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Banking in times of financial distress

Austria & CEE non-performing assets overview 2012

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Foreword

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Dear reader,

The year 2012 was one of consistent advancement in deleveraging globally but also regionally. While the European area's growth lagged behind the rest of the world, we have seen major European banks – driven by capital efficiency and regulatory consolidation – withdrawing from the continent's once booming geographies (East, South) and focusing more on their home markets.

For the major Austrian banks present in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), consolidation has continued to be the name of the game, with changes across the board. Be it disposals, mergers or just asset transfers, all were done in the quest for better asset quality of portfolios.

During the last couple of weeks, we have conducted an analysis of the Austrian & CEE markets focused on the region's macro and banking markets developments coupled with the latest results of Austria's largest banks with CEE interests.

The study shows that, on a background of expected macro improvements regionally, the quality of Austrian assets is expected to remain stable. However, in CEE the picture is different with NPL expected to increase in both volume and ratio.

Nonetheless, there are notable differences among CEE's sub-regions and further more among countries, which suggest that, for those interested in these territories, a "one size fits all" should not be the chosen approach.

But more in the following pages.

Highlights

Austria's macro indicators remain constantly above those of the Eurozone, although following the latter's trend.

Slowly improving macroeconomics in CEE. However, differences among sub-regions persist and are expected to even widen.

Stable NPL ratio in 2012 for Austria at ca. 2.7%. For the same period, average NPL ratio in CEE has reached 10%.

EUR 150 bn estimated NPL volume in Austria and CEE, of which about EUR 46 bn held by Austria's six largest banks with CEE presence.

Stabilising asset quality in Central Europe while South-East continues to worsen. Surprisingly high NPL growth in Turkey.

EUR 400+ bn loan book of Austria's largest six banks with CEE presence.

13% the average NPL ratio of the largest Austrian banks with CEE presence, while the loss coverage median stands at 63%.

Part 1: Austria & CEE Macro Environment

Austria's Macro Environment

Same trend as the Eurozone but constantly better performance

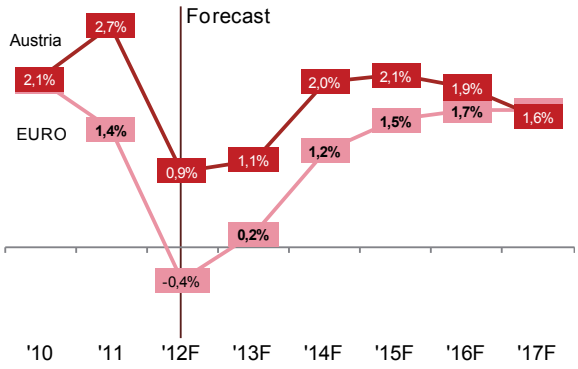
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth double than Eurozone's

After a rather narrow escape from going into negative growth in 2012 (forecast 0.9%), Austria is poised to return to healthier growth levels (at least for developed market standards), hovering around 2% until 2017. Impressive enough, its growth projections are constantly exceeding the forecast of the Eurozone, indicating Austria's strong connection to the faster growing Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) area.

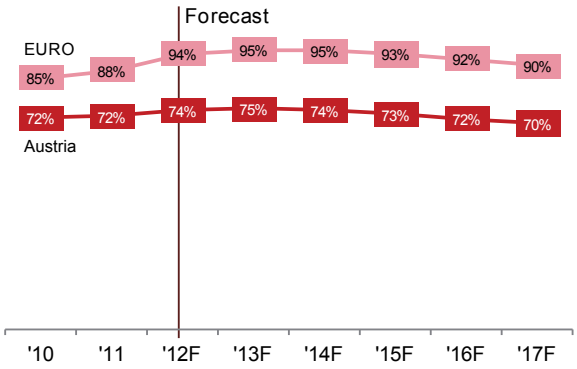
Unemployment at half of Eurozone's

With Eurozone's unemployment rate expected to reach almost 12% in 2013, Austria's forecast, at roughly 38% of Eurozone's level, looks highly encouraging. Coupled with sustainable public debt levels and stable inflation figures, the outlook for the CEE's "head office" country looks stable.

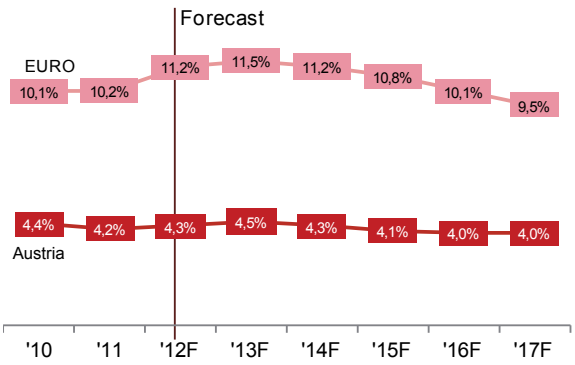
GDP YoY Growth (2010 – 2017F) Austria vs. Euro area



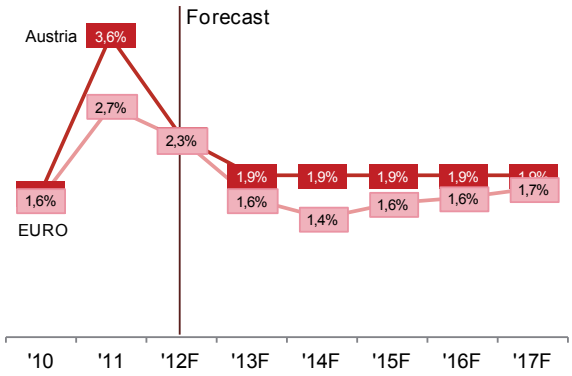
Gross Debt as % of GDP (2010 – '2017F) Austria vs. Euro area



