CESEE Deleveraging and Credit Monitor[1]

October 30, 2017

Adjusting for one-off factors, the external position of BIS reporting banks in Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe (CESEE) has improved somewhat in the first half of this year. The improvement in the external positions is corroborated by BOP data. Foreign bank funding for the region as a whole has improved, despite reductions in foreign funding for some countries. Outside the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), credit accelerated, with the credit to the household sector recovering firmly in almost all the countries.

International banks discriminate among CESEE countries on the basis of local operations' returns, market potential and positioning. The generalized cross countries' assessment has been improving steadily, thus boosting selective strategic expansions. Regional demand for credit increased and supply standards eased over the last six months. Group asset quality, changes in local regulation and local capital positions weigh negatively on subsidiaries' supply stance, whilst subsidiaries' NPL ratios declined progressively.

Key developments in BIS Banks' External Positions and Domestic Credit

- **After accounting for one-off factors, the external position of BIS reporting banks in CESEE has broadly stabilized in 2017H1**. Following a prolonged period of deleveraging, external positions of BIS reporting banks stabilized towards the end of 2016 (Figure 1). Accounting for one-off factors, which were mainly driven by the rapid increase in exposure to the Czech banks in 2017Q1 (Figure 3) associated with the removal of the exchange rate floor by the Czech National Bank, external positions have improved somewhat in the first half of this year (Figure 2, Table 1).[2] Accordingly, the stock of BIS reporting banks' external positions for the region as a whole has remained broadly stable since end-2016 and is now about 11 percent of CESEE GDP below its peak (16 percent excluding Russia and Turkey, Figure 2).

- **Notwithstanding reductions in foreign bank funding in some countries, foreign bank funding for the region as a whole has improved in 2017H1** (Figure 3, Table 1). Compared

[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 released on **October 27, 2017** (http://www.bis.org/statistics/bankstats.htm) and the latest results of the EIB Bank Lending Survey (BLS) for the CESEE region.

[2] The large increase of the exposure to the Czech Republic is likely associated with the expected exit from the koruna floor by the Czech National Bank in early April 2017.

to 2016, the overall foreign bank funding to CESEE (in percent of GDP) improved in 2017H1. This reflects an increase in foreign bank funding in a number of countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Russia and Ukraine) which have compensated for the decline of foreign funding in some countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey).

- **The changes in foreign bank funding were mostly driven by claims on banks, but the role of foreign funding directed to non-financial sector increased** (Figure 4, Table 2). Compared to 2016, reductions in claims on banks were recorded in Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, and Ukraine, while increases were recorded in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Russia. Compared to 2016, the role of foreign funding directed to non-financial sector increased, driven by higher exposure to nonfinancial sectors in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Turkey, and Ukraine.

- **The balance of payments (BoP) data suggest similar movements in 2017H1 to external positions based on BIS data** (Figure 5a&b). After divergence in 2016, BoP data were broadly consistent with BIS data for the CESEE region in 2017H1, although there were differences for some of the countries.[3] BoP data suggest notably larger inflows into Slovakia, Hungary, Moldova, Ukraine, and Albania, while outflows were larger than implied by BIS data in Belarus and Slovenia.

- **Similar to external positions, foreign claims of BIS banks on CESEE appear to have recovered somewhat in the first half of this year** (Figures 6&7). Foreign claims, which include cross-border claims and total local claims of foreign banks' affiliates, have generally traced developments in external positions and stabilized since 2015Q1, with a considerable decline in 2016H2, and recovery in 2017Q1.

- **Credit developments suggest a firm recovery**. Total credit to the private sector as well as non-financial corporations continued to recover, both in CESEE and CESEE excluding CIS and Turkey (Figure 8). In June 2017, outside the CIS credit contracted only in Albania and Croatia, while credit growth reached robust levels in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Estonia, and Poland. However, lending to non-financial corporations remains relatively subdued in several countries (Figure 9).

- **CESEE banks continue to experience robust deposit growth, while gradually reducing their loan to deposit ratios**. Domestic deposit growth (year on year) remained strong in the vast majority of countries in 2017H1, balancing the decline in parent bank funding and raising overall bank funding (Figures 10). This helped the average loan-to-deposit ratio for the whole region decline further, reaching around 100 percent level in June 2017.

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[3] Data referred here are other investment liabilities in BoP (include investments other than FDI, portfolio investment, and financial derivatives, which includes loans and deposits, trade credit, etc.). They correspond more closely in terms of coverage to BIS-reporting banks' external claims based on locational banking statistics. Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine are on net basis, and others are on gross basis. In general, such BoP statistics do not report flows by external creditors so direct comparison with the BIS statistics is difficult in terms of the source of reduction by creditors

Key Messages from the CESEE Bank Lending Survey[4]: H2-2017

- **Some restructuring of global activities has continued, but it is less intense than in 2013-2016**. Capital increases have been mainly achieved via sales of assets and branches. Less banking groups than in 2015-2016 have continued to deleverage and on balance more banking groups have been re-leveraging than deleveraging. Fewer banking groups than before have continued to be engaged in various forms of restructuring at the global level to increase their group capital ratios. Moreover, strategic restructuring expectations are, on average, lower than in 2013-2016. Lately, capital has been raised primarily through sales of assets and branches. Deleveraging at the group level (Figure 12) has significantly decelerated compared to 2013 and 2014, but also compared to already improved conditions in 2015 and 2016. Slightly less than 20% of banking groups expects a decrease in their loan-to-deposit (LTD) ratio in the next six months.

- **Banking groups' strategies seems to be tilted toward a selective expansion in the CESEE region**. A large majority of international groups described the ROA (return on assests) of CESEE operations to be higher of that for the overall group in the past six months. However cross-border banking groups continue to be selective in their countries of operation in CESEE. This solidifies a positive trend that emerged a little more than two years ago. At the same time, a relatively small, and persistent, set of banking groups continue to point at positive but diminishing returns compared to overall group activities. While cross-border banking groups continue to discriminate in terms of countries of operation (Figure 13) as they reassess their country-by-country strategies, around 50 percent of the groups have a medium-to-long term strategy of selective expansion of operations.

