

THE FUTURE OF THE BANKING SYSTEM IN THE CEE REGION

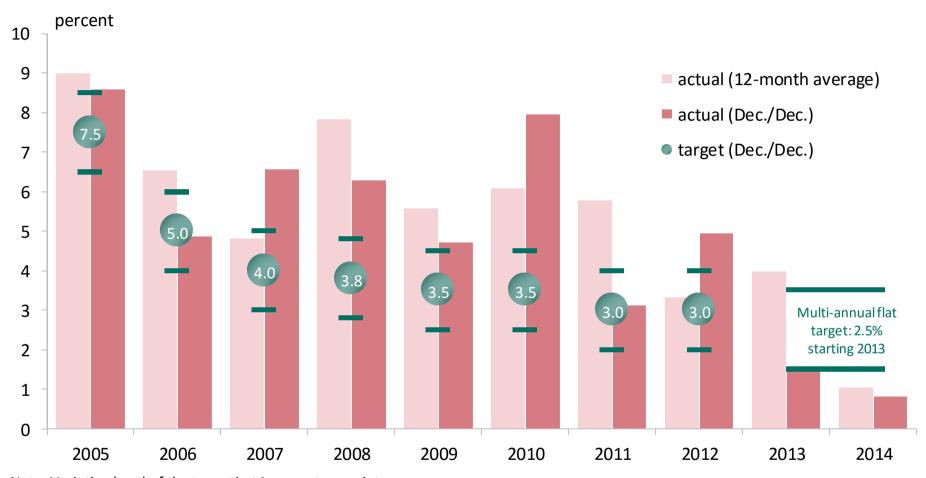
CONFERENCE OF THE MAGYAR NEMZETI BANK AND THE HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

# Romanian banking sector. Time of reason?

Bogdan Olteanu Deputy Governor

### Macroeconomic developments

#### Inflation rate declined in recent years

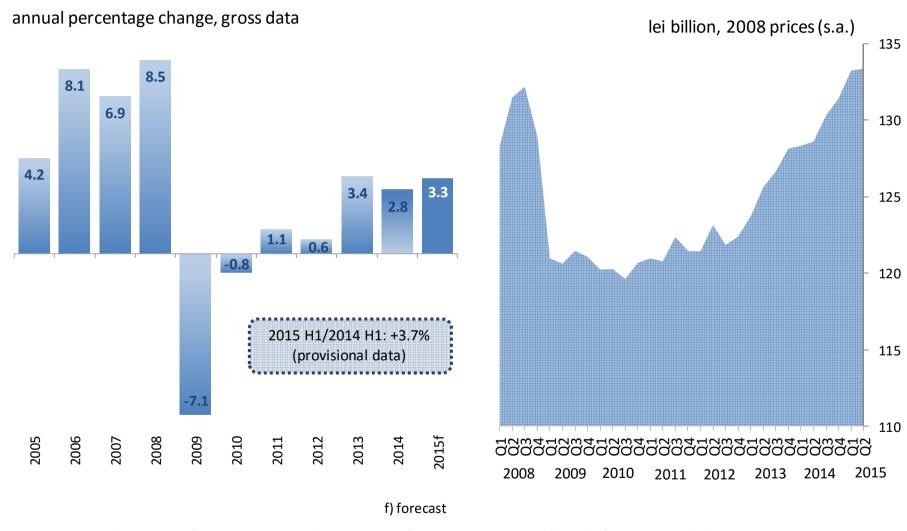


Note: Variation band of the target is  $\pm 1$  percentage point.

August (yoy): -1.9%

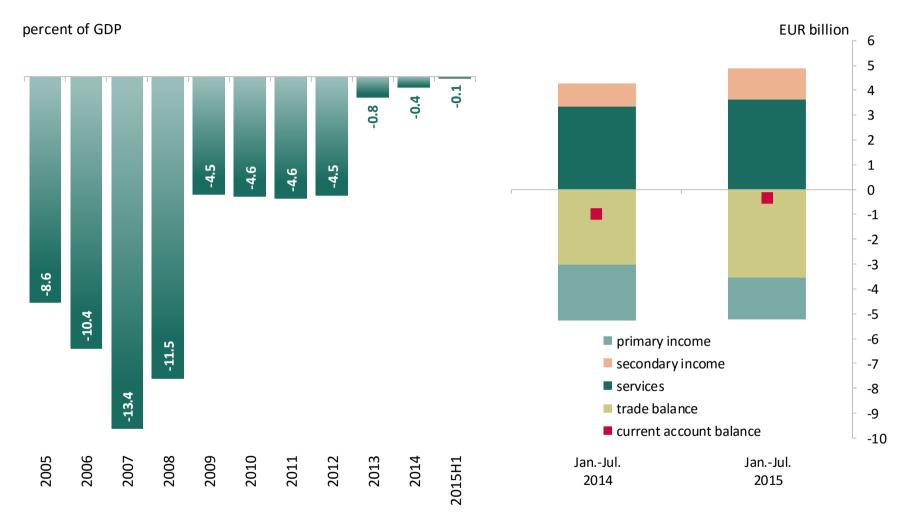
(September 2014 – August 2015)/(September 2013 – August 2014): 0.3%

