

ERSTE GROUP

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

Czech Republic: High profitability in a successful country Pavel Kysilka, CEO, Česká spořitelna

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Pavel Kysilka –

First year as CEO of Ceska sporitelna



- Chief Executive Officer of Ceska sporitelna since January 1, 2011
 - Responsible for Operations, Research, EU Office, IT, Project Management, Corporate Communications, Marketing, Service Quality, HR and Internal Audit
- Appointed Member of the Board of Directors in October 2004
- Joined Ceska sporitelna in 2000 as Chief Economist and Member of the Senior Management Team

- During his career he gained experience in various positions

- Economic Institute of Czech Academy of Science
- Chief Advisor to Minister of Economy
- Executive Governor of the Czech Central Bank
- Responsible for Czech currency introduction and split of Czech Slovak monetary union in 1993
- IMF external expert introduction of national currencies in five East European countries

- Pavel Kysilka is a graduate of the University of Economics in Prague

"Banking is a long-distance run. Those who approach it as if it were a sprint can never succeed.... Banks have been forced to think about their track record and approach. I, too, am disappointed with the old approach of banks and therefore welcome such a reflection. I am particularly allergic to arrogance and feel that the crisis taught banks that arrogance does not pay off."

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- Doing business in the Czech Republic

Czech macroeconomic environment

- Economic growth outlook
- Level of indebtedness
- Market perception

- Banking market development

- Competitive environment
- Growth prospects

- CS: business performance review

- Operating performance overview
- Credit risk management
- Development of customer loans and deposits

- Special topic

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Doing business in the Czech Republic –

Operating in one of Europe's most successful countries



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Macroeconomy	 One of the most successful and stable economies in Central- and Eastern Europe Rating agencies have acknowledged macroeconomic stability 	\checkmark
Politics	 Relatively stable political environment – governing parties enjoy a comfortable majority in the Parliament Government reform package passed through the Parliament 	\checkmark
Banking market	 Balanced and profitable market in which there is still room for growth Strong capital and liquidity positions Stable regulatory environment 	\checkmark
Competition	• Market has been dominated by three big banks (including Ceska sporitelna) covering more than half of the market	\checkmark
Ceska sporitelna	• Ceska sporitelna has maintained its market leader position while keeping its high profitability through the last decade	\checkmark
Outlook for CS	• Ceska sporitelna expected to remain one of the most profitable subsidiaries of Erste Group	\checkmark
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Macroeconomic environment –

One of Europe's strongest economies

Czech economy to build on its strong fundamentals

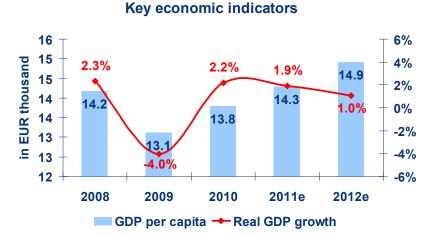
- Exports and fixed investments have been the drivers of the economy
 - Very strong ties with Germany
- Household demand remains depressed
 - Labour market improves slowly
 - Fiscal restrictions
 - Declining consumer confidence due to European debt crisis and recession fears
- Economy grew by 2.5% y/y in H1 2011
 - Stagnated q/q in 3Q 2011

- Real GDP to grow by 1% in 2012

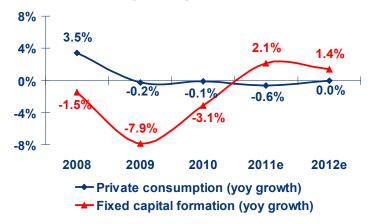
- Driven mainly by net exports
- Direct exposure to peripheral Europe is negligible
 - However, lower demand from core EMU and declining confidence will have an impact
- Households to be impacted by stagnating labour market and falling real wage (VAT hike)



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Analysis of growth drivers



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Macroeconomic environment –

One of Europe's strongest economies

Rating agencies acknowledge economic performance and fiscal reforms

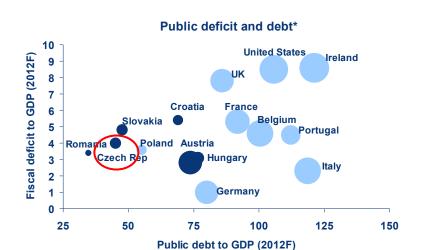
- S&P upgraded Czech R. to AA- in Aug 2011
- Moody's rating: A1
- Fitch rating: A+

