

Magyar Telekom Plc.
Form 6-K
April 20, 2011

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

**Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Report on Form 6-K dated April 20, 2011

Magyar Telekom Plc.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Budapest, 1013, Krisztina krt. 55, Hungary

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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Yes No

If is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-

Magyar Telekom Telecommunications

Public Limited Company

Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

MAGYAR TELEKOM NYRT.

ANNUAL REPORT

31 DECEMBER 2010

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR S REPORT
(Free translation)

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Könyvvizsgáló és Gazdasági
Tanácsadó Kft.

1077 Budapest
Wesselényi u. 16.
1438 Budapest, Pf. 517
Telefon: (36-1) 461-9100
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To the Shareholders of Magyar Telekom Nyrt.

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Magyar Telekom Nyrt. (the Company) which comprise the balance sheet as of 31 December 2010 (in which the balance sheet total is HUF 921.747 million, the profit per balance sheet is HUF 12.812 million), the related profit and loss account for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provision of the Accounting Act and accounting principles generally accepted in Hungary and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Hungarian Standards on Auditing and with applicable laws and regulations in force in Hungary. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

During our work we have audited the components and disclosures along with the accounting records and supporting documentation underlying the financial statements of Magyar Telekom Nyrt. in accordance with the Hungarian Standards on Auditing and, on the basis of our audit work, we have gained sufficient and appropriate evidence that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provision of the accounting law and with accounting principles generally accepted in Hungary. In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position Magyar Telekom Nyrt. as of 31 December 2010, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Other reporting requirements regarding the business report

We have examined the accompanying business report of Magyar Telekom Nyrt. (the Company) for the financial year of 2010.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the business report in accordance with the provision of the Accounting Act and accounting principles generally accepted in Hungary. Our responsibility is to assess whether or not the accounting information disclosed in the business report is consistent with that contained in the financial statements. Our work in respect of the business report was limited to checking it in within the aforementioned scope and did not include a review of any information other than that drawn from the audited accounting records of the Company. In our opinion the 2010 business report is consistent with the disclosures in the financial statements as of 31 December 2010.

Budapest, April 12, 2011

Manfred Krawietz
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers Kft.
1077 Budapest, Wesselényi u. 16.
License Number: 001464

Hegedűsné Szűcs Márta
Statutory auditor
Licence number: 006838

Translation note:

Our report has been prepared in Hungarian and in English. In all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the Hungarian version of our report takes precedence over the English version. The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in jurisdictions other than Hungary.

Magyar Telekom Plc.

MAGYAR TELEKOM TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET AND PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

TO THE 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

Magyar Telekom Plc.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

(All amounts in millions of HUF)

ASSETS

	Note	December 31, 2009	Self-revision	December 31, 2010
A. FIXED ASSETS AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS				
		835,103	-531	817,906
I. Intangible assets	5	201,746	-35	191,655
Capitalised costs of foundation and restructuring		0	0	0
Capitalised costs of research and development		0	0	0
Rights		57,982	-37	55,838
Intellectual property		4,044	2	4,566
Goodwill		139,720	0	131,251
Advance payments on intangible assets		0	0	0
II. Tangible assets	6	440,377	-496	434,931
Land and buildings and related rights		242,792	1,818	241,419
- Land		2,338	52	2,756
- Buildings		65,175	223	64,453
- Telecommunication network		164,343	1,521	163,828
- Other properties		9,897	0	9,437
- Real estate related rights		1,039	22	945
Technical equipment, machinery and vehicles		160,917	3,230	149,469
- Telecommunication equipment and machinery		159,141	3,206	147,502
- Other technical equipment, machinery and vehicles		1,776	24	1,967
Other equipment and vehicles		13,243	1,066	9,981
Construction-in-progress		23,418	-6,610	33,991
Advance payments on construction-in-progress		7	0	71
III. Financial investments		192,980	0	191,320
Non current investments in related parties	7	174,974	0	179,244
Non current loans granted to related parties	8	13,147	0	8,250
Other investments		0	0	0
Other non current loans granted	9	4,859	0	3,826
Non current bonds and other securities		0	0	0
B. CURRENT ASSETS				
		100,098	-171	73,584
I. Inventories	10	6,912	-109	7,019
Raw materials		1,072	-1	826
Work in progress and semi-finished products		212	-104	149
Finished products		0	0	0
Goods resale		5,628	-4	6,044
Advance payments on inventories		0	0	0

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II. Receivables		81,827	-62	60,585
Accounts receivable	11	39,664	6	36,632
Receivables from subsidiaries	12	6,893	21	14,735
Bills receivable		0	0	0
Receivables from other related companies	13	29,500	0	0
Other receivables	14	5,770	-89	9,218
III. Securities	15	1,179	0	307
Investments in related parties		0	0	0
Other investments		0	0	0
Treasury stock, quotas		1,179	0	307
Marketable securities		0	0	0
IV. Liquid assets		10,180	0	5,673
Cash and cheques		106	0	96
Bank deposits		10,074	0	5,577
C. PREPAYMENTS	16	33,211	-76	30,257
Accrued income		31,098	-76	28,725
Prepayments for costs and expenses		2,113	0	1,532
Deferred expenses		0	0	0
TOTAL ASSETS		968,412	-778	921,747

Budapest, April 12, 2011

Christopher Mattheisen
Chairman and Chief Executive Office,
Chairman of the Board

Thilo Kusch
Chief Financial Officer,
Board member

The supplement forms an integral part of these financial statements.

Magyar Telekom Plc.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

(All amounts in millions of HUF)

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

	Note	December 31, 2009	Self-revision	December 31, 2010
D. SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY	17	355,002	-605	367,209
I.Common stock		104,274	0	104,274
- of this treasury stock at par value		150	0	100
II.Unpaid share capital (-)		0	0	0
III.Capital reserves		58,952	0	58,952
IV.Retained earnings		189,097	0	188,864
V.Restricted reserves		2,679	0	2,307
VI.Valuation reserves		0	0	0
VII.Net income		0	-605	12,812
E. PROVISIONS	18	19,495	-3	18,700
Provision for expected obligations		18,972	-3	18,700
Provision for expected expenses		447	0	0
Other provisions		76	0	0
F. LIABILITIES		545,646	223	488,054
I.Subordinated liabilities		0	0	0
II.Non current liabilities		291,056	6	236,094
Non current borrowings		0	0	0
Convertible bonds		0	0	0
Debt from issuance of bonds		121	0	121
Investment and development loans		0	0	0
Other non current loans	19	23,120	0	6,181
Non current liabilities to related parties		0	0	0
Non current liabilities to other related parties	20	267,017	0	228,817
Other non current liabilities		798	6	975
III.Liabilities		254,590	217	251,960
Current borrowings		70	0	70
- of this convertible bonds		0	0	0
Current loans	21	32,809	0	43,068
Advances received		311	24	310

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Accounts payable		29,534	-52	26,999
Bills of exchange payable		0	0	0
Current liabilities to related parties	22	43,314	0	46,451
Current liabilities to other related parties	23	59,799	0	68,486
Other current liabilities	24	88,753	245	66,576
- of this dividends payable		77,052	0	52,117
G. ACCRUED EXPENSES	25	48,269	-393	47,784
Deferred income		4,821	0	4,521
Accrued expenses		43,151	-393	43,027
Other deferred revenue		297	0	236
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY</u>		968,412	-778	921,747

Budapest, April 12, 2011

Christopher Mattheisen
Chairman and Chief Executive Office,
Chairman of the Board

Thilo Kusch
Chief Financial Officer,
Board member

The supplement forms an integral part of these financial statements.

Magyar Telekom Plc.

