

**Erste Group –
8th Capital Markets Day
9 December 2011, Vienna**



Hungary: Road map to profitability
Radovan Jelasity, CEO, Erste Bank Hungary

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Radovan Jelascity –

Introduction of the new CEO

- CEO of Erste Bank Hungary (since June 2011)
- Governor of National Bank of Serbia (2004-2010)
 - Consolidation of the banking and insurance sector, including closure of 30 banks in 2001 and 24 insurance companies in 2004
 - Reorganization of NBS by reducing workforce by 60% and closing 170 branches in 35 cities
 - Establishment of insurance, leasing and voluntary pension fund supervision within Central Bank
 - Represented Serbia at IMF and World Bank negotiations over 9 years
- Vice Governor of National Bank of Serbia (2000-2003)
 - Restructured banking Supervision department
 - Developed and implemented banking resolution programme
 - Issued new licenses to strategic investors (banks) from the EU
- Senior Associate at McKinsey & Company, Frankfurt (1999-2000)
 - Worked on various short and mid-term projects in Germany, Poland and Bulgaria, mainly in the banking industry (mortgage finance, hostile takeover, restructuring, corporate strategy)
 - Prepared largest IPO in Germany in 2000
- Relationship Manager at Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt (1995-1999)
 - Assisted in the development of the bank's strategy in CEE
 - Relationship management with over 100 banks from former Yugoslavia

- **Doing business in Hungary**
- Analysing the past: factors that led to record loss in 2011
- The current situation: where do the market and EBH stand now?
- Going forward: Road map to profitability
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Doing business in Hungary –

Operating in a very challenging environment

Macroeconomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fragile economic outlook with growth lagging behind CEE peers• Moody's recently downgraded HU to non-investment grade (S&P, Fitch negative outlook)	X
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imbalanced political landscape where governing party has two-third majority• Unstable regulatory environment – accidental passing of laws, no harmonization with respective EU institutions, no constructive dialogue• Uncertainty driven by unorthodox measures, no cooperation with IMF and EU yet	X
Banking market	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highest banking tax in Europe (0.53% of balance sheet)• FX early repayment act (total sector loss estimated at EUR 600-700mn)• Nationalisation of pension funds (approximately 10% of GDP)	X
Competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All major banks have been heavily hit by the unorthodox measures of the government	X
Erste Bank Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government decisions and need for additional provisioning have led to record loss in 2011	X
Outlook for EBH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong retail basis of about 0.9mn clients of which 40% are under 40 years• Expected to be profitable in 2014 based on new strategy	✓

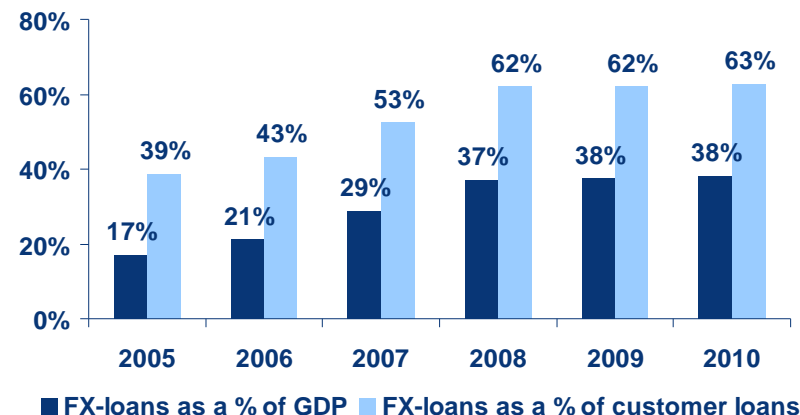
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Foreign exchange lending in Hungary –

