



BUDAPEST STOCK EXCHANGE PLC.

» SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2024

MANAGEMENT REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TRANSLATION

CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT REPORT	2
INTRODUCTION	2
PRESENTATION OF OUR KEY BUSINESS FIGURES	3
MARKET TRENDS	6
RISKS	6
DETAILED SUMMARY OF OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS IN 2024 H1.....	7
RELATED ENTITIES – KELER CCP.....	13
RELATED ENTITIES – KELER LTD.	15
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	16

INTRODUCTION

A key player on the Hungarian money and capital markets, Budapest Stock Exchange Plc. (BSE) provides economic operators with access to financial resources and offers investors a broad range of investment instruments. A key objective of the Exchange is to create a stable and independently financed Hungarian economy, and to continuously improve the financial literacy of the Hungarian people and the corporate sector.

Compared to 2023 H1, total exchange trading volume increased in the first six months of the year, thanks to an improving macroeconomic environment and better corporate performances. Issuer revenues also exceeded the same period last year, driven by higher equity market valuations and substantial bond market expansion. Revenues in the data sales business showed a slight decrease this year year-on-year, due to cost-cutting efforts by data purchasing customers, and the lower volatility last year also resulted in a reduction in the number of users this year.

Overall, the BSE's operating revenues for H1 this year was higher than last year. The BSE's expenses have decreased by 1% compared to 2023 H1, while certain cost elements increased due to inflation, however, the one-off costs incurred last year did not arise in 2024. Overall, the Exchange's H1 operating result was thus higher than in the first half of 2023. As last year, the financial results of the BSE and the H1 results of KELER Group made a significant contribution to the net profits, which exceeded the past half-year's result by 8 percent.

PRESENTATION OF OUR KEY BUSINESS FIGURES

KEY BSE INDICATORS FOR 2024 H1

- Equity market capitalisation of the Budapest Stock Exchange as at 30 June 2024: **HUF 15,826 billion**
- Average daily spot equity market turnover in 2024 H1: **HUF 10.83 billion**
- Number of issuers for all markets, as at 30 June 2024: **66**

PROFIT/LOSS, IN SEMI-ANNUAL BREAKDOWN* (HUF MILLION)

DESCRIPTION	2024 H1	2023 H1	CHANGE
Revenues	1,846	2,410	-23%
Revenues without grants and subsidies (adjusted)	1,846	1,778	4%
of which Revenues from trading fees	564	462	22%
of which Revenues from listing fees	642	562	14%
of which Revenues from sale of information	619	654	-5%
Operating expenses without depreciation	-1,176	-1,825	-36%
Operating expenses without grants and subsidies (adjusted)	-1,176	-1,193	-1%
of which Expenses for material costs	-2	-1	100%
of which Expenses for services used	-402	-466	-14%
of which Personnel costs	-700	-629	11%
of which Expenses arising from miscellaneous other costs	-72	-90	-20%
of which Other expenses	0	-7	
Impairments and reversals	-1	-27	-96%
EBITDA	669	558	20%
EBITDA/Sales revenue	36.5%	32.7%	11%
Depreciation, amortisation	-174	-160	9%
EBIT	495	398	24%
KELER Group profitability attributable to BSE	2,112	2,274	-7%
Profit or loss of financial transactions	149	141	6%
Income tax, business tax, innovation contribution	2	-258	
Net profit or loss	2,758	2,555	8%

*The Budapest Stock Exchange's total revenue for 2024 H1 is HUF 1.8 billion, 23 percent lower than 2023 H1. At the same time, operating expenses decreased by 36 percent. The BSE's net profit exceeded HUF 2.7 billion, which is 8 percent higher than the result for 2023 H1.

It is important to note that until 2023, both total revenues and total operating expenses include the so-called EDIOP and CHR grants awarded to domestic SMEs with the involvement of the BSE. These EU grants provided the financial backing for mentoring programmes offered by the BSE, primarily for listed or other domestic companies. Examples of such programmes include ESG training, ELITE corporate training or support for preparing

for exchange listing. Since the BSE finances these programmes for companies from EDIOP and CHR grants, these items appear in both the BSE's revenue and expenditure lines in the same amount. These programmes have concluded in 2023 and no related expenditure or revenue was incurred in 2024. As regards revenues and expenses for 2023, after eliminating the grant-related revenues and expenses presented above, the BSE's adjusted revenues and operating expenses related to its business activities are shown.

In 2024, adjusted semi-annual revenues from the BSE's main business lines are 4% higher than in the same half of last year. This is due to trading revenues increasing by 22 percent in H1 of this year, driven by equity market turnover; issuer revenues rose by 14 percent, while data sales revenues decreased by 5 percent compared to H1 last year.

Adjusted operating expenses (excluding grants and subsidies) decreased by 1 percent, which is the result of several factors. As a consequence of the inflationary effect, personnel costs increased by 11% overall, but in addition one-off costs, such as the cost of the BSE's listing, only affected 2023. However, looking back over both this half year and over several years, the BSE's operating expenses have increased below the average level of inflation.

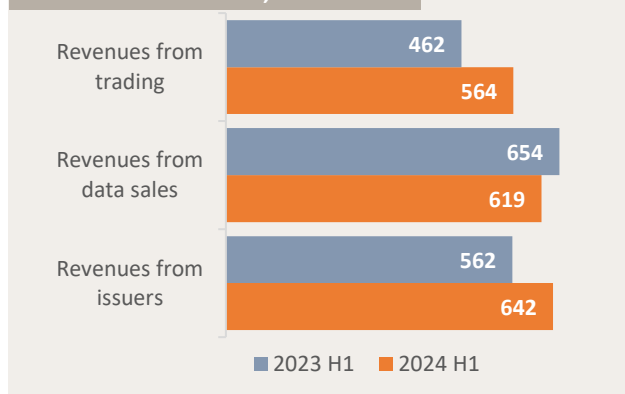
Consequently, the BSE's EBITDA for 2024 H1 was HUF 669 million, up 20 percent year-on-year. As a result, the BSE's net result for the half-year was significantly higher than in the same period last year.

The quarterly breakdown of the results shows that the Exchange has had a balanced half-year in terms of revenues and expenses for its business lines, generating an EBITDA increase compared to last year.

PROFIT/LOSS, IN QUARTERLY BREAKDOWN (HUF MILLION)

DESCRIPTION	2023 Q1	2023 Q2	2024 Q1	2024 Q2
Revenues	990	1,420	912	934
Revenues without grants and subsidies (adjusted)	870	908	912	934
of which Revenues from trading fees	236	226	279	285
of which Revenues from listing fees	277	285	318	324
of which Revenues from sale of information	333	321	307	312
Operating expenses without depreciation	-695	-1,130	-574	-602
Operating expenses without grants and subsidies (adjusted)	-575	-618	-574	-602
Impairments and reversals	0	-27	-2	1
EBITDA	295	263	336	333
EBITDA/Sales revenue	34.58%	30.90%	36.92%	36.00%
Depreciation, amortisation	-82	-78	-90	-84
EBIT	213	185	246	249
KELER Group profitability attributable to BSE	990	1,284	1,249	863
Profit or loss of financial transactions	90	51	81	68
Income tax, business tax, innovation contribution	-132	-126	-165	167
Net profit or loss	1,161	1,394	1,411	1,347

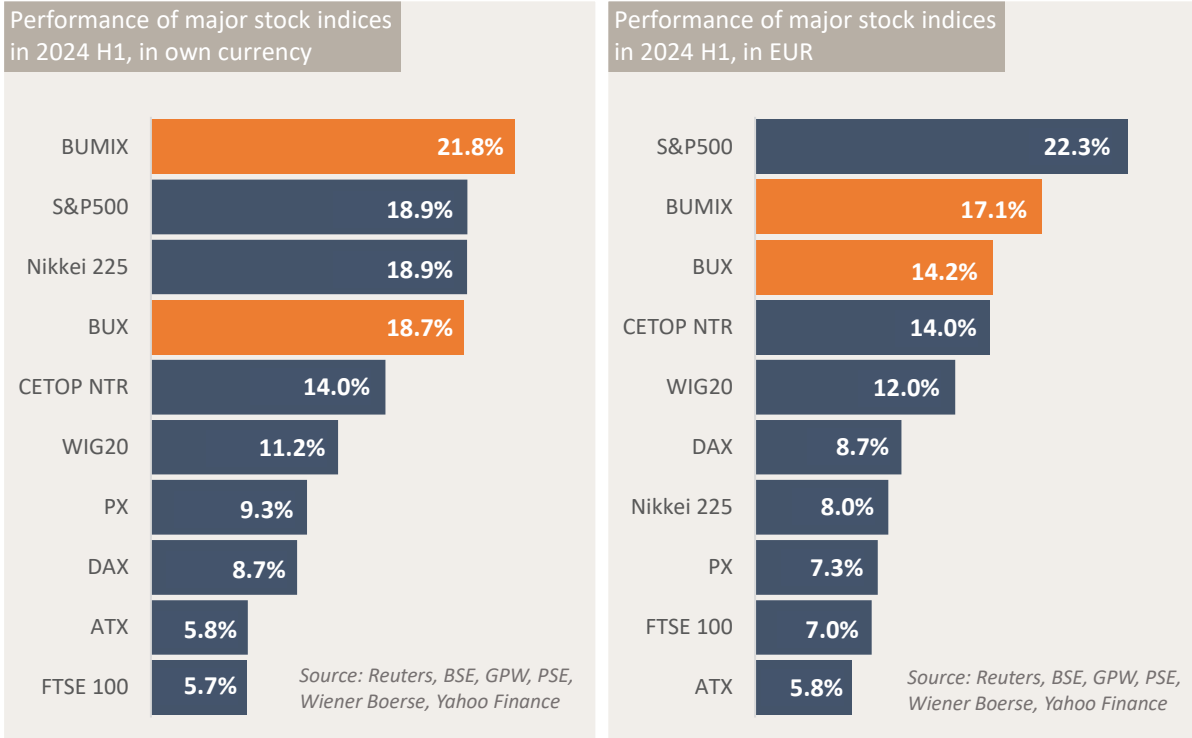
Revenues from business lines, 2023 H1 and 2024 H1, HUF million



Finally, in terms of the business environment, 2024 saw higher turnover on the world's stock exchanges, including the BSE, compared with the previous year, with spot market turnover 23% higher than in 2023 H1, but the same trend was also observed in Europe and on many other stock exchanges around the world. The continuing high interest rate environment in many countries, including Hungary, had a positive impact on financial sector revenues, and in the case of the BSE, this impact is reflected in the results of KELER Group.