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2010

(All amounts in millions of HUF)

		Note	2009	Self-revision	2010	
	1.	Domestic sales	26	456,437	-233	442,832
	2.	Export sales	27	18,832	107	15,913
I.	Sales revenues			475,269	-126	458,745
	3.	Change in self-manufactured inventories		63	-104	41
	4.	Capitalised value of self-manufactured assets		21,417	-33	18,498
II.	Own work capitalized			21,480	-137	18,539
III.	Other revenues		28	24,633	14	19,450
		of which: reversal of impairment		0	0	0
	5.	Costs of raw material		27,664	-119	24,736
	6.	Costs of services	30	96,628	-368	87,435
	7.	Costs of other services		13,994	0	14,400
	8.	Cost of goods sold		34,126	25	33,703
	9.	Costs of services sold (intermediated)	31	73,595	20	70,865
IV.	Material-type expenses			246,007	-442	231,139
	10.	Salaries and wages	32	47,276	-8	44,128
	11.	Other payroll related costs	32	13,408	133	11,522
	12.	Payroll related contributions		17,753	36	14,124
V.	Payroll and related expenses			78,437	161	69,774
VI.	Depreciation			82,132	390	82,647
VII.	Other expenses		34	40,573	203	60,700
		of which: impairment		11,120	114	12,170
A.	PROFIT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			74,233	-561	52,474
	13.	Dividends and profit sharing (received or due)		31,409	0	39,099
		<i>of which: received from related parties</i>		<i>31,409</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>39,099</i>
	14.	Foreign exchange gains on sale of investments		0	0	56
		<i>of which: received from related parties</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	15.	Interest income and gains on financial investments		1,352	0	692
		<i>of which: received from related parties</i>		<i>1,352</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>692</i>
	16.	Other interest income received		3,565	0	969

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		<i>of which: received from related parties</i>	1,940	0	780
	17.	Other revenues from financial activities	6,898	0	6,116
VIII.		Revenues from financial transactions	43,224	0	46,932
	18.	Loss on the sale of financial investments	0	11	0
		<i>of which: related to related parties</i>	0	0	0
	19.	Interest expense	33,980	-1	23,057
		<i>of which: related to related parties related to other related party</i>	966	0	883
	20.	Impairment of investments, securities and bank deposits	476	-11	2,397
	21.	Other expenses refinancing activities	4,199	-1	7,607
IX.		Expenses from financial transactions	38,655	-2	33,061
B.		FINANCIAL RESULTS	35	4,569	2
C.		PROFIT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	78,802	-559	66,345
	X.	Extraordinary revenues	36	1,933	1
	XI.	Extraordinary expenses	37	4,320	-17
D.		PROFIT FROM EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITIES	-2,387	18	-1,175
E.		PROFIT BEFORE TAXES	76,415	-541	65,170
	XII.	Corporate income tax	39	2,188	64
F.		NET INCOME	74,227	-605	64,929
	22.	Use of retained earnings for dividends	2,825	0	0
	23.	Dividend paid (approved)	40	77,052	0
G.		BALANCE SHEET NET INCOME	0	-605	12,812

Budapest, April 12, 2011

Christopher Mattheisen
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Chairman of the Board

Thilo Kusch
Chief Financial Officer,
Board member

The supplement forms an integral part of these financial statements.

Magyar Telekom Plc.

MAGYAR TELEKOM TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES

TO THE 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

Magyar Telekom Plc.

Notes to the Financial Statements prepared

in accordance with the Hungarian Act on Accounting

as of December 31, 2010

(All amounts in millions of HUF, unless otherwise indicated)

0. Note Added For Translation

This annual report for December 31, 2010 is the English translation of the annual report issued in Hungarian language and prepared in accordance with Act C/2000 on accounting and with generally accepted accounting principles in Hungary.

These principles may be different from International Financial Reporting Standards or accounting principles of any other country. No adjustments have been made to conform the annual report with any accounting principles other than Hungarian.

The auditors' report is a translation of the auditors' report issued in Hungarian language on the Hungarian annual report as outlined above.

In the event of any discrepancy, whether in the auditors' report or in the annual report, the Hungarian original version prevails.

Magyar Telekom Plc.

Notes to the Financial Statements prepared

in accordance with the Hungarian Act on Accounting

as of December 31, 2010

(All amounts in millions of HUF, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Background and General Information

Official name of the Company: Magyar Telekom Telecommunications Public Limited Company

Short name of the Company: Magyar Telekom Plc.

Headquarter of the Company: 1013 Budapest, Krisztina krt. 55.

The Company's main activity is telecommunication.

The Hungarian Telecommunications Company, the legal predecessor of Magyar Telekom Telecommunications Public Limited Company (Magyar Telekom Plc. or the Company) was founded by the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Construction on January 1, 1990. The Company was transformed by the Board of directors of State Asset Holding Ltd. into a wholly owned company limited by shares as of December 31, 1991.

The Company was privatized on December 22, 1993, when the MagyarCom consortium acquired a 30.1 per cent stake in the Company. At the second stage of the privatization, which took place in December 1995, MagyarCom became the majority owner.

On November 14, 1997 the Company was the first in the Central-Eastern European region to be listed on both the Budapest and the New York Stock Exchanges.

In June 1999, the State Privatization and Holding Company sold its remaining stake (5.75 per cent) through a secondary offering. After this transaction, the proportion of publicly traded shares increased to 40.47 per cent. Share of MagyarCom Holding GmbH (Friedrich-Ebert-Alle 140, 53113 Bonn, Germany) in the Company decreased to 59.53 per cent.

In 2000, the Company increased its common stock through issuing new shares in the amount of HUF 63 million, which were held mainly within the Magyar Telekom Group. As a result of this transaction, the proportion of publicly traded shares increased to 40.51 per cent and MagyarCom's ownership changed to 59.49 per cent.

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In 2002, the Company carried out an additional increase in common stock in the amount of HUF 490 million, which shares were repurchased. As a result of this transaction, the proportion of publicly traded shares changed to 40.32 per cent, the proportion of repurchased treasury stock to 0.47 per cent and MagyarCom's ownership decreased to 59.21 per cent. MagyarCom is 100 per cent owned by Deutsche Telekom A.G.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on February 22, 2005 approved the decision of the Board of Directors to change the official name of Magyar Telecommunications Company Ltd. into Magyar Telekom Telecommunications Company Ltd., with short name of Magyar Telekom Rt. The change was registered by the Court of Registry on May 6, 2005.

On February 28, 2006 the name of Magyar Telekom Telecommunications Company Ltd. changed to Magyar Telekom Telecommunications Public Limited Company, with short name of Magyar Telekom Plc. (Magyar Telekom Plc. or the Company). The change was registered by the Court of Registry on February 28, 2006.

Persons authorised to sign the annual report:

Christopher Mattheisen - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Board Director (residence: Budapest)

Thilo Kusch - Chief Financial Officer and Board member (residence: Budapest)

The Company's bookkeeping services were provided by EurAccount Pénzügyi és Számviteli Szolgáltató Kft. (its register number is 01-09-737269, its taxation number is 13477541-2-42) until December 31, 2010, then this bookkeeping services has been insourced into Magyar Telekom Plc. from January 1, 2011.

The accounting services provided by EurAccount Kft. are supervised by Beáta Bálintné Pál (certificate number: 132224. Area of speciality: entrepreneurial activity. State: registered. Residence: Budapest).

The Company is subject to compulsory audit. The Company's auditor is PricewaterhouseCooper Könyvvizsgáló és Gazdasági Tanácsadó Kft. (its register number is 01-09-063022, its taxation number is 10256121-2-44). The natural person auditor personally responsible for the audit activities is Márta Hegedűsné Szűcs (certificate number: 006838, legal status: full-time).

Magyar Telekom Plc.'s corporate website: www.telekom.hu

Magyar Telekom Plc.

Notes to the Financial Statements prepared

in accordance with the Hungarian Act on Accounting

as of December 31, 2010

(All amounts in millions of HUF, unless otherwise indicated)

The Company has started its electricity and natural gas retail activities in 2010. The natural gas services are available for public consumers since June 1, 2010, the electricity services since July 1, 2010. The sale for business counterparties has started on July 1, 2010 after the date on which the commercial licences and business regulations approved by Hungarian Energy Office entered into force.

The purpose of Magyar Telekom Plc.'s participation in the energy market is providing a more integrated domestic services in case of public customers and office services in case of business counterparties for its existing customers.

Magyar Telekom Plc. worked out the rules for accounting separation based on the Act LXXXVI of 2007 on electricity and on the Act XL of 2003 on natural gas supply and these rules are recorded in the accounting policies. The Company prepared the balance sheet and income statement related to electricity and natural gas supply which is disclosed in Appendix 1.

Investigation into certain consultancy contracts

In the course of conducting their audit of the Company's 2005 financial statements, PricewaterhouseCoopers, the Company's auditors, identified two contracts the nature and business purposes of which were not readily apparent to them. In February 2006, the Company's Audit Committee retained White & Case, as its independent legal counsel, to conduct an internal investigation into whether the Company had made payments under those, or other contracts, potentially prohibited by U.S. laws or regulations, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) or internal Company policy. The Company's Audit Committee also informed the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority of the internal investigation.

Based on the documentation and other evidence obtained by it, White & Case preliminarily concluded that there was reason to believe that four consulting contracts entered into in 2005 were entered into to serve improper objectives, and further found that during 2006 certain employees had destroyed evidence that was relevant to the investigation. White & Case also identified several contracts at our Macedonian subsidiary that warranted further review. In February 2007, our Board of Directors determined that those contracts should be reviewed and expanded the scope of the internal investigation to cover these additional contracts and any related or similarly questionable contracts or payments.