- **Around a third of banking groups have reduced their total exposure to the CESEE region and around 20 percent increased their exposures, thus resulting in a negative net balance over the last six months**. Looking at the next six months, the net balance is expected to turn slightly positive. Around a third of banking groups have reduced their total exposure to the CESEE region and around 20 percent increased their exposures. The number of banks decreasing their exposure increased slightly compared to the 2017 H1 release of the survey. Most of the decline in exposure to the CESEE region stemmed from reduced intra-group funding to subsidiaries, whilst only a few groups expanded their intra-group funding to CESEE subsidiaries (Figure 14.a). Most parent banks report that they have maintained or increased their capital exposure to their subsidiaries and they expect to continue to do so. Nevertheless increasing capital exposures did not fully compensate for decreased intra-group funding. As a result the aggregate net balance has been negative (Figure 14.b). Looking at the next six months, the net balance is expected to turn slightly positive on the back of improved net balances in capital positions as well as less negative net balances in intra group funding.

- **CESEE subsidiaries and local banks report an increase in demand for credit as well as an easing of supply conditions over the past six months**. This marks the first clear-cut easing event over the past two years. Nevertheless, a perceived demand-supply gap still persists.

[4] A full report with country chapters of the Autumn H2 2017 survey release will be published in November 2017 on the EIB website http://www.eib.org/about/economic-research/surveys.htm as well as on the Vienna Initiative webpage.

- **Demand** for loans and credit lines continued to increase in net balances (Figure 15). These results mark the ninth consecutive semester of positive increase and they are aligned to the expectations embedded in the April 2017 release of the survey. Working capital accounted for a good part of the demand stemming from enterprises. Contributions to demand from investment also exerted a significant positive impact, scoring increasingly higher than in previous releases of the survey and pointing at a strengthening of the economic cycle. This also suggests an improving and stabilising macroeconomic and financial environment, which is more conducive to investment. Last but not least, debt restructuring contributes less and less to propel demand. Contributions to demand from housing-related and non-housing-related consumption also continued to be robust and positive as well as consumer confidence continues to exert a positive effect.

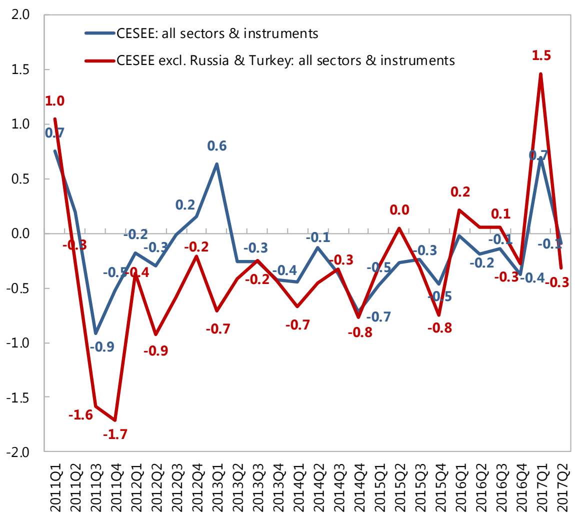
- **Supply** conditions eased over the past six months, and this is the first significant easing over the past two years. Across the client spectrum, supply conditions (credit standards) eased on SME lending and consumer credit, whilst they tightened on mortgages. Supply conditions eased on both short-term and long-term loans, primarily in local currency. In the period ahead, aggregate supply conditions are expected to ease somewhat and the easing seems to be broad-based, except on mortgages. The general terms and conditions of loan supply to the corporate segment loosened over the past six months. Notably, also collateral requirements eased for the first time. A cumulated index, built on the demand and supply changes reported in Figure 15, hints at a still wide gap between demand and supply positions. On the other hand, aggregate credit figures for the CESEE entered into positive territory over the past. This positive trend should be paired with the evidence derived from the survey of a strong demand and pretty much stable credit standard. As a result this may suggest that most of the new credit extended should be on average of a better quality than in prior credit cycles.

- **The domestic regulatory environment, domestic banks' capital constraints, groups' NPLs and the global market outlook are still partially constraining supply conditions**. Figure 16 shows that almost all domestic and international factors were adversely affecting supply conditions in the first half of 2013. The last release shows that the regulatory environment and banks' capital constraints remained a limiting element at the domestic level. Interestingly also local NPLs are not described as a limiting factor anymore. Less international factors are playing a constraining role compared to 2016. Mainly group NPLs and, to a lesser extent, global market outlook are mentioned as having a negative effect on credit supply conditions.

- **Starting from high NPL levels, credit quality has continued to improve, and is expected to continue to do so over the next six months**. In 2015 the survey firmly indicated a turning point in the negative spiral of NPL flows. Over the past six months, and for the sixth time, aggregate regional NPL ratios recorded an improvement in net balance terms (Figure 17). In absolute terms, the share of subsidiaries indicating an increase in their NPL ratios fell well below 10 percent over the past six months.

Figure 1. CESEE: Change in External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2011Q1-2017Q2

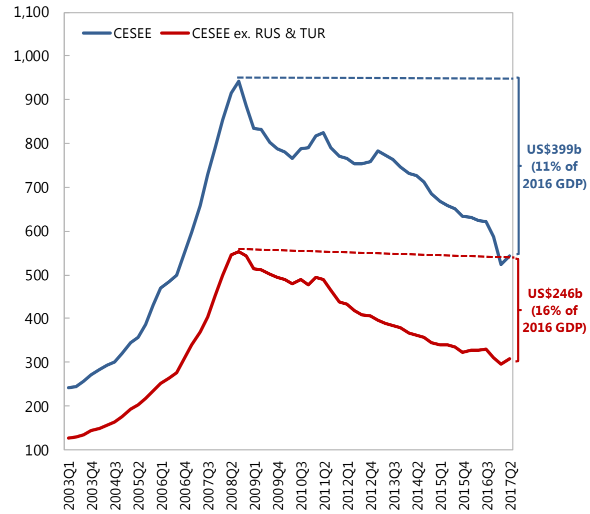
(Percent of 2016 GDP)



Sources: BIS, Locational Banking Statistics; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 2. CESEE: External Position of BIS-reporting Banks, 2003Q1-2017Q2

