

Scope

Focus **Ukraine** 

**Debt markets** 

Sector

**Banks** 

# Banking Sector Insight Riding choppy waters



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# **Executive summary**

The Ukrainian corporate sector has yet to figure out from where it will receive funding in the future. Meanwhile, Ukrainian banks are not only reluctant but unable to provide large-scale loans to the corporate sector as a whole.

Financial resources are still scarce to the corporate sector as a whole **Still unclear who will lend to corporations.** The largest growth of the corporate loan portfolio (+UAH12.9% or 9.4% QoQ) was observed among the small and medium-sized Ukrainian banks, which tend to finance related parties rather than offer loans to the corporate sector as a whole. Combined with banks belonging to the large business groups, which likewise tend to provide friendly loans but to a lesser extent, they account for 77.8% of the total increase in the gross corporate portfolio. Thus credit resources available to the corporate sector as a whole remain scarce and very expensive.

While consumer loans are the only profitable activity on the market, it seen as a problem from economic and moral viewpoint **Consumer lending is growing.** While consumer loans are the only lending segment to have truly expanded in 3Q13, the gross household loan portfolio increased just 1.5% QoQ or UAH3.0bn. The relatively short lifespan of the typical consumer loan is the reason for this slow growth. Moreover, we expect slowdown in 2014 owing to increased competition, the saturation of the market and the possible introduction of regulatory measures.

The current growth of the consumer loans segment is providing little stimulus for overall economic growth since the bulk of the goods purchased in this way are imported. Therefore the large volume of issued consumer loans is having an indirect negative impact on the current account deficit.

We expect the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) to impose regulatory constraints on the consumer lending sector in order to limit the negative impact on the economy and bring down what are very high effective interest rates, which many see as immoral.

Banking sector is unlikely to neither benefit nor struggle from the Russian loans **International factors to have limited impact.** In our view, the recent significant deal whereby the Russian Federation is to provide Ukraine with US\$15bn will have only a marginal impact on the availability of credit resources to the Ukrainian private sector. We believe that most of those funds will be used to repay foreign debt, finance the budget deficit and pay for energy resources.

Meanwhile, the NBU has issued a new regulation that allows banks to secure refinancing in excess of 50% of their regulatory capital in order to boost liquidity.

Following the announcement of the above-mentioned deal with the Russian Federation, the credit resources of banks with Russian capital are likely to increase. Those funds could be used for several large construction projects, including the expansion of the Kyiv underground and the construction of the Kerch Strait bridge. Such lending is likely to support economic activity in Ukraine, calm the local financial market and help bring down extremely high interest rates.

European banks are "warming up engines" and are ready to leave **Information about European banks to leave Ukraine substantiated by semi-official statements.** In 3Q13 the managements of Italy's UniCredit Bank and Austria's Raiffeisen Bank Group announced they are seriously considering the sale of their Ukrainian subsidiaries. In our view, problems in their domestic markets are the main reason for European banks to consider leaving Ukraine since such plans were being made long before the escalation of the Ukrainian political conflict.



At the same time, foreign banks can decrease their exposure to the Ukrainian market through other ways than selling subsidiaries. Those banks have reduced the total volume of loans provided to their subsidiaries by US\$1.6bn during the first six months of 2013.

Banks stopped to hoard securities on their balance sheets. The total amount

Ukrainian banks are unable to continue providing loans to the government sector in the existing volume due to the lack of available foreign resources

**Banks stopped to hoard securities on their balance sheets.** The total amount of securities, has declined 5.4% QoQ in 3Q13 following the sharp rise in 1Q13 (28.2%). While the absolute majority of the securities on the balance sheet of Ukrainian banks are presented by the government or government-related bonds, such a slowdown suggests that banks have little available resources to continue financing the state due to the absence of significant direct or indirect funding from foreign counterparties.

**Real profits are yet to come for most banks.** We have to admit that the vast majority of Ukraine's largest 35 banks are not profitable. While many of those institutions report a symbolic amount of positive net income, we consider this to be the result of adjusting the numbers rather than a true reflection of financial performance. In our view, many banks have underestimated the level of their loan reserves — recognising only the amount that the total operating income allows them to do without going beyond the breakeven point — in order to avoid the one-time loss that will occur if they recognise the real level.



# Overview of the banking sector

Economic stagnation posed a major risk for the Ukrainian banking sector in 3Q13 but is likely to be mitigated in the coming quarters by the significant financial support from the Russian Federation.

### Factors shaping the banking sector in 3Q13

Economic turbulence had a negative, though moderate impact on banking sector **Adverse macroeconomic situation.** Confrontations with Russia, one of the largest trading partners of Ukraine, created negative expectations about the ability of companies that export goods to Russia to repay their loans. At the same time, banks with Russian capital were expected to halt providing credit facilities to Ukrainian companies.

While we have not observed any sudden decline in the loan portfolios, some banks did feel the impact of the trade war. Credit Dnipro Bank – which is closely connected to Interpipe, the supplier of metal products to Russia – saw its gross corporate loan portfolio decrease by 31.2% YoY to UAH3.8bn.

Meanwhile, Russian banks have increased their gross loan portfolio by just 0.5% YoY to UAH94.7bn.

**FX rate risk.** Ukrainian banks are extremely vulnerable to the possible devaluation of the domestic currency against the USD. The net FX position of most banks is short and the decline of the UAH will inevitably have a negative impact on their profits. However, the currency revaluation effect is calculated based on the official exchange rate, which is around 2.3% lower than the market rate. Therefore the real amount of losses incurred through revaluation can be "hidden" through accounting tricks.

At the same time, there is the behavioural risk of households too closely monitoring the USD/UAH exchange rate. Owing to the high level of the dollarisation of the Ukrainian economy, even an insignificant rise in the exchange rate can trigger panic and depositor runs.

Some banks are cleaning up their portfolios to look more attractive for the investors **Portfolios are being cleaned up.** The asset quality of some banks improved significantly in 3Q13 owing to write-offs of bad debt. According to our estimates, in 3Q13 Ukrsotsbank wrote off some UAH1.1bn in overdue loans, Alfa Bank UAH0.7bn and VTB Bank UAH0.4bn; the total amount of written-off assets was UAH8.4bn. As a result, the average loan loss reserves (LLR) rate fell from 15.3% in 2Q13 to 14.5% in 3Q13, while overall provisioning expenses decreased 29.3% QoQ to UAH5.4bn.

**Net loan-to-deposit ratio stabilised at 1.1x.** This result follows a decline in the ratio in consecutive previous quarters, The total gross loan portfolio increased by UAH50.9bn or 6.2% YoY, while total deposits rose by UAH116.0bn or 20.6% YoY. We assume that this tendency will continue in the coming quarters, although deposits are likely to grow at a slightly slower rate and the growth of gross loans to be subdued. Therefore we expect the net loan-to-deposit ratio to reach 1.0x rather than bounce back.

**Capitalisation declines slightly.** The level of capitalisation of the Ukrainian banking sector has been a major issue in the post-crisis period. We believe that the loan quality has been overestimated and hence the real level of capitalisation is significantly lower. The reported total regulatory capital adequacy ratio (CAR) has declined by 0.1ppt to 17.9%.



Despite the increase in aggregate unconsolidated share capital of UAH1.9bn or 1.0% QoQ in 3Q13, the total equity-to-assets ratio declined by 0.2ppt to 14.5%.

### Lending

Most of the gross loan increase is due to banks that are known for financing "friendly" companies

**Small signs of a lending revival.** Total gross loans increased by UAH26.2bn or 3.1 QoQ in 3Q13, which is the largest quarterly increase in the last two years. The corporate sector accounted for most of this growth – UAH23.2bn. (The consumer lending portfolio has a short lifespan: loans in the "old" portfolio are paid off one by one and substituted with newly issued loans.)

The largest increase in the gross loan portfolio – UAH12.9bn – was observed among the small and medium-sized banks with local capital that do not have owners belonging to the largest business groups; most of that increase was in the corporate sector. In particular, Real Bank, which officially belongs to several individuals, increased its net loan portfolio by UAH3.0bn or 242% QoQ. According to our understanding, such banks conduct somewhat opaque operational activities and provide lending primarily to related parties. Therefore it is hard for entities not related to them to obtain funding.

Banks belonging to the largest business groups (the so-called "Big Guy" banks), the state banks and the Russian banks saw their gross loan portfolios grow by 2%, 4% and 26% QoQ in 3Q13, respectively, while the portfolios of European banks fell 0.9% during the same period.

On average, the LLR ratio declined for the 10th consecutive quarter owing to moderate growth of the loan portfolios and write-offs of existing loans.

Consumer lending is growing but has yet to reach saturation point **Consumer lending** remains the only lending segment in Ukraine that is truly expanding. While mortgage lending continues to be subdued and very few banks are offering auto loans, households have increasingly turned to collateral free loans. We acknowledge that the aggressive marketing strategies of many Ukrainian banks, including Privatbank, Platinum Bank and Delta Bank, have tempted customers to enter into high-interest loan agreements with those banks. In addition, although personal real incomes are not growing, households are unwilling to give up the level of consumption to which they have become accustomed.

No less than 74.1% of total gross loans are concentrated in the "Big Guy" and European banks. However, the latter are ceding their position as the total portfolio has shrunk by 20.4% YoY. The largest absolute growth of the net household loan portfolio has been observed at Delta Bank (UAH2.0bn), followed by Privatbank (UAH1.4bn), OTP Bank (UAH0,8bn), First Ukrainian Independent Bank (UAH0.5bn) and Platinum Bank (UAH0.5bn).

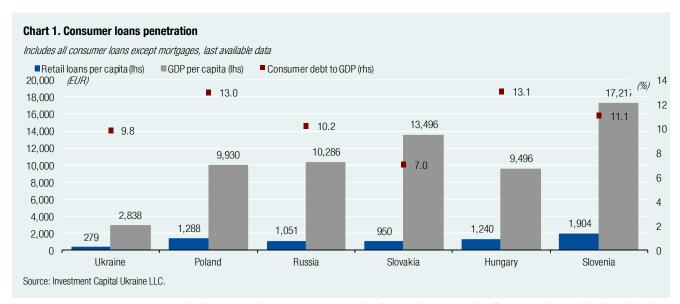
Of major concern is the moral issue raised by consumer loans owing to the very high effective interest rates associated with them. Collateral-free loans are conventionally considered very risky and therefore demand higher returns. However, the average effective rates on consumer loans offered by most Ukrainian banks start at 60% if the numerous commissions and penalties imposed are taken into account; meanwhile, those loans are marketed as being much cheaper. As regards the situation in neighbouring countries, Russia has comparable levels of interest rates, while Polish, Slovak and Hungarian regulators report rates of 25-35% on similar loan products. The high cost of funding is one of the major obstacles to lower interest rates.



At the same time, Ukraine's consumer loan market has yet to reach saturation point and most of its banks are still trying to "discover" a new market. Since there is little room for development and growth in other segments, many banks turn to consumer lending as the opportunity to earn income in a market that is falling. Thus banks with little experience of consumer lending are expanding fast in order to grab their share of the market, and it is inevitable that they will have a high share of non-performing loans.

Penetration of the consumer loans is high but not critical

**Penetration of consumer loans.** While the Ukrainian consumer loan market is rapidly developing, it is far from reaching a critical level. We compared the per capita indebtedness in Ukraine with that of several other CEE countries, taking into account only non-mortgage loans to households (see Chart 1). We concluded that in Ukraine, overall consumer debt is equal to 9.8% of official nominal GDP. This level is somewhat lower than in neighbouring countries, but not much lower.



At the same time, 9.8% penetration is a rather worrying figure owing to the low absolute value of GDP per capita compared with that of peer countries. Low-income individuals, who are the banks' target group for consumer loans, are likely to receive funds that they will later struggle to repay. Since we do not expect significant growth of personal real incomes in Ukraine in 2014, households will need to part with some of their disposable income for the purpose of debt repayment. As regards satisfying basic needs, it is easier for individuals in countries with higher income per capita to repay around 10% of their total income.

**Potential actions by the regulator.** We believe that consumer lending is indirectly contributing to the growth of the current account deficit, which itself is a major issue for the health of the Ukrainian economy. Imported electronics and appliance are the goods most commonly purchased on credit.

We expect NBU to impose new regulations related to consumer lending We believe that the NBU will impose additional regulations on risky consumer lending activities in order to slow down the pace of consumer credit growth. In our opinion, it could introduce measures already implemented by the regulators of neighbouring countries.

**Poland.** Monthly instalments on consumer loans are capped at 50% of the total proven income of the borrower. Such a micro-level approach would be difficult to implement in Ukraine owing to the significant share of undocumented income.

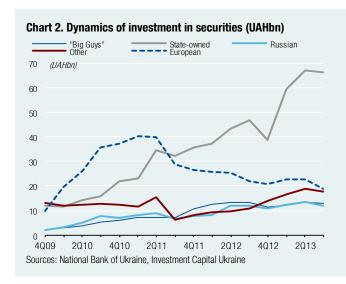
**Russia.** Banks are required to provide additional capital for consumer loans. Such assets are multiplied by a coefficient of 1.5 for the purpose of risk-weighting. In our view, this approach is the easiest to implement in terms of administrative cost, but some banks may need to attract additional capital in order to remain above the minimum required level.

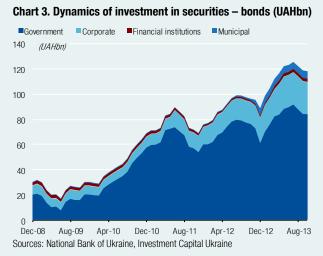


**Turkey.** Banks are obliged to set a maximum credit card limit of TLY1,000 (EUR358) for customers without a proven source of income. While this is especially important for a country that has 76m residents and 54m credit cards in circulation, such a cap could be implemented for all types of consumer loan in Ukraine.

### **Investments in securities**

Banks have stopped rapidly accumulating securities on their balance sheets **Slowdown in the accumulation of bonds.** Ukrainian banks have stopped hoarding securities on their balance sheets. The total amount of securities declined 5.4% QoQ in 3Q13 following the sharp rise in 1Q13 (28.2% QoQ growth) and the more modest increase in 2Q13 (9.8% QoQ). According to our previous estimates, government bonds, municipal bonds and securities issued by state-owned entities account for around 85% of the total. We believe that some banks – namely, Oschadbank and Ukreximbank – have used the proceeds from international bond placements and other funds attracted indirectly through foreign investments to purchase government bonds. They have been unable to continue such operations owing to the adverse market conditions and for this reason have discontinued accumulating government bonds on their balance sheets (see Chart 2).





European and Russian banks have reported the largest reductions in the amount of investments in securities held by them: 16.2% and 10.9% QoQ, respectively. State-owned banks, which account for 52.0% of the total investment in securities among Ukrainian banks, have reduced their holdings only marginally – by 1.2% QoQ.

### **Deposits**

Attracted by high interest rates, households continue to increase deposits, despite the risks

**Households are eager to take the risk.** Several banks with European capital, including Raiffeisenbank Aval, Ukrsotsbank and UkrSibbank, have substantially lowered their interest rates on household deposits in 2013. In our view, these banks have no plans for loan portfolio expansion and hence do not need to attract funds at "any price". However, this has not led to a significant fall in interest rates as most banks have only marginally lowered rates in order to avoid losing clients.

We believe that depositors continue to view banks warily and for that reason are still demanding a very high risk premium for their investments. A significant number of depositors who were disappointed by the steep fall in rates offered by European banks have transferred their funds to banks that we consider riskier (see Chart 4).



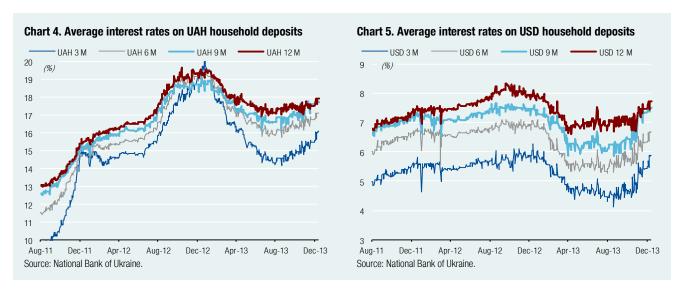
Table 1. Impact of the interest rate change on the term households deposits in local currency (1013-3013), selected banks

	% rate off	ered	Households depo	osits	Change		
	1013	3013	1013	3013	UAHm	%	
Raiffeisenbank Aval	15.25%	10.75%	9,971	9,052	-919	-9.2%	
UkrSibbank	16.50%	12.00%	5,577	4,998	-579	-10.4%	
Alfa Bank	22.50%	18.75%	8,231	7,494	-737	-9.0%	
Credi Agricole Bank	18.00%	16.00%	3,365	3,250	-115	-3.4%	
Russian Standard Bank	20.50%	20.50%	1,272	1,491	219	17.2%	
Platinum Bank	19.50%	18.00%	2,111	3,166	1,055	50.0%	
VAB Bank	23.50%	21.00%	6,140	8,056	1,916	31.2%	
Delta + Kredytprombank	21.50%	19.50%	17,412	19,495	2,083	12.0%	
Privatbank	18.00%	18.00%	72,066	83,728	11,661	16.2%	

Notes: Based on UAS quarterly data. Unconsolidated, except for Delta Bank and Kredytprombank

Sources: National Bank of Ukraine, Investment Capital Ukraine LLC.

Such behaviour, in our view, contributes to persistent high interest rates. Given the recent political turnover, average rates are unlikely to fall in the short to medium term.



**Implications of the political crisis.** The Ukrainian banking sector is very dependent on household deposits, which account for 40.8-44.0% of total liabilities. The NBU is likely to introduce limitations similar to those introduced in 2004-05 if there is a strong possibility of depositor runs. It could take the following measures, either individually or combined:

- Limit for a specified period the right of depositors to an early termination of the deposit agreement
- Limit interbank foreign exchange currency trade to avoid speculation on the exchange rate
- Limit cash withdrawals.

### Foreign banks

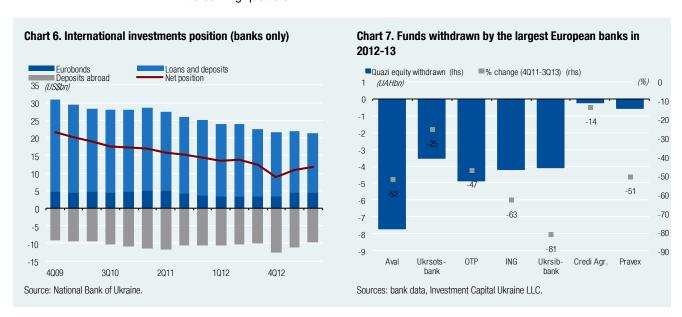
European banks have decided to leave but are waiting for the good opportunity **European capital is leaving Ukraine.** European banks are likely to continue departing en masse from the Ukrainian market, regardless of the resolution of the political and economic crisis. The managements of UniCredit Bank and Raiffeisen Bank Group have announced that they are considering the sale of their Ukrainian subsidiaries, and we expect those deals to take place in 2014. It is very likely that next year will witness the largest exodus to date of Western banks from Ukraine; as a result, there will be very few such



banks remaining in the country by the end of 2014. Moreover, the list of the top 20 banks in Ukraine is unlikely to include any European banks one year from now.

Selling subsidiaries is just one way that European banks can reduce their exposure to the precarious Ukrainian market. Nearly all of those banks have slashed the amount of so-called "quasi-equity" – that is, long-term interbank loans and subordinated debt – they hold (see Chart 7). Debt instruments allow the parent banks to "repatriate" the invested funds much easier and more quickly than by selling a subsidiary.

The net investments of the banking sector as a whole declined by 14.6% YoY in 2Q13 to US\$11.7bn. Loans and deposits from foreign banks decreased by US\$4.0bn or 19.4% YoY, while deposits abroad fell by US\$0.8bn or 7.5% (see Chart 6). Eurobonds issued earlier this year improved the balance; however, we believe that investments will continue to shrink in the coming quarters.



### **FX** position

Most Ukrainian banks have a short position on the USD, which could result in substantial **Most banks are worried about UAH devaluation.** The Ukrainian banking sector traditionally has a high share of foreign currency-denominated loans and deposits. A sharp increase in the UAH/USD exchange rate would have a very big impact on Ukrainian banks, most of which have a short position, given that FX-denominated assets have been in constant decline while the share of FX deposits has remained relatively constant. Since the introduction of anti-crisis measures, the regulator has significantly limited the scope for banks to grant FX-denominated loans to entities that do not have sufficient foreign-currency revenues.

At the same time, the NBU has stipulated that banks treat all loans included in LLR as UAH-denominated when calculating their FX position. Thus the total amount of FX assets is overestimated owing to the amount of LLR formed by assets that do not exist in practice. The main goal of this regulation is to limit demand for foreign-currency purchases among banks.

The IMF has repeatedly recommended that the regulator revoke this stipulation as it is materially deteriorating the real FX position. Indeed, it is for this reason that it is hard to estimate the impact of a potential change in the exchange rate on the banks' financial results.



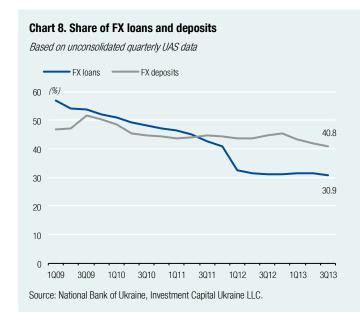
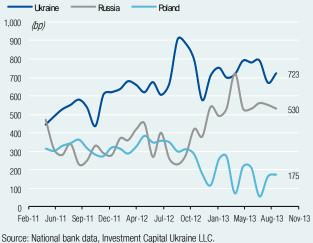


Chart 9. Spread between rates on FX and local currency loans



Current NBU methodology violates International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) practice, resulting in a number of discrepancies. For example, in its 2012 IFRS report, OTP Bank (Ukraine) reports its net USD position as negative UAH1.3bn (35.3% of total equity). However, the bank has to comply with the NBU stipulation for calculating its FX position, according to which it has a significant positive net USD position against which it has to hedge by taking a short position on derivatives (UAH0.5bn). In our opinion, the NBU creates additional risks for the Ukrainian banking system through this approach.

According to our rough estimates, the real USD position of the Ukrainian banking sector (unconsolidated) is short and amounts to US\$3.9bn.

Some banks, including Privatbank, include FX compensation mechanisms to be used in the event of a UAH devaluation against foreign currencies. Such loans are reported as UAH-denominated but are, in fact, FX assets.

### Financial results

**Struggling to make a profit.** We believe that most Ukrainian banks are still struggling to make a profit as they have underestimated the real amount of LLR and are trying to avoid the large provisioning expenses that will be incurred immediately if they recognise an adequate level of reserves.

Only 14 out of the top 35 banks have reported material profits for the first nine months of 2013; the remainder reported either negligible net earnings or losses. We believe that the latter have not yet recognised the real amount of LLR and have increased provisioning expenses to the same level as the operating profit in order to avoid reporting negative earnings.