MARKET TRENDS

Many countries avoided recession in 2024 H1 and inflation is seemingly starting to moderate. Capital markets have typically performed well, with major stock indices showing strong gains in the first 6 months of the year. The BUX index significantly outperformed the regional indices (18.7 percent) and is only marginally behind the global benchmark S&P500.



RISKS

The BSE's operation is exposed to various market, legal and regulatory risks, as well as internal risks related to its operational activities. At the same time, the BSE – while striving to meet its strategic objectives – is actively managing its business risks in order to mitigate or eliminate their potential adverse impact.

Among its business risks, the BSE takes account of global geopolitical, economic and local economic conditions, and pays particular attention to turnover concentration.

Among its operational risks, the BSE pays special attention to the appropriate functioning of its trading systems, the risk of downtime, the maintenance of a high level of professional staff at all times, and risk incidents related to outsourced activities.

In terms of legislation and regulation, the BSE recognises the risks associated with changes in both Hungarian and EU legal regulations, as these may affect the operation of the Exchange and may also give rise to the risk of non-compliance.

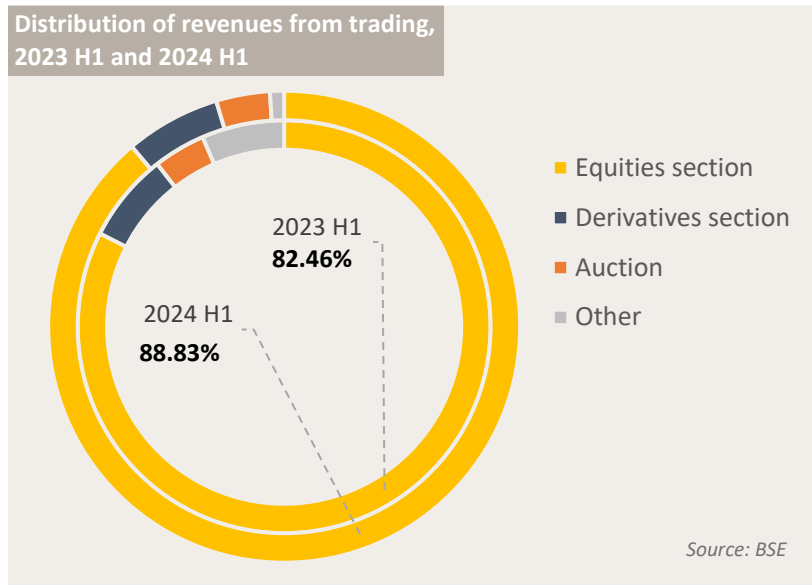
The types of risk described do not only apply to 2024, but have been present throughout the BSE's existence, have been present in the life of the Exchange for the past 34 years, almost without exception, and are likely to continue to be present in the future. There were no new, specific risks in the first half of this year. The risks described above are not unique to the BSE, in the sense that they are not only specific to the Hungarian capital market, but many other European and global market infrastructures operate in the same environment and face the same risk factors.

The BSE's management systematically analyses the above risks, discusses them on an ongoing basis, monitors them and decides on the measures to be taken at any given time. In addition, the Company's management is committed to minimising risks.

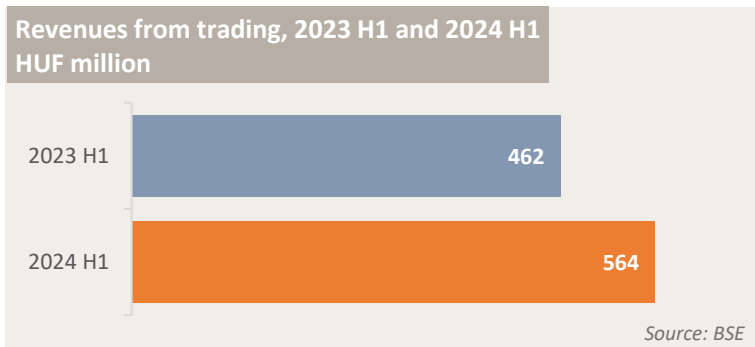
DETAILED SUMMARY OF OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS IN 2024 H1

TRADING BUSINESS

The equity market is the most important segment of the Budapest Stock Exchange, accounting for more than 80% of trading revenues. By international standards, the equity market is still one of the concentrated markets, with the four blue chip companies representing the majority of trading volumes.



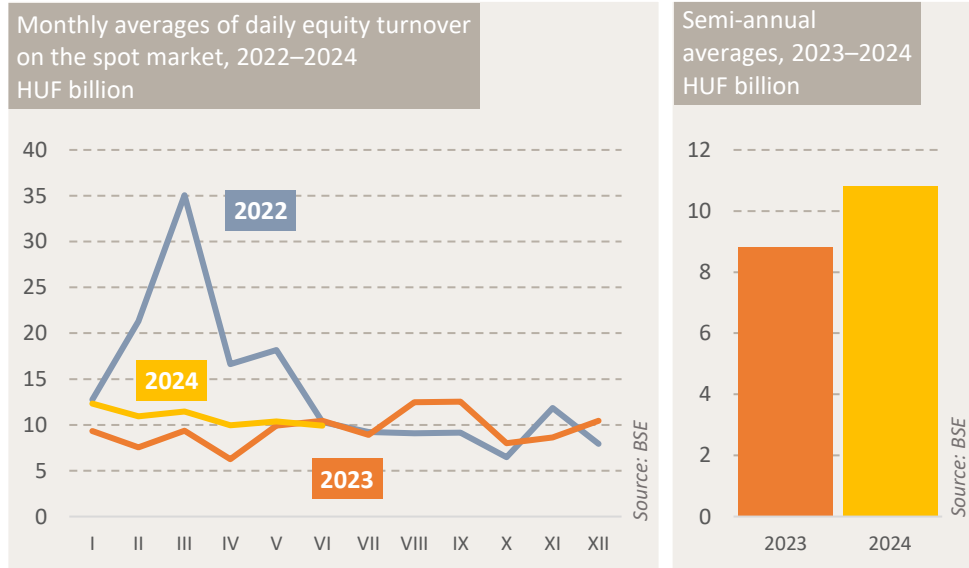
Compared to 2023, spot market turnover increased, resulting in a 19 percent increase in revenues for 2024 H1. Besides the spot market, the second largest trading revenue was generated on derivatives, with a total revenue of HUF 36 million by 30 June 2024, an 11 percent year-on-year.



Total trading revenue rose from HUF 462 million to HUF 564 million comparing H1 of both years.

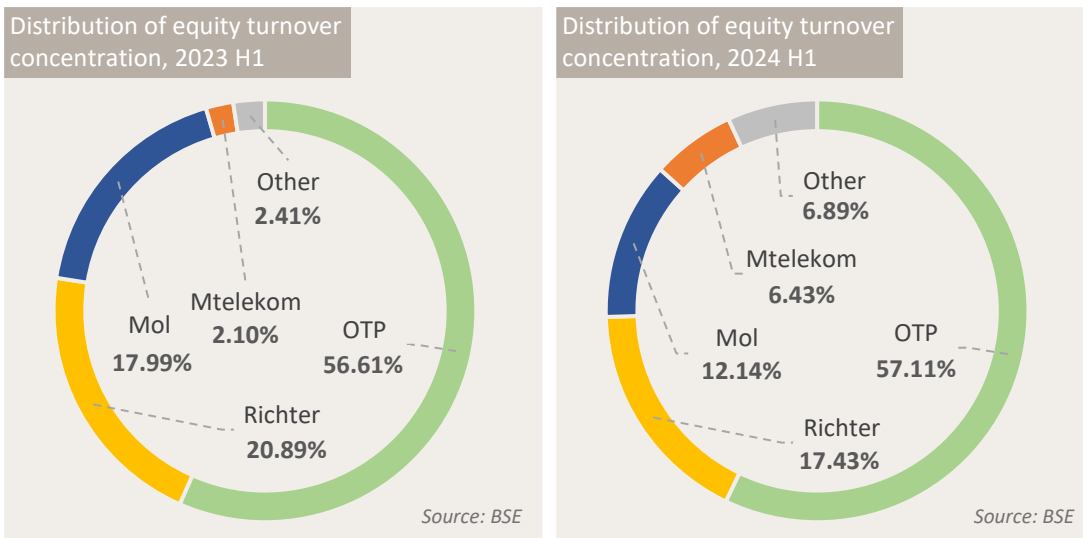
EQUITIES MARKET

Equity market turnover increased in the first half of 2024 compared to the lower turnover in 2023 H1. In the first 6 months of this year, the average daily turnover was HUF 10.83 billion, compared to an average of HUF 8.81 billion in the first half of 2023 (adjusted for fixed strike prices). As of 2023 H2, a recovery in turnover was observed, and this continued in 2024 H1. Among the reasons for this are more favourable macroeconomic data and the improving performance of the capital market.



