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Stability and Security.

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Preface

The OeNB's statistical publications include the quarterly series "*Statistiken – Daten & Analysen*" (in German, with English executive summaries) and special issues on selected statistical topics.

This special issue, the Banking Statistics Yearbook for 2009, provides information about developments in banking statistics (including changes in prudential reporting) in 2009 and sheds light on the current state of the Austrian banking sector. It highlights busi-

ness developments and profitability performance as well as retail interest rate developments, but also focuses on structural changes, e.g. in the number of banking offices and in sector employment. To provide a comprehensive overview of statistical developments in the Austrian banking sector, the OeNB has published the Banking Statistics Yearbook in German every year since 2003; this year's issue is the third to be translated into English.

I. Changes in Reporting for Banking Statistics in 2009

New Survey on New Lending

The statistical data available to the OeNB at the beginning of 2009 were insufficient to conclusively answer the question whether a credit squeeze had arisen in Austria. In particular, no data were available on actual new lending. The Austrian economics ministry submitted a request for such data to the OeNB, as did the finance ministry in connection with the government measures to shore up banks' equity (the Austrian bank support package). Moreover, economic and financial market analysts urgently stressed the need to make data on new lending available, in particular with regard to nonfinancial corporations and households.

In order to fulfill this need with a minimum of additional reporting effort and expense for the banking sector, the decision was made to merge all of these data requirements into a single report, which itself was based on the existing reports for the ECB's MFI interest rate statistics and MFI monetary statistics (BSI statistics).

At the heart of this new monthly report is a survey of loans that already existed in the past month for which a new interest rate agreement was made. Actual new lending can then be calculated by subtracting these values from the figures reported for interest rate statistics (which include all new agreements on interest rates).

Austrian banks are normally given one year of lead time when new statistical surveys are introduced, but in light of the urgency of the situation the banks agreed to make the necessary information available from their systems as soon as possible. The basis for this new report is a scheme developed in late January and early February 2009. The first reports, which comprised data from the January 2009 reporting date onward, were already submitted at the end of April. By mid-2009, all banks reporting to the OeNB were able to provide full reports.

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II. Reporting Obligations to International Organizations

1 Consolidated Banking Data

The OeNB submits consolidated data on Austrian banks' profitability, balance sheets and solvency as well as supplementary prudential data to the WGMA,² which compiles these data on an annual basis as part of the Consolidated Banking Data (CBD) survey. These data are used as the analytical basis for the EU Banking Sector Stability report.

In response to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Basel II, the WGMA adapted and completely revised the CBD reporting templates. As the classification scheme was expanded in respect to sector disaggregation, the number of items to be reported grew considerably.

Up to that point, CBD statistics had been calculated exclusively on the basis of consolidated secondary statistics (on balance sheets, profitability and solvency) maintained by the OeNB's Supervisory and Monetary Statistics Division. Since the 2008 reporting date, however, only the main items related to e.g. balance sheets and profitability (such as total operating income and total assets) have been derived from those secondary statistics. All other items are calculated directly from the primary asset, income and risk statement record (*Vermögens-, Erfolgs- und Risikoausweis – VERA*, part C1).

The OeNB submitted its CBD report for the December 31, 2008 reporting date to the ECB in a timely manner.

2 Financial Soundness Indicators

In April 2009, the OeNB once again transmitted Financial Soundness Indi-

cators (FSIs), which serve to depict a country's financial stability, to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These indicators contain data on credit institutions (regarding profitability, balance sheets and solvency) as well as on other financial institutions, non-financial corporations, households and the real estate market for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008.

The OeNB reported all 12 core indicators (6 consolidated and 6 unconsolidated), and 16 of the 27 encouraged indicators (1 consolidated and 15 unconsolidated).

In addition, a detailed description of metadata as well as a comprehensive overview of financial structure (master data on credit institutions and other financial institutions) were also transmitted to the IMF. These data are published on the IMF website as additional information on the indicators.

3 ECB Blue Book Data

Within the framework of Blue Book reports to the ECB, the OeNB transmitted the 2008 data for central counterparty clearing statistics and for securities settlement systems statistics to the ECB in March and April 2009, respectively.

Basic economic indicators (e.g. GDP and HICP data), data about payment systems (e.g. on the number and volume of transactions) and data about securities trading, clearing and settlement systems (e.g. on volumes and turnover) are published in the Blue Book. These data are also broken down by euro area and non-euro area countries. The data for Austria are compiled

² The Working Group on Macro-Prudential Analysis is a working group within the ESCB's Banking Supervision Committee.

by the OeNB in close cooperation with Oesterreichische Kontrollbank.

4 Bank Profitability – Financial Statements of Banks

As in previous years, the OeNB again delivered data to the OECD for the “Bank Profitability – Financial State-

ments of Banks” survey in September 2009. The following 2008 data were submitted: Financial Statements of Banks (Income Statement and Balance Sheet Tables), Structure of the Financial System, Resident/Non-Resident and Domestic/Foreign Currency Classification of Bank Assets and Liabilities.

III. Structural Developments in Austrian Banking

1 Number of Banking Offices

The figures provided below are based on the dates on which Austrian banks' head offices were licensed and on which foreign banks notified the establishment of branch offices in Austria. The actual start of business operations may differ from those dates.

Number of Banking Offices in Austria Continues to Fall in 2009

Due to the closure of nine institutions (one joint stock bank, two special purpose banks and six banks established under Article 9 of the Federal Banking Act), ten mergers (two among joint stock banks, one among special purpose banks, and seven among Raiffeisen credit cooperatives) as well as the opening of seven new banks (two joint stock banks, one Raiffeisen credit cooperative, two special purpose banks and two banks established under Article 9 of the Federal Banking Act), the overall number of bank head offices in Austria slipped from 867 to 855 in the year 2009.

Over the same period, the number of branch offices dropped by 77. By the end of 2009, therefore, the number of banking offices in Austria had shrunk by 89 to a total of 5,032.

Bank Density on the Decline

Austria's bank density declined, with the average number of residents per banking office rising from 1,632 residents per banking office at end-2008 to 1,664 at end-2009. The comparable values for Germany and Switzerland were approximately 1,970 and 2,210, respectively.

27 Austrian Banks Are Foreign Owned

As at end-2009, 27 of the 855 bank head offices in Austria were foreign

owned (21 wholly owned, six majority owned).

Foreign Banks Reduce Number of Branch Offices in Austria

Due to the closure of six banks established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act (three of which were branch offices of asset management companies) and the establishment of one new branch office, the number of foreign banks' branch offices in Austria declined from 34 to 29 in the year 2009.

Number of Austrian Banks' Foreign Branches Goes Down

Austrian banks reduced their total number of foreign banking offices by 3 to a total of 170. As at December 31, 2009, Austrian banks operated 119 branch offices (-2) and 51 representative offices (-1) abroad.

2 Development of Employment in Austrian Banking

Slight Decline in Number of Bank Employees

In the course of 2009, the overall number of employees (headcount) at Austrian banks dropped by 1,499 persons (-1.9%) from 80,293 to 78,794, of which 891 were on marginal employment contracts. This development was observed in all types of banks except Raiffeisen credit cooperatives (+0.1%).

Divergent Developments by Type of Employment

Broken down by type of employment contract, the above-mentioned decline was distributed as follows: The number of full-time employees was reduced by 2,398 (-3.7%) and marginal employees by 67 (-7.0%); at the same time, the number of part-time employees augmented by 966 (+6.5%), resulting in

an overall decline of 1,499 employees. This development affected a larger share of women than men among both full-time and marginal employees (57.8% and 76.1%, respectively).

Developments Differ Depending on Bank Type

In a breakdown by bank types, the number of employees diminished to varying degrees in different areas of the banking industry (except for the Raiffeisen credit cooperatives, in which the number of employees grew by 0.1%). In absolute terms, joint stock banks and private banks saw the largest reduction of staff (–558 employees, or –2.5%), while building and loan associations showed the largest percentage decrease in headcount (–182 employees, or –9.5%). Other noteworthy reductions were recorded among special purpose banks (–6.8%) and banks established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act (–5.3%).

Marginal Employees

At year-end 2009, 1.1% of all Austrian banking jobs were filled with employees under marginal employment contracts. The total number of these jobs came to 891, 41.6% of which were at joint stock banks and private banks. Women accounted for 678 – i.e. more than three-quarters – of the employees in those positions.

See also:

Table 1 New Head Office Establishments in 2009

Table 2 Head Office Closures in 2009

Table 3 Head Office Mergers in 2009

Table 4 Name Changes of Head Offices in 2009

Table 5 Changes in Foreign Branches of Austrian Banks in 2009

Table 6 Changes in Fully Consolidated Foreign Subsidiaries in 2009

Table 7 Changes in Austrian Representative Offices of Foreign Banks in 2009

Table 8 Changes in Foreign Representative Offices of Austrian Banks in 2009

Table 9 Representative Offices of Austrian Banks Abroad

Table 10 Branch Offices of Austrian Banks Abroad

Table 11 100% Foreign-Owned Banks in Austria

Table 12 50% to under 100% Foreign-Owned Banks in Austria

Table 13 25% to under 50% Foreign-Owned Banks in Austria

Table 14 Branch Offices of Foreign Banks in Austria

Table 15 Number of Banks by Bank Type

Chart 1 “Overbranched”: EU Comparison Places Austria in Bottom Third

Chart 2 Number of Bank Employees Rises Abroad, Falls in Austria

Table 16 Share of Men and Women in Full-Time, Part-Time and Marginal Employment at Austrian Banks

IV. Economic Developments in Austrian Banking

Norbert Schuh³

1 Business Activities of Banks Reporting to the OeNB – Unconsolidated Results

After record-setting growth in 2008, the total assets of Austrian banks contracted by 3.3% in 2009; this was the first decrease recorded for a calendar year since 2002 (–2.4%). At the end of December 2009, the unconsolidated total assets of banks reporting to the OeNB came to EUR 1,034.15 billion, down EUR 34.94 billion from the previous year. This contraction was brought about by a slowdown in domestic and foreign interbank business, among other factors. A decline was observed in claims on Austrian banks (–EUR 8.96 billion) and liabilities to Austrian banks (–EUR 29.20 billion). The volume of banking transactions with foreign customers also lessened significantly.

A breakdown by types of banks shows that nearly all bank types in Austria saw negative developments in total assets in 2009. Declines in total assets were recorded among joint stock banks (–EUR 20.39 billion, or –6.6%) as well as special purpose banks (–EUR 17.49 billion, or –16.0%), savings banks (–EUR 7.42 billion, or –4.2%), state mortgage banks (–EUR 1.95 billion, or –1.2%), Volksbank credit cooperatives (–EUR 0.88 billion, or –1.1%) and branch offices established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act (–EUR 0.67 billion, or –5.6%). Only the Raiffeisen credit cooperatives (+EUR 12.72 billion, or +4.8%) and the building and loan associations (+EUR 0.38 billion, or +1.7%) reported an increase in total assets.

Due to the developments described above, at the end of December 2009

joint stock banks remained in first place with a 27.8% market share in terms of total assets, but were only slightly ahead of the Raiffeisen credit cooperatives (27.0%). Austria's savings banks were in third place with 16.3%. State mortgage banks held a market share of 9.2%, special purpose banks 8.9%, Volksbank credit cooperatives 7.5%, building and loan associations 2.2%, and branch offices established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act 1.1%.

In 2009, the combined market share of Austria's ten largest banks declined by 2.5 percentage points in comparison to year-end 2008, as their total assets fell more drastically (–7.7%) than the Austrian average (–3.3%). In terms of total assets, the market share of Austria's top ten banks came to 52.0% at the end of December 2009.

1.1 Sharp Decline in External Business

Compared to year-end 2008, the external assets of Austrian banks fell by EUR 38.73 billion (–10.3%), and the volume of external liabilities shrank by EUR 21.11 billion (–7.8%). The decline in external assets can be attributed above all to the items “Loans and advances to foreign credit institutions” (–EUR 18.42 billion), “Other external assets” (–EUR 11.53 billion) and “Loans and advances to foreign nonbanks” (–EUR 8.00 billion). On the liabilities side, this development can mainly be put down to “Foreign securitized liabilities” (–EUR 8.58 billion) and “Liabilities to foreign credit institutions” (–EUR 8.18 billion).

As a result, the unconsolidated net external position of Austrian credit in-

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stitutions fell from its previous record high of EUR 106.88 billion at year-end 2008 to EUR 89.27 billion at year-end 2009. This position had been nearly balanced in September 2004. At the end of December 2009, external assets came to EUR 337.80 billion, thus accounting for 32.7% of total assets, while external liabilities stood at EUR 248.54 billion, or 24.0% of total liabilities. The share of external assets had previously reached a peak of 40.1% in June 2008.

1.2 Growth in Corporate and Household Lending Turns Negative

Adjusted for exchange rate effects, depreciation and reclassifications (i.e. to reflect growth in transactions), overall lending to households and nonfinancial corporations slackened by EUR 1.5 billion in 2009, after increasing by over EUR 14 billion in both 2007 and 2008 and by nearly EUR 13 billion in 2006. The decline was more pronounced among nonfinancial corporations than households. The volume of loans to nonfinancial corporations shrank by EUR 2.3 billion in 2009, after surging by EUR 11.3 billion in 2008. On the other hand, household lending still edged up by EUR 0.7 billion in 2009, following growth of nearly EUR 2.9 billion in the previous year.

This dramatic decline in lending – especially corporate lending – has also manifested itself in annual growth rates. Annual growth in loans to nonfinancial corporations climbed from 6.1% in 2006 to 8.1% in 2007 and 9.1% in 2008, only to plummet by 1.7% in 2009. In this category, euro-denominated loans dropped 1.4%, while loans denominated in foreign currencies declined 7.4%. The total volume of outstanding loans to nonfinancial corporations thus shrank to approximately EUR 133 billion, with foreign currency

loans accounting for some 8.5% at the end of 2009.

In contrast, developments in household lending proved to be slightly less turbulent, with a growth rate of approximately 0.6% in the year 2009. In the previous years, growth in household lending had seen a steady slowdown, falling from 5.6% in 2006 to 4.4% in 2007 and 2.5% in 2008. While foreign currency loans declined by 4.8%, euro loans grew by 3.1% in 2009. Despite this encouraging trend, Austrian households are still exposed to considerable foreign exchange risk. At the end of 2009, foreign currency loans still accounted for nearly 30% of outstanding household loans. Over 80% of foreign currency loans to Austrian households are denominated in Swiss francs.

1.3 Impressive Growth in Corporate and Household Deposits

In the reporting period, deposits from households and nonfinancial corporations showed heady growth, rising by EUR 7.0 billion (+3.6%) and EUR 3.0 billion (+6.6%), respectively. This expansion stood in sharp contrast to the substantial declines observed for deposits from nonbank financial intermediaries (especially financial holding companies, insurance companies and pension funds) and in government deposits. Nonbank financial intermediaries reduced their deposit volume by EUR 4.6 billion (–25.7%); about one-third of this can be attributed to insurance companies and pension funds (–EUR 1.5 billion, or –25.2%), which curtailed their precautionary savings and returned to their usual investment behavior in 2009. Government deposits shrank by EUR 2.4 billion (–18.2%), mainly because the Austrian federal government reduced its deposits by EUR 1.8 billion (–42.0%).

For households and nonfinancial corporations, the dramatic cuts in interest rates lowered the opportunity costs of holding liquid funds. This gave rise to opposing developments in fixed-term and demand deposits as well as slower growth in savings deposits: Fixed-term deposits dropped by EUR 4.5 billion among households and by EUR 0.9 billion among nonfinancial corporations. At the same time, household demand deposits augmented by EUR 9.9 billion, while those of nonfinancial corporations increased by EUR 2.4 billion. After growing by EUR 9.9 billion (7.0%) in 2008, household savings deposits expanded by only EUR 1.6 billion (1.1%) in 2009. Similarly, growth in the savings deposits of all nonbanks slowed from EUR 9.3 billion (6.3%) in 2008 to EUR 3.6 billion (2.3%) in 2009.

