolt Hernádi, 8 September, 2000
- Dr. Martin Roman, 4 June, 2010
- Dr. Anthony Radev, 30 May, 2014
- Dr. János Martonyi, 1 July, 2014

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is a permanent member of the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee.

Responsibilities:

- Analysis and evaluation of the activities of the Board of Directors,
- issues related to Board/Supervisory Board membership,
- promoting the relationship between shareholders and the Board,
- procedural and regulatory issues,
- reviewing corporate processes, procedures, organisational solutions and compensation and incentive systems and making recommendations on the implementation of best practices.

Report of the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee on its 2016 activities

In 2016 the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee held 4 meetings with a 95% average attendance rate. Attendance to the committee meetings during 2016 is set out in the table below:

	Number of Meetings	Attendance Ratio
TOTAL	4	95%
Dr. Sándor CSÁNYI	4	100%
Zsolt HERNÁDI	4	100%
Dr. Martin ROMAN	3	75%
Dr. Anthony RADEV	4	100%
Dr. János MARTONYI	4	100%

In addition to the issues of corporate governance, remuneration and the composition of the management, the Committee discussed a number of key strategic and results-related topics prior to their presentation to the Board of Directors for discussion.

b. Finance and Risk Management Committee:

Members and dates of appointment to the committee (professional CVs of members are available on the Company's website):

- Zsigmond Járai – chairman, 4 June, 2010
- Dr. László Parragh, 20 February, 2014
- Dr. Anthony Radev, 30 May, 2014
- Dr. Anwar al-Kharusi, 30 May, 2014

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is a permanent invitee to the meetings of the Finance and Risk Management Committee.

The Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the Chairman of the Audit Committee are permanent invitees to the meetings of the Finance and Risk Management Committee.

Responsibilities:

- Review of financial and related reports,
- monitoring the efficiency of the internal audit system,
- review of the scope and results of the planning and audit,
- monitoring of the risk management system,
- monitoring the liquidity position of the Company, the financial and operational risks and the management thereof, review of the operation of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system,
- ensuring the independence and objectivity of the external auditor.

Report of the Finance and Risk Management Committee on its 2016 activities

In 2016, the Finance and Risk Management Committee held 5 meetings with an 80% average attendance rate. Attendance to the committee meetings during 2016 is set out in the table below:

	Number of Meetings	Attendance Ratio
TOTAL	5	80%
Zsigmond JÁRAI	5	100%
Dr. László PARRAGH	4	80%
Dr. Anthony RADEV	3	60%
Dr. Anwar AL-KHARUSI	4	80%

In addition to the regular items on the agenda, including the audit of all public financial reports, providing assistance to the auditor's work and the regular monitoring of the internal audit, the committee reviewed the major risk factors of the Company, considering the changed international financial situation and the status reports on risk management actions attached to these factors.

c. Sustainable Development Committee:

Members and dates of appointment (professional backgrounds of members are available on Company website):

- Dr. László Parragh – Chairman, 30 May, 2014
- József Molnár, 5 September, 2013 (interim Chairman between 20 February and 30 May, 2014)
- Dr. Anwar al-Kharusi, 30 May, 2014
- Dr. János Martonyi, 1 July, 2014
- Dr. Oszkár Világi, 30 May, 2014*

* Dr. Oszkár Világi was member of the Sustainable Development Committee till 30 April, 2016

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is a permanent invitee to the meetings of the Sustainable Development Committee.

The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board are permanent invitees to the meetings of the Sustainable Development Committee.

Responsibilities:

- To review, evaluate and comment for the Board of Directors on all proposals related to sustainable development (SD),
- to monitor the development and implementation of all SD related policies (e.g. HSE, Code of Ethics, etc.) and discuss ethical issues,
- to supervise the progress on the strategic focus areas of SD in MOL Group,
- to request and discuss reports from business divisions and subsidiaries about their SD performance,
- to review sustainability related data and information of external reports.

Report of the Sustainable Development Committee on its 2016 activities

In 2016, the Sustainable Development Committee held 4 meetings with a 79% attendance rate. Attendance to the committee meetings during 2016 is set out in the table below:

	Number of Meetings	Attendance Ratio
TOTAL	4	79%
József MOLNÁR	3	75%
Dr. László PARRAGH	4	100%
Dr. Oszkár VILÁGI	0	0%
Dr. Anwar AL-KHARUSI	4	100%
Dr. János MARTONYI	3	75%

** Dr. Oszkár Világi was member of the Sustainable Development Committee till 30 April, 2016*

The Committee evaluated the accomplishment of the actions taken in 2016 with focus on the ones included in MOL Group's Sustainability Plan for 2016-2020. The Committee formed opinion on the annual Sustainable Development Report and on thematic reports submitted by selected business units. External evaluations made about MOL Group's sustainability performance were also reviewed with highlighted attention on the company's inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index.

3.2. Executive Board

3.2.1. Relationship with the Board and MOL Group organisations

The governance of the Company is carried out in line with standardised corporate governance principles and practice, and, within its framework, the Board of Directors will meet its liabilities for the integrated corporate governance by defining the responsibilities and accountabilities of the Executive Board ("EB"), established by the Board and securing the corporate operative activities, operating and organisational procedures, as well as standardised system for target-setting, reporting and audit (performance control system and business control system).

A consistent document prescribes the distribution of decision-making authorities between the Board of Directors and the company's organisations, defining the key control points required for the efficient development and operation of MOL Group's processes.

Control and management of MOL Group will be implemented through business and functional organisations. The EB will be responsible for harmonising their activities.

The EB is a forum for decision preparation that has the role to provide a direct link between the Board of Directors and the Company's work organization and at the same time to examine and oversee the matters submitted to the full Board. The EB renders preliminary opinions on certain proposals submitted to the Board and is also responsible for the oversight of the execution of the Board's resolutions.

On EB meetings each member has an obligation to express their opinion, on the basis of which the final decision is made by the Chairman-CEO. In case of a difference of opinion between the Chairman-CEO, GCEO or GCFO, the decision shall be made by the Board of Directors.

3.2.2. Members of the EB in 2016:

Zsolt Hernádi	Chairman-CEO (C-CEO)
József Molnár	Group Chief Executive Officer (GCEO)
Zoltán Áldott	Executive Vice President, President of the Management Board, INA d.d.
Sándor Fasimon	Executive Vice President, MOL Hungary (COO)
Ferenc Horváth	Executive Vice President, Group Downstream
József Simola	Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)
Dr. Oszkár Világi	Executive Vice President, Innovative Businesses and Services; C-CEO, Slovnaft a.s.
Dr. Berislav Gašo*	Executive Vice President, Group Exploration and Production

*from 1 December 2016

In 2016, the Executive Board held 21 meetings and discussed 13 issues on a meeting on average.

4. Control

4.1. Supervisory board

The Supervisory Board is responsible for monitoring and supervising the Board of Directors on behalf of the shareholders (general meeting). Members of the Supervisory Board shall be elected by the general meeting for a definite period, but for a maximum of five (5) years, the present membership is nine. In accordance with the Civil Code, 1/3 of the members shall be representatives of the employees, accordingly three members of the MOL Supervisory Board are employee representatives while the other six external persons is appointed by the shareholders.