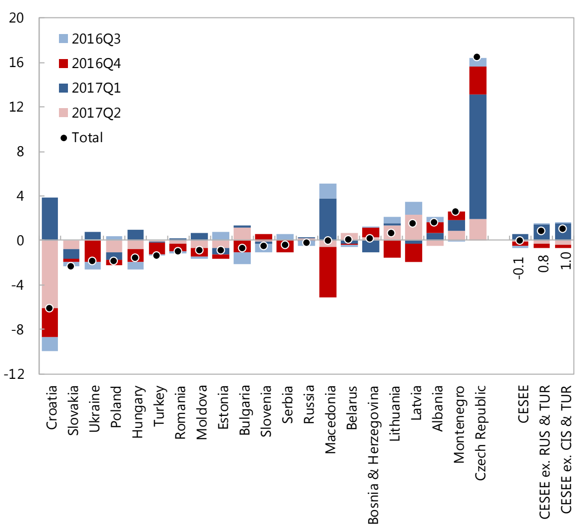
(Billions of US$, exchange-rate adjusted, vis-à-vis all sectors)



Sources: BIS, Locational Banking Statistics; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 3. CESEE: Change in External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2016Q3-2017Q2

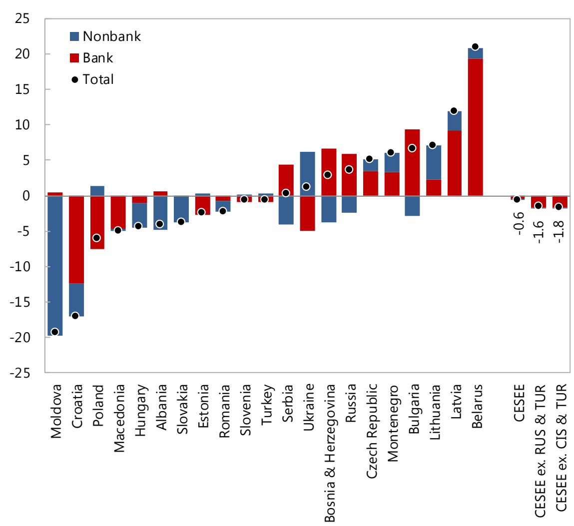
(Change, percent of 2016 GDP)



Sources: BIS, Locational Banking Statistics; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 4. CESEE: Change in External Positions of BIS-reporting Banks, 2016H2-2017H1

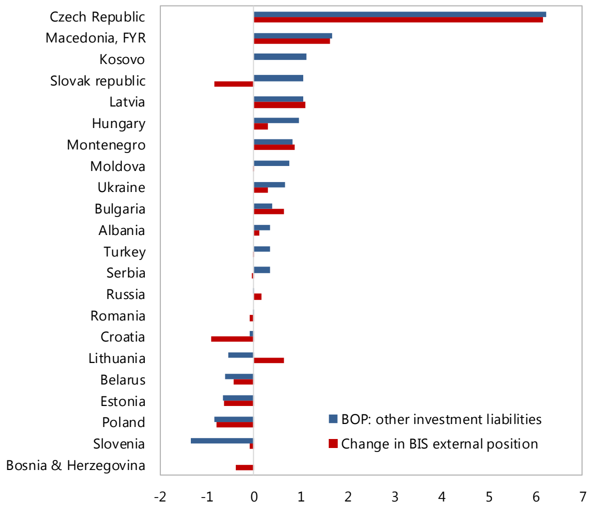
(Change, percent of 2016H2 position)



Sources: BIS, Locational Banking Statistics; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 5a. CESEE: Change in BIS External Positions and Other Investment Liabilities from BOP, 2017H1

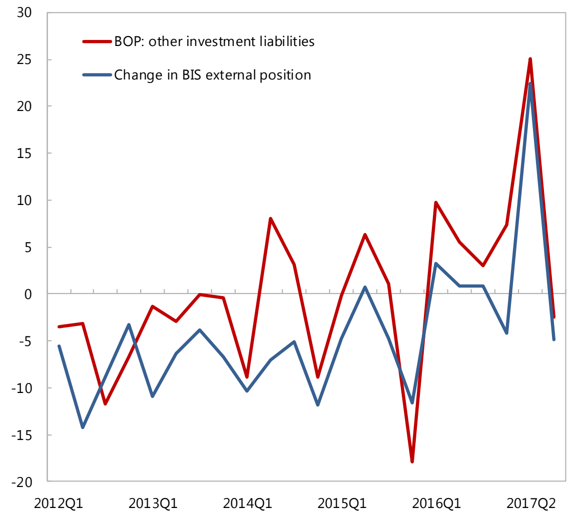
(Percent of 2016 GDP)



Sources: Haver Analytics; IMF, World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 5b. CESEE excl. Russia and Turkey: Change in BIS External Positions and Other Investment Liabilities from BOP

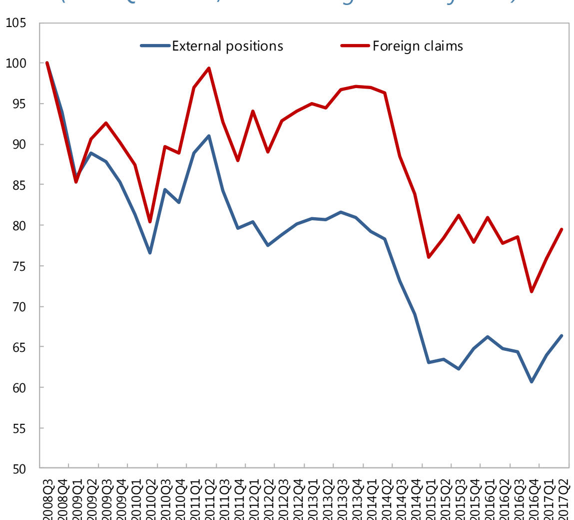
(Billions of US dollars, 2012Q1-2017Q2)



Sources: Haver Analytics; IMF, World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 6. CESEE: External Positions and Foreign Claims, 2008Q3 - 2017Q2

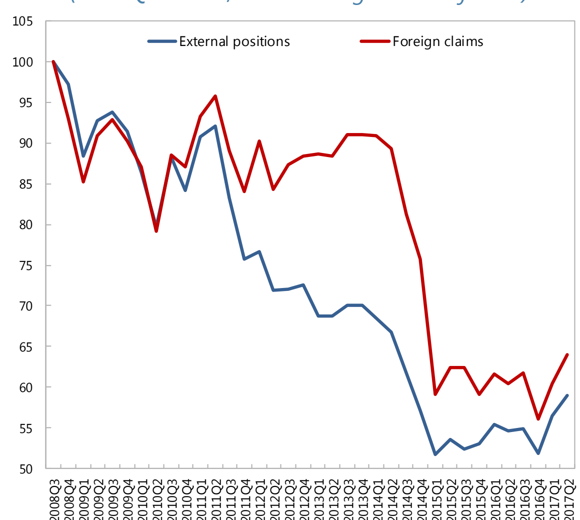
(2008Q3 = 100, not exchange-rate adjusted)



Sources: BIS, Locational and Consolidated Banking Statistics; and IMF staff calculations.
Note: Data on foreign claims for 2017Q2 is not available yet.