# Romania's GDP made up entirely for the loss incurred after the outbreak of the global financial crisis

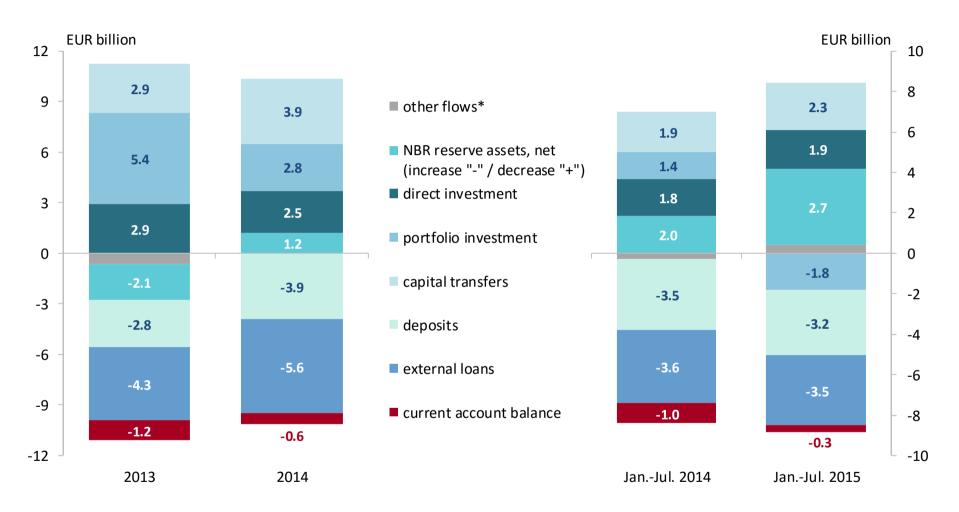


Source: National Institute of Statistics, National Commission for Prognosis, National Bank of Romania calculations

### Sustainable performance of the external position



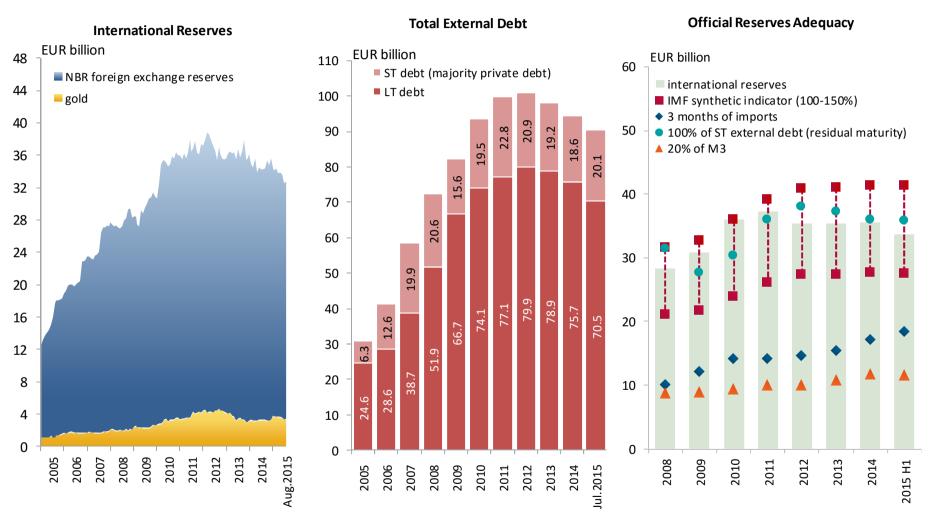
### **Current account deficit financing**



 $<sup>\</sup>mbox{\ensuremath{^{\ast}}}$  Mainly consist of trade credits and advances and other accounts.