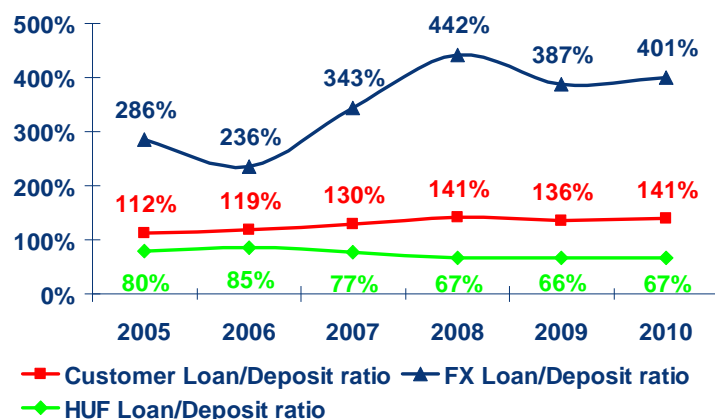
FX lending went off track in Hungary

- **Foreign currency lending gained popularity mainly due to lower monthly instalments...**
 - Substantial interest rate difference between HUF and CHF or EUR rates (~5%) due to high HUF rates
 - Most FX-based loans were granted in 2005-2008
- **... and led to a very distorted banking market**
 - As opposed to some other CEE countries, Hungarians have very limited FX savings
- **FX mortgage lending was abolished from Q2 2010**

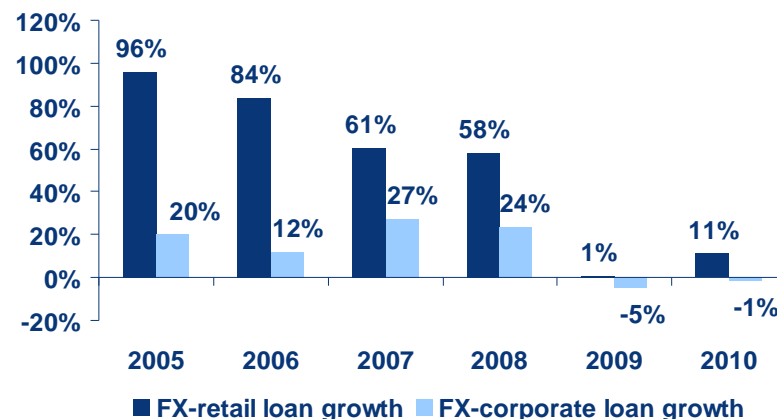
Development of FX-denominated loans



Loan/Deposit ratio



Annual growth of FX-denominated loans



Corporate business at EBH –

Focus on gaining market shares led to NPL growth

– SME business

- Very sensitive to macroeconomic development
- Relatively high proportion of HUF loans (65%)
- Continuously rising risk costs

– Municipality business

- Close to half of loans/bonds in CHF
- State taking over debt from counties

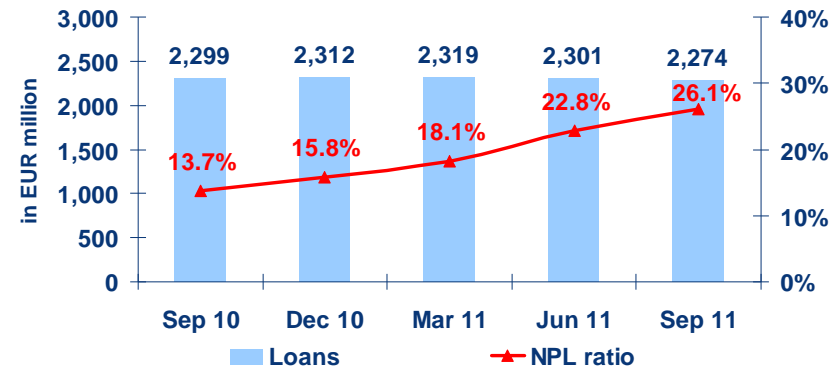
– Real estate business

- Booming developments before the crisis
- Current low demand and high vacancies have led to elevated NPL (31%)

