



Business opportunities for banks in CEE

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- Profitability in CEE likely approaching a more sustainable level, after the pre-crisis boom and the following adjustment. Still, banking in the region remains more profitable than in Western Europe.
- Lending will likely remain central to banks, as further gradual recovery is expected in the context of an improving economic environment. Non-performing loans remain high in many CEE countries, and any progress made on their resolution is likely to support lending activity as well.

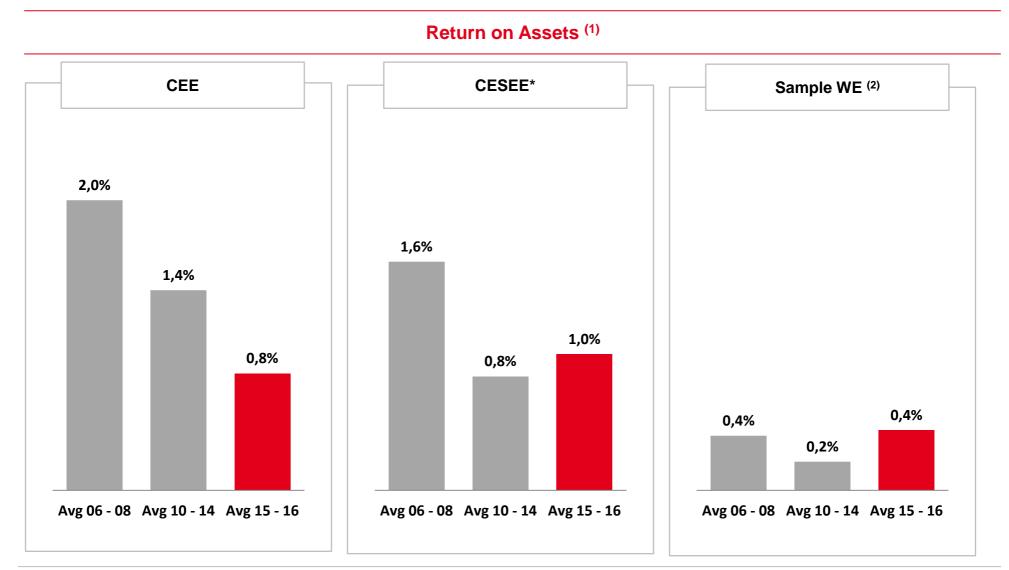
Products beyond lending will likely play a greater role. For the corporate world, this also relates to alternative forms of financing, while for households there is a scope for growth in wealth management services.

Digital banking is gaining importance.

CESEE (Central Europe and South Eastern Europe) is CEE excluding Russia, Turkey and Ukraine.

Note: CEE (Central Eastern Europe) includes Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH), Bulgaria (BG), Croatia (HR), Czech Republic (CZ), Hungary (HU), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Russia (RU), Serbia (RS), Slovak Republic (SK), Slovenia (SI), Turkey (TR), and Ukraine (UA);

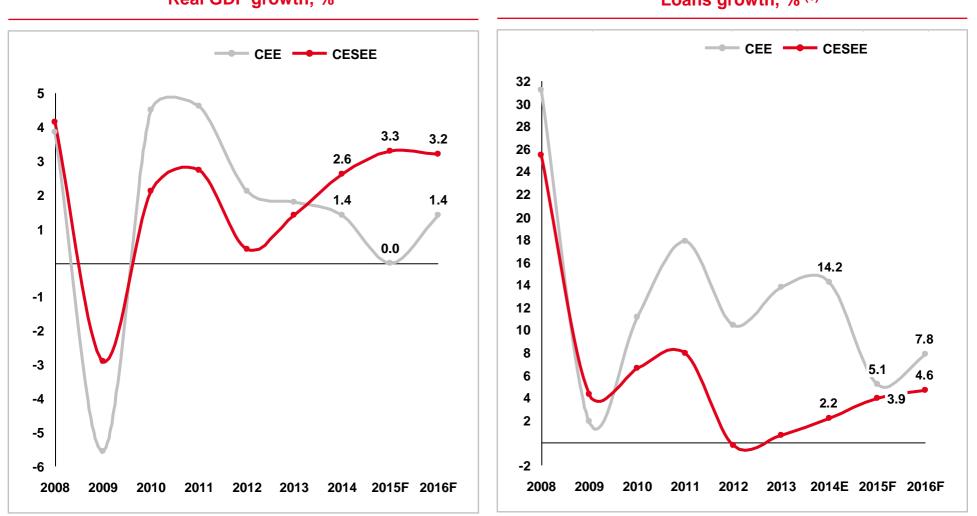
Profitability in CESEE improves at more sustainable levels. In CEE, figures lately affected by Russia, but remain above the cumulative level for Austria, Germany, and Italy