On December 2, 2009, the Audit Committee provided the Company's Board of Directors with a Report of Investigation to the Audit Committee of Magyar Telekom Plc. dated November 30, 2009 (the Final Report). The Audit Committee indicated that it considers that, with the delivery of the Final Report based on currently available facts, White & Case has completed its independent internal investigation.

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The Final Report includes the following findings and conclusions, based upon the evidence available to the Audit Committee and its counsel:

- The information obtained by the Audit Committee and its counsel in the course of the investigation demonstrates intentional misconduct and a lack of commitment to compliance at the most senior levels of Magyar Telekom, TCG, and Makedonski Telekom during the period under investigation.
 - As previously disclosed, with respect to Montenegrin contracts, there is insufficient evidence to establish that the approximately EUR 7 million in expenditures made pursuant to four consultancy contracts ... were made for legitimate business purposes, and there is affirmative evidence that these expenditures served improper purposes. These contracts were not appropriately recorded in the books and records of the Company and its
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Magyar Telekom Plc.

Notes to the Financial Statements prepared

in accordance with the Hungarian Act on Accounting

as of December 31, 2010

(All amounts in millions of HUF, unless otherwise indicated)

relevant subsidiaries. As previously disclosed, the Company has already reclassified, in the Company's financial statements, the accounting treatment relating to certain of these contracts to more accurately account for these expenditures.

- As previously disclosed, there is evidence that certain former employees intentionally destroyed documents relating to activities undertaken in Macedonia by the Company and its affiliates.

- Between 2000 and 2006 a small group of former senior executives at the Company and the Company's Macedonian affiliates, authorized the expenditure of approximately EUR 24 million through over twenty suspect consultancy, lobbying, and other contracts (including certain contracts between the Company and its subsidiaries on one hand, and affiliates of a Cyprus-based consulting company on the other hand). The Final Report concludes that the available evidence does not establish that the contracts under which these expenditures were made were legitimate.

- The evidence shows that, contrary to their terms, a number of these contracts were undertaken to obtain specific regulatory and other benefits from the government of Macedonia. The Companies generally received the benefits sought and then made expenditures under one or more of the suspect contracts. There is evidence that the remaining contracts were also illegitimate and created a pool of funds available for purposes other than those stated on the face of the agreements.

- In entering into these contracts and approving expenditures under them, the former senior executives knowingly caused, structured, or approved transactions that shared most or all of the following characteristics:

- intentional circumvention of internal controls;

- false and misleading Company documents and records;

- lack of due diligence concerning, and failure to monitor performance of, contractors and agents in circumstances carrying a high risk of corruption;

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- lack of evidence of performance; and
- expenditures that were not for the purposes stated in the contracts under which they were made, but rather were intended to obtain benefits for the Companies that could only be conferred by government action.

The Final Report states that the Investigation did not uncover evidence showing receipt of payments by any Macedonian government officials or political party officials. However, the Audit Committee's counsel did not have access to evidence that would allow it to identify the ultimate beneficiaries of these expenditures.

Nothing in the Final Report implicates any current senior executive or Board member of the Company in connection with any wrongdoing.

As previously disclosed, the Company has taken remedial measures to address issues previously identified by the independent investigation. These measures included steps designed to revise and enhance the Company's internal controls as well as the establishment of the Corporate Compliance Program.

Due to these measures, no modifications to the Corporate Compliance Program were viewed as necessary in response to the Final Report. This conclusion has been discussed with the Audit Committee and the Audit Committee has not made recommendations either relating to the Company's compliance program or internal controls.

The Company is continuing to assess the nature and scope of potential legal remedies available to the Company against individuals or entities that may have caused harm to the Company.

Magyar Telekom Plc.

Notes to the Financial Statements prepared

in accordance with the Hungarian Act on Accounting

as of December 31, 2010

(All amounts in millions of HUF, unless otherwise indicated)

As previously announced, the DOJ, the SEC and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Macedonia have commenced investigations into certain of the Company's activities that were the subject of the internal investigation. Further, in relation to certain activities that were the subject of the internal investigation, the Hungarian Central Investigating Chief Prosecutor's Office has commenced a criminal investigation into alleged corruption with the intention of violating obligations in international relations and other alleged criminal offenses. Also, as previously announced, the Hungarian National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) has begun a criminal investigation into alleged misappropriation of funds relating to payments made in connection with the Company's ongoing internal investigation and the possible misuse of personal data of employees in the context of the internal investigation. In addition, the Montenegrin Supreme State Prosecutor is also investigating the activities of the Company's Montenegrin subsidiary that were the subject of the internal investigation and has requested information from the Company's Montenegrin subsidiary in relation to the relevant contracts. These governmental investigations are continuing, and the Company continues to cooperate with these investigations.

As previously disclosed, the Company, through its external legal counsel, is engaged in discussions with the DOJ and the SEC regarding the possibility of resolving their respective investigations as to the Company through negotiated settlements. The Company has not reached any agreement with either the DOJ or the SEC regarding resolution of their respective investigations, and discussions with both agencies are continuing. We may be unable to reach a negotiated settlement with either agency. Any resolution of the investigations could result in criminal or civil sanctions, including monetary penalties and/or disgorgement, against the Company or its affiliates, which could have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows, as well as require additional changes to its business practices and compliance programs. The Company cannot predict or estimate whether or when a resolution of the DOJ or SEC investigations will occur, or the terms, conditions, or other parameters of any such resolution, including the size of any monetary penalties or disgorgement, the final outcome of these investigations, or any impact such resolution may have on its financial statements or results of operations. Consequently, the Company has not made any provisions in its financial statements as of December 31, 2010 with respect to the investigations.

Magyar Telekom Plc.

Notes to the Financial Statements prepared

in accordance with the Hungarian Act on Accounting

as of December 31, 2010

(All amounts in millions of HUF, unless otherwise indicated)

2. Effect of merger in 2009 on the comparability of figures

T-Kábel Magyarország Kft. and Dél-Vonal Kft. merged into Magyar Telekom Plc. with effect from September 30, 2009. Magyar Telekom Plc. managed the takeover of assets and liabilities (including provisions, accruals and deferred incomes and expenses as well) and the resulting shareholders' equity being the difference, with continuous bookkeeping. Due to the merger the Magyar Telekom Plc.'s income statement as of 2009 contains the revenues and expenses of the activities taken over for the period started October 1, 2009 ended on December 31, 2009, while its income statement as of 2010 contains these data for the whole financial year.

3. Accounting policies

The accounting policies of Magyar Telekom Plc. include basic accounting principles, measurement methods and procedures as well as methods and tools used for enforcing the provisions of the Hungarian Accounting Regulations.

Magyar Telekom Plc. maintains its records both in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Regulations (HAR) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The differences between the two reports are solely due to differences in the respective accounting principles.

The closing day of the Company's business year is December 31. In 2010 the balance sheet preparation date is the first working day of the following year.

Magyar Telekom Plc. uses version A of the balance sheet and version A of the income statement (total cost method) when preparing its annual report in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Regulations. Amounts in the annual report are stated in HUF millions. The currency of accounting is the Hungarian Forint (HUF).

The Hungarian Act on Accounting allows for certain captions in the balance sheet to be broken-down or omitted, what is adopted by the Company both in case of the balance sheet and the income statement.

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From 2010, Magyar Telekom Plc.'s activity expanded with providing electricity and natural gas services based on individual authorization. Connected to this activity the Company performs an accounting separation under which discloses its balance sheet and income statement related to electricity and natural gas services separately as part of the Notes.

Since January 1, 2005 the Company has complied with its obligation to prepare consolidated annual report in such a way that it prepares its consolidated annual report in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deutsche Telekom Group's consolidated annual report prepared by Deutsche Telekom AG (Friedrich-Ebert-Alle 140, 53113 Bonn, Germany) includes Magyar Telekom Plc. as a subsidiary of Deutsche Telekom AG.

Definition of the accounting principles, guidelines and methods

Classification of accounting matters:

Magyar Telekom Plc. applies the materiality and significance guidelines for limits set forth in the Hungarian Accounting Regulations in preparing its annual report.

Material error

An error revealed must be treated as a material error in every case it results in at least 20 per cent change in prior year's shareholder's equity.

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Significant error

Items must be considered as significant in every case if in the year when discovered by audit, the aggregate amount of all errors (whether negative or positive) for the same year and the aftereffects thereof - increasing or decreasing the equity - exceeds 2 per cent of the balance sheet total of the year audited, or 500 million HUF, if such 2 per cent of the balance sheet total exceeds 500 million HUF.