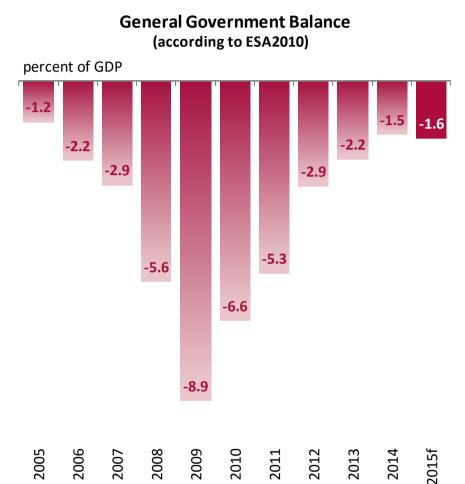
Source: National Bank of Romania

### Decreasing external debt and comfortable level of international reserves

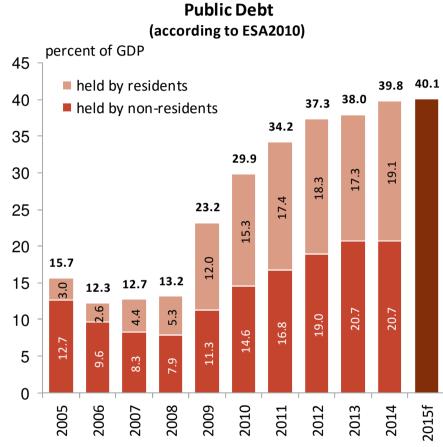


Source: National Bank of Romania, International Monetary Fund

#### Sharp fiscal consolidation after the outbreak of the global financial crisis



f) European Commission – European Economic Forecast, Spring 2015 Source: Ministry of Public Finance, National Institute of Statistics



Note: Government securities in MFIs portfolio as a share of GDP in Dec.07=1.4%, Dec.08=2.1%, Dec.09=7.0%, Dec.10=9.4%, Dec.11=10.6%, Dec.12=11.6%, Dec.13=11.1%, Dec.14=11.4% and Jul.15=10.7%

#### **Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure Scoreboard\***

		Current account balance	Net international investment position	Real effective exchange rate (based on HICP)	Share of world exports of goods and services	Nominal unit labour cost index	House price index	Private debt	Private credit flow	Public sector debt	Unemployment rate	Financial sector liabilities (non- consolidated)
		% of GDP 3 year average	% of GDP	3 years % change	5 years % change	3 years % change	1 year % change	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% 3 years average	1 year % change
		-4%/+6%	-35%	±5% (EA) ±11% (non-EA)	-6%	+9% (EA) +12% (non-EA)	6%	133%	14%	60%	10%	16.5%
Bulgaria	2013	0.8	-75.0	-1.0		14.8	-0.1	134.8	6.4	18.3	12.2	3.3
	2014	0.8	-72.3	-2.6		12.3	1.8			27.6	12.2	
Croatia	2013	-0.1	-88.5	-4.0	-22.7	-3.0	-18.1	119.5	-0.6	80.6	15.7	3.2
	2014	0.4	-88.6	-0.9	-18.5	-5.9	-2.0		•••	85.0	16.9	
Czech	2013	-1.4	-41.5	-3.1	-9.0	4.2	-0.7	74.1	4.4	45.0	6.9	11.3
Republic	2014	-0.5	-35.6	-10.0	-5.3	3.8	1.8	72.7	1.8	42.6	6.7	4.4
Hungary	2013	2.2	-84.1	-4.0	-20.2	6.1	-5.0	95.8	-1.0	77.3	10.7	-0.9
	2014	3.2	-75.0	-7.0	-14.8	6.9	3.4	91.8	-0.8	76.9	9.6	13.3
Poland	2013	-3.2	-68.3	-4.3	0.7	3.7	-4.2	74.8	2.9	55.7	10.0	7.6
	2014	-2.0	-67.4	-1.3	4.8		1.2		•••	50.1	9.8	
Romania	2013	-3.3	-61.7	0.3	14.8	-3.8	-3.8	66.6	-1.5	38.0	7.0	3.1
	2014	-1.9	-56.9	-1.1	21.2	2.4	-3.6			39.8	6.9	