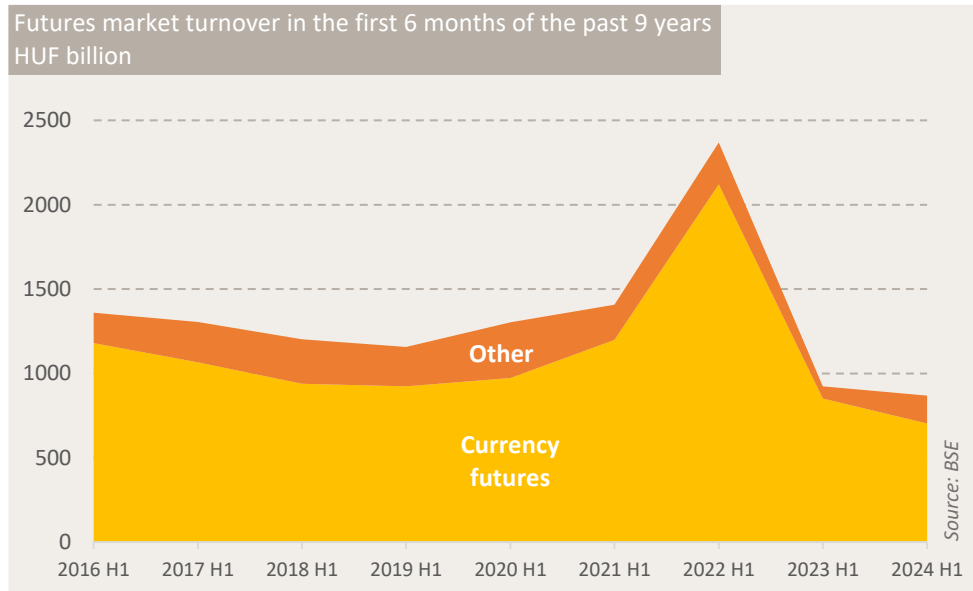
EQUITY MARKET CONCENTRATION

The turnover of small and medium-sized securities has been declining in proportion in recent years, but this trend has been reversed this year: by 2024, turnover excluding the 4 largest securities increased from 2.41 percent to 6.89 percent. Thus, capital market concentration has improved by 2024 H1. This is also reflected in the fact that the share of the 3 blue-chip stocks fell from 95.49% to 86.68%. Trading in Magyar Telekom, Opus and ANY shares increased significantly.

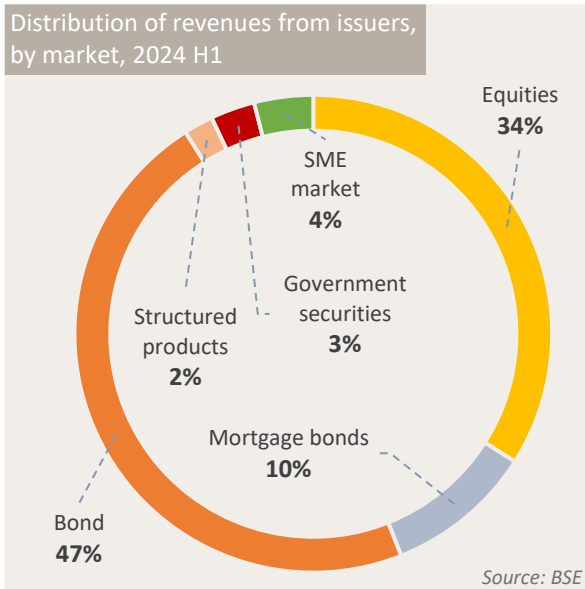


FUTURES MARKET

On a half-year/half-year basis, the futures market's turnover in terms of prices fell by 6% compared to 2023. Currency futures, which account for a large share of futures products, fell by a substantial 17.5 percent. All other futures products showed significant increases, with equity futures up 2.5-fold and currency options up 4.5-fold. Currency futures accounted for 92 percent of the total market in 2023, falling to 81 percent in 2024, increasing the contribution of other sub-segments to total market turnover.



ISSUER SERVICES



The primary markets of Budapest Stock Exchange enable companies of various sizes, mainly from Hungary, to raise funds for their growth. The BSE operates market segments specialised in equities, bonds, and small and medium-sized enterprises. For its services, the BSE charges issuer companies an IPO fee upon admission to trading and an annual circulation maintenance fee, depending on the size of capitalisation. There was no significant change in the structure of revenues from issuers compared to 2023. Again in 2024, the largest share of revenues, 47 percent, came from bonds, while the second largest share of issuer revenues came from equity issuers, with 34 percent.

Revenues from issuers generated HUF 642 million in 2024 H1, up nearly 14 percent compared to the same period in 2023. In the first half of this year, the BSE generated more than

HUF 44 million in revenues from exchange listing fees, an increase of HUF 11 million compared to the base period. This is due to the fact that more debt securities were issued than in the first 6 months of 2023. In 2024 H1, turnover fee revenues reached HUF 598 million, 13 percent more than the HUF 529 million recorded in the same period last year.

The expansion is attributable to a significant increase in the volume of bank bonds newly admitted to the regulated market and to the strengthening of equity market capitalisation.

EQUITIES MARKET

In terms of issuer activity, H1 of this year was again positive. On 26 January 2024, Gloster Nyrt.'s shares – which were previously traded on the BSE's Xtend SME MTF market – were admitted to trading on the BSE's regulated market. In addition to the new listing, there were also significant capital raisings in the regulated market, the largest of which was the HUF 5.7 billion equity raise by AutoWallis.

BSE EQUITY MARKET LISTINGS AND CAPITAL INCREASES, 2020–2024 H1

MARKET	INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 H1
REGULATED MARKET	Value of transactions (HUF billion)*	14.5	32.6	1,891.8	105.5	25.2
	Number of transactions	9	15	13	10	3
	Issuers concerned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AutoWallis • Nordtelekom • Nutex • Pensum • SunDell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4iG • AutoWallis • Delta • EHEP • ENEFI Preference • Eprolius • FuturAqua • Megakrán • Nutex • SET Group • Sundell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4iG • Alteo • Amixa • AutoWallis • Delta • DM-KER • eSense • FuturAqua • Masterplast • MKB • Sundell • UBM • VIG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AutoWallis • BSE • Biggeorge REIT • Civita Group • FuturAqua • MBH (MKB) • SET Group • Shopper Park Plus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AutoWallis • Gloster
XTEND EQUITY MARKET	Value of transactions (HUF billion)*	8	6.5	24.3	21.8	9.2
	Number of transactions	3	6	23	8	7
	Issuers concerned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybergastro • DM-KER • Gloster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Épduferr • Gloster • NAP • OXO • Polyduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astrasun • Biggeorge • CDSys • Cybergastro • Energy Investment • Épduferr • EU-Solar • Gloster • Goodwill Pharma • Multihome • NAP • Naturland • Navigator • OXO • Valberg • ViVeTech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chameleon Smart Home • Energy Investment • Gloster • Goodwill Pharma • STRT Holding • Vertikal Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delta (int-b. share) • Gloster • Kermann • Navigator (2x) • OXO • Vertikal

*At transaction price

Source: BSE

In 2024 H1, the Xtend SME MTF market saw the listing of preferred shares in Kermann Nyrt. and Delta, as well as several capital increases with significant volumes.

DEBT SECURITIES MARKET

The credit securities market continued its upward trend in the first half of 2024. In total, 78 new bonds were introduced or additionally issued on the regulated market during this period.

The mortgage bond market saw 5 new mortgage bond issues and 4 additional issues in H1, bringing the total capitalisation of the listed stock to over HUF 1,895 billion.

Government bond market capitalisation increased by 3.9% in H1, reaching HUF 27,695 billion. Together with the euro-denominated government securities listed on Xbond (see below), government securities with a total capitalisation of HUF 33,152 billion can be traded on the exchange.

A total of 114 new instruments were introduced to the certificates market in 2024 H1, up 5.5 percent year-on-year.

There were no significant changes in the BSE Xbond market, with no new bonds introduced in 2023. The reduction in capitalisation is caused by the partial repayment of the principal of the bonds as per their maturity.

BSE DEBT SECURITIES MARKET CAPITALISATION* AND XBOND LISTINGS, 2020–2024 H1

DESCRIPTION	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 H1
Government securities (HUF billion)	19,993	21,254	24,797	26,653	27,695
Xbond government securities (HUF billion)	–	3,262	4,222	4,700	5,457
Corporate bonds (HUF billion)	704	1,141	1,677	2,650	2,628
Mortgage bonds (HUF billion)	1,785	1,723	2,011	1,898	1,895
Value of Xbond bonds (HUF billion)	598	1,618	2,813	2,802	2,789
Number of Xbond bonds	31	84	116	116	115
Number of Xbond issuers	28	66	92	92	91
Green securities on the BSE (number of securities)**	2	20	29	34	37

*At year-end closing prices and FX exchange rates;

**Bonds, mortgage bonds, government securities, and Xbond market

Source: BSE

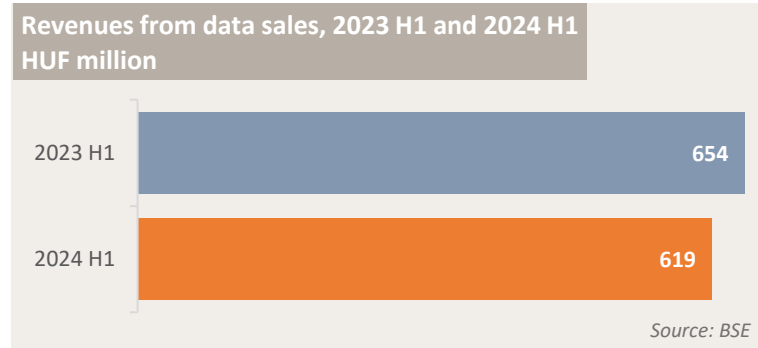


DATA SALES

The data relating to listed companies and stock exchange trading (in summary, stock market data) are of particular value to the various players in the capital market. The sale of these data is an important revenue source for all stock exchanges, including the Budapest Stock Exchange. For the use of data, the BSE charges a licence fee to end-users of the data (typically professional or retail stock exchange traders) through various fee packages involving investment and information service providers, and the situation is similar for the use of data in the IT systems of the investment services sector (non-display subscriptions).

