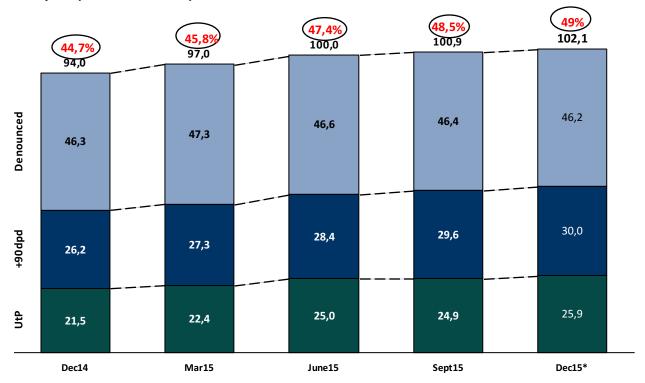


Loan portfolio quality of the four systemic banks

(Preliminary figures as of December 2015)



Graph 1 (amounts in € bn)



^{*}Preliminary Figures as of 31.12.2015.

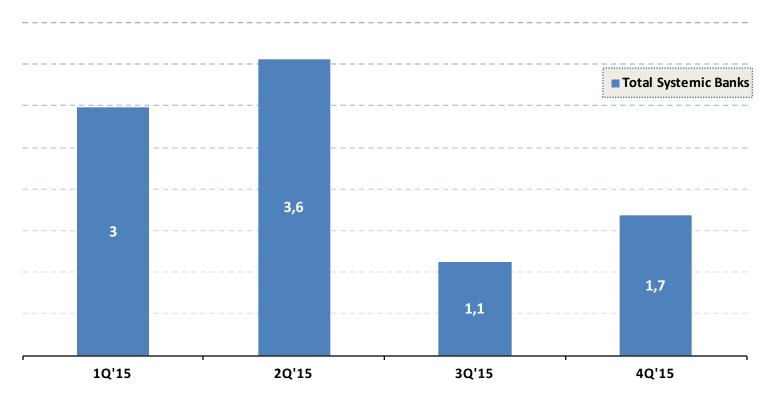
Definition

According to EBA's Implementing Technical Standards (21.10.2013), Non-performing Exposures (NPEs) are those that satisfy either or both of the following criteria:

- (a) material exposures which are more than 90 days past-due;
- (b) the debtor is assessed as unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full without realization of collateral, regardless of the existence of any past-due amount or of the number of days past due.

NPE Formation_4 Systemic Banks

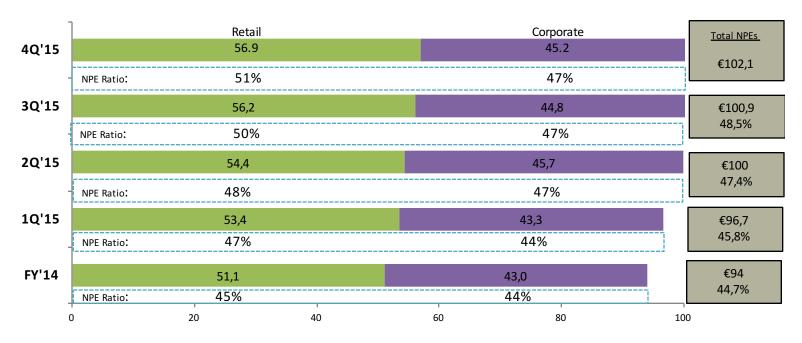
Graph 2 (amounts in € bn)



^{*}Preliminary Figures as of 31.12.2015.

NPEs and NPE ratio per portfolio_4 Systemic Banks

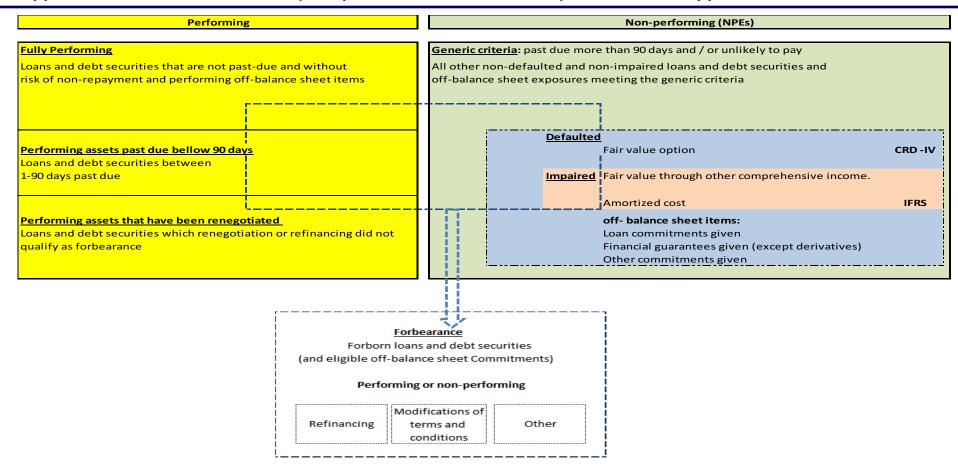
Graph 3 (amounts in € bn)



^{*}Preliminary Figures as of 31.12.2015.



Appendix A: EBA New Framework (incorporated in BoG Acts 42 & 47) - The Umbrella approach



<u>Unlikely to Pay (UtP)</u>: Elements to be taken as indications of unlikeliness to pay shall include the following: (a) the institution puts the credit obligation on non-accrued status(b) the institution recognizes a specific credit adjustment resulting from a significant perceived decline in credit quality subsequent to the institution taking on the exposure(c) the institution sells the credit obligation at a material credit- related economic loss(d) the institution consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness, or postponement, of principal, interest or, where relevant fees. This includes, in the case of equity exposures assessed under a PD/LGD Approach, distressed restructuring of the equity itself.

<u>Default</u> (CRR, article 178): a) "...the institution considers that the obligor is Unlikely to Pay (UtP) its credit obligations in full without recourse by the institution to actions such as realizing security, b) the obligor is past due more than 90 days..."

Impaired (IAS 39): "A financial asset...is impaired ...only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows ...that can be reliably estimated..."

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