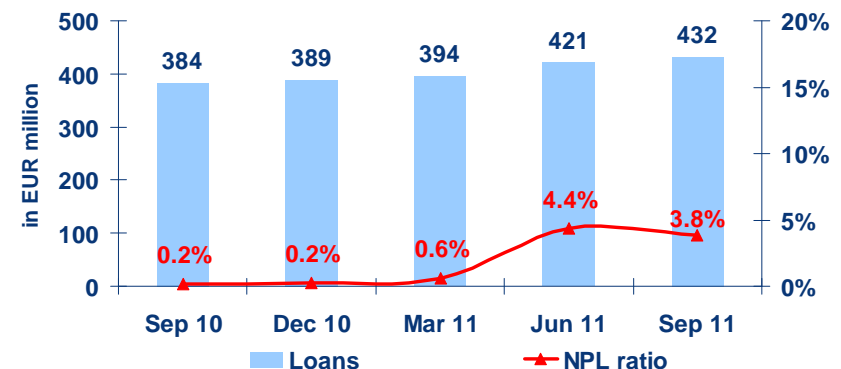
– Large Corporate business

- Small but profitable segment
- Relatively high crisis resistance
- High competition, low margins

EBH: SME lending



EBH: Municipality lending



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Where does the banking market stand now? –

Update on the recent developments

Political/regulatory environment have become a major profitability driver

Direct impact

- Highest banking tax in Europe (0.53% of bank's balance sheet)
- Loss due to FX early repayment act (total sector loss forecasted: EUR 600-700mn)
- Nationalisation of pension funds (EUR 9bn, ~10% of GDP)
- Regulatory restrictions
- Quarterly quota on foreclosures

Indirect impact

- Weakening HUF, higher CDS due to lack of credibility
- Moody's downgrade to non-investment grade - > base rate hike to 6.5%, higher funding costs
- Unemployment rate above 10% - > impact on NPL
- Zero GDP growth expected in 2012, keeping loan demand at low level

Potential threats

- Extension of FX early repayment
- Municipality FX denominated loans
- Government review of PPP investments
- Further unorthodox measures

Where does EBH stand now? –

Profit wiped out by risk provisions and state intervention

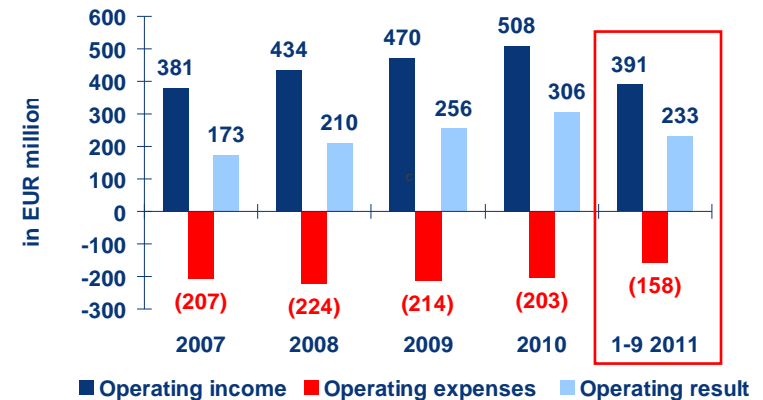
– Operating performance has remained strong

- Stable net interest margin (4.4% as of Sept 2011)
- 0.9mn client base
- Strong brand recognition

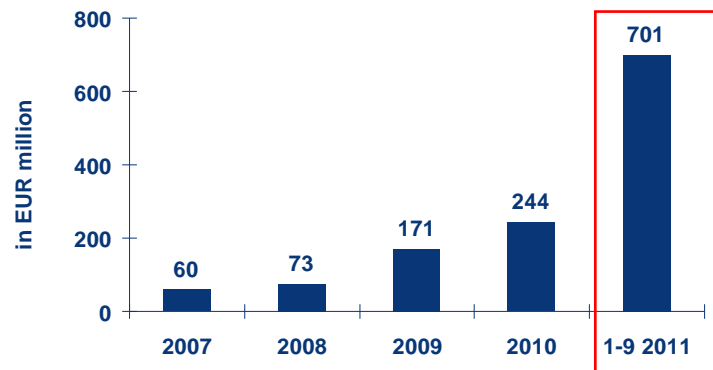
– 2011 net loss expected at about EUR 550mn

