CESEE Deleveraging and Credit Monitor[1]

December 3, 2020

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

The Covid-19 outbreak caused major portfolio outflows from CESEE countries with a sustained recovery in bond flows relative to pre-COVID levels. There are no signs of the second wave weighing on portfolio flows. During the pandemic, BIS banks kept stabilizing their positions in CESEE and slowed down the pace of deleveraging to Turkey. Credit growth to households remained robust during the outbreak, albeit at a slower pace. After a short-lived credit expansion in March 2020, corporate deleveraging was observed in one third of CESEE countries in April-August 2020.

Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe (CESEE) registered major portfolio outflows in March 2020, with cumulative bond flows entering into positive territory starting in August 2020. Data from the Emerging Portfolio Fund Research (EPFR) Global database show that in 2019 sizeable bond inflows ran in parallel with equity outflows (Figures 1 and 2). As the World Health Organization labelled the Covid-19 a global pandemic in mid-March 2020, CESEE suffered major portfolio outflows. Monthly bond flows went from an average of US$936 billion in Jan-Feb 2020 to US$-9,182 billion in March 2020. Similarly, monthly equity flows receded from US$548 billion in Jan-Feb 2020 to US$-2,187 billion in March 2020. For the first time in almost a year, cumulative bond and equity flows to the region started following the same negative trend. After major policy interventions and a gradual reopening of economic activity, cumulative bond flows since April 2018 turned positive in August reaching US$2.3 billion at end November 2020.

BIS banks stabilized their positions in the CESEE region despite the pandemic and moderated the reduction of their exposure to Turkey. BIS reporting banks[2] stabilized their

[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] 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,

gradual pace of deleveraging vis-à-vis the CESEE region that started in 2018Q3, reaching an exposure of US$560 billion in 2020Q2, 5 percent lower than a year earlier (Figure 3 and Table 1). This exposure corresponded to 13.5 percent of the region's GDP, markedly down from a 14.7 percent when the new deleveraging cycle started. Outflows from Turkey continued at a somewhat less brisk pace. While bank outflows from Turkey amounted to US$16.5 billion in 2019H2, BIS banks stabilized the reduction of their exposure to Turkey by withdrawing US$11.5 billion in 2020H1. Albeit showing modest cumulative outflows in Czech Republic at US$1.3 billion in 2020H1, this masks a significant reduction of BIS exposure (US$8 billion) during the second quarter.

As of June 2020, BIS banks were still mostly exposed to Turkey, Russia, Poland, and the Czech Republic. Foreign bank funding to Turkey stood at US$129 billion in 2020H1, or under a quarter of the BIS-reporting banks' exposure to CESEE (Figure 4). After Turkey, BIS-reporting banks are mostly exposed to Russia (US$88 billion), Poland (US$85 billion) and the Czech Republic (US$83 billion) among CESEE countries (Table 1). On a consolidated basis, the country with the largest exposure to Turkey is Spain (US$63 billion) due to the acquisition of a major Turkish bank by a Spanish bank, followed by France (US$27 billion), Germany and the United Kingdom (US$12 billion each) (Figure 5).

About half of CESEE countries experienced funding reductions in 2020H1 (Figure 6). In absolute terms (Table 1), outflows were the largest in Turkey (US$11.5 billion), Russia (US$9.5 billion), and Poland (US$5.8 billion) with the latter two hardly hit by reversals relative to 2019. Scaled by the size of the receiving economy, outflows exceeded 1 percent of GDP in only three cases: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Turkey. Funding reductions were driven by claims on banks, except in Turkey, Croatia, and Ukraine where negative flows to corporates contributed to the decrease in overall exposure (Figure 7). In some CESEE countries, large losses of funding from banks were compensated by large increases in funding from corporates, which were large enough to leave slightly positive (negative) net funding position in Latvia (Czech Republic).

Drilling down into 2020Q2 developments, while BIS banks reduced their exposure to CESEE, BoP data suggest positive cross-border inflows. The average reduction in BIS external funding to all sectors was 0.3 percent of GDP in the region. By contrast, 'other investment flows' in the BoP data, where cross-border bank financing is captured, grew from -0.4 percent of GDP in 2020Q1 to 0.2 in 2020Q2 (Figure 8). For several countries, 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). For

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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.

countries like Bosnia Herzegovina, and to a lower extent Macedonia, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Russia, BoP data shows inflows, while BIS data suggest significant outflows.

The effect of the Covid-19 outbreak on credit growth in the CESEE is highly uneven (Figure 9). Total credit to the private sector in the CESEE expanded by 8.1 percent year-on-year in March 2020, up 200 basis points relative to 2019Q4. The trend accelerated gradually over the following months reaching 11.4 percent in August 2020 driven by Turkey (28.5 percent) and Russia (10.3 percent). Instead, in the rest of CESEE countries, the pace slowed down from the 6.2 percent peak in March to 3.1 percent in August 2020. The slowdown was most notable for corporate credit, with a peak-to-trough decline of 430 basis points from 4.5 percent in March to 0.2 percent in August. Lending to households remained strong during the pandemic with growth rates exceeding 15 percent in Turkey (36 percent), Moldova (22.5 percent), Belarus (20.1 percent) and Hungary (18.7 percent) over April-August 2020. Only Latvia registered negative credit growth during the same period (Figure 10). By contrast, the picture is more mixed for corporate credit. Most countries registered an increase in corporate credit in March 2020, supported by public guarantee schemes, untapped revolving facilities and an expansion of credit lines, with the exception of Latvia, Lithuania, and Ukraine that continued seeing negative growth rates. In April-August, while over two thirds of countries managed to keep positive corporate credit growth, with average rates exceeding two digits in Turkey (18.0 percent), Serbia (15.0 percent), and Belarus (10.0 percent), sharp deleveraging was observed in Latvia (-10.0 percent) and Lithuania (-9.1 percent), followed by Ukraine (-4.6 percent), Bosnia Herzegovina (-2.4 percent), Estonia (-1.3 percent), and Poland (-1.0 percent).