<sup>\*)</sup> last update: 25 September 2015

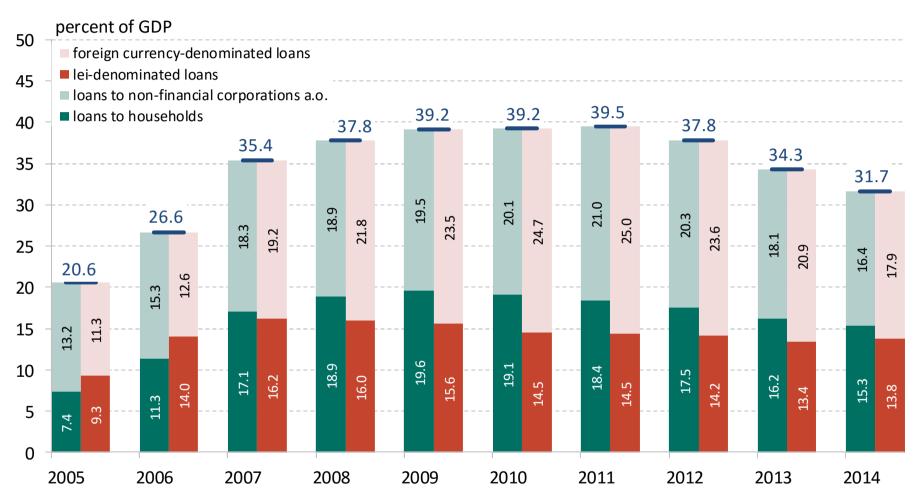
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Source: Eurostat, NIS, NBR