The members of the Supervisory Board and their independence status:

György Mosonyi, Chairman	non-independent
Dr. Attila Chikán, Deputy Chairman	independent
John I. Charody	independent
Slavomír Hatina	independent
Attila Juhász	non-independent (employee representative)
Dr.sc. Žarko Primorac*	independent
Andrea Hegedűs	non-independent (employee representative)
Dr. Sándor Puskás	non-independent (employee representative)
Dr. Norbert Szivek	independent

Ivan Mikloš**	independent
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* *Dr.sc. Žarko Primorac resigned from his position as member of the Supervisory Board as of 30 April, 2016*

** *Ivan Mikloš was elected by the general meeting as member of the Supervisory Board from 1 May, 2016*

The Chairman of the Supervisory Board is a permanent invitee to the meetings of the Board of Directors, Finance and Risk Management Committee and Sustainable Development Committee meetings.

Regular agenda points of the Supervisory Board include the quarterly report of the Board of Directors on the Company's operations and the reports of Internal Audit and Corporate Security, furthermore it is informed on other relevant topics. In addition, the Supervisory Board reviews the proposals for the Annual General Meeting. The Supervisory Board reviews its annual activity during the year.

In 2016 the Supervisory Board held 5 meetings with a 91% average attendance rate.

4.2. Audit Committee

In 2006, the general meeting appointed the Audit Committee comprised of independent members of the Supervisory Board. The Audit Committee strengthens the independent control over the financial and accounting policy of the Company.

The independent Audit Committee's responsibilities include the following activities among others:

- providing assistance to the Supervisory Board in supervising the financial report regime, in selecting an auditor and in working with the auditor;
- carrying out the tasks of the audit committees of its subsidiaries which are consolidated by the Company, operate as public limited companies or issue securities admitted to trading on regulated market, if the relevant laws allow that and the subsidiary in question does not operate a separate audit committee.

Members of the Audit Committee and dates of their appointment (professional CVs of members are available on the Company's website):

- Dr. Attila Chikán - chairman, 27 April, 2006
- John I. Charody, 27 April, 2006
- Dr.sc. Žarko Primorac (as alternate member) – acting from 29 April, 2015 till 13 April, 2016*
- Dr. Norbert Szivek, 14 April, 2016**
- Ivan Mikloš (as alternate member), 1 May, 2016***

* *As the mandate of István Töröcskei expired on 28 April, 2015, Dr.sc. Žarko Primorac, as alternate Audit Committee member, was invited to the Audit Committee until the AGM elects a new permanent Audit Committee member. He resigned from his position as member of the Supervisory Board as of 30 April 2016.*

** *Dr. Norbert Szivek was elected by AGM as member of the Audit Committee from 14 April 2016*

*** *Ivan Mikloš was elected by the general meeting as an alternate member of the Audit Committee from 1 May 2016*

Report of the Audit Committee on its 2016 activities

In 2016, the Audit Committee held 5 meetings with an 87% average attendance rate. In addition to the regular items on the agenda, including the audit of all public financial reports, providing assistance to the auditor's work and the regular monitoring of Internal Audit, the Committee reviewed the major risk factors of the Company, considering the changed international financial situation and the status reports on risk management actions attached to these factors. The Audit Committee continuously monitored the Company's financial position. The Audit Committee reviewed the materials of the Annual General Meeting (i.e. financial reports, statements of the auditor). The Audit Committee participated in the procedure of selecting an auditor and made a recommendation to the Supervisory Board regarding the appointment of the auditor.

4.3. External auditors

MOL Group was audited by Ernst & Young ("EY") in both 2016 and 2015, excluding FGSZ Zrt. (audited by Pricewaterhouse Coopers) and some other non-significant subsidiaries.

Within the framework of the audit contract, EY performs an audit of consolidated and statutory financial statements, and interim financial statements of MOL Plc. The auditors ensure the continuity of the audit by scheduling regular on-site reviews during the year, participating in the meetings of MOL's governing bodies and through other forms of consultation.

EY also provided other services to MOL Group. Summary of the fees paid to them in 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

Fees paid to the auditors (HUF mn):	2015	2016
Audit fee for MOL (including audit fees for interim balance sheets)	151	147
Audit fee for subsidiaries	577	557
Other audit related services	18	48
Other non-audit services	48	53
Tax advisory services	432	409
Total	1 226	1 214

The decrease of the audit fee for subsidiaries is due to the cease of some international Upstream operations. Other audit-related services includes primarily the assurance services relating to the Sustainable Development Report in both years. In both years tax advisory services include mainly personal income tax related services and also minor corporate income tax and VAT-related services which will completely cease in 2017 due to EU audit reform regulation.

The Board of Directors confirms that non-audit services provided by EY complied with auditor independence rules and policies applicable in 2015 and 2016.

4.4. Internal control

4.4.1 Compliance & Ethics

MOL Group is committed to pursue ethical and fair conduct in all activities. In order to achieve the above aim MOL Group started its Compliance Program and established compliance organization responsible for its execution, furthermore, in order to enforce the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, allocated the task of supporting the operation of the Ethics Council in its competence.

Group Compliance and Ethics' activities include operation of the whistleblowing system ('SpeakUp!'), conducting internal inspections, preparation of risk analysis and training of employees. Whilst taking the specific nature of business into consideration, Group Compliance and Ethics reviews internal processes and risk factors and makes recommendations in order to ensure compliance, furthermore provides assistance for their execution.

Group Compliance and Ethics carries out its task in accordance with the laws of each country, taking EU and international expectations as minimum standards. The organization's competence covers the whole MOL Group through local compliance officers and local ethics officers.

Group Compliance and Ethics annually reports to the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors on its activities.

4.4.2 Internal Audit

Internal Audit provides an independent and objective evaluation of financial, operational and control activities executed within the whole MOL Group and report on the adequacy of internal controls, the level of compliance with internal and external regulations directly to the Finance and Risk Management Committee, Audit Committee and Supervisory Board following the Executive Board's acknowledgement of the audit reports.

There are no restrictions placed upon the focus and scope of internal audit's work, the scope of the Internal Audit function within MOL Group covers all operations including any activities and subsidiaries controlled by MOL Group. The Head of Group Internal Audit is responsible for determining the scope of internal audit reports.

The main focus of Internal Audit is to review operational and functional activities executed within the whole MOL Group, and to identify, understand, test and evaluate associated controls to ensure that identified risks are mitigated in the most favourable cost-benefit ratio from a business perspective.

Internal Audit applies standard risk assessment principles when evaluating the residual and inherent risks of control weaknesses. The applied MOL Group internal audit risk assessment principles are approved by the Finance and Risk Management Committee.

Internal Audit operates under an audit plan approved by the Supervisory Board and agreed with the Audit Committee at the end of the year for the next one. If there is a request to modify the approved annual audit plan during the year, the C-CEO has the authority to approve any mid-year modifications to the annual audit plan.

To provide the independence of the Internal Audit function the Head of Group Internal Audit is accountable to the Finance and Risk Management Committee, Audit Committee and Supervisory Board and has direct access to their chairmen (for daily operational matters the Head of Group Internal Audit reports directly to the C-CEO of MOL Group). The Supervisory Board shall form opinion on the appointment and recall of the Head of Group Internal Audit.

MOL Group Internal Audit department shall be organized and operated according to the professional auditing and internal audit ethical standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), the authoritative body for internationally recognized internal audit standards.