Figure 7. CESEE excl. Russia &Turkey: External Positions and Foreign Claims, 2008Q3 - 2017Q2

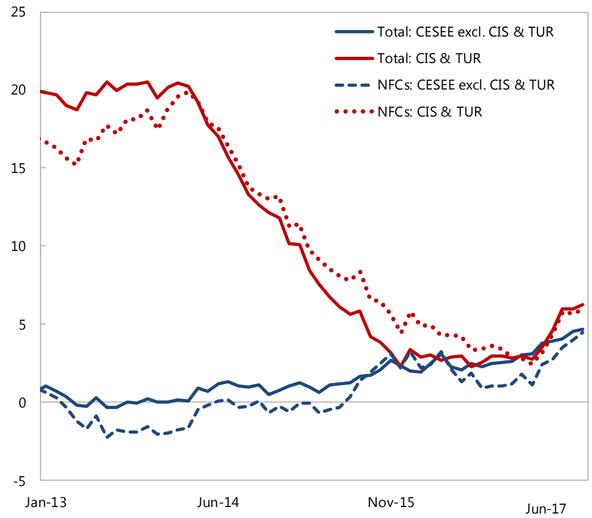
(2008Q3 = 100, not exchange-rate adjusted)



Sources: BIS, Locational and Consolidated Banking Statistics; and IMF staff calculations.
Note: Data on foreign claims for 2017Q2 is not available yet.

Figure 8. Credit to Private Sector, Jan 2013 - Jan 2017

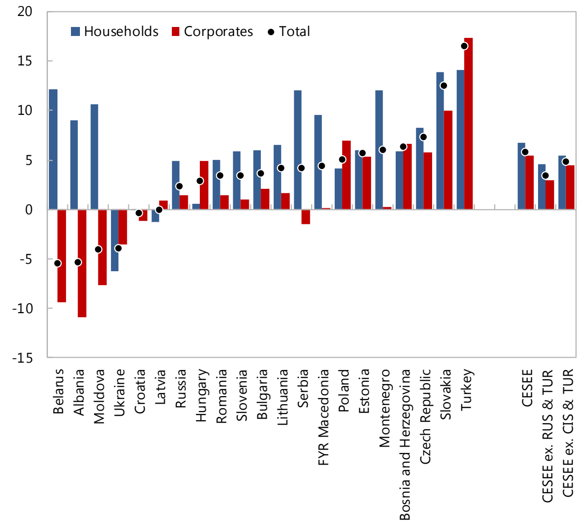
(Percent change, year-over-year, nominal, exchange-rate adjusted, GDP-weighted)



Sources: National authorities; ECB; BIS; EBRD; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 9. CESEE: Growth of Credit to Households and Corporations, Jan 2017

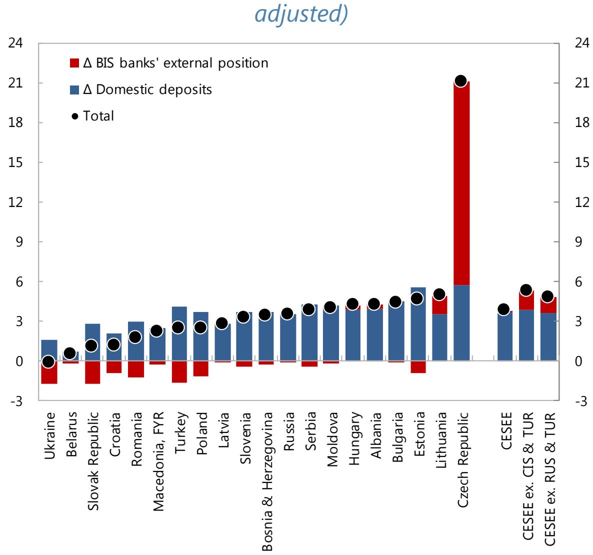
(Percent, year-on-year, nominal, exchange-rate adjusted)



Sources: National authorities; ECB; BIS; EBRD; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 10. Main Bank Funding Sources, 2017H1

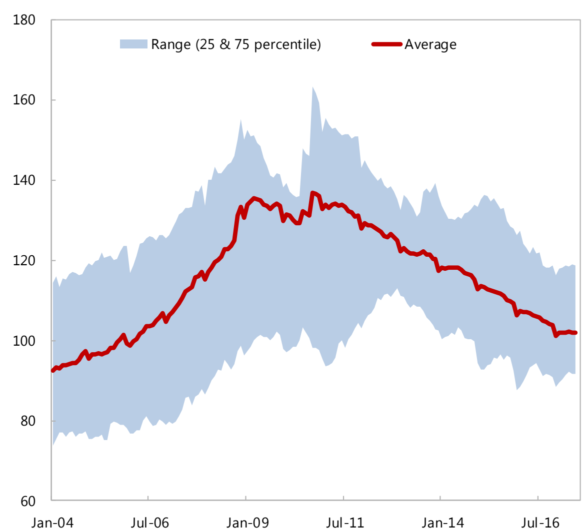
(Percent of 2016 GDP, year-on-year, exchange-rate adjusted)



Sources: Sources: IMF, Monetary and Financial Statistics; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 11. Domestic Loan to Domestic Deposit Ratio

