CESEE Deleveraging and Credit Monitor[1]

June 7, 2021

Key Developments in Portfolio Flows, BIS-Reporting Banks' External Positions and Domestic Credit

Portfolio flows to CESEE countries have increased significantly over the past six months, reaching pre-pandemic levels. BIS-reporting banks have stabilized their positions in CESEE and increased their exposure to Poland. Outside of Turkey and Russia, lending to the real economy registered a sustained deceleration in growth from the peak observed at the pandemic outbreak. Corporate credit growth entered into negative territory starting in September 2020.

Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe (CESEE) saw sustained portfolio inflows over the past six months supported by positive revisions to the economic outlook. Data from the Emerging Portfolio Fund Research (EPFR) Global database show that, after the sharp reversal of monthly bond and equity flows observed in March 2020, with monthly net outflows peaking at US$ 11.4 bn (Figure 1), net inflows stabilized around US$ 1.8 bn over the six months to April 2021. Cumulated bond flows (from April 2018) have gained momentum since turning positive in August 2020 and reached US$ 5.8 bn at end May 2021 while cumulated equity outflows bottomed out in November (Figure 2). These positive developments can be partly attributed to the region's recovery prospects supported by the roll-out of vaccines. At the same time, the recent volatility of portfolio flows is a reminder of the fragility of these recent positive developments. The capital-flows-at-risk analysis shown in the 2021 April GFSR suggests that, in the event of a pullback of portfolio flows from emerging markets, countries with poorer fundamentals would likely fare worse than countries with better fundamentals.[2]

[1] Prepared by the staff of the international financial institutions participating in the Vienna Initiative's Steering Committee. It is based on the BIS Locational Banking Statistics and the latest results of the EIB Bank Lending Survey for the CESEE region.

[2] Global Financial Stability Report (2021), "An asynchronous and divergent recovery may put financial stability at risk", Chapter 1, April.

BIS-reporting banks have stabilized their positions in the CESEE region despite the pandemic, and have increased their exposure to Poland.[3] They have moderated their gradual pace of deleveraging that had started in 2018:Q3, and their exposure reached US$ 604 bn in 2020:Q4, 2 percent lower than a year earlier (Figure 3 and Table 1). This exposure corresponds to 14.5 percent of the region's GDP, a ratio that remained stable during the pandemic, but is markedly down from the 18.8 percent peak reached in 2015 before the latest deleveraging cycle started. While BIS-reporting banks had significantly reduced their exposure to Turkey starting in 2018:Q3, this trend was reversed in the last quarter of 2020 with cross-border claims increasing by US$ 2.2 bn. During 2020:H2, the largest surge in BIS-reporting banks' exposure was observed in Poland where cross-border claims increased by US$ 11.6 billion (1.9 percent of GDP) (Table 2).

As of December 2020, the largest exposures of BIS-reporting banks to the region were still concentrated in Turkey, Poland, Russia, and the Czech Republic. Foreign bank funding to Turkey stood at US$ 137 bn, or just under a quarter of the BIS-reporting banks' exposure to CESEE (Figure 4). After Turkey, BIS-reporting banks were mostly exposed to Poland (US$ 104 bn), Russia (US$ 90 bn), and the Czech Republic (US$ 87 bn) (Table 1). On a consolidated basis, the country with the largest exposure to Turkey was Spain (US$65 billion), followed by France (US$ 29 bn), Germany and the United Kingdom (US$ 14 bn each) (Figure 5).

Over half of CESEE countries experienced funding reductions in 2020:H2. BIS-reporting banks reduced their exposure to the Czech Republic by US$ 4.4 bn (1.8 percent of GDP), Hungary by US$ 3.9 bn (-2.5 percent of GDP), Russia by US$ 3.1 bn (0.2 percent of GDP), and Slovakia by US$ 2.0 bn (1.9 percent of GDP) (Table 2). Scaled by the size of the receiving economy, outflows exceeded 1 percent of GDP in five countries: Hungary, Croatia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, and Estonia (Figure 6). Funding reductions to nonbanks reinforced those to banks except in Serbia where a small rise in claims on non-banks partly offset the reduction of claims on banks (Figure 7). Among countries with the largest reductions, negative flows were driven by decreased claims on banks in Hungary whereas, in Croatia, the reduction was driven by claims on non-banks. In some countries such as Slovenia, large losses of funding to non-banks were offset by large increases in funding to banks.

Drilling down into 2020:Q4 developments, while BIS-reporting banks reduced their exposure to the region, balance of payment (BoP) data suggest positive cross-border inflows. The average reduction in bank external funding to all sectors amounted to 0.4 percent of GDP in the region. By contrast, 'other investment flows' in the BoP data, where cross-border

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[3] The sample includes banks in Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guernsey, Hong Kong SAR, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Korea, Luxembourg, Macao SAR, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of China, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This note uses terms "BIS-reporting banks" and "Western banks" interchangeably, as CESEE financial linkages with non-European banks are negligible.

bank financing is captured, increased by 0.4 percent in 2020:Q4 (Figure 8). The largest increases in BoP liabilities were registered in Kosovo and Montenegro (1.9 percent of GDP each). For several countries (Estonia and Macedonia), the difference between BoP flows and changes in BIS banks' external exposure is sizeable, suggesting additional inflows from sources other than BIS-reporting banks (e.g. deposits from non-residents, trade credit, other loans from non-BIS reporting banks). For countries like Croatia, both BoP data and BIS data suggest significant outflows.

Outside of Turkey and Russia, credit growth has decelerated during the pandemic and corporate credit has contracted. (Figure 9). Excluding Russia and Turkey, overall year-on-year credit growth to the private sector in the CESEE softened from the 6.2 percent peak observed in March 2020 to 1.3 percent in February 2021. This trend was starker for corporate credit growth which entered into negative territory in September 2020, fluctuating around -1.3 percent over the three months to February 2021, down from the peak reached in March 2020 at 4.4 percent which had been supported by loan guarantee schemes. These developments contrast with the brisk increase in the credit growth rate in Turkey and Russia from 8 percent pre-pandemic to 23.1 percent, and 14.7 percent in February 2021, respectively.[4] Excluding Turkey and Russia, year-on-year growth of credit to households slowed down from 8.9 percent in March 2020 to 3.2 percent in February 2021. At the country level, lending to households remained resilient except in Ukraine where a credit contraction was observed since October 2020, hovering at around -6.5 percent year-on-year (Figure 10). The picture is more mixed for corporate credit. In February 2021, one in four countries experienced negative growth, most notably Lithuania, where the corporate deleveraging cycle that started in May 2019 at around -2 percent accelerated during the pandemic reaching a peak of -13.9 percent in February 2021. Other countries hit by a corporate credit contraction exceeding -5 percent include Ukraine (-10 percent), Poland (-6.9 percent), and Latvia (-6.1 percent).