* CESEE results excluding one-off effects in Hungary, like losses related to FX-conversion schemes; including those effects, Avg is 0.7% for the period 10-14 and 0.9% for 15-16

3 (1) Return on Assets = Profit before tax / Average total assets
(2) Austria, Germany, Italy
Sources: UniCredit CEE Strategic Analysis, Central banks

Moderate lending recovery in CESEE amid an improving economic environment



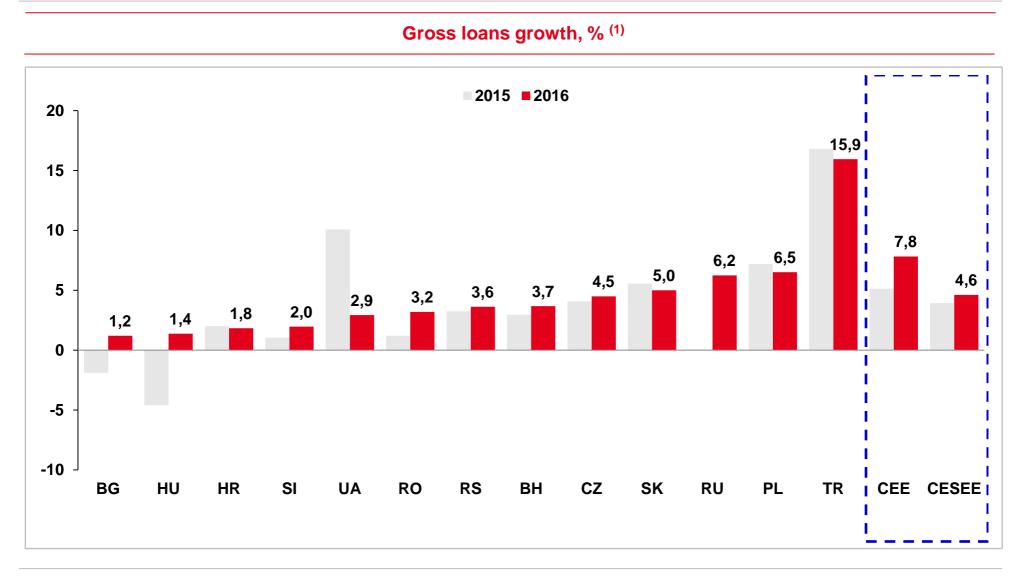
Real GDP growth, %

Loans growth, %⁽¹⁾

(1) Local currency terms, EUR FX end-2013 constant 4

Sources: UniCredit Research, UniCredit CEE Strategic Analysis, Central banks, Statistical offices

Loan growth likely to moderately improve/ reappear in several countries, as cross-country differentiation remains a key feature



(1) Growth rate for aggregates are in local currency terms, EUR FX end-2013 constant