1.4 Stable Funding Base for Loans

Coupled with robust growth in deposits, the drastic slowdown in lending to households and especially to nonfinancial corporations has created an increasingly stable funding base for Austria's banks. As at end-2009, credit institutions reporting to the OeNB funded 92.3% of their loans to domestic nonbanks with customer deposits.⁴ This is the highest period-end level this indicator has reached since it was introduced in 1995. Since 2005, this figure has risen by 9.5 percentage points (from 82.8% to 92.3%), thus strengthening the funding base of credit institutions reporting to the OeNB.

See also:

Table 17 Business Activity of Banks in Austria

Chart 3 Unconsolidated Total Assets of Banks Reporting to the OeNB

Chart 4 External Business of Banks Reporting to the OeNB

Chart 5 Loans to Households and Nonfinancial Corporations

Chart 6 Year-on-Year Growth Rates of Loans to Households and Nonfinancial Corporations

Chart 7 Decline in Foreign Currency Loans to Households

Chart 8 Trend toward Short-Term Deposits

Chart 9 Lending Supported by Stable Deposit Base

2 Profitability of Banks Operating in Austria – Unconsolidated Results

2.1 Operating Profits in 2009⁵

The unconsolidated operating profits of banks reporting to the OeNB amounted to EUR 6.82 billion in 2009, which signifies a decline of EUR 2.32 billion or 25.4% compared to 2008. However, a comparison between 2009 and 2008 is only meaningful to a limited extent as operating profits in 2008 were heavily impacted by a one-off effect⁶ in participating interests. Compared to 2007, however, operating profits grew in the year 2009. At EUR 11.07 billion, operating expenses rose slightly in 2009 compared to 2007 (EUR 10.85 billion), while operating income inched up EUR 0.38 billion (+2.2%). In comparison to 2008, operating income de-

⁴ This figure represents the reciprocal of the commonly used loan-to-deposit ratio. In measuring loans, only direct lending is included.

⁵ The unconsolidated profits of banks reporting to the OeNB are based on data from the quarterly report for the December 31, 2009, reporting date. This report draws on provisional and, in some cases, expected income data provided by the credit institutions, as final income data (based on audited financial statements) were not available at the editorial close of this special issue.

⁶ This refers to special distributions made by the Raiffeisen banks due to share revaluations.

clined by EUR 2.66 billion (13.0%) due to the one-off effect mentioned above.

The unconsolidated cost-to-income ratio of Austrian banks deteriorated by 6.4 percentage points to 61.9% in 2009, after reaching a record low for an overall year in 2008 (again mainly due to the aforementioned one-off effect). In a comparison of bank types, the best cost-to-income ratio can be found among the Raiffeisen credit cooperatives (55.0%), followed closely by the savings banks (55.1%). Then come the Volksbank credit cooperatives (63.3%), state mortgage banks (63.5%), joint stock banks (64.3%), building and loan associations (75.0%), special purpose banks (84.2%) and branch offices established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act (87.5%).

In 2009, the unconsolidated operating income of banks in Austria fell by EUR 2.66 billion (–13.0%) compared to the year 2008. This development can largely be attributed to income from securities and participating interests, which shot up to EUR 7.19 billion in 2008 due to the one-off effect mentioned above. In the period under review, income from securities and participating interests amounted to EUR 3.33 billion (–EUR 3.87 billion, or –53.7%). In 2007, the banks earned EUR 3.52 billion from securities and participating interests. In addition, Austrian credit institutions recorded a decline in net fee-based income (–EUR 0.57 billion, or –13.6%) to EUR 3.65 billion in 2009, with the largest decrease observed in income from retail brokerage transactions. Other operating income also edged down by EUR 0.07 billion (–4.1%) to EUR 1.64 billion. In contrast, the banks saw growth in the net result of financial transactions, which recovered from –EUR 0.81 billion in 2008 to +EUR 0.50 billion in 2009, and in net interest in-

come, which rose by EUR 0.53 billion (6.4%) to EUR 8.78 billion.

Once again, interest remained the most important source of revenue for banks operating in Austria in 2009. After falling to third place in 2008 due to the one-off effect in the Raiffeisen banks, fee-based income again constituted the second most important source of revenue in 2009.

The unconsolidated operating expenses of Austrian banks slipped to EUR 11.07 billion in 2009, down EUR 0.34 billion (–3.0%) from 2008. In absolute terms, the largest decrease was observed in other administrative expenses, which fell by EUR 0.19 billion (–4.8%) to EUR 3.76 billion. Personnel expenses changed only slightly, dropping by EUR 0.08 billion (–1.4%) to EUR 5.70 billion. The most significant change in this area concerned allocations to pension provisions, which were cut by EUR 0.08 billion (–58.9%) to EUR 0.05 billion. Despite these reductions, personnel expenses still accounted for just over one-half of operating expenses (51.4%).

In their quarterly reports for the December 31, 2009, reporting date, banks operating in Austria indicated that audited annual operating profits would come to EUR 6.77 billion, down EUR 2.35 billion (–25.8%) compared to 2008. According to the banks' preliminary estimates, risk costs totaled EUR 8.32 billion in 2009, up EUR 1.32 billion (18.9%) on the previous year. As a result, the banks' unconsolidated loss on ordinary activities will amount to –EUR 1.55 billion, compared to a profit of EUR 2.12 billion in 2008.

However, Austria's banks are confident that their extraordinary income, which was reported at +EUR 2.23 billion (2008: EUR 0.03 billion), will more than compensate for this loss. After taxes (–EUR 0.40 billion), the

banks expect an annual profit of EUR 0.25 billion, down EUR 1.64 billion (–86.9%) compared to 2008. This is the lowest result the banks have attained since 1989.

See also:

Table 18 Profitability of Banks Operating in Austria – Unconsolidated Result

Chart 10 Divergent Developments in the Different Business Areas

Chart 11 High Risk Provisions Deplete Annual Profits

3 Profitability of Austrian Banks in 2009 – Consolidated Results

The consolidated interest income of banks reporting to the OeNB amounted to EUR 19.45 billion in 2009, up by EUR 0.14 billion or 0.7% compared to 2008. As a percentage share of revenues, net interest income remained the most significant source of income for banks reporting to the OeNB.

Consolidated fee-based income, which was the second most important source of revenue, contracted by EUR 1.31 billion (–15.5%) to EUR 7.16 billion in the year 2009. This development can mainly be put down to flagging fee and commission income from lending and securities transactions.

After dipping into negative territory in 2008, consolidated trading income turned positive again in 2009, meaning that the institutions reporting to the OeNB posted an aggregate profit for the year. Trading income skyrocketed to EUR 2.56 billion in 2009, up a full EUR 4.69 billion from the previous year.

The consolidated trading result of financial transactions (realized profits/losses on financial transactions plus trading income and other valuation income under IFRS) was also reflected in the ratio of the trading result from financial transactions to operating in-

come, an indicator which rose 12.7% in the year under review.

As for operating expenses, Austria's credit institutions reported administrative expenses totaling EUR 15.50 billion in 2009, which signifies a reduction of EUR 1.03 billion (–6.2%) compared to 2008.

In the reporting period, personnel expenses came to EUR 9.52 billion, down EUR 0.64 billion (–6.3%) from 2008. Consolidated other administrative expenses came to EUR 5.98 billion (–EUR 0.39 billion, or –6.1%).

The double-digit percentage growth in operating income (before risk provisions), which was largely driven by interest and trading income, had an immediate positive effect on the operating profits (before risk provisions) of banks reporting to the OeNB. At EUR 15.62 billion, operating profits in 2009 were EUR 7.77 billion or 98.9% higher than in the previous year. Banking groups (under the IFRS definition) and their international equity investments accounted for 91.4% (EUR 14.27 billion) of this notable increase.

Net credit risk provisions came to EUR 11.00 billion to be deducted from profits. Therefore, banks reporting to the OeNB allocated EUR 5.44 billion (97.7%) more credit risk provisions in 2009 than in 2008.

Austrian banks' consolidated profit after tax and minority interests came to EUR 1.53 billion in 2009, signifying an increase of EUR 0.99 billion or 161.2% compared to 2008. However, this growth mainly arose from the extremely low consolidated net result at the height of the financial crisis in 2008. The net result was bolstered by the sharp rise in income from proprietary trading transactions, an effect which was partly offset by skyrocketing credit risk provisions. The full impact of the international financial crisis on the net result

of banks reporting to the OeNB is best illustrated by a comparison to the figure from 2007 (i.e. before the outbreak of the crisis).

See also:

Chart 12 Consolidated Operating Profit (Excluding Risk Provisions)

Table 19 Profitability of Banks Reporting to the OeNB – Consolidated Result

Chart 13 Consolidated Credit Risk Provisions

Chart 14 Consolidated Net Result after Tax and Minority Interests

4 Interest Rate Developments

In 2009, the key ECB interest rate was reduced by a total of 1.5 percentage points to 1% in four steps. Since September 2008, the key interest rate has thus dropped by a total of 3.25 percentage points. Interbank lending rates saw an even larger reduction in 2009, as the 12-month EURIBOR fell by 2.21 percentage points. Given the large share of variable-rate loans in Austria, the ECB's rate cuts were passed on to borrowers in Austria far more quickly than in other euro area countries: Between December 2008 and January 2010, Austrian customers' interest rate advantage compared to the euro area average widened from 13 to 69 basis points for corporate loans and from 12 to 150 basis points for consumer loans.

4.1 Lending Rates – New Business

The key interest rate cuts put considerable downward pressure on interest rates for new loans in 2009. The interest rates for corporate loans fell by 2.36 percentage points for loans up to EUR 1 million and by 2.41 percentage points for loans over EUR 1 million. Similar rate reductions were observed in the case of housing loans: These interest rates fell below the 3% mark for the first time since retail rates have been

surveyed. At 2.98%, the average interest rate for housing loans was 2.41 percentage points lower than the corresponding figure for 2008. Sole proprietors, who dominate the "Other loans" category, also profited heavily from the decline in interest rates, as the average rate in this category fell 2.54 percentage points to 2.70% in 2009. Interest rates for new consumer loans decreased less sharply, falling by 2.16 percentage points from 2008; however, at 4.26%, this level also represented a historical low. While the key interest rate cuts since September 2008 (–3.25 percentage points in total) have been passed on to households to a very large extent but not completely (consumer loans: –2.92 percentage points; housing loans: –2.56 percentage points), corporate borrowers are already enjoying the full benefits of those reductions. Interestingly, rates on all types of new loans in Austria are still (sometimes substantially) lower than the euro area averages.

4.2 Lending Rates – Outstanding Amounts

With regard to interest rates on outstanding loans, borrowers in Austria benefited far more from the key interest rate cuts than the average euro area customer in 2009. As mentioned above, this can be put down to the large share of variable-rate loans in Austria. For outstanding consumer loans, the average rate in Austria fell by 2.46 percentage points to 4.56% in 2009, while the corresponding reduction in the euro area only came to 1.06 percentage points to 6.08% during the same period. In December 2008, the average interest rate on housing loans in Austria (5.62%) was still substantially higher than the euro area average (5.08%). However, by December 2009, the average rate in Austria (3.60%) was far below the euro area average (4.00%)

owing to more significant rate reductions in Austria (–1.79 percentage points) than on average in the euro area (–1.01 percentage points). The interest advantage for Austrian corporate borrowers grew from 0.13 percentage points to 0.69 percentage points over the same period.

4.3 Deposit Rates – New Business

The interest rates on new savings deposits for households also dropped markedly in 2009, with reductions ranging from 1.62 percentage points to 2.55 percentage points depending on the maturity of the deposits. The decline was especially pronounced in the case of shorter maturities (up to one year), for which the average interest rate fell by 2.55 percentage points to a historical low of 1.24%. The drop in interest rates for longer maturities was less significant (–1.75 percentage points for maturities of one to two years and –1.62 percentage points for maturities over two years); however, the rates in these categories also reached the lowest levels ever recorded in the history of interest rate statistics. The key interest rate cuts since September 2008 have largely been passed on to short-term deposit rates (up to one year: –3.20 percentage points), while just over one-half of the overall reduction has manifested itself in the rates for deposits maturing in more than two years (–1.89 percentage points). Capital savings products with sometimes very attractive interest rates have mitigated this downward trend in the case of long-term deposits. As a result, the average interest rate in Austria for maturities of more than two years was slightly higher than the euro area average in December 2009. At the same time, the average rates for shorter maturities were substantially higher in the euro area than in Austria.

Austria's interest margin on new business, which is defined as the difference between the capital-weighted average rate across all new loans and the corresponding rate across all new deposits, has remained the lowest in the euro area since February 2009.

4.4 Deposit Rates – Outstanding Amounts

The development of interest rates on overall outstanding deposits has mirrored that of rates for new business, but the effects have been delayed in the case of longer maturities. The average rate for household demand deposits slipped by 1.92 percentage points, coming to a mere 0.67% at the end of December 2009. Likewise, the rate for household deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years fell by 2.49 percentage points to 1.49%. As the interest rates for deposits maturing in more than two years only dropped by 0.51 percentage points, the average rate for this deposit category was still rather high (3.10%) at the end of December 2009. Just one year earlier, the yield curve had been inverted in this maturity segment. The delayed transmission of key interest rate cuts to deposits maturing in more than two years is closely related to the general terms and conditions of building and loan associations. These institutions only allow interest rates for deposits and loans to be reset on certain dates, and they hold a large share of deposits in this category. (In January 2010, the corresponding interest rate in this category did drop by 0.56 percentage points).

The deposit rates for nonfinancial corporations declined far more sharply higher than those for households. As a result, the interest rates for corporate deposits fell below those offered to households. On average over the period from 2004 to 2008, the rates for cor-

porate deposits were as much as 0.78 percentage points higher (for maturities over two years) than for household deposits.

See also:

Table 20 ECB Interest Rate Statistics for Austria as at December 2009 – Interest Rates on New Deposits

Table 21 ECB Interest Rate Statistics for Austria as at December 2009 – Interest Rates on New Loans

Table 22 ECB Interest Rate Statistics for Austria as at December 2009 – Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits, Total

Table 23 Share of Variable-Rate and Short-Term Fixed-Rate Loans in Total New Business – Austrian Figures above Euro Area Average

Chart 15 Corporate Borrowers Reap Full Benefits of Key Interest Rate Cuts in New Lending

Chart 16 Interest Rates on Existing Loans: Austrian Households Profit More than Euro Area Average

Chart 17 Variable-Rate Loans Far More Prevalent in Austria than in the Euro Area

Chart 18 Interest Rates on Existing Loans: Austrian Corporate Borrowers Enjoy Growing Interest Rate Advantage over Euro Area

Chart 19 Interest Rates on New Housing Loans Drop Below 3% in 2009

5 Developments in Building and Loan Associations

After a decline in 2007 and a slight recovery in 2008, the total volume of building loan contracts rose markedly in 2009, expanding by EUR 3.4 billion (3.0%) to EUR 116.3 billion.

As at December 31, 2009, the total number of building loan contracts in Austria came to 5,437,912, up approximately 36,000 or 0.7% year on year. The bulk of this growth (around 27,000 contracts, or 0.5% of the total) came about in the fourth quarter of 2009, which corresponds to the usual seasonal pattern: Many people conclude a building loan contract toward the end of the

year, just in time to take advantage of the public subsidy for the entire year.

2009 marked the first year in which more than 1 million new contracts (approximately 1,022,000) were concluded. This represents the best performance in the entire 85-year history of Austria's building and loan associations.