Overall, CESEE banks relied on domestic deposit growth to fund increased credit activity during 2020. CESEE banks had tapped into new foreign bank funding in 2017 and the first half of 2018 after almost seven years of reductions. However, growth in domestic deposits became yet again the only source of new bank funding starting in 2018:Q3. In 2020:Q4, banks' foreign funding decreased by about 0.4 percent of GDP (year-on-year) in the region as a whole (Figure 11), mostly driven by the Czech Republic (-2.8 percent), Bosnia- Herzegovina (-2.5 percent), and Hungary (-1.5 percent) (Figure 12). Overall, the liability expansion of banks in the CESEE region at 4.7 percent of GDP was achieved on the back of the robust growth of domestic deposits at 5.1 percent despite the slight decrease of BIS-reporting banks' funding.

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[4] While this credit expansion has been mirrored in both the retail and corporate segments in Turkey, in the case of Russia, the growth in the loan portfolio has been driven by an accelerated trend in business lending.

Key Messages – EIB CESEE Bank Lending Survey: Spring 2021[5]

CESEE subsidiaries and local banks report a increase in demand for credit and still tightening supply conditions (Figure 13).

- **Demand** for loans and credit lines has increased in the last six months. This follows a sharp contraction recorded in the second and third quarter of 2020 due to the COVID-19 shock. This also marked the first contraction in aggregate demand in the past six years. The increase in demand was primarily supported by working capital needs, debt restructuring and positive housing market prospects. The contribution from investment continued to be negative as already detected in 2020 whilst they were among the highest positive contributors prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the period ahead, banks expect further increases in credit demand. Almost all elements are expected to be supportive including fixed investment, thus brightening the outlook.
- **Supply** conditions tightened over the past six months (October 2020 to March 2021), albeit less than in the April to September 2020 window. Credit standards tightened across the client spectrum, notably on SME and corporate lending. Aggregate supply conditions are expected to slowly move towards a neutral stance, but not to ease in the next six months. These expectations hide uneven developments across client portfolios. Specifically, the household segment is expected to benefit from easing standards whilst SMEs and large corporates are expected to still face tightening credit standards.

Some domestic and international factors limited supply over the past six months (Figure 14). The number of domestic and international factors limiting supply is higher compared to 2019. However, the spring 2021 results show already an improvement compared to last year. Local market outlooks and NPLs appear key limiting factors. Changes in the domestic regulatory environment and local bank funding played an easing role, thus suggesting that local regulatory actions continued to play their part in alleviating the negative effects of the COVID-19 crisis. Moreover, some international factors also contributed to constraining supply conditions – i.e. global market outlook, NPLs and group funding (via the intra-group channel).

Credit quality has deteriorated, albeit less than anticipated in the Autumn 2020. The COVID-19 crisis has brought about a significant change to the positive trend in portfolios' asset quality. The fall in NPLs recorded until early 2020 came to an end. NPL figures deteriorated at the regional level over past six months (Figure 15). However, self-reported NPLs increased less dramatically than what the same banks expected in autumn and spring 2020. This suggests that the policy and banks' strategic responses may have played a mitigating role.

[5] A full report with regional and country chapters of the EIB Spring 2021 survey will be published in May 2021 on the EIB dedicated webpage http://www.eib.org/about/economic-research/surveys.htm.

COVID-19 has brought about a significant decrease in activities to increase capital at the consolidated Group level. Groups' loan-to-deposit ratios have largely stabilized. Less than 20 percent of banking groups continued restructuring activities at the global level to increase group capital ratios and a relatively small share - slightly above 20 percent - expects this process to persist over the next six months. Fewer banks have engaged in sales compared to long-term norms (i.e. 2013-2020) and compared to the pre-pandemic year. Deleveraging at the group level (Figure 16) has slowed significantly already in the pre-pandemic years (since 2017). This stance is confirmed also the spring 2021 wave of the survey. Specifically, the share of banks expecting deleveraging is at the level of 2019, which was the lowest level reached since 2013. At the margin some banking groups - little more than 20 percent - even report a tentative expected increase in their LTD ratios compared to 2020.

Banking group strategies confirm a stability stance towards their operations in the CESEE region. The COVID-19 pandemic has not changed the positive strategic intentions of cross-border banking groups towards their regional operations. Only a small share of banking groups signals tentatively intentions to reduce operations. Around 60 percent of the banking Groups plans to maintain operations in the region (Figure 17), whilst roughly 30 percent intends to expand operations selectively. The current stance continues to be a net improvement from the past whereby on average 20 percent to 30 percent of banking groups indicated to either reduce or selectively reduce operations. It also suggests that many of the restructuring processes launched in the past either reached completion or are still on hold. The strategic stance towards the regional operation is underpinned by a profitability of the regional operations largely considered equal or higher than the consolidated profitability of Group operations.

Regulatory and policy measures continued to be supportive, thus exercising a favorable positive effect on lending. Notably, banks that took advantage of public guarantee schemes continue to indicate that these have been very effective in supporting loan extensions (Figure 18). In addition, central bank long-term refinancing operations are identified as being supportive to credit conditions by the vast majority of banks drawing from these liquidity lines. Among the set of regulatory and policy actions, some seem to play a more active role in supporting lending to the economy than others (Figure 19). Specifically, flexibility on NPL treatment was deemed very supportive. Various forms of capital relief measures, including the release of regulatory buffers, as well as adjustment of risk weights were also considered relevant measures.