Overall, CESEE banks relied on domestic deposit growth to fund increased credit activity into 2020 (Figure 11). CESEE banks had tapped into foreign bank funding in 2017 and first half of 2018 after almost seven years of withdrawals. However, growth in domestic deposits became yet again the only source of higher bank funding starting in 2018Q3. In 2020Q2, banks' foreign funding decreased by about 0.8 percent of GDP (year-on-year) in CESEE, mostly driven by lower foreign funding in Belarus, Latvia, Estonia, Croatia, and Turkey (-2.5 percent each) (Figure 12). The significant liability expansion of Turkish banks at 8.7 percent rate was achieved on the back of the robust growth of domestic deposits at 11.1 percent despite the loss of BIS banks' funding.

Key Messages - CESEE Bank Lending Survey: Autumn 2020[3]

The EIB CESEE Bank Lending Survey (BLS), covering the period April 2020 to September 2020, analyzes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on lending activity in the CESEE region. It finds that following the COVID-19 shock, demand for loans decreased and credit supply conditions tightened. NPLs have started increasing, but less rapidly than had been expected by banks in the Spring 2020 wave of the survey. Against this backdrop, international banking groups show a substantial commitment to the region over the medium term, with their strategies tilted towards expansion or stability. Moreover, the Survey special module on COVID-19 finds that monetary and regulatory policy responses have contributed to generate accommodative buffers to alleviate COVID-19-induced stresses to the regional markets.

- **CESEE subsidiaries and local banks report a decrease in demand for credit and a tightening of supply conditions due to the COVID-19 shock (Figure 13).**
    - **Demand** for loans and credit lines contracted for the first time over the past five years. Investment became a contractionary element. This is a significant turnaround because fixed investment was among the highest positive contributors over the past two years. Debt restructuring started to be a positive contributing element contrary to the past three years whereby its contribution was close to zero. Working capital continued to play a supportive role. Non-housing-related consumption and consumer confidence pushed demand in contractionary territory whilst housing related demand has been only mildly contractionary.
    - **Supply** conditions tightened significantly over the past six months. Across the client spectrum, credit standards tightened across the board, including on SME lending. Alongside this tightening also approval rates have dropped significantly, notably for SMEs and consumer credit. The terms and conditions of loan supply tightened in terms of size of the loans and only slightly in terms of maturity. Collateral requirements tightened significantly across the board over the past six months, even more so for SMEs.
- **Several domestic and international factors limited supply over the past six months (Figure 14).** Domestic market and bank outlook were limiting factors as well as NPLs at the local level. Changes in the domestic regulatory environment played an easing role for the first time, thus suggesting that local regulatory actions are playing their part in alleviating the negative effects of the COVID19 crisis. Global market outlook, group funding and, to a lesser extent, group NPLs started playing a constraining role.
- **Credit quality has deteriorated, albeit less than anticipated in the Spring 2020 edition of the EIB CESEE BLS.** The fall in NPLs recorded over the past four years came to an end, with NPL figures deteriorating at the regional level over past six months (Figure 15).

[3] A full report with regional and country chapters of the EIB Autumn 2020 survey will be published in November 2020 on the EIB dedicated webpage http://www.eib.org/about/economic-research/surveys.htm.

However, NPLs increased less dramatically than what was expected in the spring 2020 wave of the survey. This suggests that the policy and banks' strategic responses may have played a mitigating role. NPLs deteriorated primarily in the retail rather than the corporate segment. Nonetheless, the negative trend is expected to continue over the next six months in both corporate and retail segments.

- **Looking at the banking groups operating in the CESEE region, COVID-19 has brought about a significant reduction in activities to increase capital at a consolidated group level. At the same time, groups' loan-to-deposit ratios have largely stabilized.** Only 20% of banking groups, less than the 2013-2019 average, continued restructuring activities at the global level to increase group capital ratios, and a similar share expects this process to continue over the next six months. Fewer banks have entered into sales of assets and branches over the past six months than in previous rounds of the survey. Deleveraging at the group level (Figure 16) was very limited. The share of banks expecting deleveraging (about 10%) is at the lowest level compared to the past six years. Overall, banking groups report a generalized stability stance in their LTD ratios, thus reducing worries of unwarranted deleveraging linked to the COVID19 shock. This is also a signal that the policy response has been able to limit the most abrupt negative effects so far.
- **Banking group strategies are tilted towards expansion or stability in the CESEE region.** Cross-border banking groups signal positive strategic intentions towards their regional operations, thus pointing at full support during the COVID19 pandemic. No cross-border banking group intends to reduce operations. Around 60% intend to maintain operations in the region (Figure 17), whilst 40% intends to expand selectively operations. This scores a net improvement from the past when on average 20 to 30% of banking Groups signaled intentions to either reduce or selectively reduce operations. It also suggests that many of the restructuring processes activated in the past either reached completion or have been put on hold given the current high level of uncertainty linked to COVID19. Reflecting this strategic stance, only 15% of international banking groups reported lower returns on assets (RoA) in the CESEE operations than in overall group operations over the last six months.
- **Banks operating in the region report that regulatory and policy measures to support lending have played a significant positive role.** Notably, banks that took advantage of public guarantee schemes indicate that these have been very effective in supporting loan extensions (Figure 18). A smaller group of banks took advantage of central bank long-term refinancing operations. These facilities are identified as being supportive to credit conditions by the vast majority of banks drawing from the liquidity lines. Among the set of regulatory and policy actions, some seem to have a more active role than others in supporting lending to the economy (Figure 19). Specifically, flexibility on NPL treatment and relaxation of liquidity ratios are deemed extremely supportive. Various forms of capital relief measures, including the release of regulatory buffers, have also contributed significantly. Adjustment of risk weights was also considered a relevant measure.

