

7th Capital Markets Day –
4 October 2010, Dubrovnik, Croatia

Taking stock after 20 years of transformation –

Romania: Huge market potential, with recovery in sight

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– Long-term economic development patterns

- Economic and political timeline
- Economic scorecard: real economy, fiscal performance & monetary policy
- Social indicator scorecard: backing up economic progress
- Focus topic: charting the development of residential real estate
- Focus topic: political stability and structural reforms in Romania

– Evolution of the banking market

- The emergence of modern retail banking
 - Moving away from the cash economy
 - The loan growth story
 - Wealth creation: from deposits to fund management
- The transformation of corporate banking
 - From financing the state sector to financing private enterprise

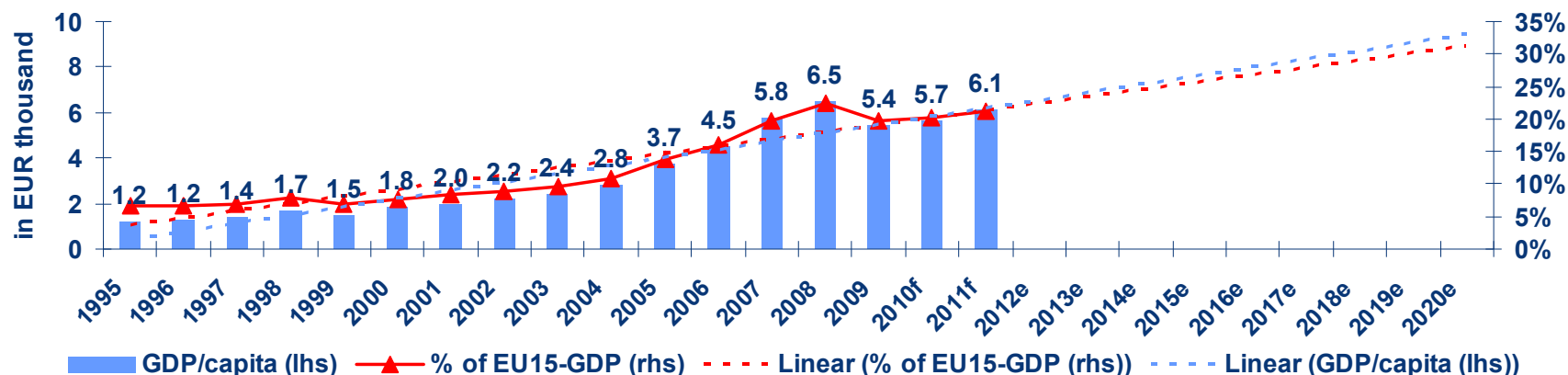
– Post-acquisition track record of BCR

- Long-term financial performance
- Analysing credit risk
- Strategic initiatives
- Conclusion

Economic and political timeline –

GDP expanded consistently, irrespective of political party in power

Romania - GDP/capita vs % of EU15 GDP/capita



1996-2000 Centre-Right

- » New centre-right coalition in power
- » Massive depreciation of the national currency; high inflation
- » Most privatisations subsequently cancelled
- » Some banks go bankrupt
- » Unemployment peaks
- » After 3 consecutive years of recession, economic growth in 2000

2001-2004 Left

- » Social-Democrats back in power
- » Political stability increases
- » Growth path consolidates; CPI decreases to single digit in 2004
- » RON continues to depreciate
- » NATO membership
- » Mortgage loans gain appeal and the first signs of a real estate boom appear

2005-2008 Centre-Right

- » Justice & Truth Alliance (Liberals and Democrats)
- » 16% flat tax; Liberals call off IMF assistance
- » RON re-denomination
- » EU membership (2007)
- » Democrats forced to leave coalition
- » Consumer and mortgage loans boom
- » Fiscal policy increasingly pro-cyclical
- » Infrastructure projects stalled

2009: Right-Left

- » Liberal Democrats & Social Democrats
- » Recession sets in, budget deficit expanding rapidly
- » Measures to counteract economic downturn
- » New IMF deal (EUR 20bn)
- » Public sector reform advancing too slow
- » Political crisis following Social Democrats mass resignation from govt.
- » Presidential elections

2010: Right-centre

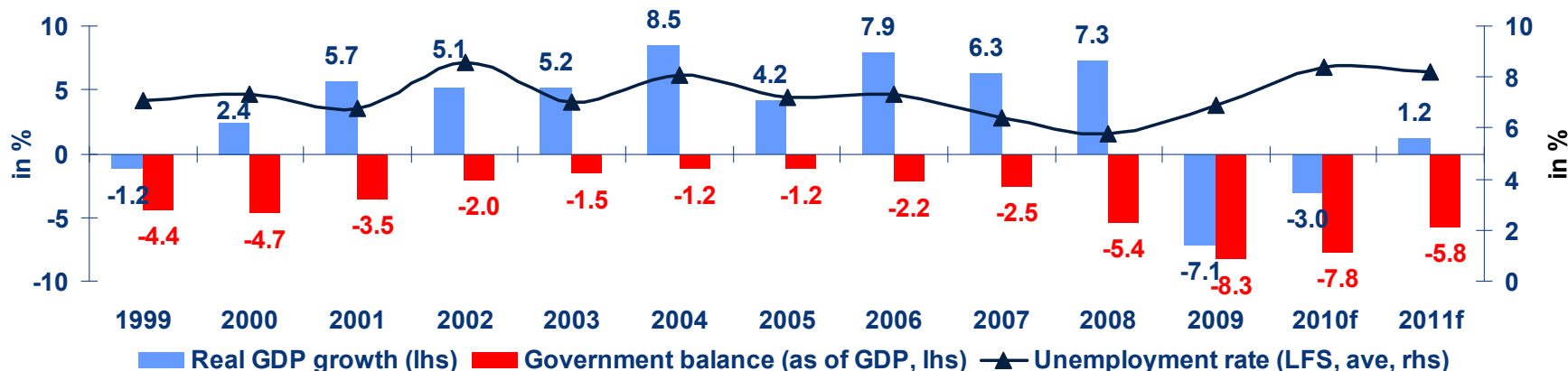
- » Economic contraction moderates, government committed on public reform
- » EU funds absorption quadrupled m/m in Jul to approx. EUR 400m / month
- » 8.3% unemployment peak in March, down 5 consecutive months to 7.4% in August
- » IMF set higher budget deficit target (6.8% of GDP)
- » July 1st: 25% wage cut in the public sector, VAT 5pp hike to 24%; VAT revenues up 50% y/y in Aug