5 Sources: UniCredit CEE Strategic Analysis, Central banks

NPL ratios remain high, improving in some countries

NPL ratio, %				
	2014 E	2015 F	2016 F	
Turkey	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	
Slovakia	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	
Czech R.	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%)	
Poland	7.2%	6.8%	6.3%	
Russia	12.0%	19.0%	20.0%	
Romania	13.9%	9.1%	8.5%	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	14.0%	15.0%	15.4%	
Slovenia	14.0%	13.0%	12.0%	
Bulgaria	16.7%	<u>``17.6%</u>	16.1%	
Croatia	16.9%	17.7%	18.0%	
Hungary	20.1%	18.5%	17.5%	
Serbia	23.0%	```2 <u>3.0%</u>	21.5%	
Ukraine	27.7%	32.0%	33.0%	
CEE	9.6%	11.7%	11.4%	
CESEE	10.4%	9.6%	8.9%	

Drivers of the expected improvement

Economic recovery

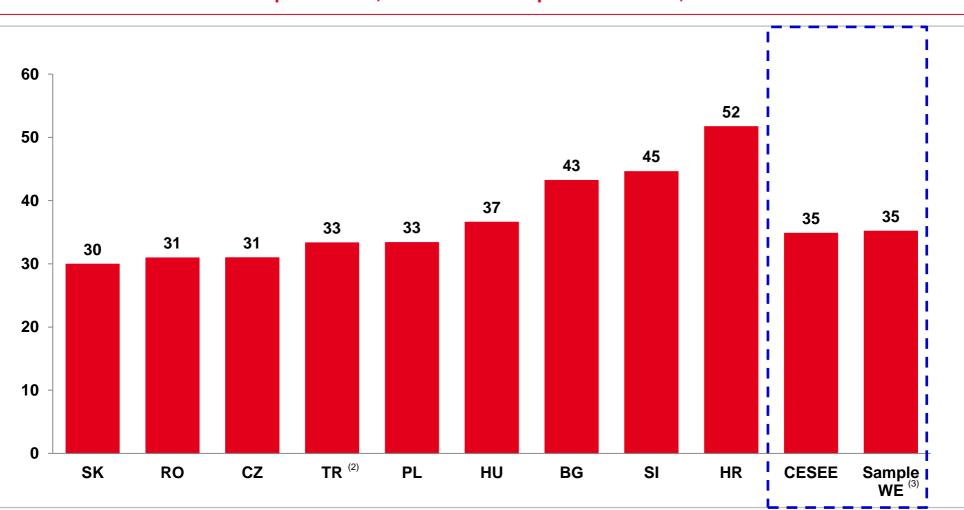
Government support e.g. state owned bad banks (e.g. Slovenia)

NPL portfolio sales (e.g. Romania)

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Corporate debt shares in CEE countries close to cumulative for Austria, Germany, and Italy, although with cross-country differentiation



Corporate debt, share of total corporate liabilities, %⁽¹⁾

(1) Data refer to 2013, corporate debt includes: Debt securities, Bank loans, and Other loans (mainly intercompany loans)

(2) Turkey data are based on a sample of 9115 companies

7 (3) Austria, Germany, Italy

Sources: Eurostat, UniCredit CEE Strategic Analysis



Corporate debt breakdown shows expansion scope for both bank lending and debt securities

19 22 30 43 45 51 52 51 58 63 63 51 67 79 I 47 54 39 41 41 39 33 37 19 н 11 10 8 8 7 0 **TR**⁽²⁾ SI CZ CESEE Sample WE⁽³⁾ RO BG HU HR SK PL Debt Securities (bonds) Other loans (mainly inter-company loans) Bank loans

Corporate debt breakdown, % share of total debt⁽¹⁾

(1) Data refer to 2013, Debt securities: all types of bonds; Bank loans: banking sector loans; Other loans: mostly non-domestic loans, which are mainly inter-company loans.