5. Annual remuneration for MOL Group management

5.1. Board of Directors

Annual fixed remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors

As of January 1, 2009, the members of the Board of Directors have been entitled to the following fixed net remuneration after each Annual General Meeting:

- Members of the Board of Directors **25,000 EUR/year**
- Chairmen of the Committees **31,250 EUR/year**

Members of the Board of Directors who are not Hungarian citizens and do not have a permanent address in Hungary are provided with gross **1,500 EUR** for each Board or Committee meeting (maximum 15 times a year) when they travel to Hungary.

Incentive based on share allowance

From January 1, 2012 the incentive based on share allowance serves as long-term incentive for the members of the Board of Directors.

The aim of the new share based incentive is to ensure the interest in long-term stock price growth and to maintain motivation related to the dividend payment ensuring which a 1 year retention obligation (restraint on alienation) has been also determined for 2/3 of the shares (the retention obligation terminates at the date of the expiration of the mandate).

The incentive consists of two parts: share allowance and cash allowance related thereto.

- **Share allowance**

Number of shares as from January 1, 2015:

- in case of the members of the Board of Directors: 150 pieces of „A” series of MOL ordinary shares per month
- in case of the chairman of the Board of Directors: additional 50 pieces of „A” series of MOL ordinary shares per month

If the Chairman is not a non-executive director, the deputy chairman (who is non-executive) is entitled to this extra remuneration (50 pieces/month).

The share allowance is provided once a year, within 30 days after the Annual General Meeting closing the given business year.

- **Cash allowance**

The incentive based on share allowance is a *net incentive*, which means that the Company ensures to pay the taxes, contributions and other payables incurred upon acquisition of the shares in line with the relevant and effective laws. Such cash-based coverage of taxes and contributions does not include any further tax(es) or cost(s) incurred in relation with exercising rights attached to the shares or disposal of the shares (e.g. dividend tax, income tax); these shall be borne by the respective members of the Board of Directors.

In line with this, there is a further cash allowance part of the incentive system, the rate of which is the gross value of taxes, contributions and other payables incurred upon acquisition of the shares in line with the relevant and effective laws, including also the tax difference and

contributions incurring in the country of tax-residence in case of non-Hungarian members of the Board of Directors.

Other benefits

The members of the Board of Directors are entitled to further non-financial benefits, including life and accident (82,000 HUF/person/year) and travel (14,000 HUF/person/year) insurance.

Besides, as a non-financial benefit an annual health screening (84,000 HUF/person/year) and an additional healthcare package (350,000 HUF/person/year) is available for the members of the Board of Directors.

5.2. Executive Board and management

Incentive system for the Top Management, MOL Group Executive Board

The aim of MOL's remuneration system is to provide incentives for the top management to carry out the company's strategy and reward them for the achievement of strategic goals through a combination of short-term and long-term incentives. The Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee recognizes that remuneration plays an important role in supporting the achievement of goals. Through the design of its incentive schemes, MOL aims to ensure that executive remuneration is aligned with and supports the company's strategic objectives within a framework that closely aligns the interests of MOL executives to those of our shareholders.

The Executive Board (EB)'s remuneration mix consists of three key pillars:

- ▶ Annual Base Salary (BS): fixed annual amount paid to the individuals
- ▶ Short Term Incentive (STI): annual bonus, based on individual and company performance
- ▶ Long Term Incentive (LTI): promotes performance driven culture and enhances the focus on the top management team to be aligned with the interests of shareholders

The remuneration mix of the EB on 31st December 2016:

	Annual Base Salary	Target Short Term Incentive	Target Long Term Incentive
Chairman-CEO	26%	26%	48%
Group CEO	28%	28%	44%
Other EB members	32%	26%	42%

The incentive system for the top management included the following elements in 2016:

1. Short Term Incentive system

The basis of the short term incentive is a target of 85%-100% of the annual base salary. The amount thereof is defined in line with the evaluation of performance of the given manager.

Based on MOL Group's decision making authorities the C-CEO and G-CEO annual performance is evaluated by the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee with final approval of the Board of Directors.

Performance Measures for the STI

The aim of MOL Group STI scheme is to motivate the participants to achieve operative, business and individual performance targets which can be reached within a year, and support MOL Group's long term strategy.

In 2016, the Executive Board's STI framework was designed to include key focus areas in a mix of financial and non-financial KPIs in order to achieve the targets of the Group.

Financial KPIs:

In 2016, the key focus of the Executive Board was to deliver the EBITDA and CAPEX targets. These targets are represented in the C-CEO and G-CEO annual performance targets:

Business line	KPI
C-CEO and Group CEO	Clean CCS EBITDA
	CAPEX utilisation

Furthermore, Executive Board members with divisional responsibilities are assessed on a number of operative and financial measures reflecting annual priorities and the strategic direction of each business division within the framework of the Group's long term strategy.

Business line	KPI
Group Downstream	Clean CCS EBITDA
	CAPEX utilisation
	NxDSP EBITDA Impact
Group Exploration & Production	2P Reserves
	Clean CCS EBITDA
	CAPEX utilisation
	Production Unit Cost
	Production Volume

Non-financial KPIs:

Executive Board members are also accountable for non-financial targets alongside financial ones. Safety is a number one Group priority, which is why the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee consistently defines divisional SD&HSE-related performance indicator.

In 2016, MOL Group used the completion level of the SD&HSE action plan as an indicator, as this better reflects the commitment of the Group for conducting safe, sustainable and compliant operations at all times.

Challenging targets were set within the divisional action plans, in order to continue the improving trend of last years in the Group.

STI Outcome

The choice of the aforementioned performance measure reflects a desire from the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee to assess the participants based on a broad range of corporate and divisional measures that mirrors the corporate strategy and its related KPIs.

The outcome of the STI is not driven by a purely formulaic approach, as no specific weight has been assigned to each performance measure in order not to create an overemphasis on one at the expense of others. Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee rigorously assesses performance at the end of the period and judges whether the results against the performance measures are a reflection of the underlying performance of MOL Group.

2. Long Term Incentive system

The purpose of the long-term incentive systems is to drive and reward the delivery of sustainable value creation and to provide full alignment between MOL Group executive team and MOL shareholders.

The Long Term Incentive system at MOL Group consists of two elements: a Stock Option Plan and a Performance Share Plan.

The main characteristics of the two incentive schemes are as follows:

a) Stock Option Plan

The Stock Option Plan is an option to hypothetically sell MOL shares granted on a past strike price at a spot price and so realizing a profit with the difference between the two prices. The incentive scheme has the following characteristics:

- ▶ It covers a 5-year period starting annually, with the period being split into a 1-year granting period, a 1-year vesting period (when it is not yet possible to exercise Stock Options) and a 3-year exercising period. The Stock Option lapses if not exercised by December 31st of the last year.
- ▶ The strike price for Stock Options is defined before the granting period begins. The strike price is the average MOL share price in HUF on the Budapest Stock Exchange weighted with turnover. Reference period is the last quarter of the year which precedes the granting period.
- ▶ The exercise price is the average price of MOL shares in HUF on the Budapest Stock Exchange on the day of exercising. The trading day is freely selected by the eligible manager albeit limited by applicable insider trading prohibitions.
- ▶ While the Stock Option entitlement is defined based on the position grade, the actual Stock Option unit number is granted each year to the eligible managers based on their individual short-term performance evaluation during the granting period.
- ▶ The individual performance evaluation is linked to the STI framework, as the individual short-term bonus payout percentage (between 0% and 150%) acts as a multiplier of the grants defined by job categories.