We believe that those banks will continue to use that strategy in the coming quarters as it allows them to avoid sudden losses and the subsequent need to increase the regulatory capital.

**Interest margin shrinks.** The average net interest margin for the sector as a whole declined for the 11th consecutive quarter – by 0.2ppt to 5.7%. European banks traditionally have the largest average NIM – 8.8% in 3Q13 – owing to the relatively cheap cost of borrowing. The median value for banks belonging to large business groups was just 4.1% owing to the reportedly low interest rates on loans to "friendly" corporations.

Table 2. Key financial figures and ratios of selected Ukrainian banks

Balance sheet figures	Privat-	Oschad-	Ukrexim-	Delta	Aval	PIB	Ukrsots-	FUIB	SBRF	Nadra	VTB-	Alfa-	Ukrsib-	VAB	Brokbusi-	Platinum	RSB
(UAHm)	bank	bank	bank	Bank			bank				Bank	Bank	bank	Bank	nessbank	Bank	
Assets	202,551	92,320	91,098	54,041	44,804	40,237	37,329	34,959	33,572	29,346	29,089	28,496	26,415	18,580	17,691	5,035	3,538
Net loans	129,183	52,143	39,632	33,701	26,348	28,074	24,396	18,613	23,841	24,115	20,615	19,095	14,691	9,962	14,066	3,869	2,795
Deposits	123,995	44,120	43,114	33,834	28,735	14,012	19,117	22,528	18,482	10,763	12,277	14,365	18,121	11,091	11,954	4,145	1,860
Total equity	20,109	18,566	18,003	3,256	7,216	5,322	7,732	4,531	3,557	4,031	3,779	4,184	2,612	1,901	2,966	406	312
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)																	
Net interest income	1,985	1,402	976	-22	1,047	327	553	530	483	27	450	412	284	82	38	265	196
Net commission income	722	292	136	746	402	120	188	131	75	66	131	126	168	38	49	-3	31
Operating income (before LLP)	2,931	2,033	995	900	1,614	525	760	681	636	161	624	525	483	135	106	378	252
Operating expenses	-1,772	-861	-315	-405	-807	-365	-497	-242	-306	-267	-263	-354	-451	-99	-116	-204	-139
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-684	-1,017	-605	-425	-521	-130	-251	-260	-142	111	-221	-161	-64	-35	11	-160	-84
Net income	349	187	52	71	216	30	2	143	167	1	139	2	-33	0	1	4	23
Last 12-month period P&L (UAH	m)																
Net interest income	8,070	5,370	3,776	-382	3,834	1,234	1,989	1,684	1,641	197	1,800	1,600	1,226	137	252	884	736
Net commission income	2,464	1,127	518	2,569	1,488	355	683	446	291	229	457	499	603	185	187	8	80
Operating income (before LLP)	10,830	6,188	4,485	2,520	5,805	2,158	2,708	2,465	2,288	777	2,432	2,317	2,128	448	417	1,293	864
Operating expenses	-6,260	-3,408	-1,273	-1,196	-3,468	-1,420	-1,823	-994	-1,132	-951	-1,403	-1,401	-2,002	-395	-475	-809	-500
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-1,969	-2,012	-2,789	-1,033	-1,362	-3,550	-810	-952	-479	191	-393	-852	-169	167	61	-450	-302
Net income	2,274	636	227	243	703	-2,395	10	379	559	2	636	16	-9	147	3	24	45
Growth rates (%YoY)																	
Assets	23.1	6.8	15.8	70.9	-5.5	-3.8	-7.5	10.7	47.9	16.0	-15.7	3.8	-9.2	45.6	0.5	47.1	71.1
Gross loans	13.3	6.6	-1.2	87.4	-5.1	-0.6	-13.9	10.9	33.9	17.1	-18.4	0.5	-11.4	15.3	-1.0	70.8	73.9
Deposits	20.2	18.8	26.5	125.2	4.0	1.4	11.0	28.0	60.7	59.3	7.0	-0.5	-3.5	42.5	-1.1	60.9	193.0
Total equity	13.3	3.9	1.4	10.7	14.0	5.5	18.9	9.3	19.5	0.0	-0.3	2.5	-0.3	80.4	2.0	6.9	88.1
Key ratios (%)																	
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	13.0	28.8	29.6	10.7	20.6	13.2	14.7	15.0	11.5	13.5	12.5	17.9	20.8	11.5	16.1	12.7	15.3
Equity/assets	9.9	20.1	19.8	6.0	16.1	13.2	20.7	13.0	10.6	13.7	13.0	14.7	9.9	10.2	16.8	8.1	8.8
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	18.6	8.9	9.4	18.2	19.3	8.1	12.6	25.2	11.5	5.2	10.9	18.6	25.1	14.8	5.1	5.3	15.1
Net loans/deposits	104.2	118.2	91.9	99.6	91.7	200.4	127.6	82.6	129.0	224.1	167.9	132.9	81.1	89.8	117.7	93.3	150.3
Cost-to-income ratio	57.8	55.1	28.4	47.5	59.7	65.8	67.3	40.3	49.5	122.3	57.7	60.5	94.1	88.1	113.9	62.6	57.9
Net interest margin	6.3	7.2	5.3	-1.3	11.0	3.8	7.1	7.3	6.3	0.8	7.3	7.4	7.5	1.4	1.7	23.7	27.5
ROAA	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.5	-6.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.1	-0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.4
ROAE	11.8	3.5	1.3	7.7	10.3	-45.9	0.1	8.7	16.9	0.0	17.0	0.4	-0.3	9.2	0.1	6.1	16.9
NII/operating income	74.5	86.8	84.2	-15.1	66.0	57.2	73.4	68.3	71.7	25.4	74.0	69.1	57.6	30.5	60.3	68.4	85.2
Core income/operating expenses	168.3	190.6	337.4	183.0	153.5	111.9	146.5	214.2	170.6	44.9	160.9	149.8	91.4	81.4	92.3	110.3	163.0

Notes: Based on banks' 2Q13 UAS financial statements.





# **Bank pages**

This part of the report provides credit analysis of selected banks. We provide a snapshot summary of our view on each bank and a historical perspective of its key financial data and ratios as of 3Q13.



#### **Ukraine**

# **Privatbank**

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

Caa2/ NR /B- PRBANK

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Privatbank's assets grew by UAH11.6bn or 6.1% in 3Q13. However, its net loan portfolio increased by only UAH3.4bn or 2.7% QoQ; most of this growth was generated by foreign currency receivables, which are classified as "other" financial assets.

**Loan portfolio grows, bad debt decreases.** Total gross household loans declined by UAH1.5bn or 5.0% QoQ in 3Q13 owing to increased credit card financing and consumer loans. The corporate gross portfolio grew by 1.8% QoQ (UAH2.2bn). The loan loss reserves (LLR) ratio dropped 0.2ppt to 16.3% as the amount of bad and doubtful debt declined by 11.9% QoQ in 3Q13.

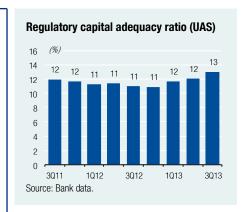
**Largest increase in household deposits among Ukrainian banks.** Privatbank remains the biggest bank in terms of household deposits in Ukraine. Following the steep fall in interest rates offered by major European banks, it increased the amount of household term deposits by UAH6.6bn, while the total increase for all other Ukrainian banks was UAH9.4bn.

**Capitalisation improves without external help.** The regulatory capital adequacy ratio (CAR) increased by 1.0ppt in 3Q13, while equity rose by 1.9%QoQ to UAH20.1bn. Privatbank traditionally uses internally generated sources, such as retained earnings, rather than external inflows to maintain an adequate level of capitalisation.

**Private placement of UAH bonds.** Privatbank has obtained a licence to issue local bonds worth UAH3.0bn with a coupon rate of 16.0%. In 3Q13 it attracted UAH1.2bn. This placement matures in 2016.

**Profits decline but remain significant.** Privatbank reported net earnings of UAH349m in 3Q13, which is down 12.8% YoY. LLP expenses increased by 160.3% QoQ to UAH684m, while approximately UAH390m of bad debt was written off during this quarter.

The net interest margin dropped from 7.1% in 2Q13 to 6.3% in 3Q13. However, it remains strong, which is unusual for a bank reported to be heavily involved in related party financing.



### Key financials and ratios

2011	2012	2012	3Q12
IFRS	IFRS	UAS	UAS

	II INO	II No	UAS	UAS
Financials (UAHm)	)			
Assets	140,931	166,237	190,924	202,551
Loans	107,430	119,417	150,537	129,183
Deposits	104,209	124,574	120,750	123,995
Equity	19,185	21,405	19,734	20,109
Net % income	10,079	8,938	8,698	8,070
Net com income	2,729	3,274	2,263	2,464
Operating income	13,500	13,819	11,167	10,830
PPI	7,180	6,961	5,144	4,570
LLP	-5,641	-5,429	-2,544	-1,969
Net income	1,493	1,439	2,325	2,274
Ratios (%)				
Tier 1 ratio	14.7	13.8	N/a	N/a
CAR	16.1	15.0	12.0	13.0
Equity-to-assets	13.6	12.9	10.3	9.9
Net loan-to-deposit	103.1	95.9	104.2	104.2
Cash-to-liabilities	17.5	20.1	18.8	18.6
ROAA	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2
ROAE	9.0	7.1	12.4	11.8
Net % margin	9.6	7.4	7.1	6.3
NII-to-op income	74.7	64.7	77.9	74.5
Cost-to-income	46.8	49.6	53.9	57.8
LLR	12.9	14.2	16.5	16.3
NPLs	4.3	6.1	N/a	N/a
NPL coverage	301.4	231.9	N/a	N/a

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII – net interest income; LLR – loan loss reserves; NPL – non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.



# Privatbank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

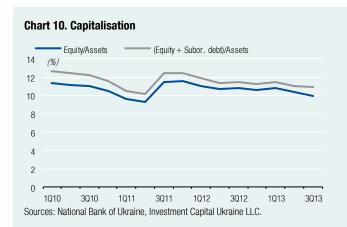
Table 3. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4011	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	3Q13
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	141,363	145,118	153,655	161,740	164,563	172,429	174,930	190,924	202,551
Cash and cash equivalents	20,315	21,771	22,189	28,028	26,024	28,196	22,500	32,194	33,970
Gross loans	123,697	122,922	128,162	131,761	136,195	138,961	146,054	150,537	154,249
Gross business loans	97,539	96,702	102,045	105,359	109,125	111,446	117,581	120,810	123,025
Gross household loans	26,158	26,221	26,117	26,402	27,070	27,514	28,473	29,726	31,224
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-20,928	-22,130	-22,226	-23,366	-24,595	-25,235	-25,032	-24,775	-25,066
Deposits	92,096	91,842	99,832	102,413	103,150	106,342	108,495	120,750	123,995
Business deposits	23,246	21,593	23,730	24,065	20,641	20,477	21,173	25,387	22,991
Household deposits	68,849	70,249	76,102	78,348	82,508	85,865	87,322	95,363	101,004
Total equity	16,288	16,747	17,006	17,260	17,754	18,301	18,959	19,734	20,109
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	2,253	2,659	1,828	1,789	2,613	1,819	1,893	2,373	1,985
Net commission income	1,055	1,019	953	1,059	522	739	663	339	722
Operating income (before LLP)	3,666	3,987	3,306	3,011	3,269	2,704	2,482	2,712	2,931
Operating expenses	-1,317	-1,512	-1,204	-1,312	-1,535	-1,536	-1,330	-1,622	-1,772
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-2,128	-1,922	-1,772	-1,321	-1,259	-557	-465	-263	-684
Net income	197	446	267	323	401	542	624	758	349
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	7,155	7,941	8,541	8,529	8,889	8,049	8,114	8,698	8,070
Net commission income	3,705	3,840	4,013	4,086	3,553	3,273	2,983	2,263	2,464
Operating income (before LLP)	11,901	12,840	13,963	13,970	13,573	12,290	11,466	11,167	10,830
Operating expenses	-4,705	-5,081	-5,202	-5,345	-5,563	-5,587	-5,713	-6,023	-6,260
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-5,754	-6,185	-7,258	-7,143	-6,274	-4,909	-3,602	-2,544	-1,969
Net income	1,357	1,426	1,258	1,233	1,437	1,533	1,890	2,325	2,274
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	35.4	27.9	19.7	19.2	16.4	18.8	13.8	18.0	23.1
Gross loans	36.0	20.7	15.0	11.7	10.1	13.0	14.0	14.3	13.3
Deposits (by businesses)	27.5	5.8	16.8	7.9	-11.2	-5.2	-10.8	5.5	11.4
Deposits (by households)	39.0	28.3	24.3	16.6	19.8	22.2	14.7	21.7	22.4
Deposits (total)	35.9	22.2	22.4	14.4	12.0	15.8	8.7	17.9	20.2
Total equity	41.6	41.0	38.0	36.1	9.0	9.3	11.5	14.3	13.3
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.9	11.7	12.0	13.0
Equity/assets	11.5	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.3	9.9
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	12.4	12.4	11.9	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.0	10.9
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	16.2	17.0	16.2	19.4	17.7	18.3	14.4	18.8	18.6
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	52.7	77.1	58.9	58.4	60.8	54.7	76.7	74.4	97.2
Gross loans/deposits	134	134	128	129	132	131	135	125	124.4
Net loans/deposits	111.6	109.7	106.1	105.8	108.2	106.9	111.5	104.2	104.2
Cost-to-income ratio	39.5	39.6	37.3	38.3	41.0	45.5	49.8	53.9	57.8
Net interest margin	7.3	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.3
ROAA	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2
ROAE	10.2	9.8	8.0	7.3	8.4	8.7	10.5	12.4	11.8
NII/operating income	60.1	61.8	61.2	61.1	65.5	65.5	70.8	77.9	74.5
Core income/operating expenses	230.8	231.9	241.3	236.0	223.7	202.6	194.2	182.0	168.3

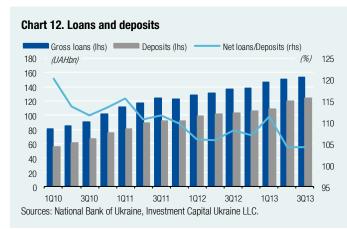
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE – Return on average assets; ROAE – Return on average equity; NII – Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP – loan loss provision; LLR – loan loss reserves;

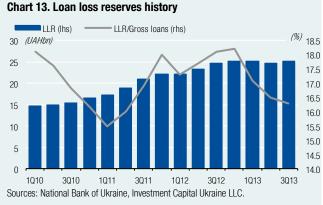


### **Privatbank: Key credit metrics**

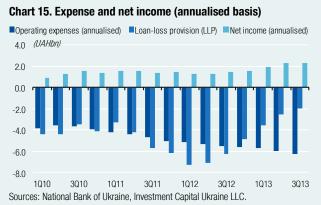


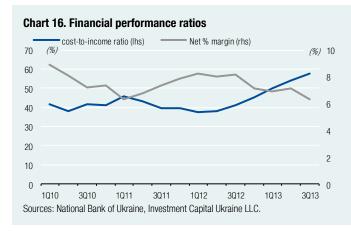


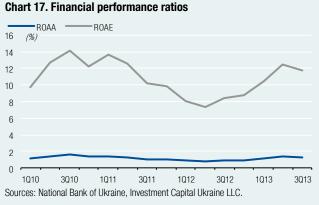














#### **Ukraine**

# **Oschadbank**

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

Caa2/ NR /B- OSCHAD

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Oschadbank grew both its corporate and retail loan portfolios in 3Q13, while the increase in investment in securities observed in 1H13 slowed.

Its bad debt reserves increased following the downgrade of Ukraine's sovereign rating followed by that of quasi-sovereign corporations such as Naftogaz, which accounts for one-third of the bank's total loan portfolio.

**Capitalisation stable.** The regulatory CAR declined by 0.6ppt in 3Q13 as total risk-weighted assets grew by 2.0% QoQ. The level of capitalisation was unchanged in 3Q13; however, it remains the second-largest among the bigger Ukrainian banks.

**Increased retail lending.** The gross loan portfolio grew by 4.0% QoQ in 3Q13 or by UAH2.5bn. Loans to households increased by 7.9% QoQ or UAH 354m. This is the largest quarterly increase in the retail portfolio in the last four years.

**LLR ratio rises.** In 3Q13 the LLR ratio increased by 0.9ppt to 19.0%. This was the ninth consecutive quarterly rise, which we believe reflects the management's increasingly pessimistic view of the quality of the corporate portfolio.

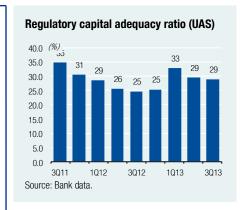
**Investment in securities stabilised.** Investment in securities increased by UAH976m in 3Q13 or by just 4.0% QoQ, following 87.7% growth in 1H13. Nonetheless, such investments constituted 25.6% of the bank's 3Q13 total assets.

Household deposits rise, while the corporate sector shrinks.

Customer deposits rose by 2.5% QoQ in 3Q13, while the share of household deposits in total deposits grew from 78.4% in 3Q12 to 81.8%. The bank remained the second-largest in Ukraine in terms of absolute gains in retail term deposits: UAH1.6bn in 3Q13.

**Earnings remain strong despite high provision expenses.** Net income amounted to UAH187m in 3Q13, which is a 2.4% increase YoY. Loan provision expenses grew 32.9% YoY to UAH1.0bn during the same period.

Despite falling 0.3ppt in 3Q13, the net interest margin remains strong – at 7.2%.



### Key financials and ratios

### Financials (UAHm)

Assets

Loans

Deposits

Equity

Net % income

Net com income

Operating income

PPI I I P

Net income

Ratios (%)

Tier 1 ratio 25.1 24.1 **Privatbank**AR 27.9 26.6 figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI – pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE – return on average assets and

NBU RZ UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP — loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII — net interest income; LLR — loan loss reserves; NPL — non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.

Equity-to-assets

Net loan-to-deposit

Cash-to-liabilities

ROAA

ROAF

Net % margin

NII-to-op income



# Oschadbank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

Table 4. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	2013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	75,349	73,968	78,418	84,733	86,474	85,996	86,226	95,624	92,320
Cash and cash equivalents	8,253	5,554	7,962	6,995	7,605	15,489	9,587	7,394	6,539
Gross loans	57,384	58,838	57,678	59,957	60,382	61,348	60,520	61,871	64,356
Gross business loans	52,801	54,369	53,260	55,557	55,859	56,783	56,023	57,406	59,537
Gross household loans	4,583	4,469	4,418	4,399	4,524	4,565	4,497	4,465	4,819
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-7,562	-8,354	-8,642	-9,333	-9,985	-10,161	-10,849	-11,194	-12,213
Deposits	38,255	38,585	35,120	37,061	37,143	39,399	40,021	43,040	44,120
Business deposits	13,736	13,357	8,081	8,052	8,017	9,545	7,435	8,115	8,010
Household deposits	24,520	25,229	27,039	29,009	29,127	29,854	32,587	34,926	36,110
Total equity	17,534	17,647	17,951	17,796	17,874	18,118	18,276	18,069	18,566
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	1,184	1,282	1,205	1,172	1,277	1,275	1,348	1,344	1,402
Net commission income	230	239	262	245	252	281	281	274	292
Operating income (before LLP)	1,514	1,619	1,564	1,560	1,733	894	1,839	1,421	2,033
Operating expenses	-633	-769	-696	-778	-786	-943	-805	-799	-861
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-743	-801	-664	-705	-765	166	-847	-314	-1,017
Net income	138	146	178	50	183	155	137	157	187
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	4,297	4,522	4,713	4,843	4,935	4,928	5,072	5,245	5,370
Net commission income	946	936	958	976	998	1,040	1,059	1,087	1,127
Operating income (before LLP)	5,662	5,861	6,095	6,257	6,477	5,752	6,027	5,888	6,188
Operating expenses	-2,362	-2,579	-2,712	-2,876	-3,029	-3,203	-3,312	-3,332	-3,408
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-2,648	-2,794	-2,829	-2,913	-2,935	-1,969	-2,152	-1,761	-2,012
Net income	414	531	583	512	557	566	525	631	636
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	26.6	25.3	15.2	17.0	14.8	16.3	10.0	12.9	6.8
Gross loans	27.4	31.4	28.1	21.2	5.2	4.3	4.9	3.2	6.6
Deposits (by businesses)	204.5	170.4	-34.9	-37.4	-41.6	-28.5	-8.0	0.8	-0.1
Deposits (by households)	34.4	29.5	30.5	22.3	18.8	18.3	20.5	20.4	24.0
Deposits (total)	68.1	58.0	6.0	1.3	-2.9	2.1	14.0	16.1	18.8
Total equity	5.5	6.1	6.6	2.3	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.5	3.9
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	34.7	30.5	28.6	25.6	24.6	25.4	32.8	29.4	28.8
Equity/assets	23.3	23.9	22.9	21.0	20.7	21.1	21.2	18.9	20.1
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	24.3	25.0	23.9	22.0	21.6	22.0	22.1	19.7	21.0
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	14.3	9.9	13.2	10.4	11.1	22.8	14.1	9.5	8.9
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	77.4	73.3	83.7	66.0	70.1	60.2	124.5	132.9	109.3
Gross loans/deposits	150.0	152.5	164.2	161.8	162.6	155.7	151.2	143.8	145.9
Net loans/deposits	130.2	130.8	139.6	136.6	135.7	129.9	124.1	117.7	118.2
Cost-to-income ratio	41.7	44.0	44.5	46.0	46.8	55.7	54.9	56.6	55.1
Net interest margin	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2
ROAA	0.6	0.7	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
ROAE	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.5
NII/operating income	75.9	77.2	77.3	77.4	76.2	85.7	84.2	89.1	86.8
Core income/operating expenses	221.9	211.6	209.1	202.3	195.9	186.4	185.1	190.0	190.6

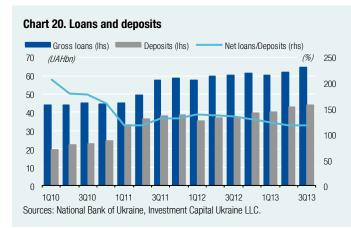
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

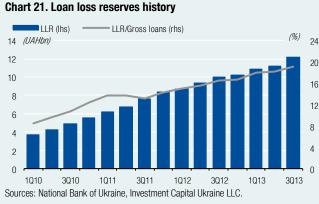


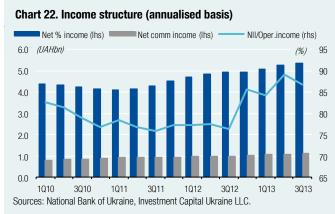
### Oschadbank: Key credit metrics



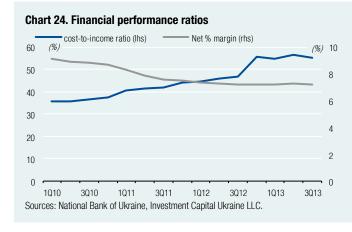


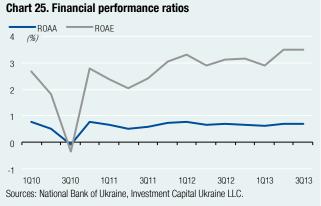














#### **Ukraine**

# Ukreximbank

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

Caa2/ NR / B- EXIMUK

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

3Q13 was a rather quiet period for Ukreximbank: it increased its gross loan portfolio by just 0.2% QoQ. At the same time, investment in securities decreased by 3.3% QoQ owing to the absence of new external funding.