The educational and private nursing loan categories, which were introduced with the expanded report in December 2006, still play only a marginal role. As at December 31, 2009, the 1,104 loans granted in these categories accounted for 0.3% of the absolute number of loans and for 0.2% (EUR 27 million) of the total volume of loans outstanding.

In 2009, some 38,000 loans with a volume of EUR 3.8 billion were assigned new credit lines, and only 274 (0.7%) of the total number were for the purpose of education and private nursing. The volume of those loans came to EUR 17 million (0.4% of the overall volume revised).

See also:

Table 24 Statistics on Building and Loan Associations as at December 2009 – Number of Building Loan Contracts

Table 25 Statistics on Building and Loan Associations as at December 2009 – Deposits and Loans

Chart 20 Number of Building Loan Contracts Close to Previous Year's Level

6 Development of Mutual Funds

In 2009, Austria gained an additional provider of securities and real estate funds, namely Erste Asset Management GmbH. The consolidation of the range of funds on offer continued in the reporting period; after the elimination of 21 funds in 2008, another 129 funds were removed from the market in 2009.

Therefore, as at December 31, 2009, 25 Austrian capital management com-

panies and 5 real estate fund management companies operated a total of 2,182 mutual funds with an overall volume of EUR 138.6 billion, including fund-of-fund investments (end-2008: EUR 127.4 billion). The volume of assets under management was thus roughly the same as that recorded in the second quarter of 2005.

The consolidated net asset value of the funds⁷ (excluding *fund-of-fund* investments) expanded by EUR 9.72 billion or 9.2% to EUR 115.34 billion; most of this gain can be attributed to favorable price effects. With a share of 67.6% (EUR 77.9 billion), debt instruments from Austria and abroad were still the dominant investment type in the consolidated portfolio of Austrian mutual funds, followed by shares and equity securities (13.5%, or EUR 15.5 billion), foreign mutual fund shares (12.3%, or EUR 14.2 billion) and other net investments (net figure of claims and liabilities, financial derivatives, and net other assets and liabilities; 4.9%, or EUR 5.69 billion).

The general shift toward foreign investments was interrupted in the years 2007 and 2008. From mid-2007 onward, the share of domestic instruments in the funds' consolidated net asset value rose from 21.1% to 25.5% in the wake of the financial crisis. While this increase was largely due to liquidity accumulation by Austrian banks, both the sharp reduction of cash holdings and the rising stock prices on international exchanges once again encouraged investors to shift their attention abroad from April 2009 onward. As of December 2009, the share of investments in domestic instruments dropped to 22.1% (EUR

25.5 billion). At EUR 62.1 billion (53.8%), most foreign investment is concentrated in euro area countries.

See also:

Table 26 Mutual Fund Developments in 2009

Table 27 Total Assets of Austrian Mutual Funds as at December 2009

Chart 21 Volume and Number of Mutual Funds

7 Development of Money Market Funds

As at end-2009, the number of money market funds in Austria operated by 15 capital management companies had dropped from 31 to 29. This decline resulted from two fund mergers, which included the first amalgamation of a money market fund with a fixed-income fund. Year-on-year comparisons are only possible to a very limited extent, as the reporting population changed drastically compared to 2008 due to the introduction of the new investment fund statistics for the euro area. As at end-2008, the number of money market funds subject to reporting requirements pursuant to Regulation ECB/2001/13 still ran to 42 but after continuous evaluation dropped to 29 by the end of 2009. The number of funds in this reporting category appears to have stabilized, meaning that a comparison of the years 2009 and 2010 will be more meaningful.

At the end of 2009, the volume invested in money market funds came to approximately EUR 2.8 billion, meaning that this figure only rose slightly (by 2%, or EUR 55.1 million) compared to the previous quarter.

⁷ The difference between the adjusted fund volume (i.e. the volume effectively invested on the market) and assets under management can be attributed to Austrian mutual fund shares held by domestic mutual funds. For example, the volume of a pure fund of funds is counted toward assets under management, but the fund does not invest directly on the market. The volume of assets under management thus changes not only due to fund performance and capital inflows/outflows, but also due to changes in fund structures.

At the end of the year, the share of money market fund assets in the total assets of Austrian MFIs also remained unchanged at 0.3%.

8 Development of Severance Funds

Severance funds have now been operating in Austria for eight years, and the number of prospective beneficiaries totaled approximately 3.31 million at end-December 2009. The volume of accrued severance benefits, i.e. the claims of employees and self-employed persons managed by the severance funds, totaled EUR 2,829.93 million at the end of December 2009, up EUR 711.00 million or 33.5% compared to one year earlier.

Austrian law requires severance funds to provide a capital guarantee in order to protect the prospective beneficiaries from losing their contributions. At the end of December 2009, the reserve allocated for this guarantee amounted to EUR 2.99 million, up EUR 0.98 million or 48.8% compared to one year earlier.

In the year 2009, a trend reversal toward indirect investment was observed in the activities of these severance funds: Whereas 49.7% of the funds' assets were direct investments at the end of 2008, this share dropped to 31.2% by the end of 2009. Accordingly, the share of indirect investments rose by 18.5 percentage points to 68.8% at end-December 2009, up from 50.3% at end-December 2008.

As at December 31, 2009, the total assets of Austria's nine severance funds came to EUR 2,889.44 million, up EUR 714.56 million (32.9%) from the previous year's figure.

9 Development of Pension Funds

After reaching a low at the end of 2008, the assets held by Austria's 19 pension funds expanded significantly in 2009, growing EUR 1.9 billion (15.7%) to a total of EUR 13.8 billion. This growth was due partly to increases in the value of the assets held and partly to new customers and supplementary investments by existing customers.

More than 100% of this asset growth can be attributed to domestic mutual fund shares (+EUR 2.0 billion, or +20.7%). The most significant counterpart was deposits with domestic banks, which were reduced by EUR 0.3 billion or 31.7%. In addition, other assets contracted again, this time by EUR 0.2 billion (-49.0%).

These developments indicate that the amounts temporarily invested in low-risk, low-return instruments in 2008 were shifted back into "real" investments – specifically in mutual funds – in 2009. Therefore, the pension funds resumed actual investment activities and took advantage of the price rallies in 2009.

As at December 31, 2009, Austrian mutual fund shares were still the pension funds' most important form of investment by far, accounting for an 83.4% share of the funds' overall assets. Foreign mutual fund shares (6.7%) were in second place, followed by deposits with Austrian banks, which still accounted for 3.9%.

According to the indicators published by Oesterreichische Kontrollbank, the asset positions of Austria's pension funds gained 9.00% in value over the year 2009. However, the average annual performance over the last three years (2007 to 2009) was still negative at -1.09%.

V. Tables and Charts

1 Structural Changes in the Banking Sector in 2009

Table 1

New Head Office Establishments in 2009

Month	Details	Company name	Type of bank
January	Opening	Erste Asset Management GmbH	Special purpose bank
November	Opening	Liechtensteinische Landesbank (Österreich) AG	Joint stock bank
December	Opening	Aviso Epsilon AG	Joint stock bank
December	Opening	RI Projekt AG	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
December	Opening	Macquarie Bank International Limited, Vienna Branch	Bank established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act

Source: OeNB.

Table 2

Head Office Closures in 2009

Month	Details	Company name	Type of bank
February	Expiration of license as of Nov. 20, 2008	AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK LTD.	Joint stock bank
March	Expiration of license as of Feb. 20, 2009	Eurotours Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Special purpose bank
May	Expiration of license as of May 28, 2009	BANK MEDICI AG	Special purpose bank
May	Closure	Kaupthing Bank hf., Zweigniederlassung Österreich	Bank established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act
June	Closure	RBS (RD Europe) GmbH Zweigniederlassung Österreich	Bank established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act
July	Closure	BNP PARIBAS Asset Management GmbH Zweigniederlassung Wien	Bank established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act
July	Closure	JP Morgan Asset Management (Europe) S.a.r.l., Austrian branch	Bank established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act
July	Closure	cominvest Asset Management GmbH (Niederlassung Österreich)	Bank established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act
October	Closure	Santander Consumer Bank AG Zweigniederlassung Österreich	Bank established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act

Source: OeNB.

Table 3

Head Office Mergers in 2009

Month	Company name	Type of bank
January	SPARDA Bank Aktiengesellschaft and BAWAG P.S.K. (= acquiring institution)	Joint stock bank
June	Raiffeisenbank Wilhelmsburg-St.Georgen registrierte Gen.m.b.H. Raiffeisenbank Bezirk Lilienfeld registrierte Gen.m.b.H. and Raiffeisenbank Traisen-Gölsental registrierte Gen.m.b.H. (= acquiring institution)	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
	Raiffeisenbank Übelbach registrierte Gen.m.b.H. and Raiffeisenbank Gratkorn eGen (= acquiring institution)	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
August	Raiffeisenbank Nickelsdorf – Deutsch-Jahrndorf registrierte Gen.m.b.H. Raiffeisenbank Kittsee-Edelstal-Pama registrierte Gen.m.b.H. and Raiffeisenbank Dreiländereck Burgenland Nord eGen (= acquiring institution)	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
	Raiffeisenbank Rechnitz registrierte Gen.m.b.H. and Raiffeisenbezirksbank Oberwart registrierte Gen.m.b.H. (= acquiring institution)	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
September	Raiffeisenbank Wolfern registrierte Gen.m.b.H. and Raiffeisenbank Region Sierning registrierte Gen.m.b.H. (= acquiring institution)	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
October	Raiffeisenkasse Alt Lengbach registrierte Gen.m.b.H. and Raiffeisenbank Wienerwald registrierte Gen.m.b.H. (= acquiring institution)	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
	Raiffeisenbank Völs registrierte Gen.m.b.H. and Raiffeisenbank Kematen eGen (= acquiring institution)	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
	BANKPRIVAT AG and UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Joint stock bank
	Asset Management GmbH and UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Special purpose bank

Source: OeNB.

Table 4

Name Changes of Head Offices in 2009

Month	Details	Company name	Type of bank
January	Old	Anglo Irish Bank (Austria) Aktiengesellschaft	Joint stock bank
	New	Valartis Bank (Austria) AG	
	Old	AIBC Anglo Irish Bank (Austria) Kapitalanlagegesellschaft m.b.H.	Special purpose bank
	New	Valartis Asset Management (Austria) Kapitalanlagegesellschaft m.b.H.	
February	Old	Anglo Irish Bank Corporation Public Limited Company Zweigstelle Wien	Bank established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act
	New	Anglo Irish Bank Corporation Limited Zweigstelle Wien	
April	Old	Bank Austria Creditanstalt Wohnbaubank AG	Special purpose bank
	New	Bank Austria Wohnbaubank AG	
June	Old	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Niederlassung Wien	Bank established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act
	New	Commerzbank AG Niederlassung Wien	
September	Old	Raiffeisenbank Bad Waltersdorf-Sebersdorf-Neudau registrierte Gen.m.b.H.	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
	New	Raiffeisenbank Thermenland eGen	
	Old	GE Money Bank GmbH	Joint stock bank
	New	Santander Consumer Bank GmbH	
October	Old	M & A PrivatBank AG	Special purpose bank
	New	ALIZEE BANK AG	
November	Old	Kommunalkredit Austria AG	Special purpose bank
	New	KA Finanz AG	
	Old	Kommunalkredit Depotbank AG	Special purpose bank
	New	Kommunalkredit Austria AG	
December	Old	RI Projekt AG	Raiffeisen credit cooperative
	New	Raiffeisen International Direct Bank AG	
	Old	CONSTANTIA PRIVATBANK AG	Joint stock bank
	New	Aviso Zeta Bank AG	
	Old	Aviso Epsilon AG	Joint stock bank
	New	AVISO EPSILON BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	
	Old	AVISO EPSILON BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	Joint stock bank
	New	SEMPER CONSTANTIA PRIVATBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	

Source: OeNB.

Table 5

Changes in Foreign Branches of Austrian Banks in 2009

Month	Change	Company name	Type of bank
January	Opening	Banco do Brasil AG, Zweigniederlassung Lissabon	Joint stock bank
	Opening	Oberbank AG, Zweigstelle Usti nad Labem (Tschechien)	Joint stock bank
	Closure	Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg, Zweigniederlassung Rosenheim	Joint stock bank
March	Opening	Oberbank AG, Zweigstelle Weiden	Joint stock bank
	Closure	HYPO ALPE-ADRIA-BANK AG (Austria) Niederlassung München	State mortgage bank
	Closure	Oberbank AG, Zweigstelle Brünn	Joint stock bank
	Closure	Oberbank AG, Zweigstelle Pardubice	Joint stock bank
April	Opening	Oberbank AG, Zweigstelle Slowakei	Joint stock bank
	Closure	Bank Vontobel Österreich AG Niederlassung München	Joint stock banks
May	Closure	HYPO TIROL BANK AG Geschäftsstelle Rosenheim	State mortgage bank
	Opening	BKS Bank AG Filiale Celje	Joint stock bank
	Opening	Western Union International Bank, Zweigstelle Gelsenkirchen	Joint stock bank
	Opening	Western Union International Bank, Zweigstelle Hamm	Joint stock bank
	Closure	HYPO TIROL BANK AG, Beratungszentrum Brixen	State mortgage bank
	Closure	HYPO TIROL BANK AG, Beratungszentrum Meran	State mortgage bank
	Closure	HYPO TIROL BANK AG, Geschäftsstelle Trient	State mortgage bank
	Closure	HYPO TIROL BANK AG, Geschäftsstelle Verona	State mortgage bank
Closure	HYPO TIROL BANK AG, Geschäftsstelle Bozen	State mortgage bank	
June	Opening	Oberbank, Zweigstelle Erlangen	Joint stock bank
	Opening	Western Union International Bk., Zweigstelle Neuss	Joint stock bank

Source: OeNB.

Table 6

Changes in Fully Consolidated Foreign Subsidiaries in 2009

Month	Change	De- tails	Company name	Parent bank
February	Sale		Slavonska banka d.d. Osijek	HYPO ALPE-ADRIA-BANK INTERNATIONAL
June	Acquisition		Hypo Tirol Bank Italia S.p.A.	HYPO TIROL BANK AG
July	Company name change	Old	ABS Banka dd Sarajevo	Erste Group Bank AG
		New	Sparkasse Bank dd	
September	Acquisition		EURAM BANK ASIA LIMITED	European American Investment Bank AG
November	Company name change	Old	OJSC Raiffeisen Bank Aval	Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich
		New	Raiffeisen Bank Aval JSC	
December	Company name change	Old	Hypo Investment Bank (Liechtenstein) AG	Vorarlberger LHB AG Erste Group Bank AG
		Old	Joint Stock Company „Erste Bank“	
		New	Public Company „Erste Bank“	

Source: OeNB.

Table 7

Changes in Austrian Representative Offices of Foreign Banks in 2009

Month	Change	Company name	Country
March	Opening	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. KG Repräsentanz Salzburg	Germany
May	Opening	Bank Sarasin & Cie AG Repräsentanz Wien	Switzerland
July	Opening	AsiaUniversalBank Repräsentanz Österreich	Kyrgyzstan
October	Closure	Eurohypo Aktiengesellschaft Repräsentanz Wien	Germany

Source: OeNB.

Table 8

Changes in Foreign Representative Offices of Austrian Banks in 2009

Date	Change	Company name	Country
31.12.08	Opening	Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Madrid	Spain
01.01.09	Closure	Steiermärkische Bank und Sparkassen AG Repräsentanz Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
28.05.09	Deletion of license of head office	BANK MEDICI AG Repräsentanz Gibraltar	Gibraltar
01.10.09	Opening	NOTARTREUHANDBANK AG Repräsentanz Brüssel	Belgium
31.10.09	Closure	Investkredit Bank AG Repräsentanz Bratislava	Slovakia

Source: OeNB.

2 Internationalization Indicators

As at December 31, 2009, the institutions listed below operated a total of 119 branch offices and 51 representative offices abroad.