Eligibility of stock option units is determined by the individual bonus payout percentage of the granting period:

Individual Bonus Payout %		% of Stock Options
0%	>	x0%
Between 1% and 149%	>	Based on individual bonus payout percentage
150%	>	x150%

Dividend equivalent

Managers who are entitled to the long-term incentive scheme are also eligible for an annual one-time payout, in case the Annual General Meeting decides that dividend payment shall be paid for the given year. The amount thereof is equal to the result of the dividend paid for one share multiplied with the number of Stock Options awarded to the given the manager. The purpose is to balance the incentive with share price movements after dividend payments of the Company.

The following chart provides an overview about granted options for EB members:

Stock Option Plan	Entitlement (pieces)	Strike Price	Exercise Period
2012	61 500	56,22 EUR	1 Jan 2014-31 Dec 2016
2013	88 800	17 977 HUF	1 Jan 2015-31 Dec 2017
2014	88 300	14 589 HUF	1 Jan 2016-31 Dec 2018
2015	73 300	11 777 HUF	1 Jan 2017-31 Dec 2019

b) Performance Share Plan

The Performance Share Plan (PSP) is a 3-year cash based programme, using a comparative share price methodology with the following characteristics:

- ▶ The programme starts each year on a rolling scheme with a 3-year vesting period. Payments are due after the 3rd year.
- ▶ The target is the development of MOL's share price compared to relevant and acknowledged CEE regional and industry specific indexes: the CETOP Index and the Dow Jones Emerging Market Titans Oil & Gas 30 Index.
- ▶ MOL's share price performance is compared to the two abovementioned benchmark indices. Basis of the evaluation is the average difference in MOL's year-on-year (12 months) share price performance in comparison to the benchmark indices. Comparisons are made on a USD basis. There are defined payout ratios which are based on the measured difference in MOL's share price performance compared to the two indices, noticed in each year. Final payout ratio will be determined by the average of the three noticed payout ratios over the vesting period.
- ▶ The expected payout amount of the PSP is additionally linked to individual short-term performance, as the potential payout is based on three years' individual factors in the annual performance evaluation for each participant. This ensures that constant individual over-performance on a long-term basis is rewarded and the consequences of long term underperformance are managed.
- ▶ Therefore, the final payout amount is determined by the PSP payout ratio multiplied by the combination of individual payout multipliers of the 3-year vesting period.

Following chart provides an overview about PSP results for the 3-year programs completed after Long Term Incentive system revision in 2013:

PSP Plan	Payout Ratio
2013-2015	98,28%
2014-2016	180,99%

Choice of Performance Measures for the LTI

The choice of LTI awards being linked to the share price and dividend distribution reflects the Board's strategic priority on restoring value creation. Through its long term incentives schemes, MOL prioritizes to provide its shareholders with a return on their investment through both the appreciation of the share price as well as through the payment of dividends.

The choice of CETOP and Dow Jones Emerging Market Titans Oil & Gas 30 Index reflects the fact that MOL competes for investor flows on a regional basis (Central and Eastern Europe) as well as with the global emerging market Oil & Gas sector. By applying these two indices, MOL's incentive system provides competitive remuneration to executives and future investors on regional and global oil and gas markets taken in broader meaning as well.

Changes in LTI in 2016

Long Term Incentive system has been revised in 2016, in order to further strengthen the connection to MOL shares in line with the interest of MOL shareholders.

Starting from 2017, target amounts and actual payout for both pillars of LTI system will be based on actual MOL shares, providing opportunity and motivation for management to benefit from increase of share price. Furthermore, target amounts have been adjusted based on external market benchmarks.

In case of Hungary, revised LTI system will be operated via a MOL-independent entity, under the amended legislation of the Employee Share Ownership Program (Munkavállalói Rész tulajdonosi Program, „MRP”).

Other Fringe Benefits

MOL Group is offering standard benefits in-line with market practice for EB members. These include:

- Dedicated status car for both business and private purposes;
- life and accident insurance;
- travel insurance;
- liability insurance;
- annual health screening and special healthcare services.

5.3. Supervisory Board

Remuneration of the members of the Supervisory Board

Members of the Supervisory Board receive **EUR gross 4,000/month**, while the Chairman receives **EUR gross 6,000/month**. In addition to this monthly fee, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board is entitled to receive **gross EUR 1,500** for participation in each Board of Directors or Board Committee meeting, up to fifteen (15) times per annum. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is entitled to receive **gross EUR 1,500** for participation in each Board Committee meeting, up to fifteen (15) times per annum.

Besides the monthly remuneration both the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the members are entitled to receive further **EUR 1,500** for each extraordinary meeting that is held in addition to the scheduled annual meetings. This remuneration is provided maximum two times a year.

Other benefits

The members of the Supervisory Board are entitled to receive further non-financial benefits, including life & accident (82 000 HUF/person/year), travel (14 000 HUF/person/year) insurance. Besides, as a non-financial benefit an annual health screening (84 000 HUF/person/year) and an additional healthcare package (350 000 HUF/person/year) is available for the members of the Supervisory Board.

6. Integrated corporate risk management function

As operators in a high risk industry we stay committed to professionally manage and maintain our risks within acceptable limits as per best industry practice.

The aim of MOL Group Risk Management is to keep the uncertainties of the business environment within acceptable levels and support stable and sustainable operations and the future growth of the company. MOL Group has developed the risk management function as an integral part of its corporate governance structure.

Assessment and mitigation of the broadest variety of risks is arranged on group level into one comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system. ERM is a risk management framework covering group-level business units and functional units as well as flagship and operating companies, with specific attention to projects as well.

The risk management methodology applied by MOL is based on international standards and best practices. It considers the organisation's exposure to uncertainty in regards to value creation, meaning factors critical to the success and threats related to the achievement of objectives, also occurrence of incidents causing potential threat to people, assets, environment or reputation.

Risks are managed by risk owners, who are managers responsible for supervising the existing control framework and implementation of defined risk mitigation actions in responsible organisations. Monitoring and reporting of risks is performed by the Group Risk Management department to the Finance and Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors.

Risks are collected and presented on risk maps at different levels, over the full lifetime of assets, coordinated by the group-level risk management team. Regular reporting to top management provides oversight on top risks and ensures that updated responses, controls, and appropriate mitigation actions are set and followed by the Executive Board.

The main risk drivers of the Group

Risks are categorized to ensure effective risk reporting and consistent responses for similar or related risks.

a) Market and financial risks include, but are not limited to:

- i. **Commodity price risk:** MOL Group is exposed to commodity price risk on both the purchasing side and the sales side. The main commodity risks stem from the integrated business model with downstream processing more crude and selling more than our equity crude oil production. In Upstream we are long on crude oil and in Downstream we have a long position on fuels and petrochemical margin. At group level our consolidated commodity risk stems from an overall long position in refinery and petrochemical margin predominantly (we sell fuels and petrochemical products to the market and we process crude oil sourced to a larger extent from the market and to a lower extent from equity production). Investors buying oil

companies' shares are generally willing to take the risk of oil business so commodity price risk should not be fully eliminated from the cash flow. When necessary, commodity hedging is considered to eliminate risks other than 'business as usual' risks or general market price volatility.