Source: Eurostat, Erste Group Research

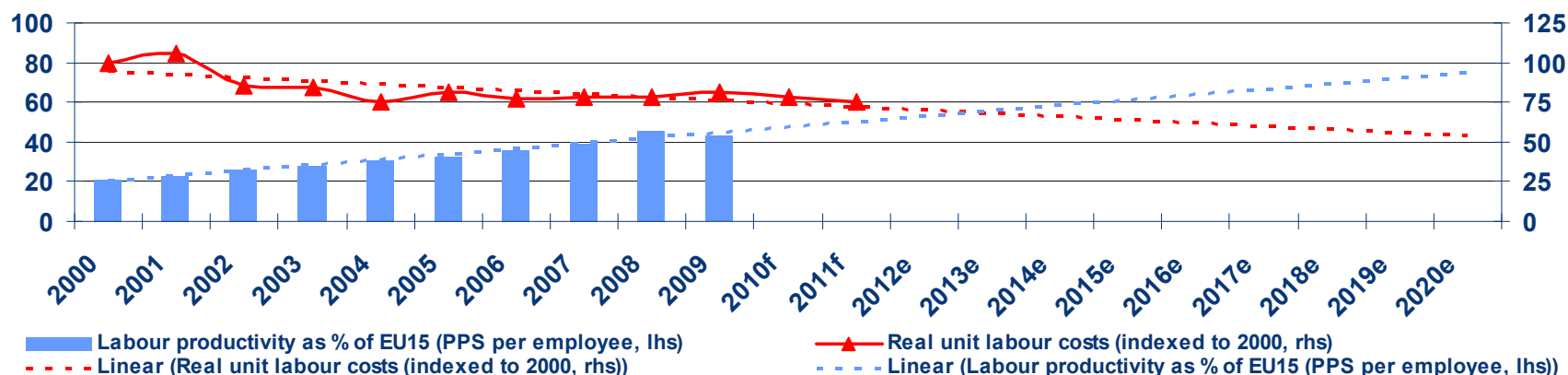
Economic scorecard: the real economy –

Unemployment low in spite of negative economic growth

Romania - Real GDP growth vs fiscal balance vs unemployment rate



Romania - Labour productivity vs real unit labour costs

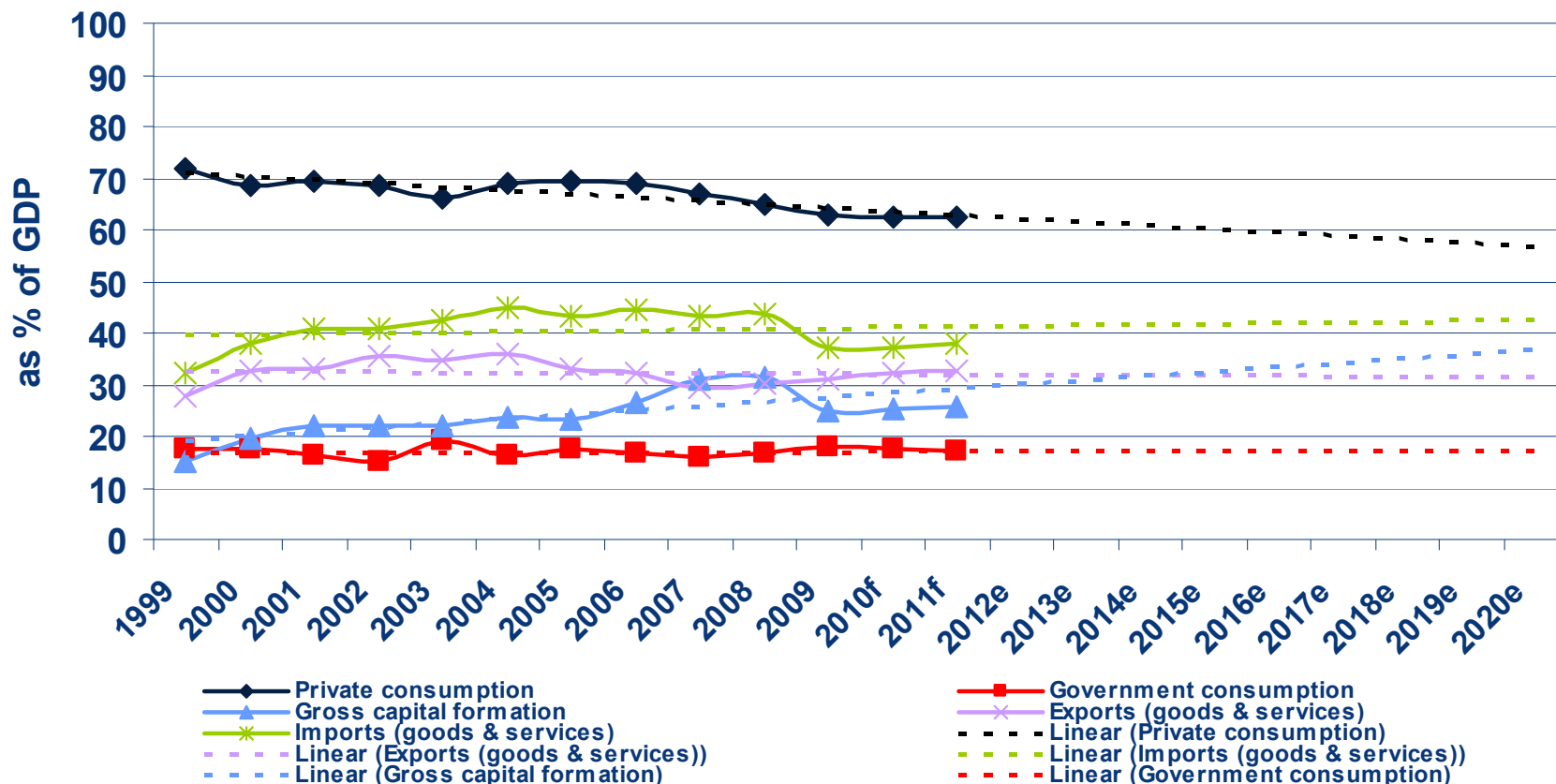


Source: Eurostat, Erste Group Research

Economic scorecard: GDP composition –

The economy is driven by domestic demand

Romania: Composition of GDP - expenditure approach



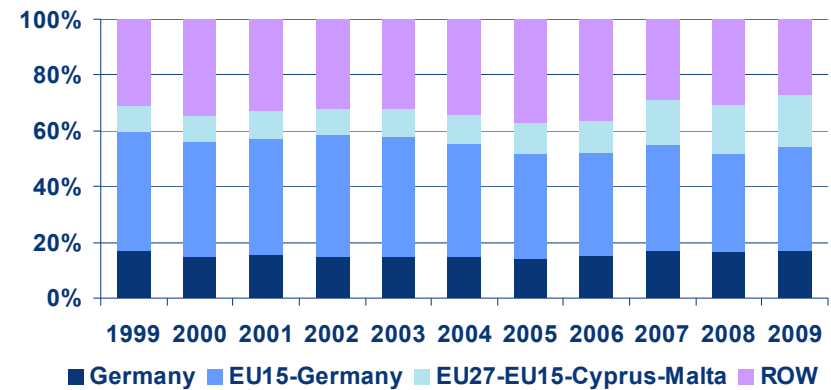
Source: Eurostat

Economic scorecard: trade drilldown –

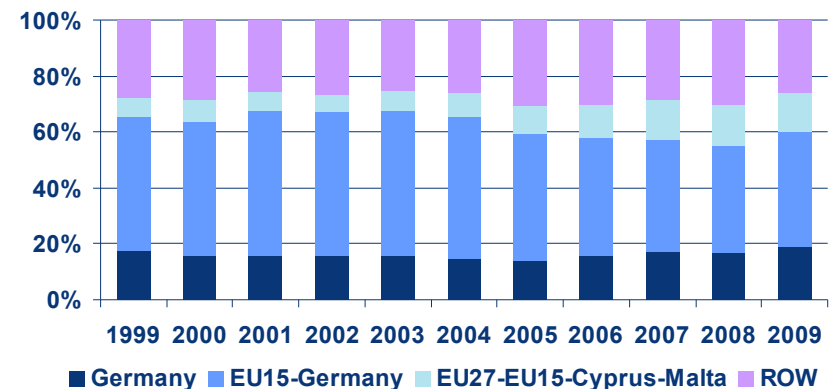
Exports growing faster than imports

- **Foreign trade structure favours EU, the main foreign investor in Romania**
 - 86% of total FDIs
- **Over 80% of exports in manufacturing generated by FDIs based companies**
- **Germany and Italy are top partners, accounting for over 40% of total foreign trade**
- **Exports up 25% y/y in first seven months of 2010**
 - Trade deficit continued to narrow 5.5% y/y
 - Higher external orders from Eurozone countries supported the return of the industrial production to pre-crisis levels
- **Share of machine and transport equipment as % of total exports consistently up in the last 10 years**
 - From 17% in 1999 to 43% at present

Romania - Goods import distribution



Romania - Goods export distribution

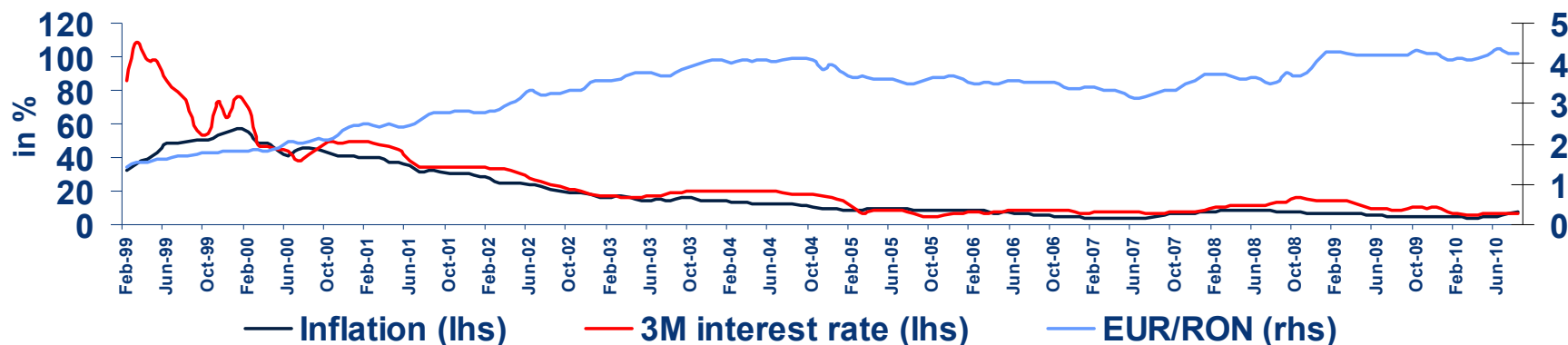