Figure 1. CESEE: Cumulative Portfolio Flows

(Billions of US$; cumulative weekly flows from April 1, 2018 until November 25, 2020)

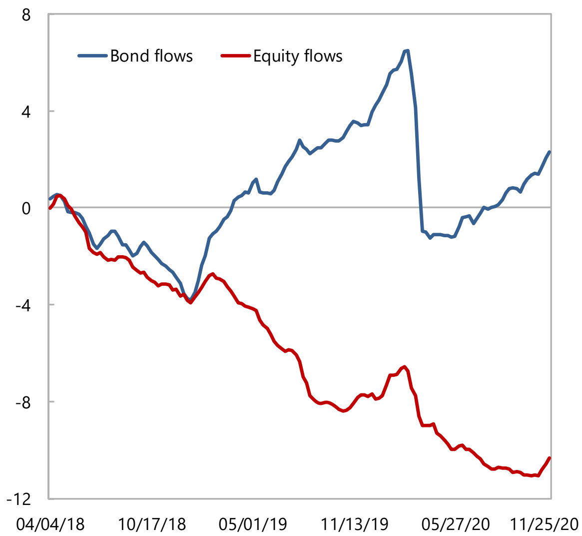


Figure 2. CESEE: Monthly Portfolio Flows, January 2015-October 2020

(Billions of US$)

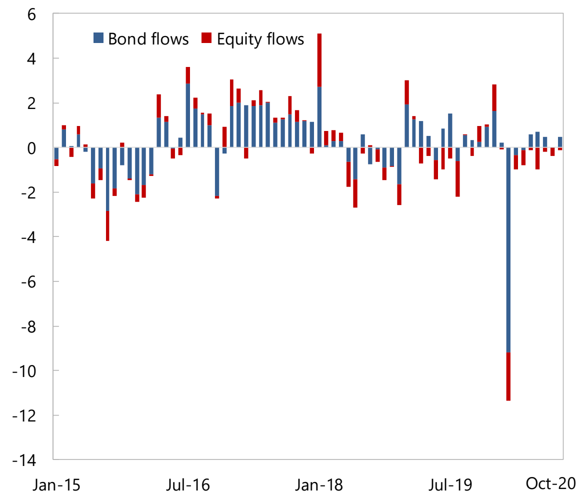


Figure 3. CESEE: External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2009Q4-2020Q2

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

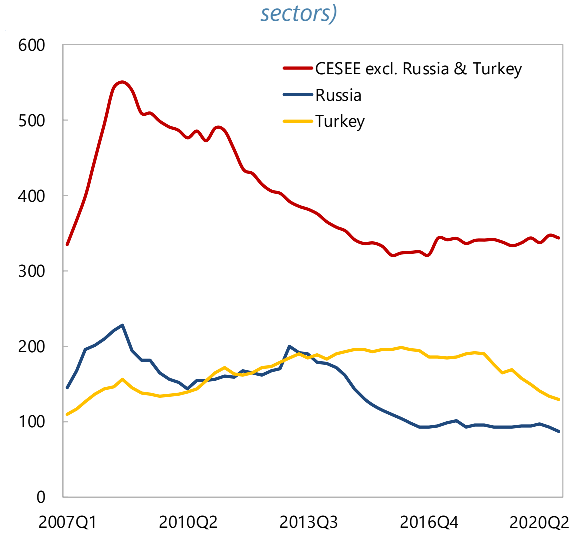
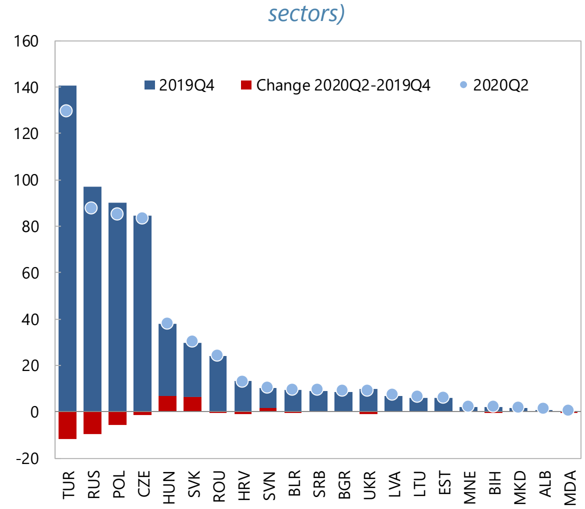


Figure 4. CESEE: External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2019Q4–2020Q2

(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, 2020Q2

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

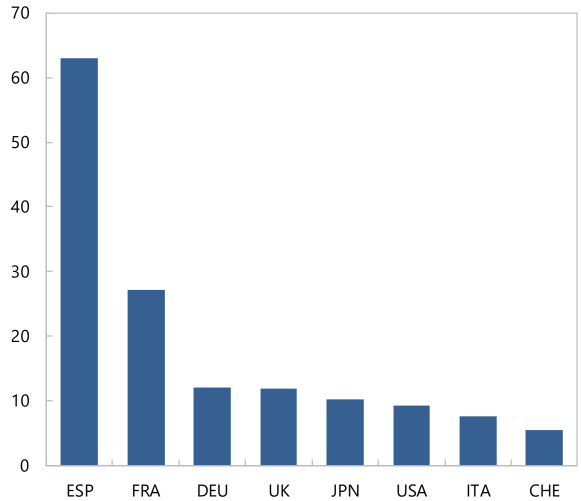


Figure 6. CESEE: External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2019Q4-2020Q2

(Cumulative change from previous quarter; percent of GDP)

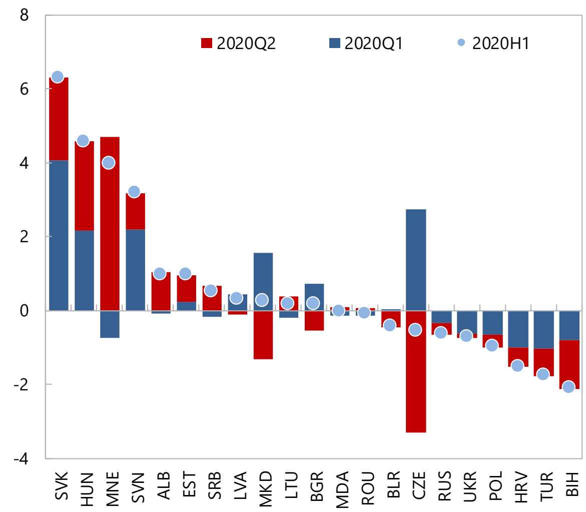


Figure 7. CESEE: External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2020H1