**Liquidity decreases as deposits decline.** The cash-to-liabilities ratio fell from 11.2% in 2Q13 to 9.4% in 3Q13, reportedly owing to the outflow of customer deposits, the total value of which decreased by 1.3% QoQ. We believe that the bank's largest depositor spent part of the funds it had placed at the bank, as the amount of business deposits declined by UAH1.0bn. At the same time, household deposits grew 2.8% QoQ to UAH16.7bn.

**LLR ratio falls owing to write-offs.** The LLR ratio fell from 20.7% in 2Q13 to 18.7% in 3Q13, while loan loss provision (LLP) expenses amounted to UAH605m, down 22.0% QoQ. The bank's loan portfolio continues to deteriorate: the share of bad debts increased 0.8ppt in 3Q13 to 19.4%. The bank appears to have written off UAH1.4bn in bad debt in 3Q13.

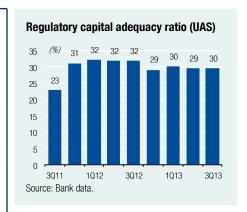
At the same time, the total amount of bad debt increased by UAH791m or 6.8% QoQ. We therefore expect LLR to increase in 4Q13, which will impact negatively on the bank's profits.

**Purchase of government bonds halted.** After nearly doubling in 1H13, investment in securities decreased by 3.3% QoQ to UAH35.4bn. According to our estimates, government and municipal bonds constitute at least 80% of the total. At the same time, the share of securities in total assets decreased by 1.1ppt but remains high, at 38.9%.

We believe that the bank's decision to stop growing its securities portfolio stems from the absence of external inflows, such as proceeds from Eurobonds.

**Profits increase slightly.** Ukreximbank reported a net profit of UAH52m in 3Q13, an 11.5% increase over 2Q13. However, profitability is still considered low owing to large LLP expenses – nearly 60.8% of pre-provision income (PPI.

The net interest margin declined by 0.1ppt to 5.3% in 3Q13. However, the cost-to-income ratio is very low – just 28.4%.



### Key financials and ratios

	<b>2011</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> UAS	<b>3Q</b> 1
Financials (UAHm)				
Assets	74,5258	37,206	91,627	91,09
Loans	41,8553	39,366	38,593	39,60
Deposits	29,678	42,834	43,677	43,1
Equity	17,258	17,380	17,984	18,00
Net % income	3,155	3,558	3,683	3,77
Net com income	367	384	515	5
Operating income	4,069	4,567	4,628	4,48
PPI	3,068	3,352	3,378	3,2
LLP	-2,878	-3,091	-3,001	-2,78
Net income	131	137	203	22
Ratios (%)				
Tier 1 ratio Oschadbank	N/a	N/a		
CAR	31.0	28.0	29.5	29
Equity-to-assets	23.2	19.9	19.6	19
Net loan-to-deposit	141.0	91.9	88	91
Cash-to-liabilities	18.6	28.3	11.2	9
ROAA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
ROAE	8.0	0.8	1.1	1
Net % margin	5.5	6.0	5.4	5
NII-to-op income	77.5	77.9	79.6	84
Cost-to-income	24.6	26.6	27.0	28
LLR	18.5	18.8	20.7	18
NPLs	30.2	23.6	N/a	N
NPL coverage	61.1	79.9	N/a	N

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR — capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI – pre-provision income LLP — loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE – return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII — net interest income; LLR — loan loss reserves; NPL — non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.



# Ukreximbank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

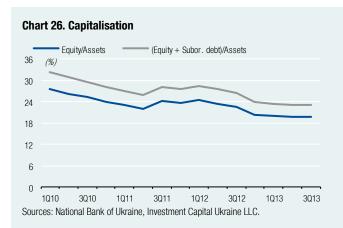
Table 5. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	3Q13
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	73,072	75,103	72,851	75,543	78,674	87,949	89,672	91,627	91,098
Cash and cash equivalents	6,709	8,632	7,454	6,842	8,155	19,078	11,895	8,274	6,863
Gross loans	54,152	52,753	52,914	51,148	49,308	49,806	47,000	48,637	48,725
Gross business loans	53,135	51,756	51,956	50,250	48,417	48,897	46,155	47,851	47,929
Gross household loans	1,016	996	958	898	892	909	845	786	796
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-8,808	-9,834	-10,680	-8,750	-8,815	-9,384	-9,488	-10,044	-9,093
Deposits	32,279	31,682	31,672	31,909	34,069	44,841	44,062	43,677	43,114
Business deposits	19,036	18,158	17,714	17,721	18,905	29,038	28,055	27,480	26,458
Household deposits	13,243	13,523	13,958	14,188	15,164	15,803	16,007	16,197	16,656
Total equity	17,644	17,729	17,742	17,728	17,746	17,856	17,928	17,984	18,003
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	880	977	881	843	883	882	913	1,005	976
Net commission income	131	146	116	124	132	138	115	130	136
Operating income (before LLP)	900	1,457	1,098	1,110	1,137	1,234	1,078	1,179	995
Operating expenses	-252	-314	-264	-312	-292	-358	-265	-335	-315
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-617	-1,083	-805	-763	-816	-676	-733	-776	-605
Net income	22	29	20	24	27	88	41	47	52
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	3,418	3,463	3,492	3,581	3,584	3,489	3,521	3,683	3,776
Net commission income	509	517	520	517	518	510	509	515	518
Operating income (before LLP)	4,083	4,397	4,421	4,565	4,802	4,579	4,559	4,628	4,485
Operating expenses	-971	-1,020	-1,083	-1,142	-1,182	-1,226	-1,227	-1,250	-1,273
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-2,933	-3,231	-3,189	-3,268	-3,467	-3,060	-2,988	-3,001	-2,789
Net income	76	88	91	95	100	159	180	203	227
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	5.9	2.6	-4.5	-5.6	7.7	17.1	23.1	21.3	15.8
Gross loans	4.2	1.3	1.1	-3.3	-8.9	-5.6	-11.2	-4.9	-1.2
Deposits (by businesses)	42.4	21.4	-2.5	-18.0	-0.7	59.9	58.4	55.1	40.0
Deposits (by households)	15.2	9.3	5.0	4.4	14.5	16.9	14.7	14.2	9.8
Deposits (total)	29.8	15.9	0.7	-9.4	5.5	41.5	39.1	36.9	26.5
Total equity	1.2	1.6	8.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.4
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	22.9	31.2	32.2	31.9	31.9	29.2	30.2	29.5	29.6
Equity/assets	24.1	23.6	24.4	23.5	22.6	20.3	20.0	19.6	19.8
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	28.1	27.6	28.4	27.5	26.3	23.8	23.3	23.0	23.0
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	12.1	15.0	13.5	11.8	13.4	27.2	16.6	11.2	9.4
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	94.1	49.0	53.6	83.6	131.6	90.7	132.3	106.6	109.2
Gross loans/deposits	167.8	166.5	167.1	160.3	144.7	111.1	106.7	111.4	113.0
Net loans/deposits	140.5	135.5	133.3	132.9	118.9	90.1	85.1	88.4	91.9
Cost-to-income ratio	23.8	23.2	24.5	25.0	24.6	26.8	26.9	27.0	28.4
Net interest margin	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3
ROAA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
ROAE	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3
NII/operating income	83.7	78.8	79.0	78.4	74.6	76.2	77.2	79.6	84.2
Core income/operating expenses	404.4	390.2	370.5	358.8	347.0	326.2	328.4	335.8	337.4

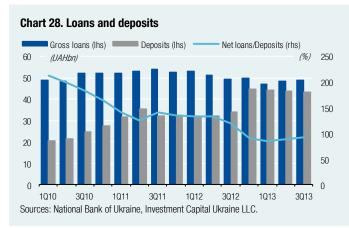
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

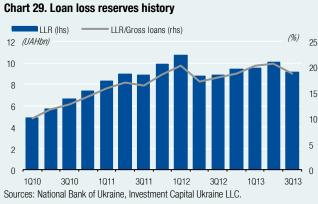


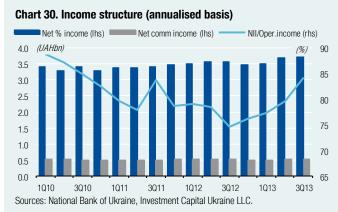
### **Ukreximbank: Key credit metrics**

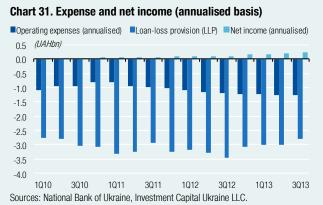


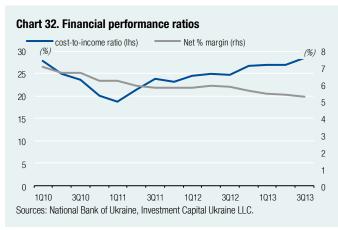


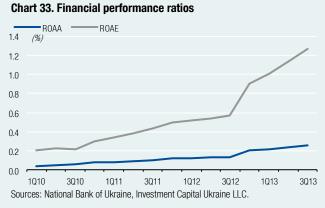














#### Ukraine

# **Delta Bank**

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

### NR/NR/NR DELBNK

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Delta Bank has shown one of the largest assets growth in 3Q13 - 13.5% QoQ. The volume of bad debt has increased by 52.4% QoQ during the 3Q13, to UAH6.2bn. However, we believe that it is rather the purchase of NPL loans from Kredytprombank rather than existing loans going bad. LLR rate has further dropped from 8.6% in 2Q13 to 8.2% 3Q13 as the bank has reduced reserves for retail loans by 0.8ppt to 11.5%.

Capitalisation remains weak. Regulatory capital of the bank is struggling to keep up with the pace of the assets growth of Delta Bank. During the 3Q13 RCAR ratio has fallen by 0.3ppt, to 10.7%, which is only 0.7ppt above the regulatory minimum. We continue to expect the inflow of the share capital in the bank or issue of the subordinated debt in order to boost the capitalization in the near future.

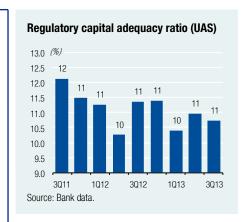
### Loan portfolio growth both organically and by acquisitions.

Gross corporate loan portfolio of the bank has increased by UAH3.8bn or 26.2% QOQ in 3Q13. In our view, this growth has been provided primarily by the acquisition of the existing loan portfolio of Kredytprombank. At the same time, growth of the retail gross portfolio by 13.3% QoQ to UAH18.2bn, in our view, was internally generated as bank has leading position in consumer lending sector.

Customer deposits are still growing. Delta Bank is among the top banks by the volume of the deposit base increase in 3Q13, which amounted to UAH33.9bn or 13.2% QoQ. The interest rates offered by the bank are above the market average, which in our view facilitates the flow of customers' funds from other banks into Delta Bank.

Profits are scaling up. Net interest margin of Delta Bank remains negative as it recognizes loan-related fees as commission income. The overall operating income before LLP has increased by 34.8% YoY in 3Q13 to UAH900m. Net income of the bank amounted to UAH71m (83.4% QoQ increase). Despite substantial rise of the offices by 76.2% during the 9 month of 2013, to 229, cost-to-income ratio remains low - only 47.5%. Acquisition of the existing and functioning branches is the main reason of such efficiency.

Outstanding litigation. Delta Bank is involved in the litigation process regarding the deposit of AMC Praktica to Kredytprombank in the amount of UAH217m. Plaintiff claims that Delta Bank is trying to get Kredytprombank to go bankrupt by purchasing its assets. Currently court has ruled out that the assets sale has been legal, however further appeals may take place.



### Key financials and ratios

	<b>2011</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> UAS	<b>3Q1</b> UA
Financials (UAHm)				
Assets	21,760	29,647	47,616	54,04
Loans	13,661	18,695	28,095	33,70
Deposits	10,425	17,329	29,892	33,83
Equity	4,460	5,920	3,175	3,25
Net % income	2,635	571	-181	-38
Net com income	696	1,646	2,257	2,56
Operating income	4,964	2,366	3,397	2,52
PPI	1,825	1,347	2,995	1,32
LLP	-1,255	-1,238	-671	-1,03
Net income	348	92	58	24
Ratios (%)				
Tier 1 ratio	11.4	11.5	N/a	N/
${\tt CAR} {\bf Ukreximbank}$	11.0	10.7		
Equity-to-assets	20.5	20.0	6.7	6.
Net loan-to-deposit	131.0	107.9	94	99.
Cash-to-liabilities	14.9	21.5	24.1	18.
ROAA	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.
ROAE	10.8	1.8	1.9	7.
Net % margin	20.1	2.9	-0.7	-1.
NII-to-op income	53.1	24.1	-5.3	-15.
Cost-to-income	63.2	43.1	11.8	47.
LLR	23.2	15.0	8.6	8.
NPLs	22.8	14.3	N/a	N
NPL coverage	101.6	105.1	N/a	N

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR - capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP - Ioan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII - net interest income; LLR - loan loss reserves; NPL - non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.



# **Delta Bank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios**

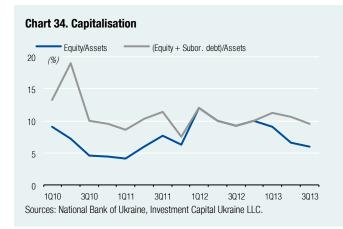
Table 6. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	3013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	18,856	23,216	24,528	29,044	31,612	29,842	34,746	47,616	54,041
Cash and cash equivalents	1,529	2,167	2,960	3,892	3,832	4,906	7,711	10,725	9,267
Gross loans	14,784	18,052	18,804	20,426	19,599	21,265	24,744	30,751	36,720
Gross business loans	8,328	10,110	9,988	10,897	9,432	10,016	11,262	14,645	18,478
Gross household loans	6,457	7,942	8,816	9,530	10,167	11,250	13,482	16,105	18,242
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-3,437	-4,229	-4,373	-4,510	-2,746	-3,244	-3,395	-2,655	-3,019
Deposits	9,462	10,353	11,909	13,375	15,026	17,198	22,628	29,892	33,834
Business deposits	2,000	2,193	2,790	3,029	3,574	3,846	6,518	8,475	10,048
Household deposits	7,461	8,160	9,119	10,346	11,452	13,352	16,110	21,417	23,786
Total equity	1,442	1,450	2,939	2,924	2,940	3,010	3,160	3,175	3,256
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	7	803	314	662	436	140	362	229	-22
Net commission income	211	110	347	358	433	507	649	668	746
Operating income (before LLP)	1,102	1,239	490	820	668	386	593	641	900
Operating expenses	-164	-204	-182	-530	-307	1	-377	-414	-405
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-325	-854	-296	-263	-366	-305	-118	-186	-425
Net income	479	-50	12	26	24	36	98	38	71
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	2,499	2,635	1,243	1,786	2,215	1,552	1,600	1,167	-382
Net commission income	720	696	882	1,026	1,248	1,645	1,947	2,257	2,569
Operating income (before LLP)	4,540	4,963	3,567	3,651	3,217	2,364	2,467	2,288	2,520
Operating expenses	-3,072	-3,148	-692	-1,080	-1,223	-1,018	-1,213	-1,097	-1,196
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-941	-1,122	-2,038	-1,738	-1,779	-1,230	-1,052	-975	-1,033
Net income	530	468	471	467	12	98	184	196	243
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	44.3	68.3	60.0	77.4	67.6	28.5	41.7	63.9	70.9
Gross loans	39.5	46.6	64.7	50.1	32.6	17.8	31.6	50.5	87.4
Deposits (by businesses)	73.5	93.2	118.3	98.5	78.7	75.4	133.6	179.8	181.1
Deposits (by households)	66.8	45.9	39.2	43.3	53.5	63.6	76.7	107.0	107.7
Deposits (total)	68.2	53.9	52.2	52.9	58.8	66.1	90.0	123.5	125.2
Total equity	142.4	138.9	373.3	199.3	103.9	107.6	7.5	8.6	10.7
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	12.1	11.5	11.3	10.3	11.4	11.4	10.4	11.0	10.7
Equity/assets	7.6	6.2	12.0	10.1	9.3	10.1	9.1	6.7	6.0
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	11.5	7.5	12.0	10.1	9.3	10.1	11.3	10.7	9.6
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	8.8	10.0	13.7	14.9	13.4	18.3	24.4	24.1	18.2
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	52.1	61.6	53.9	63.6	72.2	66.3	79.5	81.6	52.1
Gross loans/deposits	156.2	174.4	157.9	152.7	130.4	123.6	109.4	102.9	108.5
Net loans/deposits	119.9	133.5	121.2	119.0	112.2	104.8	94.4	94.0	99.6
Cost-to-income ratio	67.7	63.4	19.4	29.6	38.0	43.1	49.2	47.9	47.5
Net interest margin	21.1	18.6	7.7	9.6	10.7	7.2	7.0	4.5	-1.3
ROAA	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
ROAE	58.1	41.7	27.7	21.3	0.5	3.3	6.1	6.4	7.7
NII/operating income	55.0	53.1	29.1	37.4	47.8	24.2	17.9	-7.9)	-15.1
Core income/operating expenses	104.8	105.8	277.2	221.6	227.8	217.6	196.8	189.1	183.0

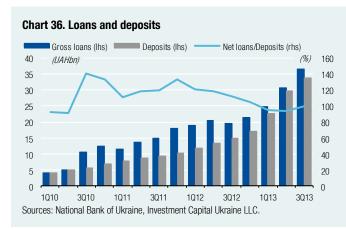
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

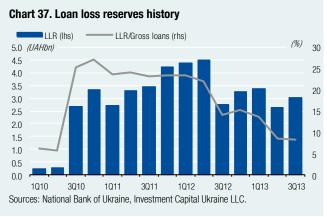


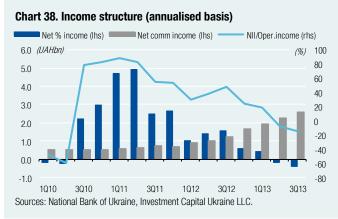
### **Delta Bank: Key credit metrics**



















#### **Ukraine**

# **Raiffeisen Bank Aval**

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

Caa2/ NR /NR AVAL

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

The Raiffeisen Bank Group announced plans to sell its Ukrainian subsidiary (Aval) in order to raise funds to repay government loans and meet new capital requirements. Aval reported net earnings of UAH738m for the first nine months of 2013, while the total loan portfolio continued to decline in 3Q13 – down 5.1% YoY.

### Capitalisation increases owing to the decline in total assets.

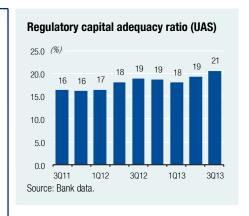
The regulatory CAR increased by 1.6ppt in 3Q13 as the total amount of risk-weighted assets declined by 1.6% QoQ. Net equity amounted to US\$880m, while outstanding government loans total US\$2.7bn.

The bank's liquidity increased significantly in 3Q13, by 4.6ppt to 19.3%. Cash equivalents and interbank loans totalled UAH7.4bn, while the loan from parent group, according to our estimates, amounts to around UAH5.0bn.

**Partial clean-up of the loan portfolio.** The bank's gross loan portfolio decreased by UAH791m in 3Q13 or 2.2% QoQ. We believe that Aval has written down and/or sold loans worth UAH0.7-1.0bn. It increased its loan provision expenses from UAH247m in 2Q13 to UAH521m in 3Q13, while the LLR ratio declined from 26.2% to 25.3% during the same period. In our opinion, the bank formed additional reserves before writing off bad loans worth around UAH1.0bn.

**Low interest rates leave depositors unhappy.** The bank's interest rates on customer deposits are now the lowest in the market. It is therefore not surprising that household deposits shrank by 6.7% QoQ in 3Q13. It appears that a significant number of customers transferred their deposit accounts to banks offering higher rates just as soon as those accounts matured. Aval managed to offset this outflow by attracting more business deposits, which increased 9.1% QoQ in 3Q13. At the same time, the share of current accounts rose from 52.7% of total deposits in 3Q12 to 60.2% in 3Q13.

**Profitability improves.** Raiffeisenbank Aval reported net profit of UAH216m in 3Q13, down 50% on 2Q13, but nonetheless respectable given the 29.1% share of bad debt in 3Q13. The net interest margin improved from 10.8% in 2Q13 to 11.0% in 3Q13, significantly higher than the 2Q13 market average of 5.9%. Meanwhile, interest expenses declined 15.3% in 3Q13, while interest income rose1.7%, despite the decrease in the gross loan portfolio.



### Key financials and ratios

	2011	2012	2012	3Q12
	IFRS	IFRS	UAS	UAS
Financials (UAHm)				
Assets	52,7404	49,808	44,929	44,804
Loans	32,1852	28,359	36,054	26,348
Deposits	28,2412	28,554	28,761	28,735
Equity	7,925	8,221	7,038	7,216
Net % income	3,804	3,516	3,790	3,834
Net com income	1,218	1,322	1,471	1,488
Operating income	5,002	4,790	5,625	5,805
PPI	1,978	1,650	2,136	2,337
LLP	-1,178	-1,103	-1,338	-1,362
Net income	583	319	540	703
Ratios (%)				
Tier 1 ratiDelta Bank.3	3 N/a	N/a		
CAR	22.9	30.9	19.3	20.6
Equity-to-assets	15.0	16.5	15.7	16.1
Net loan-to-deposit	114.0	99.3	92.5	91.7
Cash-to-liabilities	17.0	24.8	14.7	19.3
ROAA	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.5
ROAE	7.6	4.0	8.2	10.3
Net % margin	9.0	9.2	10.8	11.(
NII-to-op income	76.1	73.4	67.4	66.0
Cost-to-income	60.5	65.6	62.0	59.7
LLR	23.1	23.9	26.2	25.3
NPLs	34.6	34.3	N/a	N/a
NPL coverage	66.7	69.7	N/a	N/a

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII – net interest income; LLR – loan loss reserves; NPL – non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICIJ.