2.1 Representative and Branch Offices of Austrian Banks Abroad

Table 9

Representative Offices of Austrian Banks Abroad

As at December 31, 2009

Name	Country	City
UniCredit Bank Austria AG Repräsentanz Beijing	CN	Beijing
UniCredit Bank Austria AG Repräsentanz Skopje	MK	Skopje
BAWAG P.S.K. Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft und Österreichische Postsparkasse AG Representative Office Tripolis	LY	Tripoli
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG Repräsentanz Padua	IT	Padua
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG Repräsentanz Verona	IT	Verona
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG Repräsentanz Bozen	IT	Bolzano-Bozen
BKS Bank AG Repräsentanz Zagreb	HR	Zagreb
BKS Bank AG Repräsentanz Padua	IT	Padua
BKS Bank AG Repräsentanz Sopron	HU	Sopron
BKS Bank AG Repräsentanz Bratislava	SK	Bratislava
Investkredit Bank AG Repräsentanz Prag	CZ	Prague
Investkredit Bank AG Repräsentanz Polen	PL	Warsaw
Investkredit Bank AG Repräsentanz Budapest	HU	Budapest
Investkredit Bank AG Repräsentanz Bukarest	RO	Bucharest
Investkredit Bank AG Repräsentanz Ukraine	UA	Kiev
CAPITAL BANK – GRAWE GRUPPE AG Repräsentanz Prag	CZ	Prague
Bank Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. (Österreich) AG, Repräsentanz Tschechische Republik	CZ	Prague
Bank Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. (Österreich) AG, Repräsentanz Polen	PL	Warsaw
Bank Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. (Österreich) AG, Niederlassung Ungarn	HU	Budapest
Tiroler Sparkasse BankAG Innsbruck Repräsentanz Bozen	IT	Bolzano-Bozen
Tiroler Sparkasse BankAG Innsbruck Repräsentanz Meran	IT	Merano-Meran
Tiroler Sparkasse BankAG Innsbruck Repräsentanz Trient	IT	Lavis
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Repräsentanz Udine	IT	Udine
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Repräsentanz Treviso	IT	Treviso
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Repräsentanz Pordenone	IT	Pordenone
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Repräsentanz Triest	IT	Trieste
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Repräsentanz Padova	IT	Padua
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Repräsentanz Vicenza	IT	Vicenza
Steiermärkische Bank und Sparkassen AG Repräsentanz Udine	IT	Udine
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz New York	US	New York
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Ufficio di Rappresentanza	IT	Milan
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Hongkong	HK	Hong Kong
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Moskau	RU	Moscow
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Paris	FR	Paris
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Mumbai	IN	Mumbai
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Teheran	IR	Tehran
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Brüssel	BE	Brussels
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Ho Chi Minh City	VN	Ho Chi Minh City
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Korea	KR	Seoul
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Deutschland	DE	Frankfurt/Main
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Representative Office Nordic Countries	SE	Stockholm
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Zhuhai	CN	Zhuhai
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Harbin	CN	Harbin
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Repräsentanz Madrid	ES	Madrid
NOTARTREUHANDBANK AG Büro der Österreichischen Notariatskammer in Brüssel	BE	Brussels
Raiffeisenverband Salzburg reg.Gen.m.b.H. Repräsentanz Padua	IT	Padua
Alpenbank AG Repräsentanz München	DE	Munich
Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten – Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband reg.Gen.m.b.H.	IT	Treviso
HYPO ALPE-ADRIA-BANK INTERNATIONAL AG Repräsentanz London	GB	London
HYPO Investmentbank AG Repräsentanz Ungarn	HU	Budapest
HYPO Investmentbank AG Repräsentanz Tschechische Republik	CZ	Prague

Source: OeNB.

Branch Offices of Austrian Banks Abroad

As at December 31, 2009

Name	Country	City
Alpenbank AG Filiale Bozen	IT	Bolzano-Bozen
ALT – HYPO ALPE-ADRIA-BANK AG (Austria) Niederlassung München	DE	Munich
Autobank AG Zweigniederlassung Deutschland	DE	Oberhaching bei München
Banco do Brasil AG Zweigniederlassung Portugal (Sucursal em Portugal)	PT	Lisbon
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG Zweigniederlassung Deutschland	DE	Memmingen
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG Zweigniederlassung Deutschland/Augsburg	DE	Augsburg
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG Zweigniederlassung Deutschland/München	DE	Munich
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG Zweigniederlassung Deutschland/Ravensburg	DE	Weingarten-Ravensburg
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG Zweigniederlassung Deutschland/Stuttgart	DE	Stuttgart-Vaihingen
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG Zweigniederlassung Staad	CH	Staad
BKS Bank AG Filiale Celje	SI	Celje
BKS Bank AG Filiale Ljubljana	SI	Ljubljana
BKS Bank AG Filiale Marburg	SI	Maribor
BMW Austria Bank GmbH – Athens Branch	GR	Glyfada – Athens
DenizBank AG Zweigstelle Frankfurt/Main	DE	Frankfurt/Main
Erste Group Bank AG Filiale Hongkong	HK	Hong Kong
Erste Group Bank AG Filiale London	GB	London
Erste Group Bank AG Filiale New York	US	New York
FGA Bank GmbH Filiale Athen	GR	Athens
HYPO TIROL BANK AG Geschäftsstelle München	DE	Munich
Investkredit Bank AG Niederlassung Frankfurt/Main	DE	Frankfurt/Main
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Filiale Conegliano	IT	Conegliano
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Filiale Treviso	IT	Treviso
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Filiale Udine	IT	Udine
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Filiale Udine II	IT	Udine
Kärntner Sparkasse AG Filiale Vicenza	IT	Vicenza
Oberbank AG – Zweigstelle Buda	HU	Budapest
Oberbank AG – Zweigstelle Győr	HU	Győr
Oberbank AG – Zweigstelle Szombathely	HU	Szombathely
Oberbank AG Zweigniederlassung Bayern	DE	Munich
Oberbank AG Zweigniederlassung Prag	CZ	Prague
Oberbank AG Zweigniederlassung Slowakei	SK	Bratislava
Oberbank AG Zweigniederlassung Ungarn	HU	Budapest
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Aschaffenburg	DE	Aschaffenburg
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Augsburg	DE	Augsburg
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Bamberg	DE	Bamberg
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Bayreuth	DE	Bayreuth
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Brünn	CZ	Brno
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Budweis	CZ	České Budějovice
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Erlangen	DE	Erlangen
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Germering	DE	Germering
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Hradec Králové	CZ	Hradec Králové
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Ingolstadt	DE	Ingolstadt
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Kladno	CZ	Kladno
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Krumau	CZ	Český Krumlov
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Landshut	DE	Landshut
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Mlada Boleslav	CZ	Mladá Boleslav
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Nürnberg	DE	Nuremberg
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Opava	CZ	Opava
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Ostrava	CZ	Ostrava
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Ottobrunn	DE	Ottobrunn
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Passau	DE	Passau
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Pilsen	CZ	Plzeň
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Pisek	CZ	Pisek
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Plzeň	CZ	Plzeň
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Prag Dejvice	CZ	Prague
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Prag/Smichov	CZ	Prague
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Prag - Holešovice	CZ	Prague
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Regensburg	DE	Regensburg
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Rosenheim	DE	Rosenheim
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Tabor	CZ	Tábor
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Unterschleißheim	DE	Unterschleißheim
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Ústí nad Labem	CZ	Ústí nad Labem
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Weiden	DE	Weiden
Oberbank AG Zweigstelle Würzburg	DE	Würzburg

Source: OeNB.

Table 10 Continued

Branch Offices of Austrian Banks Abroad

As at December 31, 2009

Name	Country	City
PARTNER BANK AG Zweigniederlassung Feldkirchen bei München	DE	Feldkirchen
PRIVAT BANK AG der Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich Zweigniederlassung Passau	DE	Passau
PRIVAT BANK AG der Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich Zweigniederlassung Regensburg	DE	Regensburg
PRIVAT BANK AG der Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich Zweigniederlassung Süddeutschland	DE	Munich
PRIVAT BANK AG der Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich Zweigniederlassung Tschechien	CZ	Prague
PRIVAT BANK AG der Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich Zweigniederlassung Ulm	DE	Ulm
PRIVAT BANK AG der Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich Zweigniederlassung Würzburg	DE	Würzburg
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Filiale Beijing	CN	Beijing
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Filiale London	GB	London
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Filiale Singapur	SG	Singapore
Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG Filiale Xiamen	CN	Xiamen, Fujian Province
Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG Zweigniederlassung Süddeutschland, NL Heilbronn	DE	Heilbronn
Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG Zweigniederlassung Süddeutschland, NL Landshut	DE	Landshut
Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG Zweigniederlassung Süddeutschland, NL München	DE	Munich
Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG Zweigniederlassung Süddeutschland, NL Nürnberg	DE	Nuremberg
Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG Zweigniederlassung Süddeutschland, NL Passau	DE	Passau
Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG Zweigniederlassung Süddeutschland, NL Regensburg	DE	Regensburg
Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG Zweigniederlassung Süddeutschland, NL Ulm	DE	Ulm
Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG Zweigniederlassung Süddeutschland, NL Würzburg	DE	Würzburg
Vakifbank International AG Filiale Köln	DE	Cologne
VakifBank International AG Zweigstelle Frankfurt/Main	DE	Frankfurt/Main
Vorarlberger Landes- und Hypothekenbank AG Filiale St.Gallen	CH	St. Gallen
Waldviertler Sparkasse von 1842 AG Filiale Neuhaus	CZ	Jindřichův Hradec
Western Union International Bank GmbH Zweigstelle London	GB	London
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Niederlassung Deutschland	DE	Frankfurt/Main
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Aachen	DE	Aachen
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Bergen	NO	Bergen
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Berlin I	DE	Berlin
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Berlin III	DE	Berlin
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Berlin IV	DE	Berlin
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Berlin Kantstraße	DE	Berlin
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Bonn	DE	Bonn
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Bremen	DE	Bremen
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Dortmund	DE	Dortmund
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Drammen	NO	Drammen
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Duisburg	DE	Duisburg
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Düsseldorf	DE	Düsseldorf
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Essen	DE	Essen
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Frankfurt Zeil	DE	Frankfurt/Main
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Fredrikstad	NO	Fredrikstad
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Gelsenkirchen	DE	Gelsenkirchen
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Hagen	DE	Hagen
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Hamm	DE	Hamm
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Hannover	DE	Hannover
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Köln I	DE	Cologne
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Köln II	DE	Cologne
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Kristiansand	NO	Kristiansand
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Ludwigshafen	DE	Ludwigshafen
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Mannheim	DE	Mannheim
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Mühlheim	DE	Mühlheim
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Neuss	DE	Neuss
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Nürnberg	DE	Nuremberg
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Oslo	NO	Oslo
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Oslo Furuset	NO	Oslo
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Oslo II	NO	Oslo
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Oslo III	NO	Oslo
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Stavanger	NO	Stavanger
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Stuttgart	DE	Stuttgart
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Trondheim	NO	Trondheim
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Wiesbaden	DE	Wiesbaden
Western Union International Bank GmbH, Zweigstelle Wuppertal	DE	Wuppertal
ZVEZA BANK, r.z.o.j. Bank und Revisionsverband reg.Gen.m.b.H. Filiale Ljubljana	SI	Ljubljana

Source: OeNB.

2.2 Foreign-Owned Banks in Austria

Table 11

100% Foreign-Owned Banks in Austria

As at December 31, 2009

Company name	ZIP code and city	Foreign owner domiciled in	Country of origin
Joint stock banks			
Dexia Kommunalkredit Bank AG	1010 Vienna	Paris	France
direktanlage.at AG	5020 Salzburg	Munich	Germany
Liechtensteinische Landesbank (Österreich) AG	1010 Vienna	Vaduz	Liechtenstein
LGT Bank (Österreich) AG	1010 Vienna	Vaduz	Liechtenstein
Bank Vontobel Österreich AG	5020 Salzburg	Zurich Schaffhausen	Switzerland
DenizBank AG	1030 Vienna	Istanbul	Turkey
VakifBank International AG	1010 Vienna	Ankara	Turkey
Western Union International Bank AG	1040 Vienna	Dublin	Ireland
Commerzbank (Schweiz) AG Private Banking	1010 Vienna	Zurich	Switzerland
VTB Bank (Austria) AG	1010 Vienna	St. Petersburg	Russia
Adria Bank AG	1010 Vienna	Ljubljana Maribor Belgrade	Slovenia Slovenia Serbia
Banco do Brasil AG	1010 Vienna	Brasilia	Brazil
Special purpose banks			
PARTNER BANK AG	4020 Linz	Vaduz	Liechtenstein
Autobank AG	1030 Vienna	Hamburg Oberhaching/München Zurich	Germany Switzerland
BMW Austria Bank GmbH	5020 Salzburg	Munich	Germany
RCI Bank AG	1100 Vienna	Noisy-le-Grand	France
FGA Bank GmbH	1120 Vienna	Turin Paris	Italy France
American Express Austria Bank GmbH	1010 Vienna	New York	U.S.A.
Deutsche Vermögensberatung Bank Aktiengesellschaft	1010 Vienna	Frankfurt/Main	Germany
Pioneer Investments Austria GmbH	1020 Vienna	Milan	Italy
DWS (Austria) Investmentges.m.b.H.	1010 Vienna	Frankfurt/Main	Germany

Source: OeNB.

Table 12

50% to under 100% Foreign-Owned Banks in Austria

As at December 31, 2009

Company name	ZIP code and city	Foreign owner domiciled in	Country of origin
Joint stock banks			
UniCredit Bank Austria AG	1010 Vienna	Genoa	Italy
BAWAG P.S.K. Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft und Österreichische Postsparkasse AG	1018 Vienna	New York	U.S.A.
Bank Gutmann AG	1010 Vienna	Chur	Switzerland
MEINL BANK AG	1010 Vienna	Eindhoven	Netherlands
PRIVATINVEST BANK AG	5020 Salzburg	Frankfurt/Main	Germany
Bank Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. (Österreich) AG	1010 Vienna	Cologne	Germany
Intermarket Bank AG	1030 Vienna	Warsaw	Poland

Source: OeNB.

Table 13

25% to under 50% Foreign-Owned Banks in Austria

As at December 31, 2009

Company name	ZIP code and city	Foreign owner domiciled in	Country of origin
Joint stock banks			
Alpenbank AG	6020 Innsbruck	Bolzano-Bozen	Italy
Landes-Hypothekenbanken			
Vorarlberger Landes- u. Hypothekenbank AG	6900 Bregenz	Stuttgart	Germany
Volksbanken			
Österreichische Volksbanken-AG	1090 Vienna	Frankfurt/Main Düsseldorf	Germany
Special purpose banks			
Volksbank International AG	1220 Vienna	Paris Frankfurt/Main Düsseldorf	France Germany Germany

Source: OeNB.