Figure 1. CESEE: Monthly Portfolio Flows, January 2015-April 2021

(Billions of US$)

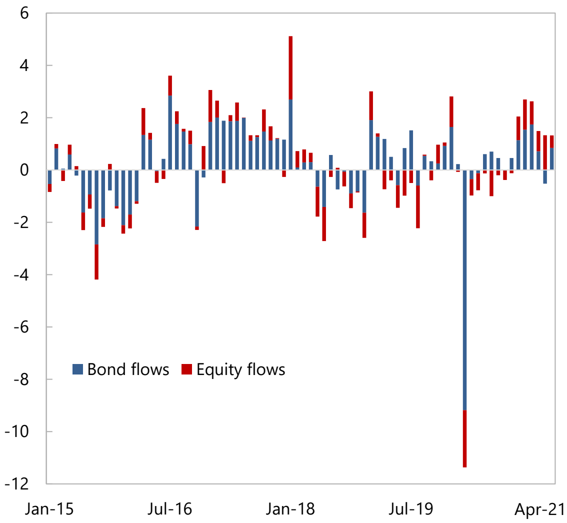


Figure 2. CESEE: Cumulative Portfolio Flows

(Billions of US$; cumulative weekly flows from April 1, 2018 until May 26, 2021)

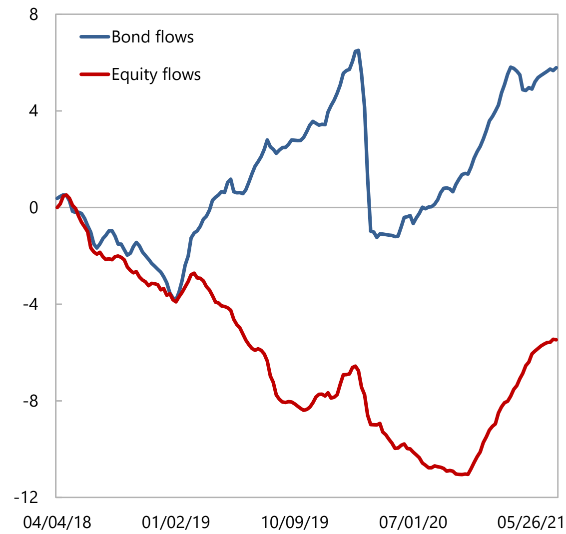


Figure 3. CESEE: External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2009Q4-2020Q4

(Billions of US$, exchange-rate adjusted, vis-à-vis all sectors)

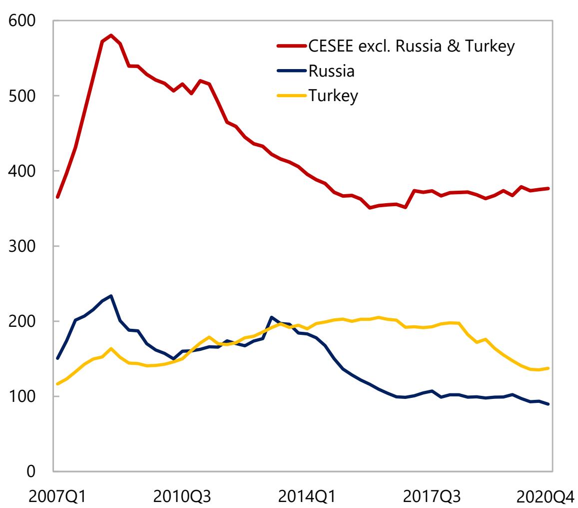
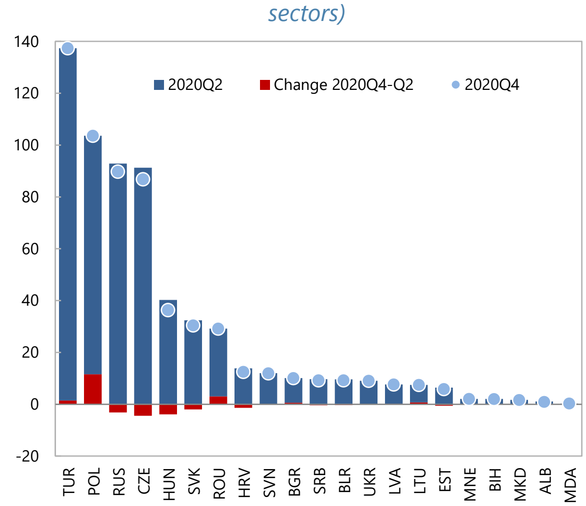


Figure 4. CESEE: External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2019Q4–2020Q4

(Billions of US$; exchange-rate adjusted, vis-à-vis all sectors)



Sources: BIS, Locational Banking Statistics; EPFR Global; and IMF, World Economic Outlook, and IMF staff calculations.
Note: In Figure 1 and 2 fund flows are net inflows into EM-dedicated investment funds, including mutual funds and ETFs, as reported by EPFR Global. Data labels in the figures use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes.

Figure 5. BIS Reporting Banks: Consolidated Exposure to Turkey, 2020Q4

(Total claims on intermediate counterparty basis, vis-à-vis all sectors; billions of US$)

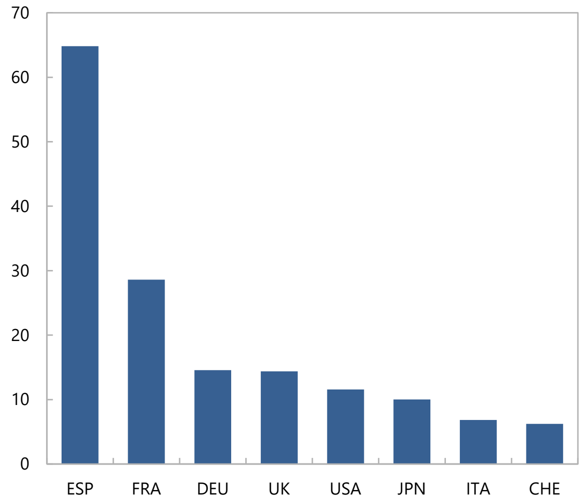


Figure 6. CESEE: External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2020Q1-2020Q4

(Cumulative change from previous quarter; percent of GDP)

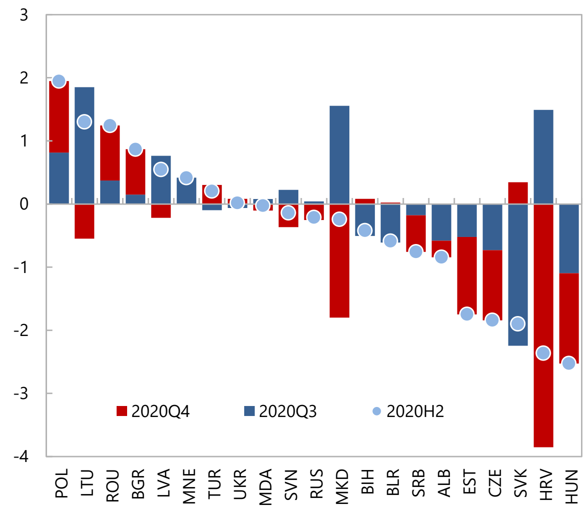


Figure 7. CESEE: External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2020H2