- Risk provisions driven by portfolio deterioration and additional provisions related to FX conversion (total of EUR 450mn)
- Excessive bank tax (approx. EUR 45mn)

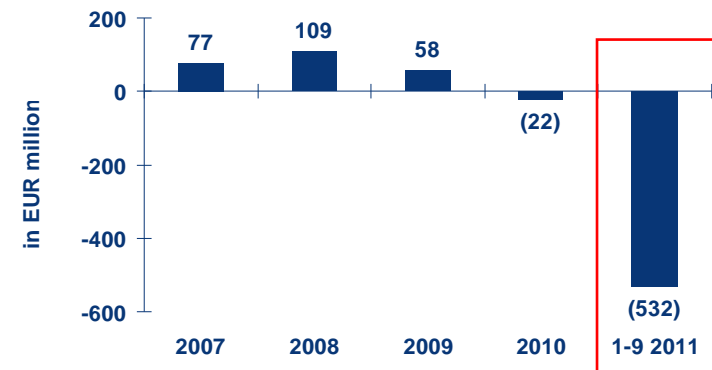
Operating performance



Risk provisions



Net profit



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Independent,

(minimize parent funding, lower loan-to-deposit ratio, ability to raise sufficient HUF)

well diversified,

(more balanced NII and fee income, lower dependence on mortgage loans, close asset/liability market share gap)

and sustainably profitable bank

(well managed risk costs, aggressive work-out, ongoing efficiency gains)

with a new strategy and clear vision.

(complete repositioning of EBH)

EBH to become an efficient, standalone bank –

Business model going through fundamental change

Efficiency	Self funding (mid-term)	Risk management	Focus on WO/collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction of branch network from 184 to 141 by the end of H1 2012• Around 15% workforce reduction in branches and subsidiaries• Around 20% reduction of other costs items (Marketing, IT, etc.)• Integration of subsidiaries (Leasing, Factoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on savings (Building Society, investments, deposit)• Issuance of HUF bonds and mortgage bonds• Substantial reduction of parent funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centralized credit risk management• More restrictive (DBA, LTV) lending only to active retail clients	<p><u>Corporate workout:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restructure the corporate workout department• Increase capacities, introduce a new IT system• Bonus driven salary scheme• Improvement of an early warning system <p><u>Retail workout:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Merge retail and leasing workout, review relationships with collection agencies• Extend activities over 180+ DPD• Implement a more proactive resolution approach

Strategic implications for EBH –

Relationship bank focusing on customer experience

Retail business:

Relationship bank instead of lending only

- **Termination of cooperation with external loan agents already in Q3 2011**
- **Reduction of branches and employees**
 - 43 branches will be closed (out of 184 branches)
 - Closure of oversized branches
- **Client activation**
 - Aggressive acquisition of new “salary clients”
 - Activation of existing (borrowing) clients
- **Focus on strategic partnerships**
 - Supershop program
 - Extended cooperation with the Hungarian Post
- **Enhance customer experience**
 - Targeted service levels to be defined

Corporate business:

Selective client focus with efficient operation

- **Business focus**
 - Selective mid-sized and large corporates
 - Concentration on export-driven companies
 - Focus on subsidiaries of Austrian/German firms
 - Complete redesign of small/micro approach
 - New motivation scheme
- **Transaction focus**
 - Focus on fee based products
 - Concentrate on cash management, factoring and plain structured trade finance
- **Efficiency**
 - Introduction of automated lending workflow process
 - Redesign of commercial centres model with stronger responsibility for client relationship and sales
- **Organization**
 - Centralized Real Estate business, replacement of under-performing mid-management

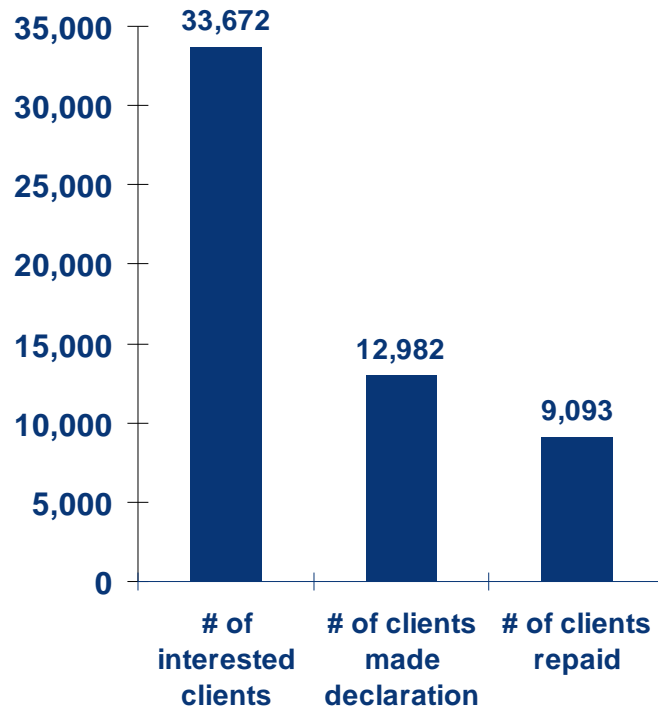
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- **Political reality requires a complete strategic rethinking**
 - Unstable and unpredictable environment often driven by government actions
- **Business decisions have also contributed to 2011 performance**
 - Imbalanced business model with main focus on FX lending
- **Strategic repositioning of Erste Bank Hungary**
 - Termination of cooperation with external loan sales agents in Q3 2011
 - Relationship bank instead of lending only
 - Focus on local currency business from locally sourced liquidity
 - Reduce dependence on parent bank funding
 - 15% headcount reduction in 2012
 - Network reduction by 43 branches in 2012
- **Mid-term goals to be achieved:**
 - Savings banks orientated business model
 - Balanced loan to deposit ratio
 - Profitability to return in 2014 based on new strategy

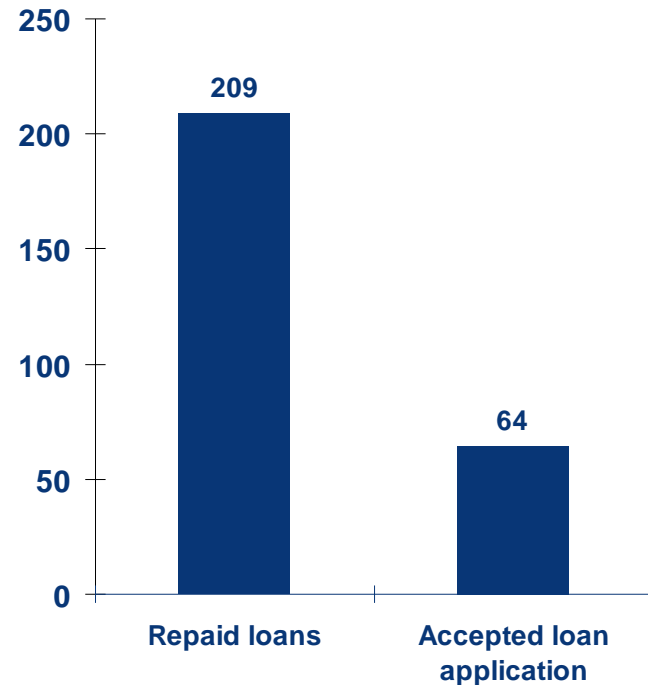
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Detailed update on early repayment at EBH – FX loan repayment scheme as per 7 December 2011

**Erste Bank Hungary –
Update on the number of involved clients**

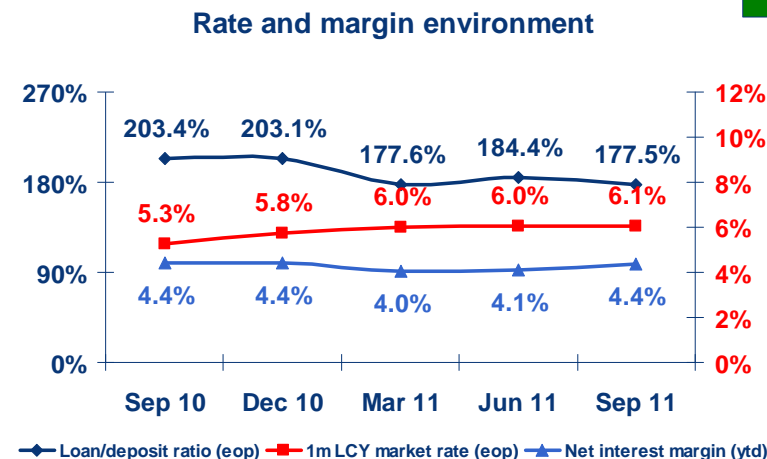


**Erste Bank Hungary –
Update on loan amounts in EUR million**



Key local entity data (IFRS, consolidated) – Erste Bank Hungary

Key figures and ratios	1-9 11	1-9 10	
Cost/income ratio	39.6%	39.4%	
Return on equity	n.a.	2.0%	
	Sep 11	Dec 10	Change
Erste Group stake	99.94%		
Solvency ratio	12.7%	12.4%	
Employees	2,972	2,900	2.5%
Branches	184	184	0.0%
Customers (in m)	0.9	0.9	5.2%
Market share - retail loans	14.5%	14.1%	
Market share - retail deposits	8.3%	7.7%	
Market share - corporate loans	8.9%	8.9%	
Market share - corporate deposits	7.2%	6.7%	
Market share - total assets	8.8%	8.8%	



in EUR million	1-9 11	1-9 10	Change
Net interest income	313.4	306.1	2.4%
Risk provisions for loans and advances	(339.9)	(184.6)	84.1%
Net fee and commission income	78.9	80.1	(1.5%)
Net trading result	34.8	40.9	(14.9%)
General administrative expenses	(169.2)	(168.2)	0.6%
Other operating result	(57.5)	(48.8)	(17.8%)
Result from financial assets - FV	0.0	0.0	na
Result from financial assets - Afs	0.0	0.0	na
Result from financial assets - HtM	0.0	0.0	na
Pre-tax profit from continuing operations	(139.5)	25.5	na
Taxes on income	(11.7)	(16.3)	(28.2%)
Post-tax profit from continuing operations	(151.2)	9.2	na
Post-tax profit from discontinuing operations	0.0	0.0	na
Net profit for the period	(151.2)	9.2	na
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(0.3)	(0.1)	>100.0%
Attributable to owners of the parent	(150.9)	9.3	na
EUR FX rate (ave)	271.3	271.3	

in EUR million	Sep 11	Dec 10	Change
Loans and advances to credit institutions	368	404	(8.9%)
Loans and advances to customers	8,055	7,706	4.5%
Risk provisions for loans and advances	(744)	(455)	63.5%
Financial assets - at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	na
Financial assets - available for sale	351	109	>100.0%
Financial assets - held to maturity	1,113	1,059	5.2%
Other assets	1,886	1,379	36.8%
Total assets	11,030	10,201	8.1%
Interest-bearing assets	9,143	8,822	3.6%
Deposits by banks	5,439	5,171	5.2%
Customer deposits	4,538	3,794	19.6%
Debt securities in issue	17	83	(79.6%)
Other liabilities	649	622	4.4%
Total equity	387	531	(27.1%)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(0)	(0)	>100.0%
Attributable to owners of the parent	387	531	(27.1%)
EUR FX rate (eop)	292.6	292.6	

*) To eliminate currency effects, 1-9 11 exchange rates were used for P&L and balance sheet conversion. Market share data is as of Sep 2011