- ii. **Foreign exchange (FX) risk:** Business operation is economically driven mainly by USD. The overall operating cash flow exposure of the Group is net long USD, EUR, RON, and net short HUF, HRK, RUB from economic point of view. According to MOL Group's current FX risk management policy the long FX exposures of the operating cash flow are decreased by the short financing cash flow exposures.
 - iii. **Credit risk:** MOL Group provides products and services to a diversified customer portfolio - both from business segment and geographical point of view – with a large number of customers representing acceptable credit risk profile. Group level policies and procedures (e.g. assessment of customers, limit decision structure, mitigation techniques, security structures, monitoring and review) are in place to set the framework and principles on customer credit management and collection of receivables process to minimize credit risk deriving from delayed payment or non-payment of customers. MOL Group's risk management tracks these risks on a continuous basis and provides support to the sales processes in accordance with MOL Group's sales strategy and ability to bear risk.
- b) Operational risks include, but are not limited to:
- i. **Physical asset safety and equipment breakdown risk:** Due to the high asset concentration in Downstream, this is a significant risk driver. The potential negative effects are mitigated by comprehensive HSE activities and a group-wide insurance management program.
 - ii. **Crude oil supply risk:** Crude supply disruption is a major operational driver for Downstream business to ensure continuous operations. In order to mitigate this risk, supplies of crude oil via pipeline are currently diversified with regular crude cargo deliveries from the Adriatic Sea.
 - iii. **Cyber risk:** Cyber risk needs attention and effective management to ensure the company is able to monitor, detect and respond to cyber threats. Recently heightened cyber risk requires MOL to adapt and change the way it deals with cyber defence and cyber threats (people, process and technology): a clear vision and strategy has been set up to manage cyber incidents with end to end ownership and accountability.
- c) Strategic risks include, but are not limited to:
- i. **Regulatory risk:** MOL Group has significant exposure to a wide range of laws, regulations, environmental and government policies that may change significantly over time. Due to the economic and also in some regions political crisis the risk of potential government actions increased as well as potential impact of such decisions.
 - ii. **Country risk:** The international portfolio requires proper management of country risk exposures, therefore possible political violence, compliance with local regulations or sanctions are monitored to enhance the diversification effect in the investment portfolio.
 - iii. **Reputation risk:** Reputation of energy industry players has been in the focus of media for the past years due to extreme negative events. MOL Group as a major market player in the region operates under special attention from a considerable number of stakeholders, and we are constantly seeking to meet our responsibilities towards them.

Main risk management tools

Enterprise Risk Management is a framework covering business units and functional units, which ensures incorporation of risks faced by the company into risk maps. Risk assessment activity supports stable and efficient operation by identifying key risks that threaten the achievement of company objectives and require specific attention by top management through strengthened controls or execution of mitigation actions.

The risk map is a heat map used to graphically present major risks on a matrix using probability and impact ratings, and is a result of detailed risk assessment processes. The risk maps integrate market and financial, operational and strategic risks, which are identified and reassessed regularly, providing updates to top management on evolution of risks and status of mitigation actions.

To ensure the profitability and the financial stability of the group, financial risk management is in place to handle short-term, market related risks. Sensitivity analysis and stress testing are performed regularly on market and financial risks. Commodity price, FX and interest rate risks are measured by using a complex model based on Monte Carlo simulation, and are managed – if necessary - with hedging measures.

Transferring of the financial consequences of our operational risks is done by insurance management. Purchase of insurances represents an important risk mitigation tool used to cover the most relevant exposures and liabilities arising out of our operations. The major insurance types are: property damage, business interruption, liability and control of well insurance, set around a yearly cycle (i.e. annual renewal of most insurance programs). Insurance is managed through a joint program for the whole group to exploit considerable synergy effects.

Synergies

Valuable synergies can be extracted when risk is approached in a comprehensive way. The existence of an integrated risk management function enables MOL to exploit the synergies between the above detailed pillars of risk management. The input sources of modelling financial risks are applied in ERM as well. Similarly, the accumulated information on operational risks gained through managing insurances is also an important factor in the ERM development.

In 2016, following best industry practice and focusing on low probability high potential risks that could disrupt our operations, value chain and cash generation, we have implemented a business continuity program. We have identified processes, which are critical to our business and for each of these we have developed high-level recovery strategies. Moreover, we have identified the critical resources and dependencies and are currently developing action plans in order to reduce recovery times within tolerable limits.

The results of ERM on operational risks (including business continuity management) provides a better direction to management by highlighting areas where actions are necessary to ensure speedy recovery of operations in case of disruptions, and by identifying which areas of the business shall be covered by insurance.

Decision-making support of capital allocation

Besides providing information on the most imperative risks that MOL Group faces, risk management also supports the top management and the Board of Directors to take more educated decisions on investments, taking into consideration the risk profile of each project as well. To serve this purpose, Group Risk Management is involved in evaluation of major projects through the utilization of its ERM capabilities by providing opinion on capital allocation and financing headroom.

7. Prohibition of insider trading

MOL Group is committed to the fair trade of securities admitted to public trading.

MOL Group employees are expected:

- not to acquire or dispose of MOL or other company's shares or other financial instruments for their own account or for the account of a third party, directly or indirectly, do not

withdraw or modify orders related to the above financial instruments, do not give order or instruction for this, do not induce another person to do so and do not suggest or accept decisions connected to the above financial instruments, if they are in possession of insider information,

- not to disclose insider information to persons not belonging to MOL Group except they are empowered in writing to do is,
- to be careful when disclosing insider information even within the employees of MOL Group, to hand over information only in the possession of a permission and to the extent necessary to carry out work,
- to protect insider information from accidental disclosures to the public.

Corporate Governance Declaration on Compliance with the Corporate Governance Recommendations

As part of the Corporate Governance Report, by completing the following tables, the company declares to what extent it applied in its own practice of corporate governance the recommendations and suggestions formulated in the different points of the Corporate Governance Recommendations published by the Budapest Stock Exchange Ltd.

By reviewing the tables, market participants may receive information on the extent to which the corporate governance practice of different companies meets certain requirements included in the CGR, and may easily compare the practices of the different companies.

Level of compliance with the Recommendations

The company should indicate whether it applies the relevant recommendation or not, and in case of a negative answer, it should provide the reasons for not applying the given recommendation.

R 1.1.1 The Managing Body ensured that shareholders received access to information in time to enable them to exercise their rights.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 1.1.2 The company applies the "one share - one vote" principle.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

"B" series share is a voting preference share held by Hungarian National Asset Management Inc. presently. Par value of "A" series shares is HUF 1,000, while the par value of "C" series shares is HUF 1,001, but the rights attached to these shares, taking into account the different par value, are identical. Currently all "C" series shares are held by MOL.

According to the Articles of Association, no shareholder or shareholder group may exercise more than 10% of the voting rights with the exception of the organization(s) acting at the Company's request as depository or custodian for the Company's shares or securities representing the Company's shares. This voting limitation was approved by a general meeting held in 1995 and since that time all of our investors purchased shares knowing this limitation.