(2020H1 flows as percent of 2019H2 stocks)

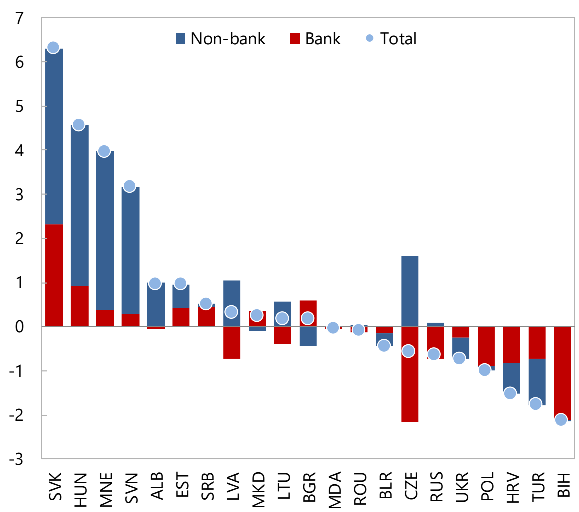
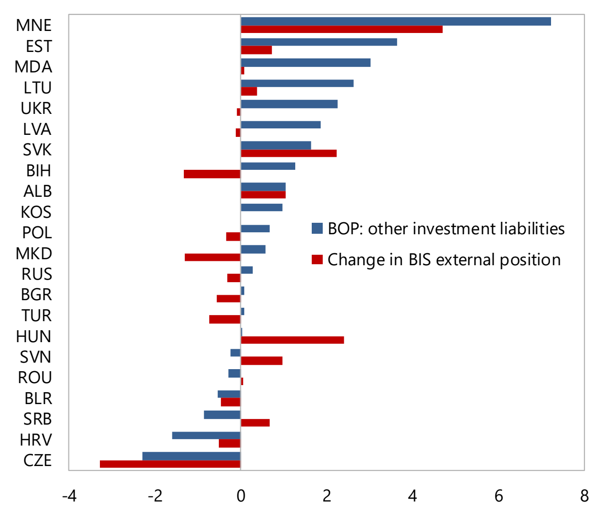


Figure 8. CESEE: Change in BIS External Positions and Other Investment Liabilities, 2020Q2

(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–August 2020

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

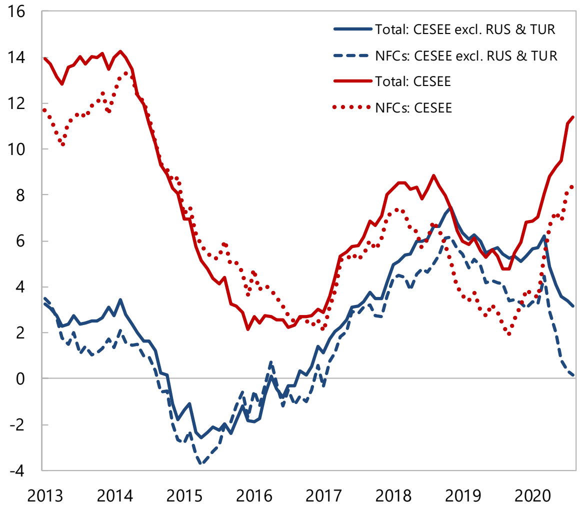


Figure 10. CESEE: Growth of Credit to Households and Corporations, Aug. 2020

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

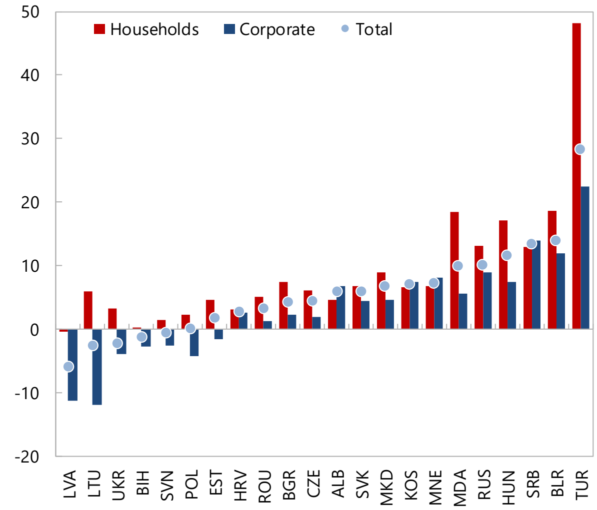


Figure 11. CESEE: Main Bank Funding Sources, 2007Q1–2020Q2

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

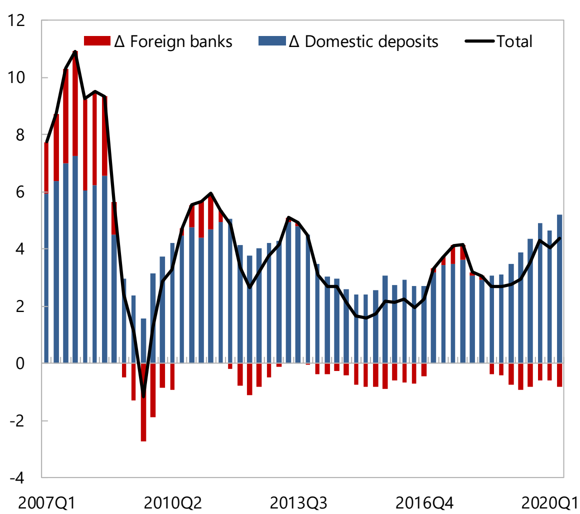
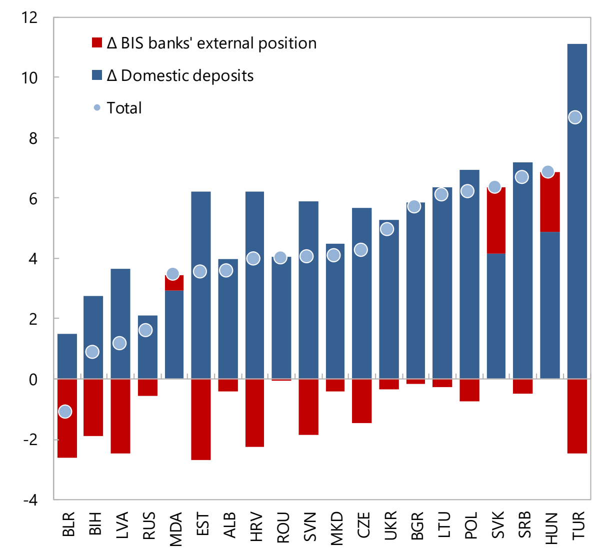