Unemployment (2010 – 2017F) Austria vs. Euro area



Inflation (2010 – 2017F) Austria vs. Euro area



Source for all above graphics: IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2012, PwC Analysis

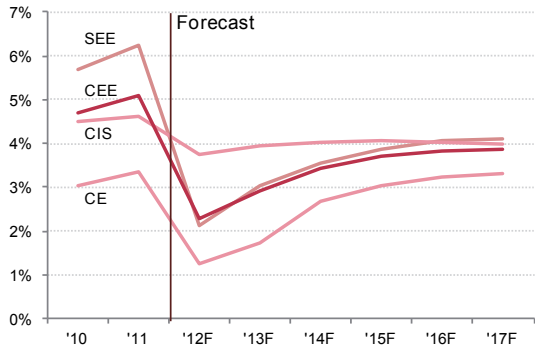
CEE's Macro Environment

After a challenging start into the decade, CEE economies are set to stabilize and slowly improve. Important differences among sub-regions will still persist.

GDP back to growth

After a period of slowdown, mostly in connection with the European sovereign credit issues accompanied by overall lack of confidence, the CEE economies are forecasted to return to higher growth levels, with an expected average growth of around 4% by 2017.
While the CIS region (Commonwealth of Independent States) will lead in GDP growth (strongly driven by Russia and Kazakhstan), the Central-European (CE) countries will follow with levels of growth between 1% and 3%.

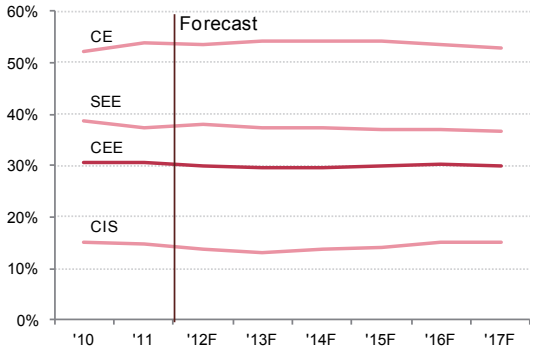
GDP YoY Growth (2010 – 2017F)



Government Debt rather stable

Although mostly an issue for Western and Southern Euroland countries, Government Debt to GDP ratio reached higher levels in the CEE region as well, with Hungary (74%), Serbia (63%) and Poland (55%) topping the podium in 2012 (forecast). Nonetheless, the outlook remains stable, with slight improvements for CE & SEE (South Eastern Europe) sub-regions and marginal growth for CIS (which presents a low 10% average level when compared to the whole CEE).

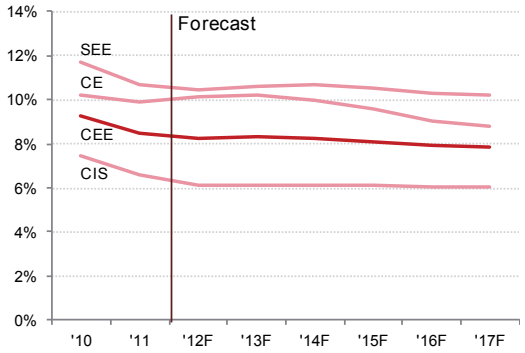
Government Debt / GDP ratio (2010 – 2017F)



Unemployment slowly decreasing

Following the expected GDP improvement, unemployment is estimated to decrease and stabilize towards 2017 at around 8% CEE-wide. Still, with average levels of over 10%, SEE's forecasted growth momentum might not be enough to catch-up with the rest of the region any time soon.
Parallel to this, CE's rather high unemployment for the next 2-3 years could hinder this sub-region's balancing of public debt.

Unemployment (2010 – 2017F)



Source for all above graphics: IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2012, PwC Analysis

CE shows mixed picture

While some of CE's economies have made remarkable comebacks (i.e. the Baltics) or have kept growing even during significant turbulences (Poland), there are still imbalances in the sub-regions' countries, with some economies expected to experience negative growth in 2012, particularly Hungary and Slovenia. Furthermore, these countries rather high Debt/GDP ratios compared to their growth prospects expose further difficulties in sight.

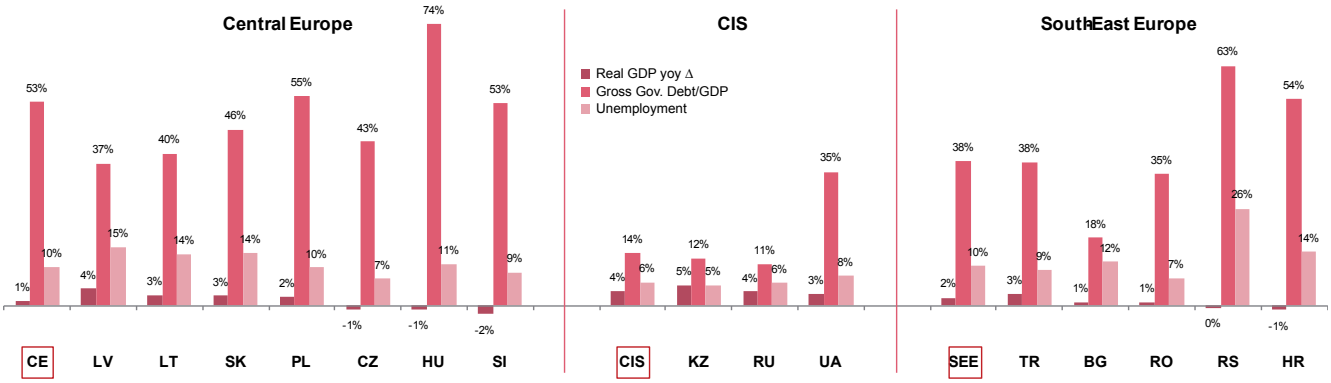
CIS balanced, except Ukraine

Decent GDP growth, low Debt/GDP and low unemployment (forecasts 2012) would quickly sum-up the reasons for a rather balanced CIS. Then again, Ukraine is a different matter: despite an unemployment rate of 8% (twice the level of the other countries), it stands out from the group also through its (relatively) high Debt/GDP ratio.