(2020H1 flows as percent of 2020H1 stocks)

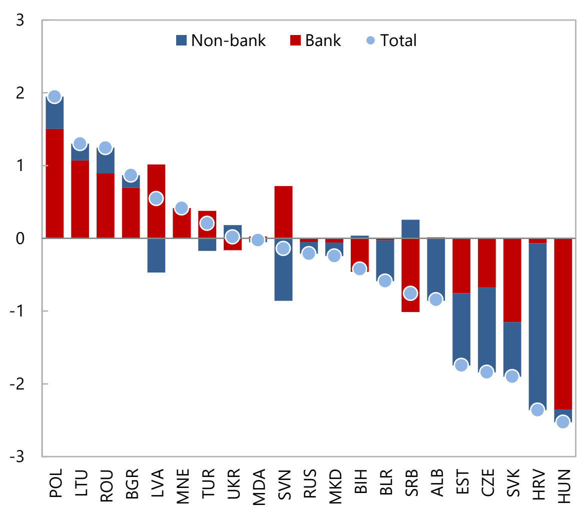
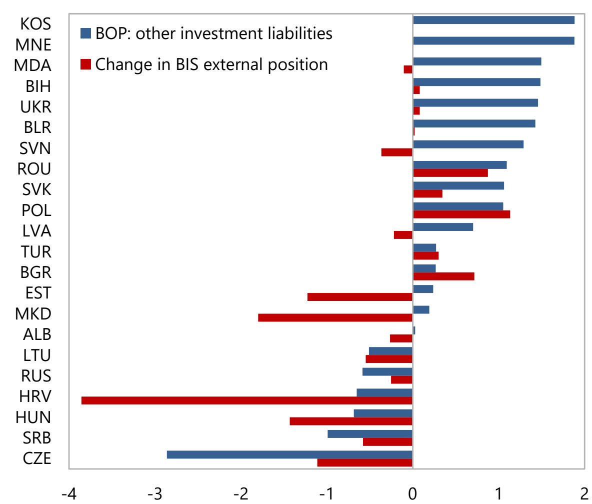


Figure 8. CESEE: Change in BIS External Positions and Other Investment Liabilities, 2020Q4

(Percent of GDP)



Sources: BIS, Locational and Consolidated Banking Statistics; Haver Analytics; and IMF, World Economic Outlook, and IMF staff calculations.

Note: Data labels in the figures use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes.

Figure 9. CESEE: Credit to Private Sector, January 2013–February 2021

(Percent change, year-over-year, nominal, exchange-rate adjusted, GDP-weighted)

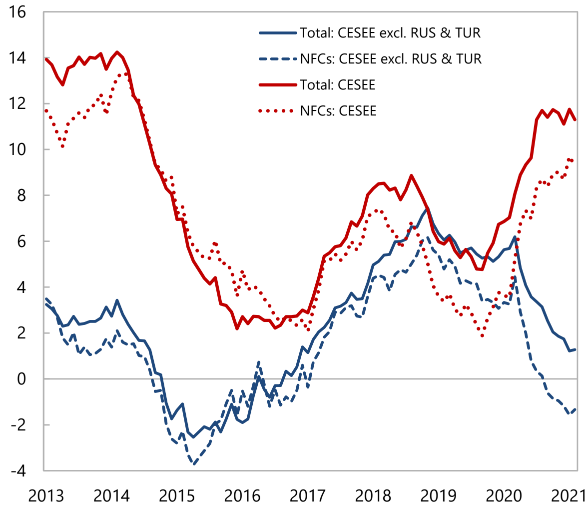


Figure 10. CESEE: Growth of Credit to Households and Corporations, Feb. 2021

(Percent, year-on-year, nominal, exchange-rate adjusted)

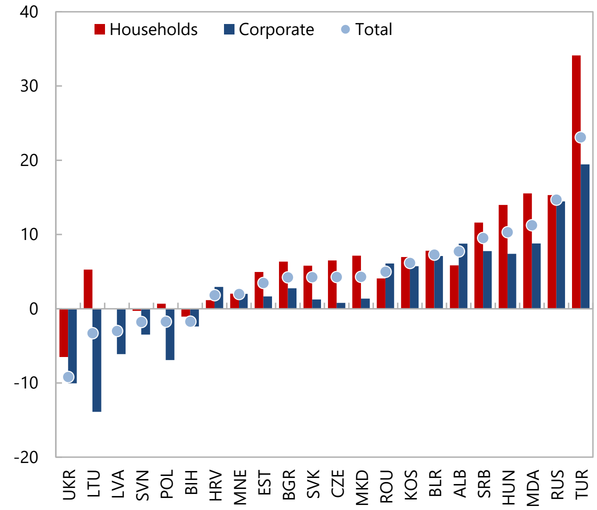


Figure 11. CESEE: Main Bank Funding Sources, 2007Q1–2020Q4

(Percent of GDP, year-on-year, exchange-rate adjusted)

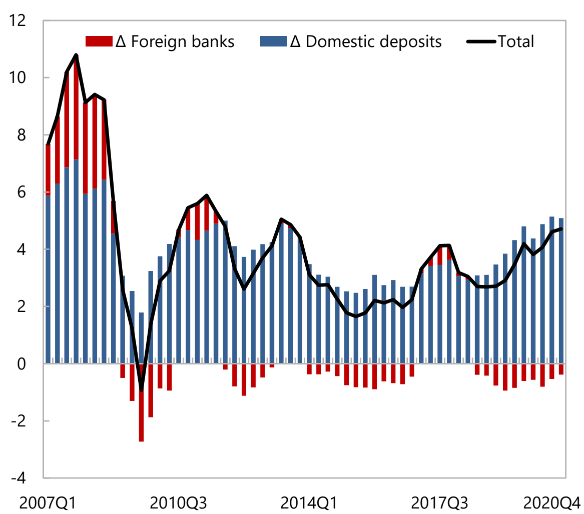
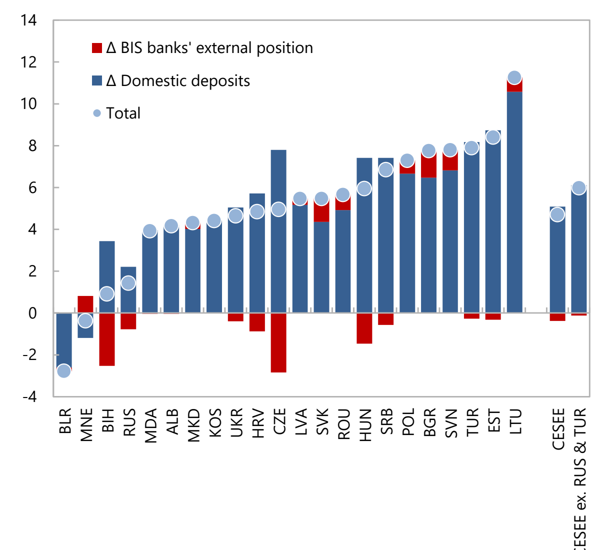