Source: Eurostat

Economic scorecard: monetary policy –

Wise monetary policy helps overcoming recession effects

Romania: Inflation, interest rate, exchange rate



1996-2000 Centre-Right

- » Massive depreciation of the local currency
- » Inflation high; gradual price liberalisation
- » BNR has limited room for action towards reducing high IRs
- » Full current account convertibility
- » Mandatory reserves in limelight as draining liquidity excess becomes burdensome

2001-2004 Left

- » Inflation on a downward trend to single digit in 2004
- » RON continues to depreciate
- » Reference rate introduced instead of discount rate
- » Mandatory reserves on FX liabilities increase
- » Steps toward liberalisation of capital account
- » More effective transmission of monetary policy through interest rates

2005-2008 Centre-Right

- » Deinflation gains momentum
- » Inflation targeting; monetary policy rate replaces reference rate
- » RON re-denomination
- » Mandatory reserves on FX liabilities increase
- » Full liberalisation of capital account prior to EU accession
- » RON starts to firm before EU accession

2009: Right-Left

- » Monetary policy eases and RON depreciates
- » Mandatory reserves cut
- » MM rates and yields on govt. debt papers up amid liquidity shortage
- » Agreement between IMF and parents of largest local banks to maintain exposure to Romania
- » IMF deal concluded; international reserves on the rise