If the Company reveals a significant error through self-revision, then modifications relating to prior years are presented next to the prior years figures for each balance sheet and income statement item.

The Company has set up regulations for valuation of assets and liabilities, scrapping, cost calculation, stocktaking, cash management, and system of documentation as required by the Hungarian Accounting Regulations.

Until further decision, the Company does not use the allowed alternative treatment in the Hungarian Accounting Regulations for the valuation of fixed assets as market value and valuation of certain financial instruments as fair value.

The Company qualifies every unrealized foreign exchange rate difference resulting from foreign exchange translation as significant, therefore all unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded in the subledger as well as in the general ledger.

Basic principles connected to the accounting separation related to energy supply

The settlement of energy activities (electricity and natural gas services) was recorded on separate general ledger accounts or if there is no a subledger for electricity and natural gas energy separately then the items are divided based on the following principles:

- proportion of revenues from energy and other activities,
- proportion of expenditures from energy and other activities,

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- proportion of fixed assets of energy and other activities,
- proportion of headcount of energy and other activities,
- proportion of direct margin on energy and other activities,
- proportion of direct margin on electricity and gas energy.

These separation principles apply uniformly to the general ledger accounts of balance sheet and income statement.

Valuation methods used for the preparation of the Balance Sheet

ASSETS

Recognition and measurement of non current assets

Intangible and tangible fixed assets

Magyar Telekom Plc. carries intangible and tangible fixed assets at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Property, plant and equipment includes the capitalized value of improvements and refurbishment that extend the useful life of the asset, increase its capacity and/or modify its functionality.

Borrowing costs connected directly to loans taken for acquisition or production of the asset are capitalized.

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Depreciation policy

In case of tangible fixed assets the depreciation is based on the gross value of the asset reduced by its residual value.

The method of depreciation: straight-line based on gross value using rates originated from useful lives.

Depreciation starts on the day when the asset was placed into operation and it is over when the useful life of the asset elapsed or the day the asset cancelled from the books for any reason. The Company recorded the depreciation monthly in proportion to the days of the given month.

The Company determines residual values for those groups of assets where the residual values are considered to be significant. Residual value is considered to be significant if the expected realizable value exceeds the expected scrap value when the asset is taken out of service. The Company determines residual value for buildings and vehicles. Residual value is not considered to be significant for intangible assets and other groups of the tangible fixed assets.

The Company applies residual values only for assets capitalized after January 1, 2001. No residual value is calculated for additional capitalization on assets purchased before January 1, 2001.

Applied residual value:

Buildings: Determined individually based on the location of the building as well as the expected future useful life and usage of the building.

Vehicles: passenger cars for personal use: 25 per cent of the acquisition cost

passenger cars for business use: 30 per cent of the acquisition cost

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trucks under 3.5 tons: 30 per cent of the acquisition cost

trucks above 3.5 tons: 20 per cent of the acquisition cost

transport vehicles: 10 per cent of the acquisition cost.

Useful lives are determined based on generally accepted international telecommunication industry practices and development potentials. Magyar Telekom Plc. regularly reviews the useful lives of fixed assets and modifies them if necessary. The Company records the value of all tangible fixed assets below HUF 50,000 immediately as depreciation expense, except for those that are serving the operation of the telecom network directly; are part of the subscriber network; those installed telecom software operating solely on telecom hardware and in addition the categories of assets defined in the asset accounting module of SAP.

The Company records extraordinary depreciation in cases where the value of the assets permanently decreased due to the fact that it is no longer needed, spoiled or destroyed, or if the book value is permanently and significantly in excess of the market value. In the absence of other reliable estimates the market value of the asset is determined using expected discounted cashflow analysis.

In case the market value of the individual asset that has been impaired before significantly exceeds its carrying value, the Company records a reversal of extraordinary depreciation and classifies the related income as other revenue.

Capitalized value of foundation and restructuring

The Company does not capitalize foundation and restructuring costs.

Capitalized value of research and development

The Company does not capitalize research and development costs.

Goodwill

That part of the cost of an acquisition of a subsidiary with qualified majority (at least 75 per cent ownership) which is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the acquired assets less the assumed liabilities

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(valued according to the Hungarian Act on Accounting) and the acquisition cost is recorded as goodwill if the acquisition cost is higher.

The Company does not record amortization on goodwill recognized after January 1, 2005 unless impairment is required. The Company applies the straight-line amortization method for goodwill recognized earlier.

Intellectual property

Since 2005 only those assets have been recorded as intellectual property which are in the ownership of the Company.

The useful life of intellectual property is generally 5 years.

Those intellectual properties where the Company has only the rights of use are recorded as Rights. Their useful life are those of intellectual property.

Own work capitalized

Direct costs incurred in the construction of property, plant and equipment manufactured by the Company are capitalized. The Company records materials provided to subcontractors at delivery as construction in progress.

Financial investments

Long term investments in subsidiaries are recorded at cost when established or at original purchase price less goodwill when acquired. At the end of the financial year, the Company's investments are impaired if the market value of the equity investment is permanently and significantly

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lower than its book value. The impairment review is carried out on an individual basis.

Loans granted include loans to subsidiaries, associated companies and other companies as well as long term loans given to employees for housing purposes.

Recognition and measurement of current assets

Inventories

Goods are valued at cost using standard price method and raw materials using the weighted average cost formula. Inventories include materials and assets whose future usage can not be determined at the time of purchase (i.e. whether they will be used for an investment project or maintenance). Inventories also include advance payments on inventories and assets held for sale reclassified from tangible fixed assets.

Tangible fixed assets reclassified to inventories are valued on an individual basis. Besides these assets Magyar Telekom Plc. considers its inventories as low value items. Impairments of inventories purchased within a year are determined by a so-called Price Trend Report. If the current average price is higher by 20 per cent than the last month average price invoiced then the article has to be impaired to the average price of the last month.

Inventories purchased over a year ago are impaired in proportion to a percentage of their book value.

Measure of impairment on new materials:

- inventories from 12 to 24 months 35 per cent impairment
- inventories from 24 months 60 per cent impairment

Measure of impairment on used or repaired materials:

- inventories from 6 to 12 months 5 per cent impairment
 - inventories from 12 to 24 months 50 per cent impairment
 - inventories from 24 months 100 per cent impairment
-

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Trade receivables and other receivables

The balance of trade receivables reflects invoiced amounts accepted by the customers and does not include any unrecoverable and unaccepted receivables.

Impairment of trade receivables is assessed on two levels. Trade receivables that are individually significant and the ones that are not individually significant are separated. Magyar Telekom Plc. decided to consider items above HUF 200 million to be individually significant for the purposes of assessing accounts receivables for impairment.

In case of items that are individually not significant it is also assessed individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists. These items have to be assessed individually and amount of impairment have to be calculated on them.

Magyar Telekom Plc. considers the following items to be included in this category:

- receivables from domestic and international fixed line service providers
- receivables from domestic and international mobile service providers (roaming, interconnect, interworking)
- receivables under liquidation, bankruptcy proceedings
- other (non trade) receivables

Based on the Section 55. (2) of Act C/2000 on accounting the amount of loss in value may also be established as a percentage of the amount of such receivables registered in the books (collective assessment of impairment). Magyar Telekom Plc. evaluates the telecommunications customers - concerning their high volume - with the method of collective assessment (ageing) and the impairment is set out in percentages.

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The Company set up the impairment categories according to customer groups with similar credit risk exposure. In case of invoices with instalments the amount of impairment is based on due dates of each instalment.

The Company does not impair receivables from related parties and non current loans granted to related parties except in case an individual item having an objective evidence for impairment.

Accounts receivable and payable related to international telecommunications traffic are stated at gross value, even though the financial settlement of the balance is performed on a net basis.

Magyar Telekom Plc. measures its foreign currency receivables at year-end at the official exchange rate of the Hungarian National Bank (MNB) as of December 31.

Securities

Securities in current assets include the original cost of bonds, shares, other securities held for sale and the repurchase value of treasury stock.

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY

Valuation reserve

Until further decision, Magyar Telekom Plc. does not apply the allowed alternative treatment in the Hungarian Accounting Regulations for the recognition of the valuation reserve.

Restricted reserve

Magyar Telekom Plc. records restricted amounts from capital reserves and retained earnings as restricted reserve. The repurchase value (acquisition cost) of the repurchased treasury stock is recorded in restricted reserve and the amount of development reserves according to the Corporate Tax Act.