Figure 12. CESEE: Main Bank Funding Sources, 2020Q4

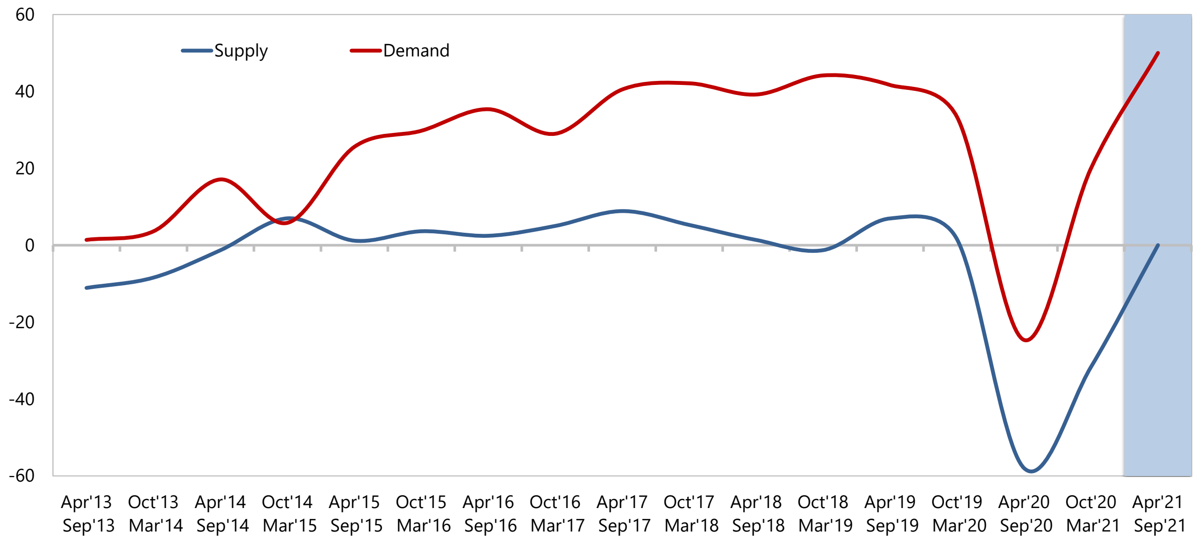
(Percent of GDP, year-over-year, exchange-rate adjusted)

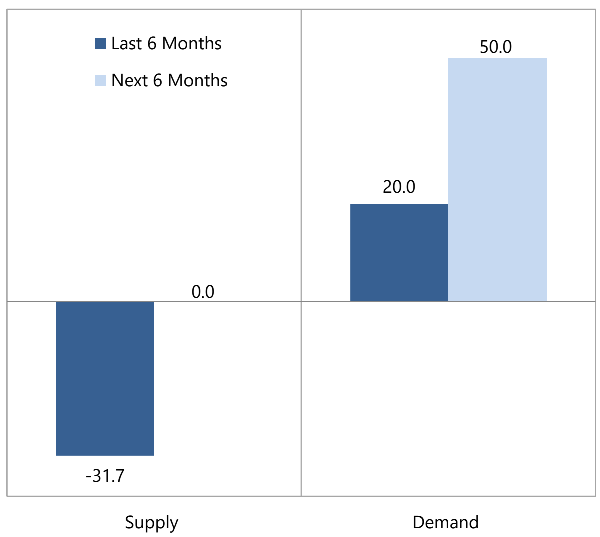


Sources: National authorities; BIS; ECB; EBRD; and IMF, Monetary and Financial Statistics, and IMF staff calculations.
Note: Data labels in the figures use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes.

Figure 13. Total Supply and Demand, Past and Expected Development

(Net percentages; positive figures refer to increasing (easing) demand (supply; lines report actual values and dotted lines expectations in the last run of the survey)

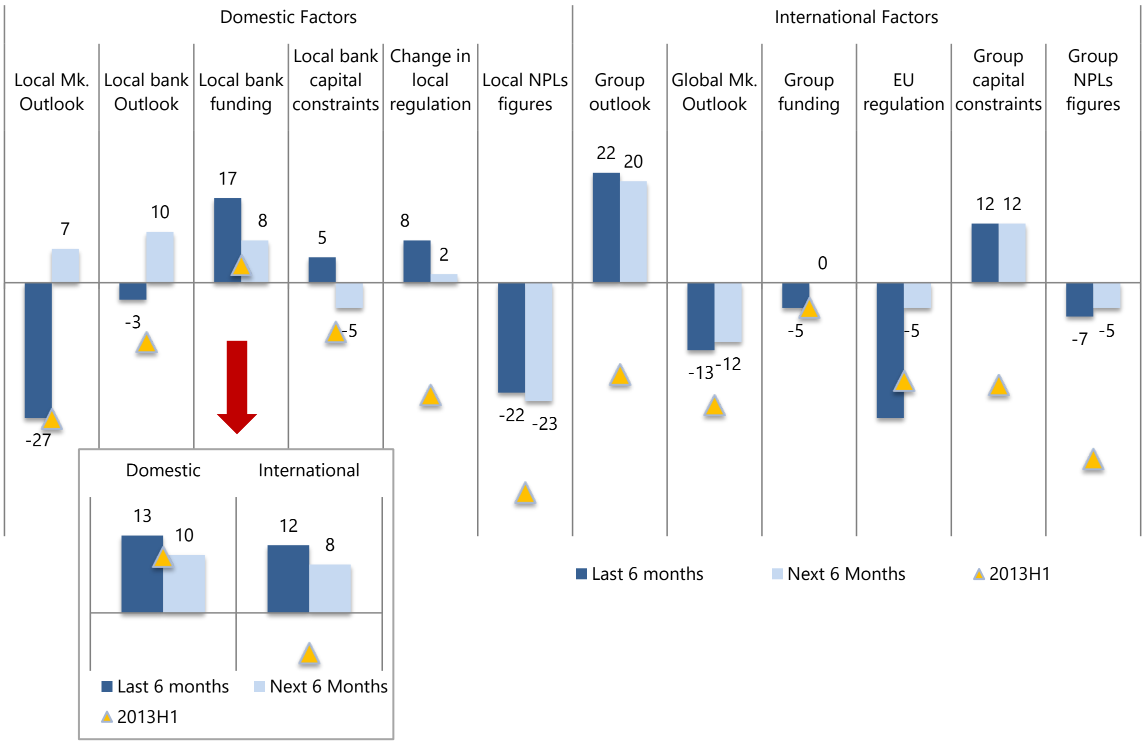




Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 14. Factors Contributing to Supply Conditions (Credit Standards)