2010: Right-centre

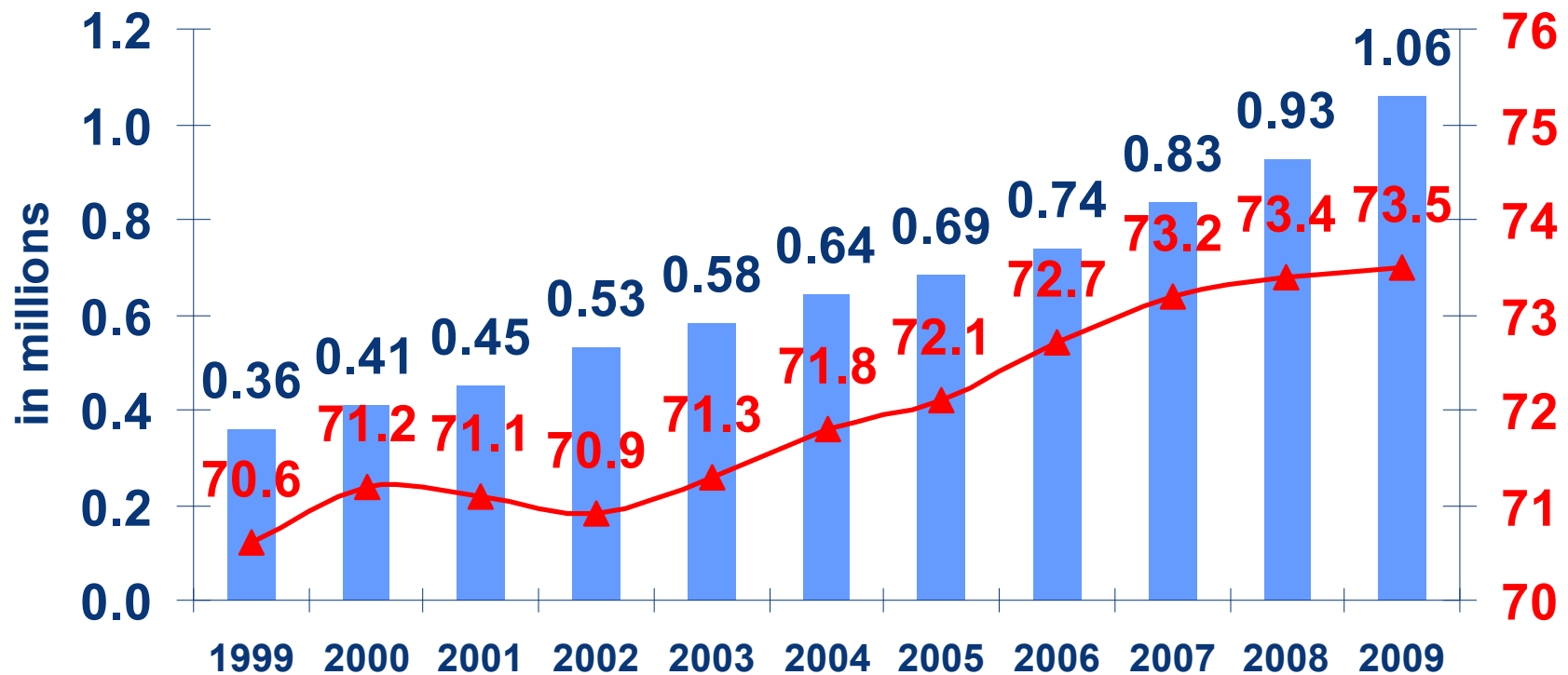
- » Consecutive cuts of the key rate to 6.25%
- » Short term interest rates and yields on govt. debt papers decline
- » RON stable within 4.1-4.3 range, also helped by C/A deficit adjustment to 5-6% of GDP, reducing vulnerability to external shocks
- » IMF deal on track

Source: Eurostat, Bloomberg

Social indicator scorecard –

Backing up economic progress

Romania - Social indicators



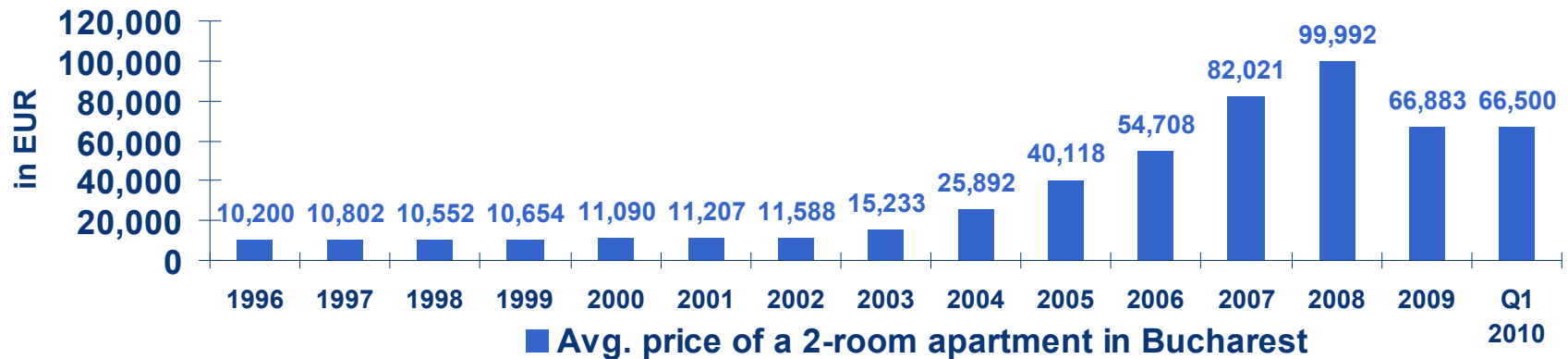
■ Students enrolled - Tertiary education (lhs) ▲ Life expectancy (rhs)

Source: Eurostat

Focus: residential real estate development –

Residential real estate retains long-term growth potential

Romania - Residential property prices



- **End-2004:** residential real estate prices began to rise once EU membership became certain
- **2004-2007:** sector flourished driven by investments; although peaked in 2007, prices continued to grow until 2008
- **2008-2010:** exuberance began to fade late 2008 as contractors and investors were hit by the global liquidity crunch; residential market plummeted in 2009 when recession fully kicked in while the market stabilised in 2010