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Provisions

Main items include:

- early retirement payment liabilities
- severance payment liabilities
- contingent liabilities and commitments
- environmental liabilities
- guarantee liabilities determined by law
- future demolition or recovery liabilities deriving from a contract
- provision related to valuation of derivatives

Valuation of items in foreign currencies

Receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are valued at the official exchange rate of MNB on December 31.

Derivatives

The Company records derivatives (forward F/X deals and swap deals) among off-balance sheet items as commitments or future receivables on transaction price.

The Company calculates the fair value of every derivatives as of the balance sheet date and discloses it in the Notes. In addition the Company creates provision for expected losses related to commitments from derivatives, represented by the negative fair value of the transactions.

Measurement principles applied in the preparation of the Income Statement

Based on the Section 74. (2) of Act C/2000 on accounting the exports sales revenue includes the value of sales and services supplied to non-resident customer regardless of the location of the services provided, except the customer is non-residential in the territory of Hungarian Republic and has not officially informed Magyar Telekom Plc. (e.g. non-resident customer - whose registered office, place of abode or permanent residence is situated abroad - buys phone sets in the distribution network).

Revenues and expenses are recognized in line with the accrual concept of accounting. Non-realized exchange rate differences are recognized as follows:

- if the net balance of non-realized foreign exchange gain and loss is a gain, it is recorded as other revenue from financial transactions,
- if the net balance is a loss, it is recorded as other expenses from financial transactions.

The Company recognizes dividends approved by the General Meeting of the subsidiaries and associates in the year following the one they relate to. Interim dividends paid by the subsidiaries and associates are recorded as liability until final approval.

The fees paid by Magyar Telekom Plc. to carrier, mobile and international service providers for call termination are invoiced to the customers by Magyar Telekom Plc. Therefore the payments for calls initiated in Magyar Telekom Plc.'s network and terminated by carrier, mobile and international service providers as well as payments for leased lines (both domestic and international) are recorded and disclosed as intermediated services disclosed as costs of services sold.

Extraordinary items are disclosed in the Notes.

Revenues and expenses not directly related to the ordinary operations are disclosed as extraordinary items.

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OTHER

Magyar Telekom Plc. pays special attention to meeting environmental protection regulations in its activities. The necessary power supply batteries used in switches and power generators and used cell phones are stored and neutralized in accordance with the applicable environmental protection laws.

The Company did not incur penalty expenses due to environmental liabilities.

4. Summary of the Company's financial position and liquidity

The Company's financial position and liquidity as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are represented by the following financial ratios:

	2009	2010
Liquidity ratio (= current assets / current liabilities) (1)	0.39	0.29
Operating margin (= operating profit / (sales revenues + other revenues))	0.15	0.11
Operating return on assets (= operating profit / total assets)	0.08	0.06
Leverage ratio (= non current liabilities / (non current liabilities + shareholder's equity)) (2)	0.45	0.39

(1) The decrease of liquidity ratio is due to the decrease of receivables from other related parties which is disclosed in the Note 13.

(2) The change is mainly due to the decrease in non current liabilities. The change of non current liabilities is disclosed in the Note 19 and 20.

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The following is the cashflow statement for the years ended on December 31, 2009 and 2010:

		2009	2010
I. Cash flows from operating activities (lines 1-14)		29,874	45,663
1. Profit before income tax (before dividend received)	(+/-)	43,724	25,531
2. Depreciation and amortization	(+)	82,659	83,037
3. Impairment losses charged and reversed	(+/-)	11,169	12,284
4. Change in provisions	(+/-)	-587	-795
5. Profit or loss on the sale of non current assets	(+/-)	-172	-236
6. Change in accounts payable	(+/-)	4,518	-4,013
7. Change in other current liabilities	(+/-)	2,429	-30,553
8. Change in accruals	(+/-)	-1,692	-485
9. Change in accounts receivable	(+/-)	-10,505	-7,538
10. Change in current assets (without accounts receivable and cash and cash equivalents)	(+/-)	-16,952	18,419
11. Change in prepayments	(+/-)	-3,998	2,955
12. Income tax paid	(-)	-1,900	444
13. Dividend paid/payable	(-)	-77,052	52,117
14. Other non cash items	(+/-)	-1,767	-1,270
II. Cash flows from investing activities (lines 15-17)		-68,524	-27,969
15. Acquisition of fixed assets and financial investments	(-)	-100,437	-67,748
16. Proceeds from sale of non current assets	(+)	504	680
17. Dividends and advanced dividends received	(+)	31,409	39,099
III. Cash flows from financing activities (lines 18-29)		12,202	-22,201
18. Proceeds from issue of shares	(+)	0	0
19. Proceeds from the issuance of bonds	(+)	0	0
20. Loans received	(+)	198,952	220,690
21. Redemption from non current loans granted and bank deposits	(+)	11,348	6,580
22. Non-repayable liquid assets received	(+)	0	0
23. Share capital decrease	(-)	0	0
24. Treasury stock repurchases	(-)	0	0
25. Repayment of bonds	(-)	0	0
26. Repayment of loans	(-)	-188,880	-248,304
27. Non current loans granted and bank deposits	(-)	-8,474	-1,344
28. Non-repayable donations given	(-)	-7	0
29. Change in liabilities to founders and other non current liabilities	(+/-)	-737	177
IV. Change in liquid assets (lines I. + II. + III.)	(+/-)	-26,448	-4,507
Cash at the beginning of the year		36,628	10,180
Cash at year-end		10,180	5,673

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5. Intangible fixed assets

The following table is a summary of intangible fixed asset movements between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2010:

	Capitalized costs of R&D	Rights	Intellectual property	Goodwill	Total
GROSS BOOK VALUE					
Opening balance as of January 1, 2009	0	154,605	13,240	219,720	387,565
Additions	0	12,192	634	1,585	14,411
Additions due to merger	0	2,952	796	100	3,848
Disposals	0	2,591	13	0	2,604
Reclassifications	0	510	-15	0	495
Balance as of December 31, 2009	0	167,668	14,642	221,405	403,715
Additions	0	14,347	1,285	1,660	17,292
Disposals	0	1,030	53	933	2,016
Reclassifications	0	120	-323	0	-203
Balance as of December 31, 2010	0	181,105	15,551	222,132	418,788
AMORTIZATION					
Opening balance as of January 1, 2009	0	94,044	9,640	71,299	174,983
Charge for the year	0	16,212	562	10,130	26,904
Impairment	0	0	0	256	256
Additions due to merger	0	1,959	408	0	2,367
Disposals	0	2,528	12	0	2,540
Reclassifications	0	-1	0	0	-1
Balance as of December 31, 2009	0	109,686	10,598	81,685	201,969
Charge for the year	0	16,266	737	10,129	27,132
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	984	51	933	1,968
Reclassifications	0	299	-299	0	0
Balance as of December 31, 2010	0	125,267	10,985	90,881	227,133
NET BOOK VALUE as of December 31, 2009	0	57,982	4,044	139,720	201,746
NET BOOK VALUE as of December 31, 2010	0	55,838	4,566	131,251	191,655

Rights

The gross value of rights increased by HUF 14,347 million in the current year. Significant part of this increment was caused by capitalizations and additional capitalizations of IT systems software rights of use (HUF 3,769

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million), other software rights of use (HUF 1,685 million), general-purpose software rights of use (HUF 1,016 million) and BSS billing system software rights of use (HUF 566 million).

The decrease is mainly due to the scrapping of general-purpose software rights of use (gross value is HUF 664 million, net value is HUF 43 million) and other software rights of use (gross value is HUF 288 million, net value is zero).

Intellectual properties

The increase is mainly due to the capitalization of other own software (HUF 851 million).

In 2010, the Company reviewed the useful lives of rights and intellectual properties similar to previous years and executed the changes in useful lives where the Company deemed it necessary. Due to the changes HUF 14 million less amortization was charged for 2010 on the assets concerned of the two categories.

Goodwill

In 2010, the Company purchased 100 per cent of the shares of Modultechnika Kft. In these transactions HUF 1,477 million goodwill were recognized.

Also in 2010, connected to the payment of the second purchase price instalment of KFKI Direkt Kft. and ISH Informatika Kft. further HUF 10 million and HUF 173 million goodwill were recognized, respectively. Goodwill recognized related to KFKI Direkt Kft. is shown on KFKI Zrt. in 2010 as a result of the merger

In 2010, the Company's investment in Orbitel E.A.D. was sold to Spectrum Net A.D. Bulgaria so the related goodwill was also cancelled from the books (the transferred gross value is HUF 933 million, net value is zero).