- Indebtedness low compared to EMU

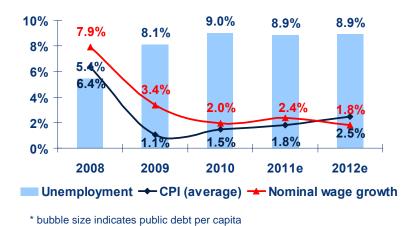
- Government is determined to push the deficit below 3% Maastricht limit by 2014
- Unemployment to stay below 9% in 2012
- Inflation consistently low
 - Remains below the CNB target of 2% in 2011

- Interest rate at a very low level

- Base rate at 0.75% since May 2010
 - Rate hike not expected in near future
- Currency under pressure due to debt crisis
 - Repetition of Q1 2009 weakening not expected



Unemployment vs inflation vs wage growth



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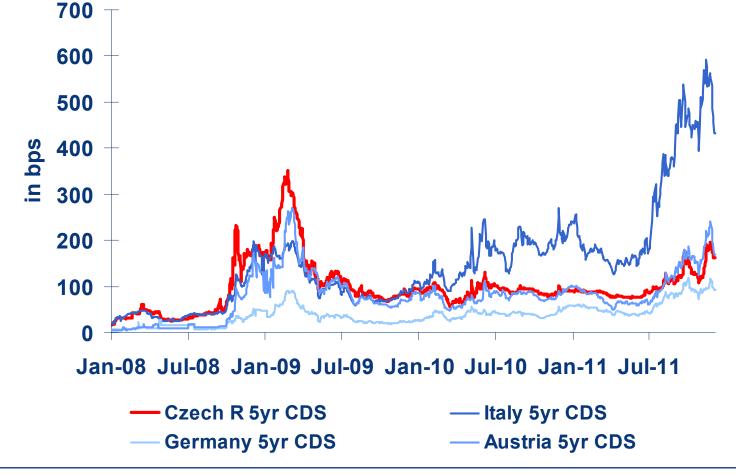
Macroeconomic environment –

Market perception: development of Czech CDS



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8th CMD Czech Republic: High profitability in a successful country



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Banking market development –

Competitive positions

- Concentrated banking market

- 44 banks (36 foreign-owned)
- 3 dominant players
- New players entering the market (Zuno, Air Bank, Equa Bank)

CS: leading market shares across all product areas

- No. 1 by total assets
- No. 1 by customer loans
- No. 1 by customer deposits
- No. 1 by payment cards

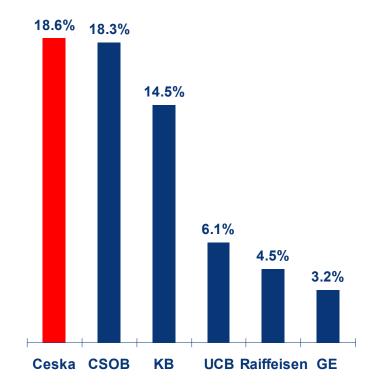
- Very strong retail franchise

- 653 branches across the country

Biggest customer base

- More than 5 million customers

Top Czech banks – market share by total assets (Q3 2011)*



*Market shares based on Parent Bank figures; source Czech National Bank



Banking market development –

Balanced market with slow growth

One of the most balanced banking markets in Europe

- Loan to deposit ratio at 78%
- Strong capital and liquidity positions
 - Capital adequacy at 16%
- Minimal FX-based lending
 - Only in the export oriented corporate sector
- ROE around 20%

- CNB released its stress test in Nov 2011

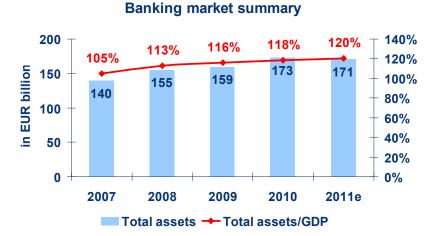
- Czech financial sector remains resilient to wide range of external risks
- Capital adequacy in the Czech banking sector remains above 11% in stress scenario in 2013

- Growth has slowed down further in 2011

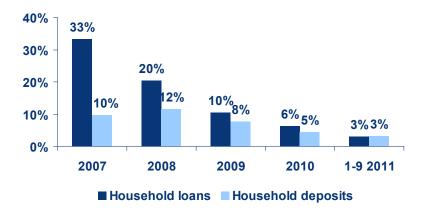
- Low single digit loan and deposit growth expected in 2012
 - Lending to be driven by mortgage loans