Source: Index Imobiliare

Focus: political stability in Romania –

IMF deal provides impetus for required structural reforms

- **Recent government reshuffle likely to bring political stability**
 - Coalition between Democrat Liberals, Democratic Union of Hungarians and independents to continue
 - No early elections in sight before 2012
- **Current IMF-EC stand-by financial arrangement on track until 2011**
 - Political factors in favour of starting discussions on concluding a new agreement, most likely precautionary type
 - Commitment to continue structural reforms based on the laws on single pay scale in the public sector, on pension system & on fiscal responsibility
- **Tough austerity and fiscal adjustment measures to contain budget deficit, in place as of July 1st**
 - Part of the IMF deal, supported by government coalition
 - No additional negative effects on GDP expected
 - Favourable balance between expenditure cuts and tax increases help cushion the social impact
 - Temporary inflationary pressures, BNR to counteract the second round effects of the VAT hike
 - Sustainable economic recovery starting H2 2011 as negative effects of the austerity measures fade

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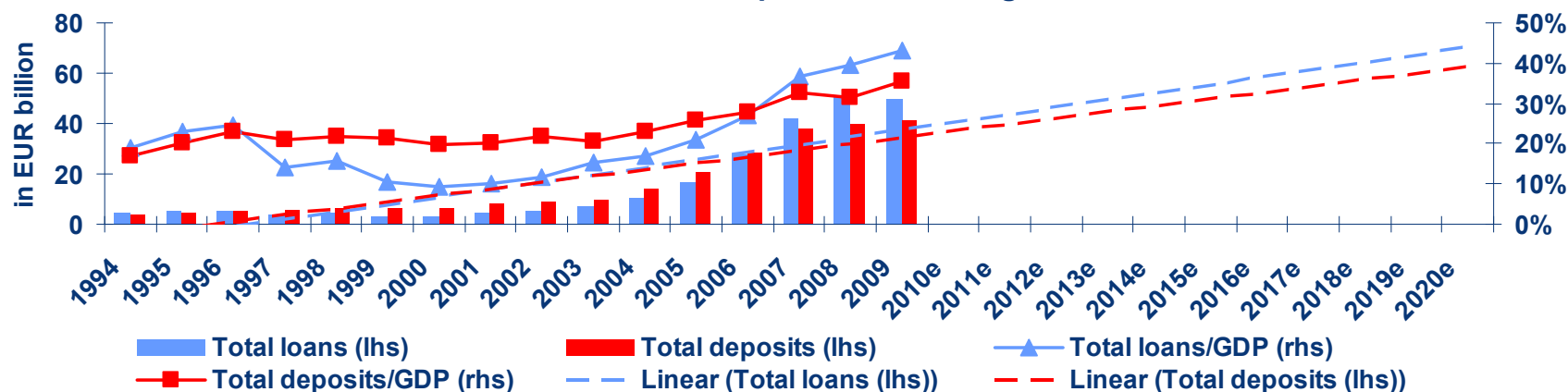
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Evolution of the banking market –

High growth prospects with still low penetration

Romania - Development of banking sector



1990-1999 Restructuring of the banking sector

- » Two tier banking industry established
- » First private banks entering the market: between 1991-1998 number of banks almost tripled
- » Corporate banking dominant; high share of NPLs (58%)
- » Privatisation of BRD and Bancpost
- » Restructuring program launched by BNR
- » BCR took over Bancorex - the largest bank - after balance sheet cleaning (NPLs transferred to State Recovery Agency)

2000-2003 Banking industry recovery

- » BNR regulations aligned to international practices and financial intermediation started to grow on sounder basis
- » Overall banking industry restructuring costs 1990-2003 about 10% of GDP
- » Some banks with private domestic capital collapsed
- » Privatisation of Banca Agricola (Raiffeisen)
- » Foreign owned banks reached 58% in total assets
- » FX liabilities doubled share in banks' funding

Since 2004 Continuous growth

- » Privatisation of BCR finalised in 2006
- » Foreign owned banks hold 88% in total assets
- » Retail speeding up on increasing financial intermediation (yet well below EU average)
- » High investments in branch network and alternative channels development
- » Tougher competitive environment, bigger opportunities after EU accession
- » New banks entered the market, smaller banks adopted aggressive strategies
- » Resilience to crisis due to banks' robust capital base

The emergence of modern retail banking – Moving away from the cash economy

– Cash still plays a much bigger role in Romania than in other CEE countries

- Payment cards and related infrastructure were introduced only in 1996

– 100,000 points of sale in Romania

- Infrastructure developed in line with retail banking and electronic payments
- Penetration still low compared to CEE levels

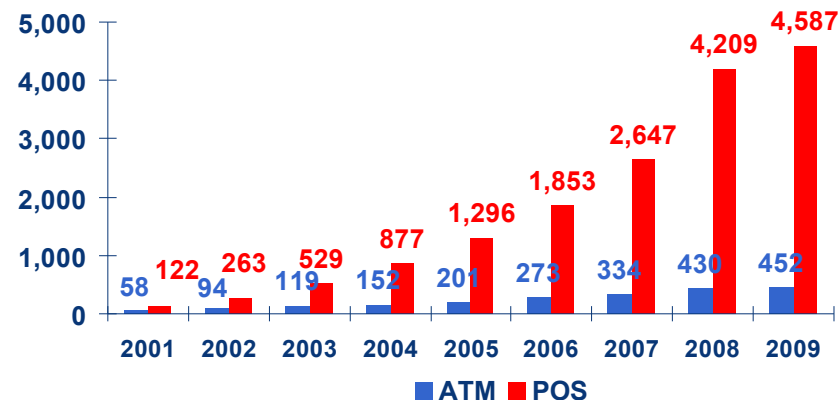
– Payment cards still stand 40% below their potential

- Although among the most aggressive markets, only 41% of Romanians have payment cards
- 88% of debit cards relate to employers' policy while half of credit cards issued by non-bank financial institutions
- 12m cards in circulation 14 years after the birth of the industry

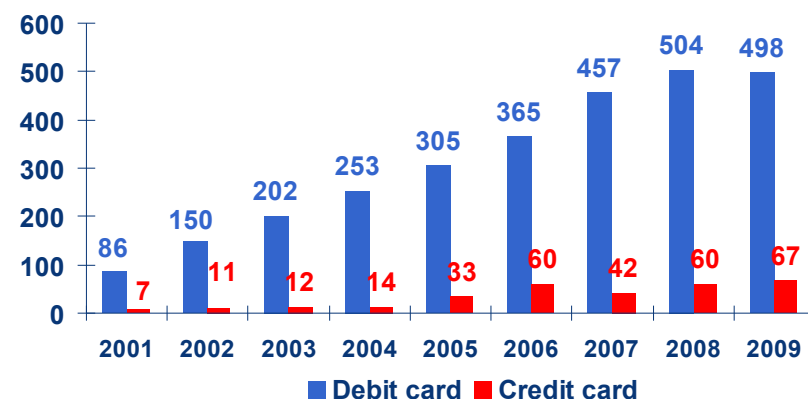
– Alternative channels have continued to grow