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The goodwill disclosed on the Origo Zrt. line contains the goodwill on the purchases of Iwiw Szolgáltató Kft., M-Factory Kft. and Adnetwork Online Marketing Kft. because these companies merged into Origo Zrt.

During 2010, HUF 10,129 million amortization was charged on goodwill for those items which were recognized before January 1, 2005.

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The movements of goodwill in 2010 are summarized as follows:

Description	Net book value as of December 31, 2009	Goodwill recorded in 2010	Amortization charge in 2010	Net book value as of December 31, 2010
T-Mobile Magyarország Távközlési Rt.	109,108	0	-9,115	99,993
KFKI Zrt.	8,841	10	0	8,851
EMITEL Távközlési Zrt.	5,545	0	-589	4,956
Stonebridge A.D.	5,282	0	-391	4,891
Dataplex Kft.	4,793	0	0	4,793
Origo Zrt.	2,125	0	0	2,125
IQSYS Zrt.	1,132	0	0	1,132
IQSYS Zrt.(Integriss Rendszerház Kft. -Rába Szolgáltatóház Kft.)	105	0	-34	71
Combridge S.R.L.	818	0	0	818
Novatel E.O.O.D.	447	0	0	447
Dél-Vonal Kft.	100	0	0	100
ISH Informatika Kft.	1,424	173	0	1,597
Modultechnika Kft.	0	1,477	0	1,477
Total	139,720	1,660	-10,129	131,251

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6. Tangible fixed assets

The following table is a summary of tangible fixed asset movements without construction in progress and advance payments for construction in progress between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2010:

	Real estate and related rights	Technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	Other equipment and vehicles	Total
GROSS BOOK VALUE				
Opening balance as of January 1, 2009	367,766	626,376	76,839	1,070,981
Additions	20,841	39,236	5,448	65,525
Additions due to merger	14,181	12,980	720	27,881
Disposals	1,154	13,333	2,822	17,309
Reclassifications	-780	341	-355	-794
Balance as of December 31, 2009	400,854	665,600	79,830	1,146,284
Additions	14,918	25,082	1,980	41,980
Disposals	2,082	26,561	4,603	33,246
Reclassifications	-698	1,683	-1,492	-507
Balance as of December 31, 2010	412,992	665,804	75,715	1,154,511
DEPRECIATION				
Opening balance as of January 1, 2009	139,399	471,211	64,119	674,729
Charge for the year	13,457	36,963	4,888	55,308
Impairment	450	1	2	453
Additions due to merger	5,930	8,811	402	15,143
Disposals	826	12,541	2,573	15,940
Reclassifications	-348	238	-251	-361
Balance as of December 31, 2009	158,062	504,683	66,587	729,332
Charge for the year	15,195	36,074	4,431	55,700
Impairment	58	2	5	65
Disposals	1,478	25,390	4,319	31,187
Reclassifications	-264	966	-970	-268
Balance as of December 31, 2010	171,573	516,335	65,734	753,642
NET BOOK VALUE as of December 31, 2009	242,792	160,917	13,243	416,952
NET BOOK VALUE as of December 31, 2010	241,419	149,469	9,981	400,869

Further details are disclosed in Appendix 2.

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Real estate and related rights

Increase in real estate and related rights is HUF 14,918 million in gross value of which the most significant items are:

Buildings and other real estates increased by HUF 2,242 million in gross value (see Appendix 2) of which antenna towers built on land not owned by the Company is HUF 1,025 million and renovating/improving the long-life structured and welfare buildings is HUF 566 million.

Gross value of telecommunication networks increased by HUF 12,309 million (see Appendix 2) of which the significant items are:

- DVB-S (Digital Video Broadcasting-Satellite) infrastructure (HUF 2,569 million),
- copper wire overground telecom cables for local network (HUF 2,486 million)
- fiber optic telecom cables of local network pulled in ducts (HUF 1,960 million),
- copper wire telecom cables of local network pulled in ducts (HUF 1,217 million),
- ducts (HUF 1,114 million),
- fiber optic overground telecom cables for local network (HUF 1,066 million),
- inground copper wire telecom cables for local network (HUF 802 million).

The decrease in real estate and related rights is mainly due to scrapping and partial scrapping of which the significant items are:

- copper wire telecom cables of local network pulled in ducts (gross value is HUF 477 million, net value is HUF 130 million),
- copper wire overground telecom cables for local network (gross value is HUF 353 million, net value is HUF 142 million).
- construction works on rented buildings (gross value is HUF 189 million, net value is HUF 12 million),
- fiber optic cables of the backbone network pulled in ducts (gross value is HUF 130 million, net value is HUF 54 million).

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HUF 58 million impairment was recorded of which the most significant item is the construction works on rented buildings (HUF 57 million).

The most significant item in reclassifications was the reclassification of long-life structured buildings held for sale to current assets (HUF 658 million in gross value, its amortization is HUF 216 million).

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Technical equipment, machinery and vehicles

Increase is due the capitalization and extension of telecommunication equipment of HUF 25,082 million of which the significant items are:

- DVBS-STB (set top box) (HUF 3,497 million),
- CE routers and 3 play equipment (HUF 3,069 million),
- BTS-GSM (900-1800) radio communications equipment (HUF 1,605 million),
- Routers-Olimpia (HUF 1,098 million),
- WDM equipment (HUF 820 million),
- mobile center network control (HUF 803 million),
- UMTS access network control (HUF 800 million),
- routers (HUF 740 million),
- GSM access network control (HUF 700 million),

Decrease is mainly due to scrapping of obsolete assets amounted to HUF 26,561 million in gross value of which the significant items are:

- ADS combined telecommunications center (gross value is HUF 6,765 million, net value is zero),
- ADS subscriber telecommunications center (gross value is HUF 5,133 million, net value is zero),
- equipment of Voice Mail Service Center (gross value is HUF 4,282 million, net value is zero),
- voice mail service (gross value is HUF 1,431 million, net value is zero),
- ADS transit telecommunications centers (gross value is HUF 1,136 million, net value is zero),
- construction engineering equipment (gross value: HUF 696 million, net value is HUF 21 million).

Other equipment and vehicles

Other equipment and vehicles increased by HUF 1,980 million of which the significant items are: the capitalization of computer peripherals not serving the core activities (HUF 487 million), capitalization and extension of servers (HUF 354 million) and capitalization of IT systems hardware (HUF 327 million), furthermore the capitalization of furniture (HUF 163 million) and passenger cars (HUF 153 million).

The HUF 4,603 million decrease in gross value of other equipment and vehicles is due to the sale and scrapping of equipment of which the significant items are:

- sale of computer peripherals not serving the core activities (gross value is HUF 314 million, net value is HUF 32 million), passenger cars (gross value is HUF 220 million, net value is HUF 132 million),

- scrappings:
 - IT systems hardware (mobile) (gross value is HUF 1,140 million, net value is HUF 0.8 million),
 - servers (gross value is HUF 685 million, net value is HUF 0.5 million),
 - computer peripherals not serving directly the core activities (gross value is HUF 457 million, net value is HUF 4 million),
 - equipment with development and testing purposes (gross value: HUF 417 million, net value is HUF 1 million),
 - other equipment (gross value is HUF 221 million, net value is zero),
 - internal purpose telecom equipment (gross value is HUF 198 million, net value is HUF 1 million).

In 2010, the Company reviewed the useful life of tangible assets similar to previous years and executed the changes in useful lives where the Company deemed it necessary. In consequence, HUF 1,735 million less depreciation was charged for 2010.