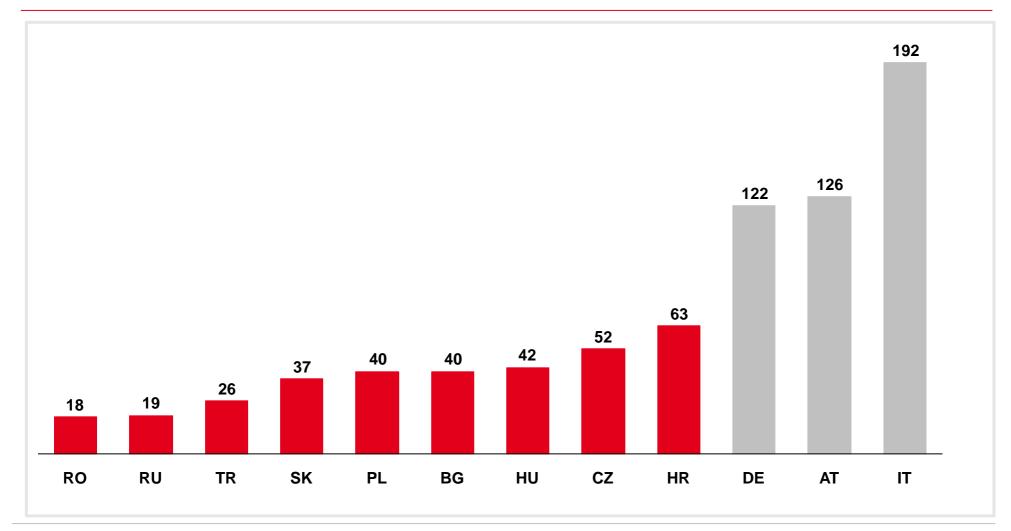
8 (2) Turkey data are based on a sample of 9115 companies

(3) Austria, Germany, Italy

Sources: Eurostat, UniCredit CEE Strategic Analysis

Significant scope for convergence in CEE household wealth levels

Household Net Financial Wealth in % of GDP ⁽¹⁾



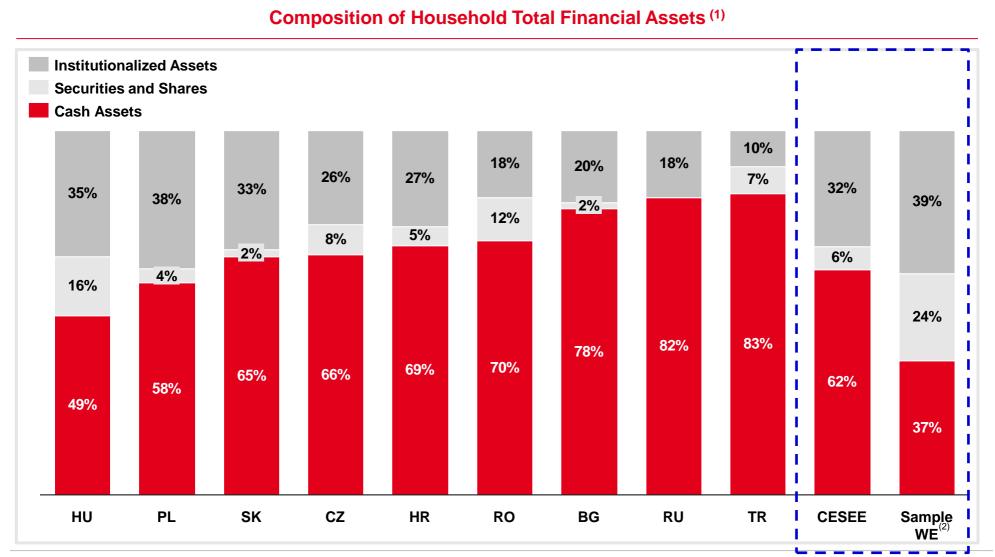
(1) Net Financial Wealth defined as Total Financial Assets (Cash Assets, Securities and shares, Mutual and pension funds, Insurance technical reserves) minus Total Financial Liabilities (Loans). Some data based on estimates. Data refer to December, 2014 for CEE countries and September 2014 for Western European countries.