Figure 12. CESEE: Main Bank Funding Sources, 2020Q2

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

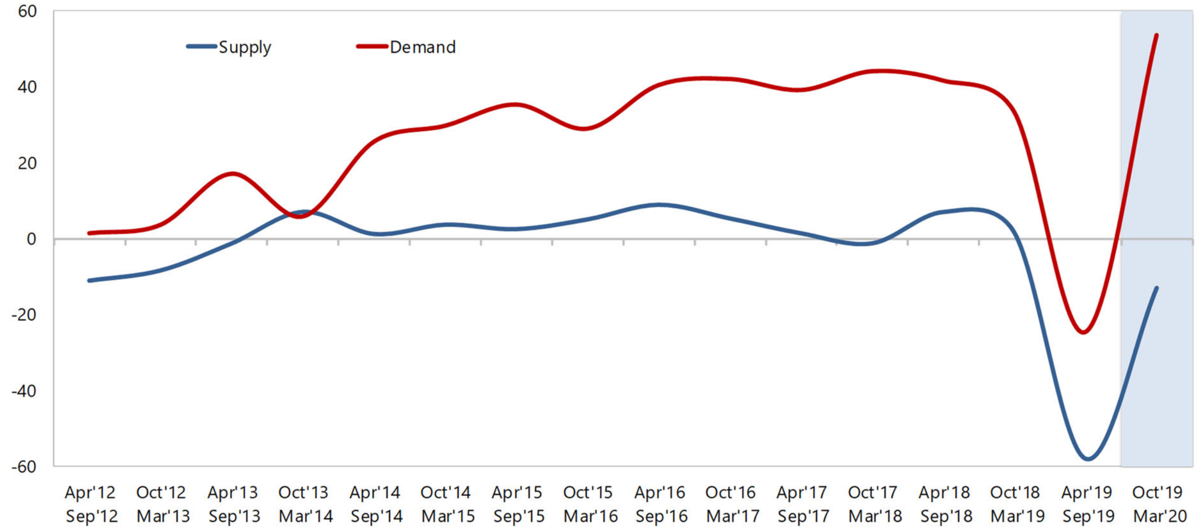


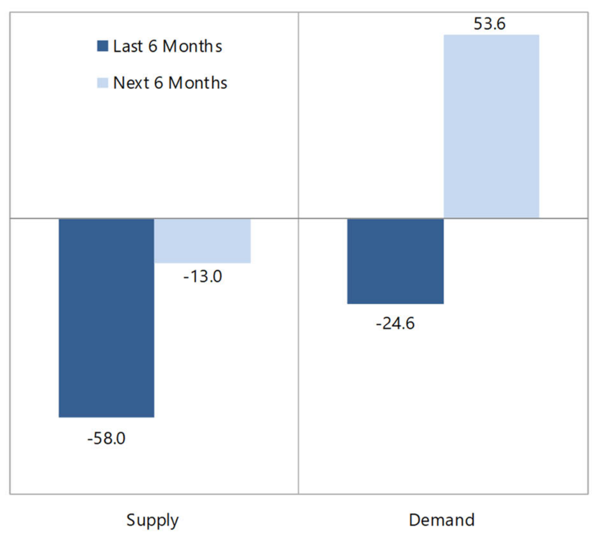
Sources: National authorities; BIS; ECB; EBRD; and IMF, Monetary and Financial Statistics, and IMF staff calculations.

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)