R 1.2.8 The company ensures that shareholders must meet the same requirements in order to attend at the general meeting.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 1.2.9 Items on the general meeting agenda only include subjects which are correctly detailed and summarized clearly and unambiguously.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The proposals included the suggestions of the Supervisory Board and a detailed explanation of the effects of the decision.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 1.2.10 Shareholders' comments on and supplements to the items on the agenda were published at least two days prior to the general meeting.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

In 2016 one shareholder controlling more than 1 % of the votes requested additional item for the agenda and submitted respective draft resolution and another resolution proposal was submitted to the agenda announced by the Board of Directors before the AGM, but within eight days following the publication of the announcement on convening the general meeting. Each proposal was published.

R 1.3.8 Comments on the items of the agenda were made available to shareholders simultaneously with registration at the latest.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

Written comments made on the items on the agenda were published two working days prior to the general meeting.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

In 2016 one shareholder controlling more than 1 % of the votes requested additional item for the agenda and submitted respective draft resolution and another resolution proposal was submitted to the agenda announced by the Board of Directors before the AGM, but within eight days following the publication of the announcement on convening the general meeting. Each proposal was published.

R 1.3.10 The election and dismissal of executives took place individually and by separate resolutions.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.1.1 The responsibilities of the Managing Body include those laid out in 2.1.1.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.3.1 The Managing Body held meetings regularly, at times designated in advance.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Supervisory Board held meetings regularly, at times designated in advance.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The rules of procedure of the Managing Body provide for unscheduled meetings and decision-making through electronic communications channels.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The rules of procedure of the Supervisory Board provide for unscheduled meetings and decision-making through electronic communications channels.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.5.1 The Board of Directors / Supervisory Board of the company has a sufficient number of independent members to ensure the impartiality of the board.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.5.4 At regular intervals (in connection with the CG Report) the Board of Directors / Supervisory Board requested a confirmation of their independent status from those members considered independent.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.5.6 The company disclosed on its website the guidelines on the independence of the Board of Directors/ Supervisory Board, as well as the criteria applied for assessing independence.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.6.1 Members of the Managing Body informed the Managing Body (Supervisory Board/Audit Committee) if they (or any other person in a close relationship to them) had a significant personal stake in a transaction of the company (or the company's subsidiary).

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.6.2 Transactions between board and executive management members (and persons in close relationship to them) and the company (or its subsidiary) were conducted according to general rules of practice of the company, but with stricter transparency rules in place.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

Transactions which according to 2.6.2, fell outside the normal course of the company's business, and their terms and conditions were approved by the Supervisory Board (Audit Committee).

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

According to MOL's practice, these transactions are approved by the Board of Directors, with the simultaneous notification to the chairman of the Supervisory Board.

R 2.6.3 Board members informed the Supervisory Board/Audit Committee if they received an offer of Board membership or an offer of an executive management position in a company which is not part of the company group.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

Board members declare at the time of their appointment, if they have Board membership or an executive management position in a company which is not part of the company group. According to the charter of the Board of Directors, a member of the Board of Directors informs the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors, if he/she receives an offer of Board membership or an offer of an executive management position in a company which is not part of the company group. The chairman of the Supervisory Board participates in Board meetings as permanent invitee.

According to the charter of the Supervisory Board, a member of the Supervisory Board informs the Supervisory Board, if he/she receives an offer of Board membership or an offer of an executive management position in a company which is not part of the company group.

R 2.6.4 The Managing Body established its guidelines on information flow within the company and the handling of insider information, and monitored compliance with those guidelines.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Managing Body established its guidelines regarding insiders' trading in securities and monitored compliance with those guidelines.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.7.1 The Managing Body formulated remuneration guidelines regarding the evaluation and remuneration of the work of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Supervisory Board formed an opinion on the remuneration guidelines.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The guidelines regarding the remuneration for the Managing Body and the Supervisory Board and the changes in those guidelines were approved by the general meeting, as a separate item on the agenda.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.7.2 The Managing Body prepared an evaluation of the work it carried out in the given business year.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.7.2.1 The Supervisory Board prepared an evaluation of the work it carried out in the given business year.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.7.3 It is the responsibility of the Managing Body to monitor the performance of and determine the remuneration for the executive management.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The frameworks of benefits due to members of the executive management that do not represent normal practice, and the changes in those benefits were approved by the general meeting as a separate agenda item.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.7.4 The structure of share-incentive schemes were approved by the general meeting.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

Prior to the decision by the general meeting on share-incentive schemes, shareholders received detailed information (at least according to those contained in 2.7.4).

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.7.7 The Remuneration Statement was prepared by the company and submitted to the general meeting.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The company provided detailed information on the remuneration principles of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and management in the corporate governance chapter of the annual report. It also published the cumulated sum of key management compensation as part of the annual financial statements, as well as the remuneration as paid in cash and non-cash for the members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board per person, in relation to this position, was published simultaneously with the annual general meeting announcement.

The Remuneration Statement includes information about the remuneration of individual members of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board, and the executive management.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The company provided detailed information on the remuneration principles of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and management in the corporate governance chapter of the annual report. It also published the cumulated sum of key management compensation as part of the annual financial statements, as well as the remuneration as paid in cash and non-cash for the members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board per person, in relation to this position, was published simultaneously with the annual general meeting announcement.

R 2.8.1 The Managing Body or the committee operated by it is responsible for monitoring and controlling the company's entire risk management.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Managing Body requests information on the efficiency of risk management procedures at regular intervals.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Managing Body took the necessary steps to identify the major risk areas.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.8.3 The Managing Body formulated the principles regarding the system of internal controls.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The system of internal controls established by the executive management guarantees the management of risks affecting the activities of the company, and the achievement of the company's performance and profit targets.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.8.4 When developing the system of internal controls, the Managing Body took into consideration the viewpoints included in 2.8.4

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.8.5 It is the duty and responsibility of the executive management to develop and maintain the system of internal controls.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.8.6 The company created an independent Internal Audit function which reports to the Audit Committee / Supervisory Board.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Internal Audit reported at least once to the Audit Committee/ Supervisory Board on the operation of risk management, internal control mechanisms and corporate governance functions.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.8.7 The internal audit activity is carried out by the Internal Audit function based on authorisation from the Audit Committee / Supervisory Board.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

As an organisation, the Internal Audit function is independent from the executive management.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.8.8 The Internal Audit schedule was approved by the Managing Body (Supervisory Board) based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.8.9 The Managing Body prepared its report for shareholders on the operation of internal controls.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Managing Body developed its procedures regarding the receipt, processing of reports on the operation of internal controls, and the preparation of its own report.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.8.11 The Managing Body identified the most important deficiencies or flow in the system of internal controls, and reviewed and re-evaluated the relevant activities.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.9.2 The Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee were notified in all cases when an assignment given to the auditor may have resulted in significant additional expense, caused a conflict of interest, or affected normal business practices significantly in any other way.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 2.9.3 The Managing Body informed the Supervisory Board of any assignment given to the external auditor or an external advisor in connection with any event which held significant bearing on the operations of the company.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Managing Body pre-determined in a resolution what circumstances constitute "significant bearing".

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.1.6 On its website, the company disclosed duties delegated to the Audit Committee, as well as the committees' targets, rules of procedure, composition (indicating the name, brief biography and the date of appointment of members).

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.1.6.1 On its website, the company disclosed duties delegated to the Nomination Committee, as well as the committees' targets, rules of procedure, composition (indicating the name, brief biography and the date of appointment of members).

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee manages issues related to the composition of the Board of Directors/Supervisory Board, furthermore to the remuneration matters of the Company.

