

Eurozone banks and Growth in CESEE



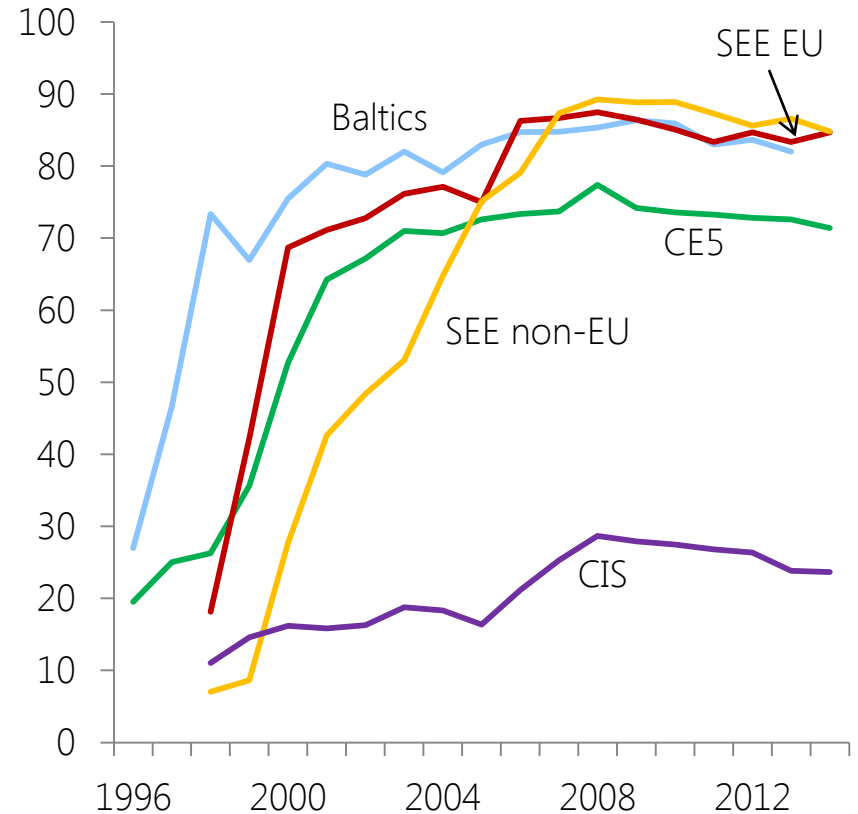
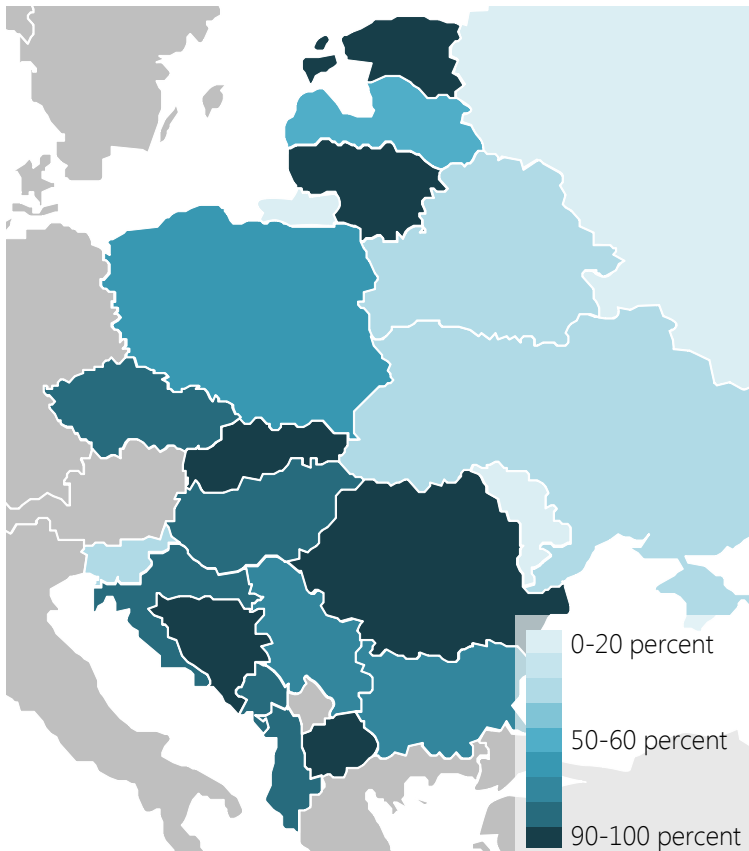
The Fourth EU-Southeast Europe Summit,
Sofia, October 15, 2015

Bas B. Bakker
Senior Regional Resident Representative
for Central and Eastern Europe

Western banks are very important in CESEE



Foreign bank participation
(percent of banking sector assets)