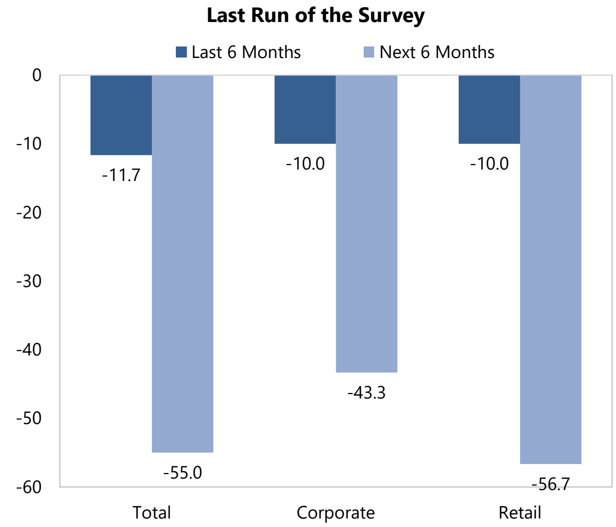
(Net percentage; positive figures refer to a positive contribution to supply)

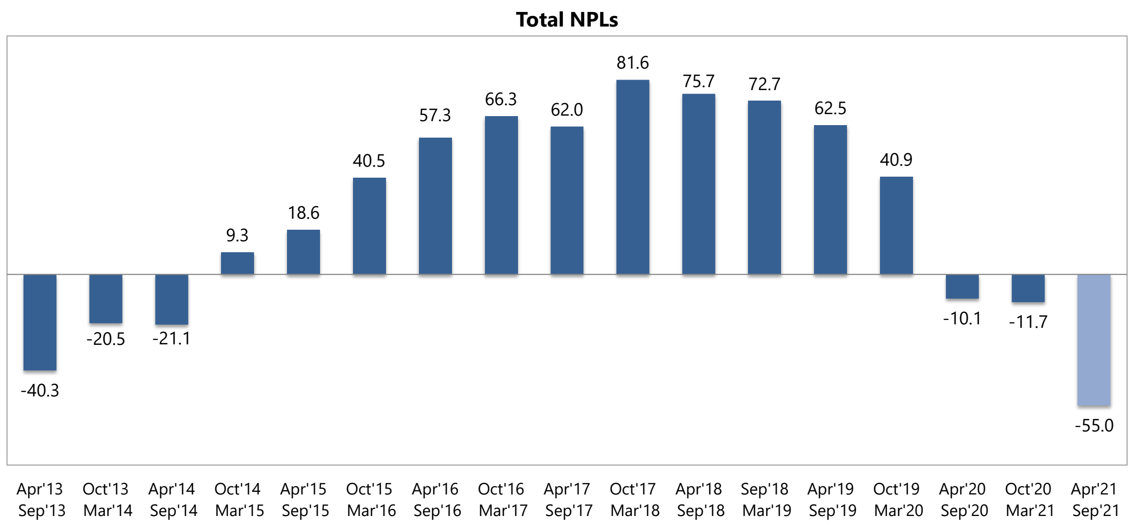


Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 15. Non-performing Loan Ratios

(Net percentage; negative figures indicate increasing NPL ratios)

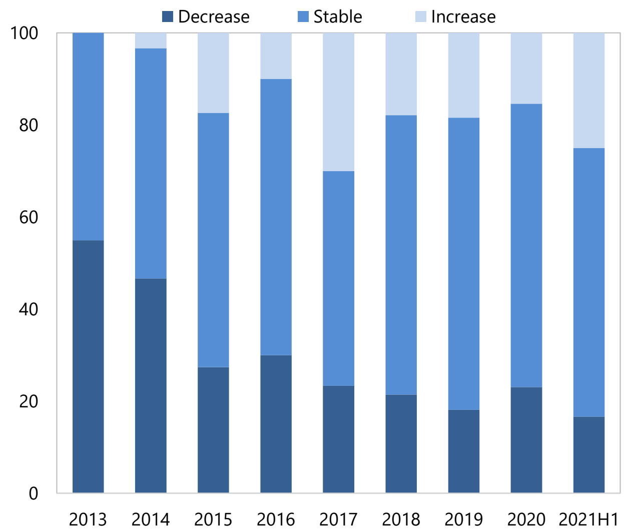




Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 16. Deleveraging: Loan-to-deposit Ratio

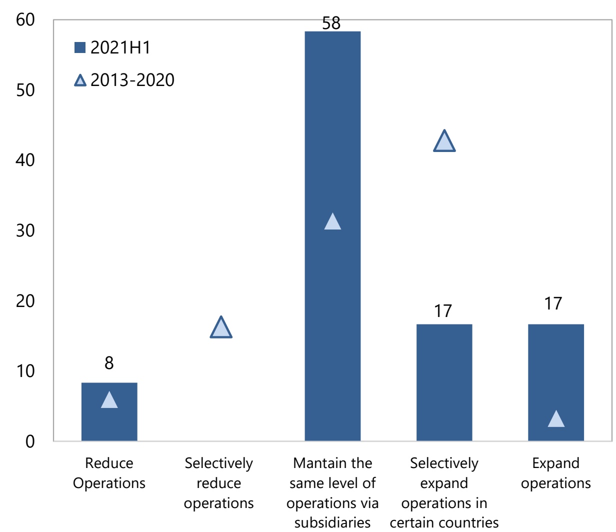
(Expectations over the next 6 months)