R 3.1.6.2 On its website, the company disclosed duties delegated to the Remuneration Committee, as well as the committees' targets, rules of procedure, composition (indicating the name, brief biography and the date of appointment of members).

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee manages issues related to the composition of the Board of Directors/Supervisory Board, furthermore to the remuneration matters of the Company.

R 3.2.1 The Audit Committee / Supervisory Board monitored the efficiency of risk management, the operation of internal controls, and the activity of the Internal Audit.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.2.3 The Audit Committee / Supervisory Board received accurate and detailed information on the work schedule of the Internal Auditor and the independent auditor, and received the auditor's report on problems discovered during the audit.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.2.4 The Audit Committee / Supervisory Board requested the new candidate for the position of auditor to submit the disclosure statement according to 3.2.4

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.3.1 There is a Nomination Committee operating at the company.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee manages issues related to the composition of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board. Therefore at the following questions on Nomination Committee, MOL makes declaration on the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee.

R 3.3.2 The Nomination Committee provided for the preparation of personnel changes.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Nomination Committee reviewed the procedures regarding the election and appointment of members of the executive management.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Nomination Committee evaluated the activity of board and executive management members.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Nomination Committee examined all the proposals regarding the nomination of board members which were submitted by shareholders or the Managing Body.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.4.1 There is a Remuneration Committee operating at the company.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The tasks of the Remuneration Committee are carried out by the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee. Therefore at the following questions on Remuneration Committee, MOL makes declaration on the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee.

R 3.4.2 The Remuneration Committee made a proposal for the system of remuneration for the boards and the executive management (individual levels and the structure of remuneration), and carries out its monitoring.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.4.3 The remuneration of the executive management was approved by the Managing Body based on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The remuneration of the Managing Body was approved by the general meeting based on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The Remuneration Committee also monitored the share option, cost reimbursement and other benefits in the remuneration system.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.4.4 The Remuneration Committee made proposals regarding remuneration guidelines.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.4.4.1 The Remuneration Committee made proposals regarding the remuneration of individual persons.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.4.4.2 The Remuneration Committee reviewed the terms and conditions of contracts concluded with the members of the executive management.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.4.4.3 The Remuneration Committee ascertained whether the company fulfilled its disclosure obligations regarding remuneration issues.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.4.7 The majority of the members of the Remuneration Committee are independent.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 3.5.1 The Managing Body disclosed its reasons for combining the Remuneration and Nomination Committees.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

Since 2003, MOL's corporate governance practice has been rated by several international corporate governance rating and advisory firm. None of the rating firms have commented the combination of the remuneration and nomination committee functions.

R 3.5.2 The Managing Body carried out the duties of the Nomination Committee and disclosed its reasons for doing so.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The duties of the Remuneration and Nomination Committees are carried out by the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee.

R 3.5.2.1 The Managing Body carried out the duties of the Remuneration Committee and disclosed its reasons for doing so.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The duties of the Remuneration and Nomination Committees are carried out by the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee.

R 4.1.1 In its disclosure guidelines, the Managing Body established those principles and procedures which ensure that all relevant information about the operations of the company and circumstances influencing its share price are disclosed and made available accurately, in a timely fashion and in full.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.2 The company ensured in its disclosure activities that all shareholders and market participants were treated equally.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.3 The company's disclosure guidelines include the procedures governing electronic, on-line disclosure.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The company develops its website taking into consideration disclosure guidelines and the provision of information to investors.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.4 The Managing Body assessed the efficiency of disclosure processes.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.5 The company published its corporate events calendar on its website.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.6 In the annual report and on the website of the company, the public was informed about the company's corporate strategy, its main business activities, business ethics and its policies regarding other stakeholders.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.8 In the annual report the Managing Body disclosed the character and size of any other assignments given by the company or its subsidiaries to the auditing firm responsible for auditing the financial statements.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.9 In the annual report and on the website the company discloses information on the professional career of the members of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.10 The company provided information on the internal organisation and operation of the Managing Body and the Supervisory Board.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.10.1 The company provided information on the criteria considered when evaluating the work of the Managing Body, the executive management and the individual members thereof.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The company provided information on the criteria considered when evaluating the work of the Managing Body, the executive management. However, there was no information on the criteria considered when evaluating individual members.

R 4.1.11 In the annual report and in the Remuneration Statement on the company's website, the company informed the public about the applied remuneration guidelines, including the remuneration and fees provided for members of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The company provided detailed information on the remuneration principles of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and management in the corporate governance chapter of the annual report. It also published the cumulated sum of key management compensation as part of the annual financial statements, as well as the remuneration as paid in cash and non-cash for the members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board per person, in relation to this position, was published simultaneously with the annual general meeting announcement.

R 4.1.12 The Managing Body disclosed its risk management guidelines, including the system of internal controls, the applied risk management principles and basic rules, as well as information about major risks.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.13 In order to provide market participants with information, the company publishes its report on corporate governance at the same time that it publishes its annual report.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.14 The company discloses its guidelines governing insiders' trading in the company's securities on its website.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

The company published in the annual report and on its website ownership in the company's securities held by the members of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management, as well as any interests held in share-incentive schemes.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

R 4.1.15 In the annual report and on its website, the company disclosed any relationship between members of the Managing Body and the executive management with a third party, which might have an influence on the operations of the company.

Yes (Complies)

No (Please explain)

Level of compliance with the Suggestions

The company should indicate whether the relevant suggestion of the CGR is applied or not (Yes / No)

S 1.1.3 The company has an investor relations department.

Yes

No

S 1.2.1 The company published on its website the summary document regarding the conducting of the general meeting and the exercise of shareholders' rights to vote (including voting via proxy)

Yes

No

S 1.2.2 The company's articles of association are available on the company's website.

Yes

No

S 1.2.3 The company disclosed on its website information according to 1.2.3 (on the record date of corporate events).

Yes

No

S 1.2.4 Information and documents according to 1.2.4 regarding general meetings (invitations, proposals, draft resolutions, resolutions, minutes) were published on the company's website.

Yes

No

S 1.2.5 The general meeting of the company was held in a way that ensured the greatest possible shareholder participation.

Yes

No

S 1.2.6 Additions to the agenda were published within 5 days of receipt, in the same manner as the publication of the original invitation for the general meeting.

Yes

No

In 2016 one shareholder controlling more than 1 % of the votes requested additional item for the agenda and submitted respective draft resolution and another resolution proposal was submitted to the agenda announced by the Board of Directors before the AGM, but within eight days following the publication of the announcement on convening the general meeting. Each proposal was published.

S 1.2.7 The voting procedure applied by the company ensured unambiguous, clear and fast decision making by shareholders.

Yes

No

S 1.2.11 At the shareholders' request, the company also provided information on the general meeting electronically.

Yes

No

S 1.3.1 The identity of the chairman of the general meeting was approved by the company's general meeting prior to the discussion of the items on the agenda.

Yes

No

S 1.3.2 The Managing Body and the Supervisory Board were represented at the general meeting.

Yes

No

S 1.3.3 The company's articles of association render possible that at the initiation of the chairman of the Managing Body or the shareholders of the company, a third party be invited to the company's general meeting and be granted the right of participation in the discussion of the relevant items on the agenda.

Yes

No

S 1.3.4 The company did not prevent shareholders attending the general meeting from exercising their rights to request information, make comments and proposals, and did not set any pre-requisites to do so.