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7. Non current investments in related parties

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the Company's non current investments are summarized as follows (further details on investments (ownership, voting rights, owners' equity data) are disclosed in Appendix 3):

	Ownership direct (%)	Ownership indirect (%)	Net book value	
			2009	2010
Stonebridge A.D. (under liquidation)	100.00		94,764	97,743
Crnogorski Telekom A.D.	76.53		39,413	40,554
Pro-M Zrt.	100.00		8,200	8,200
Investel Zrt.	100.00		9,029	6,633
Origo Zrt. (previously T-Online Zrt.)	100.00		3,549	5,802
KFKI Zrt.	100.00		5,155	5,778
IQSYS Zrt.	100.00		1,375	2,875
ViDaNet Zrt.	67.50	22.50	2,836	2,836
Combridge S.R.L.	100.00		2,004	2,063
Dataplex Kft.	100.00		2,005	2,005
Telekom New Média Zrt.	100.00		1,745	1,745
ISH Informatika Kft	100.00		1,587	1,587
Novatel E.O.O.D.	100.00		677	697
EurAccount Kft.	99.00	1.00	446	446
Modultechnika Kft	100.00		0	127
HUNSAT Zrt. (under liquidation)	50.00		50	50
KIBU Innováció Kft. (X-Byte Kft.)	99.20	0.80	19	34
Telemacedonia A.D.	100.00		22	23
Tele-Data Kft.	50.98		20	20
Budakalász KTV Kft.	25.00		20	20
Mindentudás Egyeteme Tudományos Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft.	60.00		3	3
ISH Kereskedelmi Kft.	100.00		3	3
Novatel Ukraine L.L.C.	99.94	0.06	0	0
Orbitel E.A.D.	0		1,421	0
EPT Nyrt.	0		304	0
KFKI Direkt Kft.	0		264	0
M-Factory Zrt.	0		63	0
Total			174,974	179,244

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Significant changes of Non current investments in subsidiaries in 2009 and in 2010

In 2009 there were new acquisitions. Magyar Telekom Plc. purchased KFKI Direkt Kft. which increased the amount of investments by HUF 264 million. 100 per cent shares of ISH Informatika Kft. and ISH Kft. were also acquired. The two investments together increased the amount of investments by HUF 1,590 million.

In 2009, Magyar Telekom Plc. as a shareholder retired from IKO-Telekom Média Holding Zrt. and the investment was cancelled from the books. After the secession Telekom Média Holding Zrt. was established which is solely owned by Magyar Telekom Plc. The new investment increased the balance of non current investments by HUF 1,745 million.

In 2009, the book value of investment in Origo Zrt. increased by HUF 1,500 million due to capital increase.

In 2009, ViaBridge Ltd. s liquidation procedure was closed and the investment was cancelled from the Company s books.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Magyar Telekom Plc. held on June 29, 2009 decided on the merger of T-Kábel Magyarország Kft. into Magyar Telekom Plc. The transformation was registered by the Court of Registry with effect from September 30, 2009. After the merger the Company cancelled the investment in T-Kábel Magyarország Kft. from its books.

After the merger Budakalász KTV Kft. - which was earlier an investment of T-Kábel Magyarország Kft. - was recorded in the books of Magyar Telekom Plc. with a book value of HUF 20 million.

In 2010, Magyar Telekom Plc. acquired the 100 per cent shares of Modultechnika Kft. resulting HUF 127 million increase in the book value of investments. (In these transactions HUF 1,477 million goodwill were recognized.)

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In 2010, Magyar Telekom Plc. made a voluntary public take-over bid for the shares of Első Pesti Telefontársaság Nyrt. After the transaction has been settled Magyar Telekom Plc. became the 100 per cent owner of the company and its legal form changed to Private Company Limited by Shares.

In 2010 there were more transformations among the investments of Magyar Telekom Plc. The Board of Directors of EPT Zrt. and KFKI Zrt. has decided on the merger of the two companies with the result that EPT Zrt. merged into KFKI Zrt. After the transaction has been settled the book value of EPT Zrt. (HUF 325 million) was cancelled from Magyar Telekom Plc. s books and at the same time the book value of KFKI Zrt. increased by HUF 398 million according to the final merger balance sheet.

Also based on the merger contract concluded with KFKI Zrt. in 2009 the KFK Direkt Kft. merged into KFKI Zrt. After the transaction has been settled KFKI Direkt Kft. was cancelled from Magyar Telekom Plc. s books (HUF 264 million). This transaction increased the book value of KFKI Zrt. by HUF 225 million.

In case of Origo Zrt. and M-Factory Zrt. a further transformation took place with the result that M-Factory Zrt. merged into Origo Zrt. subsequent to the merger contract of the two companies. After the merger the M-Factory Zrt. was cancelled from Magyar Telekom Plc. s investments (HUF 63 million) and the book value of Origo Zrt. increased by HUF 53 million according to the final merger balance sheet.

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In 2010, the Company sold its exclusively owned subsidiary, Orbitel E.A.D., as a result of this transaction HUF 1,421 million net book value was cancelled from Magyar Telekom Plc.'s books.

In 2010, subscribed capitals increased by issuing new shares at Origo Zrt. (on nominal value of HUF 220 thousand with issue value of HUF 2,200 million) and at IQSYS Zrt. (on nominal value of HUF 1.5 million with issue value of HUF 1,500 million). The difference between nominal value and issue value was recorded in the companies' capital reserves. KIBU Kft.'s capital was increased by HUF 15 million. As a result of these transactions the Company's investments increased by HUF 3,715 million.

HUF 4,199 million was recorded as foreign exchange difference on foreign investments at the balance sheet date. This amount increased the book value of non current investments.

In 2010, impairment recorded on investments decreased the book value of non current investments by HUF 2,407 million. The most significant item (HUF 2,395 million) was recorded on Investel Zrt.'s investment. Impairments on investments are detailed in Appendix 4.

Expected changes of Non current investments in 2011

Magyar Telekom Plc. has received the approval of Hungarian Competition Authority to purchase 100 per cent of Daten-Kontor group (DK). The DK group members are the following companies: Daten-Kontor Kft., DK Telekom Zrt. and DK Consulting Zrt. The group's activities include development, installation and operation of IT applications. The purchase price stated in sales contract is HUF 1.400 million maximum but it depends on the financial results of the following two business years and to be corrected with the net debt at closing. The transaction expected to be closed at the end of February 2011. Before that date the three companies which at the moment operate on a stand alone basis shall be merged into one legal unit as well as other contractual conditions have to be fulfilled.

Through this acquisition Magyar Telekom Plc. wants to further strengthen its position on the market of IT services.

Short descriptions of companies in which Magyar Telekom Plc. has significant shares:

Stonebridge Communications A.D. (Stonebridge A.D.)

In December 2000, Magyar Telekom Plc., on behalf of a consortium, reached an agreement with the government of Macedonia to purchase 51 percent of Makedonski Telekom on its privatization. The 51 percent ownership acquired by Magyar Telekom Plc. was contributed on January 16, 2001 to a newly established Macedonian holding company, Stonebridge A.D., which is a holding company residing in Skopje. Magyar Telekom Plc. has 100 per cent share in Stonebridge A.D. since 2004.

Crnogorski Telekom A.D.

In 2004, the Montenegrin Privatization Agency issued a tender for the sale of a 51.12 per cent stake in the Montenegrin Telecommunications Company (TCG). Magyar Telekom Plc. won the tender.

Crnogorski Telekom A.D. is the leading telecommunication service provider of Montenegro. The share purchase agreement was signed on March 15, 2005 in the amount of EUR 114 million.

In 2005, Magyar Telekom Plc. acquired a further 25.41 per cent share for EUR 27 million based on an agreement with minority shareholders.

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Investel Magyar Távközlési Befektetési Zrt. (Investel Zrt.)

Investel Zrt. was established in 1991 with the majority ownership of Magyar Telekom Plc. In 2007 EGERTEL Zrt. merged into Investel Zrt.

Currently it performs proprietorial and trustee tasks in certain subsidiaries of Magyar Telekom Plc.

Pro-M Professzionális Mobilrádió Zrt. (Pro-M Zrt.)

Magyar Telekom Plc. took a decision in 2005 to establish Pro-M Professzionális Mobilrádió Zrt. (Pro-M Zrt.) and it was registered at Court of Registry in 2006. The company was established to design, implement and install a wireless network (EDR) using TETRA technology and provides this service for exclusively to certain organizations (e.g. police, ambulance, etc.). The EDR agreement with the Prime Minister's Office is for a period of ten years.

KFKI Rendszerintegrációs Zrt.

In 2006 Magyar Telekom Plc. purchased the 100 per cent ownership in KFKI (KFKI-LNX) Zrt. The company had further two subsidiaries: ICON Zrt. and IQSYS Zrt. All three were significant in Hungary's IT service sector. BCN Rendszerház Kft. and ICON Zrt. merged into the company with effect of December 31, 2007. In 2008 KFKI Zrt. sold its investment in IQSYS Zrt. to Magyar Telekom Plc.

In 2010, based on the merger contracts, KFKI Direkt Kft. and then EPT Zrt. merged into KFKI Zrt.

ViDaNet Kábeltelevíziós Szolgáltató Zrt. (ViDaNet Zrt.)

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ViDaNet Zrt. was established in 2003 by the merger of several companies for providing cable television services. Magyar Telekom Plc.'s direct and indirect ownership in total is 90 per cent and has 49 per cent voting right in the company.

Origo Média és Kommunikációs Szolgáltató Zrt. (Origo Zrt.) - previously T-Online Magyarország Internet Szolgáltató Zrt.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Magyar Telekom Plc. held on June 29, 2007 decided on the merger of the access business line of T-Online Magyarország Zrt. into Magyar Telekom Plc.