# Raiffeisen Bank Aval: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

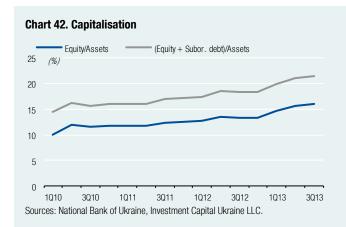
Table 7. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4012	1013	2013	3Q13
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	53,168	51,347	50,803	47,478	47,434	47,694	45,977	44,929	44,804
Cash and cash equivalents	7,260	7,165	8,288	6,804	8,364	9,797	6,184	5,559	7,243
Gross loans	45,111	42,725	39,249	37,566	37,145	35,987	36,059	36,054	35,263
Gross business loans	23,895	23,131	22,568	21,202	21,043	20,374	20,573	21,312	20,913
Gross household loans	21,216	19,594	16,681	16,364	16,102	15,613	15,486	14,742	14,349
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-13,624	-12,289	-10,068	-10,093	-10,444	-9,916	-10,193	-9,436	-8,914
Deposits	28,179	27,635	28,286	27,513	27,624	27,804	28,973	28,761	28,735
Business deposits	12,914	12,609	12,865	11,751	12,394	12,369	12,574	11,992	13,083
Household deposits	15,266	15,026	15,422	15,762	15,229	15,436	16,399	16,768	15,653
Total equity	6,601	6,472	6,421	6,378	6,330	6,346	6,747	7,038	7,216
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	1,219	1,186	1,079	976	1,003	988	857	942	1,047
Net commission income	351	362	311	341	384	395	330	362	402
Operating income (before LLP)	1,634	1,539	1,445	1,339	1,435	1,436	1,240	1,514	1,614
Operating expenses	-844	-880	-766	-882	-829	-1,081	-813	-766	-807
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-747	-591	-657	-416	-498	-283	-310	-247	-521
Net income	9	6	11	5	53	-35	84	438	216
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	4,421	4,541	4,574	4,460	4,244	4,046	3,824	3,790	3,834
Net commission income	1,268	1,295	1,335	1,365	1,398	1,431	1,450	1,471	1,488
Operating income (before LLP)	5,896	5,996	6,063	5,957	5,758	5,655	5,450	5,625	5,805
Operating expenses	-3,188	-3,270	-3,325	-3,372	-3,357	-3,558	-3,605	-3,489	-3,468
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-2,604	-2,554	-2,553	-2,411	-2,162	-1,854	-1,507	-1,338	-1,362
Net income	-10	30	39	31	75	34	107	540	703
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	-4.9	-6.8	-7.4	-13.8	-10.8	-7.1	-9.5	-5.4	-5.5
Gross loans	0.4	-2.6	-10.3	-15.0	-17.7	-15.8	-8.1	-4.0	-5.1
Deposits (by businesses)	12.8	12.6	9.6	-12.0	-4.0	-1.9	-2.3	2.1	5.6
Deposits (by households)	-10.4	-12.4	-6.0	-3.9	-0.2	2.7	6.3	6.4	2.8
Deposits (total)	-1.1	-2.5	0.5	-7.5	-2.0	0.6	2.4	4.5	4.0
Total equity	2.8	0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-4.1	-1.9	5.1	10.3	14.0
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	16.3	16.2	16.5	18.1	19.0	18.8	18.1	19.3	20.6
Equity/assets	12.4	12.6	12.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	14.7	15.7	16.1
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	16.9	17.2	17.4	18.5	18.4	18.3	19.9	21.0	21.4
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	15.6	16.0	18.7	16.6	20.3	23.7	15.8	14.7	19.3
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	47.5	45.3	60.9	58.8	77.7	80.0	77.0	93.2	94.7
Gross loans/deposits	160.1	154.6	138.8	136.5	134.5	129.4	124.5	125.4	122.7
Net loans/deposits	111.7	110.1	103.2	99.9	96.7	93.8	89.3	92.5	91.7
Cost-to-income ratio	54.1	54.5	54.8	56.6	58.3	62.9	66.1	62.0	59.7
Net interest margin	10.3	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.8	11.0
ROAA	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.5
ROAE	-0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	8.2	10.3
NII/operating income	75.0	75.7	75.4	74.9	73.7	71.5	70.2	67.4	66.0
Core income/operating expenses	178.5	178.5	177.7	172.7	168.1	153.9	146.3	150.8	153.5

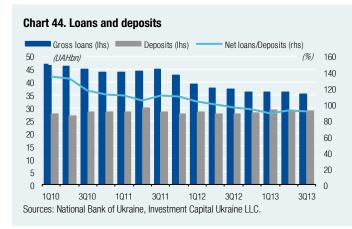
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

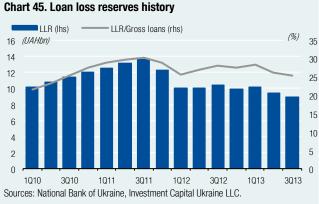


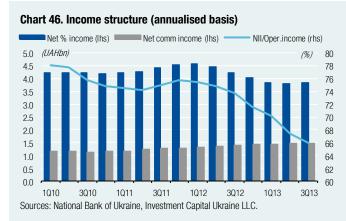
### Raiffeisen Bank Aval: Key credit metrics

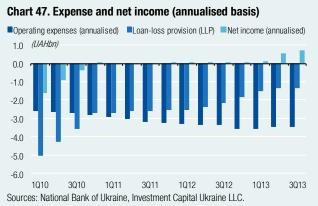


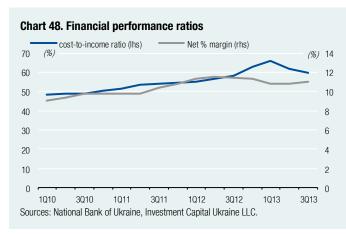
















#### **Ukraine**

# **Prominvestbank**

Sector

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

Caa2/ NR /NR VEBBNK

After losses totalling a massive UAH2.7bn 2Q13, Prominvestbank posted modest net income of UAH30m in 3Q13. Both its loan portfolio and the share of bad debt grew. Despite the increased focus on the corporate segment, the bank continues to hold significant retail deposit funds without offering above-market average interest rates.

**Liquidity improves slightly.** The regulatory CAR decreased by 0.9ppt in 3Q13 as risk-weighted assets rose by 9.4%. At the same time, liquidity increased by 1.5ppt, however it remains low - at 8.1%.

**Corporate loan portfolio grows significantly.** Gross corporate loans increased by 6.7% QoQ in 3Q13, while household loans remain a marginal segment of the bank's business. Despite the large share of bad debts (18.5% in 3Q13), Prominvestbank has so far avoided significant write-offs in 2013. Instead, it has relied on internal debt collection and negotiations with potentially solvent borrowers to prevent larger losses.

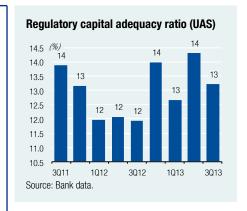
The absolute amount of bad debt has increased by UAH26m or 0.6% QoQ. For this reason, we forecast a moderate deterioration of the quality of the loan portfolio.

**Deposit base rises despite shift in focus.** Despite the reduced importance of the retail segment, household deposits increased by 0.8% QoQ to UAH8.0bn and accounted for 23.0% of total liabilities in 3Q13. Existing clients involved in payroll programmes are now the main focus of the retail business.

We believe that the bank has begun servicing the current accounts of new borrowers and has acquired new important clients: in particular, business deposits rose by UAH917m or 18.1%.

**Profits are in the offing.** Net income totalled UAH30m in 3Q13, following the huge UAH2.7bn loss in the previous quarter.

Net interest income increased 4.4% as interest expenses declined 2.9%. We believe that the shift from household deposit funding to corporate deposit funding has had a positive impact on the net interest margin of the bank, which in 3Q13 increased 0.1ppt to 3.8%.



### Key financials and ratios

	<b>2011</b> IFRS	<b>20</b> ⊩
Financials (UAHm)		
Assets	36,636	38,1
Loans	26,316	26,6
Deposits	16,663	14,5
Equity	3,725	5,0
Net % income	1,532	1,2
Net com income	227	2
Operating income	2,037	1,6
PPI	455	2
LLP	-1,611	-2,0
Net incomRaiffeisen Bank Ava	<b>al</b> 2,427 -2,395	
Ratios (%)		
Tier 1 ratio	5.9	8
CAR	11.8	17
Equity-to-assets	10.2	13
Net loan-to-deposit	157.9	183
Cash-to-liabilities	13.0	13
ROAA	-2.9	-2
ROAE	-24.4	-41
Net % margin	5.8	2
NII-to-op income	75.2	79
Cost-to-income	77.7	81
LLR	12.4	14
NPLs	15.6	12
NPL coverage	79.0	115

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII – net interest income; LLR – loan loss reserves; NPL – non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.



# Prominvestbank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

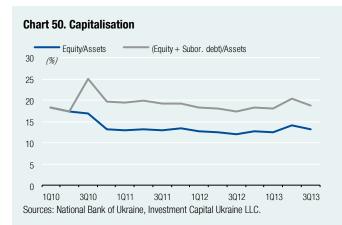
Table 8. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3011	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	2013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	35,279	38,161	40,463	40,998	41,824	41,318	40,796	37,337	40,237
Cash and cash equivalents	3,148	3,438	2,224	2,719	1,631	3,111	2,608	2,131	2,834
Gross loans	28,974	29,227	32,014	32,646	33,245	31,300	31,436	30,982	33,037
Gross business loans	28,005	28,428	31,264	31,963	32,613	31,173	31,306	30,847	32,904
Gross household loans	969	799	750	683	632	127	130	135	133
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-3,003	-2,191	-2,388	-2,059	-2,175	-1,813	-1,975	-4,850	-4,963
Deposits	16,140	16,507	15,454	14,865	13,814	13,986	13,272	13,032	14,012
Business deposits	6,526	7,513	6,789	6,345	5,891	5,937	5,405	5,080	5,997
Household deposits	9,614	8,994	8,665	8,520	7,923	8,049	7,867	7,951	8,015
Total equity	4,569	5,082	5,132	5,086	5,045	5,273	5,061	5,238	5,322
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	398	344	273	387	340	314	280	313	327
Net commission income	96	61	56	70	72	69	76	89	120
Operating income (before LLP)	578	795	458	394	406	752	409	471	525
Operating expenses	-329	-713	-285	-314	-328	-458	-276	-321	-365
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-247	-57	-169	-93	-79	-474	-121	-2,826	-130
Net income	2	25	4	-13	-1	236	14	-2,675	30
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	1,703	1,491	1,410	1,402	1,344	1,314	1,320	1,247	1,234
Net commission income	345	317	290	282	259	268	288	307	355
Operating income (before LLP)	2,220	2,303	2,255	2,225	2,052	2,010	1,961	2,039	2,158
Operating expenses	-1,356	-1,538	-1,550	-1,642	-1,640	-1,385	-1,376	-1,382	-1,420
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-1,110	-734	-622	-565	-398	-815	-767	-3,500	-3,550
Net income	-246	31	83	18	14	225	235	-2,427	-2,395
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	22.0	10.3	15.8	18.5	18.6	8.3	8.0	-8.9	-3.8
Gross loans	6.7	13.7	16.9	20.2	14.7	7.1	-1.8	-5.1	-0.6
Deposits (by businesses)	16.4	-10.3	-14.6	-21.3	-9.7	-21.0	-20.4	-19.9	1.8
Deposits (by households)	-15.5	-19.0	-19.8	-18.2	-17.6	-10.5	-9.2	-6.7	1.2
Deposits (total)	-5.0	-15.3	-17.6	-19.6	-14.4	-15.3	-14.1	-12.3	1.4
Total equity	-5.9	10.7	13.1	10.7	10.4	3.8	-1.4	3.0	5.5
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	13.9	13.2	12.0	12.1	11.9	14.0	12.7	14.3	13.2
Equity/assets	13.0	13.3	12.7	12.4	12.1	12.8	12.4	14.0	13.2
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	19.2	19.2	18.3	18.1	17.4	18.2	18.0	20.3	18.8
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	10.3	10.4	6.3	7.6	4.4	8.6	7.3	6.6	8.1
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	49.5	55.0	50.1	61.1	76.1	88.0	99.8	77.6	71.9
Gross loans/deposits	179.5	177.1	207.2	219.6	240.7	223.8	236.9	237.7	236
Net loans/deposits	160.9	163.8	191.7	205.8	224.9	210.8	222.0	200.5	200.4
Cost-to-income ratio	61.1	66.8	68.7	73.8	79.9	68.9	70.1	67.8	65.8
Net interest margin	6.1	5.2	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
ROAA	-0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	-6.0	-6.0
ROAE	-5.4	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.3	4.4	4.6	-47.1	-45.9
NII/operating income	76.7	64.7	62.5	63.0	65.5	65.4	67.3	61.2	57.2
Core income/operating expenses	151.1	117.6	109.7	102.6	97.8	114.2	116.9	112.4	111.9

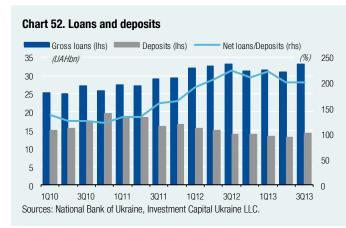
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

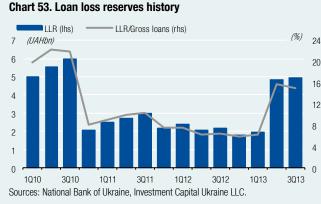


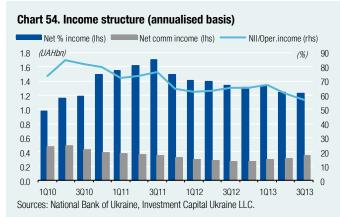
### **Prominvestbank: Key credit metrics**

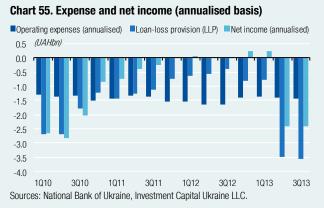


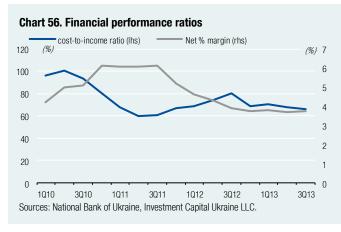
















#### **Ukraine**

# Ukrsotsbank

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

#### NR/NR/B USCB

3Q13 was the last quarter in which UniCredit Group was represented in Ukraine by two separate banks: Ukrsotsbank and UniCredit Bank Ukraine are due to merge in December. The group's balance sheet quality has improved as bad debts have been written off. At the same time, Ukrsotsbank has not issued new loans.

**Adequate capitalisation.** Ukrsotsbank's capitalisation decreased by 0.2ppt owing to a 1.5% increase QoQ in total risk-weighted assets. However, we do not expect its capitalisation to deteriorate after the merger with UniCredit Bank Ukraine as the latter has a high level of capitalisation: its Tier 1 capital ratio is 37.2%.

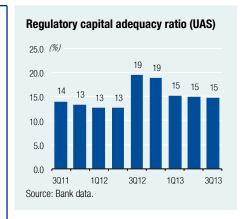
The combined net equity of the merged banks is expected to total around US\$1.2-1.3bn.

**Clean-up of the Ioan portfolio.** The gross loan portfolio declined by 1.3% QoQ in 3Q13 to UAH31.7bn, despite the transfer of part of UniCredit Bank Ukraine's loan portfolio. We believe that Ukrsotsbank wrote off bad loans totalling UAH1.1bn in 3Q13. The total amount of bad and doubtful loans decreased by 6.6% QoQ to UAH15.0bn.

**Deposits grew owing to the corporate segment.** The total deposit base of the bank increased by 2.0% to UAH19.1bn in 3Q13. During the same period corporate deposits grew by UAH451mn or 6.9% QoQ, while household deposits declined by UAH80mn or 0.7%. Overall, in 3Q13 UniCredit Group saw its retail deposits shrink by UAH261m or 2.0% owing to the lower interest rates offered by it.

The share of demand deposits in Ukrsotsbank's total deposits grew by 1.2ppt to 74.6%, suggesting increased transaction activity.

**Profits still almost non-existent.** Ukrsotsbank finished 3Q13 with a very modest net income of UAH2mn, compared with cumulative earnings of UAH8mn during the first nine months of 2013. Net interest income rose for the second consecutive quarter, up 7.0% in 3Q13, which resulted in a healthy net interest margin of 7.1% in 3Q13. Meanwhile, in 3Q13 LLP increased by 27% QoQ.



### Key financials and ratios

	<b>2011</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> IFRS	2
Financials (UAHm	1)		
Assets	40,359	40,3353	38
Loans	29,471	25,4402	24
Deposits	17,969	18,265	18
Equity	6,878	9,164	7
Net % income	2,404	2,100	2
Net com income	519	607	
Operating income	3,000	2,877	2
PPI	1,592	1,413	1
LLP	-1,102	-1,459	-1
Net income	347	15	
Ratios (%)			
Tier 1 ratio	N/a	N/a	
CAR	N/aProminvestbank		
Equity-to-assets	17.0	22.7	
Net loan-to-deposit	164.0	139.3	
Cash-to-liabilities	13.0	19.1	
ROAA	0.8	-	
ROAE	5.2	0.2	
Net % margin	7.5	7.0	
NII-to-op income	80.1	73.0	
Cost-to-income	46.9	50.9	
LLR	18.2	18.4	
NPLs	45.0	45.3	
NPL coverage	40.5	40.7	

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR — capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP — loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII — net interest income; LLR — loan loss reserves; NPL — non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICII.



# Ukrsotsbank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

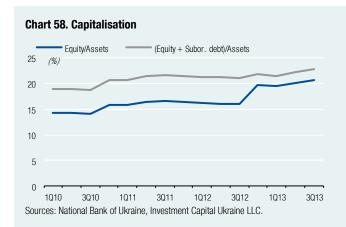
Table 9. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	2013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	39,619	40,207	40,393	39,994	40,349	38,830	39,420	38,345	37,329
Cash and cash equivalents	4,372	4,439	4,184	3,877	4,134	5,949	5,269	3,933	3,735
Gross loans	37,387	37,251	37,542	37,125	36,866	32,094	31,919	32,146	31,724
Gross business loans	18,683	18,744	19,288	18,889	18,648	14,185	14,250	14,489	14,724
Gross household loans	18,703	18,507	18,254	18,236	18,218	17,909	17,669	17,658	17,000
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-8,029	-8,186	-8,330	-8,574	-9,025	-8,405	-7,939	-8,116	-7,328
Deposits	18,205	17,708	17,442	16,921	17,219	18,370	18,560	18,746	19,117
Business deposits	7,946	7,025	6,345	5,905	6,189	6,726	6,229	6,513	6,963
Household deposits	10,260	10,683	11,096	11,015	11,030	11,645	12,331	12,234	12,154
Total equity	6,570	6,608	6,586	6,430	6,502	7,657	7,683	7,698	7,732
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	719	729	658	650	610	491	427	517	553
Net commission income	147	167	133	159	168	187	149	159	188
Operating income (before LLP)	859	923	832	844	876	692	576	680	760
Operating expenses	-313	-468	-344	-532	-357	-465	-418	-444	-497
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-545	-444	-477	-297	-503	-219	-143	-197	-251
Net income	1	9	3	2	2	2	4	2	2
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	2,908	2,886	2,824	2,756	2,647	2,409	2,178	2,045	1,989
Net commission income	519	547	566	606	627	647	663	663	683
Operating income (before LLP)	3,608	3,587	3,505	3,459	3,476	3,245	2,988	2,824	2,708
Operating expenses	-1,341	-1,433	-1,452	-1,658	-1,701	-1,698	-1,772	-1,683	-1,823
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-2,130	-2,084	-1,997	-1,763	-1,721	-1,496	-1,161	-1,061	-810
Net income	11	15	16	14	15	8	10	10	10
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	-7.8	-3.4	-3.2	0.1	1.8	-3.4	-2.4	-4.1	-7.5
Gross loans	-1.7	-0.6	1.0	-1.5	-1.4	-13.8	-15.0	-13.4	-13.9
Deposits (by businesses)	53.0	29.1	29.5	9.5	-22.1	-4.3	-1.8	10.3	12.5
Deposits (by households)	7.6	8.0	10.9	6.6	7.5	9.0	11.1	11.1	10.2
Deposits (total)	23.6	15.5	17.0	7.6	-5.4	3.7	6.4	10.8	11.0
Total equity	8.3	0.6	-0.1	-2.3	-1.0	15.9	16.7	19.7	18.9
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	14.0	13.3	12.6	12.6	19.4	18.8	15.2	14.9	14.7
Equity/assets	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.1	19.7	19.5	20.1	20.7
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.9	21.5	22.2	22.9
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	13.2	13.2	12.4	11.6	12.2	19.1	16.6	12.8	12.6
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	57.8	61.5	68.3	68.6	70.8	85.8	84.4	77.4	73.1
Gross loans/deposits	205.4	210.4	215.2	219.4	214.1	174.7	172.0	171.5	165.9
Net loans/deposits	161.3	164.1	167.5	168.7	161.7	129.0	129.2	128.2	127.6
Cost-to-income ratio	37.2	39.9	41.4	47.9	48.9	52.3	59.3	59.6	67.3
Net interest margin	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.1
ROAA	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.0
ROAE	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NII/operating income	80.6	80.4	80.6	79.7	76.2	74.2	72.9	72.4	73.4
Core income/operating expenses	255.6	239.5	233.4	202.8	192.4	180.0	160.4	160.9	146.5

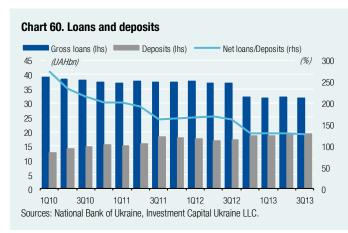
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE – Return on average assets; ROAE – Return on average equity; NII – Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP – loan loss provision; LLR – loan loss reserves;

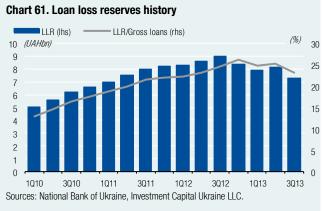


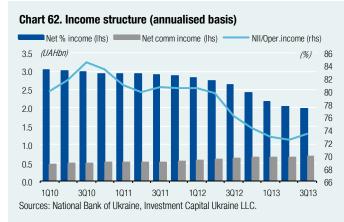
### **Ukrsotsbank: Key credit metrics**



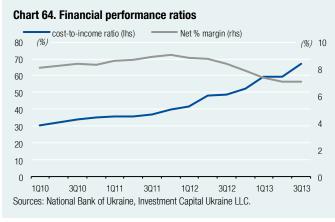


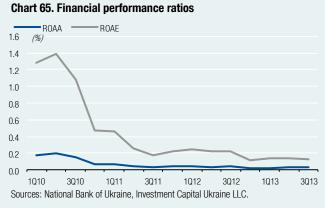














**Ukraine** 

# First Ukrainian International Bank

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch

Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Caa2/ NR /NR PUMBUZ

First Ukrainian International Bank (FUIB) has seen some improvement of its gross loan portfolio, which has showed by 6.1% QoQ. The bank improved its liquidity position by increasing the amount of available cash to UAH7.7bn. Meanwhile, its investments in securities declined by UAH1.2 bn and its deposit base rose by UAH2.9bn, while the increase in gross loans was moderate – UAH1.3bn.