Data sales revenues represent a stable one third of total BSE revenues approximately. The amount of monthly fees from data users has decreased by 5 percent since 2023 H1, corresponding to a similar decrease in the number of professional end-users. Sales of new licences have also halted, with fewer contracts concluded than in previous years.

Data sales fees (annual and monthly fees) are set in euros, meaning that these revenues are generated in euros. Data sales revenues generated HUF 619 million by 30 June 2024.



RELATED ENTITIES – KELER CCP

SITUATION OF THE ENTERPRISE

KELER CCP serves its domestic and international client base as a stable and reliable financial infrastructure provider in the region. The major challenges of energy prices rising to unprecedented highs in 2022 and the resulting runaway inflation have been consolidated this year. Energy production, trade and consumption have all adapted to the effects of geopolitical events. The trends so far have reached a turning point; the consequence is a moderation of the high interest rate environment, which is reflected in asset price developments.

In addition to the continuous and safe operation and development of the Hungarian securities market and the derivatives capital and energy markets, the Company also plays a key role in establishing the security of natural gas supply by ensuring the financial clearing of the domestic natural gas markets. The recent fall in energy prices has led to increased turnover in the gas and energy markets served by the clearing house, which has an impact on the operations and profitability of KELER CCP. Other factors of the economic environment (such as interest rates) or the level of own and foreign holdings also affect the profitability of KELER CCP through the investment result.

Overall, KELER CCP has shown a stable performance throughout the period, fulfilling its role as a guarantor/risk manager institution.

KEY INDICATORS OF KELER CCP LTD. IN 2024 H1 (HUF MILLION)

DESCRIPTION	2024 H1	2023 H1	CHANGE
Fee revenue from core activity	1,526	1,116	37%
Direct profit/loss of security management	2,092	2,284	-8%
Operating expenses	977	844	16%
Investment and liquidity management activities	344	467	-26%
Other income	-24	6	
Profit/loss before taxes	2,961	3,029	-2%

The financial figures of KELER CCP are derived from internal accounting records.

KEY RESULTS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF KELER CCP LTD. IN 2024 H1
Fees and commissions from clearing house and guarantor activities

Of the markets cleared by KELER CCP, only the derivatives capital market saw a decline, due to subdued trading. The clearing house reported fee income of HUF 90 million from the derivatives capital market and HUF 212.9 million from the multinet capital market in 2024 H1. After moderating last year, the energy price volatility of recent years has continued to ease in the first half of this year. A decline in gas prices was furthered by milder than usual weather, and high gas reservoir levels.

In the markets cleared by KELER CCP, there was an overall increase in turnover in the period under review, resulting in gas market revenues 63% higher than in the same period last year, generating HUF 611.3 million in nominal fee revenues for the Company. In addition to the increase in the number of clearing members, the strong rise in the CEEGEX spot market contributed to the revenue growth, with turnover 113 percent higher year-on-year. On the derivatives gas exchange HUDEX, trading picked up during the half-year, but still did not generate outstanding fee revenue at only HUF 0.2 million. The turnover on balancing Trading Platform (KP), operated by FGSZ Zrt., was lower than the volumes observed in the same period of the previous years, but still resulted in a fee income of HUF 25 million. Overall, revenues from gas market turnover and membership fees exceeded the previous year by HUF 236 million, and resulted in HUF 217 million more revenue than planned.

In addition to its clearing activities as a central counterparty, KELER CCP, as a general clearing member, provides its clients with direct access to the domestic electricity and other major European energy exchanges cleared by ECC as central counterparty. The GCM (general clearing member) energy market has generated revenues of nearly HUF 611.4 million this year, which is HUF 169 million higher than the fee revenues in the first half of last year and HUF 126 million higher than the plan for the period. As in the gas market, energy markets are also characterised by an increase in turnover. In the spot market, the turnover cleared by KELER CCP exceeded last year's level by 25 percent, with spot transactions generating HUF 238 million and futures transactions HUF 103 million in fee income.

In total, KELER CCP realised HUF 1,525.6 million in fee income from the core activities presented in the first half of 2024.

Profit/loss on the management of own and foreign portfolios (asset/liability management)

The size of the security held to cover the exposures of the clearing house and the interest income earned on this security is a key determinant of profitability. As a result, although during the first half of the year KELER CCP was temporarily in a net borrower position (due to the financing of the gas market VAT), the investment and liquidity management activities contributed a total of HUF 343.8 million to the first half result.

In addition, the direct profit/loss of security management amounted to HUF 2,091.5 million. The fall in free market energy prices contributed to a reduction in the portfolio of security (collateral), which varied according to price and volume.

Operating expenses

The HUF 977 million amount of operating expenses for H1 represent 116 percent of the same period last year. The amount of operating and volume-related costs directly related to the increased turnover and activity increased in the first half of the year, in particular personnel and other non-interest-type expenses.

Other income

The negative result on the revaluation of financial assets is due to a HUF 23.5 million exchange loss on own assets due to technical accounting reasons arising from the activity of the central counterparty.

Profit/loss before taxes

As a result of the effects described above, KELER CCP's profit before taxes for 2024 H1 was HUF 2,961.2 million, exceeding the pro rata plan.

RELATED ENTITIES – KELER LTD.

SITUATION OF THE ENTERPRISE

In addition to the general macroeconomic effects (inflation, monetary conditions, labour market developments, etc.), the activities and management of KELER are primarily impacted by the portfolio of debt securities, the market value of equity securities and the related transactions and market processes. In the recent period, there has been a steady increase in the portfolio of securities, which affected the results of KELER as follows.

KEY INDICATORS OF KELER LTD. IN 2024 H1 (HUF MILLION)

DESCRIPTION	2024 H1	2023 H1	CHANGE
Fee revenue from core activity	5,349	4,510	19%
Infrastructural revenues	195	200	-2%
Interest differential	1,317	1,941	-32%
Operating expenses	4,214	4,125	2%
of which taxes on operating profit	324	506	-36%
Other income	5,038	328	1,436%
Profit/loss before taxes	7,684	2,854	169%

The financial figures of KELER Ltd. are derived from internal accounting records.

KEY RESULTS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF KELER LTD. IN 2024 H1

Fees and commissions from depositary and credit institution activities	<p>The majority of KELER's revenues are derived from the custody of public debt issued in HUF and related securities transactions. In the first half of the year, KELER's fee and commission income exceeded HUF 5.3 billion, of which account management services amounted to HUF 4,345.4 million, issuer services to HUF 405.4 million, depositary services to HUF 456.7 million and market reporting income to HUF 133.1 million.</p> <p>Revenue from code issuing and data and information provision services amounted to HUF 8.8 million.</p>
Infrastructural revenues	Revenue from services provided to KELER CCP amounted to nearly HUF 195 million in 2024 H1.
Interest rate earnings	Due to the development of interest rates in the HUF market, KELER reduced its interest differential to around HUF 1.3 billion, which is 68% of the interest income of the first half of the year preceding the current year.
Operating expenses	Rigorous cost control throughout the organisation has continued to greatly contribute to sound financial management. This also confirms that the total of operating expenses of the depository for 2024 H1 – excluding taxes on profits – increased by 8 percent year-on-year, mainly explained by the increase in maintenance costs due to the impact of high inflation.
Profit/loss before taxes	Including the dividend received from KELER CCP (HUF 4,992.6 million) and other financial results, the profit before taxes for H1 amounts to HUF 7,684 million, which is more than double the pre-tax profit for the first half of 2023.



INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL
REPORTING STANDARDS (IAS 34) AS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

TRANSLATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SEPARATE HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Separate statement of financial position
as at 30 June 2024 ----- **18**
- Separate statement of comprehensive income
for the half-year ended 30 June 2024 ----- **19**
- Separate statement of changes in equity
for the half-year ended 30 June 2024 ----- **20**
- Separate statement of cash flows
for the half-year ended 30 June 2024 ----- **21**

NOTES

- Selected notes to the half-year financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2024 ----- **23**

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DESCRIPTION	NOTES	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	362	288
Intangible assets	11	228	304
Right of use assets	12	845	854
Investments in associates measured using the equity method and investments in subsidiaries	13	15 730	16 890
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	1	1
Loans at amortised cost	14	23	18
Non-current assets		17 189	18 355
Inventories	14	4	6
Trade and other receivables	14	451	541
Prepaid expenses	14	34	32
Accrued revenues	14	593	1 244
Cash and cash equivalents	14	8 180	4 164
Current assets		9 262	5 987
TOTAL ASSETS		26 451	24 342
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Subscribed capital (par value: HUF 100/share)	15	541	541
Retained earnings	15	22 806	20 654
Revaluation reserve originating from associates	15	10	12
Total shareholders' equity		23 357	21 207
Employee benefit liabilities (non-current)	16	9	9
Non-current lease liability	12	841	825
Deferred tax liabilities	10	957	1 058
Non-current liabilities		1 807	1 892
Trade payables and other short-term liabilities	17	683	874
Current tax liabilities	10	2	53
Current lease liability	12	111	101
Prepaid revenues	17	325	58
Accrued expenses	17	164	156
Employee benefit liabilities (current)	16	2	1
Current liabilities		1 287	1 243
Liabilities		3 094	3 135
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		26 451	24 342