Branch Offices of Foreign Banks in Austria¹

As at December 31, 2009

Company name	ZIP code and city	Foreign owner	Domiciled in	Country of origin
Fortis Bank SA/NV Niederlassung Österreich	1120 Vienna	Fortis Banque	Brussels	Belgium
CITIBANK INTERNATIONAL plc – Austria Branch	1010 Vienna	Citibank International Plc	London	United Kingdom
SOCIETE GENERALE Zweigniederlassung Wien	1040 Vienna	Societe Generale	Paris	France
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Filiale Wien	1010 Vienna	Deutsche Bank AG	Frankfurt/Main	Germany
Anglo Irish Bank plc Zweigstelle Wien	1010 Vienna	Anglo Irish Bank Corp.	Dublin	Ireland
ING DiBa Direktbank Austria, NL der ING-DiBa AG	1020 Vienna	ING-DiBa AG	Frankfurt/Main	Germany
Bank für Trient und Bozen AG, Niederlassung Innsbruck	6020 Innsbruck	Bank für Trient und Bozen AG	Trento	Italy
Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ) Niederlassung Wien	1010 Vienna	Svenska Handelsbanken AB (Publ)	Stockholm	Sweden
ING BANK N.V. ZNL Wien ING BANK N.V. Vienna Branch	1030 Vienna	ING BANK N.V.	Amsterdam	Netherlands
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (Holland) N.V. ZNL Wien	1030 Vienna	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (Holland) N.V.	Amsterdam	Netherlands
UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. Niederlassung Österreich	1010 Vienna	UBS (Luxembourg) S.A.	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
CREDIT SUISSE (LUXEMBOURG) S.A. ZNL Österreich	1010 Vienna	CREDIT SUISSE (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. Zweigniederlassung Österreich	1090 Vienna	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.	Turin	Italy
Salzburg München Bank AG Zweigniederlassung Salzburg	5020 Salzburg	Salzburg München Bank AG	Munich	Germany
Commerzbank AG Niederlassung Wien	1130 Vienna	COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt/Main	Germany
Steyler Bank GmbH	2340 Mödling	Steyler Bank GmbH	St. Augustin	Germany
Caja de Ahorros y Monte de Piedad de Madrid, ZNL Wien	1010 Vienna	Caja de Ahorros y Monte de Piedad de Madrid	Madrid	Spain
Macquarie Bank International Limited, Vienna Branch	1010 Vienna	Macquarie Bank International Limited	London	United Kingdom
Europe Arab Bank plc	1010 Vienna	Europe Arab Bank plc	London	United Kingdom
Standard Chartered Bank Zweigniederlassung Wien	1010 Vienna	Standard Chartered Bank	London	United Kingdom
Ford Bank Austria, Zweigniederlassung der FCE BANK PLC	5020 Salzburg	Ford Credit Europe PLC	London	United Kingdom
ABN AMRO Bank N.V. Filiale Wien	1010 Vienna	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	Amsterdam	Netherlands
Sparkasse Allgäu Hauptzweigstelle Riezlern	6991 Riezlern	Sparkasse Allgäu	Kempton	Germany
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank Oberbayern Südost eG ZNL VR-Bank Salzburg	5020 Salzburg	Vbk. Raiffeisenbank Oberbayern Südost eG	Bad Reichenhall	Germany
VR-Bank Braunau Zweigniederlassung der VR-Bank Rottal-Inn eG	5280 Braunau	VR-Bank Rottal-Inn eG	Pfarrkirchen	Germany
GE Capital Bank AG Zweigniederlassung Österreich	1030 Vienna	GE Capital Bank AG	Mainz	Germany
State Street Bank GmbH Filiale Wien	1010 Vienna	State Street Bank GmbH	Munich	Germany
Banque PSA Finance Niederlassung Österreich	1100 Vienna	Banque PSA Finance S.A.	Paris	France
TeamBank Österreich – NL der Teambank AG Nürnberg	1010 Vienna	TeamBank AG Nürnberg	Nuremberg	Germany

Source: OeNB.

¹ Institutions operating under the freedom of establishment principle according to Article 19 Second Banking Co-ordination Directive.

3 Tables and Charts for Each Survey

Table 15

Number of Banks by Bank Types

	Joint stock banks and private banks		Savings banks		State mortgage banks		Raiffeisen credit cooperatives		Volksbank credit cooperatives		Building and loan associations		Special purpose banks		Branches established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act		Total	
	H	B	H	B	H	B	H	B	H	B	H	B	H	B	BF	B	H	B
Vienna	38	243	3	81	1	14	7	59	13	37	3	7	74	5	22	1	161	447
Styria	3	74	5	165	1	17	89	248	8	55	0	5	2	0	0	0	108	564
Upper Austria	2	141	10	213	1	18	102	341	14	82	0	6	7	0	1	0	137	801
Salzburg	4	55	2	63	1	25	68	77	3	39	1	2	6	1	3	3	88	265
Tyrol	2	56	8	120	1	20	83	170	4	44	0	4	2	0	1	0	101	414
Carinthia	1	64	2	49	2	17	56	120	7	34	0	4	0	0	0	0	68	288
Vorarlberg	0	30	5	49	1	21	25	75	1	22	0	3	0	0	1	1	33	201
Burgenland	1	31	0	22	1	12	38	114	1	11	0	4	0	0	0	0	41	194
Lower Austria	0	90	20	235	2	21	77	485	17	154	0	8	1	5	1	0	118	998
Austria 2009	51	784	55	997	11	165	545	1,689	68	478	4	43	92	11	29	5	855	4,172
Total 2009	835		1,052		176		2,234		546		47		103		34		5,027	
Austria 2008	52	839	55	1,007	11	167	551	1,695	68	482	4	45	93	13	33	6	867	4,254
Total 2008	891		1,062		178		2,246		550		49		106		39		5,121	
Change Dec. 2008 to Dec. 2009	-56		-10		-2		-12		-4		-2		-3		-5		-94	

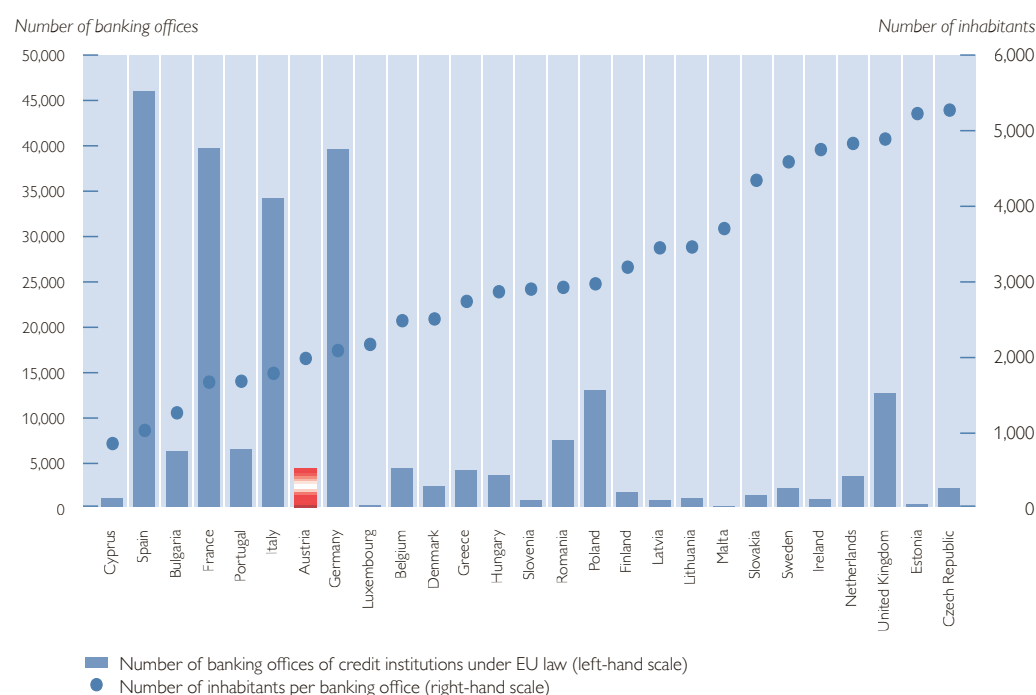
Source: OeNB.

Note: Time series breaks may appear in all sectors due to sector modifications from June 2004 onward (establishment of a separate sector for Member State credit institutions operating in Austria pursuant to Article 9 Federal Banking Act)

H = head offices, B = branch offices, BF = branch offices of foreign banks.

Chart 1

"Overbranched": EU Comparison Places Austria in Bottom Third

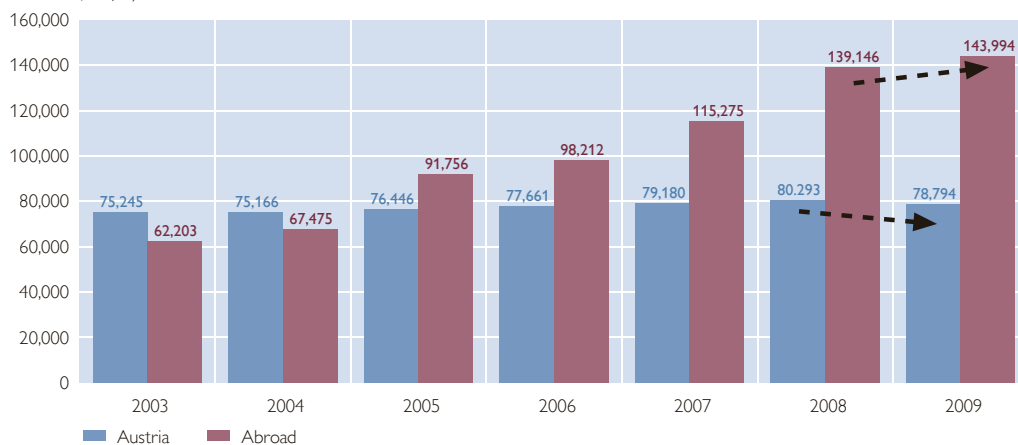


Source: ECB.

Chart 2

Number of Bank Employees Rises Abroad, Falls in Austria

Number of employees



Source: OeNB.

Table 16

Share of Men and Women in Full-Time, Part-Time and Marginal Employment at Austrian Banks

As at December 31, 2009

	Full-time employees, men	%	Part-time employees, men	%	Marginal employees, men	%	Full-time employees, women	%	Part-time employees, women	%	Marginal employees, women	%	Total
Joint stock banks and private banks	9,112	41.0	301	1.4	150	0.7	8,331	37.5	4,102	18.5	221	1.0	22,217
Savings banks	6,417	41.2	656	4.2	5	0.0	5,101	32.8	3,359	21.6	24	0.2	15,562
State mortgage banks	2,021	46.0	39	0.9	1	0.0	1,680	38.2	645	14.7	7	0.2	4,393
Raiffeisen credit cooperatives	11,296	46.8	360	1.5	37	0.2	7,783	32.3	4,344	18.0	300	1.2	24,120
Volksbank credit cooperatives	2,872	42.4	55	0.8	12	0.2	2,668	39.4	1,091	16.1	74	1.1	6,772
Building and loan associations	798	45.9	38	2.2	3	0.2	585	33.7	279	16.1	35	2.0	1,738
Special purpose banks	1,458	43.4	99	2.9	5	0.1	1,293	38.5	487	14.5	16	0.5	3,358
Banks established under Article 9 Federal Banking Act	305	48.1	12	1.9	0	0.0	260	41.0	56	8.8	1	0.2	634
Total 2009	34,279	43.5	1,560	2.0	213	0.3	27,701	35.2	14,363	18.2	678	0.9	78,794
Total 2008	35,290	44.1	1,270	1.6	229	0.3	29,088	36.4	13,687	16.7	729	0.9	80,293
Change Dec. 2008 to Dec. 2009	-1,011		+290		-16		-1,387		+676		-51		-1,499

Source: OeNB.

Table 17

Business Activity of Banks in Austria

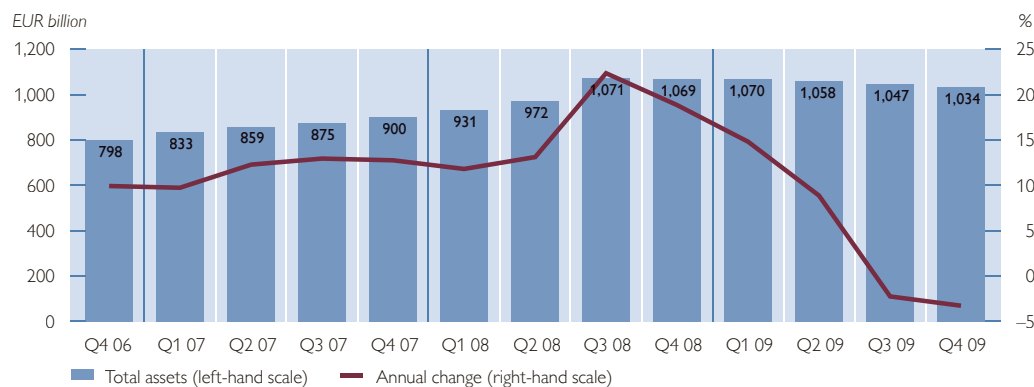
	Annual change in %				As at end-December 2009
	2008		2009		
	EUR billion	%	EUR billion	%	
Domestic nonbank deposits	+17.54	+6.79	+3.24	+1.18	278.98
of which euro deposits	+19.07	+7.54	+3.71	+1.37	275.62
of which savings deposits	+9.26	+6.34	+3.61	+2.32	158.99
Domestic own issues to nonbanks (denominated in euro and foreign currency)	+18.08	+18.91	+2.56	+2.25	116.25
Direct loans to domestic nonbanks	+21.14	+7.41	-3.96	-1.29	302.27
of which denominated in euro	+12.31	+5.16	-0.87	-0.35	249.95
of which denominated in foreign currency	+8.83	+18.96	-3.09	-5.58	52.31
Securitized loans to domestic nonbanks (denominated in euro and foreign currency)	-0.31	-1.67	+7.59	+42.24	25.56
External assets	+25.51	+7.27	-38.73	-10.29	337.80
External liabilities	-3.69	-1.35	-21.11	-7.83	248.54
Total assets	+169.55	+18.85	-34.94	-3.27	1,034.15
Special off-balance sheet transactions	+200.80	+9.76	+23.01	+1.02	2,280.16
Total capital ¹	+8.40	+10.51	+4.95	+5.61	93.28
of which core capital	+8.54	+14.64	+5.28	+7.90	72.15

Source: OeNB.

¹ Refers to those banks that are required to hold regulatory capital under the Federal Banking Act.

Chart 3

Unconsolidated Total Assets of Banks Reporting to the OeNB



Source: OeNB.