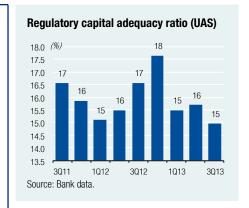
**Capitalisation remains strong.** Regulatory capital adequacy ratio dropped 0.7ppt in 3Q13 and amounts to 15.0%, which in our view is relatively high value. At the same time, the liquidity stays strong as the cash-to-liabilities ratio rose by 9.5ppt to 25.2%, while the cash and equivalents grew by 73.0% or UAH3.1bn.

**Loan portfolio growth while the payment discipline gets better.** Nonperforming loans declined by UAH648m or 12.6% in 3Q13, while the write-off of the bad debts amounted to UAH210m. Therefore, we believe that the loan quality has picked up. Loan loss reserves were 17.3% of total loans in 3Q13, down 1ppt down from 3Q12.

The overall gross loan portfolio has increased by UAH1.3bn or 6.1% QoQ, which the largest growth in the last two years. Corporate portfolio rose by 7.3% QoQ, to UAH16.9bn, while the retail portfolio grew by 2.7% QoQ, to UAH5.7bn. Bank has decided to originate consumer loans at its own facilities rather than purchase loan portfolios from the related Renaissance Capital.

**Significant increase of the corporate deposits.** Despite the slightly below average interest rates offered by FUIB, deposits continue to rise. Total deposits grew UAH2.9bn in 3Q13, or 14.5% QoQ, primarily due to the increase of business deposits while household deposits remained unchanged. However, as a result of rapid deposit growth, the gross loans-to-deposits ratio fell from 115.3% to 99.9% over the last 12 months.

**Net interest rises.** Net interest income has increased for the third consecutive quarter as the net interest margin increased from 6.5% in 3Q12 to 7.3% in 3Q13. The gross loan portfolio of the bank increased UAH2.2bn over the last 12 months (10.9%YoY), as the corporate portfolio increased 11.5% YoY and household portfolio rose 8.9% YoY.



### Key financials and ratios

### Financials (UAHm)

Assets

Loans

Deposits

Equity

Net % income

Net com income

Operating income

PPI I I P

Net income

### Ratios -%

Tier 1 ratio

CAR 25.3 23.5 15.0 15.**Ukrsotsbank**o-assets 1/12-month annualised

basis; CAR — capital adequacy ratio -Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts; PPI - pre-provision income LLP — loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII — net interest income; LLR — loan loss reserves; NPL — non-performing loans ->90 days overdue. Sources: Bank data, ICU.

Net loan-to-deposit

Cash-to-liabilities

**ROAA** 

ROAF

Net % margin

NII-to-op income

Cost-to-income

LLR



## FUIB: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

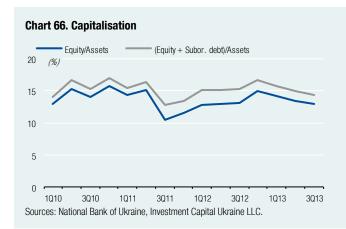
Table 10. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	2013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	29,278	34,866	31,639	31,459	31,592	28,230	30,330	32,442	34,959
Cash and cash equivalents	5,992	7,029	3,197	3,946	5,008	4,402	4,526	4,400	7,654
Gross loans	18,666	19,695	19,889	19,641	20,306	20,767	20,886	21,221	22,511
Gross business loans	14,123	14,543	14,516	14,777	15,132	15,410	15,450	15,730	16,874
Gross household loans	4,543	5,152	5,373	4,865	5,174	5,357	5,435	5,491	5,637
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-4,038	-4,121	-4,220	-3,489	-3,535	-3,767	-3,975	-3,857	-3,898
Deposits	16,235	20,094	16,070	16,650	17,604	17,465	19,108	19,678	22,528
Business deposits	7,868	11,464	7,019	7,113	7,827	7,324	8,266	8,116	11,010
Household deposits	8,366	8,629	9,052	9,537	9,777	10,141	10,842	11,562	11,518
Total equity	3,056	4,030	4,076	4,094	4,144	4,215	4,316	4,385	4,531
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	589	393	376	398	416	323	388	443	530
Net commission income	118	84	78	88	104	95	106	114	131
Operating income (before LLP)	747	468	489	482	472	621	528	636	681
Operating expenses	-256	-260	-347	-235	-235	-287	-225	-240	-242
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-416	-85	-91	-131	-148	-197	-188	-308	-260
Net income	60	107	39	89	67	76	89	70	143
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	1,341	1,476	1,612	1,756	1,583	1,513	1,525	1,570	1,684
Net commission income	291	313	339	368	354	365	393	419	446
Operating income (before LLP)	1,735	1,869	2,039	2,186	1,911	2,064	2,103	2,257	2,465
Operating expenses	-728	-824	-1,028	-1,098	-1,077	-1,104	-982	-987	-994
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-688	-712	-638	-723	-455	-567	-664	-841	-952
Net income	320	267	298	295	302	271	321	302	379
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	56.2	92.7	58.2	61.3	7.9	-19.0	-4.1	3.1	10.7
Gross loans	41.0	44.6	41.0	35.7	8.8	5.4	5.0	8.0	10.9
Deposits (by businesses)	127.8	295.9	168.6	105.4	-0.5	-36.1	17.8	14.1	40.7
Deposits (by households)	73.9	69.0	64.5	68.4	16.9	17.5	19.8	21.2	17.8
Deposits (total)	96.4	151.1	98.0	82.4	8.4	-13.1	18.9	18.2	28.0
Total equity	15.5	41.4	41.5	37.9	35.6	4.6	5.9	7.1	9.3
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	16.6	15.9	15.1	15.5	16.6	17.6	15.5	15.7	15.0
Equity/assets	10.4	11.6	12.9	13.0	13.1	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.0
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	12.8	13.5	15.1	15.2	15.3	16.7	15.8	15.0	14.4
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	22.9	22.8	11.6	14.4	18.2	18.3	17.4	15.7	25.2
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	58.2	68.3	47.9	53.5	79.7	70.2	82.7	78.1	76.8
Gross loans/deposits	115	98	124	118	115	119	109	108	99.9
Net loans/deposits	90.1	77.5	97.5	97.0	95.3	97.3	88.5	88.2	82.6
Cost-to-income ratio	42.0	44.1	50.4	50.2	56.4	53.5	46.7	43.7	40.3
Net interest margin	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.3
ROAA	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
ROAE	10.9	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.4	6.6	7.7	7.1	8.7
NII/operating income	77.3	79.0	79.1	80.3	82.8	73.3	72.5	69.6	68.3
Core income/operating expenses	224.2	217.1	189.8	193.4	179.9	170.1	195.3	201.5	214.2

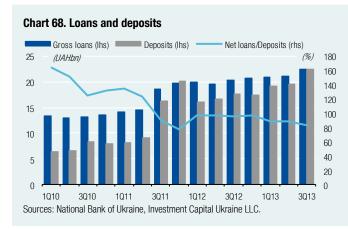
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

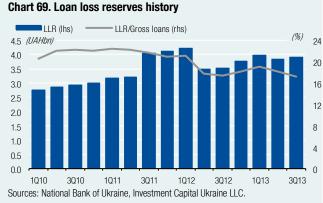


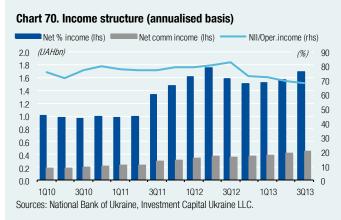
## **FUIB: Key credit metrics**

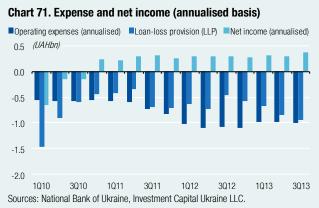


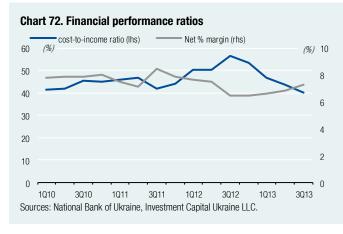


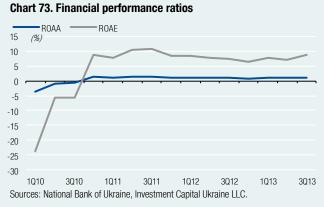














Ukraine

# Subsidiary Bank Sberbank of Russia

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

Caa2/NR/NR SBUA

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

The Ukrainian subsidiary of Sberbank of Russia has increased its gross loan portfolio in both the corporate and the retail segment. Its total assets grew by UAH850m or 2.6% QoQ.

**Liquidity improves significantly.** The cash-to-liabilities ratio increased from 8.6% in 2Q13 to 11.5% in 3Q13 primarily owing to the growth of the household deposits. The regulatory CAR remains at 11.5%, despite the UAH1.5bn (4.8% QoQ) increase in total risk-weighted assets.

**Loan portfolio expands moderately.** The gross loan portfolio increased by UAH896m, up 3.7%QoQ, while reserves remained unchanged, at 5.5%. The bank has been actively developing its retail business: gross loans to households increased by UAH226m or 24.7%QoQ. However, loans to households account for just 4.5% of the total gross loan portfolio.

The share of bad debt increased from 7.5% in 2Q13 to 7.9% in 3Q13 and now totals UAH2.5bn. The bank has written off approximately UAH0.1bn during the first nine months of 2013.

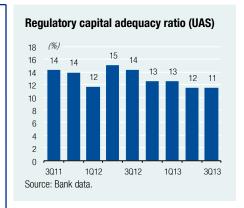
**Share of FX loans remains high.** The total amount of FX-denominated loans remained unchanged in 3Q13 – at UAH19.9bn. However the share of such loans in the total loan portfolio fell by 0.8ppt to 74.7%. Only 4.4% of household loans are FX-denominated.

**Household deposits on the rise.** The total amount of household deposits increased by 10.6% QoQ to UAH13.3bn, while that of corporate deposits, which account for 27.85% of total deposits, remained unchanged.

The share of household deposits continues to rise: in 3Q13 it reached a record (for the bank) of 72.2% of total deposits.

Sberbank reported 3Q13 net earnings of UAH167m, up 34.5% QoQ versus 2Q12. Interest expenses fell by 6.8% QoQ, while interest income rose 10.4%, which resulted in a healthy net interest margin of 6.3%.

The cost-to-income ratio increased by 0.6ppt, to 49.5% in 3Q13, which remains low compared with the sector average of 66.7%.



#### Key financials and ratios

## Financials (UAHm)

Assets

Loans

Deposits

Eauity

Net % income

Net com income

Operating income

PPI

LLP

Net income

#### Ratios (%)

Tier 1 ratio 13.2 14.5 N/a NFirst Ukrainian Int income

Net loan-to-deposit

Cash-to-liabilities

ROAA 2.6 1.9 1.Subsidiary Bank Sberbanl basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII – net interest income; LLR – loan loss reserves; NPL – non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.



Table 11. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1Q12	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	2013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	15,118	16,933	20,206	20,253	22,705	27,026	29,520	32,722	33,572
Cash and cash equivalents	1,000	1,687	1,334	1,456	1,894	2,304	2,383	2,516	3,455
Gross loans	12,754	15,360	17,360	16,505	18,904	21,408	21,574	24,423	25,319
Gross business loans	11,431	13,973	15,953	15,751	18,106	20,628	20,650	23,509	24,178
Gross household loans	1,323	1,387	1,407	754	798	781	924	915	1,141
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-2,661	-2,708	-2,796	-1,484	-1,618	-1,273	-1,431	-1,452	-1,478
Deposits	6,758	7,593	8,745	9,112	11,497	13,280	15,862	17,197	18,482
Business deposits	2,786	3,236	3,540	2,953	3,903	4,230	5,042	5,142	5,146
Household deposits	3,972	4,356	5,205	6,160	7,595	9,050	10,820	12,055	13,336
Total equity	1,254	2,215	2,288	2,872	2,976	3,101	3,235	3,379	3,557
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	221	249	281	290	305	366	368	424	483
Net commission income	48	48	50	57	77	95	82	39	75
Operating income (before LLP)	282	351	352	361	490	606	495	553	636
Operating expenses	-165	-208	-197	-211	-221	-264	-259	-303	-306
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-98	-47	-77	-16	-144	-147	-93	-96	-142
Net income	52	111	78	97	110	126	141	124	167
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	837	885	953	1,041	1,125	1,242	1,329	1,463	1,641
Net commission income	138	158	180	203	232	279	311	293	291
Operating income (before LLP)	1,040	1,130	1,224	1,346	1,554	1,809	1,952	2,144	2,288
Operating expenses	-553	-650	-719	-781	-837	-893	-955	-1,047	-1,132
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-392	-274	-278	-238	-284	-384	-400	-480	-479
Net income	164	257	278	338	396	411	474	501	559
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	80.1	70.6	61.9	71.1	50.2	59.6	46.1	61.6	47.9
Gross loans	70.0	71.2	78.1	65.3	48.2	39.4	24.3	48.0	33.9
Deposits (by businesses)	44.0	89.1	33.0	4.9	40.1	30.7	42.4	74.1	31.9
Deposits (by households)	77.1	69.6	63.3	72.8	91.2	107.8	107.9	95.7	75.6
Deposits (total)	61.8	77.4	49.5	42.8	70.1	74.9	81.4	88.7	60.7
Total equity	19.0	100.5	100.4	143.8	137.3	40.0	41.4	17.7	19.5
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	14.3	13.9	11.7	15.0	14.3	12.6	12.6	11.5	11.5
Equity/assets	8.3	13.1	11.3	14.2	13.1	11.5	11.0	10.3	10.6
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	11.4	15.9	13.7	16.5	15.2	13.0	12.4	21.0	11.8
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	7.2	11.5	7.4	8.4	9.6	9.6	9.1	14.7	11.5
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	59.2	67.5	52.8	61.9	55.1	78.1	67.4	93.2	66.7
Gross loans/deposits	188.7	202.3	198.5	181.1	164.4	161.2	136.0	142.0	137.0
Net loans/deposits	149.4	166.6	166.5	164.8	150.3	151.6	127.0	133.6	129.0
Cost-to-income ratio	53.2	57.6	58.8	58.1	53.9	49.4	49.0	48.9	49.5
Net interest margin	8.0	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3
ROAA	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
ROAE	14.1	17.8	16.0	15.6	15.3	14.6	15.6	15.8	16.9
NII/operating income	80.5	78.3	77.9	77.3	72.4	68.6	68.1	68.3	71.7
Core income/operating expenses	176.3	160.4	157.5	159.2	162.1	170.2	171.7	167.6	170.6

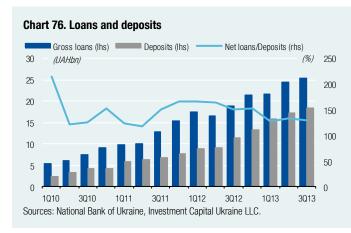
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE - Return on average assets; ROAE - Return on average equity; NII - Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP -loan loss provision; LLR - loan loss reserves;

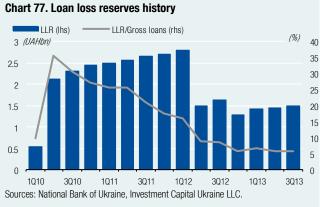


## Sberbank: Key credit metrics



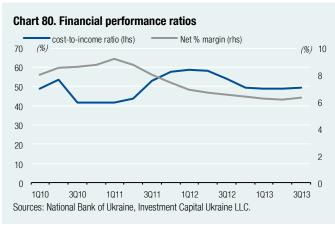


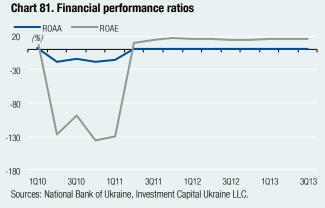














#### **Ukraine**

# **Nadra Bank**

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

NR / NR /NR NADRA

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Nadra Bank reported improved capitalisation and a decrease in the total amount of bad debt in 3Q13. Depositors have positively assessed the recent changes at the bank, as evidenced by the 8.3% increase QoQ in the deposit base. However, we remain sceptical about the reported share of bad debt, while the cost-to-income ratio is 122.3%.

**Capitalisation improved owing to subordinated debt.** Nadra Bank attracted UAH0.6bn in subordinated debt in 3Q13. The regulatory CAR increased from 11.8% in 2Q13 to 13.5% in 3Q13. However, given the very high share of problematic assets, we believe that capitalisation remains low because the bank has not properly recognised the amount of reserves.

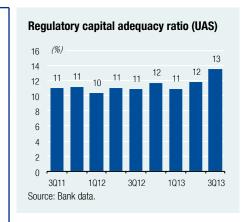
**Loan portfolio is opaque.** Gross corporate loans increased by UAH1.2bn or 8.0% QoQ in 3Q13, while the gross retail portfolio shrank by UAH0.1bn or 0.6 QoQ. The LLR ratio dropped from 15.8% in 2Q13 to 14.9% in 3Q13, while recognised bad debt declined by UAH717m or 12.7%. We believe that Nadra Bank may have sold part of its problematic loan portfolio to third parties.

We also believe that the bank is very keen to keep its net earnings above zero and for this reason may have tampered with its LLR estimates figures. Nadra Bank has reported income from the release of loan reserves at UAH0.2bn for the first nine months of 2013 – just enough to balance operating expenses and post a very modest net income of UAH1m for that period.

We are not very optimistic about the prospects for a sudden improvement in the quality of the bank's loan portfolio: according to the bank's 2012 IFRS report, no less than 91.8% of that portfolio comprises impaired or overdue loans.

**Household deposits grow significantly.** The total amount of household deposits increased by UAH984m or by 21.8% QoQ in 3Q13 and 11.6% YoY. High interest rates, especially on USD deposit accounts, and aggressive marketing are the main drivers of that growth. However, corporate deposits declined by 3.0% QoQ for the second consecutive quarter.

**Still no profit.** There is little reason to expect a quick return to profitability given the high share of problematic assets. Meanwhile, operating income continues to decline: in 3Q13 it fell by 24.0% QoQ to UAH161m, while operating expenses increased 2.0% QoQ to UAH267m.



## **Key financials and ratios**

	<b>2011</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> UAS	<b>2012</b> UAS
Financials (UAHm)				
Assets	24,051	24,004	27,860	29,346
Loans	18,545	19,670	22,963	24,115
Deposits	8,000	8,092	9,942	10,763
Equity	1,969	2,127	4,031	4,031
Net % income	1,266	395	75	197
Net com income	99	133	203	229
Operating income	2,213	841	607	777
PPI	1,416	94	-283	-173
LLP	297	78	162	191
Net income	1,647	157	1	2
Ratios (%)				
Tier 1 ratio	7.1	8.1	N/a	N/a
CAR	8.1	10.2	11.8	13.5
Equity-to-assets	8.2	8.9	14.5	13.7
Net loan-to-deposit	231.8	243.1	231.0	224.1
Cash-to-liabilities	15.6	10.1	5.0	5.2
ROAA	13.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
ROAE	167.2	7.7	0.0	0.0
Net % margin	13.2	2.0	0.3	0.8
NII-to-op income	57.2	47.0	12.4	25.4
Cost-to-income	36.0	88.8	146.6	122.3
LLR	27.7	25.6	15.8	14.9
NPLs	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
NPL coverage	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII – net interest income; LLR – loan loss reserves; NPL – non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICIJ.



## Nadra Bank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

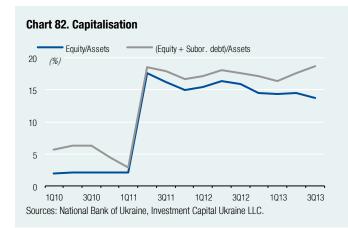
Table 12. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3011	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	2013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	24,566	26,739	25,951	24,544	25,308	27,684	27,906	27,860	29,346
Cash and cash equivalents	3,198	3,169	1,710	1,395	1,152	2,079	1,453	1,200	1,320
Gross loans	24,329	25,184	24,867	23,960	24,205	25,790	27,528	27,274	28,347
Gross business loans	9,969	11,139	10,949	10,711	11,057	12,554	14,592	14,449	15,602
Gross household loans	14,360	14,045	13,918	13,249	13,148	13,235	12,936	12,824	12,745
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-6,049	-4,920	-4,947	-4,400	-4,371	-4,427	-4,375	-4,311	-4,232
Deposits	7,449	8,667	7,764	6,595	6,755	8,741	10,463	9,942	10,763
Business deposits	4,277	6,078	5,125	4,006	4,154	5,645	6,730	5,421	5,258
Household deposits	3,172	2,589	2,639	2,589	2,601	3,096	3,733	4,520	5,505
Total equity	3,980	4,029	4,029	4,029	4,030	4,030	4,030	4,031	4,031
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	277	-961	175	120	-95	62	43	65	27
Net commission income	41	37	31	33	40	50	58	55	66
Operating income (before LLP)	267	-871	221	752	-9	240	165	211	161
Operating expenses	-189	-256	-172	-1,251	-206	-224	-198	-262	-267
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-78	1,126	-48	500	82	-8	34	54	111
Net income	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	955	-338	-256	-390	-762	262	130	75	197
Net commission income	57	82	137	141	140	153	180	203	229
Operating income (before LLP)	2,129	389	-77	369	92	1,203	1,148	607	777
Operating expenses	-762	-759	-767	-1,868	-1,885	-1,854	-1,879	-889	-951
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-1,364	372	845	1,500	1,660	526	608	162	191
Net income	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	6.4	16.7	15.6	9.2	3.0	3.5	7.5	13.5	16.0
Gross loans	1.0	2.6	-0.5	-4.6	-0.5	2.4	10.7	13.8	17.1
Deposits (by businesses)	100.0	103.4	85.0	104.7	-2.9	-7.1	31.3	35.3	26.6
Deposits (by households)	-40.5	-46.0	-37.8	-34.1	-18.0	19.6	41.4	74.6	111.6
Deposits (total)	-0.3	11.4	10.7	12.0	-9.3	0.9	34.8	50.7	59.3
Total equity	730.3	740.3	740.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	11.0	11.2	10.3	11.1	10.9	11.7	10.9	11.8	13.5
Equity/assets	16.2	15.1	15.5	16.4	15.9	14.6	14.4	14.5	13.7
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	17.9	16.7	17.2	18.1	17.6	17.2	16.4	17.6	18.7
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	15.5	14.0	7.8	6.8	5.4	8.8	6.1	5.0	5.2
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	98.2	72.5	50.2	42.7	57.9	83.6	57.9	72.1	65.4
Gross loans/deposits	327	291	320	363	358	295	263	274	263.4
Net loans/deposits	245.4	233.8	256.6	296.6	293.6	244.4	221.3	231.0	224.1
Cost-to-income ratio	35.8	195.4	-990.4	506.7	2,044.0	154.1	163.7	146.4	122.3
Net interest margin	4.8	-1.7	-1.2	-1.8	-3.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.8
ROAA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ROAE	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NII/operating income	44.8	-87.1	330.3	-105.8	-826.0	21.7	11.3	12.4	25.4
Core income/operating expenses	132.8	-33.7	-15.5	-13.3	-33.0	22.4	16.5	31.2	44.9

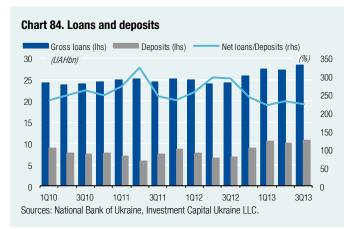
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

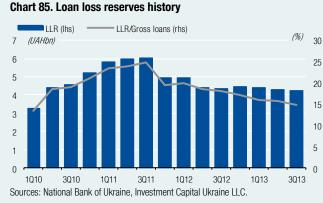


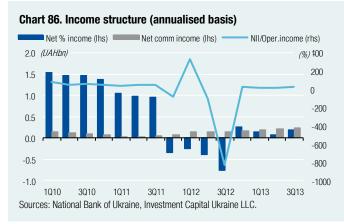
## Nadra Bank: Key credit metrics



















#### **Ukraine**

# VTB Bank

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

NR / NR / B VTB

VTB Bank reported modest results in 3Q13: total assets declined by 1.5% QoQ, while the major items on the balance sheet – including deposits, gross loans and investment in securities shrank. At the same time, asset quality has improved, primarily owing to write-offs.