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

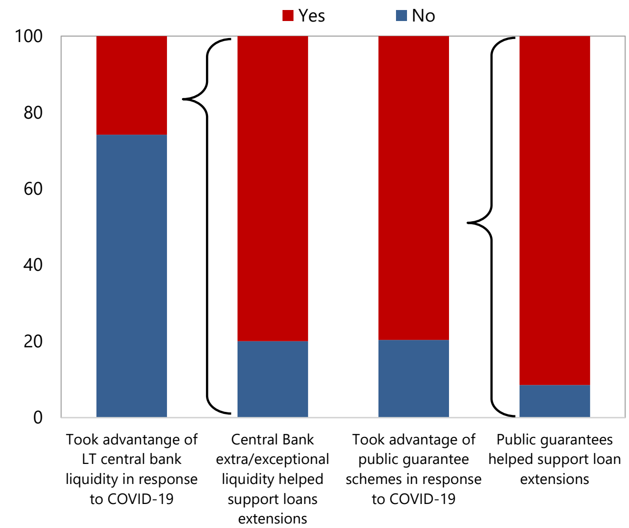
Figure 17. Group-level Long-term Strategies in CESEE: Beyond 12 Months

(Triangles refer to average outcomes between 2013 and 2020)



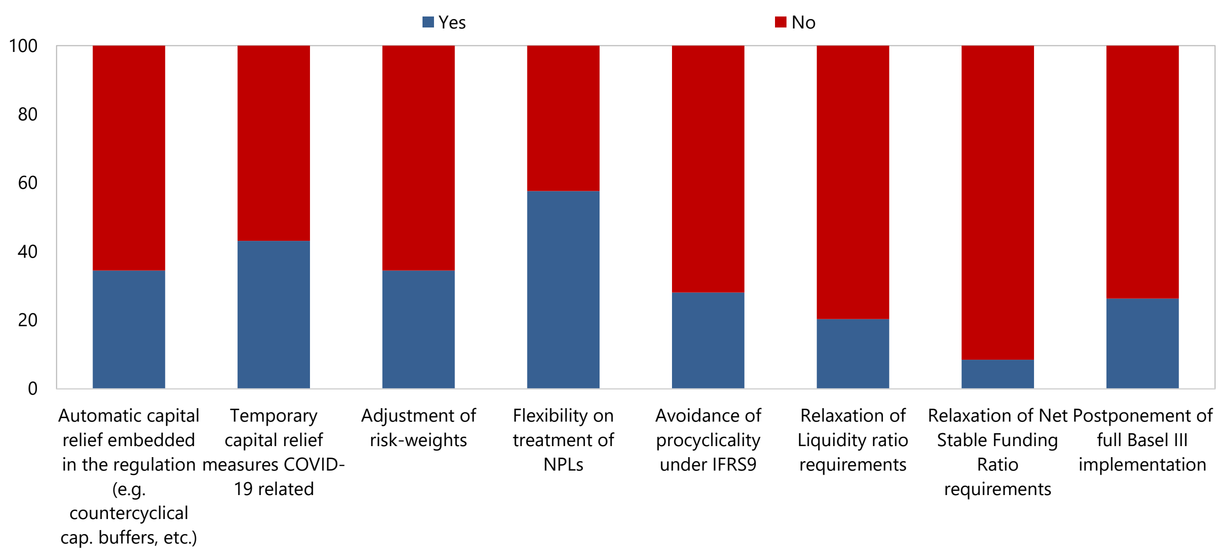
Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 18. Uptake and Impact on Lending of Central Banks Liquidity Facilities and Government Interventions in Terms of Public Guarantees



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 19. Did the Following Regulatory and Policy Measures Help to Support/Maintain Lending to the Economy?



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.
Note: PTI = payment-to-income ratio; LTV = loan-to-value ratio.

Table 1. CESEE: External Position of BIS-reporting Banks, 2019H1 – 2020H2

(Vis-à-vis all sectors, based on the full sample of BIS-reporting banks)

	2020H2 stocks		Exchange-rate adjusted flows (US$m)					Exchange-rate adjusted flows (% change)					Exchange-rate adjusted flows (% of GDP)				
	US$ m	% of GDP	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	2020H2	Total	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	2020H2	Total	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	2020H2	Total
Albania	931	6.1	-322	-64	134	-128	-380	-24.6	-6.5	14.5	-12.1	-29.0	-2.1	0.0	0.9	-0.8	-2.1
Belarus	9,270	15.4	567	-1,394	-254	-354	-1,435	5.3	-12.4	-2.6	-3.7	-13.4	0.9	-2.9	-0.4	-0.6	-3.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,986	10.2	-120	58	-401	-82	-545	-4.7	2.4	-16.2	-4.0	-21.5	-0.6	-2.1	-2.1	-0.4	-5.2
Bulgaria	10,125	14.8	-1,006	-606	111	595	-906	-9.1	-6.0	1.2	6.2	-8.2	-1.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	-0.3
Croatia	12,489	21.9	-598	-678	-867	-1,345	-3,488	-3.7	-4.4	-5.9	-9.7	-21.8	-1.0	-4.9	-1.5	-2.4	-9.7
Czech Republic	86,814	36.0	-205	1,425	-1,365	-4,448	-4,593	-0.2	1.6	-1.5	-4.9	-5.0	-0.1	-3.3	-0.6	-1.8	-5.8
Estonia	5,882	19.0	71	-1,011	293	-542	-1,189	1.0	-14.2	4.8	-8.4	-16.8	0.2	-3.3	0.9	-1.7	-3.8
Hungary	36,345	23.5	385	1,005	6,843	-3,906	4,327	1.2	3.1	20.5	-9.7	13.5	0.2	1.6	4.4	-2.5	3.7
Latvia	7,629	22.8	976	-607	106	183	658	14.0	-7.6	1.4	2.5	9.4	2.9	-1.7	0.3	0.5	2.0
Lithuania	7,465	13.4	-385	69	95	725	504	-5.5	1.0	1.4	10.8	7.2	-0.7	1.9	0.2	1.3	2.6
North Macedonia	1,668	13.6	442	-140	32	-30	304	32.4	-7.8	1.9	-1.8	22.3	3.5	-1.5	0.3	-0.2	2.1
Moldova	285	2.5	-23	85	-5	-3	54	-10.0	40.9	-1.7	-1.0	23.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Montenegro	2,076	43.3	44	93	196	20	353	2.6	5.3	10.5	1.0	20.5	0.8	8.4	4.1	0.4	13.7
Poland	103,609	17.4	-347	1,246	-5,780	11,576	6,695	-0.4	1.3	-5.9	12.6	6.9	-0.1	1.0	-1.0	1.9	1.9
Romania	29,203	11.8	-1,305	1,492	-216	3,079	3,050	-5.0	6.0	-0.8	11.8	11.7	-0.5	1.5	-0.1	1.2	2.1
Russia	89,772	6.1	-237	3,380	-9,543	-3,130	-9,530	-0.2	3.4	-9.3	-3.4	-9.6	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-1.5
Serbia	9,274	17.5	127	109	270	-401	105	1.4	1.2	2.9	-4.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.8	0.2
Slovakia	30,431	29.2	-827	-36	6,422	-1,978	3,581	-3.1	-0.1	24.7	-6.1	13.3	-0.8	4.4	6.2	-1.9	7.9
Slovenia	11,935	22.6	981	-1,447	1,642	-74	1,102	9.1	-12.2	15.8	-0.6	10.2	1.8	0.4	3.1	-0.1	5.1
Turkey	137,373	19.1	-7,889	-16,493	-11,520	1,474	-34,428	-4.6	-10.1	-7.8	1.1	-20.0	-1.0	-2.4	-1.6	0.2	-4.9
Ukraine	9,041	6.0	531	524	-1,041	28	42	5.9	5.5	-10.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	-0.8
CESEE	603,603	14.5	-9,140	-12,990	-14,848	1,259	-35,719	-1.4	-2.1	-2.4	0.2	-5.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	-1.1
CESEE ex. RUS & TUR	376,458	21.7	-1,014	123	6,215	2,915	8,239	-0.3	0.0	1.7	0.8	2.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6