- Number of internet-, mobile-, and home banking users exceeds 3 million up from 18,000 in 2003

ATMs and POS per 1m inhabitants



Payment cards per 1,000 inhabitants



Source: National Bank of Romania

The emergence of modern retail banking –

The loan growth story

– Robust growth in a market with very short history

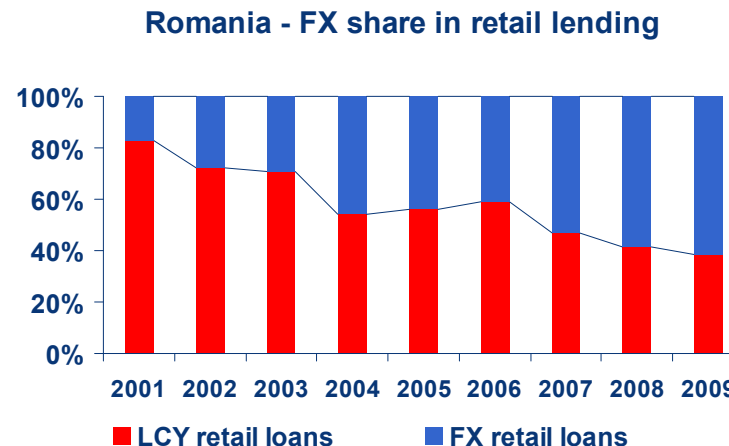
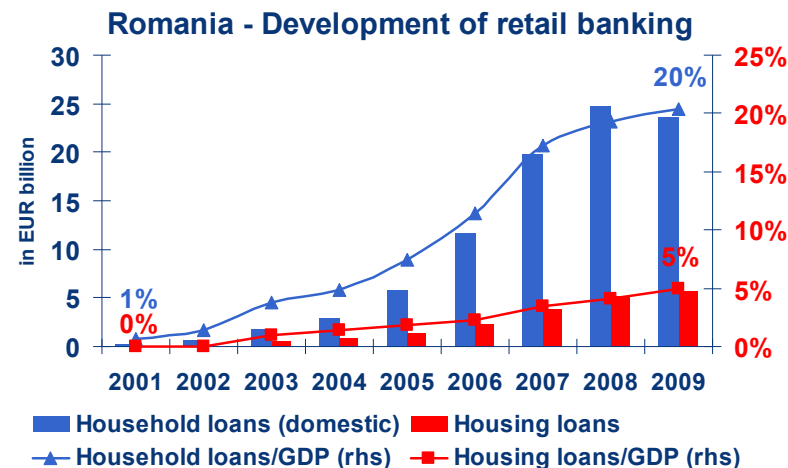
- Explosive growth started in late 2002 from a very low base and became the major lending growth driver
- Growth was accompanied by the upward trend of the economic cycle
- Atypical structure of retail lending as proportion of unsecured lending is relatively high (~45%)

– Big potential in housing loans

- Housing loans still represent less than 5% of GDP
- Prima Casa program introduced in July 2009
 - Program has been very successful
 - EUR-based program with full government guarantee
 - Over 24,000 homes acquired so far

– FX share of retail loans have gradually increased

- Supported by gap between local and Eurozone interest rates
- 80% of FX-based loans are secured
- 88% of FX-based loans are denominated in EUR



Source: National Bank of Romania

The emergence of modern retail banking –

Wealth creation: from deposits to fund management

– High risk aversion and attractive interest rates kept deposits as households' first choice

- Deposits account for 40% of households' financial assets and generally have a short-term profile
 - High potential in current account based services
- EUR denominated deposits have been more significant than in most of the other CEE countries
 - Remittances from Romanians working abroad, mainly in Spain and Italy

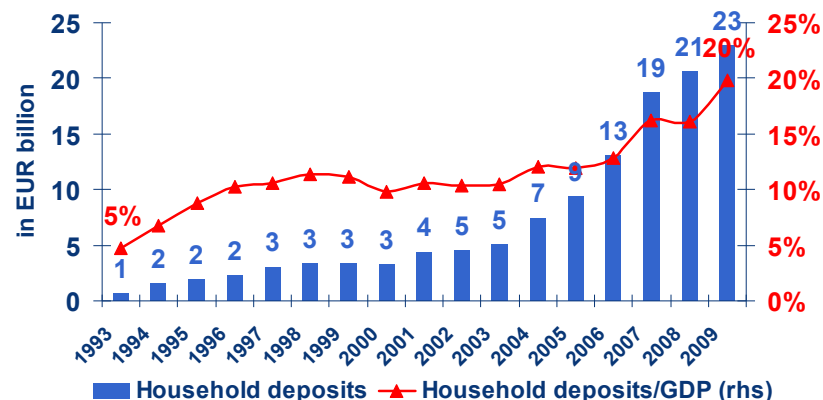
– Investment fund industry still in its infancy

- Penetration rates much lower than in other CEE countries
- Market with huge growth potential

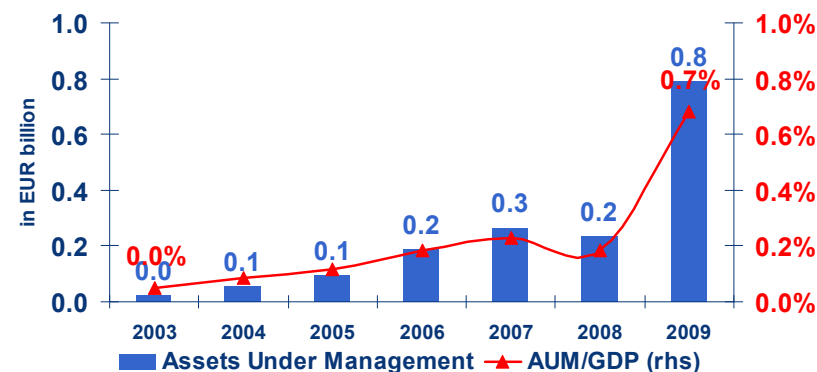
– Other financial investments becoming more popular