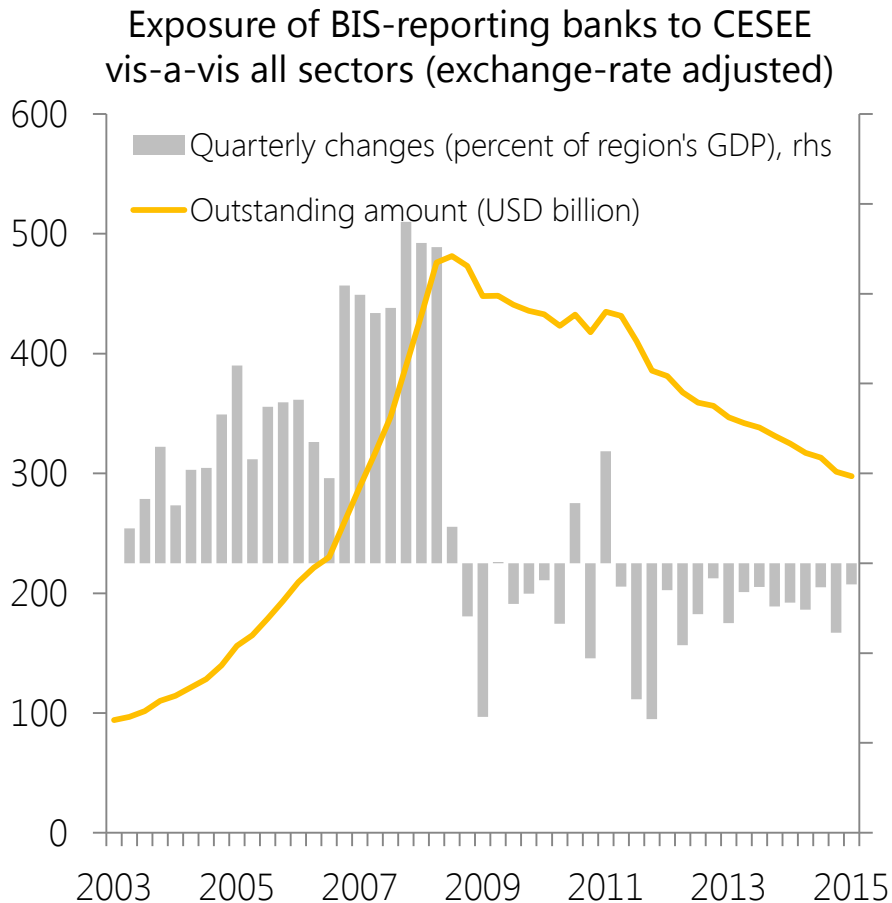


This makes CESEE vulnerable to what happens with Western European banks

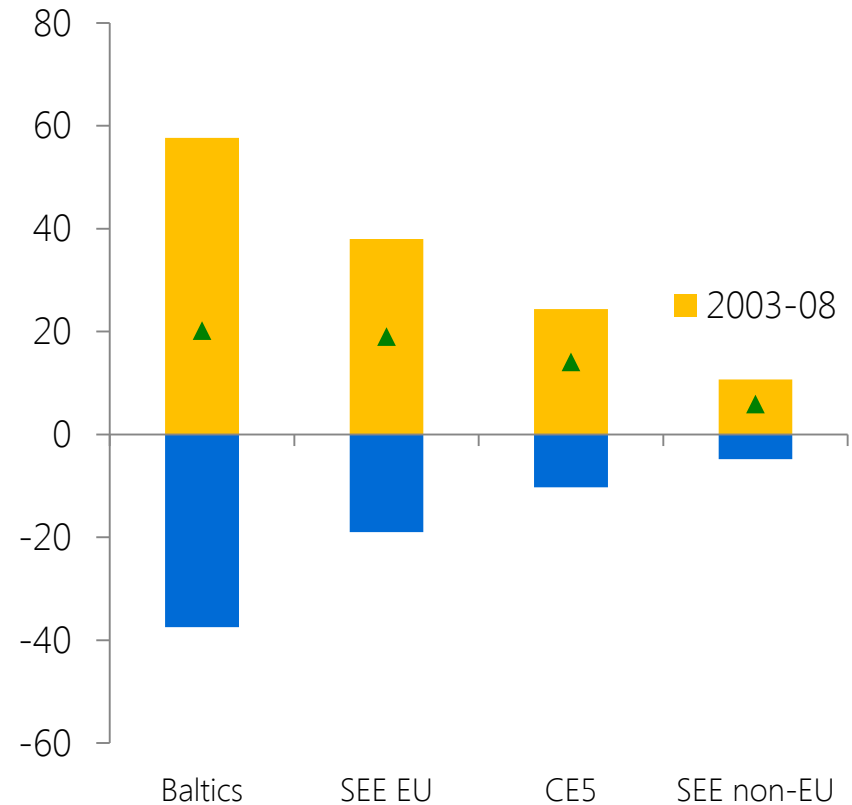


- In boom years, they funded a credit boom in CESEE
- After Lehman, pressure on Western European bank led to sudden stop in capital flows to CESEE
- Second deleveraging wave from mid-2011 onwards, triggered by eurozone sovereign debt crisis

The boom-bust in bank flows has been quite dramatic



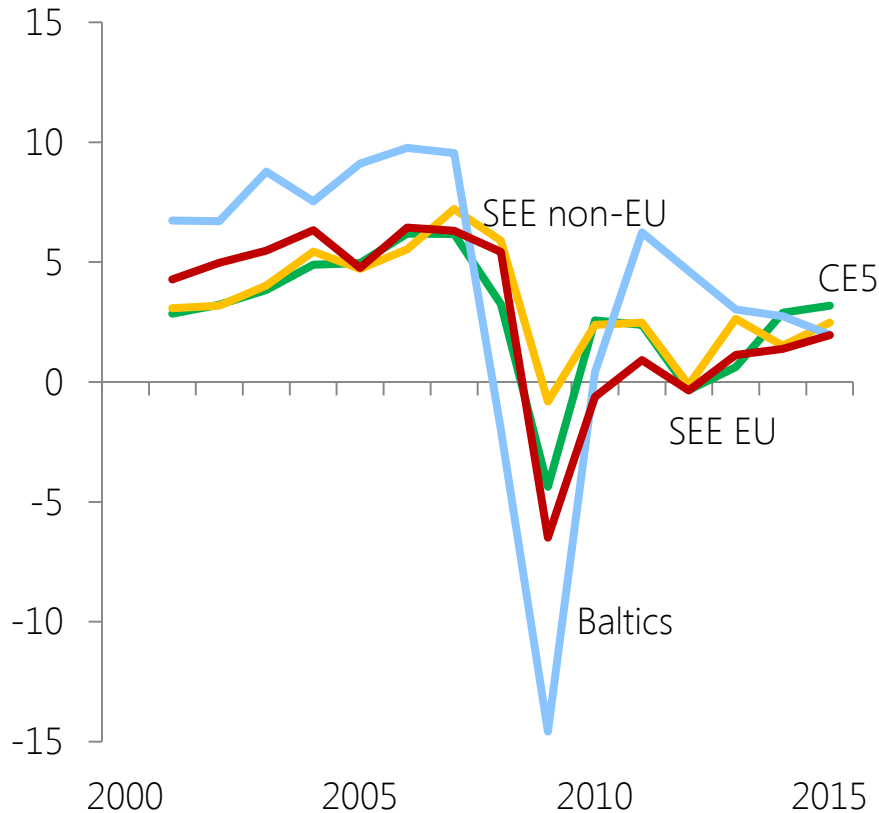
Changes in exposure of BIS-reporting banks (percent of 2015 GDP)