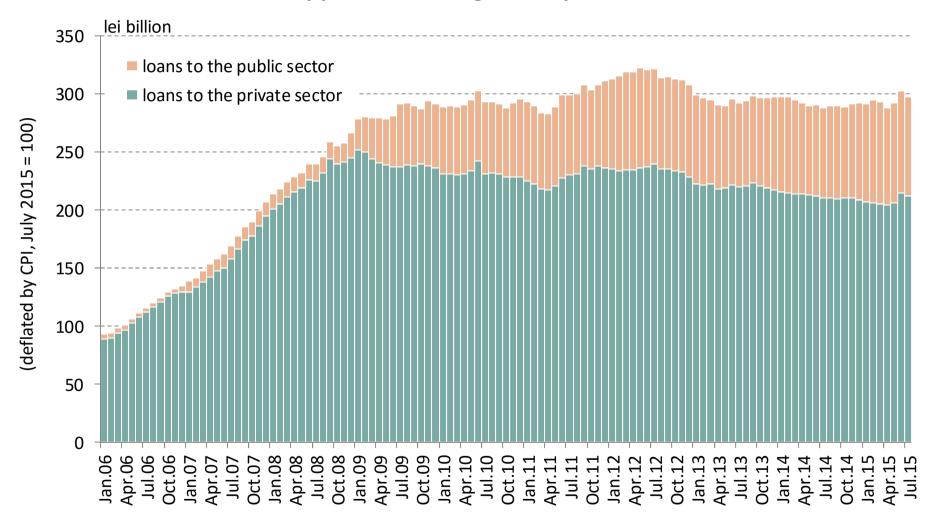
### **Banking System**

### Financial intermediation\* stood on a downward path in recent years

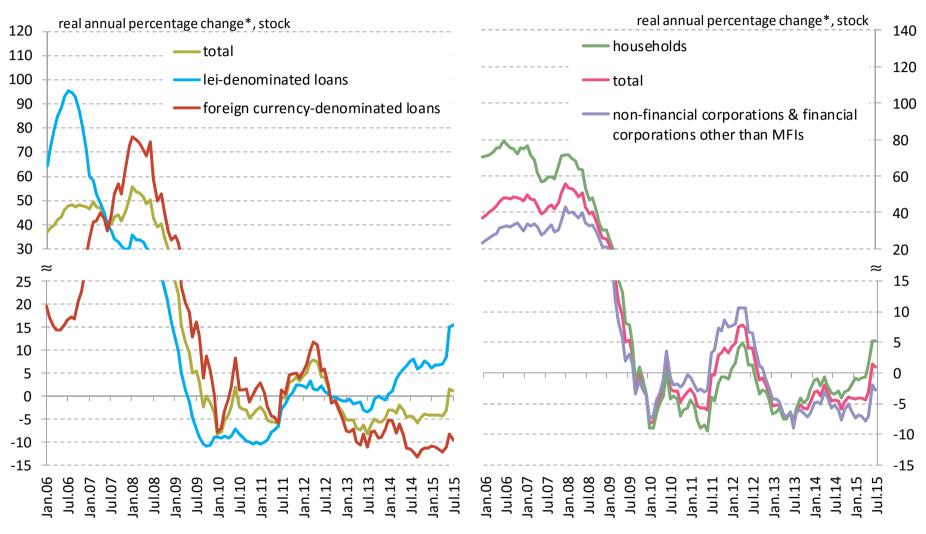


\*) stock of loans to the private sector / GDP

### Domestic credit saw a moderate recovery in 2015, with the support of lending to the private sector, ...



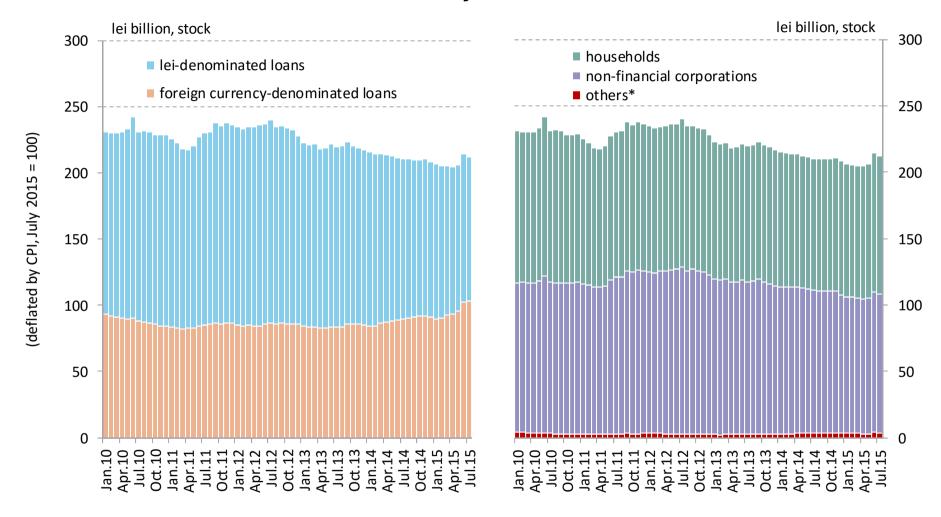
#### ... driven by lei-denominated loans to households and companies



<sup>\*)</sup> based on CPI



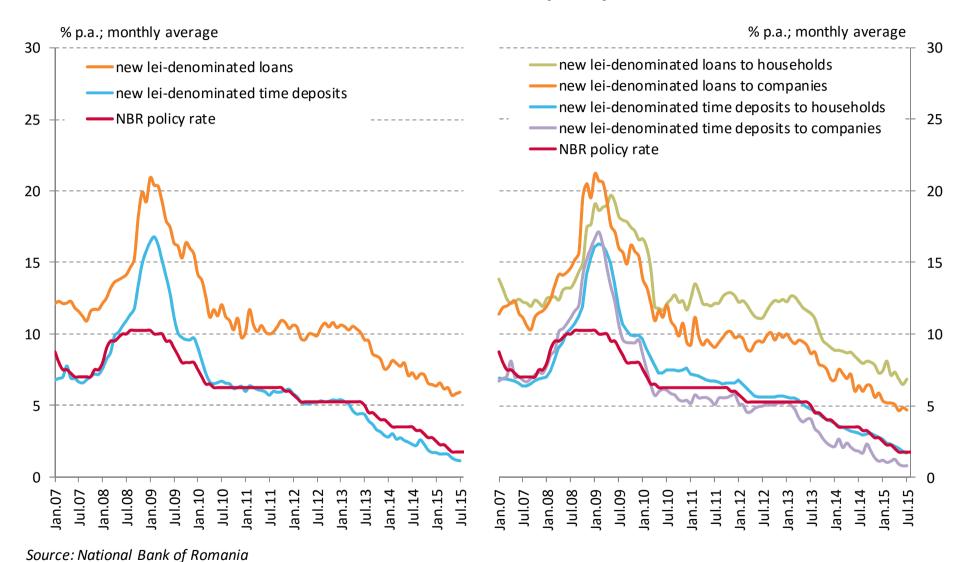
### The current ratio of lei-denominated loans to foreign currency loans is virtually balanced



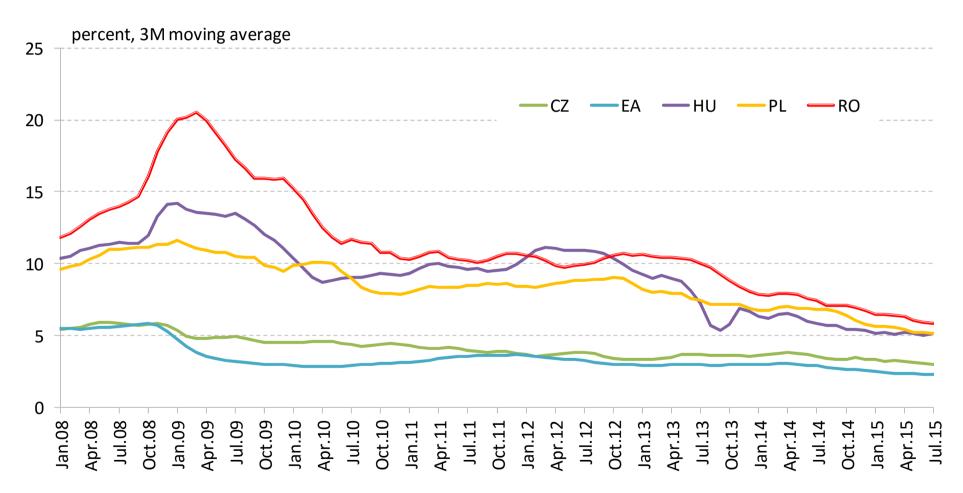
<sup>\*)</sup> insurance corporations, other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries



# Downward path of bank interest rates to non-bank clients amid the NBR's successive policy rate cuts

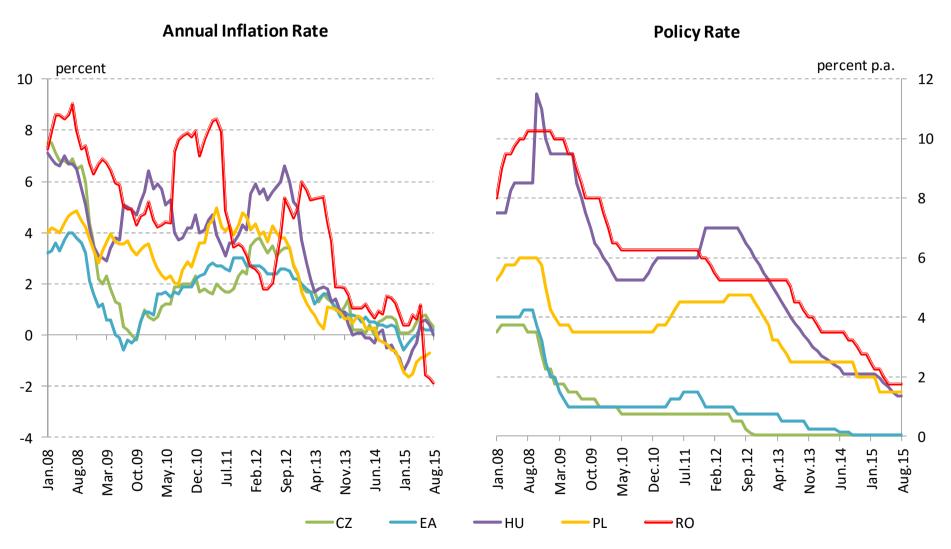


### Lending rate on new business got closer to regional levels, albeit with a certain lag ...



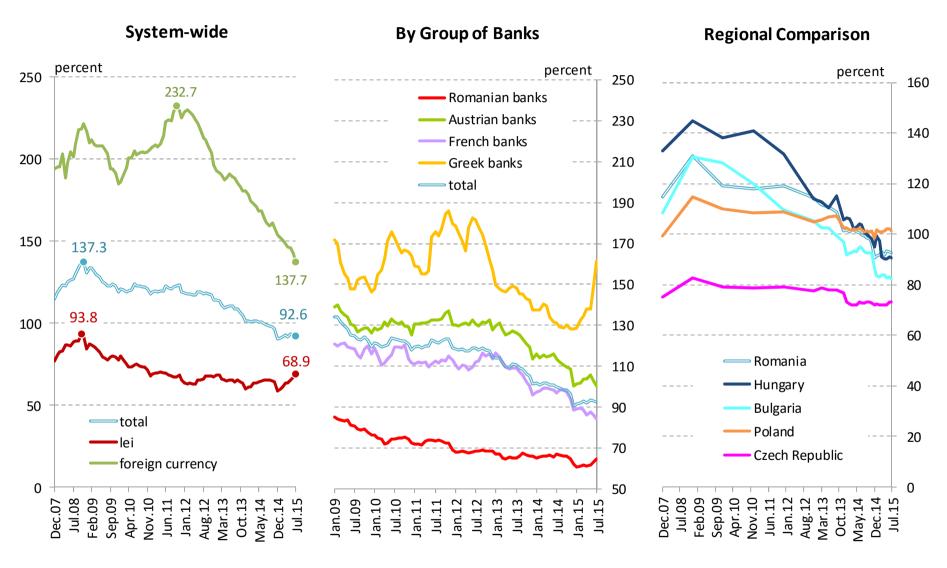
Source: European Central Bank, national central banks