**Capitalisation grows amid balance sheet decline.** The regulatory CAR rose 0.1ppt in 3Q13 to 12.5% as the total amount of risk-weighted assets declined by UAH112m or 0.4% QoQ.

The cash-to-liabilities ratio increased from 9.7% in 2Q13 to 10.9% as the bank's correspondent account with the NBU grew by 33.1%.

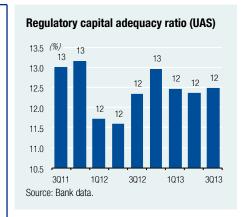
**Loan portfolio shrinks owing to write-offs.** Gross loans declined by UAH617m or 2.4% QoQ owing to the decline in both the corporate loan portfolio (by UAH298m or 1.4% QoQ) and the retail loan portfolio (by UAH319m or 7.4%).

The bank's policy for the past two years has been to reduce the gross loan portfolio; and it is not expected to expand lending in the coming quarters.

VTB Bank wrote off around UAH0.4bn of bad debt in 3Q13. However, the total amount of bad debt fell by just UAH148m or 2.5% QoQ.

**Deposits base declined by 1.7%** QoQ. Corporate deposits have decreased by UAH61m or 1.2% QoQ while household deposits fell more significantly – by UAH152m or 2.0%. The share of demand accounts rose from 31.6% in 2Q13 to 36.1% in 3Q13. The decline of the deposit base and changes in its composition resulted in the decline of the interest expenses by 8.5% QoQ in 3Q13, to UAH457m.

**Operating income shrinks.** Interest income of the bank decreased significantly - by UAH159m or 14.9% QoQ due to the decline of the gross loan portfolio and increase of the low interest assets such as corresponding accounts with other banks. The operating income in 3Q13 amounted to UAH263m or 10.8% less than previous quarter result.



#### Key financials and ratios

### Financials (UAHm)

Assets

Loans

Deposits

Equity

Net % income

Net com income

Operating income

PPI I I P

Net income

## Ratios (%)

Tier 1 ratio

CAR 24.0 24.3 12Nadra Bankquity-to-assets 12. ratios are on a 12-month annualised

basis; CAR — capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP — loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII — net interest income; LLR — loan loss reserves; NPL — non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.

Net loan-to-deposit

Cash-to-liabilities

ROAA

ROAE

Net % margin

NII-to-op income

Cost-to-income

LLR



## VTB: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

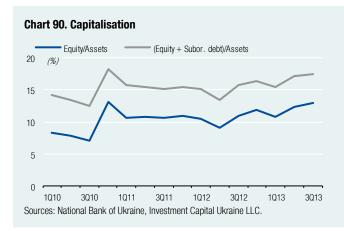
Table 13. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	3Q13
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	36 661	37 067	35 394	38 170	34 489	34 212	32 118	29,523	29,089
Cash and cash equivalents	2 908	3 691	3 025	3 619	2 161	3 987	4 156	2,504	2,751
Gross loans	33 194	33 140	32 967	31 052	30 307	29 048	27 295	25,355	24,738
Gross business loans	29 762	29 360	28 926	26 374	25 469	24 394	22 873	21,021	20,723
Gross household loans	3 433	3 781	4 041	4 678	4 838	4 654	4 421	4,334	4,015
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-5 526	-5 345	-6 305	-6 065	-5 773	-5 516	-5 173	-4,312	-4,123
Deposits	9 987	11 936	11 238	11 135	11 472	12 120	12 878	12,490	12,277
Business deposits	5 183	6 507	5 831	5 541	5 980	5 898	5 884	5,009	4,948
Household deposits	4 804	5 429	5 408	5 595	5 492	6 223	6 994	7,481	7,330
Total equity	3 877	4 057	3 717	3 493	3 790	4 051	3 481	3,641	3,779
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	592	490	453	501	487	415	368	567	450
Net commission income	96	131	106	158	161	137	89	100	131
Operating income (before LLP)	756	616	573	739	696	563	561	684	624
Operating expenses	-335	-443	-288	-296	-390	-567	-277	-295	-263
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-394	9	300	-645	15	262	-205	-228	-221
Net income	27	182	585	-202	311	258	79	160	139
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	2 196	2 200	2 116	2 036	1 931	1 856	1 771	1,837	1,800
Net commission income	305	376	417	491	556	562	545	487	457
Operating income (before LLP)	2 532	2 625	2 612	2 684	2 624	2 571	2 559	2,503	2,432
Operating expenses	-1 206	-1 349	-1 365	-1 362	-1 417	-1 541	-1 530	-1,530	-1,403
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-1 282	-694	-197	-730	-321	-68	-573	-157	-393
Net income	47	582	1 050	592	876	952	446	808	636
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	18,9	11,8	5,4	6,4	-5,9	-7,7	-9,3	-22.7	-15.7
Gross loans	26,7	8,6	7,8	-3,8	-8,7	-12,3	-17,2	-18.3	-18.4
Deposits (by businesses)	12,8	100,2	24,3	-4,6	15,4	-9,4	0,9	-9.6	-17.3
Deposits (by households)	-2,4	12,3	26,0	22,3	14,3	14,6	29,3	33.7	33.5
Deposits (total)	4,9	47,6	25,1	7,2	14,9	1,5	14,6	12.2	7.0
Total equity	77,6	-6,6	3,3	-9,8	-2,2	-0,1	-6,3	4.2	-0.3
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	13,0	13,2	11,7	11,6	12,4	13,0	12,5	12.4	12.5
Equity/assets	10,6	10,9	10,5	9,2	11,0	11,8	10,8	12.3	13.0
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	15,2	15,4	15,2	13,4	15,7	16,4	15,5	17.1	17.5
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	8,9	11,2	9,6	10,4	7,0	13,2	14,5	9.7	10.9
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	72,0	57,1	52,4	94,7	83,5	73,3	80,0	53.6	56.8
Gross loans/deposits	332	278	293	279	264	240	212	203	201.5
Net loans/deposits	277,0	232,9	237,2	224,4	213,9	194,2	171,8	168.5	167.9
Cost-to-income ratio	47,6	51,4	52,3	50,7	54,0	59,9	59,8	61.1	57.7
Net interest margin	7,5	7,4	7,1	6,7	6,4	6,3	6,3	7.0	7.3
ROAA	0,1	1,6	2,9	1,6	2,4	2,7	1,3	2.5	2.0
ROAE	1,2	15,1	27,1	15,6	23,3	25,3	12,0	21.6	17.0
NII/operating income	86,7	83,8	81,0	75,9	73,6	72,2	69,2	73.4	74.0
Core income/operating expenses	207,4	191,0	185,6	185,5	175,5	156,9	151,4	151.9	160.9

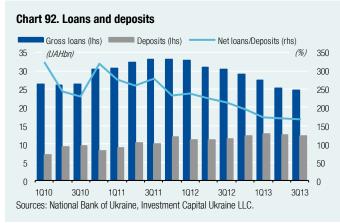
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;



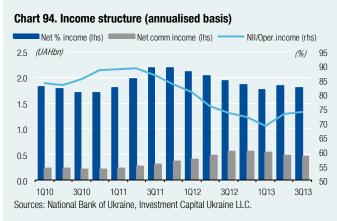
## **VTB: Key credit metrics**

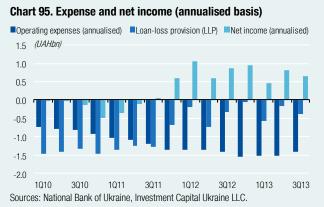


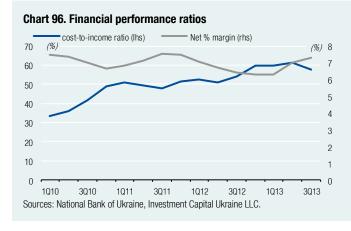
















#### **Ukraine**

# Alfa Bank

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

NR /B-/ B- N/A

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Alfa Bank reported very modest 3Q13 earnings of UAH2m, while the share of NPLs in its total loan portfolio decreased from 15.3% in 2Q13 to 13.8% in 3Q13. The bank has not been actively issuing new loans, as evidenced by the 2.3% decrease QoQ in the total portfolio. At the same time, its deposit base shrank by 8.9%.

**Capitalisation remains strong.** The regulatory CAR remained very strong in 3Q13, at 17.9%, which is unchanged YOY. The bank reported good liquidity: the cash-to-liabilities ratio was 18.6% in 3Q13.

**Loan portfolio shrinks as a result of write-offs.** The gross portfolio decreased by 2.3% in 3Q13, possibly as a result of what we estimate to be write-offs totalling UAH0.7bn. These caused the LLR ratio to fall from 16.6% to 9.5% over the last 12 months. The decline in loans was observed in both the corporate and the retail sector in 3Q13 – 1.5% and 4.1% QoQ

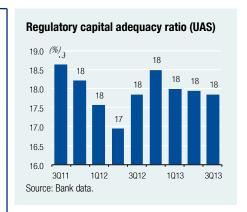
Meanwhile, Alfa Bank's investment in securities decreased by 28.6%~QoQ to UAH2.3bn.

**Sharp decline in deposits.** Customer accounts declined by 8.9% QoQ in 3Q13. Corporate deposits were down UAH0.9bn (14.4% QoQ) while household deposits shrank by UAH0.5bn (5.2% QoQ) as customers transferred accounts to competing banks after Alfa significantly lowered its interest rate on deposit accounts – from example, from 22.5% in 1Q13 to 18.75% in 3Q13 on its 12-month UAH deposit account.

However, the lower interest rates should have a positive effect on net interest income, which declined for the fourth consecutive quarter in 3Q13.

**Profits still modest.** Quarterly net income was yet again marginal, at UAH2m, in 3Q13. We believe that the reported level of bad debt is still underestimated as Alfa Bank's ability to build up its LLR is limited by insufficient operating income, which it is unwilling to supplement because it wants to avoid reporting losses.

The net interest margin fell by 0.8ppt to 7.4% in 3Q13, which, in our view, is still a very healthy level. Operating expenses declined by 5.5% QoQ, but the cost-to-income ratio rose by 5.4ppt to 60.5% owing to the 15.6% decrease QoQ in PPI.



## **Key financials and ratios**

	<b>2011</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> UAS	<b>3Q12</b> UAS
Financials (UAHm)				
Assets	25,980	25,578	29,634	28,496
Loans	17,943	17,199	19,004	19,095
Deposits	12,178	14,376	15,761	14,365
Equity	4,082	4,102	4,184	4,184
Net % income	1,228	1,649	1,726	1,600
Net com income	168	355	454	499
Operating income	1,553	2,068	2,431	2,317
PPI	580	863	1,092	916
LLP	-588	-800	-1,032	-852
Net income	24	34	19	16
Ratios (%)				
Tier 1 ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/a
CARVTB BankA	18.0	17.9		
Equity-to-assets	15.7	16.0	14.1	14.7
Net loan-to-deposit	147.3	119.6	121	132.9
Cash-to-liabilities	27.2	27.2	19.4	18.6
ROAA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
ROAE	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
Net % margin	6.3	8.6	8.2	7.4
NII-to-op income	79.0	79.7	71.0	69.1
Cost-to-income	62.6	58.3	55.1	60.5
LLR	22.0	12.9	12.0	9.5
NPLs	14.9	15.7	N/A	N/A
NPL coverage	147.3	82.3	N/A	N/A

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII – net interest income; LLR – loan loss reserves; NPL – non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.



## Alfa Bank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

Table 14. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

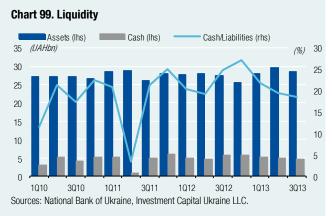
	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	3Q13
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	26,157	27,965	27,646	27,942	27,457	25,589	27,954	29,634	28,496
Cash and cash equivalents	4,870	5,968	4,793	4,576	5,827	5,833	5,184	4,941	4,523
Gross loans	23,928	23,399	22,904	22,575	20,984	19,923	21,650	21,584	21,091
Gross business loans	18,667	17,925	17,327	16,255	14,571	13,481	15,282	15,052	14,829
Gross household loans	5,261	5,474	5,578	6,321	6,413	6,443	6,368	6,532	6,261
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-6,369	-5,494	-5,235	-4,713	-3,491	-2,712	-2,964	-2,580	-1,996
Deposits	10,815	12,174	12,588	12,852	14,435	14,376	15,927	15,761	14,365
Business deposits	5,049	5,628	5,398	5,257	5,739	5,612	6,174	6,231	5,334
Household deposits	5,766	6,546	7,190	7,595	8,697	8,765	9,753	9,530	9,032
Total equity	3,158	4,075	4,170	4,148	4,082	4,100	4,129	4,184	4,184
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	447	389	418	449	538	418	338	432	412
Net commission income	40	48	51	72	82	150	115	107	126
Operating income (before LLP)	498	495	511	568	639	584	587	621	525
Operating expenses	-273	-342	-751	-287	-292	-372	-300	-375	-354
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-221	-180	255	-270	-341	-178	-278	-235	-161
Net income	5	5	15	10	5	5	5	4	2
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	1,634	1,621	1,667	1,703	1,794	1,823	1,743	1,726	1,600
Net commission income	157	169	190	211	253	355	419	454	499
Operating income (before LLP)	1,938	1,930	1,991	2,072	2,213	2,302	2,378	2,431	2,317
Operating expenses	-1,037	-1,119	-1,672	-1,653	-1,672	-1,702	-1,251	-1,339	-1,401
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-889	-827	-323	-416	-536	-534	-1,067	-1,032	-852
Net income	12	17	30	35	35	35	25	19	16
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	-3.6	5.2	-2.9	-2.9	5.0	-8.5	1.1	6.1	3.8
Gross loans	-4.1	2.1	-4.1	-7.6	-12.3	-14.9	-5.5	-4.4	0.5
Deposits (by businesses)	4.9	24.0	1.5	-10.5	13.7	-0.3	14.4	18.5	-7.1
Deposits (by households)	30.5	28.0	26.5	32.6	50.8	33.9	35.6	25.5	3.9
Deposits (total)	17.1	26.1	14.4	10.8	33.5	18.1	26.5	22.6	-0.5
Total equity	1.8	30.6	33.0	30.7	29.3	0.6	-1.0	0.9	2.5
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	18.6	18.2	17.6	17.0	17.9	18.5	18.0	18.0	17.9
Equity/assets	12.1	14.6	15.1	14.8	14.9	16.0	14.8	14.1	14.7
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	16.1	18.3	18.9	18.6	18.7	20.1	18.5	17.7	18.4
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	21.2	25.0	20.4	19.2	24.9	27.1	21.8	19.4	18.6
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	81.8	108.8	100.6	96.0	110.0	105.9	126.2	174.0	135.8
Gross loans/deposits	221.2	192.2	182.0	175.7	145.4	138.6	135.9	136.9	146.8
Net loans/deposits	162.4	147.1	140.4	139.0	121.2	119.7	117.3	120.6	132.9
Cost-to-income ratio	53.5	58.0	84.0	79.8	75.6	73.9	52.6	55.1	60.5
Net interest margin	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.6	8.9	8.4	8.2	7.4
ROAA	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
ROAE	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
NII/operating income	84.3	84.0	83.7	82.2	81.1	79.2	73.3	71.0	69.1
Core income/operating expenses	172.7	160.0	111.1	115.8	122.4	128.0	172.8	162.8	149.8

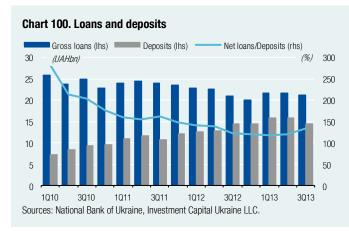
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

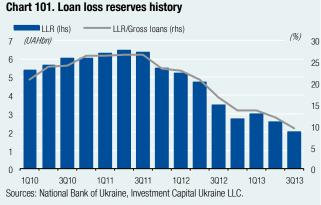


## Alfa Bank: Key credit metrics



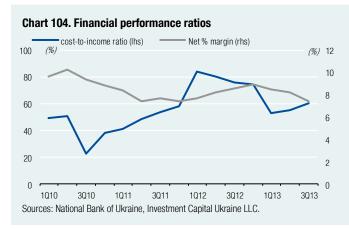


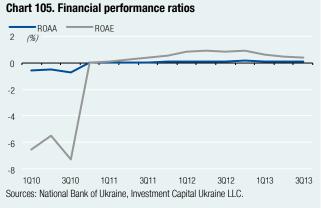














#### **Ukraine**

# **UkrSibbank**

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

NR/NR/B UKRSIB

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

UkrSibbank's corporate loan portfolio increased by 8.1% QoQ, which is the largest increase reported by the bank in the post-crisis period. Its strategy is to lower interest costs by partly replacing more expensive household deposits with corporate demand deposits as the main source of funding.

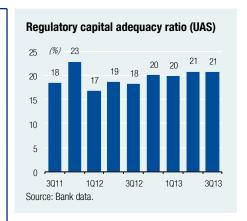
**Capitalisation remains high.** UkrSibbank made a scheduled repayment of subordinated debt worth UAH0.8bn in 3Q13, decreasing the total amount of such debt it owes by 22.7% QoQ. This had only a marginal effect on the regulatory CAR, which declined by just 0.1ppt to 20.8% but nonetheless remains among the highest in the Ukrainian banking sector.

**Modest growth of the corporate lending segment.** The gross loan portfolio increased by a modest 1.2% QoQ to UAH15.8bn in 3Q13. However, the bank decreased its exposure to retail clients by UAH428m or 5.3% QoQ, while gross corporate loans increased UAH614m or 8.1% QoQ. The LLR ratio declined 0.6ppt to 6.9% in 3Q13, while the share of bad debt declined from 17.5% in 2Q13 to 12.5%. According to our estimates, the bank wrote off a negligible UAH0.1bn in NPLs in 3Q13.

**Corporate current accounts replace retail term deposits.** The share of household deposits fell from 59.3% in 2Q13 to 55.1% in 3Q13 and will continue to decline as the bank offers significantly lower than average interest rates on deposit accounts. Total deposits increased 1.3% QoQ in 3Q13, while the bank increased its reliance on current deposits for funding.

Households deposits decreased by UAH625m or 5.9% QoQ while corporate deposit demonstrated UAH863m or 11.9% QoQ growth.

**Profits fell owing to non-core activities.** The net interest margin remained strong in 3Q13, at 7.5%, and is not expected to decline significantly as the cost of borrowing remains low compared with that of most other Ukrainian banks. Unlike in the previous quarter, UkrSibbank reported a net loss of UAH33m in 3Q13 owing to a UAH64m increase in LLP expenses and large operating expenses. It also reported losses on the revaluation of derivatives totalling UAH35m and a decrease in other operating income, which includes repayment of previously written-off debts.



#### Key financials and ratios

	<b>2011</b> IFRS		<b>2012</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> UAS	
Financials (UAHm	)				
Assets	31,231		25,3462	27,375	26
Loans	18,546		15,3691	4,432	14
Deposits	20,958		17,4501	7,882	18
Equity	2,446		2,779	2,645	2
Net % income	1,416		1,239	1,264	1
Net com income	565		544	586	
Operating income	2,189		2,123	2,175	2
PPI	181		261	81	
LLP	-1,128		-34	-74	
Net income	-813		21	31	
Ratios (%)					
Tier 1 ratio	N/a		N/a	N/a	
CAR	N/a	Alfa Bar	n <b>k</b> 20.8		
Equity-to-assets	7.8		11.0	9.7	
Net loan-to-deposit	88.5		88.1	80.7	
Cash-to-liabilities	25.9		22.5	24.7	
ROAA	-5.2		0.1	0.1	
ROAE	-66.5		0.8	1.2	
Net % margin	13.9		6.7	7.5	
NII-to-op income	64.7		58.3	58.1	
Cost-to-income	91.7		87.7	96.3	
LLR	26.2		11.0	7.5	
NPLs	29.8		19.0	N/a	
NPL coverage	87.7		58.0	N/a	

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP — loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII — net interest income; LLR — loan loss reserves; NPL — non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICIJ.