Budapest, 10 September 2024

 Richárd Végh
 Chief Executive Officer

 Katalin Sámel
 Financial Director

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

DESCRIPTION	NOTES	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023 RESTATED
Revenue	6	1 835	1 704
Other income	6	11	706
Expenses for material costs	7	-2	-1
Expenses for services used	7	-402	-524
Personnel costs	7, 8	-700	-629
Depreciation and amortisation	11, 12	-174	-160
Expenses arising from miscellaneous other costs	7	-72	-664
Other expenses	7	0	-7
Share in the profit or loss of associates	13	2 112	2 274
Interest income	9	140	171
Other financial income	9	26	0
Finance expenses	9	-17	-30
Expenses from expected credit losses	14	-1	-27
Profit/loss before taxation		2 756	2 813
Income tax expense/income	10	2	-258
Net profit or loss		2 758	2 555
Other comprehensive income			
Of which items to be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	13	-2	95
Other comprehensive income		-2	95
Total comprehensive income		2 756	2 650
Net profit/loss (HUF thousand)		2 758 574	2 554 305
Net profit/loss (HUF million)		2 758	2 555
Average number of shares		5 413 481	5 413 481
Earnings per share (EPS) (Ft/share)		510	472
Diluted Earnings per share (Ft/share)		510	472

Budapest, 10 September 2024

 Richárd Végh
 Chief Executive Officer

 Sámel Katalin
 Financial Director

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

DESCRIPTION	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	REVALUATION RESERVE ORIGINATING FROM ASSOCIATES	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Balance at 1 January 2024	541	20 654	12	21 207
Net profit or loss/other comprehensive income for the half-year 01.01.2024–30.06.2024	0	2 758	-2	2 756
Dividends from retained earnings	0	-606	0	-606
Balance at 30 June 2024	541	22 806	10	23 357
Balance at 1 January 2023	541	15 239	-50	15 730
Net profit or loss/other comprehensive income for the half-year 01.01.2023–30.06.2023	0	2 555	95	2 650
Dividends from retained earnings	0	-552	0	-552
Balance at 30 June 2023	541	17 242	45	17 828
Net profit or loss/other comprehensive income for the half-year 01.07.2023–31.12.2023	0	3 286	-32	3 254
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners (contributions)	0	125	0	125
Balance at 31 December 2023	541	20 654	12	21 207
Notes	15	15	15	15

Budapest, 10 September 2024

 Richárd Végh
 Chief Executive Officer

 Sámel Katalin
 Financial Director

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

DESCRIPTION	NOTES	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023 RESTATED
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation		2 756	2 813
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to operating cash flows			
Depreciation and amortisation	11, 12	174	160
Share of associated companies profit before taxation	13	-2 112	-2 274
Adjustment for interest expenses on leases	12	17	17
Reclassification to investing cash flows	9	-140	-171
Non-cash adjustment (unrealised fx gains/losses)	9	-14	2
Non-cash item: expenditure on housing loan	14	0	5
Impairments and reversals	14	1	27
Other non-cash transactions		1	0
Working capital adjustments			
Net (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	14	742	-636
Net (increase)/decrease in inventories	14	2	1
Net change in advances received on government grants	6	-188	-25
Net increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	17	228	504
Income tax paid	10	-106	144
Net Cash from Operating Activities		1 361	279

Continuation on the next page.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED ON)

DESCRIPTION	NOTES	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	9	140	171
Purchase of intangibles, property, plant and equipment	11	-118	-48
Employee loans	14	-10	-11
Repayment of employee loans	14	2	1
Dividend received	13	3 270	401
Income from the sale of intangibles, property, plant and equipment	11	0	9
Net cash flow from investing activities		3 284	523
Cash flows from financing activities			
IFRS 16 Leases – principal and interest payments	12	-70	-66
Dividends paid	20	-606	-552
Net cash flow from financing activities		-676	-618
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3 969	184
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	14	4 164	3 954
Unrealised exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents at year-end		47	-68
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	14	8 180	4 070

Budapest, 10 September 2024

 Richárd Végh
 Chief Executive Officer

 Katalin Sámel
 Financial Director

SELECTED NOTES TO THE HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Name of Company:	Budapesti Értéktőzsde Nyilvánosan Működő Részvénytársaság (Budapest Stock Exchange Public Limited Company)
Legal form:	Public Limited Company
Registered office and address of the company:	H-1013 Budapest, Krisztina körút 55., Hungary VI. emelet
Company registration number:	01-10-044764
Country of registration and operation (applicable law):	Hungary
Par value and number of shares issued:	5,413,481 shares with a par value of HUF 100 each
Data of persons authorised to sign the report on behalf of the Company:	Richárd Végh, Chief Executive Officer address: H-2040 Budaörs, Hegyalja utca 10/A Katalin Sámel, Chief Financial Officer address: H-1135 Budapest, Lehel utca 60. 6/1

Budapest Stock Exchange Plc. (hereinafter referred as: BSE or Company) was founded on 21 June 1990.

A key player on the Hungarian money and capital markets, Budapest Stock Exchange Plc. (BSE) provides economic operators with access to financial resources and offers investors a broad range of investment instruments. BSE's mission is to create a Hungarian economy based on stable and independent funding and to continuously develop the financial culture of the Hungarian population and corporate sector.

THE FOUR MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

- Listing services,
- trading services,
- dissemination of market information, and
- product development.

The Company is operating under the relevant Capital Market Act. The Company's registered office: H-1013 Budapest, Krisztina körút 55., Hungary VI. emelet. The ownership structure of the Company is presented in Note 16.

The Company's controlling shareholder is Magyar Nemzeti Bank (MNB, the Hungarian National Bank; address: H-1013 Budapest, Krisztina körút 55).

All of the ordinary shares of BSE were introduced to the Standard category of the Budapest Stock Exchange on June 7, 2023.

Number of shares: 5 413 481

Par value: HUF 100

Initial price of share: HUF 2.906

ISIN: HU0000063078

The **first day of trading** was 21 June 2023. (Resolution of BSE no. 177/2023.)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

A) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with the IAS 34 Interim Financial Statements standard, so they do not contain all the information presented in the year-end financial statements - in accordance with the IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements standard. This interim financial statement must be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the business year ending 31 December, 2023 (hereinafter the full financial statement). In the following, the additional comments necessary to assess the significant changes in the financial position and performance of the BSE since the last annual financial statements are presented.

B) BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

During the preparation of the current interim financial statements, the judgments and estimates used by BSE's management, which are applied by BSE's accounting policies, have an impact on the displayed assets, liabilities, income and expenses. There have been no changes in the accounting policies applied by BSE, as well as in the main estimation uncertainties, since the preparation of the last annual financial statements.

C) FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These financial statements have been prepared in Hungarian forint (HUF) (the presentation currency), which is also the functional currency of BSE. All financial information presented in HUF has been rounded to the nearest million ("HUF million").

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION AND CHANGES THEREIN

The accounting policies and standards applied in the preparation of the interim financial statements of BSE are the same as those applied in the preparation of its financial statements as at 31 December 2023.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ERRORS (IAS 8)

A) CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IMPACT OF CHANGES OF IFRSS EFFECTIVE FROM 1 JANUARY 2024 AND THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW STANDARDS ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

New and amended standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU that are effective from the current reporting period:

- Amendments to **IFRS 16** Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback;
- Amendments to **IAS 1** Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current; Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- Amendments to **IAS 7** Statement of Cash Flows and **IFRS 7** Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements

The Company is currently evaluating whether the adoption of these standards and amendments to existing standards will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

New and revised standards and Interpretations issued by IASB and adopted by the EU but not yet effective:

- There are currently no standards or interpretations adopted by the EU but not yet effective.

Standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and not adopted by the EU:

IFRSs adopted by the EU currently do not differ significantly from regulations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for the following new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations that have not yet been adopted in the EU as at the date of disclosure of the financial statements:

- **IFRS 18:** Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- **IFRS 19:** Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
- Amendments to **IAS 21** The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability
- Amendments to **IFRS 7** and **IFRS 9:** Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The implementation of these amendments, new standards and interpretations would not have a material impact on the Company's separate financial statements.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY DUE TO BSE DECISION

BSE voluntarily changed its accounting policies regarding classification of Local business tax and Innovation contribution – which had already been disclosed in the financial statements of year 2023. In prior years, these taxes were classified as Operating expenses, however, BSE revised this classification and concluded that classifying these items as Income tax results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the nature of the transactions.

According to IAS 12, income taxes are taxes based on taxable profit, and – although in case of BSE the type and amount of deductible expenses are very limited, the tax base of Local business tax and Innovation contribution are based on a specific net profit/loss (Revenues as defined in the appropriate laws, reduced by certain expenditures). According to IAS 8, the change of accounting policy should be applied retrospectively.

The reclassification only effects certain parts of the Statement of comprehensive income:

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023 REVISED	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023 PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
Expenses arising from miscellaneous other costs	-664	-704
Profit/loss before taxation	2 813	2 773
Income tax expense/income	-258	-218
Net profit/loss	2 555	2 555

Share capital and EPS ratios are not affected by the reclassification.

B) PRIOR YEAR ERRORS

There are no Restatements due to Prior year errors in the present Financial Statements.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS: DISCLOSURES

A) FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

IAS 34 requires BSE to publish information on fair value of its assets and liabilities. BÉT currently does not have any significant assets that are to be valued at fair value in the statement of financial position.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company measures its financial instruments at amortised cost:

- Trade and other receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Employee benefit liabilities
- Non-current and current lease liabilities
- Trade payables and other short-term liabilities

PRESENTATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE BY CLASSIFICATION INTO THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF THE FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

All instruments are included in Level 3 of Fair value measurement, except cash and cash equivalents, which are included in Level 2. Carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

6. REVENUES AND OTHER INCOME

REVENUES FROM STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023
Revenues from trading fees	564	472
Annual admission fees	44	46
Fees of trading (monthly) and auctions	517	400
Other revenue related to trading	2	26
Revenues from listing fees	642	567
Listing (one-off) fee	44	33
Quarterly fee	593	529
Other related revenue	5	5
Revenues from sale of information	619	654
Annual vendor fees	291	306
Monthly vendor fees	328	333
Other information services	0	15
Revenues from other services	10	11
Connection fees, licenses	10	11
Total Revenues	1 835	1 704

Trading revenues change primarily as a result of the daily turnover, especially the share section turnover. In the first half of 2023, BSE realized one-off fees related to IT development fees among other trading-related revenues, which did not take place in 2024.

The revenues from listed entities are partly related to one-off fees invoiced at the time of listing, and partly related to the listed assets in a given quarter.

Vendor fees are typically invoiced in EUR, so the recorded HUF revenues are partly affected by the exchange rate movements, and partly by the change in quantities.

All income is recognised within the year, or, if the Company recognises income over a given period, on a simple pro rata basis.

SEASONALITY

According to long-term historical experience, trading revenues bear seasonality, as the summer months (June - August) – mostly in line with holiday periods - generally produce a more restrained turnover on the stock markets compared to other months of the year.

In the case of listing fees from issuers and revenues from the sale of information, BSE did not identify any clear seasonality or any circumstances that would justify seasonality.

Since BSE is not a seasonal business operator, we do not present separate financial information related to seasonality.

OPERATING SEGMENTS

The management of BSE has reviewed the entity's activities and operations and, on that basis, has concluded that there are no identifiable separable operating segments whose operating results would be reviewed by the chief operating decision maker of BSE in order to make a decision about resources to be allocated to the segment, since the following criteria are not met:

- Most of the operating expenses cannot be allocated to a specific business activity or specific business contract. Direct and indirect allocation of most expenses to cost centers is not possible. Therefore, no discrete financial information is available.

OTHER INCOME

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023
Revenue from government grants		
from the above: Grants received (reimbursed grants)	0	632
from the above: Grants received (reimbursed BSE expenses)	0	58
Other income	11	16
Total Other Income	11	706

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Total amount of non-repayable grants available under the EDIOP-1.1.7-2017-00001 programme: it was HUF 1,307 million after a budget increase in 2022, with the aim of implementing training and mentoring programmes and providing stock exchange preparation for IPOs for companies identified in the context of the call. The programme and related payments by BSE ended in 2023. The Grantor approved the last settlement in January 2024 and transferred HUF 497 million to BSE.

The mirror project of EDIOP, the “BSE Mentoring Programme in the Central Hungary Region” (“CHR”) project targets the same stock exchange development elements by focusing on the central regions. After the budget increase in 2022, the total amount HUF 846,75 million was available for this aim. In 2023, the CHR program also expired, BSE paid all relevant amounts to eligible partners, however, approvals are in progress with the Grantor.

Accrued income included items that relate to the previous years but are not yet accounted for until after 31 December.

Other current liabilities include advances received but not yet invoiced, both for the EDIOP-1.1.7-2017-00001 programme and its mirror project for Central Hungary. The breakdown by nature of expense of the items charged to the project for a given year is given in the last section of the table.

There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance recognised.

Government grants (as income), including non-monetary grants at fair value, are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and the grants will be received. Reasonable assurance means:

- the expense arised is in line with the government grant contracts,
- the amount of the expense is in line with the maximum amounts to be granted,
- interim reports of government grant payment claims have been approved.

A significant part of **trade payables and other current liabilities** is composed of advances received for the project:

DESCRIPTION	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
EDIOP advance	0	92
CHR advance	470	566
Total project advances received (Within other short-term liabilities)	470	658

7. OPERATING EXPENSES

DESCRIPTION	NOTES	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023 RESTATED	PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
Expenses for material costs		2	1	1
Expenses for services used		402	524	524
Expert fees		89	173	173
EDIOP/CHR related services		0	58	58
PR, marketing and sales costs		27	40	40
License fees		144	144	144
Operating costs of leased office		70	63	63
Other services		72	46	46
Personnel costs		700	629	629
Wages and salaries		579	526	526
Contributions on wages and salaries		84	76	76
Other personnel type expenses		37	27	27
Depreciation and amortisation	11, 12	174	160	160
Depreciation charge of right-of-use asset		54	52	52
Amortisation of intangible assets, depreciation charge of tangible fixed assets		120	108	108
Expenses arising from miscellaneous other costs		72	664	704
Local business tax		0	0	35
Non-deductible VAT		66	83	83
EDIOP/CHR related VAT		0	9	9
EDIOP, CHR grants given		0	565	565
Other costs		6	7	12
Other expenses		0	7	7
Total operating expenses		1 350	1 985	2 025
Out of the above: Total EDIOP/CHR related, (to be) reimbursed items (corresponds to the line in Other income)		0	632	632

The expert fees in the first half of 2023 include the audit and other consulting fees in connection with BSE's preparation for the regulated market introduction.

The license fees include minor and/or short-term (maximum 1 year) software and device leases.

Other services include service costs incurred in the ordinary course of business.

Operating expenses calculated without the items related to GINOP/KMR projects are close to the same period of the previous year.

8. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023
Wages and salaries	579	526
Contributions on wages and salaries	84	76
Other personnel type expenses	37	27
Total	700	629

The average number of employees during the half-year was 63 (in 2023: 61). The above presented Employee costs are part of Operating expenses (Note 7). A significant part of other personal expenses includes employee Cafeteria and other benefits.

9. FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023
Interest income from banks and other sources	140	171
Total interest income	140	171
Realised gains on exchange rates	11	0
Unrealised gains on exchange rates	15	0
Total other finance income	26	0

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023
Unrealised losses on exchange rates	0	1
Realised loss on exchange rates	0	12
Interest on lease liabilities (effective interest)	17	17
Total finance expense	17	30

Interest income increased significantly due to the change in the yield environment.

10. TAXATION

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023 RESTATED	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023 PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
Current income tax expense			
Corporate tax	55	50	50
Local business tax	38	35	0
Innovation contribution	6	5	0
	99	90	50
Deferred tax expense/reversal			
Origination of temporary differences	-101	168	168
Income tax expense	-2	258	218

From 2017, the corporate income tax rate is 9%, therefore this rate is applicable for deferred tax calculations. Deferred taxes are non-cash items.

BSE voluntarily changed its accounting policies regarding classification of Local business tax and Innovation contribution. In prior years, these taxes were classified as Operating expenses, however, BSE revised this classification and concluded that classifying these items as Income tax results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the nature of the transactions. For further information, please see Note 4. a). BSE has disclosed the reclassification in the financial statements of 2023.

The reconciliation of actual income tax expense and tax bases and accounting profit is the following:

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024 RESTATED	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024 PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
Profit before tax (accounting profit)	2 756	2 813	2 773
Income tax expense	-2	-258	-218
Effective tax rate	0,1%	9,2%	7,9%
Corporate income tax reconciliation			
Corrections (local business tax, innovation contribution)	-44	-40	0
Profit/loss before taxation incl. corrections	2 712	2 773	2 773
Items increasing the tax base	122	142	142
from the above: Depreciation and amortisation acc. to IFRS	120	108	108
Items decreasing the tax base	-2 227	-2 355	-2 355
from the above: Share in profit/loss from associate	-2 112	-2 274	-2 274
from the above: Depreciation acc. to Income tax law	-115	-81	-81
Corporate income tax base	607	560	560
Corporate income tax (9%)	55	-50	-50

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DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024 RESTATED	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024 PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
Local business tax and innovation contribution reconciliation			
Base for local business tax and innovation contribution	1 880	1 739	–
Local business tax (2%)	38	35	–
Difference between Tax base and Accounting profit	-876	-1 074	–
from the above: Profit and loss items excluding revenues	-921	-1 109	–
other taxable income e.g. other income, nettings in revenues	75	64	–
other deductible expenses, e.g. material expenses, mediated services	-30	-29	–
Innovation contribution (0,3%)	6	5	–

The corporate tax base must be calculated from the pre-tax profit as defined in the IFRS, and certain items must be added or deducted during the calculation.

The provision for deferred taxation (liability) for the year is analyzed as follows:

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 31.12.2023
At the beginning of the period	1 058	640
Debited/(Credited) in net profit	-101	418
At the end of the period	957	1 058

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the balance sheet liability method using a tax rate of 9%. The balance as at the end of the period mainly represents the untaxed gain of investments in associated companies.

The derivation and source of the deferred tax is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	CARRYING AMOUNT 30.06.2024	TAX VALUE 30.06.2024	DIFFERENCE 30.06.2024
Property, plant and equipment	362	363	-1
Intangible assets	228	167	61
Right of use assets	845	845	0
Investments in associates measured using the equity method and investments in subsidiaries	15 730	5 115	10 615
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	1	0
Loans at amortised cost	23	23	0
Inventories	4	4	0
Trade and other receivables	453	478	-25
Prepaid expenses	34	34	0
Accrued revenues	593	593	0
Cash and cash equivalents	8 180	8 180	0
Employee benefit liabilities	11	0	-11
Non-current lease liability	841	841	0
Trade payables and other short-term liabilities	683	683	0
Current tax liabilities	2	2	0
Current lease liability	111	111	0
Prepaid revenues	326	326	0
Accrued expenses	164	164	0
Loss carry-forward			
Total			10 638
Total deductible difference			-37
Total taxable difference			10 675
Total deferred tax assets			0
Total deferred tax liabilities			957

DESCRIPTION	CARRYING AMOUNT 31.12.2023	TAX VALUE 31.12.2023	DIFFERENCE 31.12.2023
Property, plant and equipment	288	349	-61
Intangible assets	304	230	74
Right of use assets	854	854	0
Investments in associates measured using the equity method and investments in subsidiaries	16 890	5 115	11 775
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	1	0
Loans at amortised cost	18	18	0
Inventories	6	6	0
Trade and other receivables	541	566	-25
Prepaid expenses	32	32	0
Accrued revenues	1 244	1 244	0
Cash and cash equivalents	4 164	4 164	0
Employee benefit liabilities	10	0	-10
Non-current lease liability	825	825	0
Trade payables and other short-term liabilities	874	874	0
Current tax liabilities	53	53	0
Current lease liability	101	101	0
Prepaid revenues	58	58	0
Accrued expenses	156	156	0
Total			11 755
Total deductible difference			-95
Total taxable difference			11 848
Total deferred tax assets			0
Total deferred tax liabilities			1 058

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, INTANGIBLE ASSETS

DESCRIPTION	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT					TOTAL
		INVESTMENTS IMPLEMENTED ON LEASED PROPERTY	IT EQUIPMENT	OFFICE FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATIONS	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	
2024 H1							
Gross amount							
as at 1 January 2024	1 986	166	589	71	37	863	2 849
Procurement, capitalisation	7	0	108	3	0	111	118
Scrapping, sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
as at 30 June 2024	1 993	166	697	74	37	974	2 967
Depreciation and amortisation							
as at 1 January 2024	1 682	34	473	65	3	575	2 257
Charge for the year	83	8	25	2	2	37	120
Decrease due to de-recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
as at 30 June 2024	1 765	42	498	67	5	612	2 377
Carrying amount							
as at 1 January 2024	304	132	116	6	34	288	592
as at 30 June 2024	228	124	199	7	32	362	590
Year 2023							
Gross amount							
as at 1 January 2023	1 863	166	536	71	22	795	2 658
Procurement, capitalisation	157	0	53	1	37	91	248
Scrapping, sale	-34	0	0	-1	-22	-23	-57
as at 31 December 2023	1 986	166	589	71	37	863	2 849
Depreciation and amortisation							
as at 1 January 2023	1 560	18	423	64	15	520	2 080
Charge for the year	156	16	50	2	3	71	227
Decrease due to de-recognition	-34	0	0	-1	-15	-16	-50
as at 31 December 2023	1 682	34	473	65	3	575	2 257
Carrying amount							
as at 1 January 2023	303	148	113	7	7	275	578
as at 31 December 2023	304	132	116	6	34	288	592

Intangible assets comprise of the following:

- trademarks,
- software licences,
- softwares developed by BSE.

12. LEASES UNDER IFRS 16

The right-of-use asset was capitalised on the basis of the contract for the office leased by BSE.

The right-of-use asset of the lease of the office in Krisztina körút 55. was included in the books in February 2022, together with the related lease liabilities. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method until February 2032.

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 31.12.2023
Gross amount		
as of the first day of the period	1 045	954
Correction due to indexation	45	91
as of the last day of the period	1 090	1 045
Depreciation		
as of the first day of the period	191	86
Depreciation charged (Krisztina krt. 55.)	54	105
as of the last day of the period	245	191
Carrying amount		
as of the first day of the period	854	868
as of the last day of the period	845	854

The evolution of the related lease liability can be derived as follows:

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 31.12.2023
Opening balance	926	981
Correction due to indexation	45	91
Payment to lessor (K55)	-70	-132
Interest incurred (K55)	17	34
Year-end foreign exchange revaluation difference	34	-48
Lease balance on the last day of the period	952	926
Current lease liabilities	111	101
Non-current lease liabilities	841	825

13. INVESTMENTS (INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES)

BSE has no consolidated or unconsolidated interests in which control is not based on voting rights or where the voting rights are not used to direct the relevant activities leading to control (structured entities).

Neither BSE, nor BSE's associates are investment companies or have an interest in one. All companies publish their separate financial statements in accordance with the law that applies to them.

A) SUBSIDIARIES

There are no subsidiaries currently owned by BSE.

B) ASSOCIATES

NAME OF THE ENTITY	PLACE OF BUSINESS	OWNERSHIP INTEREST HELD BY BSE (%)		PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES	TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP
		30.06.2024	31.12.2023		
KELER Zrt.	Hungary	46,67	46,67	depository services	associate
KELER KSZF Zrt.	Hungary	0,07	0,07	clearing service	associate

KELER CCP is 99.85% owned by KELER.

The value of the investment in the **KELER Group** changed in the standalone IFRS financial statements as follows:

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 31.12.2023
Opening balance (gross)	20 843	16 053
Share of current year net income	2 112	5 128
Share of other comprehensive income	-2	63
Dividends received	-3 270	-401
Closing balance (gross)	19 683	20 843
Opening balance of impairment	-3 953	-3 953
Impairment in current year	0	0
Reversal of impairment	0	0
Closing balance of impairment	-3 953	-3 953
Opening balance (net of impairment)	16 890	12 100
Closing balance (net of impairment)	15 730	16 890

According to IAS 36, BSE has to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount.

The standard addresses the indications on the basis of which an impairment loss may arise. If any of these indications exist, the operator should prepare a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. BÉT's management identified the following fundamental factors, on the basis of which it became necessary to estimate the value of the share owned in the KELER Group as of December 31, 2023:

- unfavorable macroeconomic environment,
- effect of securities transaction tax introduced in 2022
- due to the high risk premium the evaluation of Hungarian assets generally lower

For the reasons detailed above, BSE deemed it necessary to examine the value of its share in KELER Group on 31 December, 2023. BÉT performed the company valuation based on the discounted cash flow method (DCF). The investment value was determined by forecasting the future cash flows of the KELER group and discounting them to their present value. Based on this, taking into account BSE's ownership share, the value of BSE's shares in the associates was approximately the same as the book value. BSE's management reviewed the assessment and did not identify such differences that would have required the accounting of impairment or the reversal of previous impairment as of December 31, 2023.

BSE also examined the presence of signals on 30 June, 2024, which still existed, there were no changes in them. Since KELER's results for the first half of 2024 differ in a positive direction from the plans used as the basis for the DCF calculation, further impairment accounting is not justified with a high degree of certainty as of June 30. However, since the permanence of the existing situation is not clear, BÉT has not carried out any further impairment write-backs for the time being. BSE plans to update the company assessment of the KELER Group as of December 31, 2024.

C) OTHER LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Along with 14 other stock exchanges, BSE founded EuroCTP B.V. in 2023. BÉT's share in the company is 0.05%. BSE values the share at fair value through other comprehensive income.

14. CURRENT ASSETS

The Company had no significant value of inventory in the period. These assets are not related to the Company's core business. The assets support the daily administrative operation of the Company (stationery and other office related assets).

The amount of Impairment on trade receivables has changed according to the below:

DESCRIPTION	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Gross amount of trade receivables	475	564
Accumulated impairment	-24	-23
Net amount of trade receivables	451	541

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 31.12.2023
Accumulated impairment as of the first day of the period	23	24
Net change of impairment	1	-1
Accumulated impairment as of the last day of the period	24	23

Cash and Cash Equivalents contains only the balance of the cash at bank and depository.

Beginning in 2022, the BSE granted housing loans to its employees, a portion of which matures within the year (HUF 2 million) and are presented as part of Trade and other receivables. The part with a maturity of more than a year was shown under Non-current assets as Loans at amortised cost (HUF 23 million).

The fair value of the receivables presented is almost identical to the book value. The above items do not bear interest, with the exception of cash equivalents, which earn interest if deposited for a fixed term.

FREE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Below we present the free cash flow statement, which is a cash flow excluding EDIOP and CHR government grant items. The basis of the statement is the statement of cash flows according to IFRS, adjusted by items not defined in IFRS.

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 30.06.2023	CHANGE, IN %
Profit/loss before taxation	2 756	2 813	-2,0%
Share of the profit/loss of associates	-2 112	-2 274	-7,1%
Impairment losses of associates	1	27	-96,3%
Other adjustments in profit/loss before taxation	39	13	200,0%
Adjusted profit/loss	684	579	18,1%
Working capital adjustments, income tax paid	678	-300	
Extraction of government grant items	-497	623	
Operating cash flow (adjusted, excluding grants)*	865	902	-4,1%
Cash flow from investing activities – excluding dividend received	14	122	-88,5%
Cash flow from financing activities, excluding dividend paid	-70	-66	6,1%
Free cash flow (adjusted, excluding grants) and dividend received*	809	958	-15,6%
Dividend received	3 270	401	715,5%
Free cash flow (adjusted, excluding grants)*	4 079	1 359	200,1%

**Values are adjusted for the effects of EDIOP and CHR grant projects*

BÉT's adjusted profit for the first half of 2024 (H1), which is made up of profit before taxation, share of the profits of associates, and other correction items (e.g. depreciation, reclassification to investment cash flow), amounts to 684 HUF million, and thus 18% higher than the value for the first half of 2023.

The working capital corrections and the tax paid in the relevant period were HUF 678 million, but this also includes the effect of the EDIOP and CHR subsidies, which must be filtered out, as they are not part of normal operations. The net operating cash flow obtained after filtering was HUF 865 million in the relevant period. Investment cash flow without dividends in the same period was HUF 14 million.

The content of the financing cash flow is the lease fees paid in connection with the rented property.

The free cash flow without dividends received (excluding grants) was HUF 809 million in the first half of 2024. Including the HUF 3,270 million dividend received from the KELER Group, the adjusted free cash flow was HUF 4,079 million (a 200% increase).

15. EQUITY

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

The Company's authorised, issued, called up and fully paid share capital comprises 5,413,481 (at 31.12.2023: 5,413,481) ordinary shares with par value of HUF 100 each. All shares rank pari passu in the event of a winding up. The share capital represents shares held by the following shareholders

DESCRIPTION	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Magyar Nemzeti Bank	81,4%	81,4%
KBC Securities Hungarian Branch Office	0,0%	5,2%
Patria Finance A.S.	5,2%	0,0%
Concorde Befektetési és Eszközkezelő Zrt.	4,2%	4,2%
OTP Bank Nyrt.	2,8%	2,9%
Erste Bank Hungary Zrt.	2,3%	2,3%
Mol Nyrt.	2,2%	2,2%
Others (all under 2% share individually)	1,9%	1,8%
Összesen	100,0%	100,0%

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings of the Company.

On 7 June 2023, the Board of Directors of the Budapest Stock Exchange decides on the listing of the dematerialised, registered ordinary shares of the issuer Budapest Stock Exchange on the Equities Standard Market.

- Number of securities listed: 5 413 481
- Face value: HUF 100
- Listing price: HUF 2 906
- Code of security (ISIN): HU0000063078

The first day of trading was 21 June 2023 (Resolution No. 177/2023 of the Board of Directors of Budapest Stock Exchange Plc.)

RETAINED EARNINGS

Retained earnings include the cumulative amount of the profit after tax for each year.

REVALUATION RESERVE ORIGINATING FROM ASSOCIATES

This balance sheet line currently includes the items included in the revaluation reserve for instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income of the KELER Group, using the equity method, based on the 46.67% stake in the KELER Group.

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: JUBILEE BENEFITS

DESCRIPTION	01.01.2024– 30.06.2024	01.01.2023– 31.12.2023
Jubilee obligation as at 1 January	10	10
Interest cost	1	1
Current service cost	0	1
Benefits paid	-2	-4
Actuarial gains/losses	2	2
Jubilee obligation on the last day of the period	11	10
of which short-term	2	1
of which long-term	9	9

The sum of Current service costs and Actuarial gains/losses are included in Operating Expenses, under Personnel Expenses.

17. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

The amount of Prepaid revenues at the end of an interim period is necessarily higher than at the end of a financial year, since vendor annual license fees are invoiced at the beginning of the year. Presentation of only the time-proportional part is necessary, therefore the amounts related to the 7th-12th months are shown as Prepaid revenues.

The Accrued expenses include the costs for the relevant period that have not yet been invoiced, as well as time-proportional premiums.

Among Trade payables and other short-term liabilities, we present the unsettled advances for the EDIOP/CHR grant programs, which amounted to HUF 470 million as of 30 June, 2024.

18. RELATED PARTY INFORMATION

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The following significant (over HUF 10 million) transactions occurred with related parties:

BALANCE SHEET

NAME OF RELATED PARTY	ACCOUNT TYPE	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	Other Balance Sheet items from owners	0	124,7
Magyar Nemzeti Bank		0	124,7

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

NAME OF RELATED PARTY	TRANSACTION TYPE	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
	Purchase of services from related parties	61,9	55,4
MNB-Ingatlan Kft.	Property operating costs	61,9	55,4

The controlling institution is the Magyar Nemzeti Bank. The subsidiaries included the following:

SUBSIDIARY'S NAME	PLACE OF BUSINESS	OWNERSHIP INTEREST HELD BY THE CONTROLLING ENTITY (%)		PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
		30.06.2024	31.12.2023	
Magyar Pénzverő Zrt. (Hungarian Mint Plc.)	Hungary	100	100	produce circulation coins
Pénzjegynyomda Zrt. (Hungarian Banknote Printing Shareholding Co.)	Hungary	100	100	production of forint banknotes and secure documents
GIRO Zrt.	Hungary	100	100	payment system operation
MNB-Biztonsági Szolgáltatások Zrt. (MNB-Security Services Plc.)	Hungary	100	100	personal guarding and protection
MNB-Ingatlan Kft. (MNB-Real Estate Ltd.)	Hungary	100	100	rental and operation of real estate
Pénzügyi Stabilitási és Felszámoló Nonprofit Kft. (Financial Stability and Liquidator Non-profit Ltd.)	Hungary	100	100	perform the liquidation of financial institutions
Budapesti Értéktőzsde Nyrt. (Budapest Stock Exchange Plc.)	Hungary	81,35	81,35	official listings on the stock exchange
KELER Központi Értéktár Zrt. (KELER Zrt.)	Hungary	53,33	53,33	depository services
KELER KSZF Központi Szerződő Fél Zrt. (KELER KSZF Zrt.) (KELER CCP Central Counterparty Zrt. (KELER CCP Zrt.))	Hungary	0,08	0,08	clearing service
MNB-EduLab Kompetencia Központ Nonprofit Kft. (MNB-EduLab Nonprofit Kft.)	Hungary	100	100	education, training
Nemzetközi Fizetések Bankja (Bank for International Settlements)	Switzerland	1,43	1,43	banking services to central banks, research activities
Európai Központi Bank (European Central Bank) (ECB)	Germany	1,58	1,55	central bank function
SWIFT	Belgium	0,03	0,03	execution of financial transactions

19. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

BSE plays an important role in the capital financing of domestic companies, so the domestic macroeconomic environment has a significant impact on the willingness of these companies to be listed on the stock exchange, and also has a major impact on the investor perception of companies already listed. For this reason, a significant deterioration in macroeconomic indicators (e.g. GDP, sovereign risk, inflation, unemployment rate, household savings) could reduce the propensity of firms to raise equity financing, which would have a negative impact on the issuing revenues of BSE. Although a deterioration in macroeconomic figures could boost BSE trading activity in the short term due to a sudden increase in market volatility, a sustained negative shift in indicators could reduce investor activity in the domestic market in the long term, with a concomitant fall in both BSE revenues and profitability. It is important to point out that foreign investors play an important role in the BSE's trading activity, accounting for 56% of total spot secondary market volume in H1 2024. Thus, if domestic macroeconomic indicators turn out unfavourable for these groups of investors, this could have a significant impact on the BSE's operations.

20. PROPOSED AND APPROVED DIVIDENDS

After the results of 2022, gross dividend of HUF 552 175 062 has been paid by BSE in the business year 2023 (dividend per share: HUF 102 gross). After the year 2023, the Annual General Meeting of BSE decided to pay a gross dividend of HUF 606 309 872 in 2024 (dividend per share: HUF 112 gross), which BSE paid in June 2024.

21. CSRD

Sustainable thinking and ESG (environmental, social, governance) principles play a key role in the business world.

Budapest Stock Exchange Plc. (BSE) has developed its own strategy in this regard, which includes among others:

- assessing and adapting to the impacts of climate change and societal challenges;
- a long-term commitment to achieving sustainable goals;
- progressively preparing market actors for the green transition and sustainable development;
- creating market infrastructures and business toolkits to support transition and adaptation;
- ensuring the transparent functioning of markets,
- and supporting corporate ESG reporting.

The company also volunteered to prepare its **second sustainability report** according to the standards of the GRI framework applicable from 2024 and SASB 2018 standards issued for stock exchanges and commodity exchanges, in which ESG criteria were prioritised in terms of exchange operations.

- Corporate governance aspects (responsible corporate governance, oversight of sustainability processes by management bodies; risk management, business continuity, protection of trading and related systems, ensuring safe and continuous operation, ensuring statutory compliance) were ranked the highest;
- followed by environmental impact (energy use and carbon dioxide emissions; waste and water use);

- and then by social topics (employee rights, well-being, sustainable working conditions and personal development; diversity, equal treatment, non-discrimination; occupational health, safety and indirect impacts of the stock exchange, regulatory, educational activities).

Following the most common global goals cited by stock exchanges and the recommendations of the SSE, BSE sets the following 5 UN global goals in its sustainability activities:

- gender equality,
- decent work and economic growth,
- responsible consumption and production,
- climate action
- and partnership to achieve these goals

The recommendations are evaluated based on specific indicators, most of which have already been met by BSE.

22. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR DISCLOSURE

The Board of Directors approved the present financial statements of BSE on 10 September, 2024, and also authorized the publication of the (interim) financial statements of the Company for the first half of 2024 prepared according to the IAS 34.

23. EQUITY CORRELATION TABLE

DESCRIPTION	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Share capital	541	541
Registered but unpaid capital	0	0
Capital reserve	0	0
Retained earnings	20 048	14 813
Tied-up reserve	0	0
Revaluation reserve	10	12
Profit/loss for the period	2 758	5 841
Equity under (Hungarian Accounting Regulations §114/B)	23 357	21 207
Retained earnings acc. to §114/B (5) b available for distribution	20 048	14 813
Profit/loss for the period	2 758	5 841
Accumulated, unrealised profit from the increase of fair value of investment properties under IAS 40	0	0
Retained earnings available for distribution	22 806	20 654

24. DECLARATIONS

The current interim financial statements and management report (together: Half-year report) were discussed and approved for publication by the Board of BSE on 10 September, 2024.

We declare that BSE's interim financial statements for the first half of 2024, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IAS 34), give a true and reliable picture of the BSE's assets, liabilities, financial position and profits, to the best of our knowledge and his loss.

Furthermore, we declare that the management report for the first half of 2024 provides a reliable picture of the situation, development and performance of the BSE, as well as describes the main risks and uncertainty factors affecting the remaining six months of the financial year.

We declare and draw attention to the fact that the present half-year report of BSE was not audited by an independent auditor.

Richárd Végh
CEO

Katalin Sámel
CFO

Budapest Stock Exchange Plc.



BUDAPEST STOCK EXCHANGE PLC.

1013 BUDAPEST, KRISZTINA KÖRÚT 55. VI. EMELET

WWW.BSE.HU