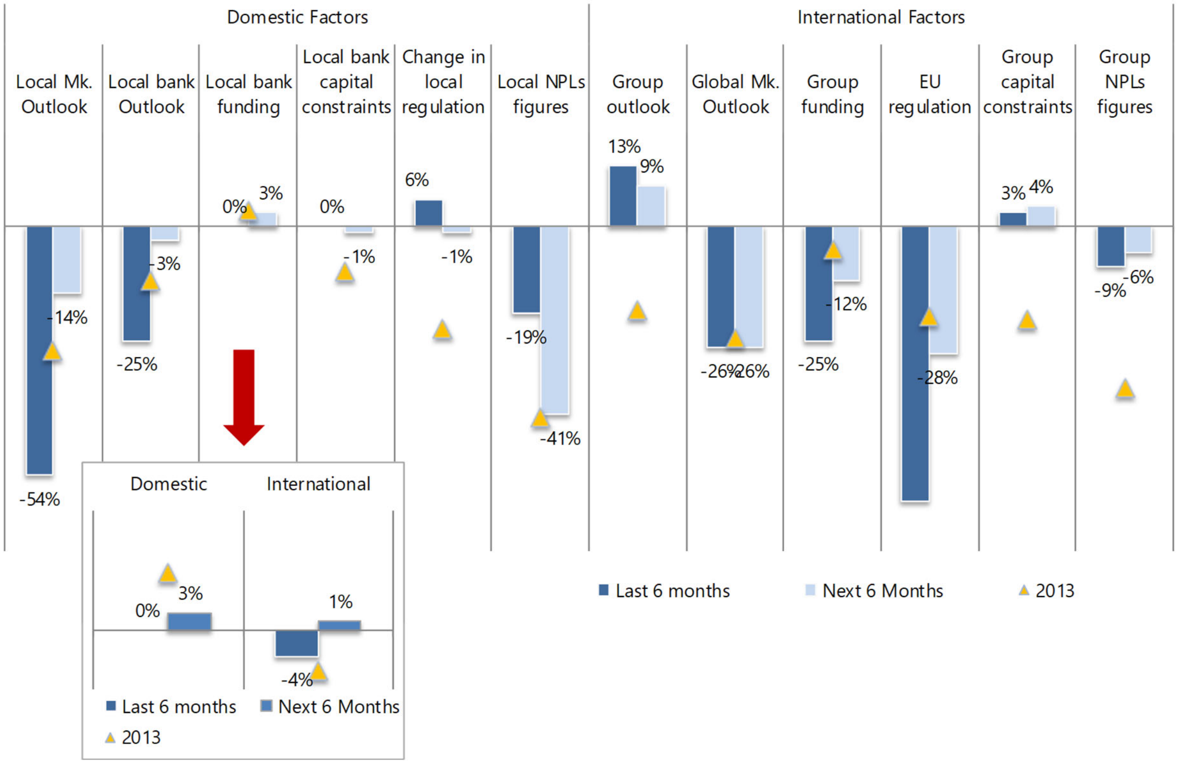




Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

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

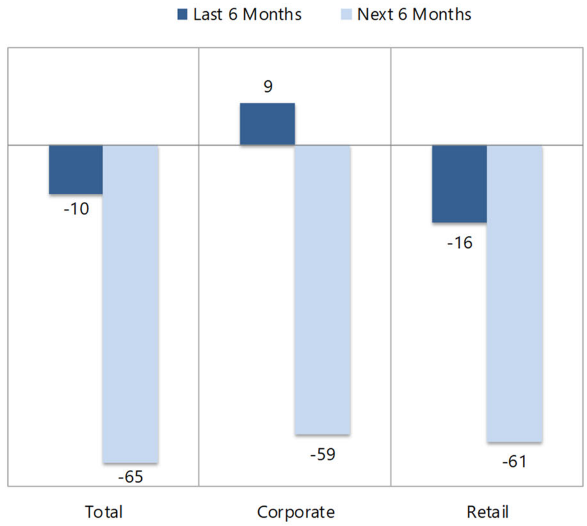
(Net percentage; positive figures refer to a positive contribution to supply)

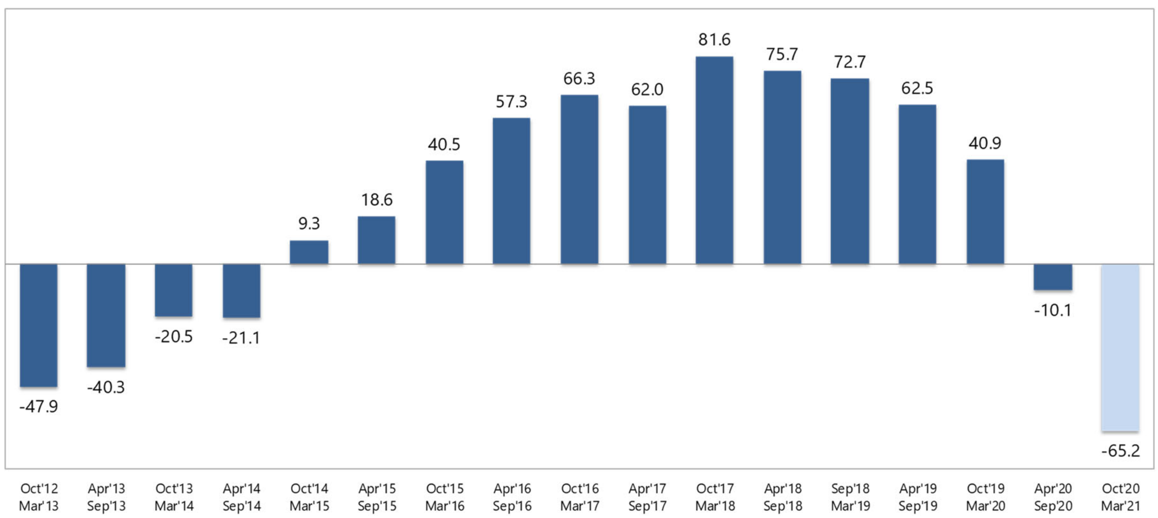


Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 15. Non-performing Loan Ratios

(Net percentage; negative figures indicate increasing NPL ratios)

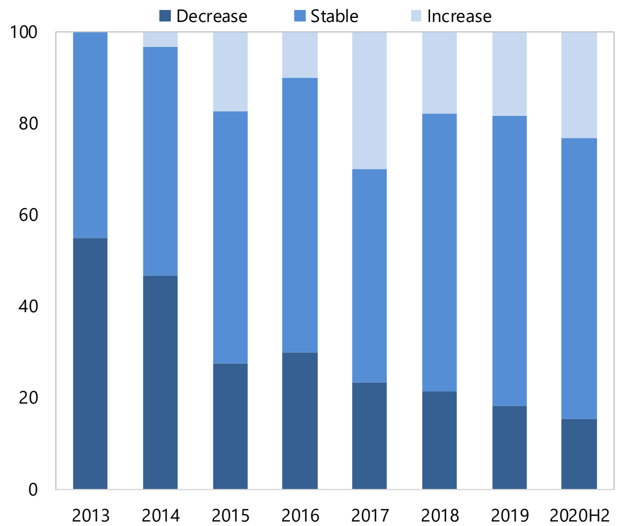




Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 16. Deleveraging: Loan-to-deposit Ratio

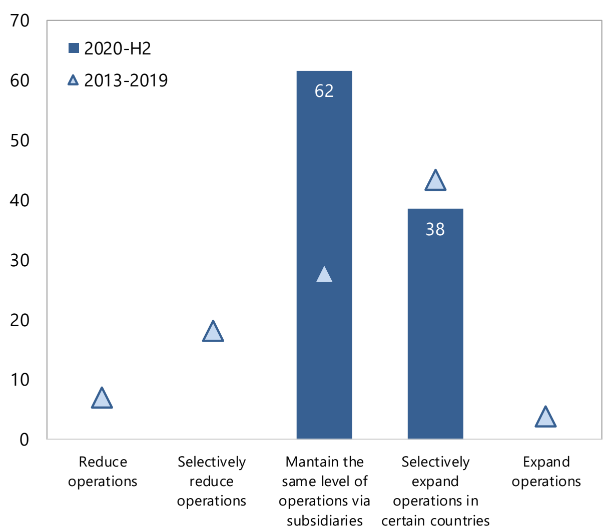
(Expectations over the next 6 months)