## UkrSibbank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

Table 15. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	2013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	1,022	1,454	1,497	1,715	2,069	2,729	3,222	3,616	26,415
Cash and cash equivalents	148	201	260	163	203	315	418	572	5,976
Gross loans	720	1,123	1,242	1,514	1,857	2,477	2,817	3,095	15,784
Gross business loans	58	52	51	62	61	87	79	78	8,200
Gross household loans	662	1,071	1,191	1,452	1,796	2,390	2,738	3,017	7,584
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-42	-60	-80	-106	-151	-179	-253	-354	-1,093
Deposits	133	223	483	551	635	918	1,511	1,859	18,121
Business deposits	30	37	30	71	86	182	63	68	8,134
Household deposits	103	186	454	480	549	736	1,448	1,791	9,987
Total equity	113	113	163	164	166	178	286	288	2,612
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	8	2	8	22	30	204	165	171	284
Net commission income	40	67	61	75	96	-22	29	41	168
Operating income (before LLP)	105	85	88	107	136	176	203	233	483
Operating expenses	-80	-71	-69	-80	-89	-120	-115	-126	-451
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-24	-14	-19	-26	-45	-37	-78	-103	-64
Net income	-	-	-	1	2	12	7	2	-33
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	15	15	22	40	62	264	421	570	1,226
Net commission income	122	159	195	243	299	210	178	144	603
Operating income (before LLP)	199	251	311	385	416	507	622	748	2,128
Operating expenses	-156	-205	-249	-300	-309	-358	-404	-450	-2,002
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-34	-45	-61	-83	-104	-127	-186	-263	-169
Net income	8	-	-	1	3	15	22	23	-9
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	304.0	186.2	161.3	192.7	102.4	87.7	115.2	110.8	-9.2
Gross loans	309.1	256.5	267.5	255.4	157.9	120.6	126.8	104.4	-11.4
Deposits (by businesses)	50.0	76.2	42.9	208.7	186.7	391.9	110.0	-4.2	2.3
Deposits (by households)	930.0	878.9	1,127.0	772.7	433.0	295.7	218.9	273.1	-7.8
Deposits (total)	343.3	457.5	732.8	606.4	377.4	311.7	212.8	237.4	-3.5
Total equity	8.7	0.9	45.5	46.4	46.9	57.5	75.5	75.6	-0.3
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	12.6	15.9	20.0	15.6	13.3	11.8	17.1	15.0	20.8
Equity/assets	11.1	7.8	10.9	9.6	8.0	6.5	8.9	8.0	9.9
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	15.2	10.8	17.2	15.2	12.8	14.5	15.8	14.2	20.3
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	16.2	15.0	19.5	10.5	10.7	12.4	14.2	17.2	25.1
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	56.9	162.1	172.5	101.2	69.1	69.1	224.9	238.0	75.5
Gross loans/deposits	541.4	503.6	257.1	274.8	292.4	269.8	186.4	166.5	87.1
Net loans/deposits	509.8	477.1	240.6	255.5	268.7	250.4	169.7	147.4	81.1
Cost-to-income ratio	78.4	81.7	80.1	77.9	74.3	70.6	65.0	60.2	94.1
Net interest margin	3.1	2.2	2.4	3.5	4.4	15.7	20.5	23.7	7.5
ROAA	1.2	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	-0.0
ROAE	7.1	-	-	0.7	2.0	8.9	11.1	10.0	-0.3
NII/operating income	7.5	6.0	7.1	10.4	14.9	52.1	67.7	76.2	57.6
Core income/operating expenses	87.8	84.9	87.1	94.3	116.8	132.4	148.3	158.7	91.4

Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

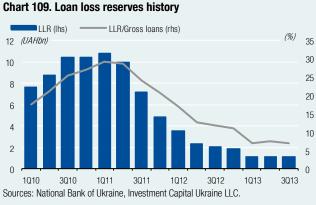


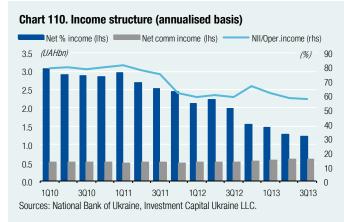
## **UkrSibbank: Key credit metrics**

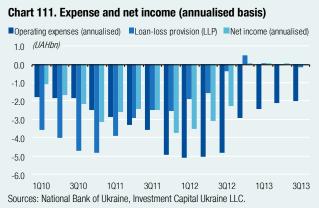




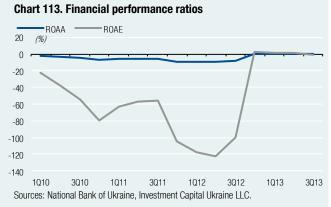














#### **Ukraine**

# **VAB Bank**

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

## Caa2/ NR /NR VABBANK

VAB Bank has been actively increasing household deposits, which is its main source of funding, through high interest rates. It has failed to report a profit so far in 2013 as the process of recognising the real amount of LLR is ongoing.

**Low capitalisation decreases even further.** The regulatory CAR declined 0.9ppt to 11.5% in 3Q13. We remain sceptical about the reported amount of LLR and believe that the real level of capitalisation is lower.

Liquidity improved as the cash-to-liabilities ratio increased from 11.6% in 2Q13 to 14.8% in 3Q13 as a result of the uninterrupted inflow of new deposits.

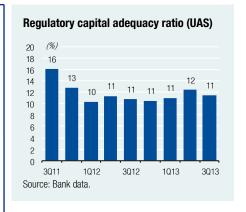
**Loan portfolio is growing**. The gross business loan portfolio increased UAH673m or 7.4% QoQ in 3Q13, while the gross household loan portfolio declined 7.0%. Exposure to the largest borrower increased 15.9% to UAH354m.

Despite the fact that bad debt grew by UAH118m or 6.2% QoQ, the LLR ratio remained unchanged, at 6.7%. According to our estimates, VAB Bank has not yet written off any significant amounts of bad debt.

**Deposit growth owing to high interest rates.** Household deposits increased by 14.4% QoQ in 3Q13. We believe that the above-average interest rates offered by VAB Bank encouraged the transfer of funds from its competitors. Corporate deposits rose by UAH86m or 4.9% QoQ and accounted for just 16.5% of total deposits. We estimate that the real share of household deposits now stands at 64.3% of total equity and liabilities and will continue to grow.

**Profits still non-existent.** Net income remained negligible for the third consecutive quarter. However, PPI doubled in 3Q13 to UAH135m, while interest income increased by UAH11m or 26.4% QoQ.

The net interest margin increased by 0.2ppt in 3Q13 to 1.4% but remains very low compared with that of other banks. We suggest that VAB Bank has a very high share of related party loans, whose interest rates are easy to adjust. Therefore, quarterly interest income is very volatile and does not correspond with changes in the gross loan portfolio.



### Key financials and ratios

## Financials (UAHm)

Assets

Loans Deposits

Equity

Net % income

Net com income

Operating income

PPI

LLP

Net income

## Ratios (%)

Tier 1 ratio

CAR

Equity-to-assets 8.6 7.0 11.UkrSibbankt loan-to-del basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII – net interest income; LLR – loan loss reserves; NPL – non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.

Cash-to-liabilities

ROAA

ROAE

Net % margin

NII-to-op income

Cost-to-income

LLR

NPLs

NPL coverage

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised



## VAB Bank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

Table 16. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3011	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4012	1013	2013	2013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	8,698	9,128	11,311	13,244	12,761	13,283	14,098	16,209	18,580
Cash and cash equivalents	1,128	1,179	852	1,059	1,237	1,147	1,264	1,660	2,472
Gross loans	6,660	6,433	7,668	8,708	9,260	9,042	9,322	10,072	10,675
Gross business loans	4,701	4,538	5,825	6,991	7,638	7,576	8,156	9,059	9,731
Gross household loans	1,959	1,896	1,843	1,716	1,622	1,467	1,166	1,014	943
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-1,435	-1,494	-1,477	-1,964	-2,062	-1,408	-1,012	-678	-713
Deposits	5,442	5,436	6,891	8,401	7,783	8,038	8,790	9,841	11,091
Business deposits	1,239	1,087	1,623	2,570	1,631	1,628	1,741	1,744	1,830
Household deposits	4,203	4,349	5,268	5,831	6,152	6,410	7,049	8,097	9,261
Total equity	528	332	912	1,048	1,054	1,200	1,400	1,900	1,901
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	24	22	4	41	57	14	20	20	82
Net commission income	58	60	63	67	61	60	45	41	38
Operating income (before LLP)	93	63	84	114	194	90	156	67	135
Operating expenses	-157	-124	-99	-100	-105	-116	-87	-93	-99
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-99	-115	-30	-450	-95	178	-2	26	-35
Net income	-144	-195	-20	-364	5	146	0	0	0
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	111	117	96	92	125	117	133	112	137
Net commission income	155	189	225	248	251	251	234	208	185
Operating income (before LLP)	325	337	336	355	456	482	555	508	448
Operating expenses	-647	-544	-525	-480	-428	-420	-408	-401	-395
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-429	-338	-292	-694	-690	-396	-369	107	167
Net income	-624	-497	-435	-723	-574	-232	-212	152	147
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	28.2	37.0	55.1	71.2	46.7	45.5	24.6	22.4	45.6
Gross loans	12.4	17.6	25.3	37.3	39.0	40.6	21.6	15.7	15.3
Deposits (by businesses)	22.7	-13.8	24.9	87.8	31.6	49.7	7.3	-32.1	12.2
Deposits (by households)	48.8	40.5	59.1	58.8	46.4	47.4	33.8	38.9	50.5
Deposits (total)	41.9	24.8	49.5	66.6	43.0	47.9	27.6	17.1	42.5
Total equity	-11.3	18.8	22.0	56.1	99.6	261.0	53.5	81.3	80.4
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	16.0	12.8	10.3	11.4	10.8	10.5	11.0	12.4	11.5
Equity/assets	6.1	3.6	8.1	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.9	11.7	10.2
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	10.1	7.5	11.2	10.6	11.1	11.8	12.6	14.0	12.3
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	13.8	13.4	8.2	8.7	10.6	9.5	10.0	11.6	14.8
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	64.7	73.4	63.6	58.1	40.7	58.1	87.8	104.9	105.0
Gross loans/deposits	122	118	111	104	119	113	106	102	96.2
Net loans/deposits	96.0	90.9	89.8	80.3	92.5	95.0	94.5	95.5	89.8
Cost-to-income ratio	199.0	161.5	156.2	135.5	93.9	87.1	73.5	79.0	88.1
Net interest margin	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4
ROAA	-8.2	-6.1	-4.7	-6.8	-4.9	-1.8	-1.6	1.1	0.9
ROAE	-112.0	-87.3	-71.3	-102.5	-68.7	-22.1	-18.0	10.9	9.2
NII/operating income	34.2	34.6	28.6	25.9	27.3	24.2	24.0	22.0	30.5
Core income/operating expenses	41.2	56.3	61.1	70.7	87.8	87.7	89.9	79.7	81.4

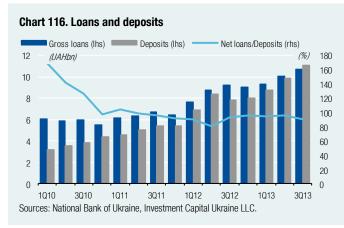
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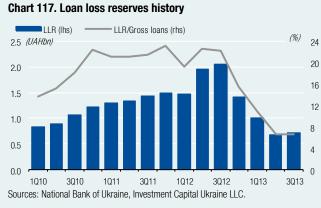


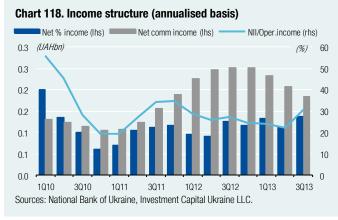
## **VAB Bank: Key credit metrics**

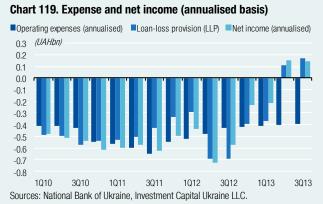


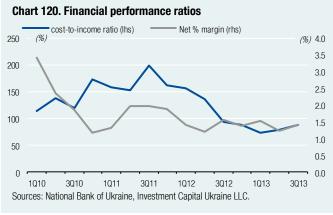


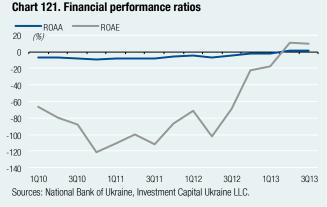














#### **Ukraine**

# **Brokbusinessbank**

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

NR / NR /NR N/A

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Brokbusinessbank, whose key shareholder has changed in 2013, is experiencing major problems with the quality of its loan portfolio.

**Capitalisation issues.** The regulatory CAR was reported at 16.1% in 3Q13. In our view, however, this is an overestimate as the current LLR ratio is far from being adequate. Liquidity remains low as the cash-to-liabilities ratio declined 0.3ppt to 5.1%.

**Modest increase in the Ioan portfolio.** The net Ioan portfolio totalled UAH14.1bn in 3Q13, while FX-denominated Ioans accounted for just 20.6% of the total. Gross household Ioans remained unchanged in 3Q13 at UAH2.9bn; consumer Ioans guaranteed by borrower deposits accounted for UAH2.2bn of this amount. The LLR ratio was just 3.6% in 3Q13.

**Real loan portfolio quality is questionable.** The bank reported UAH1.2bn of bad debt or 7.5% of its total credit exposure. We believe that the share of overdue loans is significantly underestimated as the total gross loan portfolio comprises 15.4% (UAH2.2bn) of accrued but not paid interest.

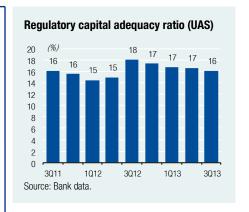
**Corporate deposit growth compensates for decline in retail segment.** Household deposits declined by 11.8% QoQ to UAH6.7bn, of which 88.0% were term deposits. Business deposits, which account for 43.5% of the total, increased by UAH986m or 23.4% QoQ. 36.6% of total deposits are FX-denominated.

The NBU loan accounts for another UAH1.0bn of funding. Brokbusinessbank has no outstanding subordinated debt, nor has it issued bonds as of 3Q13.

**Earnings are not forthcoming.** Net income for the first nine months of 2013 totalled just UAH5m. We believe the bank is adjusting its LLR figures in order to remain above the profitability level. Brokbusinessbank has recognised income from LLR release totalling UAH11m, which, in our view, is not credible, given the high share of bad debts.

The cost-to-income ratio was reported to be as high as 113.9% in 3Q13. But according to our estimates, the bank did not sell significant parts of its loan portfolio and, therefore, did not recognise associated losses in 3Q13.

We believe that the bank will significantly "clean up" its loan portfolio in the coming quarters and that it will likely increase its regulatory capital in order to accommodate future losses.



#### **Key financials and ratios**

	<b>2011</b> IFRS		<b>2012</b> IFRS	<b>2013</b> UAS
Financials (UAHm	)			
Assets	18,942		16,932	18,0551
Loans	12,782		13,874	13,7581
Deposits	11,591		12,340	11,8711
Equity	2,428		2,920	2,932
Net % income	199		-73	196
Net com income	204		199	188
Operating income	327		306	358
PPI	-98		-148	-112
LLP	126		152	115
Net income	23		1	2
Ratios (%)				
Tier 1 ratio	N/a		N/a	N/a
CAR	N/a		N/a	16.6
Equity-to-assets	12.8	17.2 <b>VAB</b>	${\color{red}\textbf{Bank}.8}$	
Net loan-to-deposit	110.3		112.4	115.9
Cash-to-liabilities	4.0		5.9	5.4
ROAA	0.1		-	0.0
ROAE	1.0		0.1	0.1
Net % margin	1.4		-0.5	1.3
NII-to-op income	60.8		-24.0	54.8
Cost-to-income	129.9		148.4	131.3
LLR	5.4		3.7	3.8
NPLs	5.7		6.5	N/a
NPL coverage	58.4		35.1	N/a

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR — capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI – pre-provision income LLP — loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE – return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII — net interest income; LLR — loan loss reserves; NPL — non–performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.



## **Brokbusinessbank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios**

Table 17. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3011	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	3Q13
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	19,398	18,940	20,201	21,930	17,599	16,928	17,402	18,055	17,691
Cash and cash equivalents	2,670	1,856	1,683	2,646	1,000	925	879	819	756
Gross loans	12,971	13,510	13,954	14,816	14,737	14,400	14,794	14,308	14,596
Gross business loans	10,068	10,555	11,029	11,885	11,873	11,572	11,950	11,434	11,722
Gross household loans	2,902	2,956	2,926	2,931	2,864	2,827	2,844	2,873	2,874
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-852	-728	-823	-715	-656	-530	-530	-550	-530
Deposits	11,278	11,591	13,174	12,563	12,085	12,340	12,547	11,871	11,954
Business deposits	3,970	4,263	4,368	4,451	4,365	4,428	4,730	4,219	5,205
Household deposits	7,308	7,328	8,806	8,111	7,721	7,912	7,817	7,652	6,749
Total equity	2,392	2,382	2,442	2,916	2,909	2,919	2,922	2,932	2,966
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	52	8	-40	-1	-17	-15	139	89	38
Net commission income	54	53	47	52	50	50	43	44	49
Operating income (before LLP)	87	-7	210	7	47	41	128	142	106
Operating expenses	-112	-106	-106	-112	-111	-122	-116	-121	-116
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	27	111	-102	107	64	79	-9	-19	11
Net income	1	-3	2	1	-1	-2	3	2	1
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	285	199	84	20	-50	-73	106	196	252
Net commission income	203	204	203	205	202	199	196	188	187
Operating income (before LLP)	493	327	410	297	258	307	224	358	417
Operating expenses	-424	-425	-427	-435	-435	-451	-462	-471	-475
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-33	126	35	142	180	148	241	115	61
Net income	29	23	12	2	0	1	1	2	3
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	27.3	19.7	21.7	22.9	-9.3	-10.6	-13.9	-17.7	0.5
Gross loans	8.1	8.2	12.5	18.0	13.6	6.6	6.0	-3.4	-1.0
Deposits (by businesses)	24.4	34.5	22.2	12.5	9.9	3.9	8.3	-5.2	19.3
Deposits (by households)	26.5	22.1	35.0	16.0	5.6	8.0	-11.2	-5.7	-12.6
Deposits (total)	25.8	26.4	30.5	14.7	7.2	6.5	-4.8	-5.5	-1.1
Total equity	1.4	0.6	2.6	22.0	21.6	22.6	19.7	0.5	2.0
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	16.1	15.5	14.5	15.0	18.1	17.4	16.7	16.6	16.1
Equity/assets	12.3	12.6	12.1	13.3	16.5	17.2	16.8	16.2	16.8
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	14.7	15.0	14.4	13.3	16.5	17.2	16.8	16.2	16.8
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	15.7	11.2	9.5	13.9	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.4	5.1
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	93.7	77.0	58.8	79.4	74.1	52.7	77.6	94.5	155.4
Gross loans/deposits	115.0	116.6	105.9	117.9	121.9	116.7	117.9	120.5	122.1
Net loans/deposits	107.5	110.3	99.7	112.2	116.5	112.4	113.7	115.9	117.7
Cost-to-income ratio	85.9	129.8	104.0	146.4	168.5	147.2	205.8	131.3	113.9
Net interest margin	2.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.7	1.3	1.7
ROAA	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ROAE	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
NII/operating income	57.8	60.8	20.4	6.6	-19.3	-23.9	47.3	54.8	60.3
Core income/operating expenses	115.1	94.8	67.2	51.6	35.0	27.9	65.3	81.7	92.3

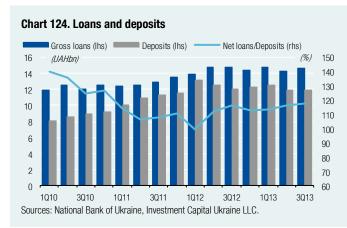
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE — Return on average assets; ROAE — Return on average equity; NII — Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP — loan loss provision; LLR — loan loss reserves;

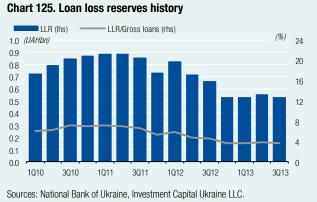


## **Brokbusinessbank: Key credit metrics**

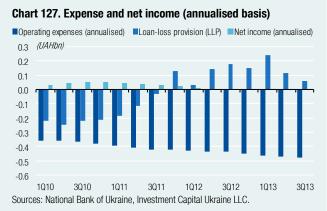


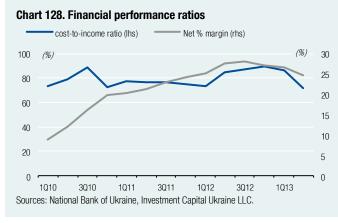


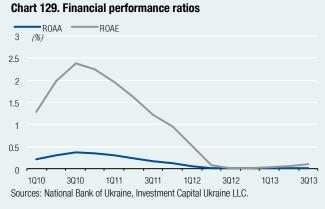














#### **Ukraine**

# **Platinum Bank**

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

NR / NR /NR N/A

Platinum Bank has announced that its main shareholder has changed; however, key managers remain in place and the bank will continue its consumer lending orientation. Thanks to Platinum Bank's strong market position, its gross loan

portfolio grew by UAH638m in 3Q13 or 16.1%QoQ; however,

the quality of the portfolio is worsening.

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

**Capitalisation expected to increase.** We believe that Platinum Bank will increase its regulatory capital in 2014 as the regulatory CAR fell from 14.6% in 2Q13 to 12.7% in 3Q13 owing to the current pace of growth.

**LLR ratio increases as asset quality deteriorates.** The loan portfolio grew by 70.8% YoY to UAH4.6bn in 3Q13. Platinum Bank is one of the most successful among Ukrainian banks in terms of issuing consumer loans owing to its large network of points of sale. At the same time, payment discipline is deteriorating owing to aggressive marketing and the weak Ukrainian economy.

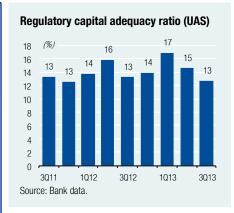
The LLR ratio rose from 14.4% in 2Q13 to 16.0% in 3Q13, presumably owing to an increase in the share of overdue debt in the total loan portfolio. A large part of that debt became overdue for more than 90 days – the share of such debt increased by 47.8% QoQ to UAH436m in 3Q13.

**Deposits grow amid high interest rates.** Customer deposits are currently the primary source of funding for the bank, accounting for 89.5% of 3Q13 total liabilities. In order to ensure that the growth of the deposit base keeps pace with that of the loan portfolio , Platinum Bank is offering interest rates above the market average. As a result, total deposits grew by 60.9% YoY to UAH4.1bn.

**Profits weak owing to provision expenses.** Net earnings were up UAH4m in 3Q13, following the UAH16m loss in 2Q13. However, downward pressure on profits remain, as evidenced by the increase in the LLR ratio.

Agent fees for insurance sold with loans are an important source of income for Platinum Bank, earning it UAH240m in 2012. We estimate that the bank will be able to earnings from this source by 15% YoY in 2013.

The net interest margin declined from 24.8% in 2Q13 to 23.7% in 3Q13. In our view, the bank is facing tougher competition from peer banks, which is inevitably bringing down loan interest rates.



Key financials and ratios

#### Financials (UAHm)

Assets

Loans

Deposits

Equity

Net % income

Net com income

Operating income

PPI

LLP

Net income

## Ratios (%)

Tier 1 ratio

CAR

Equity-to-assets 12.6 16.5Brokbusinessbankan annualised

basis; CAR — capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP — loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII — net interest income; LLR — loan loss reserves; NPL — non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.