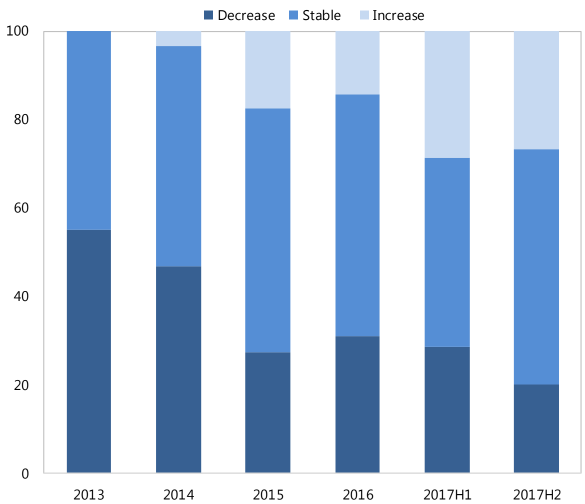
(Percent change, year-over-year, nominal, exchange-rate adjusted)



Sources: IMF, Monetary and Financial Statistics; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 12. Deleveraging: Loan-to-Deposit Ratio

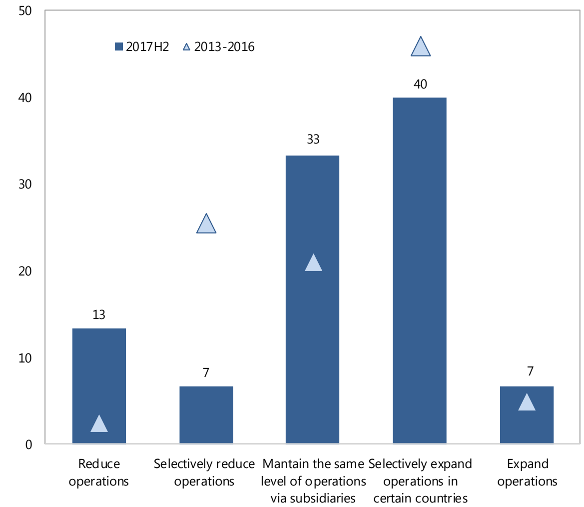
(Percent, expectations over the next six months)



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

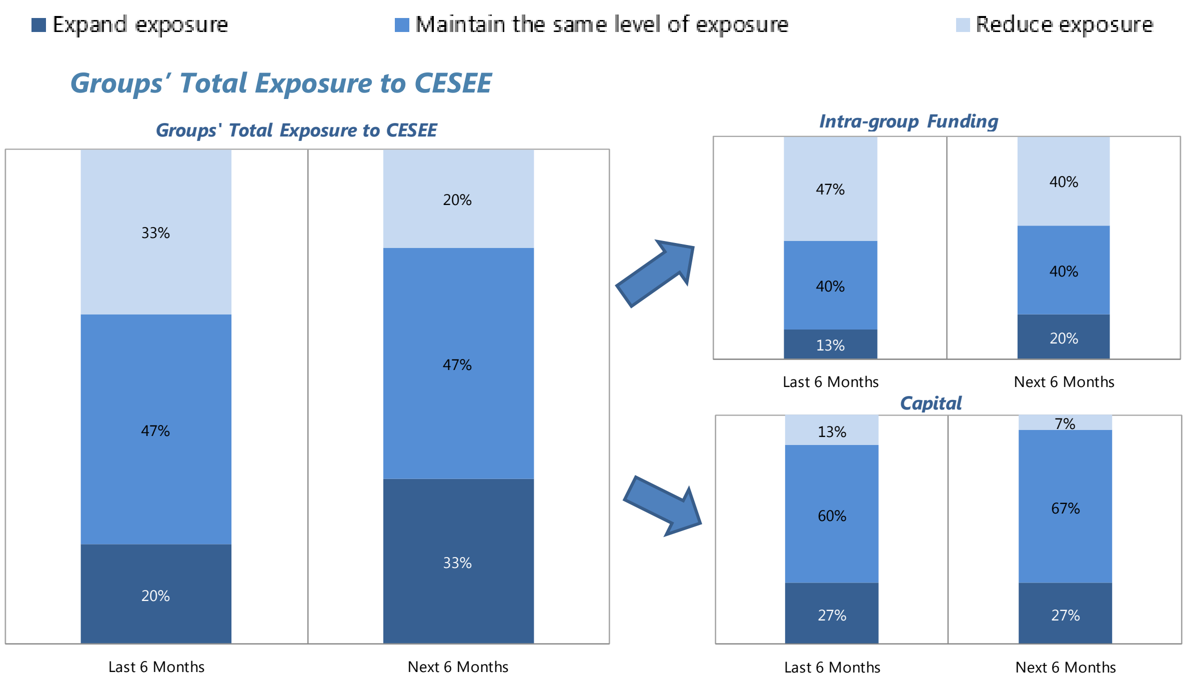
Figure 13. Group-level Long-term Strategies

(Percent, beyond 12 months, triangles refer to average outcomes between 2013 and 2016)



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

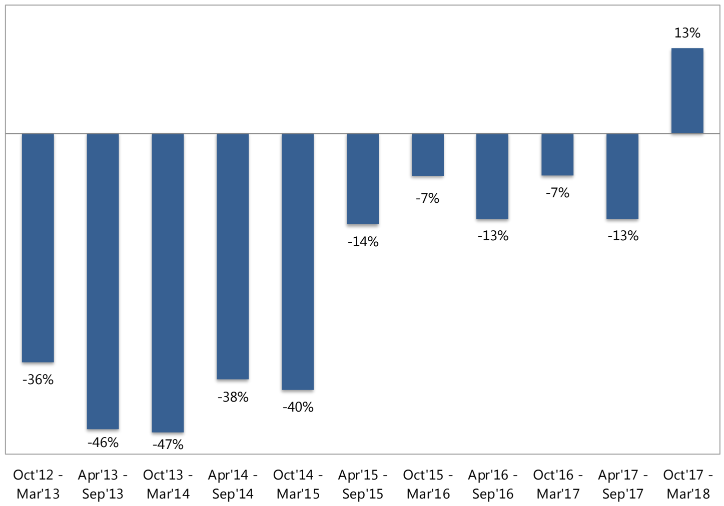
Figure 14a. Groups' Total Exposure to CESEE: Cross-border Operations Involving CESEE Countries



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 14b. Groups' Total Exposure to CESEE: Cross-border Operations Involving CESEE Countries