Chart 4

External Business of Banks Reporting to the OeNB

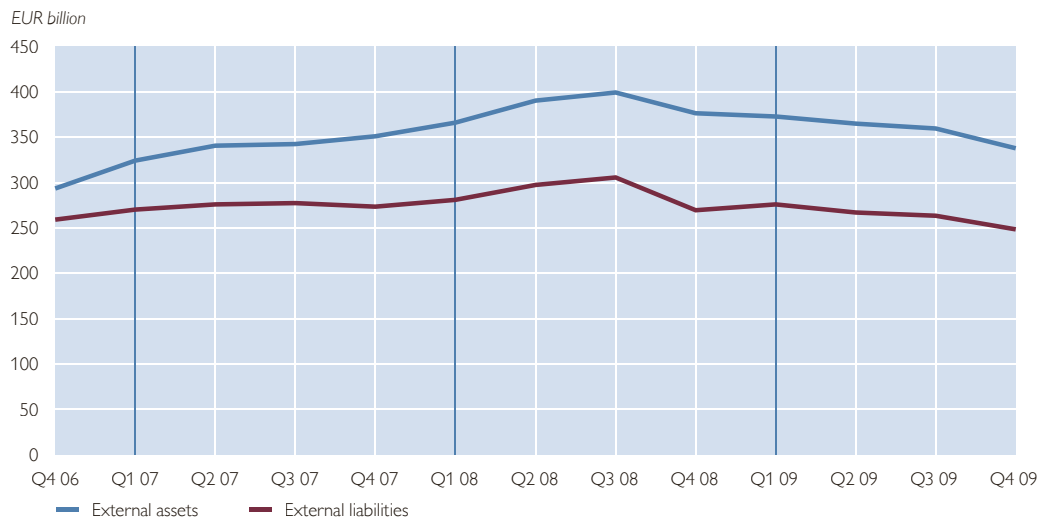


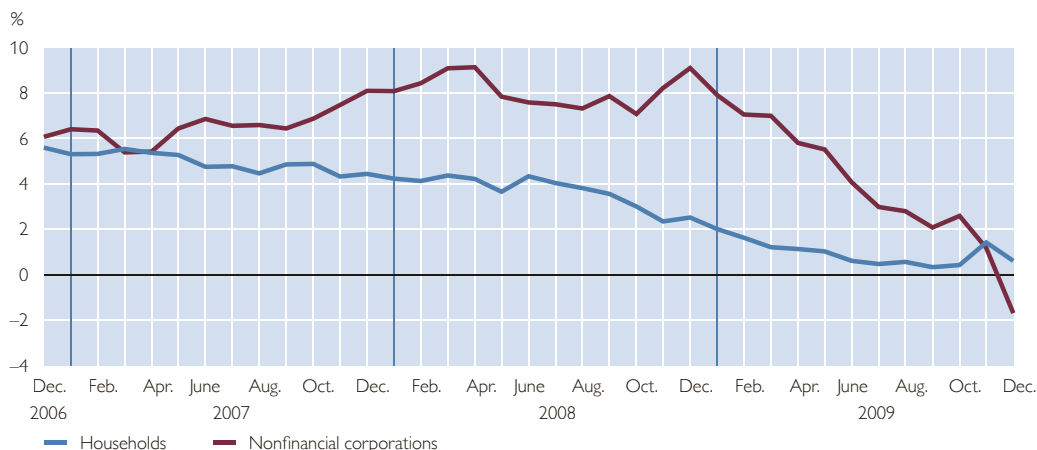
Chart 5

Loans to Households and Nonfinancial Corporations



Chart 6

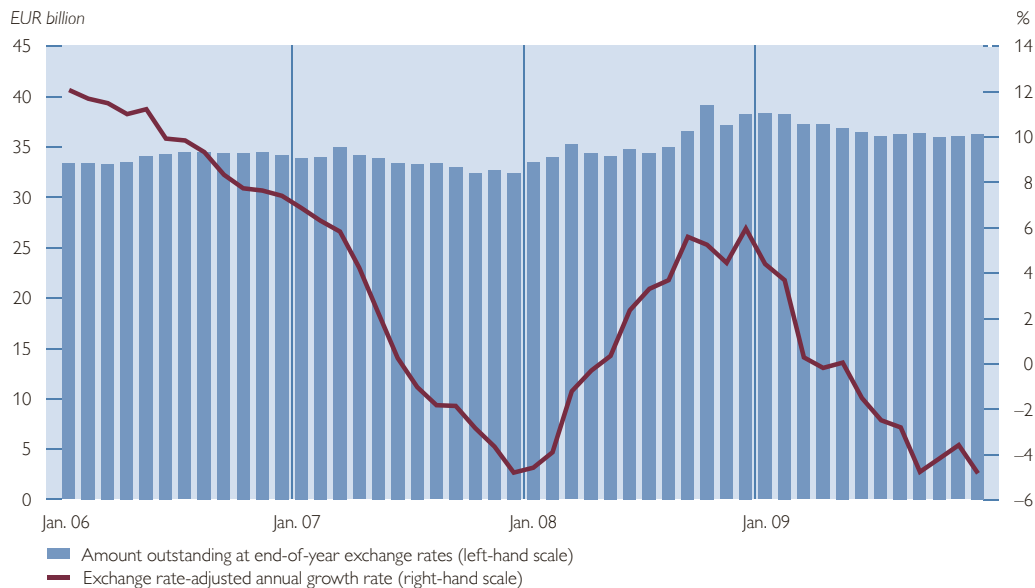
Year-on-Year Growth Rates of Loans to Households and Nonfinancial Corporations



Source: OeNB.

Chart 7

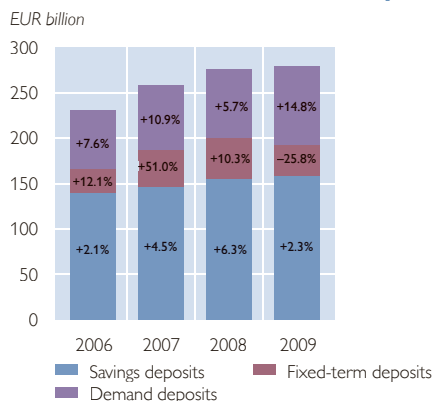
Decline in Foreign Currency Loans to Households



Source: OeNB, ECB.

Chart 8

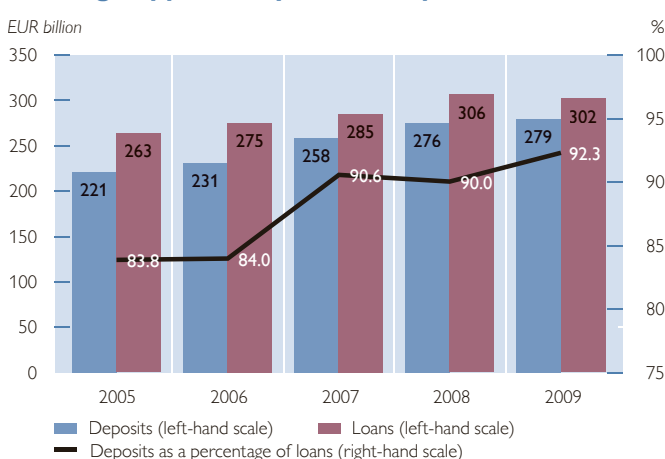
Trend toward Short-Term Deposits



Source: OeNB.

Chart 9

Lending Supported by Stable Deposit Base



Source: OeNB.

Table 18

Profitability of Banks Operating in Austria – Unconsolidated Result

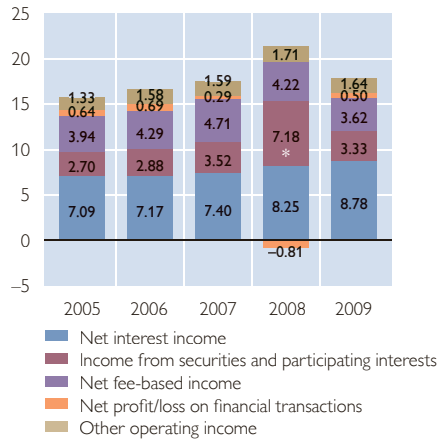
	2007		2008		2009	
	EUR billion	Annual change in %	EUR billion	Annual change in %	EUR billion	Annual change in %
1. Interest receivable and similar income	37.66	28.2	45.85	21.7	32.78	-28.5
2. Interest payable and similar charges	30.26	36.3	37.60	24.3	24.00	-36.2
I. Net interest income (1. – 2.)	7.40	3.2	8.25	11.5	8.78	6.4
3. Income from securities and participating interests	3.52	22.3	7.19	104.3	3.33	53.7
4. Net fee-based income	4.71	9.8	4.22	-10.4	3.62	14.3
5. Net profit or loss on financial transactions	0.29	-57.9	(0.81)	-380.1	0.50	162.1
6. Other operating income	1.59	0.8	1.71	7.4	1.64	-4.1
II. Operating income (I. + 3. + 4. + 5. + 6.)	17.51	5.5	20.56	17.4	17.86	-13.1
7. General administrative expenses	9.17	2.4	9.73	0.061	9.46	-2.8
of which personnel expenses	5.47	0.4	5.78	5.6	5.70	-1.4
of which other administrative expenses	3.70	5.4	3.95	6.7	3.76	-4.8
8. Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	0.61	-5.1	0.64	4.4	0.56	-12.8
9. Other operating charges	1.06	-9.9	1.05	-1.5	1.06	0.8
III. Operating expenses (7. + 8. + 9.)	10.85	0.6	11.42	5.2	11.07	-3
IV. Operating profit (II. – III.)	6.66	14.5	9.14	37.2	6.79	-25.7
Quarterly updated outlook for the full financial year:						
IV. Expected annual operating profit	6.74	17.3	9.12	35.4	6.74	-26.1
10. Balance on value adjustments in respect of loans and advances and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments and the respective value readjustments (excluding securities)	2.01	9	4.2	108.8	4.26	1.3
11. Balance on value adjustments in respect of securities held as financial assets	(0.43)	85	2.80	751	4.07	45.2
V. Expected profit or loss on ordinary activities (IV. – 10. – 11.)	5.16	-23.9	2.12	-58.9	(1.58)	-174.4
12. Expected extraordinary profit or loss	0.01	100.6	0.03	93.2	2.23	8565.6
13. Expected taxes (total)	0.38	-23.9	0.26	-33.1	0.40	55.6
VI. Expected annual profit or loss after tax (V. + 12. – 13.)	4.79	21	1.89	-60.5	0.25	-86.9

Source: OeNB.

Chart 10

Divergent Developments in the Different Business Areas

EUR billion



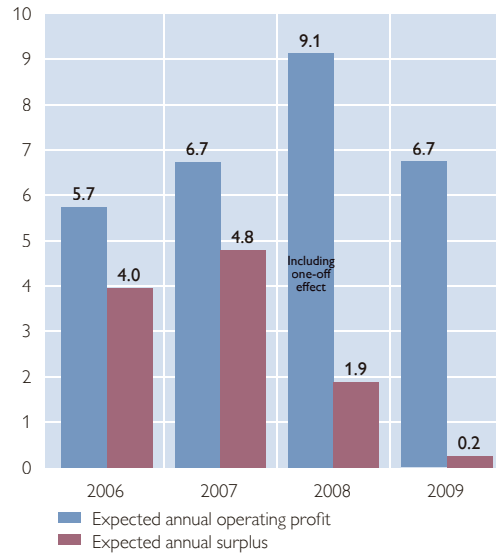
Source: OeNB.

* Including one-off effect.

Chart 11

High Risk Provisions Deplete Annual Profits

EUR billion

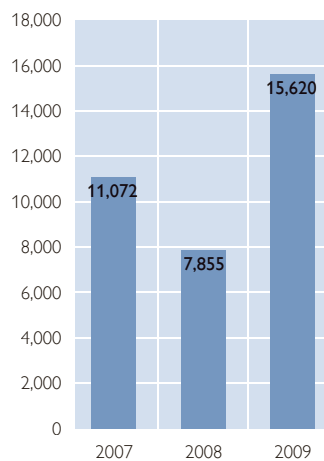


Source: OeNB.

Chart 12

Consolidated Operating Profit (Excluding Risk Provisions)

EUR million



Source: OeNB.

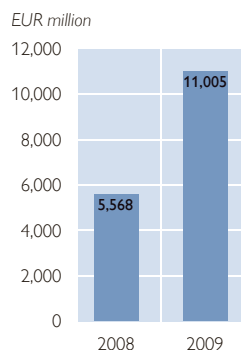
Profitability of Banks Reporting to the OeNB – Consolidated Result

	Q1 to Q4 2008			Q1 to Q4 2009		
	Annual change			Annual change		
	EUR million	EUR million	%	EUR million	EUR million	%
Net interest income	19,307.66			19,451.47		
<i>Interest receivable and similar income</i>	63,757.76			50,494.59		
<i>Interest payable and similar charges</i>	44,450.10			31,043.12		
Dividend income and income from participating interests	2,846.40			1,106.00		
Net fee-based income	8,468.52	266.04	3.24	7,159.94	-1,308.58	-15.45
<i>of which fee and commission income</i>	11,120.32			9,628.75		
<i>of which fee and commission expenses</i>	2,651.80			2,468.82		
Realized profit/loss on financial transactions	742.49			499.94		
Trading income ¹	-2,134.52			2,559.58		
Other valuation income under IFRS ¹	-2,020.59			1,729.67		
Valuation income from the sale or revaluation of property, plant and equipment (IAS 16) and investment property (IAS 40)	27.89			14.85		
Other operating income	6,404.57			5,328.98		
Operating income excluding risk provisions²	33,642.41	5,523.98	19.65	37,850.42	4,208.01	12.51
Administrative expenses	16,530.28			15,501.50		
<i>of which personnel expenses</i>	10,165.96			9,522.32		
<i>of which other administrative expenses</i>	6,364.32			5,979.18		
Depreciation, value adjustments in respect of tangible fixed assets, investment property (IAS 40) and intangible fixed assets ¹	3,591.92			1,868.15		
Expenses for capital stock repayable on demand	5.88			5.88		
Other operating expenses	5,659.60			4,854.80		
Operating profit excluding risk provisions²	7,854.74	-3,216.84	-29.05	15,620.09	7,765.35	98.86
a) Provisions	202.28			383.77		
b) Credit risk provisions	-5,567.87			-11,004.95		
c) Risk provisions for financial assets not measured at fair value ¹	-1,447.66			-1,172.70		
d) Negative goodwill recognized immediately in profit and loss ¹	4.73			13.92		
e) Share of profit or loss of associated companies and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method ¹	909.38			473.30		
f) Profit or loss from noncurrent assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale (IFRS 5), excluding the sale/discontinuation of operations ¹	-26.59			-44.90		
g) Extraordinary profit/loss ²	-13.42			-275.07		
Net result before tax and minority interests (-a+b+c+d+e+f+g)	1,511.02	-7,834.11		3,225.92	1,714.90	113.49
h) Taxes	501.43			1,245.14		
i) Total result from discontinued operations	90.26			87.49		
j) Minority interests	514.16			538.30		
Net (distributable) result after tax and minority interests (-h+i-j)	585.68	-6,243.28	-91.42	1,529.98	944.30	161.23

Source: OeNB.

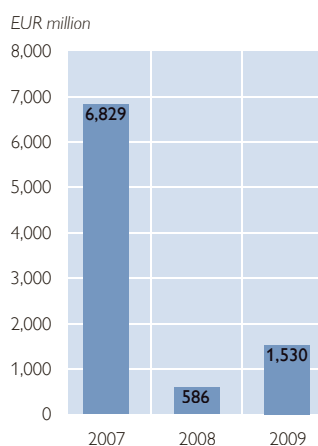
¹ For these items, data are collected only from banking groups subject to IFRS reporting requirements.² For these items, comparisons to the previous year can only be approximated.

Chart 13

Consolidated Credit Risk Provisions

Source: OeNB.

Chart 14

Consolidated Year-End Result after Tax and Minority Interests

Source: OeNB.

Table 20

ECB Interest Rate Statistics for Austria as at December 2009**Interest Rates on New Deposits**

	Deposits								
	By households, with agreed maturity						By nonfinancial corporations, with agreed maturity		
	Up to 1 year	Of which sav- ings deposits	1 to 2 years	Of which sav- ings deposits	Over 2 years	Of which sav- ings deposits	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years
	% per annum								
2007	3.86	3.85	3.84	3.80	4.03	4.02	4.02	4.18	4.33
2008	4.27	4.23	4.00	3.93	4.15	4.12	4.30	4.68	4.63
2009	1.56	1.67	2.25	2.24	2.87	2.84	1.17	2.19	3.08
Jan. 09	2.80	2.97	2.61	2.57	3.76	3.71	2.24	3.02	3.22
Feb. 09	2.23	2.43	2.62	2.61	3.37	3.32	1.81	2.26	3.55
Mar. 09	1.85	2.04	2.75	2.75	3.15	3.11	1.49	3.09	3.80
Apr. 09	1.53	1.62	2.42	2.40	2.95	2.88	1.29	2.96	3.48
May 09	1.45	1.56	2.28	2.26	2.79	2.79	1.22	2.31	3.56
June 09	1.44	1.47	2.18	2.19	2.74	2.72	1.08	2.01	2.96
July 09	1.28	1.37	2.18	2.20	2.68	2.65	1.03	1.63	3.47
Aug. 09	1.23	1.32	2.09	2.10	2.58	2.58	0.86	1.72	2.62
Sep. 09	1.23	1.32	1.92	1.92	2.79	2.79	0.80	1.47	1.93
Oct. 09	1.23	1.32	2.10	2.11	2.56	2.54	0.75	2.06	3.28
Nov. 09	1.25	1.34	2.05	2.04	2.56	2.56	0.74	1.70	2.17
Dec. 09	1.21	1.24	1.76	1.75	2.52	2.44	0.78	2.06	2.88

Source: OeNB.