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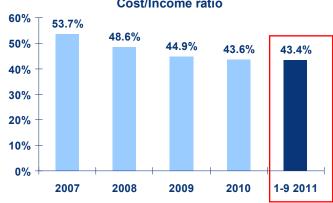
Operating performance overview

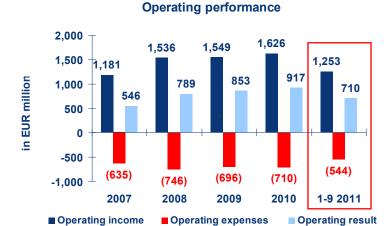
Operating income mainly driven by strong performance of net interest income

- Net interest income reflects favourable asset mix. effective placement of liquidity and deposit margin
- Net fee income benefit from growing payment transactions and securities business
- Recent weakness in trading result due to significant market volatility
- Core income went up by 10% yoy in 1-9 2011

- Operating expenses reflect strict cost control

- Declining IT costs
- Headcount reduction of 500 positions in Q1 2011





Structure of operating income



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Cost/Income ratio



Margins versus risk costs

Net interest margin has remained stable at a relatively high level

- Despite the very low interest rate environment
 - Base rate at 0.75% since May 2010
- Average yield on customer loans: 6.5%
 - Strong asset repricing ability
- Cost of funds: 0.68%
 - Very strong brand name

- Risk costs clearly on a downward trend

- Recovery well under way
- Reflecting relatively favourable macroeconomic developments
- Improvement visible in corporate and retail businesses





NIM is based on country of origination concept, not segment view, in order to show longer time series



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Credit risk management



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- Ceska's loan portfolio well diversified with main focus on private individuals
- Portfolio quality at market level
 - Retail NPL ratio of 4.7%
 - SME NPL ratio of 10.7%
 - No defaults in municipality segment
 - Share of FX-denominated lending below 5%

- Low indebtedness feature

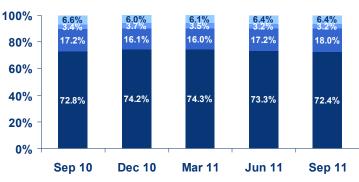
- 23% on mortgage loans
- 13% on unsecured loans

- Retail mortgage LTV at 61%

- Only minimal real estate price decline

- Very satisfying coverage ratio

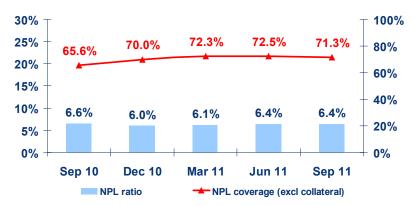
- Including collateral coverage is above 100%



Segment Czech Republic - Migration analysis

Low risk Management attn Substandard Non-performing

Segment Czech Republic -NPL ratio vs NPL coverage



Development of customer loans and deposits

- Loan growth in the low single digit area

- Recent pick up in mortgages and SME loans
- Growth limited by still low household consumption

- Deposits very stable

 YTY increase attributed to growing deposits from municipalities and private individuals

Segment Czech Republic -

- Faster growth in term deposits

- Traditionally low loan to deposit ratio

- 67% as of Q3 2011



Segment Czech Republic -Customer Ioans vs. deposits



Segment Czech Republic -Customer loans by Basel II customer segment



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Special topic – Pension fund



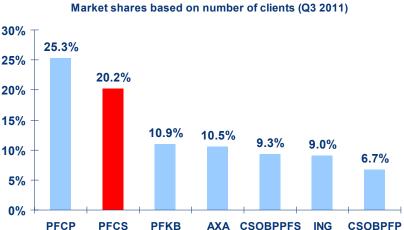
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Penzijni fond Ceske sporitelny is the second largest pension fund in the Czech Republic

- Number of clients 930,000
- Number of CS Pension fund's clients increased much faster compared to competitors in 2011
- CS Pension fund reached the 2nd position considering client's yield
 - 2.34% in 2010
- Vast majority of the clients' assets is invested in bonds (76%)
 - 90% of portfolio invested in CZK

- Pension reform to take final form in 2012

- In force from January 1, 2013
- Establishing of the 2nd pillar of pension system
- With the aim to attract more clients and offer more investments strategies



Top pension funds in Czech Republic



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Ceska sporitelna

Conclusion –

- One of the strongest economies in Europe

- Excellent geographic location
- Small, open, and developed economy which has outperformed CEE peers
- Strong industrial base and developed service sector
- One of the biggest beneficiaries of the German economy