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

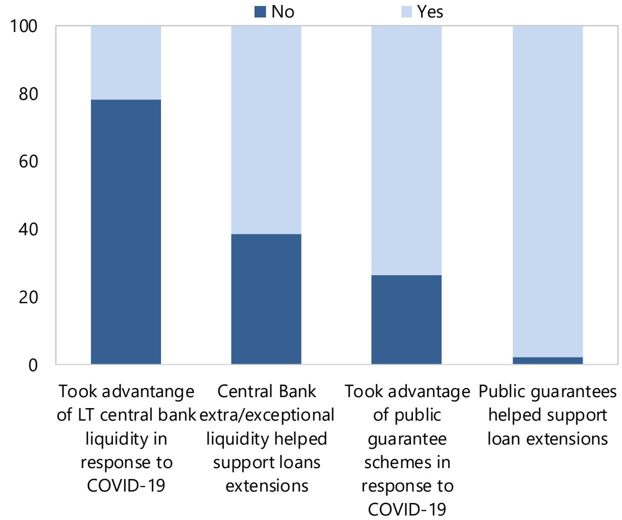
Figure 17. Group-level Long-term Strategies in CESEE: Beyond 12 Months

(Triangles refer to average outcomes between 2013 and 2018)



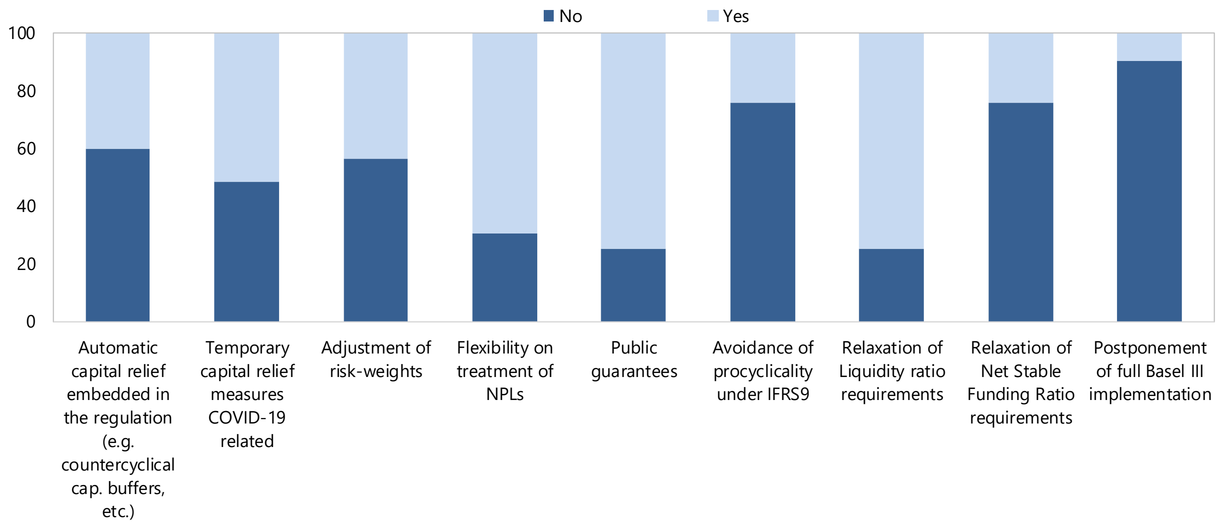
Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

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, 2018H2 – 2020H1

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

	2020H1 stocks		Exchange-rate adjusted flows (US$m)					Exchange-rate adjusted flows (% change)					Exchange-rate adjusted flows (% of GDP)				
	US$ m	% of GDP	2018H2	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	Total	2018H2	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	Total	2018H2	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	Total
Albania	990	7.1	-108	-322	-64	135	-605	-8.0	-25.9	-7.0	15.8	-41.4	-0.7	-2.1	0.9	1.0	-2.6
Belarus	9,262	16.0	177	567	-1,394	-254	-792	1.7	5.5	-12.8	-2.7	-7.7	0.3	0.9	-2.4	-0.4	-1.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,898	10.0	140	-120	58	-401	174	6.3	-5.1	2.6	-17.4	8.2	0.7	-0.6	-1.7	-2.1	-1.2
Bulgaria	8,775	12.9	138	-1,006	-606	112	-1,523	1.4	-9.8	-6.5	1.3	-15.0	0.2	-1.5	-0.7	0.2	-2.1
Croatia	12,701	22.4	-1,448	-598	-678	-866	-2,103	-8.9	-4.0	-4.8	-6.4	-13.4	-2.4	-1.0	-2.5	-1.5	-4.9
Czech Republic	83,017	34.3	-6,304	-206	1,426	-1,364	2,766	-7.0	-0.2	1.7	-1.6	3.4	-2.5	-0.1	-1.5	-0.6	-0.9
Estonia	5,917	19.4	259	163	-1,011	291	-1,231	4.2	2.5	-15.2	5.2	-18.0	0.8	0.5	-1.5	1.0	-2.2
Hungary	37,924	25.3	-1,367	381	1,005	6,845	293	-4.4	1.3	3.3	22.0	1.0	-0.9	0.2	4.2	4.6	3.8
Latvia	6,886	20.9	466	1,067	-607	106	374	8.0	16.9	-8.2	1.6	5.8	1.4	3.1	-2.3	0.3	0.6
Lithuania	6,144	11.2	-136	-195	69	95	-826	-2.2	-3.2	1.2	1.6	-12.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.6	0.2	-1.1
North Macedonia	1,604	12.8	-325	442	-140	32	410	-20.4	34.8	-8.2	2.0	35.3	-2.6	3.5	-1.2	0.3	3.1
Moldova	273	2.4	71	-23	85	-5	84	49.0	-10.6	44.0	-1.8	43.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Montenegro	1,950	39.5	191	44	93	196	670	13.4	2.7	5.6	11.2	61.8	3.5	0.8	7.8	4.0	18.3
Poland	84,609	14.6	1,818	-283	1,246	-5,780	-1,464	2.1	-0.3	1.4	-6.4	-1.6	0.3	0.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.4
Romania	23,976	9.6	-364	-1,305	1,493	-216	-1,013	-1.5	-5.4	6.6	-0.9	-4.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.8
Russia	87,559	6.0	-2,770	397	3,380	-9,543	4,078	-2.9	0.4	3.6	-9.8	4.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4
Serbia	9,046	17.4	836	127	109	271	1,450	10.9	1.5	1.3	3.1	19.8	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	3.6
Slovakia	29,780	29.2	3,579	-827	-36	6,422	4,488	17.3	-3.4	-0.2	27.5	23.8	3.4	-0.8	6.5	6.3	10.7
Slovenia	10,234	19.8	-784	982	-1,447	1,642	-939	-8.0	10.8	-14.4	19.1	-9.9	-1.5	1.8	0.5	3.2	1.5
Turkey	129,104	19.9	-25,577	-7,888	-16,492	-11,518	-48,926	-13.4	-4.8	-10.5	-8.2	-25.8	-3.3	-1.0	-2.8	-1.8	-7.0
Ukraine	8,668	6.1	85	531	524	-1,041	715	1.0	6.1	5.7	-10.7	7.9	0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4
CESEE	560,317	13.5	-31,423	-8,072	-12,987	-14,841	-43,920	-5.0	-1.4	-2.2	-2.6	-7.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-1.4
CESEE ex. RUS & TUR	343,654	19.9	-3,076	-581	125	6,220	928	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	1.8	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0