Cash-to-liabilities

ROAA

ROAE

Net % margin

NII-to-op income

Cost-to-income

LLR

**NPLs** 

NPL coverage

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised



## Platinum Bank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

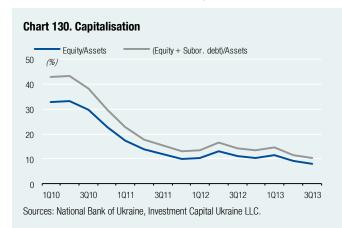
Table 18. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4012	1013	2013	3Q13
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	3,215	3,755	3,651	3,189	3,422	3,697	3,632	4,446	5,035
Cash and cash equivalents	683	402	169	161	137	165	187	191	244
Gross loans	2,186	2,516	2,812	2,647	2,698	3,106	3,344	3,971	4,609
Gross business loans	58	32	28	26	20	19	17	17	16
Gross household loans	2,128	2,484	2,784	2,620	2,678	3,087	3,327	3,954	4,592
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-315	-337	-424	-334	-338	-378	-493	-573	-740
Deposits	1,552	2,841	2,756	2,319	2,576	2,968	2,856	3,606	4,145
Business deposits	208	665	609	304	353	424	534	699	738
Household deposits	1,344	2,176	2,147	2,015	2,224	2,544	2,323	2,907	3,407
Total equity	379	375	378	411	380	383	418	402	406
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	144	192	207	235	214	176	190	253	265
Net commission income	-	4	3	3	7	15	19	-23	-3
Operating income (before LLP)	224	261	264	315	287	299	276	341	378
Operating expenses	-176	-199	-182	-343	-261	-253	-159	-193	-204
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-41	-53	-81	64	-45	-42	-84	-164	-160
Net income	7	-4	1	33	-31	3	33	-16	4
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	406	527	652	778	848	832	815	833	884
Net commission income	-1	3	6	10	17	28	44	18	8
Operating income (before LLP)	575	738	896	1,064	1,127	1,165	1,177	1,203	1,293
Operating expenses	-441	-552	-654	-900	-985	-1,039	-1,016	-866	-809
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-131	-170	-227	-111	-115	-104	-107	-335	-450
Net income	-2	4	2	37	-1	6	38	-11	24
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	149.0	130.2	69.8	16.7	6.4	-1.5	-0.5	39.4	47.1
Gross loans	99.3	106.9	104.5	59.7	23.4	23.4	18.9	50.0	70.8
Deposits (by businesses)	85.7	265.4	278.3	71.8	69.7	-36.2	-12.3	129.9	109.2
Deposits (by households)	709.6	455.1	216.7	68.8	65.5	16.9	8.2	44.3	53.2
Deposits (total)	460.3	394.9	228.5	69.1	66.0	4.5	3.6	55.5	60.9
Total equity	-0.8	0.8	0.8	10.2	0.3	2.1	10.6	-2.2	6.9
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	13.3	12.6	13.8	15.8	13.3	13.9	16.9	14.6	12.7
Equity/assets	11.8	10.0	10.4	12.9	11.1	10.4	11.5	9.0	8.1
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	15.3	13.0	13.4	16.4	14.3	13.4	14.6	11.5	10.3
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	24.1	11.9	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.8	4.7	5.3
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	55.3	176.9	130.4	139.0	55.3	161.7	95.6	135.7	133.6
Gross loans/deposits	140.9	88.6	102.0	114.1	104.7	104.6	117.1	110.1	111 .2
Net loans/deposits	120.6	76.7	86.7	99.7	91.6	91.9	99.8	94.2	93.3
Cost-to-income ratio	76.7	74.8	73.0	84.6	87.4	89.2	86.3	72.0	62.6
Net interest margin	23.0	24.2	25.1	27.7	28.1	27.1	26.7	24.8	23.7
ROAA	-0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.0	0.2	1.1	-0.3	0.6
ROAE	-0.5	1.1	0.5	9.6	-0.3	1.5	9.6	-2.8	6.1
NII/operating income	70.6	71.4	72.8	73.1	75.2	71.4	69.2	69.2	68.4
Core income/operating expenses	91.8	96.0	100.6	87.6	87.8	82.8	84.5	98.3	110.3

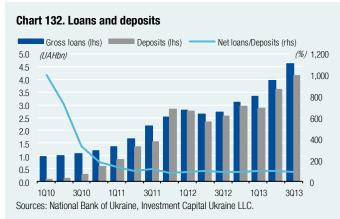
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE – Return on average assets; ROAE – Return on average equity; NII – Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP – loan loss provision; LLR – loan loss reserves;

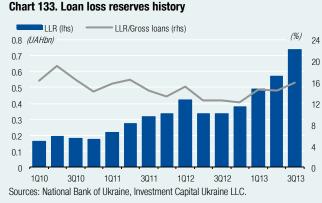


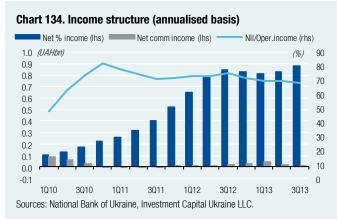
## **Platinum Bank: Key credit metrics**

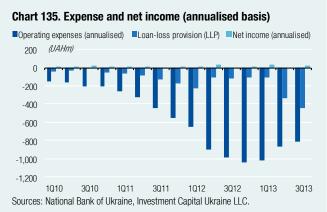


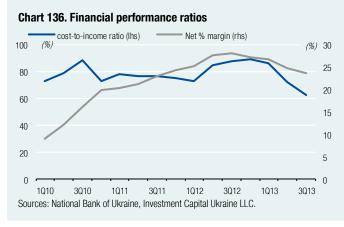


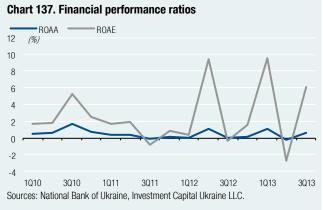














#### **Ukraine**

# Russian Standard Bank

Secto

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

NR/ NR/NR N/A

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

Russian Standard Bank (RSB), which specialises in consumer lending, has witnessed its growth pace slow owing to the deteriorating quality of its loan portfolio and the fact that its deposit base remained unchanged.

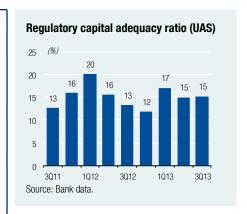
**Quarterly growth slows to single digits.** The gross loan portfolio grew by UAH135m or 4.4% QoQ in 3Q13, compared with 13.7% QoQ in 1Q13 and 9.9% in 2Q13. At the same time, the LLR ratio rose dramatically from 8.1% in 3Q12 to 13.5% in 3Q13. As the bank issues only collateral-free loans to households, the level of reserves depends heavily on repayment discipline. We therefore assume that there was a significant increase in overdue loans in 3Q13, as a result of the rapid growth of the portfolio in the previous quarters.

**Deposit base unchanged.** Household deposits decreased by 0.4% QoQ in 3Q13 but were up 224.9% YoY owing to the very strong figures reported in the previous quarters, which can be explained in part by RSB offering interest rates above the market average. In our view, the slowdown in the growth of its deposit base is temporary as the increased rates on deposit accounts at peer banks towards the end of the year is a seasonal factor.

**Decrease in funding from other banks.** The total amount of funds borrowed from other banks declined by UAH483m or 24.9% YoY. Meanwhile, the share of FX-denominated loans attracted so far in 2013 has fallen from 20.3% to 0%.

**Liquidity decreases but remains strong.** The cash-to-liabilities ratio fell from 17.2% in 2Q13 to 15.1% in 3Q13 as a result of the outflow of lending from other banks and the fact that the deposit base remained unchanged.

**Net income soars.** RSB reported net earnings of UAH23m in 3Q13, compared with UAH2m in 2Q13. Net interest income was the key driver of profits, increasing by 14.4% QoQ. The cost-to-income ratio fell further in 3Q13 by 2.3ppt to 57.9%.



### Key financials and ratios

	<b>2011</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> IFRS	<b>2012</b> UAS	2
Financials (UAHm)				
Assets	1,362	2,756	3,616	3
Loans	1,088	2,324	2,741	2
Deposits	226	923	1,859	1
Equity	188	205	288	
Net % income	180	410	570	
Net com income	14	65	144	
Operating income	189	499	748	
PPI	-18	142	298	
LLP	-25	-127	-263	
Net income	-42	9	23	
Ratios (%)				
Tier 1 ratio	12.2	5.9	N/a	
CAR	15.9	11.8	15.0	
Equity-to-assets	13.8	7.4	8.0	
Net IPlatinum Bankt	481.9	252.0	147	
Cash-to-liabilities	16.3	12.0	17.2	
ROAA	-6.2	0.5	0.8	
ROAE	-44.8	4.8	10.0	
Net % margin	33.1	24.0	23.7	
NII-to-op income	95.4	82.1	76.2	
Cost-to-income	109.3	71.6	60.2	
LLR	2.9	6.2	11.4	
NPLs	1.9	4.7	N/a	
NPL coverage	151.9	130.3	N/a	

Notes: P&L figures and ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII – net interest income; LLR – loan loss reserves; NPL – non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data, ICU.



## Russian Standard Bank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios

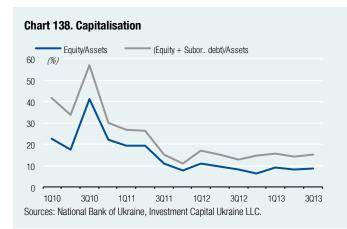
Table 19. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4Q12	1013	2013	2013
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	1,022	1,454	1,497	1,715	2,069	2,729	3,222	3,616	3,538
Cash and cash equivalents	148	201	260	163	203	315	418	572	488
Gross loans	720	1,123	1,242	1,514	1,857	2,477	2,817	3,095	3,230
Gross business loans	58	52	51	62	61	87	79	78	64
Gross household loans	662	1,071	1,191	1,452	1,796	2,390	2,738	3,017	3,166
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-42	-60	-80	-106	-151	-179	-253	-354	-435
Deposits	133	223	483	551	635	918	1,511	1,859	1,860
Business deposits	30	37	30	71	86	182	63	68	77
Household deposits	103	186	454	480	549	736	1,448	1,791	1,783
Total equity	113	113	163	164	166	178	286	288	312
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	8	2	8	22	30	204	165	171	196
Net commission income	40	67	61	75	96	-22	29	41	31
Operating income (before LLP)	105	85	88	107	136	176	203	233	252
Operating expenses	-80	-71	-69	-80	-89	-120	-115	-126	-139
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-24	-14	-19	-26	-45	-37	-78	-103	-84
Net income	-	-	-	1	2	12	7	2	23
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	15	15	22	40	62	264	421	570	736
Net commission income	122	159	195	243	299	210	178	144	80
Operating income (before LLP)	199	251	311	385	416	507	622	748	864
Operating expenses	-156	-205	-249	-300	-309	-358	-404	-450	-500
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-34	-45	-61	-83	-104	-127	-186	-263	-302
Net income	8	-	-	1	3	15	22	23	45
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	304.0	186.2	161.3	192.7	102.4	87.7	115.2	110.8	71.1
Gross loans	309.1	256.5	267.5	255.4	157.9	120.6	126.8	104.4	73.9
Deposits (by businesses)	50.0	76.2	42.9	208.7	186.7	391.9	110.0	-4.2	-10.1
Deposits (by households)	930.0	878.9	1,127.0	772.7	433.0	295.7	218.9	273.1	224.9
Deposits (total)	343.3	457.5	732.8	606.4	377.4	311.7	212.8	237.4	193.0
Total equity	8.7	0.9	45.5	46.4	46.9	57.5	75.5	75.6	88.1
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	12.6	15.9	20.0	15.6	13.3	11.8	17.1	15.0	15.3
Equity/assets	11.1	7.8	10.9	9.6	8.0	6.5	8.9	8.0	8.8
(Equity + sub-debt)/assets	15.2	10.8	17.2	15.2	12.8	14.5	15.8	14.2	15.3
Cash & cash equivalents/liabilities	16.2	15.0	19.5	10.5	10.7	12.4	14.2	17.2	15.1
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	56.9	162.1	172.5	101.2	69.1	69.1	224.9	238.0	120.8
Gross loans/deposits	541.4	503.6	257.1	274.8	292.4	269.8	186.4	166.5	174
Net loans/deposits	509.8	477.1	240.6	255.5	268.7	250.4	169.7	147.4	150.3
Cost-to-income ratio	78.4	81.7	80.1	77.9	74.3	70.6	65.0	60.2	57.9
Net interest margin	3.1	2.2	2.4	3.5	4.4	15.7	20.5	23.7	27.5
ROAA	1.2	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.4
ROAE	7.1	-	-	0.7	2.0	8.9	11.1	10.0	16.9
NII/operating income	7.5	6.0	7.1	10.4	14.9	52.1	67.7	76.2	85.2
Core income/operating expenses	87.8	84.9	87.1	94.3	116.8	132.4	148.3	158.7	163.0

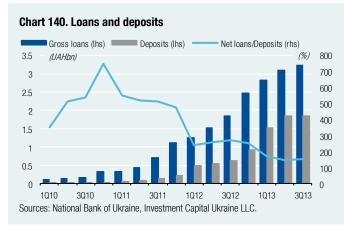
Notes: P&L ratios are on a 12-month annualised basis; ROAE – Return on average assets; ROAE – Return on average equity; NII – Net interest income; Core income includes net interest income and commission income.LLP –loan loss provision; LLR – loan loss reserves;

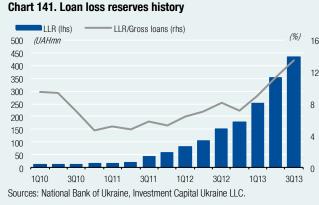


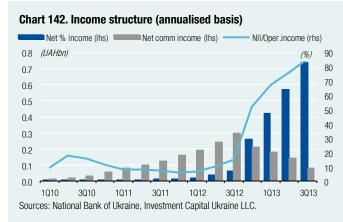
## Russian Standard Bank: Key credit metrics

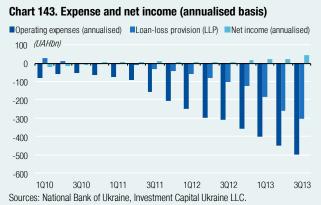


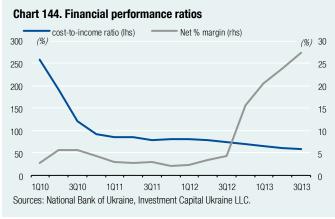
















#### **Ukraine**

# **ProCredit Bank**

Sector

Credit ratings by Moody's/S&P/Fitch Ticker(s) in Bloomberg

**Banks: Commercial banking** 

NR/NR/B- N/A

ProCredit Bank has a conservative approach towards the Ukrainian market: it focuses on SMEs. The bank's strategy is to concentrate on a particular client segment that generates moderate but steady net income and ensures a relatively low share of non-performing assets.

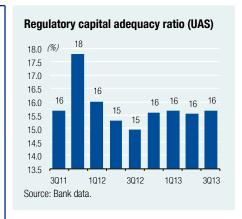
**Capitalisation remains adequate.** The regulatory CAR increased by 0.1ppt to 15.7% in 3Q13. For the past three years net earnings have been the bank's only source of boosting capital; this means that no inflows of external funds have been needed for this purpose. Liquidity remains strong as the cash-to-liabilities ratio increased from 17.8% in 3Q12 to 18.4% in 3Q13.

**Moderate growth of the loan portfolio.** The gross loan portfolio increased by 3.0% QoQ to UAH1.8bn, while the LLR ratio declined from 4.9% in 2Q13 to 4.5% in 3Q13. The bank has not written off any material amounts of bad debt, which declined by UAH11m or 7,8% QoQ. The share of FX-denominated loans continues to decline, accounting for 34,.8% of the total in 3Q13.

**Deposit base remains stable.** The bank neither employs aggressive marketing nor offers above-average interest rates in order to boost its deposit based, which totalled UAH1.9bn in 3Q13. The share of demand deposits declined from 54.3% in 2Q13 to 56.7% in 3Q13, which had a positive impact on the cost of funding.

In order to mitigate FX risks, ProCredit Bank has reduced the share of FX deposits from 44.5% in 3Q12 to 32.9% in 3Q13 by offering below-average interest rates on such accounts.

**Net earnings do not disappoint.** Net interest income increased by 11.9% QoQ to UAH61m in 3Q13 owing to the growth of the gross loan portfolio and lower interest rates on deposit accounts. The cost-to-income ratio declined by 1.0ppt to 81.6%, which, in our view, is high and can be explained by the significant administrative costs of servicing a large number of relatively small loans



#### Key financials and ratios

#### Financials (UAHm)

Assets

Loans

Deposits

Equity

Net % income

Net com income

Operating income

PPI I I P

Net income

Ratios (%)

Tier 1 ratio

CAR

Equity-to-assets 10.3 11.8 12.4 Russian Standa annualised

basis; CAR – capital adequacy ratio (Basel IFRS accounts and NBU R2 UAS accounts); PPI - pre-provision income LLP – loan loss provision; ROAA and ROAE - return on average assets and equity, respectively; NII – net interest income; LLR – loan loss reserves; NPL – non-performing loans (>90 days overdue). Sources: Bank data. ICIJ.

Cash-to-liabilities

ROAA

ROAF

Net % margin

NII-to-op income

Cost-to-income

LLR



## **ProCredit Bank: Key quarterly UAS financials and ratios**

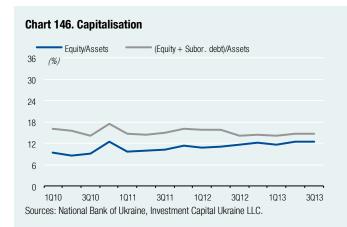
Table 20. Key financials and ratios derived from the bank's UAS financials

	3Q11	4Q11	1012	2012	3Q12	4012	1013	2013	3Q13
Balance sheet figures (UAHm)									
Assets	2,573	2,405	2,453	2,411	2,369	2,278	2,426	2,413	2,507
Cash and cash equivalents	369	330	320	294	372	405	380	388	403
Gross loans	2,009	1,757	1,749	1,799	1,721	1,629	1,694	1,784	1,837
Gross business loans	1,068	955	1,027	1,091	1,039	996	1,087	1,191	1,238
Gross household loans	942	802	723	708	682	633	607	593	598
Loan loss reserves (LLR)	-188	-109	-101	-98	-109	-85	-90	-88	-82
Deposits	1,510	1,531	1,592	1,574	1,587	1,571	1,653	1,798	1,872
Business deposits	437	417	448	429	477	452	430	467	526
Household deposits	1,073	1,114	1,144	1,144	1,111	1,119	1,223	1,331	1,345
Total equity	262	271	266	265	276	278	285	298	313
Quarterly P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	63	62	56	59	61	61	53	55	61
Net commission income	19	19	16	19	20	20	17	19	21
Operating income (before LLP)	88	88	77	84	86	87	76	79	88
Operating expense	-58	-65	-65	-64	-68	-70	-63	-68	-66
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-22	-11	-5	-21	-3	30	0	9	3
Net income	6	10	5	-1	11	32	8	14	15
Last 12-month period P&L (UAHm)									
Net interest income	250	252	247	240	238	236	233	229	229
Net commission income	68	70	72	74	75	76	77	76	78
Operating income (before LLP)	336	342	340	337	335	334	332	327	329
Operating expense	-232	-237	-246	-251	-261	-267	-266	-270	-269
Loan loss provisions (LLP)	-80	-75	-47	-60	-40	1	6	36	41
Net income	14	22	35	20	25	48	51	65	69
Growth rates (%YoY)									
Assets	3.1	0.0	-0.9	-6.9	-7.9	-5.3	-1.1	0.0	5.8
Gross loans	-6.9	-14.4	-19.3	-17.0	-14.3	-7.3	-3.1	-0.9	6.7
Deposits (by businesses)	46.4	21.5	27.5	14.9	9.1	8.4	-4.1	8.8	10.4
Deposits (by households)	-3.8	4.8	4.2	2.9	3.6	0.4	6.9	16.3	21.1
Deposits (total)	6.8	8.8	9.8	5.9	5.1	2.6	3.8	14.2	17.9
Total Equity	14.4	-9.9	10.2	3.4	5.4	2.5	7.1	12.6	13.5
Key ratios (%)									
Capital adequacy ratio (R2 by NBU)	15.7	17.8	16.0	15.3	15.0	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.7
Equity/assets	10.2	11.3	10.8	11.0	11.6	12.2	11.7	12.4	12.5
(Equity + Subor. debt)/Assets	14.9	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.6	14.7
Cash & cash equivalents/Liabilities	16.0	15.4	14.6	13.7	17.8	20.2	17.7	18.3	18.4
Current liquidity (R5 by NBU)	51.3	62.2	64.2	53.9	57.6	66.9	69.0	57.3	55.9
Gross loans/Deposits	133.1	114.8	109.9	114.3	108.4	103.7	102.5	99.2	98.1
Net loans/Deposits	120.7	107.6	103.6	108.1	101.6	98.3	97.1	94.3	93.8
Cost-to-income ratio	69.0	69.2	72.2	74.5	77.9	80.0	80.0	82.6	81.6
Net interest margin	12.5	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2
ROAA	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.9
ROAE	5.1	8.7	13.4	7.4	9.4	17.7	18.4	23.0	23.5
NII/Operating income	74.4	73.6	72.5	71.2	70.9	70.7	70.1	69.8	69.7
Core income/Operating expense	137.0	136.0	129.6	125.0	119.6	116.8	116.5	112.9	114.3

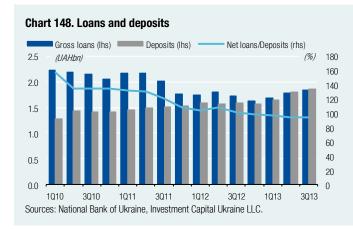
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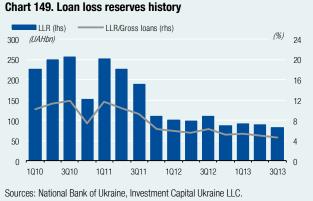


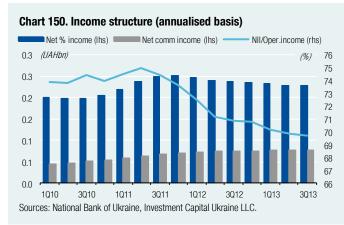
## **ProCredit Bank: Key credit metrics**

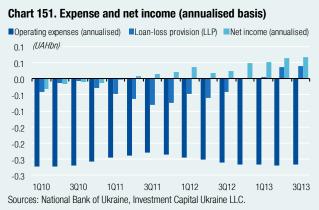


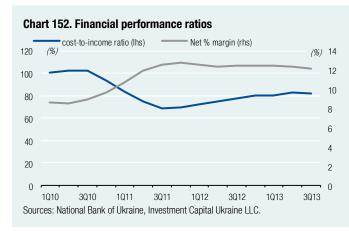
















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