Note: Interest rates are defined as the annualized agreed rates in percent per annum.

ECB Interest Rate Statistics for Austria as at December 2009**Interest Rates on New Loans**

Loans												
To households							To households ¹ – effective interest rate		To households and nonfinancial corporations			
For consumption			For house purchases				For consumption	For house purchases	USD	JPY	CHF	
With initial rate fixation			With initial rate fixation									
Up to 1 year ²	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Up to 1 year ²	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years						
% per annum												
2007	6.30	6.23	5.69	5.27	3.95	5.12	5.32	7.15	5.11	6.15	1.83	3.60
2008	6.83	6.93	5.88	5.80	4.45	5.55	5.63	7.77	5.63	4.00	2.01	3.71
2009	5.03	5.09	5.04	3.75	3.40	4.94	5.26	6.04	4.03	2.06	1.80	1.75
Jan. 09	6.15	6.81	5.30	5.01	4.51	5.19	5.30	7.14	5.22	2.15	2.12	2.15
Feb. 09	6.05	5.68	5.50	4.84	3.91	5.00	5.56	7.04	4.93	2.26	2.10	1.99
Mar. 09	5.53	5.23	4.94	4.40	3.66	5.00	5.12	6.47	4.51	2.25	2.13	1.89
Apr. 09	5.21	4.79	5.06	3.77	3.51	4.89	5.25	6.14	4.07	2.12	1.97	1.72
May 09	5.05	5.07	5.23	3.76	3.37	4.93	5.12	6.05	4.01	2.07	1.78	1.67
June 09	4.94	5.23	5.02	3.97	3.22	4.79	5.60	5.97	4.11	1.99	1.67	1.67
July 09	4.84	5.10	5.05	3.38	3.22	4.86	5.24	5.92	3.72	1.94	1.88	1.69
Aug. 09	4.78	5.07	5.19	3.21	3.16	4.86	5.05	5.86	3.60	2.05	1.72	1.63
Sep. 09	4.61	4.91	4.69	3.57	3.12	5.09	5.22	5.65	3.82	1.95	1.63	1.73
Oct. 09	4.53	4.33	5.08	3.11	3.11	4.97	5.20	5.44	3.54	1.80	1.58	1.62
Nov. 09	4.45	4.41	4.95	3.02	3.01	4.85	5.26	5.52	3.43	2.07	1.54	1.56
Dec. 09	4.26	4.44	4.50	2.91	2.94	4.90	5.14	5.31	3.34	2.05	1.52	1.68

Source: OeNB.

¹ Excluding nonprofit institutions serving households.² Including variable interest rates.

Note: The interest rates in the effective interest rate category refer to the effective annual interest rate according to Article 33 Federal Banking Act. All other interest rates refer to the annualized agreed rates in percent per annum.

Table 22

ECB Interest Rate Statistics for Austria as at December 2009

Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits, Total

	Loans						Euro-denominated loans, total	Deposits		
	To households			To nonfinancial corporations				By households	By non-financial corporations	Euro deposits, total
	Consumer loans	Housing loans	Other loans	Loans up to EUR 1 million	Loans over EUR 1 million	Total		Savings deposits		
% per annum										
2007	6.29	4.79	5.35	5.11	4.69	4.74	4.85	3.86	4.03	3.95
2008	6.82	5.33	5.77	5.47	5.04	5.09	5.19	4.20	4.30	4.28
2009	5.04	3.71	3.31	2.89	2.33	2.40	2.64	2.00	1.21	1.59
Jan. 09	6.15	4.91	4.64	4.05	3.26	3.37	3.63	3.04	2.26	2.64
Feb. 09	6.03	4.62	4.03	3.50	2.78	2.87	3.16	2.58	1.83	2.15
Mar. 09	5.52	4.25	3.93	3.32	2.68	2.76	3.04	2.37	1.54	1.87
Apr. 09	5.19	3.76	3.54	2.97	2.44	2.51	2.76	1.96	1.31	1.55
May 09	5.05	3.71	3.27	2.91	2.33	2.40	2.65	1.82	1.24	1.45
June 09	4.95	3.82	3.31	2.79	2.42	2.47	2.70	1.76	1.11	1.40
July 09	4.86	3.40	3.14	2.72	2.16	2.24	2.48	1.72	1.07	1.32
Aug. 09	4.81	3.25	2.93	2.56	1.92	2.00	2.25	1.70	0.89	1.29
Sep. 09	4.63	3.51	2.73	2.43	2.05	2.10	2.33	1.80	0.83	1.37
Oct. 09	4.53	3.17	2.75	2.49	1.83	1.92	2.13	1.80	0.81	1.39
Nov. 09	4.46	3.09	2.72	2.40	2.02	2.07	2.28	1.80	0.77	1.42
Dec. 09	4.26	2.98	2.71	2.53	2.09	2.14	2.30	1.66	0.83	1.27

Source: OeNB.

Note: Interest rates are defined as the annualized agreed rates in percent per annum.

Table 23

Share of Variable-Rate and Short-Term¹ Fixed-Rate Loans in Total New Business – Austrian Figures above Euro Area Average

As at December 31, 2009

	Austria	Euro area	Minimum ²	Maximum ³
%				
Loans to households				
for consumption	96.3	39.1	9.0	100.0
for house purchases	75.1	42.6	12.9	100.0
for other purposes	96.2	72.3	13.3	100.0
Loans to nonfinancial corporations				
up to EUR 1 million	94.3	84.0	32.5	100.0
over EUR 1 million	97.1	89.2	81.7	100.0
Total	94.8	79.7	46.2	100.0

Source: ECB, OeNB (ECB interest rate statistics).

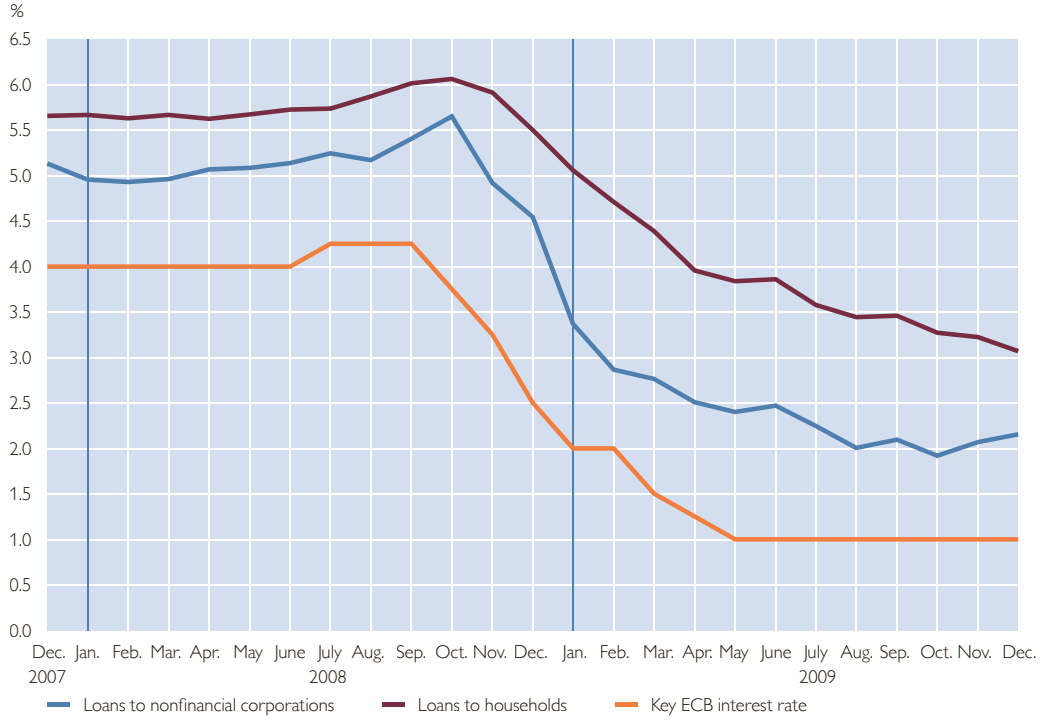
¹ Up to 1 year, classification according to initial rate fixation.

² Country value representing the lowest share in the euro area.

³ Country value representing the highest share in the euro area.

Chart 15

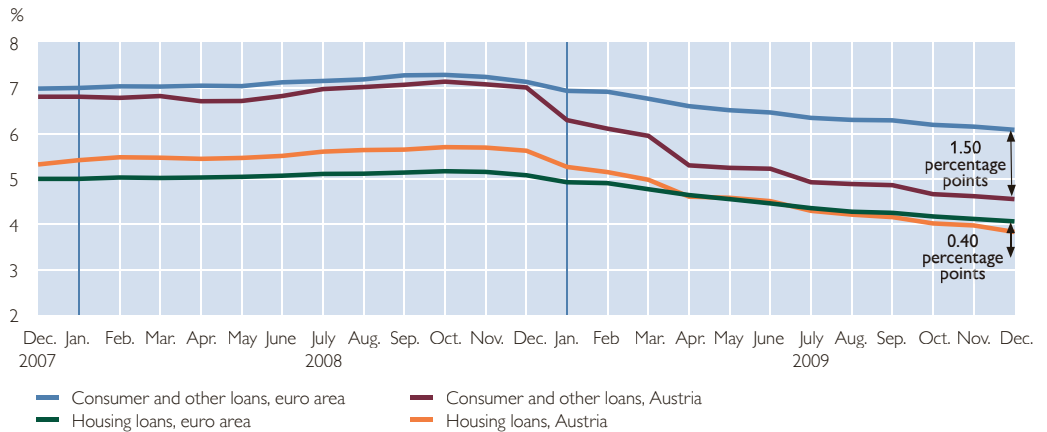
Corporate Borrowers Reap Full Benefits of Key Interest Rate Cuts in New Lending



Source: OeNB.

Chart 16

Interest Rates on Existing Loans: Austrian Households Profit More than Euro Area Average

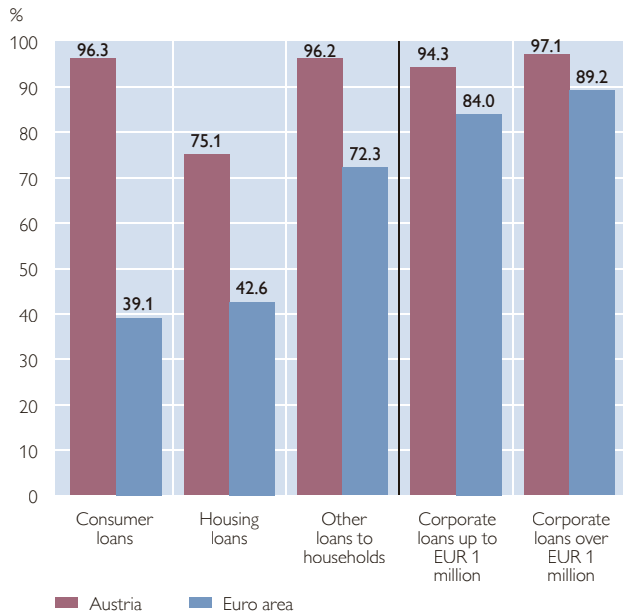


Source: OeNB.

Chart 17

Variable-Rate Loans Far More Prevalent in Austria than in the Euro Area

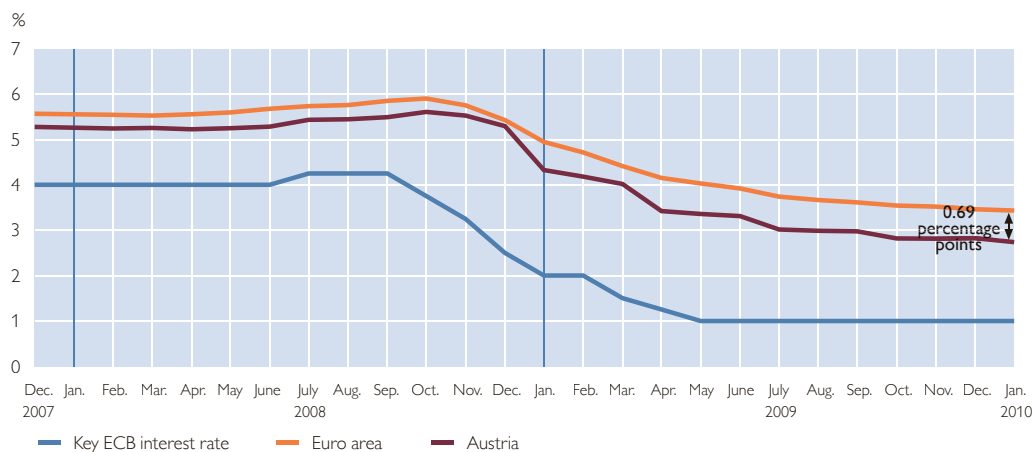
As at December 2009



Source: OeNB.

Chart 18

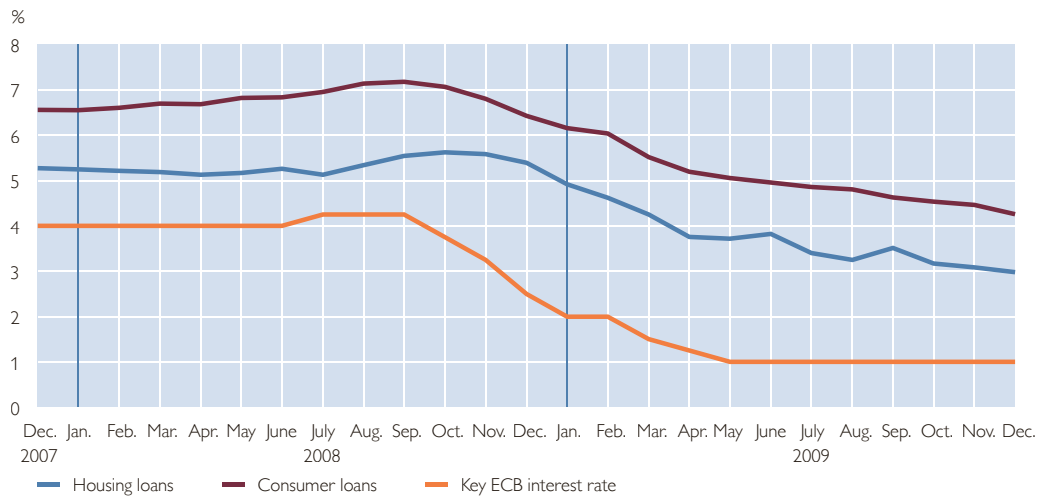
Interest Rates on Existing Loans: Austrian Corporate Borrowers Enjoy Growing Interest Advantage over Euro Area



Source: OeNB.

Chart 19

Interest Rates on New Housing Loans Drop Below 3% in 2009



Source: OeNB.

Table 24

Statistics on Building and Loan Associations as at December 2009

	Number of building loan contracts			New contracts	Building loans allocated
	Total	Of which			
		At the savings stage	At the lending stage		
<i>Number of contracts</i>					
2007	5,464,547	5,076,896	387,651	944,375	24,433
2008	5,401,782	5,033,091	368,691	974,207	25,767
2009	5,437,912	5,091,565	346,347	1,021,794	26,714
Mar. 07	5,523,387	5,122,782	400,605	262,922	6,645
June 07	5,497,976	5,101,743	396,233	175,289	5,999
Sep. 07	5,480,018	5,087,690	392,328	179,241	5,888
Dec. 07	5,464,547	5,076,896	387,651	326,923	5,901
Mar. 08	5,406,124	5,025,624	380,500	267,919	6,970
June 08	5,388,516	5,011,663	376,853	175,794	6,688
Sep. 08	5,375,408	5,002,534	372,874	181,714	5,948
Dec. 08	5,401,782	5,033,091	368,691	348,780	6,161
Mar. 09	5,388,072	5,027,324	360,748	270,987	7,509
June 09	5,397,182	5,040,964	356,218	198,600	6,548
Sep. 09	5,410,712	5,059,841	350,871	220,382	6,177
Dec. 09	5,437,912	5,091,565	346,347	331,825	6,480

Source: OeNB.