Yes

No

The company has not made any further requirements above those set by the law.

S 1.3.5 The company published on its website within three days its answers to those questions which it was unable to answer satisfactorily at the general meeting. Where the company declined to give an answer it published its reasons for doing so.

Yes

No

S 1.3.6 The chairman of the general meeting and the company ensured that in answering the questions raised at the general meeting, national laws and regulations of the Stock Exchange pertaining to disclosure were complied with.

Yes

No

S 1.3.7 The company published a press release and held a press conference on the decisions passed at the general meeting.

Yes

No

S 1.3.11 The company's general meeting decided on the different amendments of the articles of association in separate resolutions.

Yes

No

S 1.3.12 The minutes of the general meeting containing the resolutions, the presentation of draft resolutions, as well as the most important questions and answers regarding the draft resolutions were published by the company within 30 days of the general meeting.

Yes

No

S 1.4.1 The dividend was paid within 10 days to those shareholders who had provided all the necessary information and documentation.

Yes

No

The dividend was paid on the starting day of dividend payment to those shareholders who had provided all the necessary information and documentation. Following this date, dividend is paid monthly to those shareholders providing the necessary documentation.

S 1.4.2 The company disclosed its policy regarding anti-takeover devices.

Yes

No

S 2.1.2 The rules of procedure define the composition of the Managing Body and all procedures and protocols for the preparation and holding of meetings, the drafting of resolutions and other related matters.

Yes

No

S 2.2.1 The rules of procedure and the work schedule of the Supervisory Board gives a detailed description of its operation and duties, as well as procedures and processes which the Supervisory Board followed.

Yes

No

S 2.3.2 Board members had access to the proposals of a given meeting at least five days prior to the board meeting.

Yes

No

S 2.3.3 The rules of procedure regulate the regular or occasional participation at board meetings of persons who are not members of the boards.

Yes

No

S 2.4.1 The election of the members of the Managing Body took place in a transparent way, information on candidates was made public at least five days prior to the general meeting.

Yes

No

S 2.4.2 The composition of boards and the number of members complies with the principles specified in 2.4.2

Yes

No

S 2.4.3 Newly elected, non-executive board members were able to familiarize themselves with the structure and operations of the company, as well as their duties as board members through a tailored induction programme.

Yes

No

S 2.5.2 The separation of the responsibilities of the Chairman of the Managing Body from those of the Chief Executive Officer has been outlined in the basic documents of the company.

Yes

No

S 2.5.3 The company has published a statement about the means it uses to ensure that the Managing Body gives an objective assessment of the executive management's work where the functions of Chairman and CEO are combined.

Yes

No

S 2.5.5 The company's Supervisory Board has no member who held a position in the Managing Body or the executive management of the company in the three years prior to his nomination.

Yes

No

S 2.7.5 The development of the remuneration system of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management serves the strategic interests of the company and thereby those of the shareholders.

Yes

No

S 2.7.6 In the case of members of the Supervisory Board, the company applies a fixed amount of remuneration and does not apply a remuneration component related to the share price.

Yes No

S 2.8.2 The Managing Body developed its risk management policy and regulations with the cooperation of those executives who are responsible for the design, maintenance and control of risk management procedures and their integration into the company's daily operations.

Yes No

S 2.8.10 When evaluating the system of internal controls, the Managing Body took into consideration the aspects mentioned in 2.8.10

Yes No

S 2.8.12 The company's auditor assessed and evaluated the company's risk management systems and the risk management activity of the executive management, and submitted its report on the matter to the Audit Committee / Supervisory Board.

Yes No

The company's auditor receives regular information on the risk management system and the risk management operations, and it can follow and monitor these activities. During the audit process the audit reviews and analyses the risk management system and the efficiency of the risk management operations for its own purposes, but it does not issue a report on such audits to any external party (e.g. Audit Committee).

S 2.9.1 The rules of procedure of the Managing Body cover the procedure to be followed when employing an external advisor.

Yes No

S 2.9.1.1 The rules of procedure of the Supervisory Board cover the procedure to be followed when employing an external advisor.

Yes No

S 2.9.1.2 The rules of procedure of the Audit Committee cover the procedure to be followed when employing an external advisor.

Yes No

Audit Committee did not employ any external advisor in 2016.

S 2.9.1.3 The rules of procedure of the Nomination Committee cover the procedure to be followed when employing an external advisor.

Yes No

Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee did not employ any external advisor in 2016.

S 2.9.1.4 The rules of procedure of the Remuneration Committee cover the procedure to be followed when employing an external advisor.

Yes

No

Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee did not employ any external advisor in 2016.

S 2.9.4 The Managing Body may invite the company's auditor to participate in those meetings where it debates general meeting agenda items.

Yes

No

S 2.9.5 The company's Internal Audit function co-operated with the auditor in order to help it successfully carry out the audit.

Yes

No

S 3.1.2 The chairmen of the Audit Committee regularly inform the Managing Body about the meetings of the committee, and the committee prepared at least one report for the Managing Body and the Supervisory Board in the given business year.

Yes

No

The Audit Committee regularly informs the Board of Directors on the above mentioned subject.

S 3.1.2.1 The chairmen of the Nomination Committee regularly inform the Managing Body about the meetings of the committee, and the committee prepared at least one report for the Managing Body and the Supervisory Board in the given business year.

Yes

No

Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee regularly informs the Board of Directors on the above mentioned subject.

S 3.1.2.2 The chairmen of the Remuneration Committee regularly inform the Managing Body about the meetings of the committee, and the committee prepared at least one report for the Managing Body and the Supervisory Board in the given business year.

Yes

No

Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee regularly informs the Board of Directors on the above mentioned subject.

S 3.1.4 The company's committees are made up of members who have the capabilities, professional expertise and experience required to perform their duties.

Yes

No

S 3.1.5 The rules of procedure of committees operating at the company include those aspects detailed in 3.1.5

Yes No

S 3.2.2 The members of the Audit Committee / Supervisory Board were fully informed about the accounting, financial and operational peculiarities of the company.

Yes No

S 3.3.3 The Nomination Committee prepared at least one evaluation for the chairman of the Managing Body on the operation of the Managing Body and the work and suitability of the members of the Managing Body.

Yes No

There was a self-evaluation on the operation and suitability of the Board of Directors in 2016.

S 3.3.4 The majority of the members of the Nomination Committee are independent.

Yes No

S 3.3.5 The rules of procedure of the Nomination Committee includes those details contained in 3.3.5.

Yes No

S 3.4.5 The Remuneration Committee prepared the Remuneration Statement.

Yes No

The company provided detailed information on the remuneration principles of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and management in the corporate governance chapter of the annual report. It also published the cumulated sum of key management compensation as part of the annual financial statements, as well as the remuneration as paid in cash and non-cash for the members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board per person, in relation to this position, was published simultaneously with the annual general meeting announcement.

S 3.4.6 The Remuneration Committee exclusively consists of non-executive members of the Managing Body.

Yes No

S 4.1.4 The disclosure guidelines of the company at least extend to those details contained in 4.1.4

Yes No

The Managing Body informed shareholders in the annual report on the findings of the investigation into the efficiency of disclosure procedures.

Yes No

S 4.1.7 The company's financial reports followed IFRS guidelines.

Yes

No

S 4.1.16 The company also prepares and releases its disclosures in English.

Yes

No