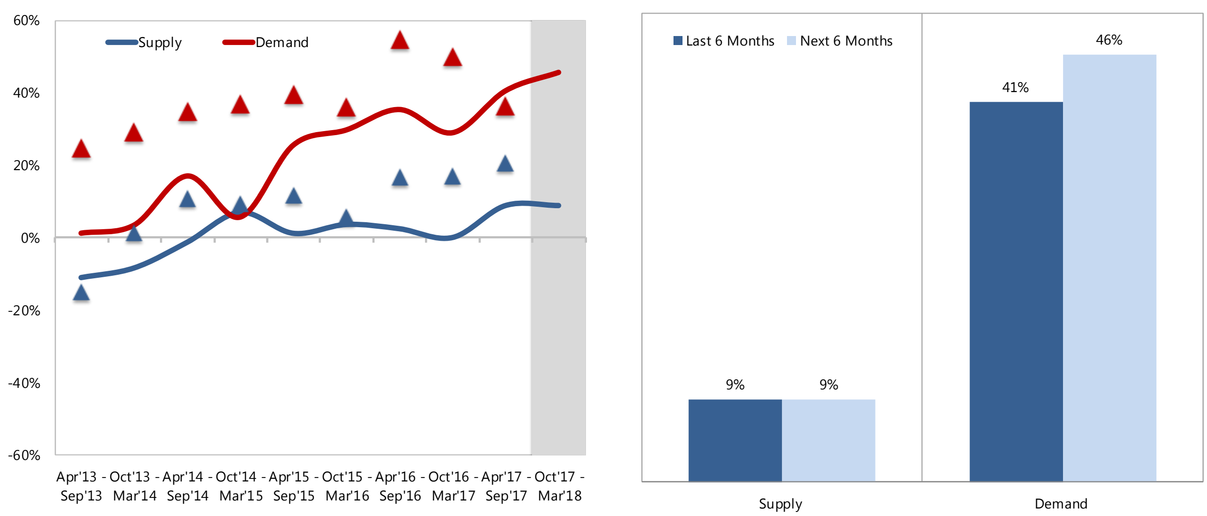
(Net percentages; negative figures refer to decreasing total exposure to CESEE region)



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 15. Total Supply and Demand, Past and Expected Developments

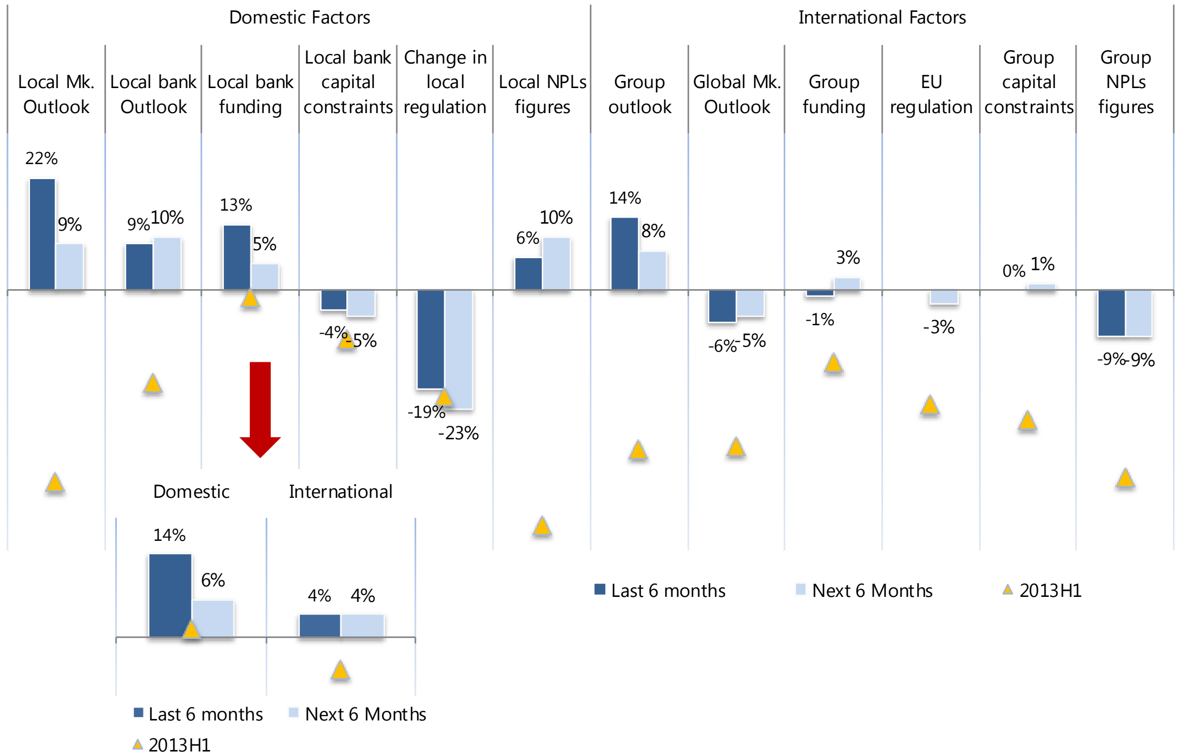
(Net percentages, positive figures refer to increasing (easing) demand (supply), triangles refer to expectations derived from previous runs of the survey, lines report actual values, and the shaded area reflects expectations in the last run of the survey)



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 16. Factors Contributing to Supply Conditions