SEE optimism

All analyzed SEE countries show decent levels of GDP growth against a background of still modest Debt/GDP ratios (the region's average is substantially below CE's). Despite some exceptions, the sub-region's overall situation begs optimism as all its three main drivers (Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria) show balanced macro markers.

CEE Markets side-by-side comparison of GDP growth rate, Government Debt / GDP and Unemployment rate (2012F)



Source for all above graphs: IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2012, PwC Analysis

Part 2: Asset quality of the banking markets in Austria and CEE

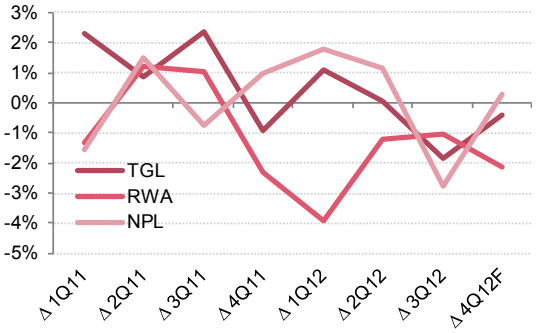
Austrian banking market 2012

Highly stable NPL ratio for both 2011 and 2012, despite variation in asset size and lending

Continued deleveraging

Following a relatively strong decrease of risk-weighted assets (RWA) in 2011, Austria continued its balance sheet consolidation in 2012, with both RWA and Total Gross Loans (TGL) maintaining a negative growth trend, closely tracked by the non-performing loan (NPL) volume.

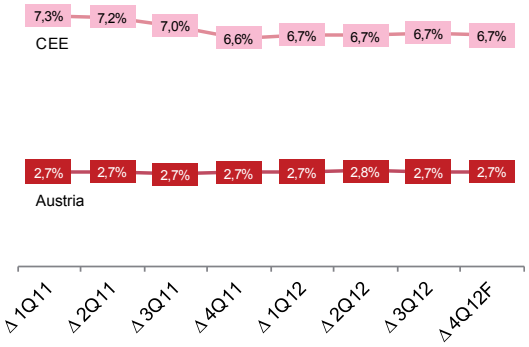
Austria ΔQoQ RWA, TGL, NPL (1Q2011 - 4Q2012F)



Stable & low NPL ratio

Compared to CEE, Austria's assets quality is outstandingly good and stable. At a level of approx. 2.7% in the past two years, no major changes are in sight.

Austria vs CEE NPL Ratio (1Q2011 - 4Q2012F)



Source for all above graphics: IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2012, PwC Analysis

NPL Volume and Ratio in CEE & Austria

Close to EUR 150 bn estimated NPL volume for Austria and CEE in 2012, with growing NPL ratios year-on-year for South-East Europe and stabilizing for most of the Central Europe markets.

With roughly EUR 55 bn of NPL estimated for 2012, Russia is by far the largest contributor to the regional NPL stock volume-wise.

Nonetheless, the NPL "hot spots" remain the usual suspects – Hungary, Slovenia, Romania – all having NPL volume compound annual growth rate (CAGR) significantly above CEE's average.

The deteriorating asset quality of SEE is seen also on a year-on-year basis, as almost all the countries with worsening NPL ratios belong to the mentioned sub-region.

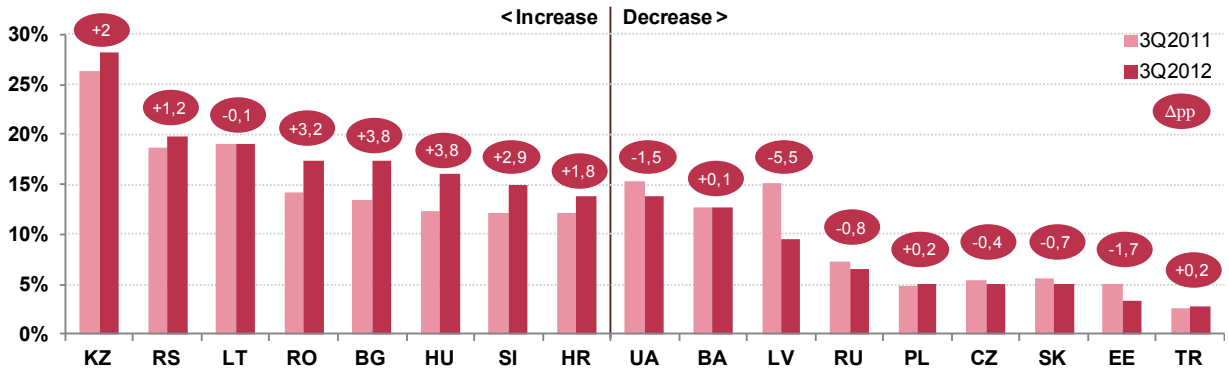
On the positive, Central Europe – although with slightly increasing volume, has lower ratios year-on-year signaling both new business generated and better quality of stock loans.