- Very healthy banking market

- One of the most developed banking markets in CEE
- Very strong capital and liquidity position
- Balanced market with a loan to deposit ratio of 78%
- Still room for growth based on penetration compared to Western Europe

- Ceska sporitelna to continue its excellent performance

- Biggest financial institution in the Czech Republic with a very strong customer base
- Growth to slightly pick up in 2012
- Profitability expected to remain strong based on operating performance and further decline in risk costs





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Ceska sporitelna – Strategic Goals 2012-2014



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- Grow profit faster than others in the sector
- Keep market share and the share on the total yields at current levels despite strong competition
- Achieve sustainable profit growth while keeping risk under control
- Stabilize the exceptional Cost / Income Ratio midterm
- Increase added-value on capital sources

Goal: Become the # 1 in the six core client segments and become one of the key banks in two other segments by 2014

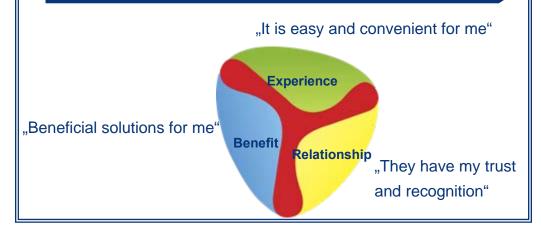
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- Mass market
- Mass affluent
- Top affluent
- -Public and Non-Profit Sector
- -SMEs
- -Local large Corporate

One of the Top Banks

- Entrepreneurs
- Global Large Companies

The BENEFIT that we deliver to our clients, the EXPERIENCE of our clients and RELATIONSHIP to the community are three strategic pillars of Ceska sporitelna



Key local entity data (IFRS, consolidated) – Ceska sporitelna

Key figures and ratios	1-9 11	1-9 10	
Cost/income ratio Return on equity	41.9% 17.3% Sep 11	41.4% 16.9% Dec 10	Change
Erste Group stake	97.99%	Dec IU	onange
Solvency ratio	14.0%	13.9%	
Employees Branches Customers (in m)	10,296 653 5.2	10,711 667 5.3	(3.9%) (2.1%) (0.9%)
Market share - retail loans	24.8%	25.7%	
Market share - retail deposits	28.5%	29.0%	
Market share - corporate loans	18.9%	19.1%	
Market share - corporate deposits	11.0%	12.8%	
Market share - total assets	21.3%	21.3%	

Rate and margin environment



in EUR million 1-911 1-9 10 Change in EUR million Sep 11 **Dec 10** Change Net interest income 958.4 927.4 3.3% Loans and advances to credit institutions 5,730 7,067 (18.9%)(37.0%) Loans and advances to customers 19.050 18,582 2.5% Risk provisions for loans and advances (201.7)(320.4)Net fee and commission income 376.1 368.7 2.0% Risk provisions for loans and advances 11.1% (863)(777)Net trading result 27.6 100.5 (72.5%)Financial assets - at fair value through profit or loss 535 387 38.2% General administrative expenses (1.5%)Financial assets - available for sale 41.5% (570.2)(578.6)1,158 818 Other operating result (86.7)(69.1)(25.5%)Financial assets - held to maturity 7,024 5,210 34.8% Other assets 5.018 4,327 16.0% Result from financial assets - FV (7.0)(5.1)(37.3%)Result from financial assets - AfS **Total assets** 37.652 35.616 5.7% (10.2)3.5 na Result from financial assets - HtM 1.2 4.7 (74.5%)Interest-bearing assets 32.634 31.288 4.3% Pre-tax profit from continuing operations 487.5 431.6 13.0% Deposits by banks 2.513 2.109 19.2% 28,318 4.6% Taxes on income (96.4)(87.7)9.9% **Customer deposits** 27,078 Post-tax profit from continuing operations 391.1 343.9 13.7% Debt securities in issue 2.022 1.909 5.9% 1,653 Post-tax profit from discontinuing operations 0.0 0.0 Other liabilities 1.715 3.7% na Net profit for the period 13.7% 7.6% 391.1 343.9 **Total equity** 3,083 2,866 Attributable to non-controlling interests (1.5)3.8 Attributable to non-controlling interests 4 7 (35.6%) na Attributable to owners of the parent Attributable to owners of the parent 7.7% 392.6 340.1 15.4% 3,079 2,859 EUR FX rate (ave) 24.4 24.4 EUR FX rate (eop) 24.8 24.8

*) 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

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