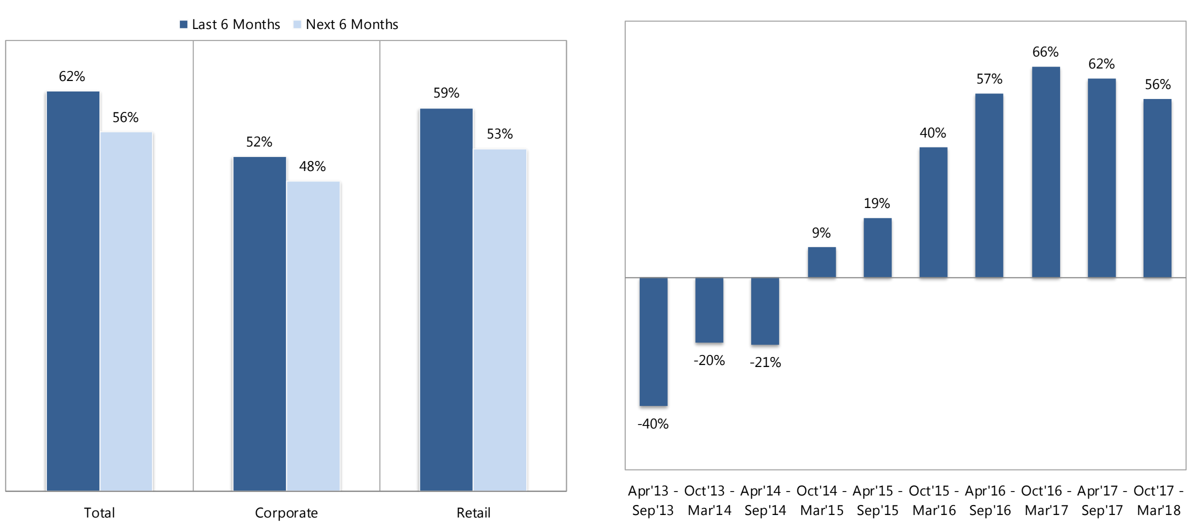
(Net percentages, positive figures refer to a positive contribution to supply)



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Figure 17. Non-performing Loan Ratios

(Net balance/percentage; net balance is the difference between positive answers (decreasing NPL ratios) and negative answers (increasing NPL ratios))



Source: EIB, CESEE Bank Lending Survey.

Table 1. CESEE: External Position of BIS-reporting Banks, 2015H2 – 2017H1

(Vis-à-vis all sectors, based on partial sample)

	2017H1 stocks		Exchange-rate adjusted flows (US$m)					Exchange-rate adjusted flows (% of previous stock)					Exchange-rate adjusted flows (% of 2016 GDP)				
	US$ m	% of 2016 GDP	2015H2	2016H1	2016H2	2017H1	Total	2015H2	2016H1	2016H2	2017H1	Total	2015H2	2016H1	2016H2	2017H1	Total
Albania	1,322	11.1	14	34	-12	-3	33	3.1	8.5	0.4	-1.8	10.3	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.3
Belarus	11,026	23.3	-253	-1,047	-733	28	-2,005	366.6	339.9	-4.9	-0.2	1,849.5	-0.5	-2.2	-1.5	0.1	-4.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,131	12.9	79	-14	-133	61	-7	24.1	29.2	-4.4	1.1	55.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.0
Bulgaria	10,348	19.8	-547	-62	441	-267	-435	-7.1	0.8	5.9	-4.2	-5.0	-1.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.5	-0.8
Croatia	17,110	33.7	-1,696	-1,571	-614	-1,091	-4,972	-8.3	-3.1	-1.2	-6.9	-18.3	-3.3	-3.1	-1.2	-2.2	-9.8
Czech Republic	84,616	43.3	3,114	1,870	4,015	3,005	12,004	5.3	5.7	10.3	4.7	28.6	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.5	6.1
Estonia	8,266	35.4	729	374	-401	390	1,092	7.2	7.3	-3.0	2.8	14.8	3.1	1.6	-1.7	1.7	4.7
Hungary	31,392	25.2	-4,669	-1,138	282	-911	-6,436	-10.5	5.0	2.4	-4.3	-7.8	-3.8	-0.9	0.2	-0.7	-5.2
Latvia	6,920	25.0	-262	-783	-921	-85	-2,051	-2.8	-6.1	-11.3	-3.1	-21.6	-0.9	-2.8	-3.3	-0.3	-7.4
Lithuania	9,173	21.5	-58	-139	433	451	687	-3.0	0.0	7.4	3.7	8.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.0	1.1	1.6
Macedonia	1,567	14.4	-418	57	357	147	143	-17.6	20.9	32.7	7.8	42.5	-3.8	0.5	3.3	1.3	1.3
Moldova	216	3.2	-22	-14	-6	-14	-56	-4.7	0.7	-0.7	-5.6	-10.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8
Montenegro	1,018	24.4	-52	31	-17	-48	-86	33.7	56.3	-0.7	-6.6	93.8	-1.2	0.7	-0.4	-1.1	-2.1
Poland	93,294	19.9	-9,676	-2,765	5,432	3,986	-3,023	-11.6	-1.5	7.5	2.9	-3.7	-2.1	-0.6	1.2	0.8	-0.6
Romania	28,163	15.0	-1,652	-936	-1,629	-1,624	-5,841	-7.5	-1.6	-3.6	-6.7	-18.2	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-3.1
Russia	102,747	8.0	-12,637	-11,944	-11,752	-10,430	-46,763	5.5	8.2	-10.0	-10.2	-7.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-3.6
Serbia	6,235	16.5	159	-37	-222	60	-40	16.2	16.2	-2.0	-0.5	31.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	-0.1
Slovakia	19,830	22.2	850	-1,047	-1,514	-551	-2,262	1.6	-2.1	-4.7	-4.1	-9.1	0.9	-1.2	-1.7	-0.6	-2.5
Slovenia	10,666	23.8	-798	-753	-157	-235	-1,943	-8.2	-3.2	0.4	-4.0	-14.3	-1.8	-1.7	-0.4	-0.5	-4.3
Turkey	184,383	21.4	2,850	2,285	143	-3,307	1,971	5.2	6.9	1.1	-2.4	11.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.2
Ukraine	10,244	11.0	-1,144	-372	-547	-1,691	-3,754	79.9	100.5	-3.6	-12.9	202.9	-1.2	-0.4	-0.6	-1.8	-4.0
CESEE 1/	640,667	17.4	-26,089	-17,971	-7,555	-12,129	-63,744	2.1	6.5	0.0	-2.9	5.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-1.7
Emerging Europe 2/	501,196	15.4	-29,664	-17,493	-9,010	-15,104	-71,271	2.2	7.4	-0.6	-3.7	5.0	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-2.2
CESEE ex. RUS & TUR	353,537	23.0	-16,302	-8,312	4,054	1,608	-18,952	-0.8	5.7	2.8	-0.9	6.9	-1.1	-0.5	0.3	0.1	-1.2
CESEE ex. CIS & TUR 3/	332,051	23.9	-14,883	-6,879	5,340	3,285	-13,137	-5.6	0.9	3.4	-0.3	-1.8	-1.1	-0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.9

Sources: BIS; and IMF staff calculations.