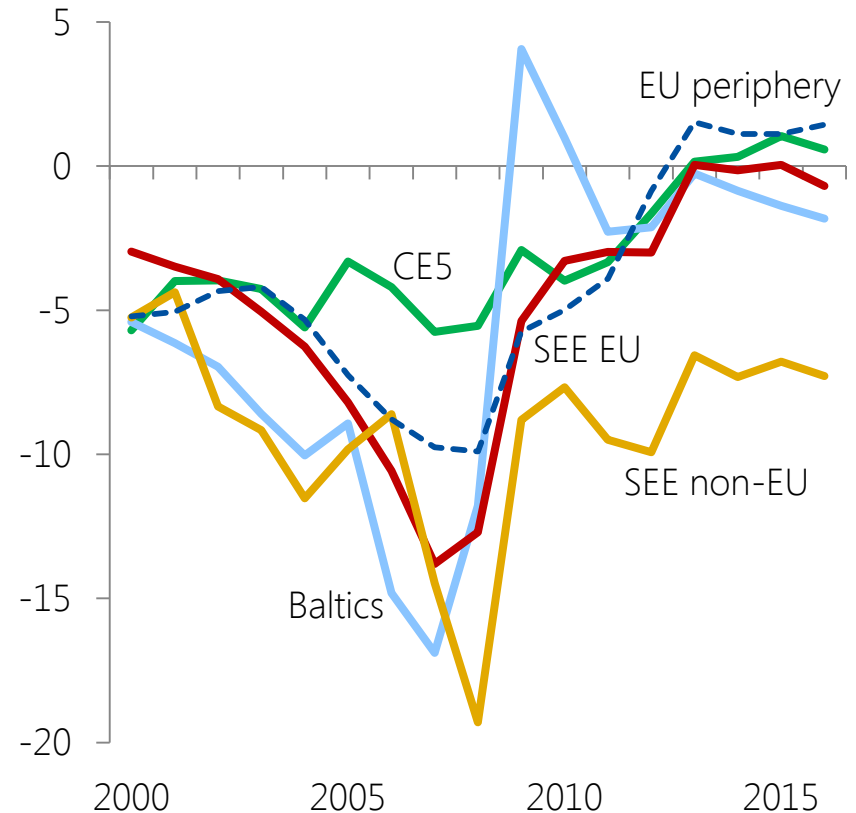
As has the boom-bust in growth—and current account deficits



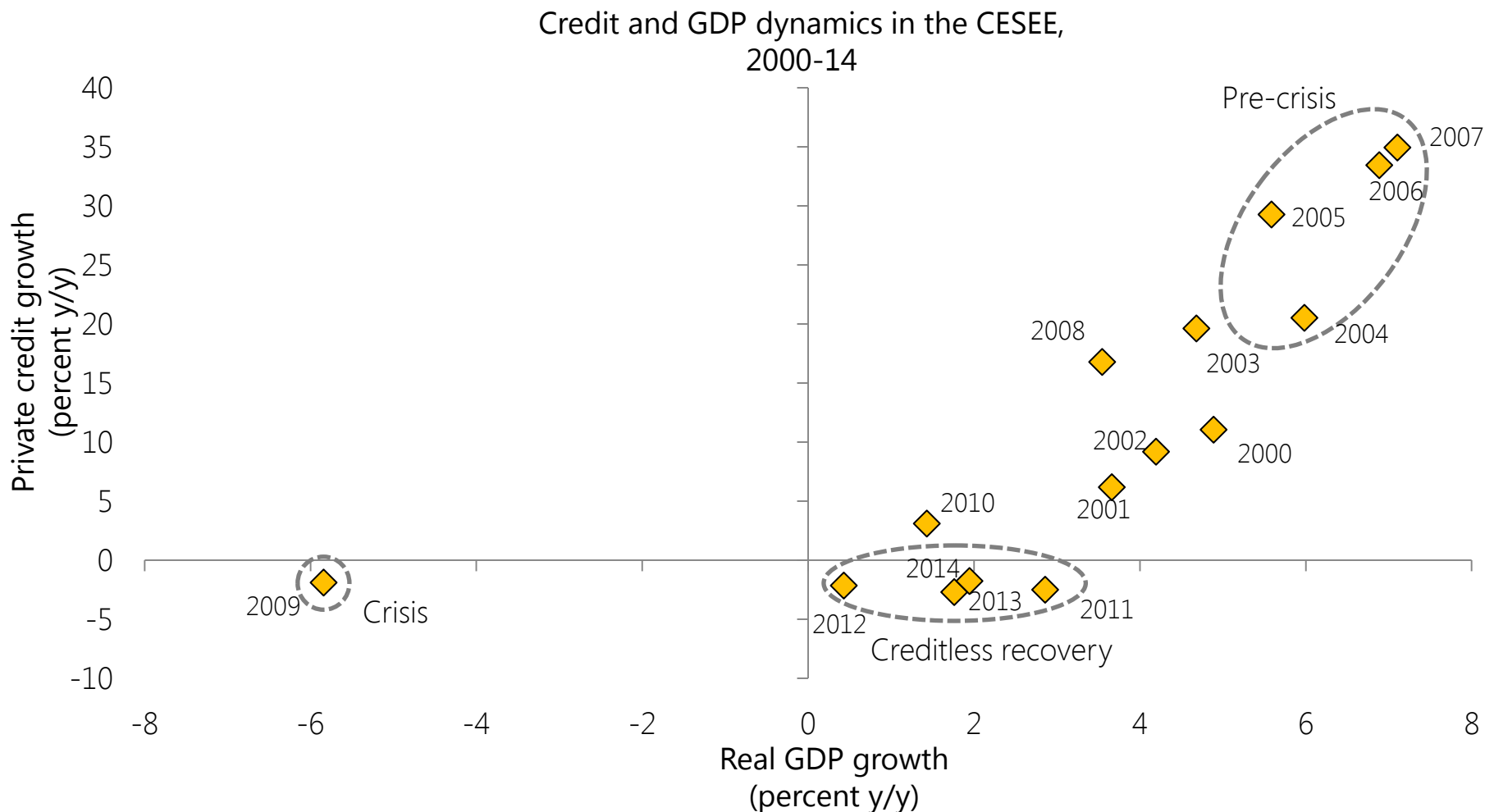
Real GDP growth
(y/y percent)