### ... as higher inflation delayed the start of the policy rate-cutting cycle in Romania



Source: European Central Bank, national central banks

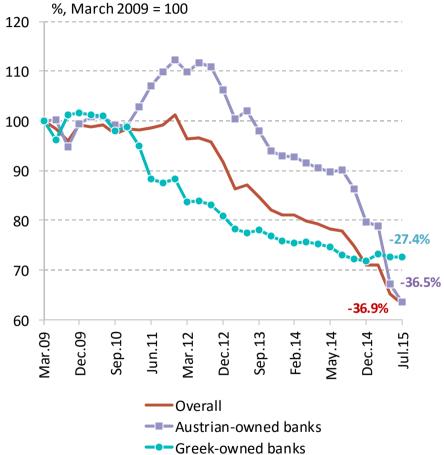
### Low level of loan-to-deposit ratio in the banking system as a whole, reflecting the lack of pressures from a macroprudential standpoint



Source: National Bank of Romania, European Central Bank, national central banks

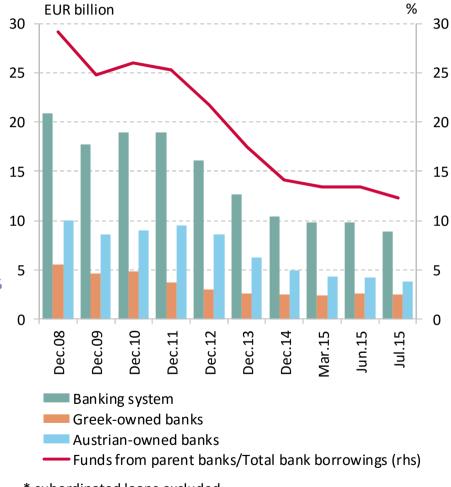
#### Orderly financial deleveraging in the crisis aftermath

### Exposure to Romania of Foreign Banks Participating in the Vienna Initiative



#### Source: National Bank of Romania

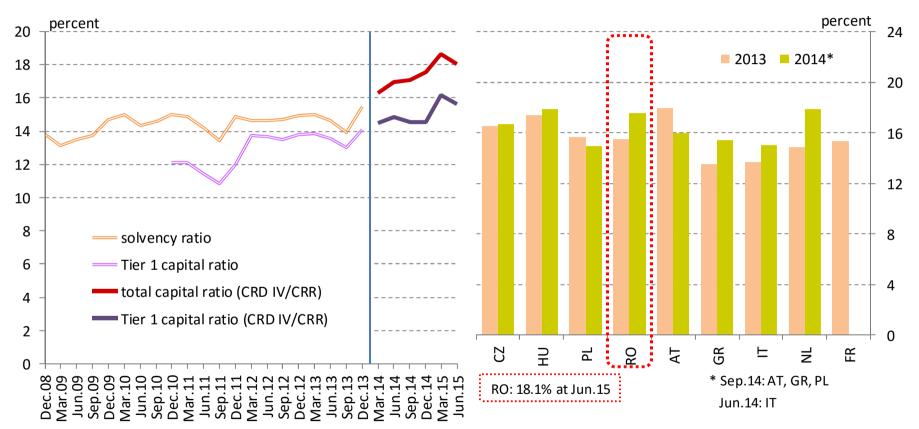
#### **Funds from Parent Banks\***



### High level of capital adequacy

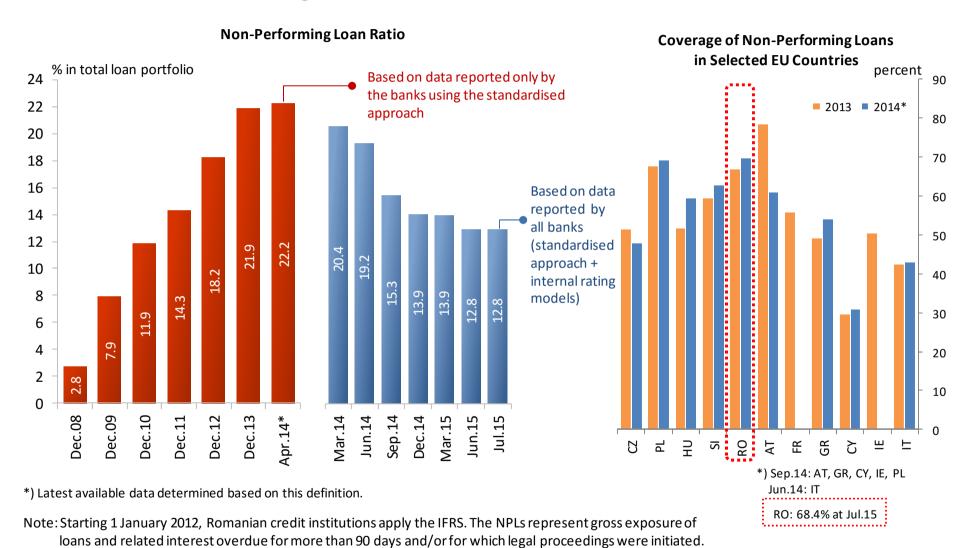


#### **Solvency Ratio in Selected EU Countries**



Source: National Bank of Romania, International Monetary Fund (Financial Soundness Indicators, FSI Tables, April 2015)