Sources: BIS, Locational and Consolidated Banking Statistics; Haver Analytics; and IMF, World Economic Outlook, and IMF staff calculations.

Table 2. CESEE: External Position of BIS-reporting Banks, 2019H1 – 2020H2

(Exchange rate adjusted flows, based on the full sample of BIS-reporting banks)

	2020H2		Assets - Banks					Assets - Non-banks					Loans - Banks					Loans - Non-Banks				
	US$ m	% of GDP	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	2020H2	Total	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	2020H2	Total	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	2020H2	Total	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	2020H2	Total
Albania	-128	-0.8	-87	-52	-8	2	-145	-235	-12	142	-130	-235	-19	-51	0	-11	-81	-250	-7	142	-128	-243
Belarus	-354	-0.6	391	-1,415	-90	-17	-1,131	176	21	-164	-337	-304	99	-1,011	0	2	-910	230	-34	-217	-243	-264
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-82	-0.4	-67	45	-400	-89	-511	-53	13	-1	7	-34	-56	58	-324	-112	-434	-55	14	-1	7	-35
Bulgaria	595	0.9	-714	-524	410	475	-353	-292	-82	-299	120	-553	-15	-500	397	359	241	-490	-83	-262	-168	-1,003
Croatia	-1,345	-2.4	210	-823	-458	-38	-1,109	-808	145	-409	-1,307	-2,379	170	-754	-399	-95	-1,078	-1,056	158	-402	-1,459	-2,759
Czech Republic	-4,448	-1.8	-263	1,712	-5,220	-1,635	-5,406	58	-287	3,855	-2,813	813	-4,432	2,296	-3,203	-12,225	-17,564	-1,638	-341	888	-998	-2,089
Estonia	-542	-1.7	98	-952	133	-233	-954	-27	-59	160	-309	-235	63	-952	16	-370	-1,243	10	-104	-88	-88	-270
Hungary	-3,906	-2.5	-522	1,600	1,372	-3,638	-1,188	907	-595	5,471	-268	5,515	-906	1,185	1,247	-3,169	-1,643	517	-654	5,590	-771	4,682
Latvia	183	0.5	369	-575	-239	340	-105	607	-32	345	-157	763	403	-531	-234	332	-30	368	-54	15	-68	261
Lithuania	725	1.3	-823	61	-216	597	-381	438	8	311	128	885	-831	44	-190	573	-404	-94	-56	-35	-153	-338
North Macedonia	-30	-0.2	309	-99	45	-7	248	133	-41	-13	-23	56	288	-180	15	-28	95	73	-19	-11	21	64
Moldova	-3	0.0	-6	63	-7	3	53	-17	22	2	-6	1	5	-2	-2	9	10	-17	22	2	-6	1
Montenegro	20	0.4	34	-52	19	20	21	10	145	177	0	332	33	-13	25	13	58	54	85	227	-49	317
Poland	11,576	1.9	-3,905	909	-5,136	8,937	805	3,558	337	-644	2,639	5,890	-4,600	2,636	-4,397	8,970	2,609	2,435	2,364	324	747	5,870
Romania	3,079	1.2	-1,329	190	-342	2,202	721	24	1,302	126	877	2,329	-1,441	-267	-212	1,853	-67	-364	298	-391	569	112
Russia	-3,130	-0.2	-3,461	2,745	-10,721	-745	-12,182	3,224	635	1,178	-2,385	2,652	-4,103	3,167	-10,243	-676	-11,855	1,779	755	1,358	-2,216	1,676
Serbia	-401	-0.8	-260	-494	237	-536	-1,053	387	603	33	135	1,158	-219	-282	233	-666	-934	-2	298	186	-53	429
Slovakia	-1,978	-1.9	-1,428	-137	2,364	-1,199	-400	601	101	4,058	-779	3,981	-1,920	-297	1,612	-1,107	-1,712	96	245	1,696	17	2,054
Slovenia	-74	-0.1	64	-1,098	141	380	-513	917	-349	1,501	-454	1,615	-9	-280	-215	324	-180	-208	-171	-225	-74	-678
Turkey	1,474	0.2	-5,897	-11,324	-4,640	2,721	-19,140	-1,992	-5,169	-6,880	-1,247	-15,288	-4,965	-8,358	-4,339	3,359	-14,303	-2,553	-3,839	-4,495	-2,105	-12,992
Ukraine	28	0.0	624	-129	-354	-248	-107	-93	653	-687	276	149	104	-52	-143	-90	-181	-366	248	-536	351	-303
CESEE	1,259	0.0	-16,663	-10,349	-23,110	7,292	-42,830	7,523	-2,641	8,262	-6,033	7,111	-22,351	-4,144	-20,356	-2,755	-49,606	-1,531	-875	3,765	-6,867	-5,508
CESEE ex. RUS & TUR	2,915	0.1	-7,305	-1,770	-7,749	5,316	-11,508	6,291	1,893	13,964	-2,401	19,747	-13,283	1,047	-5,774	-5,438	-23,448	-757	2,209	6,902	-2,546	5,808

Sources: BIS, Locational and Consolidated Banking Statistics; Haver Analytics; and IMF, World Economic Outlook, and IMF staff calculations.