NPL Volumes in CEE & Austria (2010 – 2012F, BEUR)

EUR bin	2010	2011	2012F	CAGR
CEE	106,0	116,1	128,7	10%
CIS[1)]	57,8	58,4	65,5	6%
CE[2)]	27,4	36,3	37,5	17%
SEE[3)]	20,8	21,3	25,8	11%
Austria	20,5	20,5	20,6	0%
Russia	46,3	47,0	54,6	9%
Poland	10,5	11,1	12,4	8%
Ukraine	11,5	11,4	10,5	-2%
Turkey	10,0	8,1	10,5	2%
Hungary	6,8	9,2	9,1	15%
Romania	5,8	7,4	8,6	22%
Slovenia	3,6	5,2	6,9	39%
Czech Republic	5,6	5,9	5,7	1%
Croatio	4,2	4,9	4,7	16%
Slovakia	–	2,1	1,9	–
Lativa	–	2,3	1,3	–
Bosnia & Herzegowina	0,8	0,9	1,0	11%
Estonia	0,8	0,6	0,4	-26%

[1)] Does not include Kazakhstan due to lack of data
[2)] Does not include Lithuania due to lack of data
[3)] Does not include Bulgaria due to lack of data
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database, PwC Analysis

CEE markets NPL ratio 3Q2011 vs. 3Q2012



Source for all above graphics: IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2012, PwC Analysis

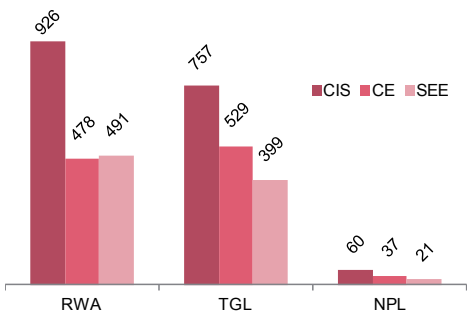
CEE Risk Weighted Assets and NPL volumes at 3Q2012

Russia, Turkey and Poland sum-up more than 70% of the regions TGL, while Ukraine "wins" a surprising 2nd place on the NPL volume podium. CEE region-wide NPL ratio reached 10%.

CIS represents half of CEE's RWA

Not surprisingly, the CIS countries amass almost half of CEE's RWA of EUR 1.9 tn. Same applies for NPL but clearly to a lesser extent for Total Gross Loans, signalling CIS' less optimistic credit profile. On the other side, CE's RWA are less than its TGL, a positive sign for the region's loan quality (minding the known exceptions i.e. Hungary or Slovenia).

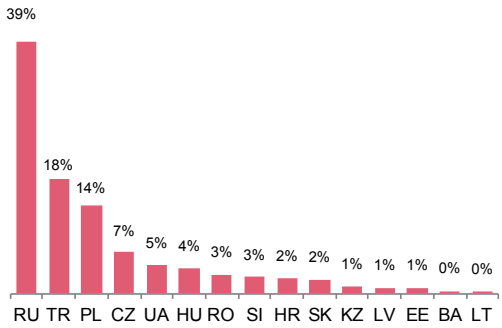
RWA, TGL and NPL by CEE sub-region (Bln EUR, 3Q'12)



Russia, Poland and Turkey sum up over 70% of CEE's TGL

"Big is beautiful" is what Russia seems to go for, as it counts almost EUR 700 bn of TGL. Together with Poland and Turkey, the first three CEE banking markets by TGL size amount to EUR 1.2 tn.

TGL distribution by CEE country (3Q'12)

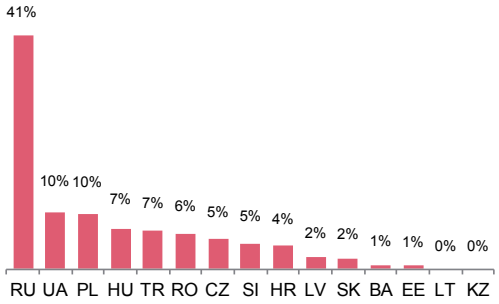


EUR 117 bn of NPL in CEE

It is not much compared to Western Europe's NPL leading markets' volume of above EUR 80 bn each[1)] but, when put into relation with the region's Total Gross Loans, an NPL ratio of 7% becomes significant. Even more interesting is Ukraine with an officially-reported NPL volume of EUR 12 bn, the second highest volume in the region.

[1)] PwC Study June 2012 „A growing non-core market"

NPL distribution by CEE country (3Q'12)



Source for all above graphics: IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2012, PwC Analysis

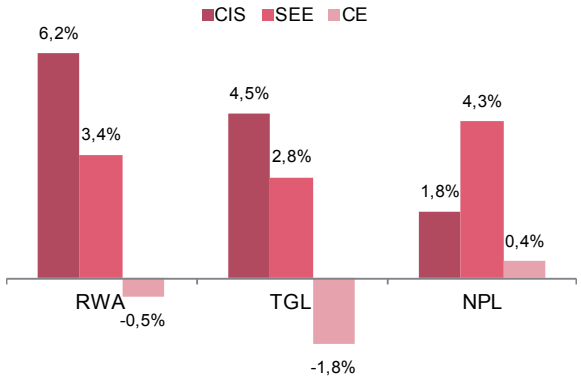
CEE Average Growth for Asset Volume & Quality 3Q2012

While CE had a modest "year-on-year" increase on a backdrop of decreasing TGL, SEE's NPL growth outpaced its TGL growth, with the "effort" being spear-headed by Turkey.