Table 25

Statistics on Building and Loan Associations as at December 2009

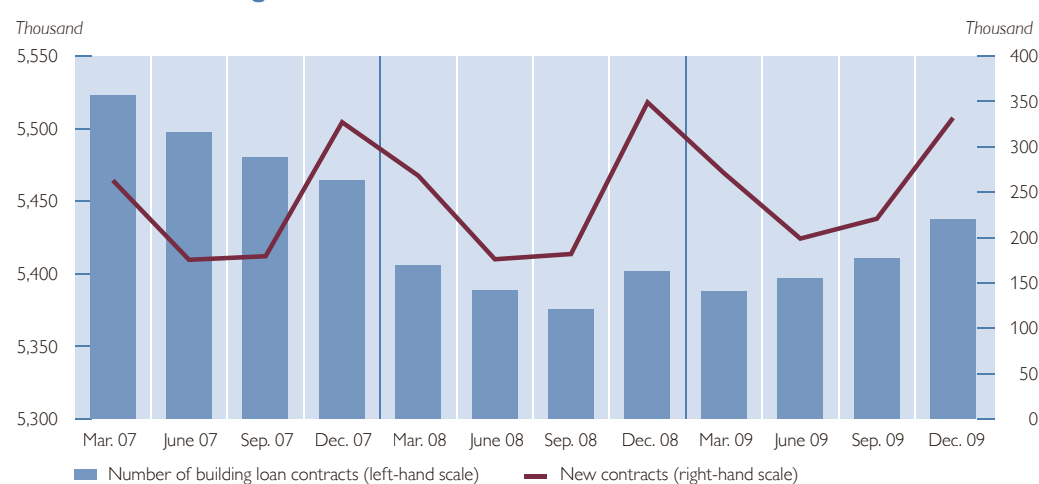
Deposits and Loans

	Deposits made under building loan contracts	Loans outstanding				New lending	Building loans allocated
		Total	Of which building loans	Of which bridging loans	Of which other loans		
<i>EUR million</i>							
2007	17,330	15,609	10,399	4,237	973	3,286	2,884
2008	17,182	16,712	10,943	4,512	1,257	3,533	3,017
2009	18,123	16,945	11,410	4,068	1,467	3,163	3,428
Mar. 07	17,525	14,523	10,104	3,667	752	678	777
June 07	17,466	14,727	10,182	3,735	811	762	695
Sep. 07	17,524	15,100	10,227	4,014	859	977	766
Dec. 07	17,330	15,609	10,399	4,237	973	869	646
Mar. 08	16,958	15,725	10,525	4,160	1,039	780	797
June 08	16,978	15,931	10,664	4,176	1,092	844	790
Sep. 08	17,021	16,314	10,732	4,398	1,184	984	675
Dec. 08	17,182	16,712	10,943	4,512	1,257	925	755
Mar. 09	17,391	16,570	11,092	4,224	1,255	649	881
June 09	17,608	16,519	11,194	4,037	1,289	713	997
Sep. 09	17,783	16,674	11,280	4,048	1,346	836	751
Dec. 09	18,123	16,945	11,410	4,068	1,467	965	799

Source: OeNB.

Chart 20

Number of Building Loan Contracts Close to Previous Year's Level



Source: OeNB.

Table 26

Mutual Fund Developments in 2009

	Mar. 08	June 08	Sep. 08	Dec. 08	Mar. 09	June 09	Sep. 09	Dec. 09
<i>Number of mutual funds</i>								
	2,337	2,330	2,326	2,308	2,275	2,270	2,230	2,182
<i>EUR million</i>								
Volume of funds	153.30	148.90	140.80	127,432	127,361	125,455	137,352	138,610
of which institutional investors	45.8	45	45	44,680	45,296	45,951	52,606	53,073
<i>%</i>								
Share of domestic investment	23.9	23.9	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.2	23.3	22.1
Share of foreign investment	76.1	76.1	74.6	74.5	74.5	74.8	76.7	77.9

Source: OeNB.

Table 27

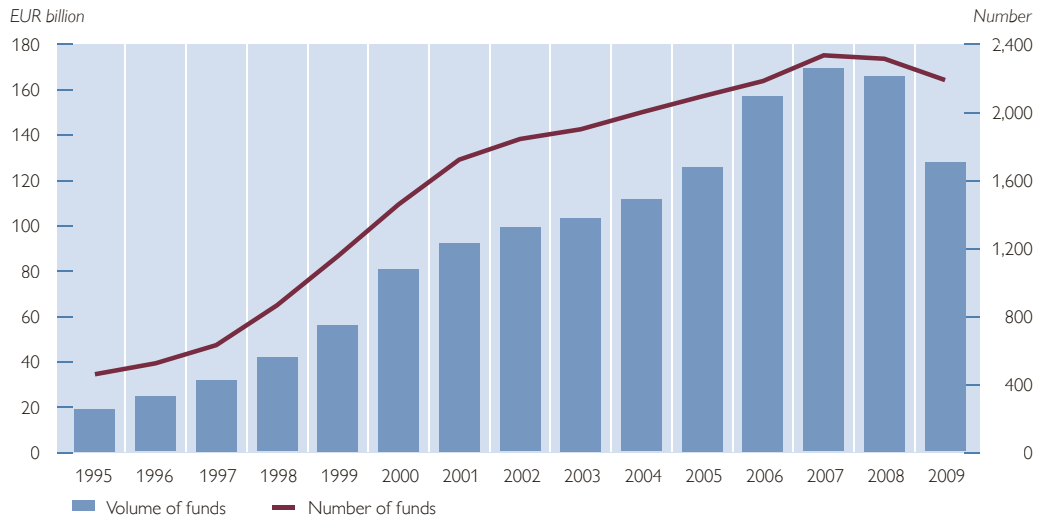
Total Assets of Austrian Mutual Funds as at December 2009

	Dec. 08		Dec. 09	
	<i>Stocks in EUR million</i>	<i>Share in %</i>	<i>Stocks in EUR million</i>	<i>Share in %</i>
Domestic debt securities	14,601	11.46	16,013	11.55
Domestic stocks and other equity interests	1,473	1.16	2,863	2.07
Domestic mutual fund shares	21,812	17.12	23,274	16.79
Domestic real estate and tangible assets	1,036	0.81	1,036	0.75
Foreign debt securities	57,598	45.20	61,932	44.68
Foreign stocks and other equity interests	8,899	6.98	12,664	9.14
Foreign mutual fund shares	11,071	8.69	14,236	10.27
Foreign real estate and tangible assets	979	0.77	901	0.65
Other assets	9,963	7.82	5,692	4.11
Total assets	127,432	100	138,610	100

Source: OeNB.

Chart 21

Volume and Number of Mutual Funds



Source: OeNB.

VI. Publications of the OeNB's Supervisory and Monetary Statistics Division in 2009

1 Information Folders

In 2009, the following information folders were published (some in German only):

February 2009:

Key Data on the Austrian Financial System – December 2008

May 2009:

Key Data on the Austrian Financial System – March 2009

July 2009:

Key Data on the Austrian Financial System – June 2009

November 2009:

Banken-Zinssätze

Die Monetärstatistik

Die Mindestreserve

December 2009:

Key Data on the Austrian Financial System – September 2009

2 Press Releases

In 2009, the following press releases on banking statistics were published (in German only):

February 2009:

- Kreditmonitor: Dezember 2008 brachte Wachstum bei Unternehmenskrediten, kaum Nachfrage bei Fremdwährungskrediten
- Unternehmen profitieren von fallenden Kreditzinssätzen

March 2009:

- Kreditmonitor: Jänner bringt – wie auch in den vorangegangenen Jahren – leichte Rückgänge bei Kreditvolumen
- Einlagenstand der Privaten Haushalte steigt
- Österreichische Bankenentwicklung im Spiegel der Finanzmarktkrise
- Anzahl der Bankstellen in Österreich 2008 um 35 weiter verringert
- Betriebliche Vorsorgekassen – Konservative Veranlagungsstruktur als Konsequenz der Finanzkrise
- Veranlagtes Kapital in Investmentfonds geht auf das Niveau vom September 2004 zurück
- 2,45 Millionen Kreditkarten in Österreich im Umlauf

April 2009:

- Kreditmonitor: Februar bringt leichte Rückgänge bei Privaten, keine Veränderungen bei Unternehmen

May 2009:

- Kreditmonitor: März bringt leichte Anstiege bei Kreditvolumina
- Banken geben Leitzinssenkungen insbesondere an Unternehmen weiter

June 2009:

- Private Haushalte erhöhen ihre Einlagen: Unkonsolidierte Geschäftsentwicklung der österreichischen Banken im ersten Quartal 2009
- Trotz positiver Ertragsentwicklung im 1. Quartal ist für das Gesamtjahr keine Entspannung zu erwarten

July 2009:

- Kreditmonitor: April bringt leichte Rückgänge bei Krediten an Unternehmen und Private

August 2009:

- Kreditmonitor: Juni bringt geringfügig angestiegene Kreditvergaben an Private und Unternehmen
- Entwicklung der Kredite an inländische Nichtbanken im Juni 2009
- Kredit- und Einlagenzinssätze an Private und Unternehmen sinken weiter deutlich
- Die Entwicklung der Kundenzinssätze der Banken in Österreich und im Euroraum im 2. Quartal 2009

September 2009:

- Starker Anstieg der Risikovorsorgen dämpft Gewinnerwartungen
Kreditkarten weiterhin beliebtes Zahlungsmittel – Die Entwicklung der Kreditkarten in Österreich im 1. HJ. 2009
Betriebliche Vorsorgekassen – Trendumkehr zurück zur Veranlagung in Fonds
- Private setzen vermehrt auf Spar- und Sichteinlagen, Unkonsolidierte Geschäftsentwicklung der österreichischen Banken im ersten Halbjahr 2009
- Kreditmonitor: Juli bringt leichte Rückgänge bei Unternehmenskrediten, Entwicklung der Kredite an inländische Nichtbanken im Juli 2009

October 2009:

- Regionale Bankendaten – Kennzahlen für Tirol und Vorarlberg
- Kreditmonitor: August bringt Rückgänge bei Neukreditvergaben im Kundengeschäft, Entwicklung der Kredite an inländische Nichtbanken im August 2009

November 2009:

- Kreditmonitor: Leichte Anstiege bei Neukreditvergaben an Private und Unternehmen, Entwicklung der Kredite an inländische Nichtbanken im September 2009
- Kredit- und Einlagenzinssätze an Private und Unternehmen weiterhin im Sinken – Die Entwicklung der Kundenzinssätze der Banken in Österreich und im Euroraum im 3. Quartal 2009

December 2009:

- Risikovorsorgen dämpfen Gewinnerwartungen – Unkonsolidierte Ertragslage der in Österreich tätigen Kreditinstitute in den ersten drei Quartalen 2009
- Abschwung im Auslandsgeschäft führt zu Rückgang der Bilanzsumme der Banken – Unkonsolidierte Geschäftsentwicklung der österreichischen Banken in den ersten drei Quartalen 2009
- Österreichische Investmentfonds werden wieder vermehrt nachgefragt – Entwicklung der inländischen Investmentfonds im dritten Quartal 2009
- Kreditmonitor: Neukreditvolumen an Unternehmen im Oktober ansteigend – Entwicklung der Kredite an inländische Nichtbanken im Oktober 2009

3 Reports Published in the OeNB's “Statistiken – Daten & Analysen” Series

3.1 Analyses

In 2009, the following analyses on banking statistics were published (in German; executive summaries available in English):

Issue Q1/09:

- Verstärkte Refinanzierung der Direktkredite durch Einlagen (Schuh, Steindl)
- Auslandsgeschäft stützt die Erträge der ersten drei Quartale 2008 (Fleischhacker)

Issue Q2/09:

- Rekordwachstum der Bilanzsumme (Schuh, Steindl)
- Deutlich schwankende Ertragserwartungen im Jahresverlauf 2008 (Fleischhacker)
- Finanzierungskanäle des privaten Sektors im Jahr 2008 (Andreasch, Schlintl, Schuh, Strommer, Wiedermann)

Issue Q3/09:

- Bilanzsumme stagniert (Schuh, Steindl)
- Konsolidierte Auslandsaktiva österreichischer Banken im internationalen Vergleich (Binder)

Issue Q4/09:

- Bilanzsumme erstmals seit 2002 rückläufig (Schuh, Steindl)
- Vermögens- und Ertragslage der Auslandstochterbanken im ersten Halbjahr (Hucker)
- Österreichische Investmentfonds werden wieder vermehrt nachgefragt (Probst, Sedlacek)

3.2 Brief Reports

In 2009, the following brief reports on banking statistics were published (in German only):

Issue Q1/09:

- Anstieg bei Krediten an Unternehmen, Rückgang bei privaten Haushalten (Strommer)
- Österreichische Investmentfonds weiterhin im Bann turbulenter Finanzmärkte (Probst)
- Rückgang beim konsolidierten Betriebsergebnis (Hucker)

Issue Q2/09:

- Rückgang der Auslandsaktiva österreichischer Banken – auch gegenüber Osteuropa (Binder)
- Konsolidierte Ertragslage der österreichischen Kreditinstitute im Jahr 2008 (Hucker)
- Marktposition der Direktbanken in Österreich stagniert (Böck)

Issue Q3/09:

- Rückläufiges Kreditvolumen bei Unternehmen und privaten Haushalten im April 2009 (Strommer, Swoboda)
- Entwicklungen im Bereich der Betrieblichen Vorsorgekassen im Jahr 2008 (Jaksic)
- Kreditrisikostatistik im Rahmen des risikoorientierten Meldewesens (Schin)

Issue Q4/09:

- Kreditmonitor und Neukreditvergabe (Strommer, Swoboda)

4 Other Publications

4.1 Bank Archiv – Zeitschrift für das gesamte Bank- und Börsenwesen (in German only)

- Die Entwicklung der in Österreich tätigen Kreditinstitute im Jahr 2008 (Böck, Fleischhacker, Eder), Issue 1 2009
- Die Entwicklung der in Österreich tätigen Kreditinstitute im ersten Quartal 2009 (Böck, Fleischhacker, Eder), Issue 3 2009
- Entwicklung der Kredite an inländische Nichtbanken 2008 (Böck, Klein, Swoboda), Issue 3 2009
- Indikatoren für das Kreditangebot im Unternehmensbereich (Böck, Hameter, Waschiczek), Issue 4 2009
- Die Entwicklung der in Österreich meldepflichtigen Kreditinstitute im ersten Halbjahr 2009 (Böck, Fleischhacker, Eder), Issue 6 2009
- Die Entwicklung der in Österreich meldepflichtigen Kreditinstitute in den ersten 3 Quartalen 2009 (Böck, Fleischhacker, Eder), Issue 9 2009
- Vermögens- und Ertragslage der vollkonsolidierten Auslandsbanken der in Österreich ansässigen Bankkonzerne im ersten Halbjahr 2009 (Hucker), Issue 11 2009

4.2 Magazine “Industrie Aktuell” (published by the Austrian Institute for Industrial Research – IWI; in German only)

- Informationen zur Kreditvergabe an Unternehmen, Berichtstermin November 2008 (Klein, Strommer), Issue 1 2009
- Kredite und Kreditzinssätze im Unternehmensbereich – aktuelle Daten für Österreich (Swoboda, Strommer), Heft 3 2009

VII. Overview of the OeNB's “Statistiken – Daten & Analysen” Series

The electronic (PDF) versions of “Statistiken – Daten & Analysen” (analyses in German, executive summaries in English) can be accessed at www.oenb.at/de/presse_pub/period_pub/statistik/statistik.jsp

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