- AuM still represent less than 1% of GDP
- Private pension funds established in recent years
 - Voluntary pensions in 2007 and mandatory in 2008
- Life insurance market expected to recover

Romania - Development of household deposits



Romania - Development of asset management

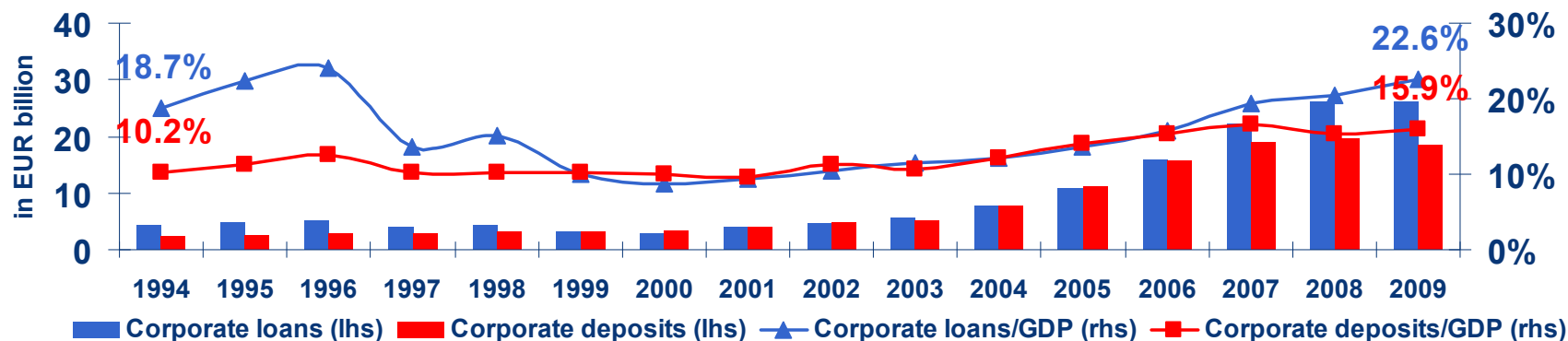


Source: National Bank of Romania

The transformation of corporate banking –

From financing the state sector to financing private enterprise

Romania - Development of corporate banking



– Corporate business: traditional banking challenged by economic restructuring

- Original focus on large state companies pushed up NPLs in the 90's and burdened the banking industry development
- Corporate loans accounted for 94% of total banking loans in 2000 and “only” 50% in 2009
 - More temperate growth than in retail
 - Significant share of corporate loans booked abroad
- Corporate lending continuously shifted in the last decade towards SMEs as major growth engine
 - SMEs account for 70% of corporate loans
- Corporate deposits grew slower than loans
 - Corporate deposit CAGR (2000-2009) of 21% versus 28% for corporate loans

Source: National Bank of Romania

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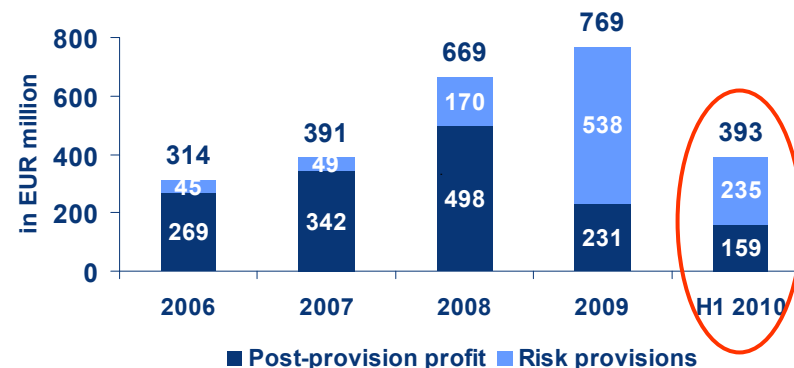
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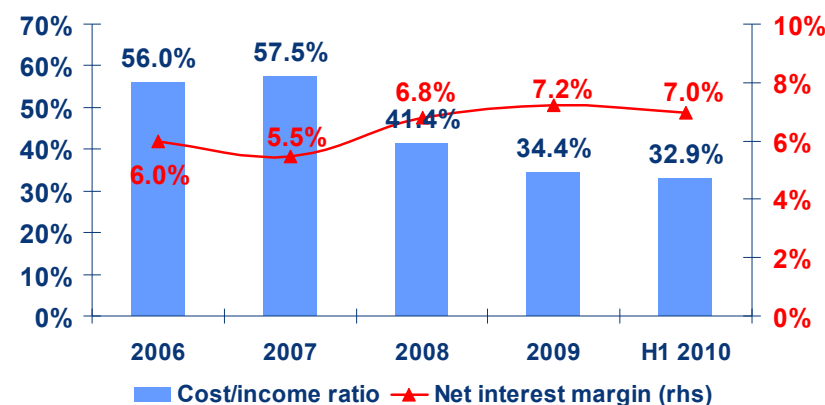
Post-acquisition track record of BCR – Long-term financial performance *

- **BCR became a member of Erste Group in 2006**
 - Successfully integrated to EGB structure, BCR is now a modern retail and commercial banking player
- **Operating profit constantly up year on year**
 - Mainly on strong NII supported by high margins
 - Sticky deposits, largest customer base
 - Dynamic re-pricing of assets and liabilities
 - Driven by strong pre-crisis business growth, subsequently supported by efficient cost control
 - Optimised headcount, ~2,800 down compared to end-06
 - Performance-based pay, strictly linked to profitability - strong staff motivation
 - Achieving new non-interest revenue streams
 - Transactional business – income generating with no capital costs
- **Excellent cost/income ratio: 32.9%**
 - Continued execution of efficiency programs
- **Strengthened leading position backed by improved market differentiation**
 - Enhanced gap vs. main competitor BRD on operating profit, CIR, GOP/employee
 - Robust position in strategic areas for sustainable growth (competitive advantage and group expertise)
 - 29% in EUR mortgages, 28% in SME lending, 76% in municipalities, 46% in asset management
 - „3B“ BCR's leader profile (Brand-Balanced-Big), sound base to emerge as winner from the recession

BCR: operating profit history
(pre-provision profit)