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, 2018H2 – 2020H1

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

	2020H1		Assets - Banks					Assets - Non-banks					Loans - Banks					Loans - Non-Banks				
	US$ m	% of GDP	2018H2	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	Total	2018H2	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	Total	2018H2	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	Total	2018H2	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	Total
Albania	135	1.0	-110	-87	-52	-7	-266	2	-235	-12	142	-339	-75	-19	-51	0	-130	-9	-250	-7	142	-354
Belarus	-254	-0.4	487	391	-1,415	-90	-546	-310	176	21	-164	-246	561	99	-1,011	0	-178	-335	230	-34	-217	-254
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-401	-2.1	118	-67	45	-400	237	22	-53	13	-1	-63	117	-56	58	-324	201	22	-55	14	-1	-65
Bulgaria	112	0.2	209	-713	-524	409	-789	-71	-293	-82	-297	-734	219	-14	-500	396	-34	-159	-491	-83	-260	-893
Croatia	-866	-1.5	-817	210	-818	-463	-1,082	-631	-808	140	-403	-1,021	-141	170	-753	-401	-369	-608	-1,056	157	-401	-1,409
Czech Republic	-1,364	-0.6	-6,101	-264	1,713	-5,220	2,146	-203	58	-287	3,856	620	-8,227	-4,433	2,297	-3,202	-2,829	224	-1,638	-341	887	414
Estonia	291	1.0	223	98	-952	131	-1,095	36	65	-59	160	-136	265	64	-952	16	-1,062	92	76	-104	-88	-139
Hungary	6,845	4.6	-1,088	-522	1,600	1,377	1,042	-279	903	-595	5,468	-749	-962	-906	1,185	1,247	224	-72	517	-654	5,592	-517
Latvia	106	0.3	255	370	-575	-240	-684	211	697	-32	346	1,058	264	403	-531	-235	-596	121	446	-54	15	664
Lithuania	95	0.2	-148	-681	61	-217	-992	12	486	8	312	166	-128	-689	44	-190	-989	96	-46	-56	-35	139
North Macedonia	32	0.3	-320	309	-99	45	294	-5	133	-41	-13	116	-330	288	-180	15	165	-27	73	-19	-11	69
Moldova	-5	0.0	13	-6	63	-7	53	58	-17	22	2	31	3	5	-2	-2	-3	57	-17	22	2	30
Montenegro	196	4.0	15	34	-52	19	82	176	10	145	177	588	20	33	-13	25	56	142	54	85	227	559
Poland	-5,780	-1.0	2,961	-3,841	909	-5,138	-4,325	-1,143	3,558	337	-642	2,861	1,555	-4,599	2,636	-4,397	-4,580	-694	2,435	2,364	325	5,701
Romania	-216	-0.1	-434	-1,329	190	-341	-3,540	70	24	1,303	125	2,527	-626	-1,440	-267	-211	-4,268	-58	-365	299	-392	805
Russia	-9,543	-0.7	-2,548	-2,827	2,753	-10,727	1,891	-222	3,224	627	1,184	2,187	-12	-3,533	3,166	-10,242	3,034	230	1,779	756	1,357	98
Serbia	271	0.5	384	-260	-494	238	-216	452	387	603	33	1,666	400	-219	-282	234	128	619	-2	298	186	1,104
Slovakia	6,422	6.3	3,495	-1,428	-137	2,364	3,306	84	601	101	4,058	1,182	3,081	-1,920	-297	1,612	2,249	158	96	245	1,696	419
Slovenia	1,642	3.2	-37	64	-1,099	142	-892	-747	918	-348	1,500	-47	-88	-8	-279	-216	-333	-387	-209	-171	-225	-766
Turkey	-11,518	-1.8	-21,680	-5,877	-11,285	-4,684	-39,116	-3,897	-2,011	-5,207	-6,834	-9,810	-18,421	-4,945	-8,358	-4,337	-30,777	-2,991	-2,571	-3,839	-4,493	-6,826
Ukraine	-1,041	-0.7	6	624	-129	-353	97	79	-93	653	-688	618	66	104	-52	-145	-269	185	-366	248	-535	-146
CESEE	-14,841	-0.4	-25,117	-15,802	-10,297	-23,162	-44,395	-6,306	7,730	-2,690	8,321	475	-22,459	-21,615	-4,142	-20,357	-40,360	-3,394	-1,360	-874	3,771	-1,367
CESEE ex. RUS & TUR	6,220	0.3	-889	-7,098	-1,765	-7,751	-7,170	-2,187	6,517	1,890	13,971	8,098	-4,026	-13,137	1,050	-5,778	-12,617	-633	-568	2,209	6,907	5,361

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