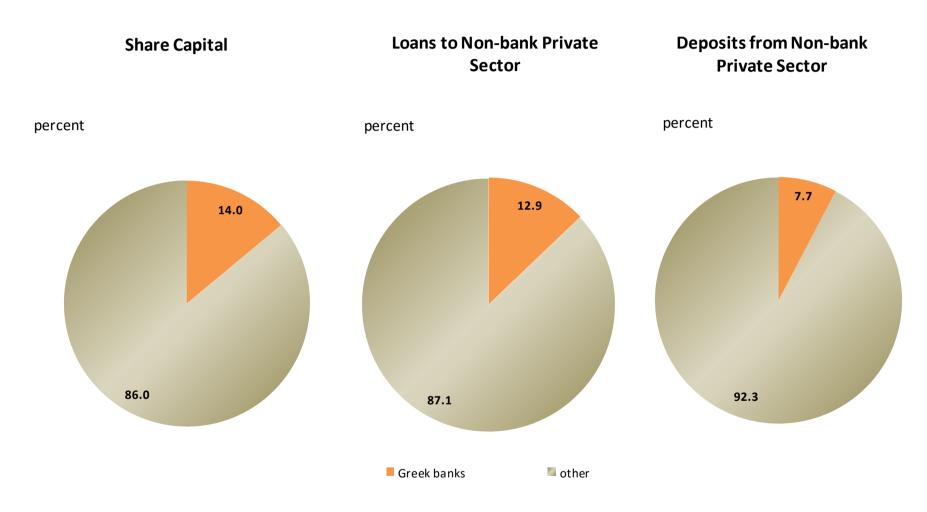
# Banks' efforts to improve loan portfolio quality have strengthened starting 2014 at the NBR's recommendation



Source: National Bank of Romania, International Monetary Fund (Financial Soundness Indicators, FSI Tables, April 2015)

NATIONAL BANK OF ROMANIA

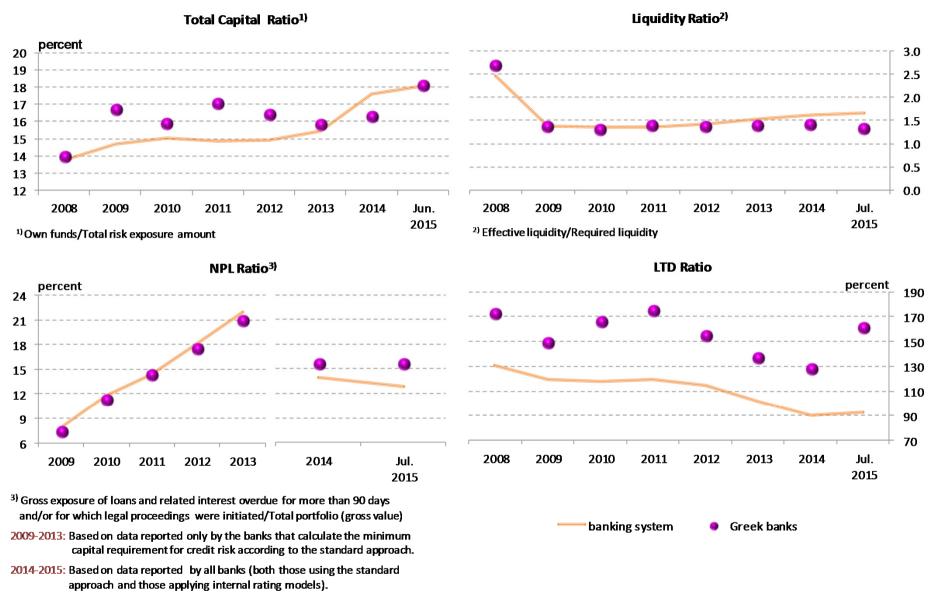
# Small share of banks with Greek capital in the Romanian banking system (July 2015)



Source: National Bank of Romania



### Broadly adequate levels of prudential indicators of banks with Greek capital



Source: National Bank of Romania