CE deleveraging continues

With negative growth of its RWA and TGL volumes (although marginal), CE continues its march towards balance sheet consolidation. On the contrary, SEE's growing volume of NPL, even faster than its RWA or TGL, paints a bleak picture for the sub-region's asset quality. CIS had a strong loan growth between 3Q2011 and 3Q2012, while the NPL volume increased only slightly.

RWA, TGL , NPL CAGR by CEE sub-region (3Q'11 – 3Q'12)

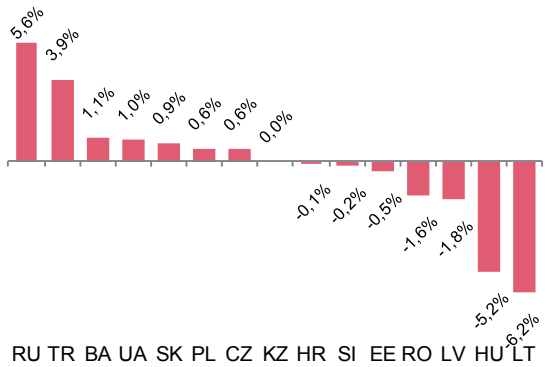


Opposing expectations

Russia's loan volume increased by 5.6%, followed by Turkey, with close to 4% in the focus time period signalling clear optimism in these markets. Less than optimistic are the Baltics and two of the key CE and SEE markets: Hungary and Romania, although the latter in a considerable less measure.

Loan volume in Hungary dropped by 5.2%, while NPL volume increased by 1.5%. Similarly, in Romania, loan volume decreased by 1.6% while NPL volume increased by 3.5%.

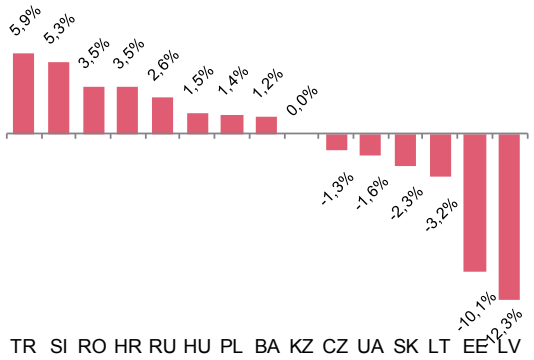
TGL CAGR by CEE country (3Q'11 - 3Q'12)



Turkey's NPL volume growth higher than its loans growth

Followed by the already known NPL growth markets (Slovenia, Romania, Hungary), Turkey is a surprise apparition as the leader of the NPL volume growth. Moreover, with the NPL volume growing faster than TGL, Turkey might become a more permanent presence in the NPL rankings' higher echelons.

NPL GAGR by CEE country (3Q'11 - 3Q'12)



Source for all above graphics: IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2012, PwC Analysis

Part 3: Asset quality of the Top 6 banking franchises in Austria & CEE

Top Austrian & CEE banking franchises by size at year-end 2012

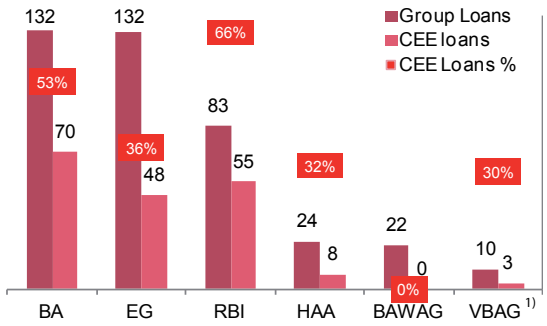
With a loan book of ca. EUR 400+ bn, the "big 6" continue their consolidation

Bank Austria, Erste Group and Raiffeisen Bank International hold 85%+ of the regional loan book

- With sizable loan books, Bank Austria Group (BA), Erste Group (EG) and Raiffeisen bank Internatonal (RBI) lead the Austria & CEE regional group by volume of loans
- On relative lending to CEE, RBI leads with 66% of its book amassed in region, followed by BA (53%) and EG (35%)

[1] estimated based on 3Q2012 exposure to CEE

Group vs CEE Loans (4Q2012, BEUR)

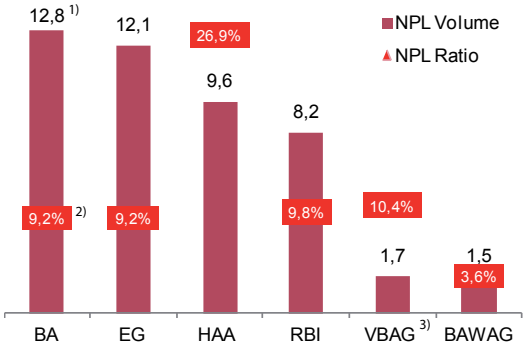


More than EUR 46 bn NPL held

- BA and EG hold close to 50% of the regional NPL volume
- In terms of NPL ratio to total loans, Hypo-Alpe-Adria Group (HAA) leads with ca. 27% followed by Volksbank AG (VBAG) with ca. 15%
- The regional weighted average NPL ratio stands at ca. 13%

[1] for comparability, refers to Impaired Loans volume
[2] refers to Total Exposure of bank Austria (EUR 139 bn)
[3] both volume and ratio refer to loans to customers and credit institutions

NPL Volumes and Ratio (4Q2012)

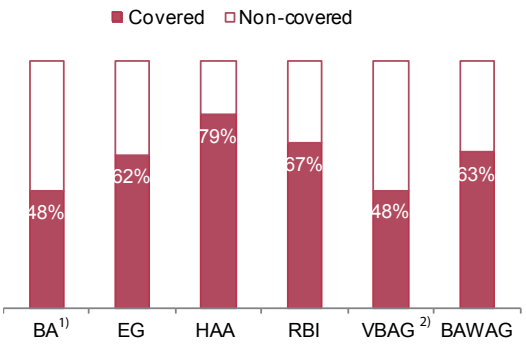


Coverage ratios vary widely

- While HAA could be considered almost an outlier – the coverage ratio of its non-performing portfolio is ca. 80%– the rest of the "big 6" provisioned between 50 and 70% of their potential NPL losses.
- For this indicator, the regional median coverage ratio reached 63%.

[1] for comparability, refers to Impaired Loans volume
[2] refer to loans to customers and credit institutions

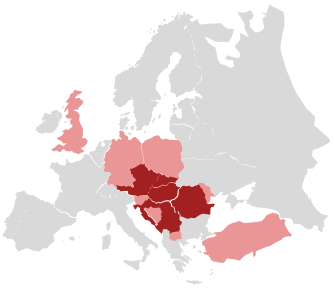
NPL Coverage Ratios (4Q2012, EUR bn)



Source: Company 2012 annual reports, PwC Analysis

Erste Group: *stabilized asset quality and focus on core operations*

Assets: EUR 214 bn
Loans: EUR 132 bn
NPL Ratio: 9.2%



Source: Company annual report 2012

Erste Group is the largest Austrian financial services provider – by assets size – with presence in CEE. The Group operates in 7 core countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia and Romania) and has further market activities in non-core territories. In 2012, its total assets amounted to EUR 214 bn, of which loans reached EUR 132 bn.

In 2012, the gross NPL ratio reached 9.2% (+0.7pp yoy) while the coverage ratio increased to 62.2% (+1.6pp yoy) on a backdrop of increased risk provisions (EUR 7.6 bn, +0.6 bn yoy). In order to improve the asset quality, a dedicated division was set-up in Romania to manage the clean-up of the legacy retail and corporate portfolio, by restructuring, recovery and sale of non-performing/non-core assets. In parallel to this, the Ukrainian subsidiary was divested following a strategic decision to withdraw from this territory due to political and economic instability. The final approval of the transaction is expected for mid-2013.

Bank Austria: *business re-focusing on a background of wider consolidation*

Assets: EUR 207 bn
Loans: EUR 132 bn
NPL Ratio[1]: 9.2%

Source: Company 2012 annual reports, PwC Analysis

[1] for comparability, refers to Impaired Loans volume
[2] without Kazakhstan which is held for sale

Bank Austria Group (BAG) is UniCredit's sub-holding for operations in Austria & CEE. It has direct presence in 19 countries and ranks in top five in 11 of these.
While in 2012 the volume of average loans to customers reached EUR 132 bn – the highest level so far – it was roughly equally distributed between Austria and CEE. In terms of net profit, CEE accounted for roughly 70% of Bank Austria Group's result.

In 2012, gross impaired loans declined to EUR 12.8 bn to reach 9.2% of the bank's total exposure[2]. Although the CEE impaired loan volume also declined with 6pp yoy, it still accounted for 71% of BA's impaired loan volume. After deducting provisions, net impaired loans stood at 5.1% of net lending volume. The impaired loans coverage ratio (LLPs/impaired loans) remained roughly stable yoy at 47.7%.

2012 brought also significant decisions in non-core disposals and business re-focusing: the sale of ATF Bank Kazakhstan was announced, with further reorganization of the Baltic operations (i.e. consolidation under the Latvian branch) and a merger between the Czech and Slovakian banks. Approximately 2% of UniCredit Russia's participation in the Russian Stock Exchange was sold as well.

Raiffeisen Bank International: *focused on corporate customers and private individuals in CEE*

Assets: EUR 136 bn
Loans: EUR 83 bn
NPL Ratio: 9.8%

Core

Source: Company 2012 annual reports, PwC Analysis

RBI operates a closely knit network of subsidiary banks, leasing companies and financial service providers in 17 Central and Eastern Europe markets. In 2012, total assets decreased by 7.4% to EUR 136.1 bn, while loans increased by 2.2% to EUR 83.3 bn. RWA declined to EUR 68.1 bn while Tier 1 Capital ratio increased to 11.2%, a 1.3pp yoy increase.

The NPL ratio increased slightly by 1.2pp from 8.6% in 2011 to 9.8% in 2012. Non-performing loans increased to EUR 8.2 bn as of year-end 2012, compared to ca. EUR 7 bn at the end of 2011. For the same interval, NPL Coverage ratio remained flat at around 67%.

Hypo-Alpe-Adria Group: *downsizing and risk reduction drive restructuring of the group*

Assets: EUR 34 bn
Loans: EUR 24,4 bn
NPL Ratio: 26.9%

Core
Other

Source: Company 2012 annual reports, PwC Analysis

[1] Sale to Anadi Financal Holdings announced in 2Q 2013

The HAA network includes banks and leasing companies in 7 core countries (Austria, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina) and asset resolution entities in 5 non-core territories: Macedonia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Hungary and Germany. At the end of 2012, total assets stood at EUR 33.8 bn (EUR -1.3 bn yoy) while loans decreased EUR 2.3 bn to ca. EUR 24 bn; headcount was also reduced by 15%. Additional capital from the Republic of Austria and reduction in RWA brought TCR to 13.0% and Tier 1 to 8.6%.