BCR: CIR and NIM

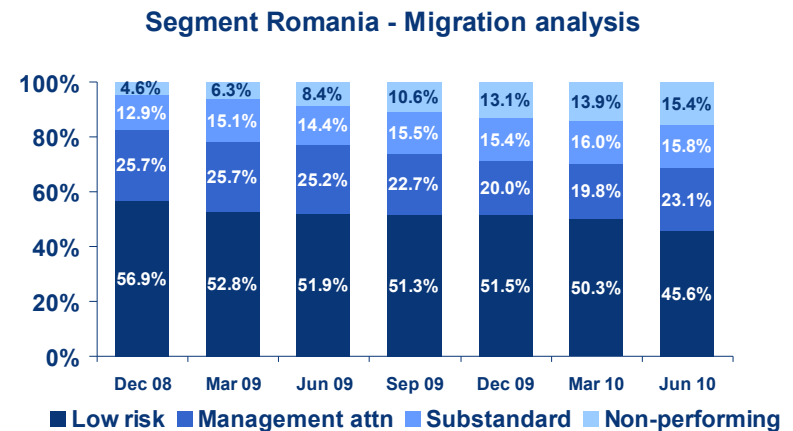
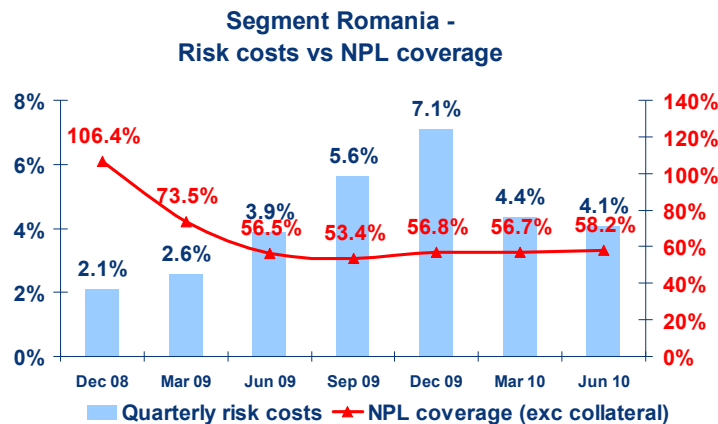
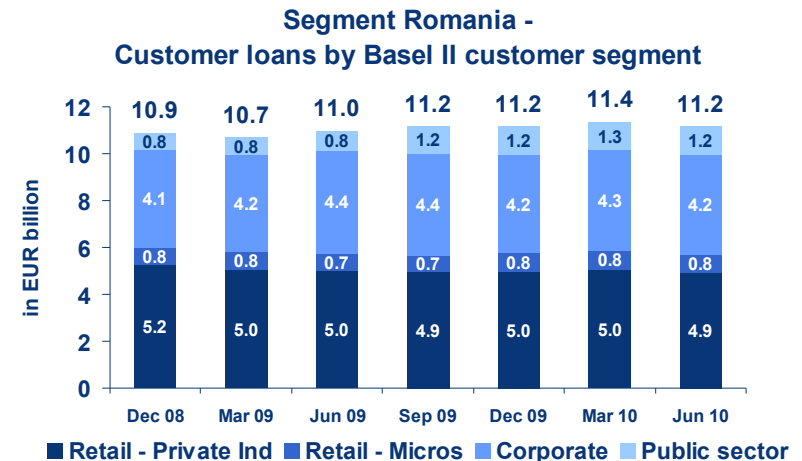


*) Based on local consolidated IFRS data

Post-acquisition track record of BCR –

Analysing credit risk *

- **Customer loans to be driven by EUR-based state guaranteed mortgage loans**
 - BCR is market leader in Prima Casa programme
 - Deliberate shift to secured lending
- **Stabilisation in retail and SME portfolio quality despite still sluggish economy**
 - Similar performance of EUR and RON portfolios
 - NPL ratio has increased to 15.4% while coverage ratio has improved to 58.2% as of H1 2010
- **Newly placed loans are of much higher quality**
 - Tighter criteria
 - Gov. guaranteed first-time home buyers programme (Prima Casa)
- **Risk costs still at elevated levels**
 - Driven by corporate business after retail peaked in 2009
 - Prudent and proactive provisioning policy



*) Based on Erste segment report

- **Retail Sales Force Effectiveness** – branch network wide program to standardize sales process and increase service level, productivity (sales/ person/ week) up 62% from Jan to Jun 2010, in the branches implemented so far (23% of the network) versus non implemented branches
- **“Prima Casa” state guarantee program** – BCR leading share 35%, over 10,000 loans (EUR 430m) granted in Prima Casa 1 & 2
- **EU Funds** – BCR market leader based on pre-accession experience, 41% share of approved projects (out of total EUR 6bn), great potential ahead (~EUR 30bn allocated for Romania)
- **Balance Sheet Management** – high potential for increased liquidity and profitability: 10pp cut in FX MRR to release ~EUR 400m, generating additional revenues vs. the low rate currently paid by BNR (EUR 15m revenues straight to bottom line)
- **SME Business Optimisation** – customers clustering and sales process optimisation, target to increase revenues per customer by 33% until June 2012
- **Multidimensional Strategic Partnerships** – initiated extensive cooperation with key players in the marketplace, to gain operational and sales force synergies; ~EUR 4m cost savings in 3 years, subsequent to service providers selection
- **Corporate Cash Processing** – competitive advantage through own subsidiary, business developed so far with approx. 60 large customers, monthly volume of processed cash up over 50% in 8M

-
- **Economy has already started to show signs of recovery**
 - Sustainable economic growth expected from 2011
 - Recovery to be driven by exports and industry
 - Industrial production has already returned to pre-crisis level
 - Domestic demand, however, is still sluggish
 - Partnership with IMF remains an anchor of stability providing impetus to required structural and fiscal reforms

 - **Banking market offers huge business potential and rewarding returns once impacts of the downturn fade**
 - Still very low market penetration compared to other CEE countries
 - Housing loans to GDP at 4.9%
 - Robust capital base
 - Prudent risk management

 - **BCR to take advantage of its leading position and market opportunities**
 - Maintaining number 1 position in Prima Casa programme
 - Very strong operating performance to continue
 - Risk costs still at elevated levels but will improve with more favourable macroeconomic environment