Current Accounts in Europe
(percent of GDP)



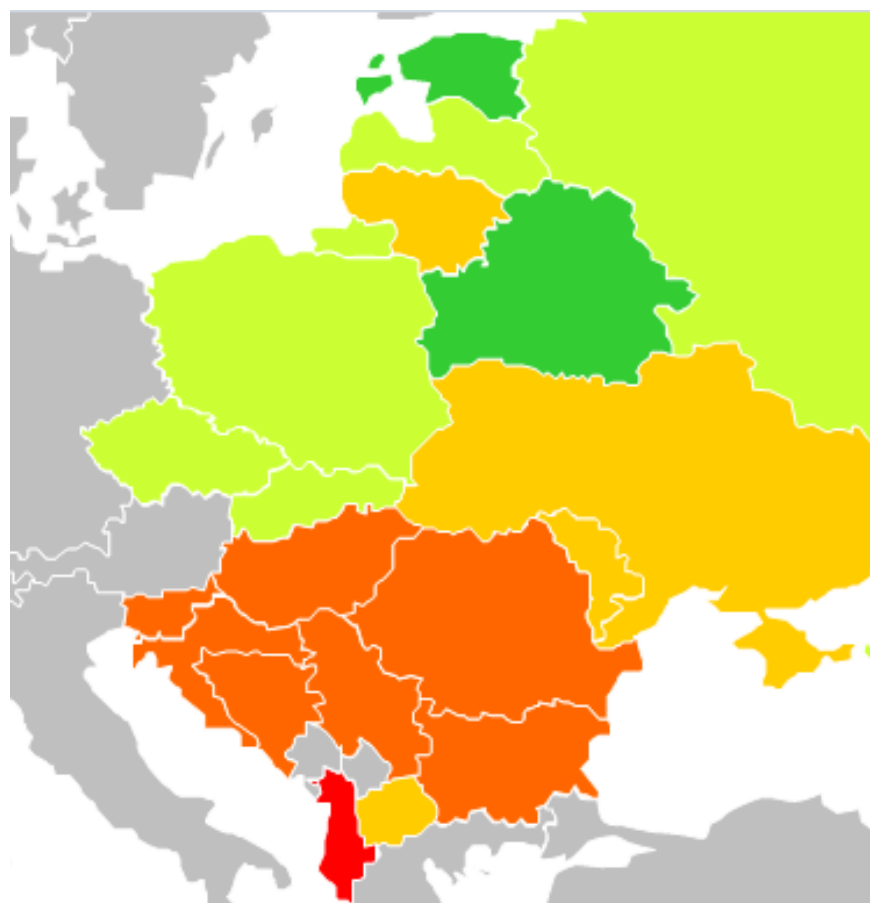
Weak parent banks have contributed to weak credit and GDP growth








Further exacerbated by high domestic NPLs

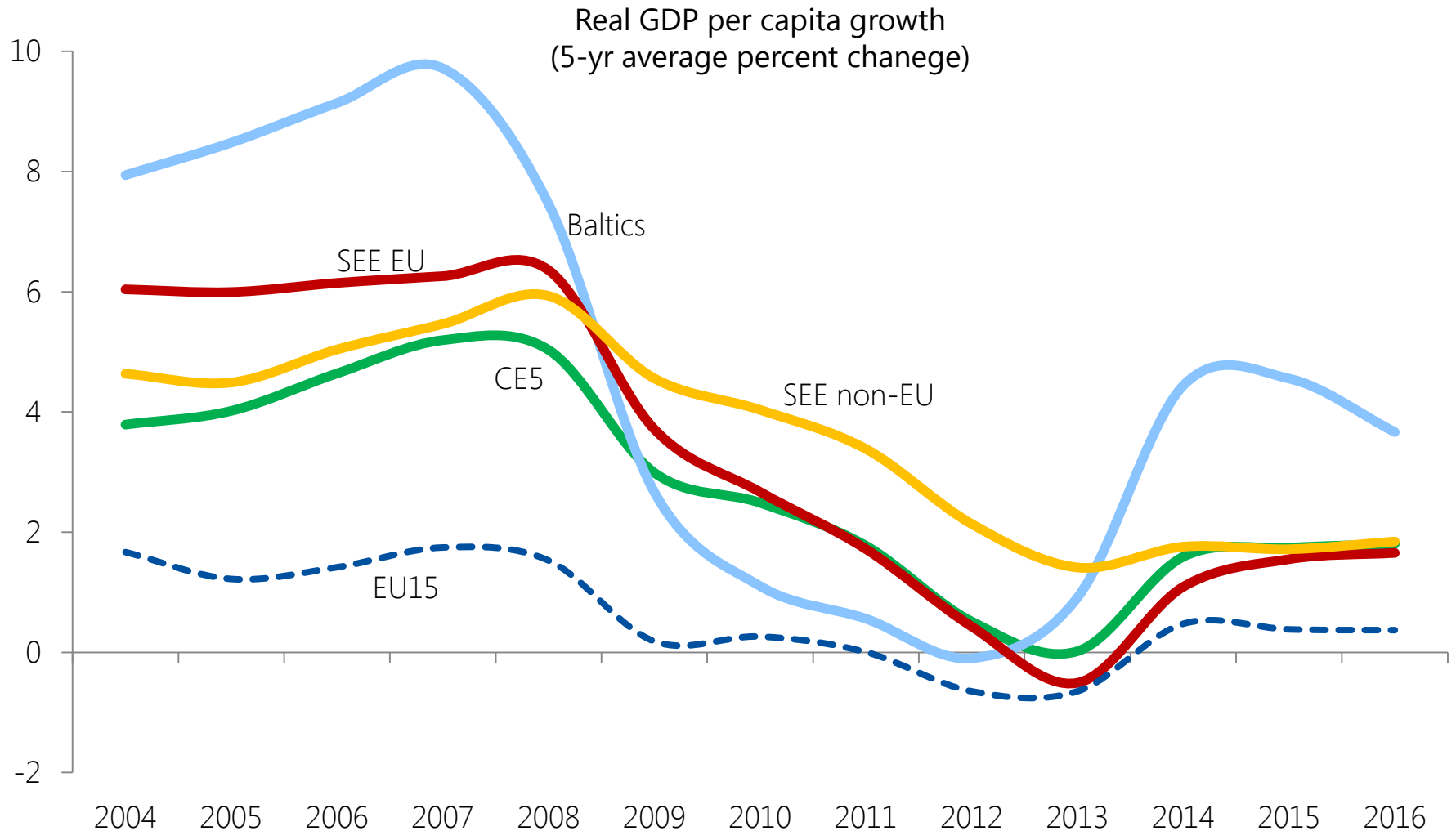


NPLs ratios (2014)

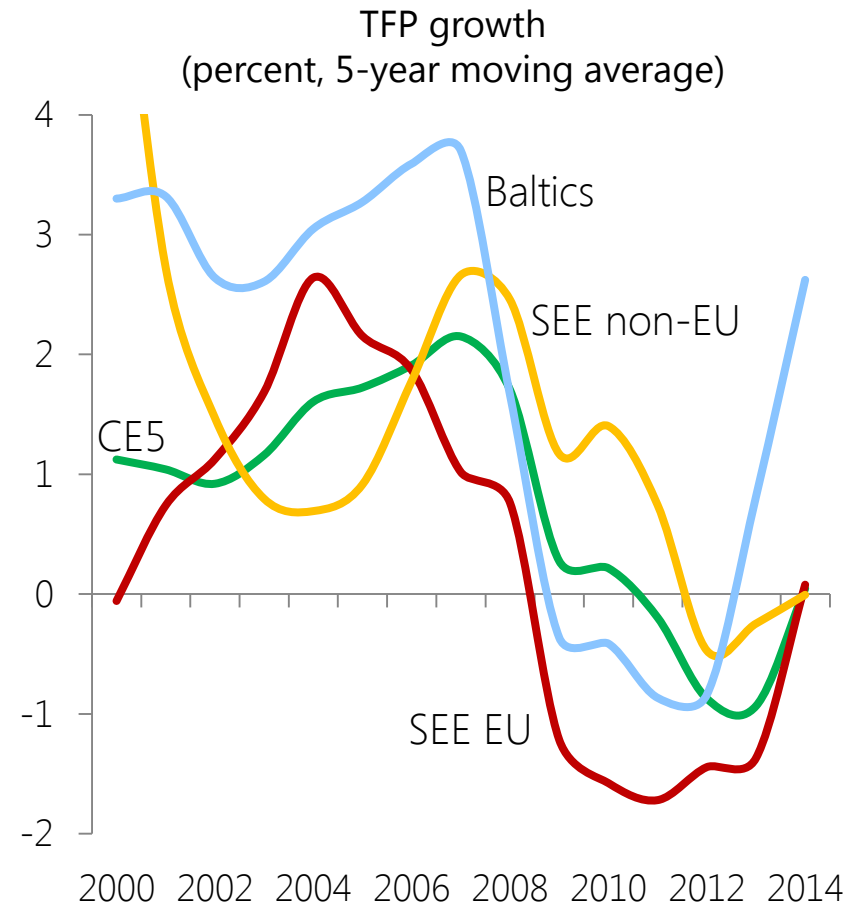
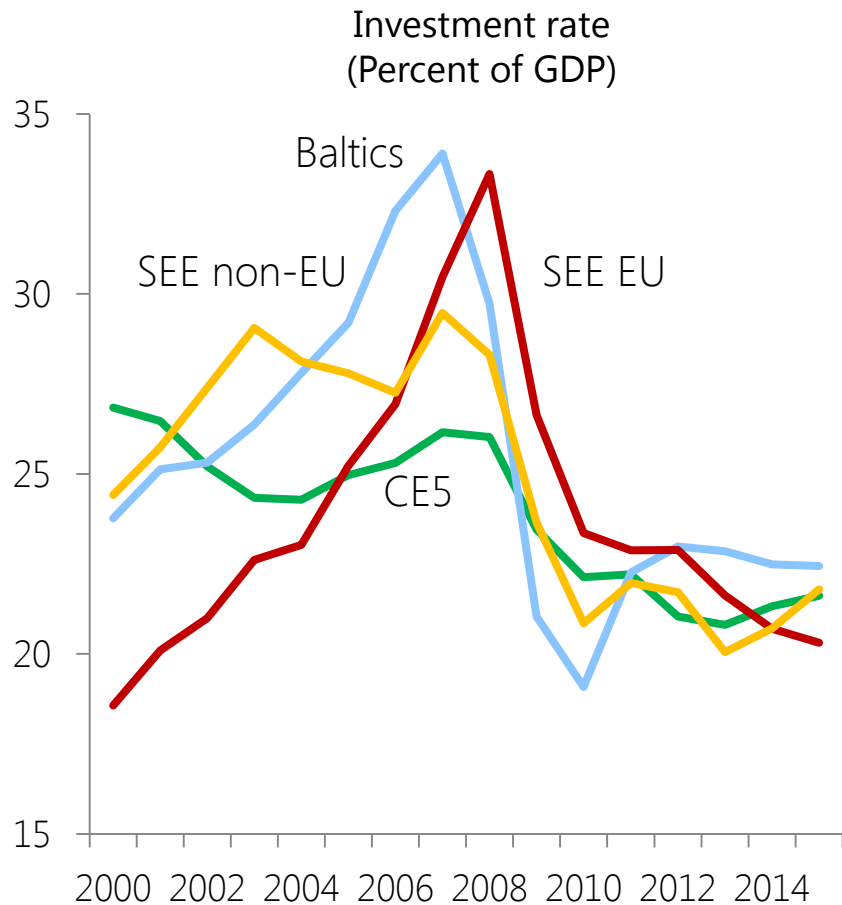


	1 - 5
	5 - 10
	10 - 15
	15 - 20
	20 - 24

Overall, post crisis growth has been very modest in SEE



Reflecting a sharp drop in investment as well as TFP

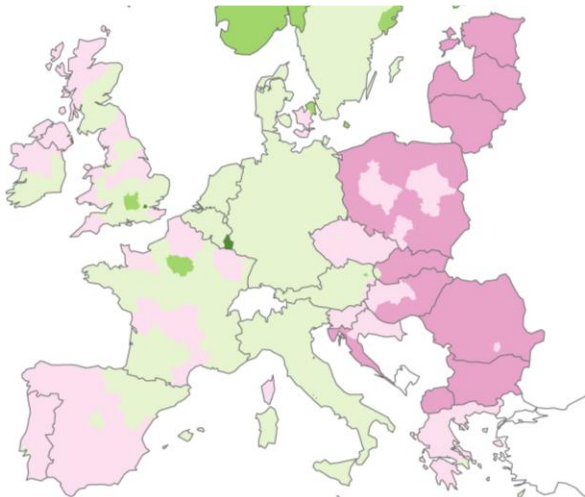


SEE remains one of the poorest regions in Europe

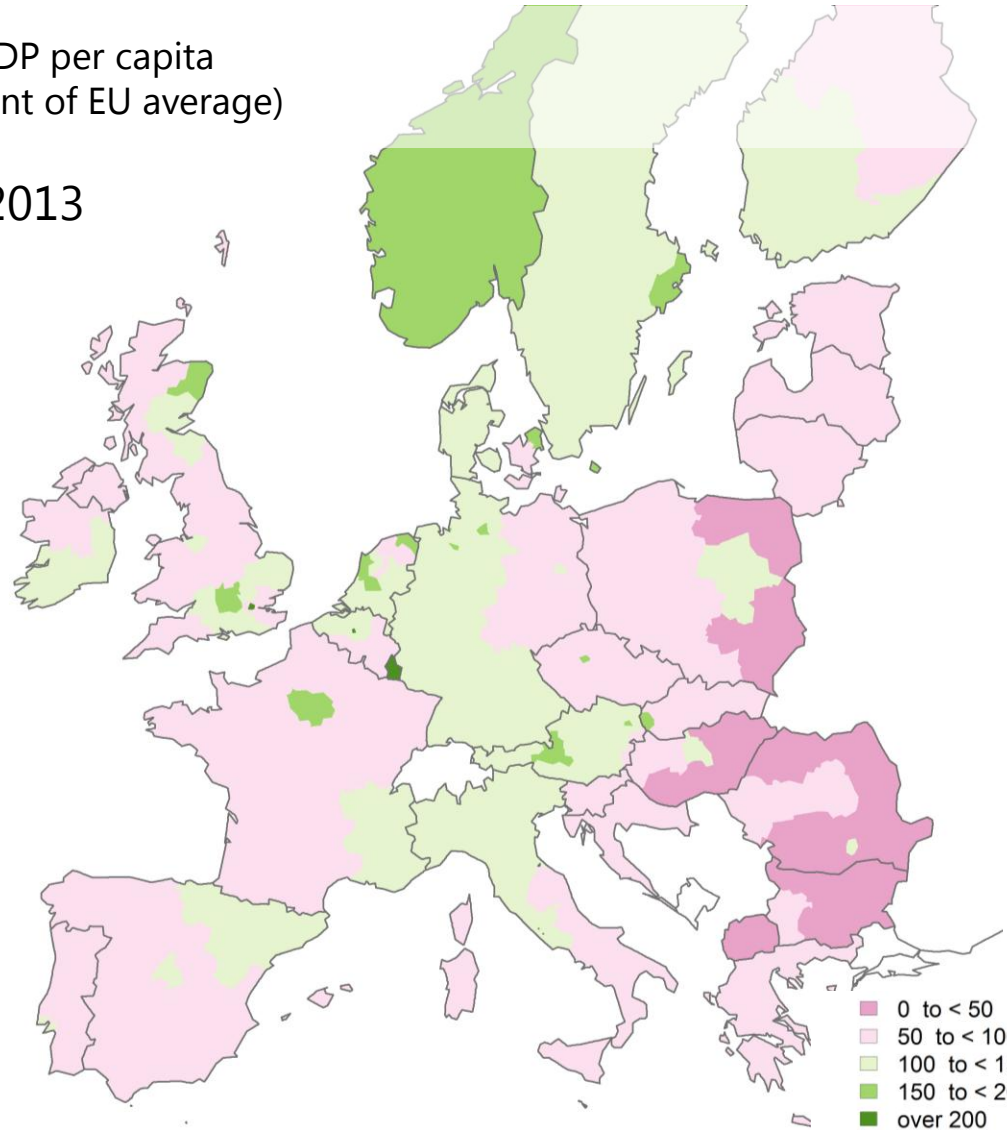


GDP per capita
(percent of EU average)

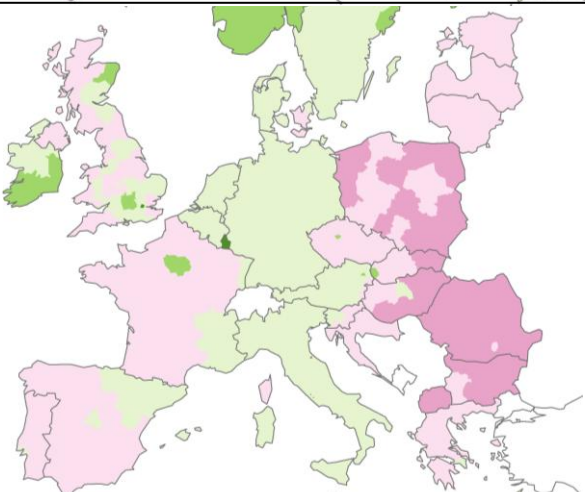
2000



2013



2007



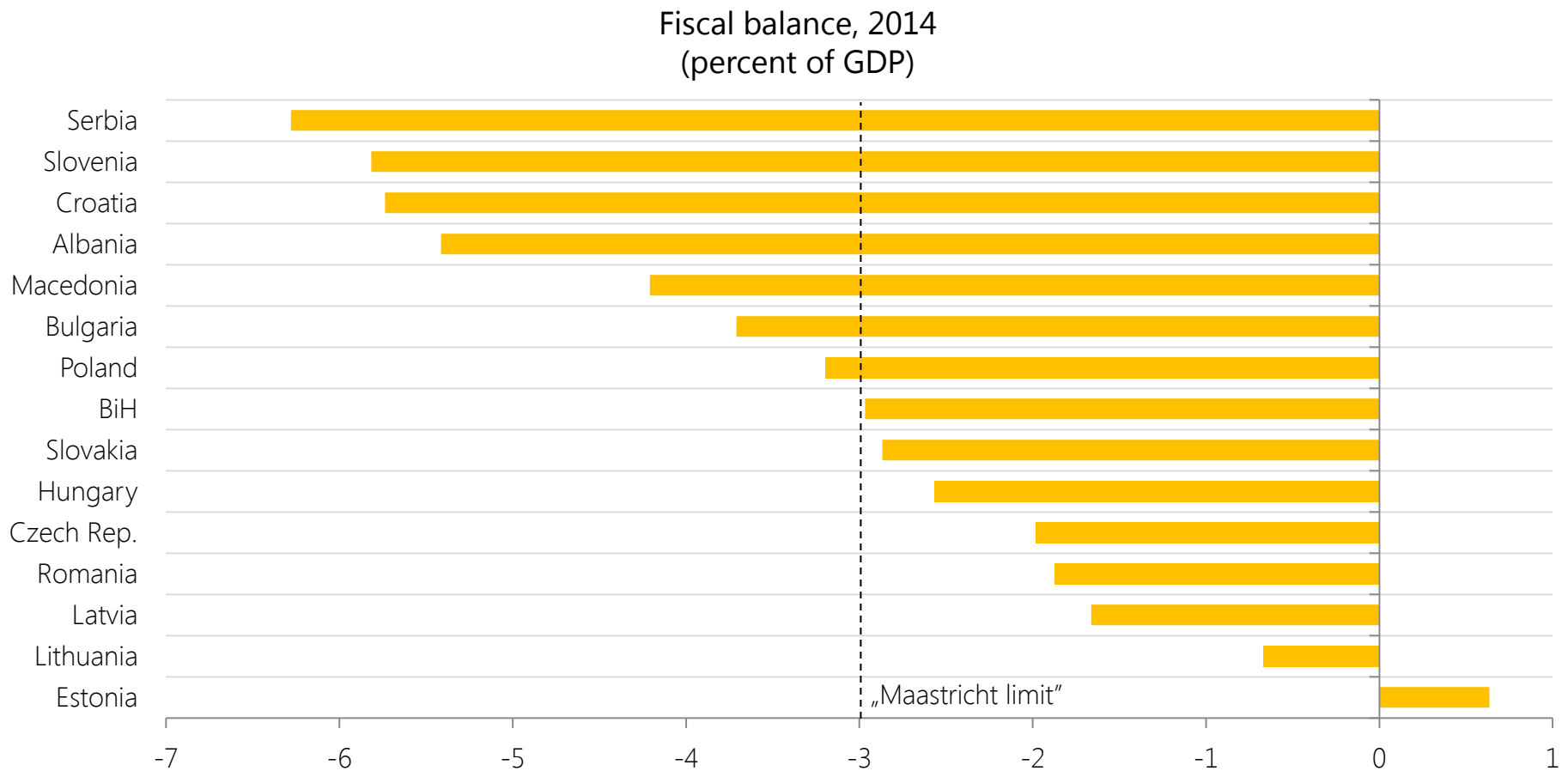
- 0 to < 50
- 50 to < 100
- 100 to < 150
- 150 to < 200
- over 200

How to raise investment?



- Reduce constraints on bank lending to private sector
 - Address NPLs
- Raise domestic saving

Raise domestic saving: reduce public dissaving

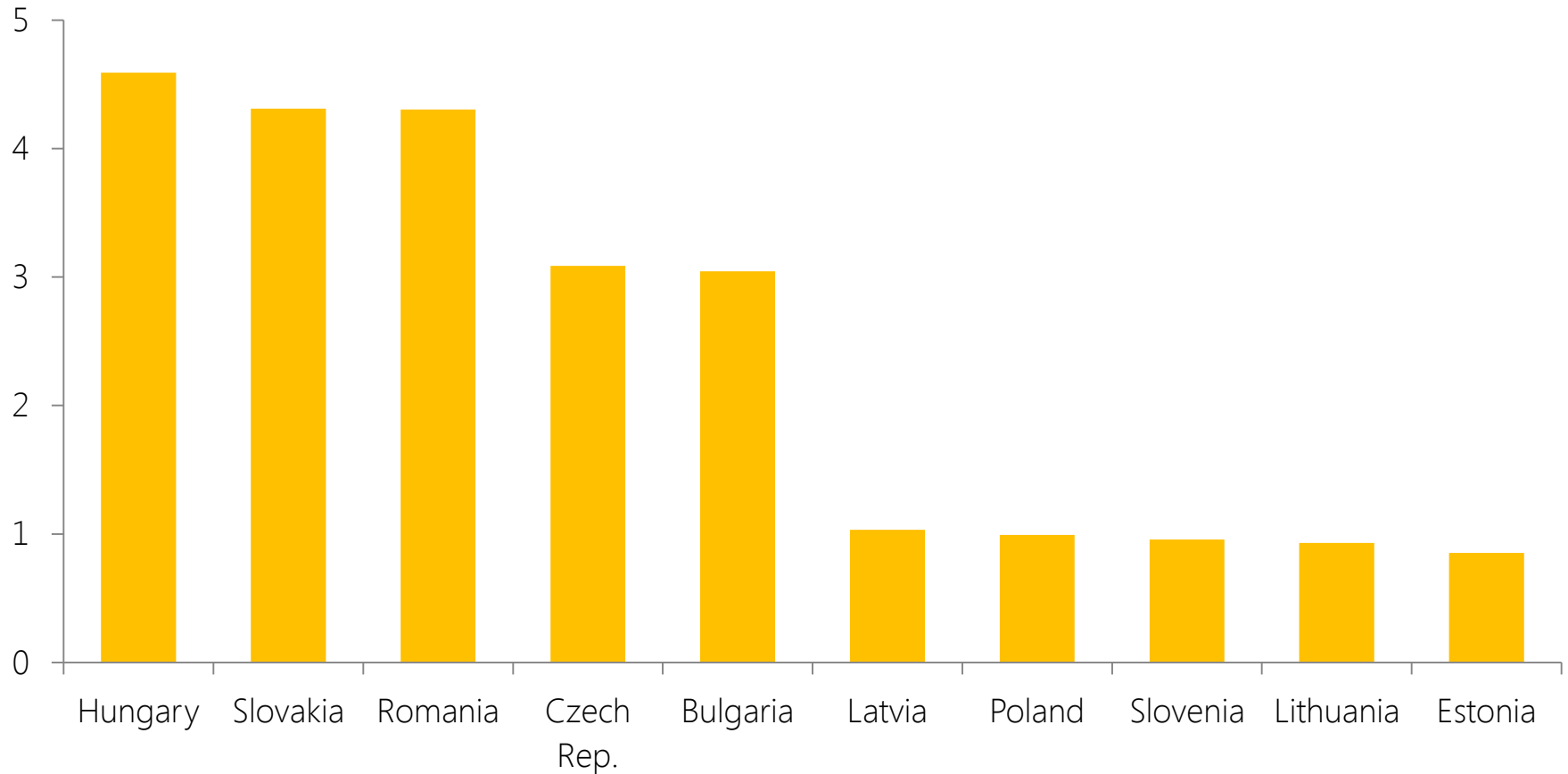


Note: In green countries that improved fiscal balance vs. 2004-07 average.

Improve EU funds absorption



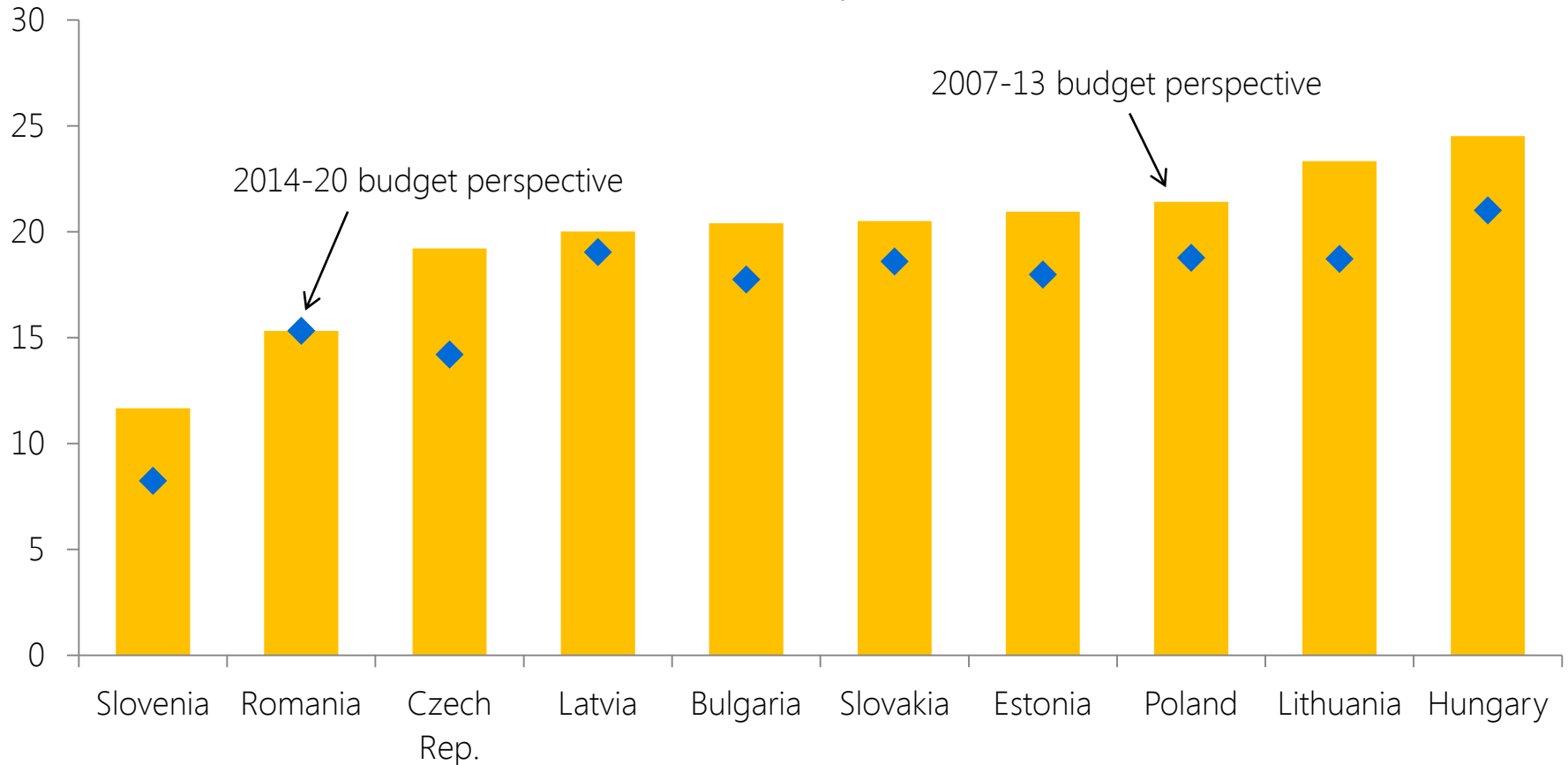
Unutilized 2007-13 EU funds
(percent of 2014 GDP)



This is particularly important given the amounts involved



EU Cohesion Policy funds allocation
(percent of initial year GDP)



SEE is lagging in structural reforms



CESEE: Structural Reforms Relative to OECD Countries

	Baltics	CEE	SEE	CIS
Institutions and contracts	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
Infrastructure	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
Human capital	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
Labor market efficiency	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Business regulation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red
Openness to trade and FDI	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
Credit market rigidity	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Innovation	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow

Note: Red - value below the 25th percentile; Yellow - value in the 50th and 75th percentile range. The sample includes all OECD and CESEE countries.



Thank you