Although considerably high, the NPL ratio stabilised at around 27% after further NPL portfolio transfers from three core units. Risk provisions increased to EUR 185 m in 2H2012 while management of non-core and non-performing assets was consolidated in HETA Asset Resolution. Key volumes are EUR 1.6 bn non-performing assets in the core SEE network and EUR 11.6 bn non-core assets in the non-core network.

Going forward, a further reduction in total assets, risks and publically-guaranteed liabilities is to be achieved, while a positive conclusion of wind-downs, asset sales and spin-offs is expected. Additionally, privatization of Austrian bank subsidiary (HBA) is soon to be finalized[1] while other asset and entity sales are to continue, such as the disposal of the SEE network.

BAWAG: *strong position on the Austrian market*

Assets: EUR 41 bn
Loans: EUR 22 bn
NPL Ratio: 3.6%

Core

Source: Company 2012 annual reports, PwC Analysis

BAWAG's main activity is focused on Austrian Retail and Corporate business. It has a centralized distribution network with around 500 branches, spawning a high share in private savings deposits (ca. 15%), and current accounts (ca. 14%), in parallel with a strong position in the public sector (ca. 16% market share).

In 2012, total assets increased to EUR 41 bn, of which loans and receivables reached EUR 30 bn. Total RWA decreased by 11.2% to EUR 21 bn, which lead to a relative increase in Tier 1 Capital of 8.4%.

The NPL ratio at 3.6% remained rather stable yoy (-0.2pp yoy) with a NPL volume of EUR 1.47 bn. BAWAG continued its disposal of non-core assets such as the Slovenian banking subsidiary, of which assets were merged into the Austrian parent (BAWAG P.S.K.). Leasing business in CEE is being run-off while the fleet management business is up for sale. Moving forward leasing-wise, the focus will be on vehicles leasing.

Österreichische Volksbanken-AG: *focused on servicing the Austrian Volksbanken*

Assets: EUR 28 bn
Loans: EUR 10 bn
NPL Ratio[1]: 10.5%

Core
Other

[1] refers to consolidated total loans and receivables

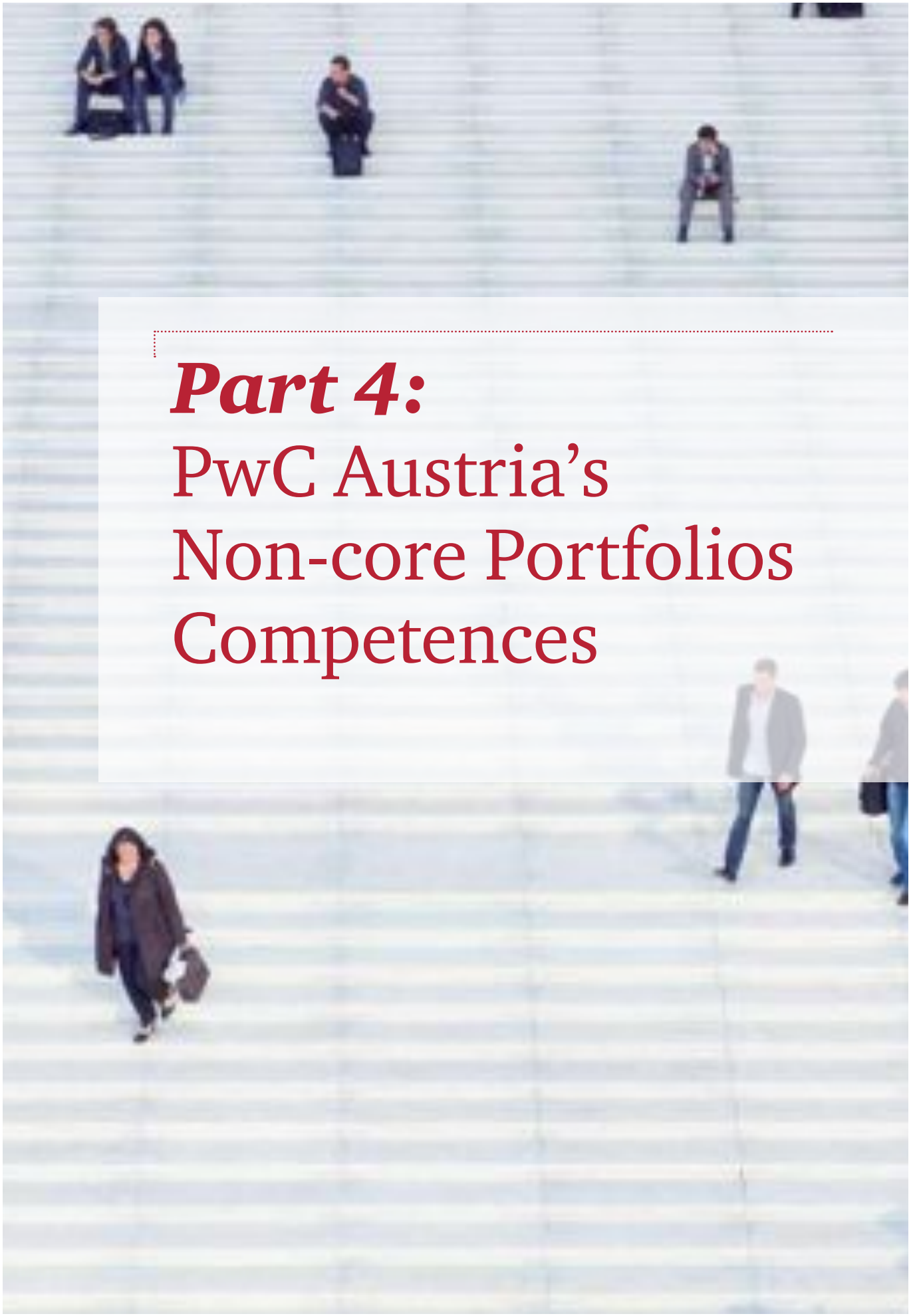
Source: Company 2012 annual reports, PwC Analysis

Österreichische Volksbanken-AG's (VBAG) core business is the function as central institution of the Austrian Volksbank sector and supplying all related services to the 62 regional Volksbanken, served currently by VBAG's Market division.

On a background of decreasing loans and receivables to FIs and customers (ca. EUR -3.5 bn yoy) and decrease of EUR 600 m in NPLs, the Group 's gross NPL ratio remained roughly stable in 2012 at an estimated 10%.

Units outside core business were integrated in the Non-Core Business Division and are to be wound-down in the medium term. In parallel, a number of non-core assets (e.g. Volksbank Romania) of ca. EUR 6 bn in value have been de-consolidated and are not fully included (i.e. are shown only at equity value) in the Total Assets of EUR 28 bn.

As such, the Total Assets (including deconsolidated ones) are close to EUR 34 bn, of which roughly EUR 11 bn non-core assets (32% of Total Assets). At the end of 2012, VBAG shows EUR 7.3 bn non-core loans, for a total loan book or ca. EUR 11.5 bn (of which EUR 1.4 bn are de-consolidated). Looking forward, consolidated assets are set to reach approx. EUR 18 bn by eoy 2017 through non-core wind-downs and disposals. Tier 1 Capital ratio rose by 1.9pp to 10.9% while Total Capital rose to 15.7%.



Part 4: PwC Austria's Non-core Portfolios Competences

Our specialists are fully conversant with the Austrian & CEE non-core & non-performing markets

Deep technical know-how, regional understanding coupled with strong transactional experience enable us to accompany our clients, advising and providing them with active support across the full value chain of non-performing / non-core assets value extraction.

1. Options analysis

Comprehensive impact analysis of various NPL management solutions on financial, accounting, legal, regulatory and tax levels

2. Work-out optimization

Defining non-performing asset portfolios work-out and capital optimization strategies

3. Dedicated structures

Channels for restructuring, run-off or disposal of non-performing / non-core assets such as SPVs, external / internal bad-banks NPL platforms

4. Transactions advice

Investor sounding, accounting, financial, tax, legal and regulatory structuring, valuation, negotiation and closing support

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Annex: Definition, glossary, disclaimer

Term	Definition
NPL according to IMF's interpretation	Loan where payments of interest and/or principal are past due by 90 days or more, or interest payments of 90 days or more have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement, or payments are less than 90 days overdue, but there are other good reasons – such as a debtor filing for bankruptcy – to doubt that payments will be made in full. After a loan is classified as non-performing, it (and/or any replacement loans(s)) should remain classified as such until written off or payments of interest and/or principal are received on this or subsequent loans that replace the original. Banks might have different approaches on how to measure NPL. Therefore the comparability of the provided NPL figures might be slightly reduced.
NPL according to Erste Group	One or more of the default criteria under Basel II are met: full repayment unlikely, interest or principal payments on a material exposure more than 90 days past due, restructuring resulting in a loss to the lender, realisation of a loan loss, or initiation of bankruptcy proceedings.
NPL according to Bank Austria	Formally impaired loans, being exposure to insolvent borrowers, even if the insolvency has not been recognised in a court of law, or borrowers in a similar situation.
NPL according to RBI	Event where a specific debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the bank in full, or the debtor is overdue more than 90 days on any material credit obligation.
NPL according to HAA	Loans assigned to risk category 5 based on the reason for default, namely borrowers are past due by more than 90 days.
NPL according to BAWAG	Exposures relating to all customers in default risk class "8", regardless of whether a limit has been exceeded or a payment missed on an individual account or not. Once a customer exposure is more than 90 days past due or a customer-related criterion of default applies, the customer and all products with exposure are set to default and are assigned to default risk class "8".
NPL according to VBAG	Loans past due by more than 90 days or debtor is classified as unlikely to pay its credit obligations
NPL ratio	Non-performing loans divided with total gross loans
RWA	Assets or off-balance sheet exposures of a bank, weighted according to their underlying risk.
TGL	Sum of loans to all non-bank customers

Term	Meaning
AT	Austria
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BAG	Bank Austria Group
BG	Bulgaria
bn	Billion
CAGR	Compound annual growth rate
CE	Central Europe: CZ, HU, LV, LT, PL, SI, SK
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States: KZ, RU, UA
CZ	Czech Republic
EE	Estonia
EG	Erste Group
EUR	Euro
eoy	End of Year
F	Forecast
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HAA	Hypo-Alpe-Adria Group
HBA	Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank AG
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IMF	International Monetary Found
KZ	Kazakhstan
LV	Latvia

Term	Meaning
LT	Lithuania
m	Million
NPL	Non-performing loan
PL	Poland
PLN	Polish Zloty
pp	Percentage points
Q	Quarter
qoq	quarter-on-quarter
RBI	Raiffeisen Bank International
RO	Romania
RON	Romanian New Leu
RS	Serbia
RU	Russia
RWA	Risk-weighted assets
SEE	South Eastern Europe: BG, HR, RO, RS, TR
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
TCR	Total Capital Ratio
TGL	Total gross loans
tn	Trillion
TR	Turkey
UA	Ukraine
VBAG	Österreichische Volksbanken-AG
yoy	year-on-year

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