1/ All countries listed above.

2/ CESEE excluding the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

3/ CIS = Russia, Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus.

Table 2. CESEE: External Position of BIS-reporting Banks, 2015H2 – 2017H1

(Exchange rate adjusted flows, based on partial sample)

	2017H1		Banks (US$m)					Non-banks (US$m)					Loans-Banks					Loans-Non-Banks				
	US$ m	% of 2016 GDP	2015H2	2016H1	2016H2	2017H1	Total	2015H2	2016H1	2016H2	2017H1	Total	2015H2	2016H1	2016H2	2017H1	Total	2015H2	2016H1	2016H2	2017H1	Total
Albania	14.0	0.1	-51	-28	0	33	-46	65	62	-12	-36	79	-55	-29	-3	13	-74	60	63	-9	-40	74
Belarus	-379.0	-0.8	-370	-807	-677	91	-1,763	117	-240	-56	-63	-242	-376	-627	-471	-46	-1,520	117	-160	-3	-95	-141
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-145.0	-0.9	90	-23	-164	-9	-106	-11	9	31	70	99	50	-107	-129	21	-165	-10	10	32	70	102
Bulgaria	744.0	1.4	-498	24	189	-187	-472	-49	-86	252	-80	37	-192	-428	-271	-157	-1,048	-165	-142	234	-99	-172
Croatia	-1,054.0	-2.1	-1,897	-874	-304	-1,184	-4,259	201	-697	-310	93	-713	-1,584	-1,039	-498	-1,347	-4,468	115	-725	-491	-33	-1,134
Czech Republic	25,820.0	13.2	3,104	1,309	3,787	3,710	11,910	10	561	228	-705	94	-3,113	-5,007	2,860	5,468	208	-631	-273	-291	-652	-1,847
Estonia	-296.0	-1.3	1,183	996	-17	276	2,438	-454	-622	-384	114	-1,346	1,158	1,116	27	235	2,536	-392	-600	-424	99	-1,317
Hungary	3,045.0	2.4	-3,323	139	1,014	-280	-2,450	-1,346	-1,277	-732	-631	-3,986	-3,769	-286	827	-256	-3,484	-1,289	-1,121	-593	-621	-3,624
Latvia	744.0	2.7	-324	-478	-617	-293	-1,712	62	-305	-304	208	-339	-332	-476	-215	119	-904	-15	-262	-246	-70	-593
Lithuania	669.0	1.6	-311	494	1,104	417	1,704	253	-633	-671	34	-1,017	-332	396	1,123	522	1,709	95	-274	-302	-13	-494
Macedonia	346.0	3.2	-418	16	309	93	0	0	41	48	54	143	-371	54	322	82	87	-9	45	60	43	139
Moldova	-3.0	0.0	-14	-5	-2	-8	-29	-8	-9	-4	-6	-27	-10	-14	-7	-9	-40	-8	-9	-4	-6	-27
Montenegro	101.0	2.4	-10	-6	13	11	8	-42	37	-30	-59	-94	-12	-17	16	23	10	-14	10	0	22	18
Poland	-7,451.0	-1.6	-8,821	-2,956	6,375	3,764	-1,638	-855	191	-943	222	-1,385	-7,912	-965	7,304	5,109	3,536	-273	838	241	-52	754
Romania	-307.0	-0.2	-1,398	-1,245	-1,517	-1,405	-5,565	-254	309	-112	-219	-276	-1,491	-1,032	-1,301	-1,432	-5,256	-370	5	131	70	-164
Russia	5,628.0	0.4	-6,184	-8,865	-7,243	-4,650	-26,942	-6,453	-3,079	-4,509	-5,780	-19,821	-3,159	-5,450	-5,296	-4,557	-18,462	-5,456	-3,451	-5,140	-5,833	-19,880
Serbia	70.0	0.2	245	-133	-422	-180	-490	-86	96	200	240	450	166	-99	-214	-14	-161	-183	-166	56	186	-107
Slovakia	-1,893.0	-2.1	855	-145	-1,743	-810	-1,843	-5	-902	229	259	-419	853	-244	-1,833	-699	-1,923	538	-338	174	440	814
Slovenia	-120.0	-0.3	-789	-713	-265	-299	-2,066	-9	-40	108	64	123	-865	-881	-332	-234	-2,312	-281	-105	231	-46	-201
Turkey	-1,363.0	-0.2	335	-3,026	-6,102	-8,985	-17,778	2,515	5,311	6,245	5,678	19,749	-1,702	-2,691	-3,699	-5,723	-13,815	1,836	3,794	5,014	5,055	15,699
Ukraine	366.0	0.4	-406	657	368	-602	17	-738	-1,029	-915	-1,089	-3,771	-510	21	-95	-865	-1,449	-665	-1,158	-884	-826	-3,533
CESEE 1/	24,536.0	0.7	-19,002	-15,669	-5,914	-10,497	-51,082	-7,087	-2,302	-1,641	-1,632	-12,662	-23,558	-17,805	-1,885	-3,747	-46,995	-7,000	-4,019	-2,214	-2,401	-15,634
Emerging Europe 2/	-388.0	0.0	-22,720	-17,132	-8,163	-13,498	-61,513	-6,944	-361	-847	-1,606	-9,758	-20,927	-12,709	-3,515	-9,158	-46,309	-6,314	-2,167	-1,356	-2,159	-11,996
CESEE ex. RUS & TUR	20,271.0	1.3	-13,153	-3,778	7,431	3,138	-6,362	-3,149	-4,534	-3,377	-1,530	-12,590	-18,697	-9,664	7,110	6,533	-14,718	-3,380	-4,362	-2,088	-1,623	-11,453
CESEE ex. CIS & TUR 3/	20,287.0	1.5	-12,363	-3,623	7,742	3,657	-4,587	-2,520	-3,256	-2,402	-372	-8,550	-17,801	-9,044	7,683	7,453	-11,709	-2,824	-3,035	-1,197	-696	-7,752

Sources: BIS; and IMF staff calculations.

1/ All countries listed above.

2/ CESEE excluding the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

3/ CIS = Russia, Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus.