



ANNOUNCEMENT

on the due diligence and reporting rules *under Act XXXVII of 2013 on Certain Rules of International Public Administration Cooperation Related to Taxes and Other Public Duties (hereinafter: Tax Cooperation Act)*, applicable to clients qualifying as *private individuals and natural person clients acting within the scope of their economic or professional activities*

Effective from: 08 July, 2026.

Published on: 08 July, 2026.

For the purposes of this Announcement, a natural person client acting within the scope of his or her economic or professional activities shall mean a natural person who acts not as a consumer, but in his or her own name in the course of such economic or professional activities. This includes, in particular, a sole proprietor, an agricultural primary producer, a professional engaged in a liberal profession (e.g. an individual lawyer, notary, healthcare provider), any other natural person carrying out independent activities (e.g. a private individual with a tax number), as well as a foreign sole proprietor

In October 2014, Hungary committed to applying the multilateral Competent Authority Agreement and Common Reporting Standard (hereinafter: **CRS**) on the automatic exchange of Financial Account information, developed by the OECD.

Thereafter, the Council of the European Union prescribed the application of the rules related to CRS in the 2014/107/EU Directive (Council Directive of 9 December 2014 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (hereinafter: **DAC2**)).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Cooperation Act effective from 1 January 2016, the domestic financial institutions are obliged to submit the taxpayers (i.e. bank customers) of the countries (hereinafter: Participating Jurisdictions) that committed to applying the CRS to a taxation due diligence procedure and report the result thereof to the tax authority of their countries of residence for tax purposes via the National Tax and Customs Administration (hereinafter: NTCA).

The list of the Participating Jurisdictions – also included at the end of this Announcement – is attached as **Annex 1 to Act CXK of 2015** on the Promulgation of the Multilateral Agreement between the Competent Authorities on the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (hereinafter: the Act announcing the Agreement). The list of Participating Jurisdictions may be extended annually with the Newly Joining Jurisdictions – entered into Annex 1 of the Act announcing the Agreement on 1 January, 2017, or with a later effective date (hereinafter: Newly Joining Participating Jurisdiction).

With regard to the foregoing, starting from 1 January 2016, OTP Bank performs the taxation due diligence review of all new clients and performs the due diligence review of its existing clients as well based on the provisions of Tax Cooperation Act.

Declaration

I. For new clients:

Account holders that on 31 December 2015, or with regard to Newly Joining Participating Jurisdictions, on the last day of the fiscal year prior to year of entering into Annex 1 of the Act announcing the Agreement, had no valid bank account (payment or savings account), securities account or deposit book (hereinafter collectively: **account**) with OTP Bank **will qualify as a new client.**

Upon opening the account OTP Bank will establish the new client's residence for tax purposes.

New clients are required to make a written declaration on their residence for tax purposes, without exception.

The Bank will not conclude contracts with new customers who do not or will not make tax residency declarations.

In case of clients resident for tax purposes in a Participating Jurisdiction/Newly Joining Participating Jurisdiction the mandatory content elements of the declaration include the Tax Identification Number (TIN) of the client used in income tax in the Participating Jurisdiction/Newly Joining Participating Jurisdiction (if the Participating Jurisdiction/Newly Joining Participating Jurisdiction issues such a number), as well as his *name, address, place and date of birth.*

If the OTP Bank is unable to obtain the declaration for a New Account in order to fulfill the due diligence and reporting obligations for the tax year of account opening, it must apply the due diligence procedures applicable to Existing Accounts until the declaration has been obtained and verified.

With regard to the foregoing, we specifically remind our future account holding clients that if they wish to open an account with OTP Bank and they are resident for tax purposes in a Participating Jurisdiction, the declaration of the TIN used in income tax in the Participating Jurisdiction/Newly Joining Participating Jurisdiction is an essential condition for account opening.

II. For existing clients:

OTP Bank **will establish the residence for tax purposes** of clients that on 31 December 2015, or with regard to Newly Joining Participating Jurisdictions, on the last day of the fiscal year prior to year of entering into Annex 1 of the Act announcing the Agreement, **had an account with the Bank** as specified in this Announcement (hereinafter: **existing clients**) by checking their data suggesting residence for tax purposes in a Participating Jurisdiction/Newly Joining Participating Jurisdiction (hereinafter: indicator) and by obtaining the clients' declarations on residence for tax purposes **as follows.**

When checking its records, OTP Bank will verify who of its existing clients has data suggesting residence for tax purposes in a Participating Jurisdiction/Newly Joining Participating Jurisdiction.

During the course of the check, the following indicators are taken into consideration:

The existing client's

- **address of residence (which is the address of the customer's registered address of residence or place of stay) and the mailing addresses associated with their accounts,**
- **valid certificate of residence for tax purposes issued by a tax authority,**
- **phone number if he does not possess a phone number issued in Hungary,**
- **address of residence of the customer's authorised representative (which is the address of the customer's registered address of residence or place of stay) (hereinafter: authorised representative's address of residence).**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Cooperation Act, **OTP Bank provides an opportunity to its existing clients to make a declaration of residence for tax purposes other than the residence** for tax purposes established by the Bank on the basis of indicators, **within the course of a rebuttal procedure** supported by a certificate of residence for tax purposes issued by the tax authority *and* documentary evidence (valid certificate of residence for tax purposes and valid identity instrument).

If only the address of the existing client's proxy suggests a Participating Jurisdiction, then it is sufficient for the client – within the course of the rebuttal procedure – to make a declaration of residence for tax purposes to the Bank or to support his residence for tax purposes other than the residence for tax purposes established by the Bank on the basis of indicators with documentary evidence.

OTP Bank is entitled to request existing clients to make a declaration of residence for tax purposes even if it only serves the purpose of **reinforcing the residence for tax purposes** in a Participating Jurisdiction/Newly Joining Participating Jurisdiction as established by the Bank based on the above-mentioned indicators. In this case, the client is not required to support his declaration with documentary evidence.

Clients with indicators in Participating Jurisdictions **were notified in letter until 1 September, 2016 and were to certify their residence for tax purposes other than the indicators within 90 (ninety) days** by means of declarations and documentary evidence.

In the absence of a declaration or documentary evidence, OTP Bank will establish the residence for tax purposes for existing clients on the basis of indicators from 1 May of the given year (in 2017, from 1 June) the latest, until the client concerned makes a valid declaration of residence for tax purposes at the Bank.

The OTP Bank may not take into account a declaration or documentary evidence which it knows or has reason to believe to be incorrect or unsubstantiated.

For foreign private individuals and natural person clients acting within the scope of their economic or professional activities, the Bank takes into consideration the residence for tax purposes established pursuant to the foregoing in Participating Jurisdictions/Newly Joining Participating Jurisdictions when performing tax liability with regard to the special rules for the taxation of certain

income of foreign persons (which is by 31 December 2017 Annex 4 to the Act XCII of 2003 on the rules of taxation, from 1 January 2018 Annex 7 to the Act CXVII of 1995 on personal income tax).

The detailed provisions on tax liability are contained in the currently effective advice entitled “On tax payable for retail deposits” and “Information on taxation with regard to investment services provided by OTP Bank Plc.”

The general rules applicable to declarations

At OTP Bank during the due diligence procedure and identification, both existing and new clients shall **make a joint declaration** pursuant to Act XIX of 2014 on the “Agreement between the Government of Hungary and the Government of the United States of America to improve International Tax Compliance and to implement FATCA” (hereinafter: FATCA Act) and the Tax Cooperation Act.

From 1 January, 2016, during the registration of each new declaration, the clients are requested to sign a FATCA and DAC2/CRS joint declaration of residence for tax purposes; they are not provided the opportunity to make separate declarations for FATCA and DAC2/CRS.

One account holding client may be resident for tax purposes in several Participating Jurisdictions, therefore several residences for tax purposes may be indicated in the declaration. If a natural person is resident for tax purposes in the United States as well, then they are kindly requested to review the FATCA advice (as well) and act according to the information stated therein.

Each **private individual** shall take one declaration of residence for tax purposes. If the **private individual** appears in the Bank’s records as **a natural person client acting within the scope of his or her economic or professional activities** as well, then his declaration made in his capacity as a **private individual** shall be relevant to his residence for tax purposes.

A declaration made to OTP Bank also applies to the Client's Merkantil Mobile Deposit Account kept with OTP Bank on behalf of Merkantil Bank.

If OTP Bank learns or has a good reason to assume that the original declaration is erroneous or unfounded, then the Bank will obtain a valid declaration from the client on the basis of which the client's residence for tax purposes can be established.

When modifying data relating to indicators taken into consideration when establishing residence for tax purposes (e.g. change in address from a non-Participating Jurisdiction to a Participating Jurisdiction) both new and existing clients shall make a new declaration of residence for tax purposes.

The client is obliged to notify the Bank within 5 (five) days of having learnt of the changes.

The declaration may also be made by submitting the declaration downloaded from the website of OTP Bank. The declaration can be downloaded from <https://www.otpbank.hu/portal/en/Retail>.

The declaration can be delivered in person at any branch of OTP Bank or should be sent to **OTP Bank Plc. Hungary-1876 Budapest**.

With regard to instruments not issued in the territory of Hungary or by the Jurisdiction of Hungary, the Bank may request the client to submit an authentic instrument or an instrument with Apostille certificate or authenticated/legalised by Hungary's diplomatic mission abroad.

Reporting regarding Reportable Persons and Reportable Accounts

OTP Bank has, since 2016, been providing data to the NTCA regarding account holders qualifying as being a tax residents of a State Concerned on an annual basis concerning the given tax year, of content specified in the Tax Cooperation Act, by 30 June of the year following the tax year concerned.

The Bank shall carry out the correction and supplementation (amendment) of its data reporting in accordance with the Tax Cooperation Act and the current reporting guidelines issued by the NTCA.

Pursuant to Section A of Chapter I General rules on data supply of Annex 1 to the Tax Cooperation Act the following data are supplied on the holder of the Financial Account or the account itself. *For reporting concerning the 2026 fiscal year (due in 2027) and subsequent reporting periods, the following additional data, specifically indicated, must also be provided:*

- the name and address, of the Reportable Financial Account, the *member state or other* state of which they are a resident, their tax ID (if any), their place and date of birth, as well as — *in reporting concerning the 2026 fiscal year and subsequent reporting periods* — *an indication of whether a valid self-certification has been provided;*
- in the case of a joint account, — *in reporting concerning the 2026 fiscal year and subsequent reporting periods* — *an indication that the account is a joint account and the number of account holders;*
- the number of the Reportable Financial Account (in the absence of which, an equivalent identifier), *as well as* the type of the account number (or identifier), the account type, and — *in reporting concerning the 2026 fiscal year and subsequent reporting periods* — *an indication of whether the account is an Existing or a New Account;*
- the balance or value of the account *as of* the end of the tax year *(31 December)*; if *the account* was closed during the tax year, the fact of its closure, and *the balance or value is - in accordance with the current reporting guidelines issued by the NTCA - zero;*
- In the case of a Custodian Account: the gross amount of the interest and the dividend, and the gross amount of any other income generated in relation to the assets held on the account, deposited on (paid in relation to) or credited to the account, during the tax year, along with the gross income from the sale or redemption of financial instruments, deposited or credited to the account during the tax year, in relation to which the Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution acted as custodian, investment enterprise, authorised agent or in any other way, as commissioned by the Account Holder;
- in the case of a Deposit Account the gross amount of the interest deposited on or credited to the account;

- In the case of other (neither Custodian nor Deposit) accounts the amount paid or credited to the Account Holder during the tax year in relation to the account – the Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution being the obligor or debtor – including the aggregate sum of the payments made to the Account Holder during tax year as a result of redemptions.

The data covered by the given data supply are reported (transmitted) by the NTCA through the automatic information exchange regime to the tax authority/authorities of the state(s) in which the customers concerned are tax residents.

The Bank will notify the client of the fact of the reporting within 30 (thirty) days after submitting the data to NTCA.

The following accounts are exempt from the reporting obligation:

- Stability Savings Account,
- Pension pre-savings account,
- Start deposit and securities account,
- Building society account,
- Guardianship authority forint, foreign currency and securities account, as well as deposit book.

Concurrently with this Announcement becoming effective, the Announcement published on **1 January, 2026**, effective from **1 January, 2026**, entitled 'Announcement on the due diligence and reporting rules applicable to clients qualifying as natural persons', shall cease to be in force.

The amendment of the Notice was justified by the update of the mailing address, the clarification of certain definitions, and the addition of rules concerning the correction of data reporting and the reporting of accounts closed during the year as well as the highlighting of new data applicable to reporting concerning the 2026 fiscal year and subsequent periods.

**Participating Jurisdictions from
01. January 2016**

1	Albania	26	France	51	Marshall Islands
2	Anguilla	27	Ghana	52	Mauritius
3	Antigua and Barbuda	28	Gibraltar	53	Mexico
4	Argentina	29	Greece	54	Montserrat
5	Aruba	30	Grenada	55	Germany
6	Australia	31	Guernsey	56	Republic of Niue
7	Austria	32	Netherlands	57	Norway
8	Barbados	33	Croatia	58	Italy
9	Belgium	34	India	59	Portugal
10	Belize	35	Indonesia	60	Romania
11	Bermuda	36	Ireland	61	Saint Lucia
12	British Virgin Islands	37	Iceland	62	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
13	Bulgaria	38	Japan	63	Samoa
14	Chile	39	Jersey	64	San Marino
15	Cyprus	40	Cayman Islands	65	Seychelles
16	Cook Islands	41	Canada	66	Sint Maarten
17	Costa Rica	42	Colombia	67	Spain
18	Curaçao	43	Korea	68	Switzerland
19	Czech Republic	44	Poland	69	Sweden
20	Denmark	45	Latvia	70	Slovak Republic
21	South Africa	46	Liechtenstein	71	Slovenia
22	United Kingdom	47	Lithuania	72	Turks and Caicos Islands
23	Estonia	48	Luxemburg	73	New Zealand
24	Faroe Islands	49	Malta		
25	Finland	50	Isle of Man		

**Participating Jurisdictions from
01. January 2017**

1	Andorra
2	Brazil
3	Greenland
4	Israel
5	China
6	Kuwait
7	Malaysia
8	Monaco
9	Nauru
10	Russia
11	Saint Kitts and Nevis

**Participating Jurisdictions from
01. January 2018**

1	Azerbaijan	9	Saint-Barthelemy
2	Bahrein	10	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
3	United Arab Emirates	11	Lebanon
4	French Guiana	12	Nigeria
5	Guadeloupe	13	Pakistan
6	Martinique	14	Saudi Arabia
7	Mayotte	15	Singapore
8	Réunion	16	Turkey

**Participating Jurisdictions from
01. January 2019**

- 1 The Bahamas
- 2 Hong-Kong
- 3 Qatar
- 4 Kazakhstan
- 5 Liberia
- 6 Macau
- 7 Panama
- 8 Uruguay

**Participating Jurisdictions from
01. January 2021**

- 1 Brunei
- 2 Dominica
- 3 Ecuador
- 4 Oman
- 5 New Caledonia
- 6 Vanuatu

**Participating Jurisdictions from
01. January 2023**

- 1 Jamaica
- 2 Kenya
- 3 Maldives
- 4 Morocco
- 5 Moldova
- 6 Montenegro
- 7 Peru
- 8 Thailand
- 9 Uganda

**Participating Jurisdictions from
01. January 2024**

- 1 Georgia
- 2 Rwanda
- 3 Ukraine

**Participating Jurisdictions from
01. January 2025**

- 1 Cameroon
- 2 Armenia
- 3 Senegal

**New states joining from 01.
January 2026**

- 1 Mongolia
- 2 Papua New Guinea
- 3 Trinidad and Tobago