Sources: UniCredit Research, Pioneer Investments Economic & Market Research, UniCredit CEE Strategic Analysis, Central banks, Local statistics

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There seems to be room for greater product sophistication away from cash and bank deposits as well



(1) Data refer to December 2014 for CEE countries and September 2014 for Western European countries. Cash Assets are defined as currency, retail bank deposits and savings in building societies; securities and shares are defined as listed shares and securities other than shares; institutionalized assets refer to mutual and pension funds and insurance technical reserves..

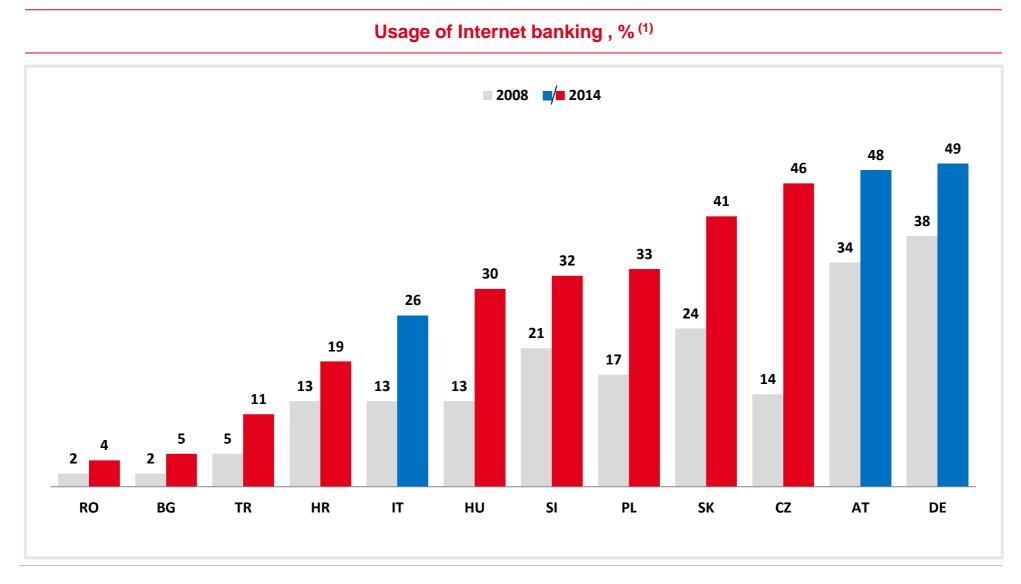
(2) Austria, Germany, Italy

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Sources: Pioneer Investments Economic & Market Research, UniCredit CEE Strategic Analysis, Central banks, Local statistics

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Internet banking usage in CEE is still below levels in Austria and Germany but seems to be catching up, at least in some countries

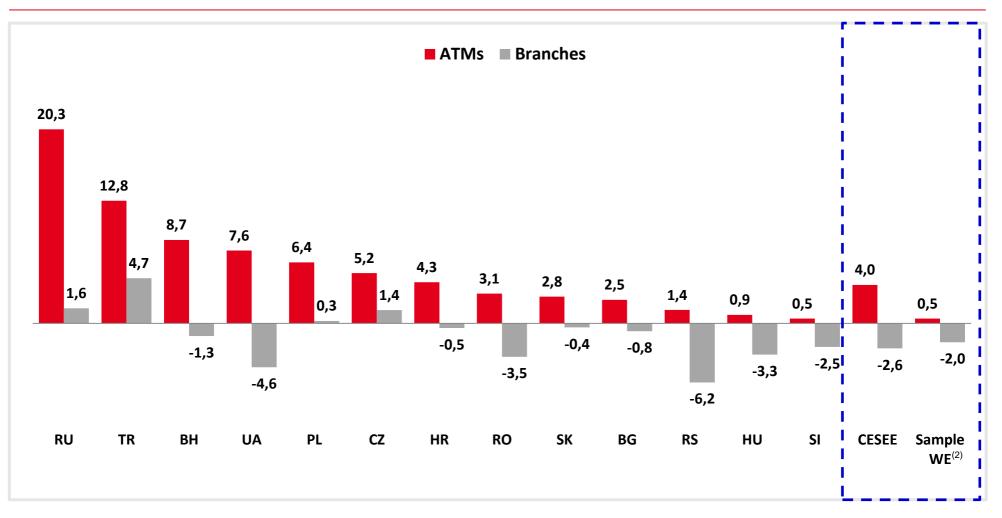


(1) Individuals using the internet for internet banking, % of individuals aged 16 to 74

Sources: Eurostat, UniCredit CEE Strategic Analysis

Growth in ATMs in contrast with dynamics in the number of branches

Branches and ATMs evolution, CAGR ⁽¹⁾ 2008-2013



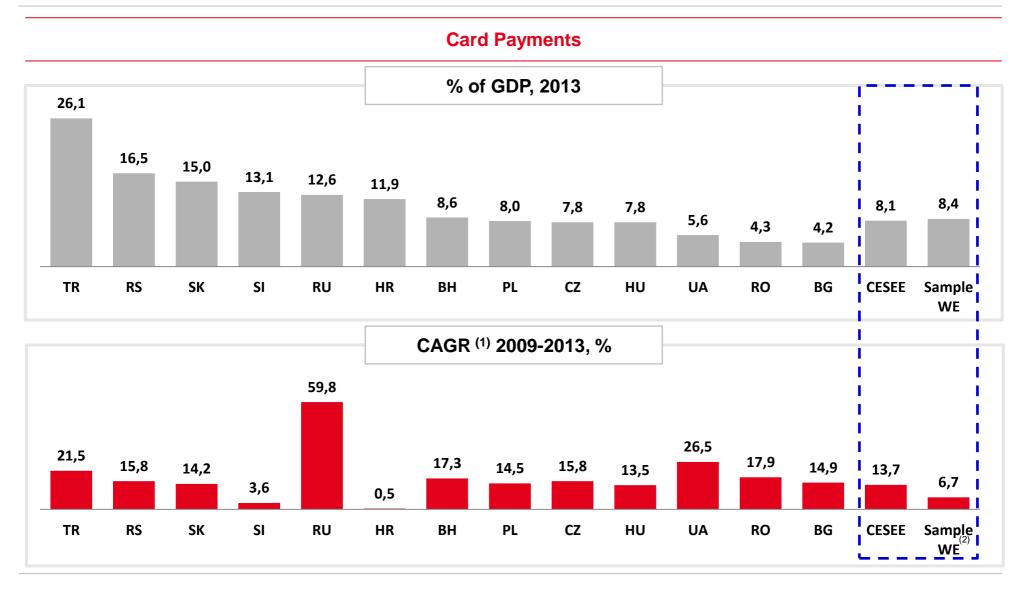
⁽¹⁾ CAGR is Compound Annual Growth Rate

(2) Austria, Germany, Italy

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Sources: IMF, UniCredit CEE Strategic Analysis

Card transactions in many CEE countries growing faster than in Austria, Germany, and Italy



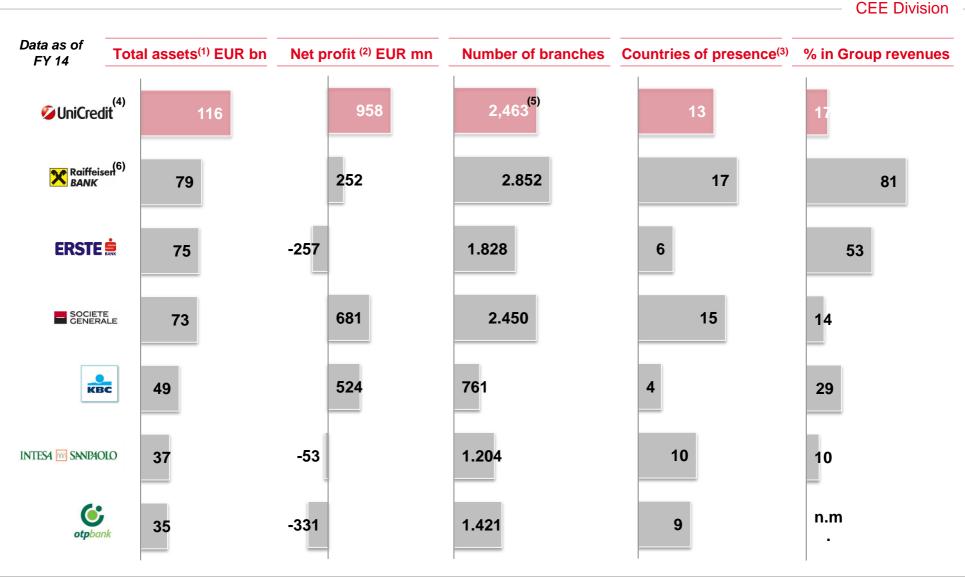
(1) CAGR is Compound Annual Growth Rate

13 (2) Austria, Germany, Italy

Sources: ECB, CEE Strategic Analysis



UniCredit: a leading position in Central and Eastern Europe



(1) 100% of total assets for controlled companies (stake > 50%) and pro rata for non- controlled companies (stake < 50%), except for OTP.

(2) After tax and before minorities.

(3) Including direct and indirect presence in the 25 CEE countries, excluding representative offices

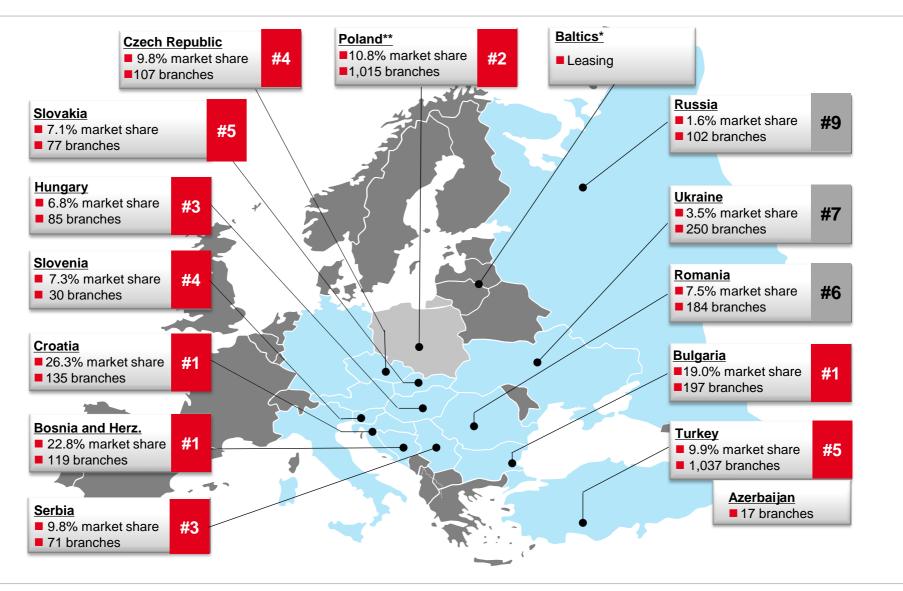
(4) Bank Austria view.

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(5) Including branches in Turkey at 100%.

(6) Results of RBI exclude group corporate, markets and corporate center segments.

The geographic mix in CEE is a key success factor



^{*} Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

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** Poland is not a part of CEE Division.

Market shares: in terms of total assets according to local accounting standard, unconsolidated figures (2Q15: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Hungary, Czech Republic; Serbia), local accounting standard, consolidated figures 2Q15 (Croatia), IFRS (2Q15: Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Slovenia). Croatia and Hungary include mortgage bank. Branches: data as of 30 Jun-15. Bosnia & Herzegovina includes UniCredit Bank Banja Luka. Azerbaijan includes Yapi Kredi branches.



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