The internet and content providing business line of T-Online Magyarország Zrt. continues its activities under the name of Origo Média és Kommunikációs Szolgáltató Zrt. In 2010, M-Factory Zrt. merged into the company based on the merger contract with M-Factory Zrt.

Dataplex Infokommunikációs Infrastruktúra Szolgáltató és Ingatlanhasználó Kft. (Dataplex Kft.)

On December 12, 2005, Magyar Telekom Plc. signed an agreement on purchasing the 100 per cent ownership of Dataplex Kft. The company is a major player in Hungary's IT service sector.

After the approval of the Hungarian Competition Authority the Court of Registry registered the transaction on April 20, 2006.

Combridge S.R.L.

The company is an alternative telecommunication service provider of Romania. Its main activities are: international and domestic leased line connection, international internet access, international IPVPN services, roaming services and international VoIP call termination. In 2007, Magyar Telekom Plc. purchased the share of Combridge S.R.L from ViaBridge Ltd.

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Orbitel E.A.D.

The company is an alternative telecommunication service provider of Bulgaria and purchased by Magyar Telekom Plc. through ViaBridge Ltd. in 2006. Its main activities are: voice service, providing connection between sites, leased line and IPVPN services and system (network) integration. In 2007, Magyar Telekom Plc. purchased the share of Orbitel E.A.D. from ViaBridge Ltd. In 2009 Magyar Telekom Plc. notified the Bulgarian Competition Authority about the intention to sell its investment in the company. The Authority approved the transaction in January, 2010 and so the contract of sale on the investment successfully concluded on January 28, 2010. The company was cancelled from Magyar Telekom Plc. s books.

IOSYS Informatikai Zrt. (IOSYS Zrt.)

IOSYS Zrt. was established in 1990. The company s main activities are: releasing software, wholesale of computers and software, reproduction of computer storage media, data processing and repair of office computers.

In 2007 Magyar Telekom Plc. purchased 0.3 per cent direct ownership in the amount of HUF 15 million. T-Systems Hungary Kft. and Integris Rendszerház Kft. merged into IOSYS Zrt. with effect from December 31, 2007. In 2008 the Magyar Telekom Plc. purchased further shares and acquired 100 per cent ownership in the company.

Novatel E.O.O.D.

The company was established in 2004 with headquarters in Bulgaria. The company s main activities are: international and domestic leased line connection, international internet access and IPVPN services, roaming services, infocommunication business solutions and international call termination. The company was owned by ViaBridge Ltd. until Magyar Telekom Plc. purchased it in 2007.

EurAccount Pénzügyi és Számviteli Szolgáltató Kft. (EurAccount Kft.)

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EurAccount Kft. was established on March 1, 2005 by Magyar Telekom Plc. The company provided booking and accounting services for Magyar Telekom Plc. and its subsidiaries. The company's activities were insourced into Magyar Telekom Plc. from January 1, 2011.

Első Pesti Telefonszolgálat Nyrt. (EPT Nyrt.)

EPT Nyrt. was established in 1992. The company provided IP based international and domestic telecommunication and call center services. Magyar Telekom Plc. made a voluntary public take-over bid for the company and after this transaction has been settled the company became a 100 per cent owned subsidiary of Magyar Telekom Plc.

In 2010 the Board of Directors of EPT Zrt. and KFKI Zrt. has decided on the merger of the two companies with the result that EPT Zrt. merged into KFKI Zrt. After the transaction has been settled the book value of EPT Zrt. was cancelled from Magyar Telekom Plc.'s books.

KIBU Innováció Kft.

The company was established in 1989 under the name of X-Byte Kft. Magyar Telekom Plc. has become 100 per cent owner of the company in 2005. The company changed its name to KIBU Innováció Kft. in 2007. Its activity is technical research and development as a nonprofit organization. KIBU is the Magyar Telekom Plc.'s innovation labor for young researchers who are interested in the convergence of mobile communication, online communities and urban space and are passionate about creating experimental projects in cross-disciplinary teams.

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Novatel UKRAINE LLC

Magyar Telekom Plc. established NOVATEL Ukraine Limited Liability Company in 2005. The company's main activity is to sale certain products of Magyar Telekom Plc. in Ukraine.

M-Factory Kommunikációs Szolgáltató Zrt.

In January 2007 Magyar Telekom Plc. purchased 100 per cent of Mobilpress Zrt.'s shares and 75.05 per cent share in M-Factory Kommunikációs Szolgáltató Kft. During 2007 the M-Factory Kft. merged into Mobilpress Zrt. The successor company's name was changed to M-Factory Kommunikációs Szolgáltató Zrt. As a result of the transformation, Magyar Telekom Plc.'s ownership in the company changed to 92 per cent. In 2008 Magyar Telekom Plc. purchased the remaining 8 per cent of shares and increased its ownership to 100 per cent.

In 2010, based on the merger contract concluded with Origo Zrt. the company merged into Origo Zrt. M-Factory Zrt. was cancelled from Magyar Telekom Plc.'s investments.

Mindentudás Egyeteme Tudományos Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft.

The company was established in 2004 (under the name of Mindentudás Egyeteme Kht.) by Magyar Telekom Plc., the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and T-Online Magyarország Zrt. The purpose of its public activity is to organize public courses through media and other telecommunication means to help spreading knowledge of highly interesting scientific topics. The company conducts its business activities to accomplish its main purposes without endangering it.

The proportion of Magyar Telekom Plc.'s direct share in the company changed from 40 per cent to 60 per cent subsequent to the merger of T-Online Zrt.'s access business line into Magyar Telekom Plc in 2007.

ISH International System House Informatika Kft. (ISH Informatika Kft.) and International System House Kereskedelmi és Szoftverfejlesztő Kft. (ISH Kft)

Main activity of ISH Kft. (established in 1996) and ISH Informatika Kft. (established in 2009 by demerge from ISH Kft.) is computer programming. ISH Informatika Kft. provides complex medical IT solutions, IT systems and services for its domestic and foreign customers. In 2009, Magyar Telekom Plc. acquired the 100 per cent shares of ISH Informatika Kft. and ISH Kft. and so became the sole owner of the companies.

Telekom New Média Zrt.

In 2009, Magyar Telekom Plc. as shareholder retired from IKO-TELEKOM Zrt. After the secession Telekom Média Holding Zrt. was established which is solely owned by Magyar Telekom Plc. The members of the holding are Telekom New Media Kft. and Telekom Content & Rights Kft.

With effect from July 31, 2010 - based on the merger contract Telekom New Media Kft. and Telekom Content & Rights Kft. merged into Telekom New Média Holding Zrt. After the merger the company continues its activities under the name of Telekom New Media Szolgáltató Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (Telekom New Média Zrt.).

Telekom New Média Zrt. is the leading participant of the premium rated interactive market because of its international experience and own developed solutions.

MODULTECHNIKA Kereskedelmi és Szolgáltató Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság (MODULTECHNIKA Kft.

MODULTECHNIKA Kft. provides cable tv and internet services through its modern cable tv network in Ajka and in the neighborhood. So far Magyar Telekom Plc. have not been presented itself with fixed line services on this service area. By this purchase with the result that Magyar Telekom Plc. became the 100 per cent owner of MODULTECHNIKA Kft. the Company's aim is to strengthen its position on the fixed line telecommunication market.

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8. Non current loans granted to related parties

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010 non current loans granted to related parties are the following:

	2009	2010
Pro-M Zrt.	6,700	6,200
Dataplex Kft.	2,850	2,050
NOVATEL E.O.O.D.	2,197	0
IQSYS Zrt.	1,400	0
Total	13,147	8,250

The amount of loans does not include the instalments due within one year. These instalments are disclosed as short term receivables from related parties (see Note 12).

9. Other non current loans granted

This caption contains long term loans granted to employees (HUF 3,429 million), the long term part of instalment receivables of cell phone sales (HUF 346 million), the non current deposit connected to acquiring KFKI Direkt Kft. investment (HUF 28 million) and deposits given (HUF 23 million) totalling HUF 3,826 million.

10. Inventories

Inventories mainly include network maintenance materials, while the majority of goods are telecommunication goods and fixed assets held for sale.

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The following is a movement table of inventories between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2010:

	2009	2010
Opening balance	8,267	6,912
Change in inventories	-1,834	403
Impairment loss	-308	-296
Increase due to the merger	787	0
Closing balance	6,912	7,019

Further details of inventory impairment are disclosed in Appendix 4.

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11. Accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010 accounts receivable include the following: