

Results of BRE Bank Group Q1-4 2008

Management Board of BRE Bank

Presentation for Journalists
03 February 2009

THE BEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FOR DEMANDING CUSTOMERS



BRE Bank Group Results Q1-4 2008

BRE Bank Group: Year in Brief

Analysis of Top-Line Growth

Analysis of the Consolidated Financial Results

BRE Bank Group in 2009: 'BREnova' Key Group Strategic Directions

Appendix

Detailed Results of Business Lines, Q1-4 2008

Additional Information: Selected Financial Data

Macroeconomics









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Appendix





PLN 1 billion of pre-tax profit in 2008, but Q4 difficult

2

BREnova:

- balanced business model responding to market challenge

3

Recommendation to retain 2008 profit



High Profitability of Business

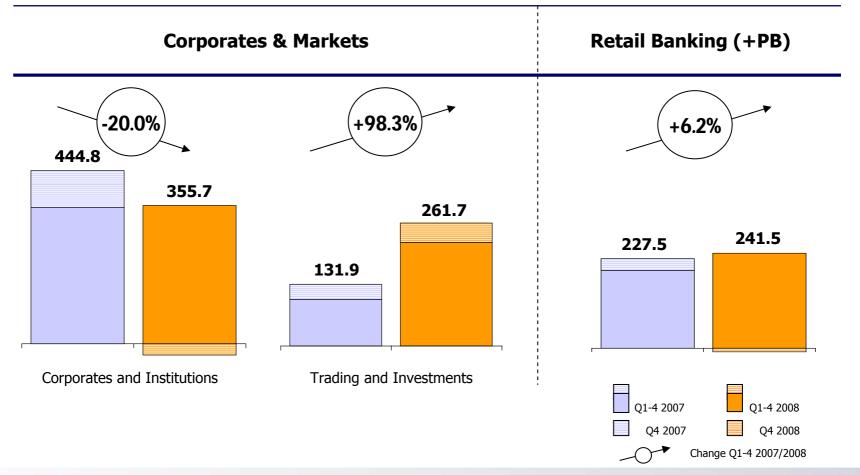
Profit before tax	PLN 1.0 B
ROE before tax	30.8%
Cost/Income (C/I)	55.1%
Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	10.03%



Results of the Business Lines



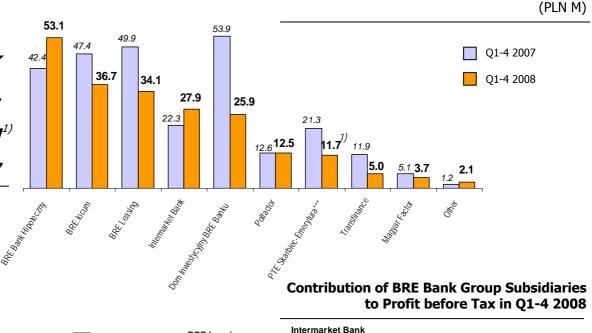
Profit before Tax by Business Line Q1-4 2008 v. Q1-4 2007 (PLN M)





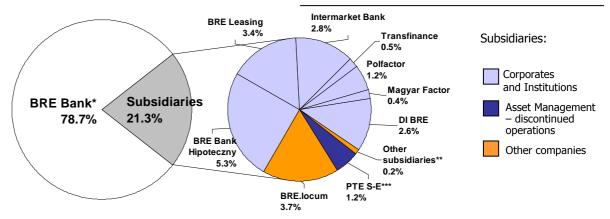
Results of the Strategic Subsidiaries

2008 profit before tax of strategic subsidiaries at PLN 224.4 M¹⁾ v. PLN 268.1 M in 2007



Profit before Tax of Consolidated Subsidiaries

- 1) PTE S-E profit: H1 2008 only
- * Bank's profit before tax net of consolidation adjustments
- ** Other subsidiaries include: CERI, BRE Wealth Management, BRE Corporate Finance, BRE Finance France, Tele-Tech Investment, Garbary, emFinanse, BRE Ubezpieczenia
- *** PTE Skarbiec-Emerytura merged with Aegon PTE in Q2 2008; in H1 2008 Aegon PTE not consolidated; in December 2008 sale of Aegon PTE shares was completed







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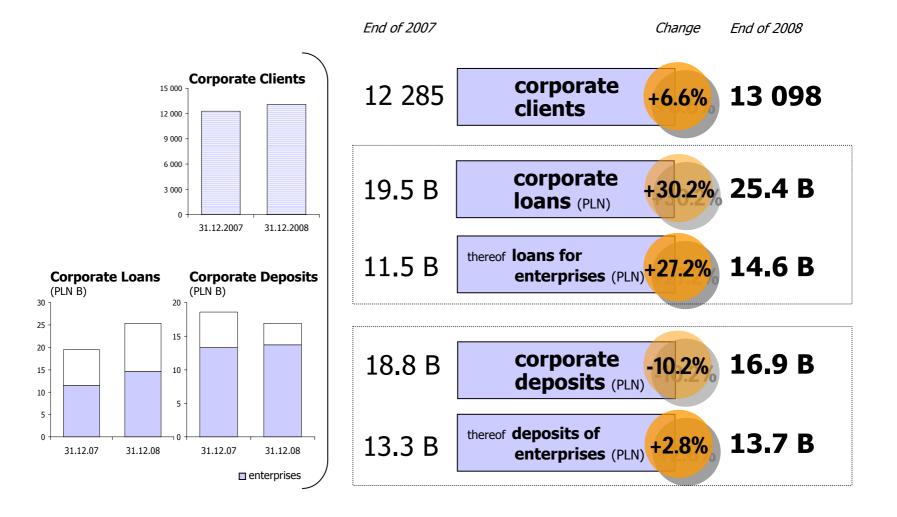
BRE Bank Group in 2009: 'BREnova' Key Group Strategic Directions

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Analysis of Top-Line Growth

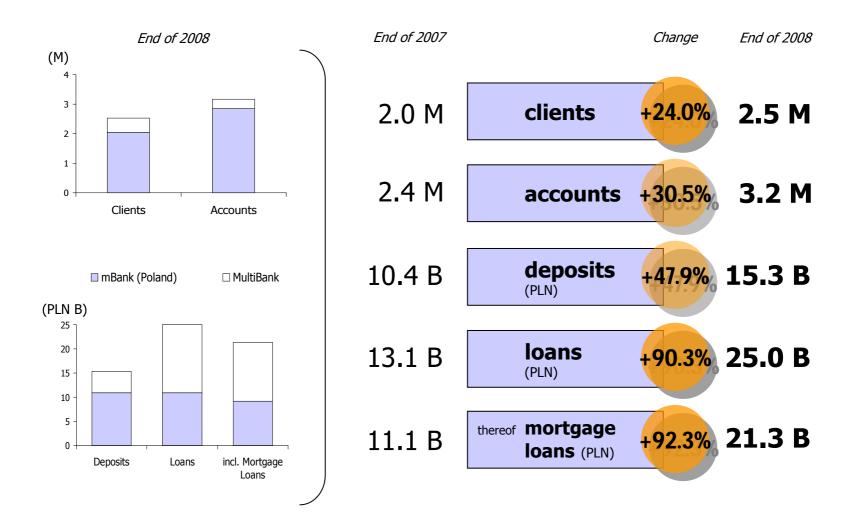
Corporates and Markets: Customer Acquisition and Volumes Trends





Analysis of Top-Line Growth

Retail Banking (Poland): Customer Acquisition and Volumes Trends









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Analysis of Top-Line Growth



Analysis of the Consolidated Financial Results

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P&L of Continued Operations

(PLN M)	2008	2007	Change YoY
Total income*	2 686.4	2 202.0	+22.0%
Total cost	(1 550.1)	(1 279.6)	+21.1%
Operating profit**	1 136.3	922.4	+23.2%
Net provisions	(269.1)	(76.8)	+250.4%
Profit before tax	867.1	845.6	+2.6%
Net profit***	758.7	661.0	+14.8%

^{*} Including net other operating income and cost



^{**} Before provisions

^{***} Including profit of minority interest

P&L of Continued Operations

(PLN M)	Q4 2008	Q3 2008	Change QoQ
Total income*	593.7	688.7	-13.8%
Total cost	(472.4)	(363.8)	+29.9%
Operating profit**	121.3	324.9	-62.7%
Net provisions	(130.5)	(70.8)	+84.3%
Profit before tax	(9.1)	254.1	+/-
Net profit***	(16.6)	204.0	+/-

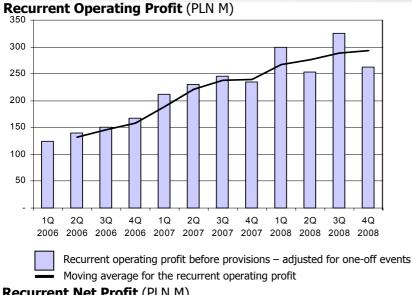
^{*} Including net other operating income and cost

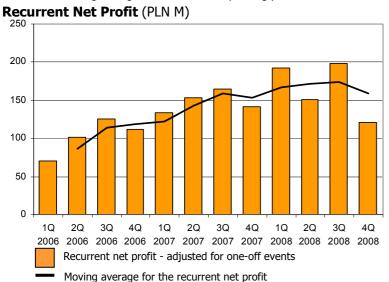


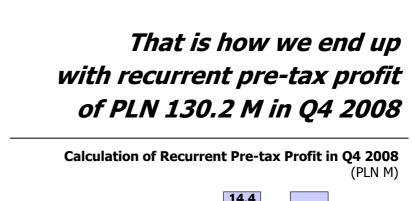
^{**} Before provisions

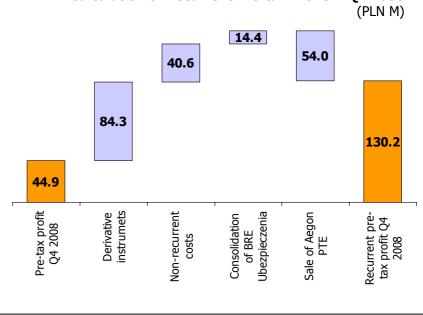
^{***} Including profit of minority interest







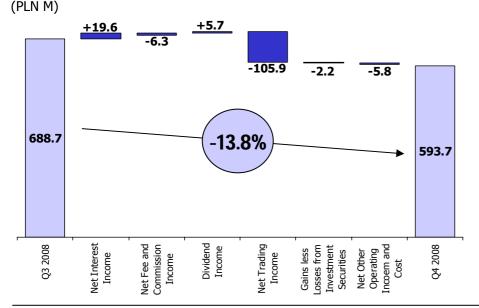


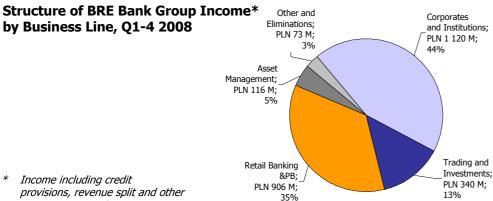




Income of BRE Bank Group







Decline of recurrent income in Q4 because of:

Lower origination of FX mortgage loans

Consolidation
of BRE Insurance

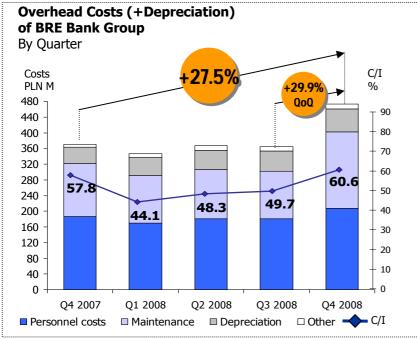
Lower sales of derivative products

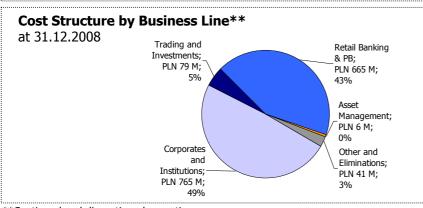
Impact of FX options valuation



operating income/cost

Costs: Seasonal Increase in Q4





**Continued and discontinued operations

C/I ratio* of regular operations at 60.6% in Q1-4 2008

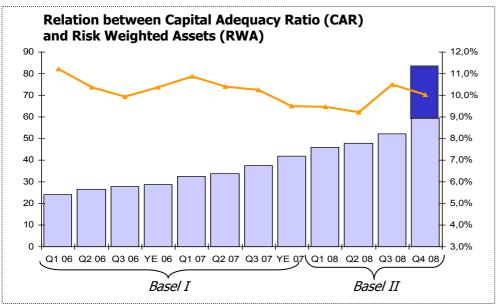
- Total administrative expenses in Q4 amounted to PLN 472 M, up 27.5 YoY and 29.9% QoQ due to seasonal spendings typical for the year-end period
- Over 75% of the quarterly increase related to:
 - additional marketing costs
 - costs of network expansion and
 - increase in bonus provisions related to the budget-outperformance in 2008
- Out of this seasonal increase PLN 40.6 M can be considered as non-recurrent items thus reducing the normalized QoQ increase to 18.7%
- On YoY basis administrative expenses up 27.5%:
 - with personnel costs increasing 18.3%
 as a result of business expansion necessitating adequate headcount growth
 - with maintenance costs up 25.9% because of branch network expansion and increased marketing spend

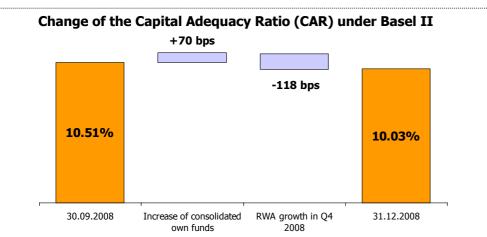


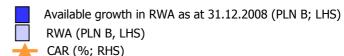
^{*} Calculated for continued and discontinued operations net of one-offs.

Incl. one-offs the ratio was:
49% in Q1 2007, 53.4% in Q2 2007, 53.7% in Q3 2007, 55.5% in Q4 2007,
44.1% in Q1 2008, 48.3% in Q2 2008, 49.7% in Q3 2008 and 55.1% in Q4 2008

BRE Bank Group's Capital Adequacy Ratio







CAR at the safe level of 10.03% at December 2008

- Consolidated risk-weighted assets (RWA) up by PLN 6.6 B to PLN 58.9 B (+12.5% QoQ) in Q4 2008
- Consolidated CAR (under NCA) at 10.03% at year-end vs. 10.51% at 30.09.2008
- Assuming maximum utilisation of available Tier II equity the BRE Group RWA may further grow by PLN 23.7 B



Summary of Q1-4 2008



PLN 1 billion of pre-tax profit in 2008, but Q4 Q4 results influenced by adverse market conditions

2

BREnova:

balanced business model
 responding to market challenge

3

Recommendation to retain 2008 profit







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BRE Bank Group in 2009: 'BREnova' Key Group Strategic Directions

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Key Group Strategic Directions 'BREnova'



BRE Bank Group in 2009

Key Group Strategic Directions: 'BREnova'



Where we aim long-term...

The Best Financial Institution

for Demanding Corporate Clients, Individuals and Entrepreneurs

Corporates & Markets

Focus on cross-sell, profitability & efficiency of capital use

Retail Banking Poland

Continued growth, focus on affluents & profitability through cross-sell

Retail Banking International

Focused growth in Czech Republic and Slovakia

Group Management & Shared Services

- Adjustment of cost structure to the new market conditions
- Continued efforts to enhance operational efficiency in the organisation



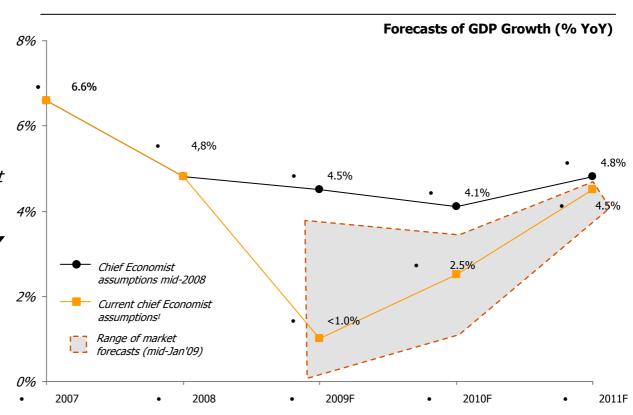
Key Group Strategic Directions: 'BREnova'

Economic Outlook



- Economic outlook has worsened since mid-2008
- Economic outlook expected to have adverse impact on banking market development

More short-term, active and adaptive approach is required



Source: BRE Chief Economist, Press Search



Key Group Strategic Directions: 'BREnova' What Exactly is BREnova?



This is why we launch the 'BREnova' Program

BREnova aims at adjusting/revising existing business and operating model to new macroeconomic environment

wo Main pillars

Two Main pillars of BREnova Program

Revenue enhancement focuses on improving profitability of continued business

 Incl.revenue source structures, margin assessment, cross-sell development, selective product improvement

2

Cost Optimization

BRE Group Cost Revision and Optimization

Strict monitoring and quick adjustment

 Monitoring of external environment and BRE performance with appropriate response



Key Group Strategic Directions: 'BREnova' How do We Plan to Deal with Economic Slowdown?





Directions & actions for 2009

Revenue & business initiatives

- Corporates & Markets
- Retail Banking Poland
- Retail Banking CZK/SK



Key Group Strategic Directions: 'BREnova' Revenue & Business Initiatives 2009: Corporates & Markets





Key issue: how to maintain revenue level during the period of economic slowdown?

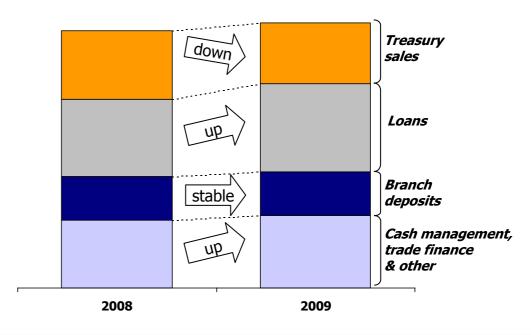
Actions to be undertaken

Business & revenue initiatives

- Refinement of business model
- Focus on intensive cross-sell of non-solvency products
- No more focus on volumes
- RWA allocation based on ambitious return-ratios
- Increased lending margins
- Product innovation central to meeting client needs (cash management, electronic banking)
- Advanced management tools (CRM, matrix reporting in MIS, potential analysis, customer value)
- Multidimensional co-operation
 with subsidiaries and Multibank
 – product know-how, operational support,
 distribution channel

Result: stable income level in 2009

Structure of corporate banking revenues in 2008 & expected directions in 2009





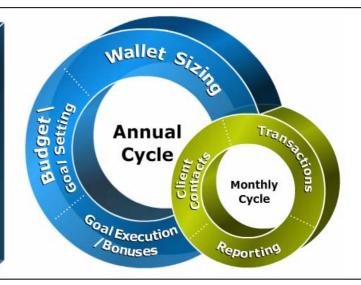
Corporates & Institutions: Refinement of Business Model





Further enhancement and development of cohesive business model as a key solution to demanding budget targets and unpredictable market conditions in mid-term perspective

PRODUCT PILLARS										
	Curr. Acc	Cash Mgmt	Trade Fin.	Treasury	Struct. Finance	Trad. Loans	Trad. Deposits	Custody	Leasing	Factor.
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Matrix approach in sales organisation

- Account Manager responsible for overall income on client
- Strengthen 'co-responsibility' AM/ Product Specialist for income goal
- Client Service Team Account Manager and group of product specialists (i.e. Leasing, CM specialist, etc.) managing client relation
- Ultimate base for all budgeting and reporting applications in Corporates and Institutions



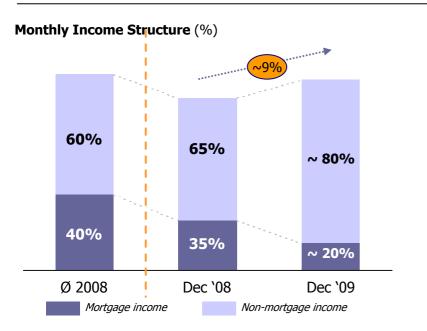
Retail Banking Poland

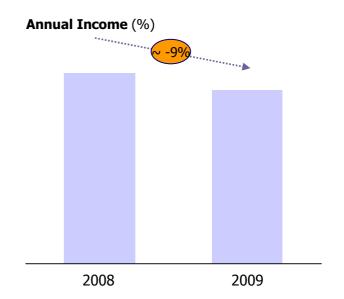




Key issue:

How to shift revenue Retail business relies heavily on mortgage lending, accounting for ca. 40% of total retail revenues





- Retail revenues largely dependent on a single revenue source – mortgage loans
- This year expected to bring strong growth in non-mortgage income

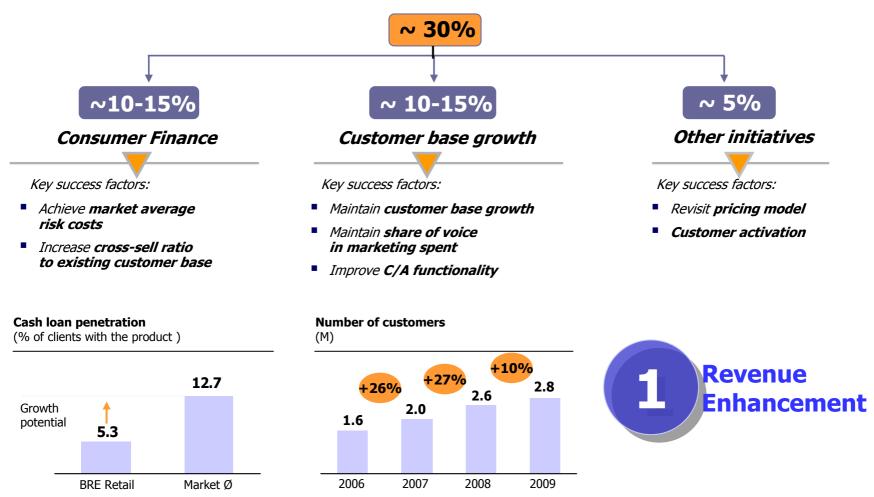
- Decline in total Retail income in 2009 due to planned controlled growth of RWA
- Long-term diversification of retail revenue mix



Retail Banking Poland



How to achieve ca. 30% growth in non-mortgage regular income in 2009?





Retail Banking (Czech and Slovak Market)







EXISTING BUSINESS MODEL

- Mixed deposit, transactional and lending revenue structure
- Distribution network focused on lending products – highly dependent on mortgage loan sales
- C/A: 20% of Polish mBank functionality
- Limited product range
- No mQuality

2009 BUSINESS MODEL

- Focus on deposit business model to be further developed together with Group Treasury and non-mortgage lending products
- Reorganization of the sales network

 focus on savings and deposit products

 and non-mortgage loans
- The same C/A functionality as for mBank Poland
- Full mBank Poland core product range (excl. brokerage, mobile and motor insurance)
- Roll-out of mQuality tool and Polish mBank2.0 functionality



Retail Banking: Viability Criteria for International Expansion



Current macroeconomic outlook

Hungary

- GDP 2009F: -1.6%
- *Inflation: 2.8%*
- Exchange rate: high volatility and HUF depreciation
- Housing market: in decline
- Financial stability: country receiving \$25 B of international bail-out loan

Romania

- GDP 2009F: 1.8%
- *Inflation: 5.7%*
- Exchange rate: risk of overvalued currency
- Financial stability: 15% interbank lending rates; low level of financial reserves

Revenue Enhancement

1

Entry to these markets in '09 currently not planned

Monitor quarterly, if criteria are met

Checkmark conditions

Risk reduction/Stability criteria

- Stability of monetary and banking systems
- Trust to banking institutions is restored (deposits backed-up by government)

Growth opportunities

- GDP growth
- Stable housing market
- Rising Consumer Optimism Index
- Provisions at a predictable level (if loans are to be included in the product offer)



Start entry planning and set entry date



Confirm entry date and start capex-related preparations

Source: HU & RO National Banks, Press Search, Team Analysis



Key Group Strategic Directions: 'BREnova' How do We Plan to Deal with Expected Slowdown?





Non-revenue initiatives: plan for the new market conditions

- Cost management
- Monitoring and reaction



Key Group Strategic Directions: 'BREnova' Cost Revisions Necessary: Cost Revision Initiatives



2 Cost Optimization

Rationale for optimization

 Rapid growth of business last few years and corresponding build-up of infrastructure and resources

Significant measures in main cost categories...

HR

- Reduce personnel costs
- Limit bonuses, share program, and salary increase
- Limit trainings/business trips

Logistics

- Freeze branch development, optimize rental terms
- Optimise corporate car fleet and phones

IT

Reduce opex and reprioritize IT projects

Other

- Cost optimisation in subsidiaries
- Cut spend on further international expansion

...with effect on BRE efficiency

Protect C/I ratio

Cost base revision vs. original assumptions for 2009 (PLN M)

-280

Implementation under way

- Already planned where and how to cut
- Rigorous monitoring



Key Group Strategic Directions: 'BREnova'

Continuous Monitoring of Conditions with Additional Measures in Place



- Key external indicators will be monitored at a high level
 - Macroeconomic:
 - Interest rates
 - GDP growth
 - Consumer consumption
 - Exchange rates
 - Unemployment, wages
 - Sector-related:
 - Deposit and loan volume growth
 - Non-performing loans, bankruptcies
- Close tracking of internal financial and operating indicators
 - Monthly results of business lines and subsidiaries
 - Key business and operating KPI's
 - Detailed monitoring of costs and deviations vs plan

Worsening environment

Analysis

Improving environment

Quick reaction in case indicators change significantly

- Further cost reductions
 - HR all bonuses, consider additional FTE reductions
 - IT all non "must have" projects
 - Marketing any "non-core" spending
 - Logistics deeper cuts in network spendings, etc.
- Additional spending in selected areas
 - Reinstate bonuses and salary increases
 - Potential hiring in areas with greatest demand
 - More aggressive marketing spend to capture share in market upswing
 - Reconsider foreign expansion

Cost Optimization



'BREnova': Making BRE Weatherproof and Building a Solid Foundation for Renewed Dynamic Growth



Through structural measures, such as:

- 1. Revised business model focused on profitability, i.e.
 - diversified revenue structure,
 - improved product portflio,
 - active cross-sell within the Group
- 2. Optimized costs
 accompanied by
 improved cost monitoring
 and management tools

BREnova ensures sustainable growth during economic slowdown and most importantly solid foundation for renewed dynamic growth once the market conditions stabilize





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Additional Information: Selected Financial Data

Macroeconomics





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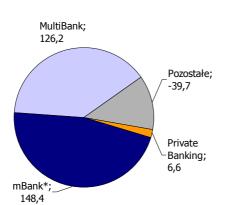
Retail Banking

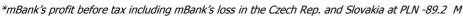


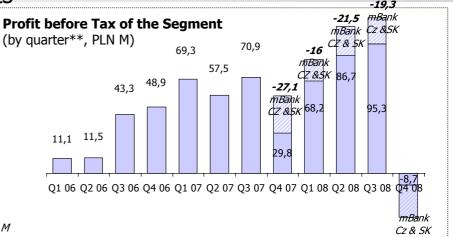
BRE Bank Retail Banking (+PB):

Summary of Q1-4 2008: Financial Results

Structure of the Profit before Tax of Retail Banking in 2008 (PLN M)

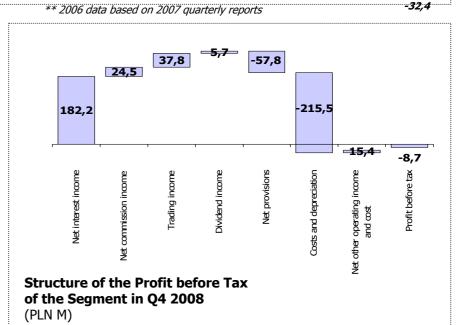




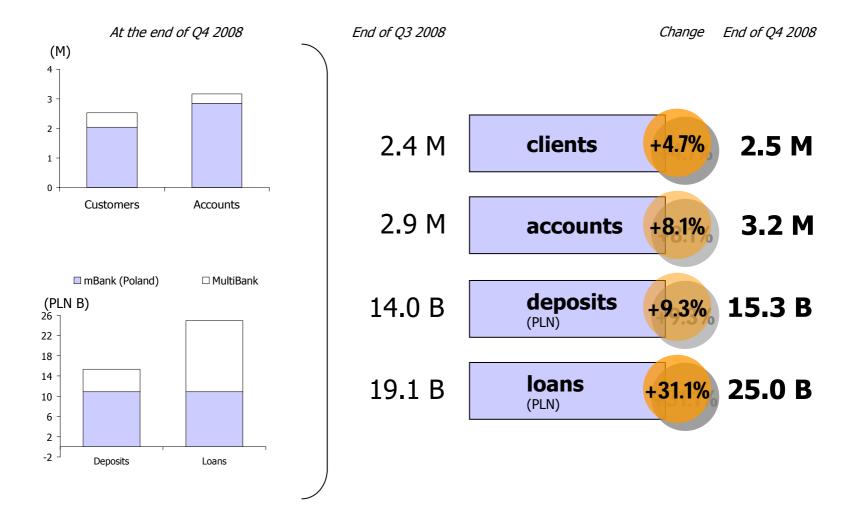


Line 's pre-tax profit at PLN 241.5 million in 2008

- Line's contribution to the pre-tax profit of the BRE Bank Group at 24.1%
- Q4 2008 produced a loss of PLN 8.7 million, but mBank and MultiBank generated a pre-tax profit (PLN 5.0 million and PLN 4.1 million)
- Weak results of Q4 due to:
- ✓ Falling sales of fx mortgage loans due to more restrictive conditions of granting credit
- ✓ High marketing spending on media campaigns, mainly TV
- ✓ Consolidation of BRE Ubezpieczenia
- ✓ Higher cost of logistics, mainly rent in the expanding branch network

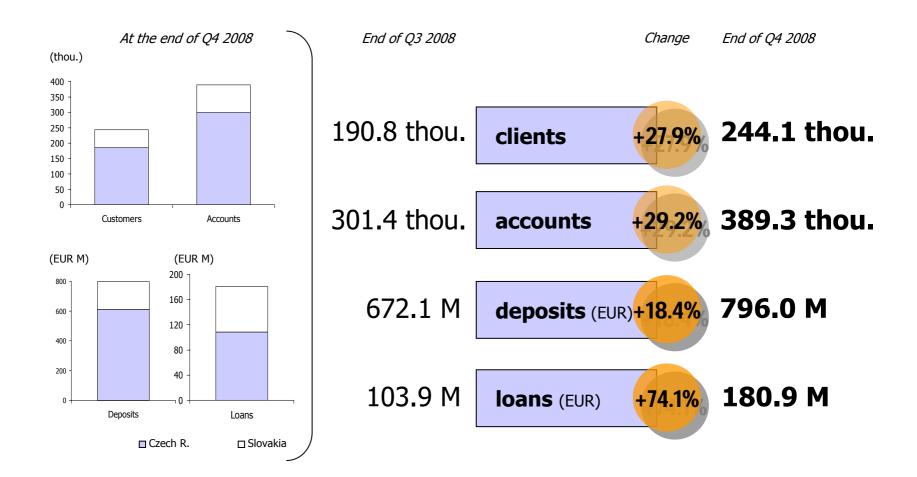


Retail Banking (Poland): Customer Acquisition and Volumes Trends in Q4 v. Q3 2008





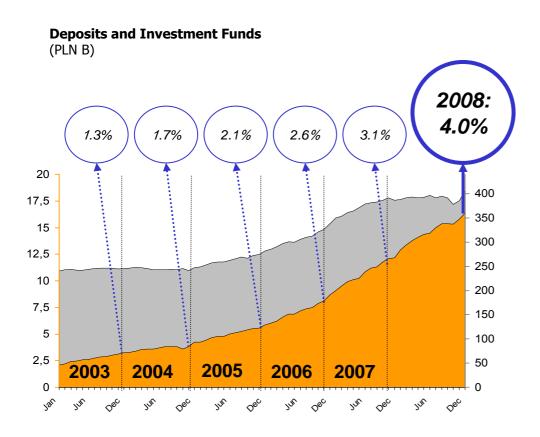
Retail Banking (CZ/SK): Customer Acquisition and Volumes Trends in Q4 v. Q3 2008





BRE Bank Retail Banking: Deposits and Investment Funds





BRE Bank Retail
Banking Line
continues
to grow

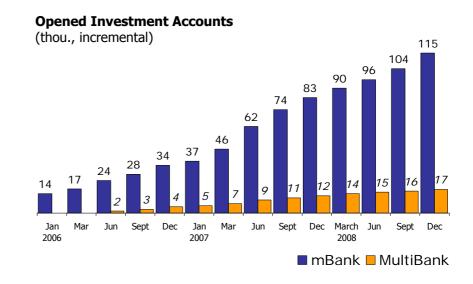


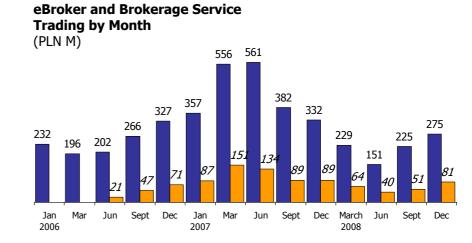


BRE Bank Retail Banking: mBank – eBroker, MultiBank – Brokerage Service

Dynamic growth of brokerage services for Retail Banking customers

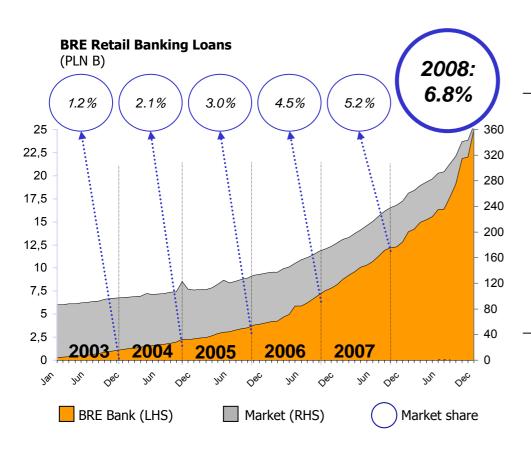
- In December 2008, eMakler trading reached PLN 275.1 M, and Brokerage Service trading PLN 81 M
- The total number of investment accounts in mBank and MultiBank was nearly 132 thousand at the end of December 2008
- In 2008 mBank and MultiBank customers opened 36.6 thousand investment accounts
- Trading reached PLN 12 449.5 M in eMakler and PLN 2 670.9 M in Brokerage Service since the launch







BRE Bank Retail Banking: Loans



BRE Retail Banking loans portfolio up to PLN 25.0 B

Market share in retail loans up to **6.8%** at the end of December 2008



BRE Bank Retail Banking:

Mortgage Loans: Portfolio Structure and Quality

BRE Bank's Mortgage Loans Portfolio

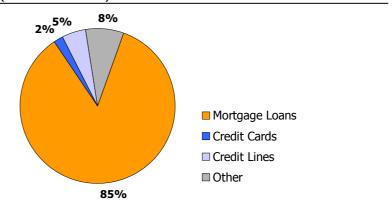
(Retail Banking loans to individuals)

	Total	PLN	FX
Balance-sheet value (PLN B)	20.75	2.34	18.4
Average maturity (years)	23.58	20.73	24.04
Average value (PLN thou.)	254.09	208.55	261.35
Average LTV (%)	80.55	55.11	84.92
NPL (%)	0.31	1.44	0.16

As at 31.12.2008

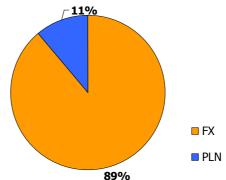
Structure of the Retail Banking Loans Portfolio

(Household Loans) at 31.12.2008



Currency Structure of the Retail Banking Loans Portfolio

(Household Loans) at 31.12.2008



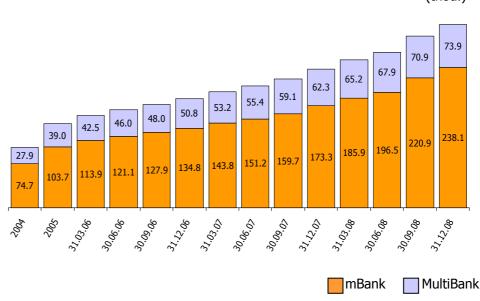


BRE Bank Retail Banking: Acquisition of Microenterprises

312.0 thousand microenterprises* serviced by BRE Bank Retail Banking

- Number of serviced microenterprises up by 20.2 thousand in Q4 2008
- PLN 1,971.3 M of loans granted to microenterprises at the end of December 2008

Number of Microenterprises at BRE Bank Retail Banking (thou.)



^{*}Microenterprises imply self-employed individual customers



BRE Bank Retail Banking: Internet Platform – SUS and Insurance Centre



'It's hard to top the Car Insurance Supermarket' Newsweek

'mBank's offer is the most attractive' Pentor Research International

144.6 thou. insurance contracts (in 2008)

Over 20 thou. travel insurance contracts (in 2008)

PLN 47.7 M of premiums written in 2008

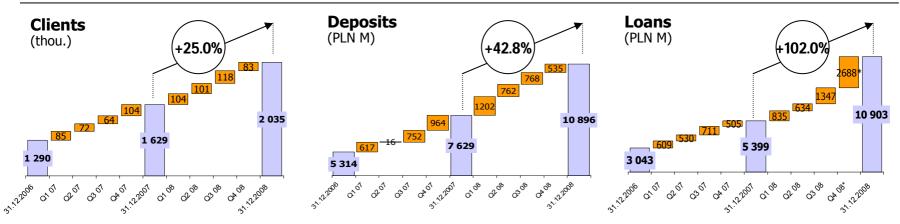
(total value of all insurances sold)

- The Car Insurance Supermarket (mBank) was launched on 13 February 2007 and the Insurance Centre (MultiBank) on 3 September 2007
- Comparison and choice of 7 offers of liability and accident insurance, each offer in 3 variants
- Purchase and service integrated with the eKONTO and MultiKonto account
- 24/7 access to insurance policy information
- Electronic applications and policies minimum paper
- Liability insurance policy available in 6 languages (Polish, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish)
- Low monthly payments charged by mBank and MultiBank

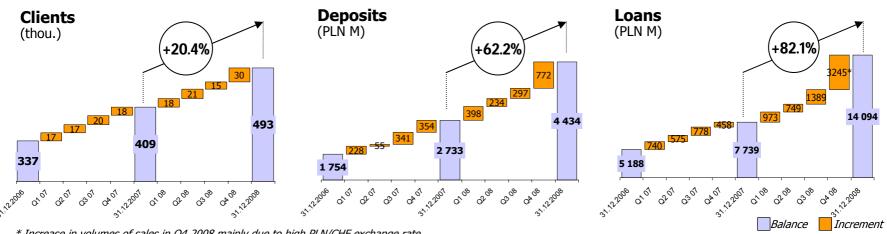


BRE Bank Retail Banking: Growth of Sales, by Quarters

mBank



MultiBank



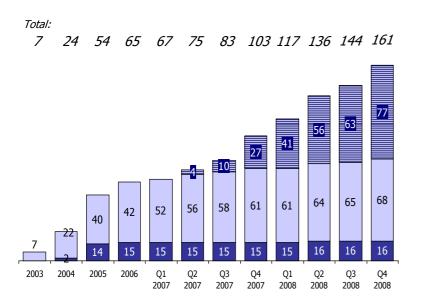
^{*} Increase in volumes of sales in Q4 2008 mainly due to high PLN/CHF exchange rate



BRE Bank Retail Banking: Growth of the Distribution Network

mBank Distribution Network

(in Poland)



 mBank's distribution network in Poland had 161 locations at 31.12.2008

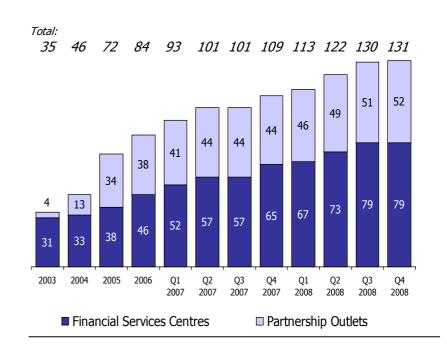
■ mKiosks

■ Partner mKiosks

58 locations were opened in 2008

MultiBank Branches

(in Poland)



- MultiBank had a network of 131 branches at the end of December 2008
- In total 22 new branches were opened in 2008



■ Financial Centres

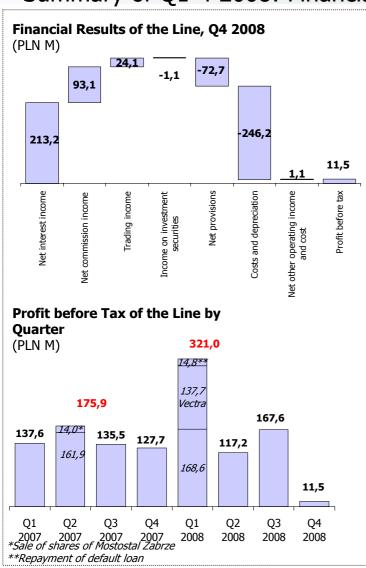


Corporates & Markets

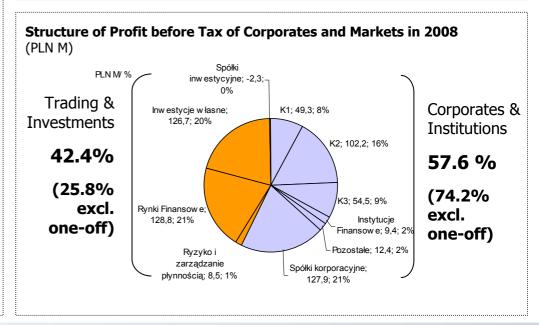


Corporates and Markets:

Summary of Q1-4 2008: Financial Results



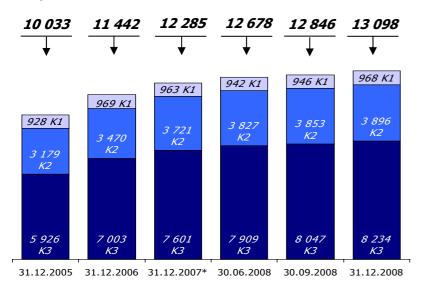
- Line's profit before tax at PLN 617.4 million in 2008 (including PLN 137.7 million on a one-off transaction)
- Line's contribution to the profit before tax of the BRE Bank Group at 61.7%.
- Line's profit before tax at PLN 11.5 million in Q4
- Profit before tax down QoQ due to:
- Higher cost of risk
- Negative valuation of derivatives
- Seasonal increase in overhead costs





Corporates and Institutions: Clients

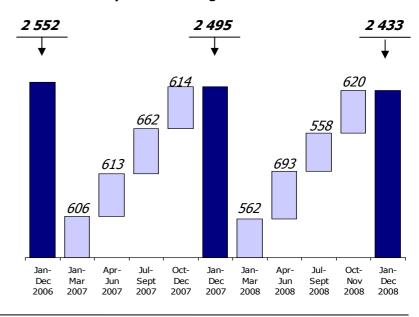
Corporate Clients: Number and Structure



^{*} After resegmentation

- The total number of corporate clients at the end of 2008 was 13,098 companies; of which 62.9% were K3 clients and 29.7% were K2 clients
- In 2008 net growth of the number of clients was 813 companies

Total New Corporate Banking Customers



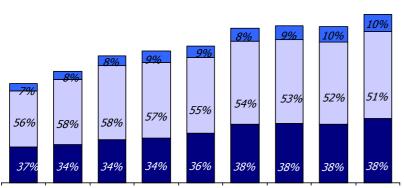
In Q1-4 2008, 2,433 new corporate clients were acquired, of which 75.7% were K3 clients and 19.6% were K2 clients



Corporates and Institutions: Loans and Deposits

Corporate Clients' Loans Volume (BRE Bank, PLN B)

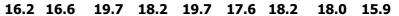
9.2 10.4 11.8 12.2 12.7 14.4 14.6 14.6 15.7

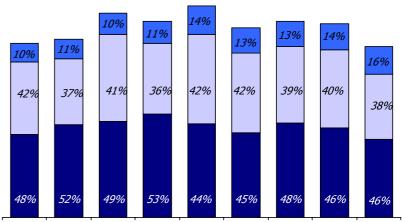


Dec 2006 Mar 2007. Jun 2007 Sept 2007 Dec 2007 Mar 2008. Jun 2008 Sept 2008 Dec 2008

Corporate Clients' Deposits Volume

(BRE Bank, PLN B)





Dec 2006 Mar 2007. Jun 2007 Sept 2007 Dec 2007 Mar 2008. Jun 2008 Sept 2008 Dec 2008

Segments of corporate clients :

K1 – is the segment of the largest corporations with annual sales over PLN 1 billion

K2 – is the segment of corporations with annual sales between PLN 30 million and PLN 1 billion

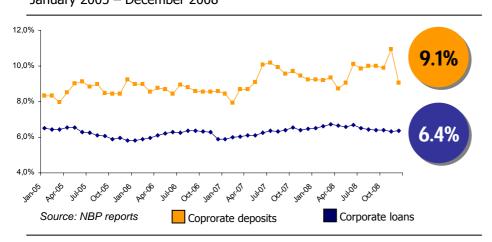
K3 – is the segment of SMEs with annual sales between PLN 3 and 30 million

Customer segments K1, K2 and K3 (on the basis of the internal system Globus) include, besides enterprises, also public and non-bank financial institutions (leasing and insurance companies, pension funds etc.)



Corporates and Institutions: Loans and Deposits – Market Share

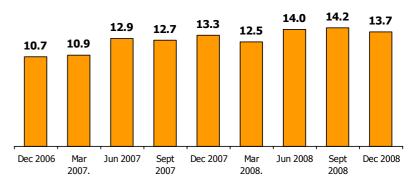
BRE Bank's Market Share in Corporate* Loans and Deposits January 2005 – December 2008



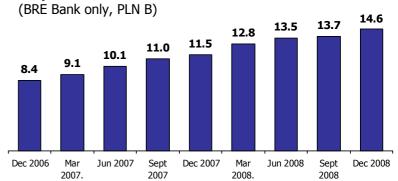
- PLN 13.7 B of corporate* deposits in BRE Bank at the end of 2008 (up by 2.8% YoY); the market grew by 4.9% YoY respectively
- Sharp decrease in deposits in the last days of 2008 due to dumping interest rate quotations offered for deposits of the largest corporations by other banks
- PLN 14.6 B of corporate* loans in BRE Bank at the end of 2008 (up by 27.2% YoY); the market grew by 9.3% YoY respectively

Corporate* Deposits Volume

(BRE Bank only, PLN B)



Corporate* Loans Volume

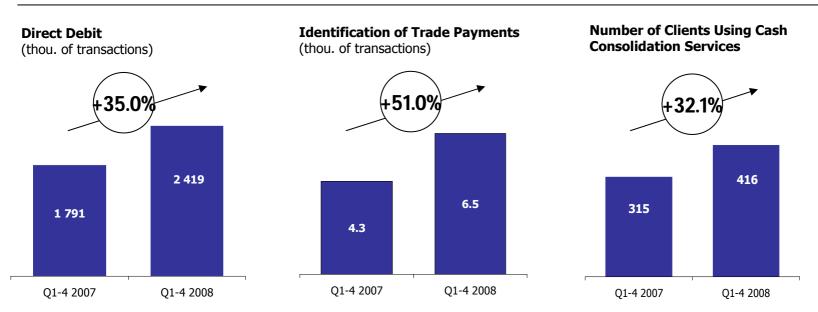




^{*} Enterprises (according to WEBIS – reporting system to the NBP) include only state, private and co-operative companies

Corporates and Institutions: Cash Management





- The number of direct debits processed in 2008 was 2,419 thousand, up by 35% year on year
- The number of identifications of trade payments grew dynamically: in January-December 2008, there were over 6.5 million transactions, up by 51% year on year
- The number of customers using bank account consolidation facilities grew by 32% in 2008; 416 customers were using Cash Pooling and Shared Balances services at the end of December 2008

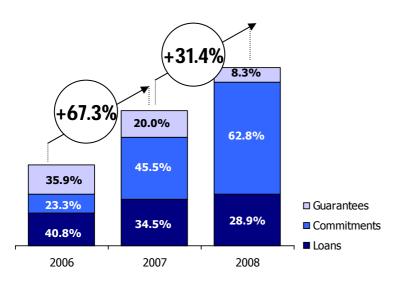


Corporates and Institutions: Products with EU Financing and Risk Management Products



The sales of products related to EU financing were up by 31% year on year in 2008

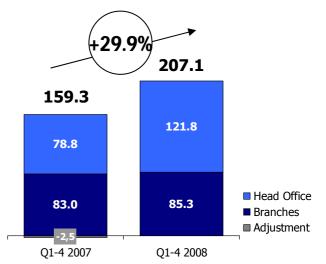
Sales of Banking Products with EU Financing



Sales of Financial Instruments

- The profit on sales of financial instruments to corporate customers was PLN 207.1 M in Q1-4 2008
- The profit was up by 29.9% comparing to Q1-4 2007

Profit on Sales of Financial Instruments (PLN M)



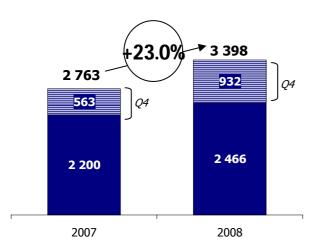


Corporates and Institutions: Leasing and Factoring

BRE Leasing

- Leasing contracts written in 2008 at a total of PLN 3.4 billion, up by 23.0% YoY
- Significant increase of leasing contracts written in Q4 2008 (up by 65.5% YoY and 46.5 QoQ)
- PLN 34.1 M of pre-tax profit in 2008
- Despite higher sales 2008 pre-tax profit was 31.7% lower than in 2007 (necessity to create impairment provisions related to economic slowdown)

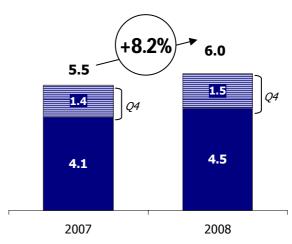
Value of BRE Leasing Contracts (PLN M)



Intermarket Group

- Pre-tax profit of Intermarket Group companies* at PLN 49.2 M in 2008 (-5.4% YoY); pre-tax profit of Polfactor at PLN 12.4 M (-1.0% YoY)
- Intermarket Group companies sales at EUR 6.0 B in 2008, up by 8.2% YoY
- Polfactor sales at PLN 3.5 B in 2008 (+3.0% YoY)

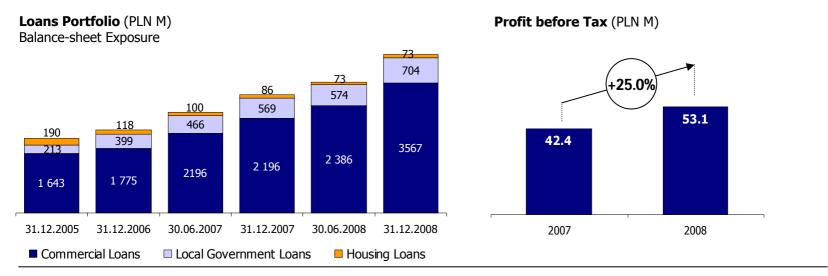
Sales of Intermarket Group Companies (EUR B)



*companies consolidated by BRE Bank: Intermarket Bank AG, Transfinance a.s., Polfactor S.A. and Magyar Factor zRt.



Corporates and Institutions: BRE Bank Hipoteczny (BBH)



- BBH's total balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet loans portfolio reached PLN 5.06 B at the end of 2008, up by 21.8% YoY
- BBH's profit before tax reached PLN 53.1 M at the end of 2008, compared to PLN 42.4 M in 2007
- ROE ratio equaled to 19.67% in 2008 in comparison to 18.11% in 2007; C/I ratio decreased from 44.80% in 2007 to 40.51% in 2008
- The total value of covered bonds issued in 2008 amounted PLN 900 M (including PLN 800 M of mortgage covered bonds and PLN 100 M of public sector covered bonds)
- Due to difficult market situation and limited access to refinancing the Bank restricted granting of new loans in 4Q 2008 to commitments already made

*As of July 2004. Bank Hipoteczny stopped granting loans to retail customers. The volume of housing loans represents the existing portfolio still managed by the Bank



Corporates and Institutions Dom Inwestycyjny BRE Banku (DI BRE)

- Profit before tax at PLN 25.9 M in 2008 (ROE in 2008: 73%) compared to PLN 53.9 M in 2007 (ROE in 2007: 156%)
- Strengthening of the market position on the fast growing derivative markets, both futures and options. Decrease in stock trading market share as a direct result of the significant decrease of market activities of retail clients and dynamic growth of activity of the new WSE remote members. Exposure to institutional clients activities remains stable.
- Continuous growth in the number of DI BRE clients: 155.3 thou. accounts at the end of 2008 compared to 119.6 thou. in 2007
- Within 2008, three primary market transactions were concluded (Optopol SA, Unibep SA and Komputronik SA) of a total value near PLN 162 M
- DI BRE Research Team was ranked No. 1 by Financial Daily Parkiet in the 7th Stock Analysts Ranking 2008

Number of Accounts with DI BRE - End of 2008 (thousand)

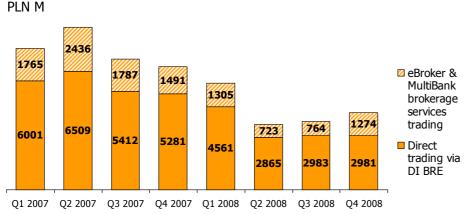
(thousand)	
DI BRE accounts	20.9
eBroker (mBank)	116.5
Brokerage Service (MultiBank)	17.9
TOTAL	<i>155.3</i>

DI BRE Market Share

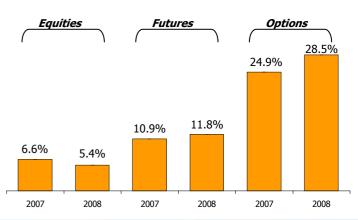
2008, by volume*		
Equities	5.4%	#8
Bonds	5.3%	#4
Futures	11.8%	#3
Options	28.5%	#1

* Calculations based on WSE, DI data

DI BRE Equities Trading



DI BRE Market Share in WSE Trading



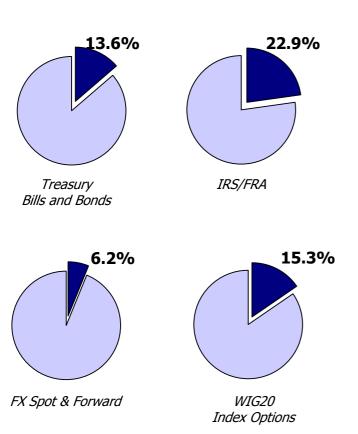


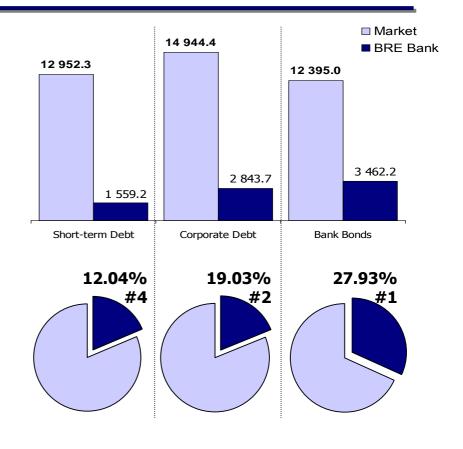
Trading and Investments Market Share

BRE Bank's Market Share* in Investment Banking Services

(BRE – in navy blue)

BRE Bank in the Market of Non-Treasury Debt**at 31.12.2008 (PLN M)





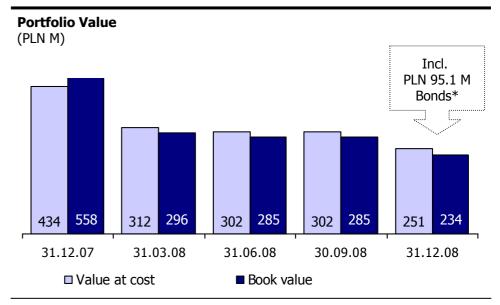
- As at 30.11.2008; own calculations based on NBP and WSE figures
- ** After Fitch Polska S.A., Rating & Rynek, 30.12.2008 and own calculations



Trading and Investments Proprietary Investments Portfolio

- At the end of Q4 2008, the portfolio under management was PLN 251 M at cost
- Compared to the end of 2007, the portfolio under management was down by PLN 183 M, due to the sale of Vectra SA, the redemption of mezzanine finance instruments, the purchase of new mezzanine finance instruments and registered share capital increase of Garbary Sp. z o.o.
- Compared to the end of Q3 2008, the value of portfolio at cost was down by PLN 51 M

Major Equity Investments at 31.12.2008	Equity Stake
PZU SA	0.76%
Garbary Sp. z o.o.	100.00%



*Bonds issued due to mezzanine finance transactions





Additional Information: Selected Financial Data

Additional Information: Selected Financial Data Consolidated Profit and Loss Account under IFRS



Net profit**	<i>151 868</i>	<i>353 851</i>	<i>217 478</i>	203 980	(16 598)
Profit before tax **	198 920	414 412	207 777	<i>254 105</i>	(9 148)
Share in profits (losses) of associated companies	-	-	-	-	_
Operating profit	198 920	414 412	207 777	254 105	(9 148)
Other operating cost	(66 362)	(77 888)	(25 554)	(16 542)	(33 122)
Depreciation/Amortisation	(41 430)	(45 446)	(48 456)	(51 299)	(58 224)
Overhead costs	(329 182)	(301 406)	(318 503)	(312 512)	(414 180)
Net credit and loans impairment provisions	(36 153)	(22 242)	(45 626)	(70 808)	(130 468)
Other operating income	<i>136 843</i>	<i>130 621</i>	<i>50 074</i>	<i>37 529</i>	48 281
Income from investment securities	<i>(78)</i>	<i>137 487</i>	330	97	(2 149)
Trading profit	<i>108 388</i>	<i>135 075</i>	119 115	<i>167 758</i>	61 907
Dividend income	90	-	<i>3 733</i>	10	<i>5 686</i>
Net commission income	135 721	142 381	145 359	135 026	128 700
Net interest income	<i>291 083</i>	315 880	<i>327 305</i>	<i>364 846</i>	384 421
PLN'000 By quarter *	Q4 2007	Q1 2008	Q2 2008	Q3 2008	Q4 2008

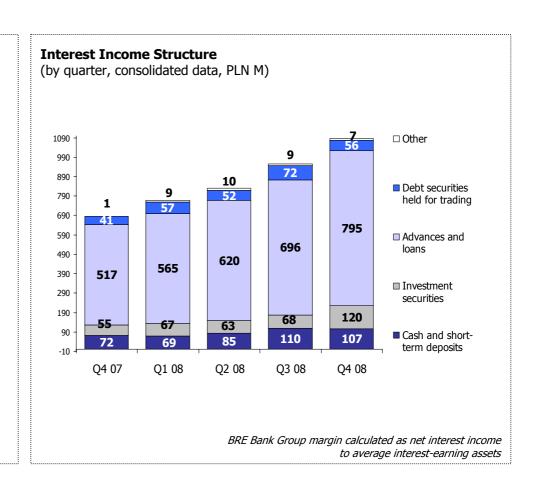
Quarterly data for continued operations, Q1-Q4 2008 incl. impact of consolidation of BRE Ubezpieczenia (BRE Insurance)



^{**} Profit on continued operations

Additional Information: Selected Financial Data Net Interest Income

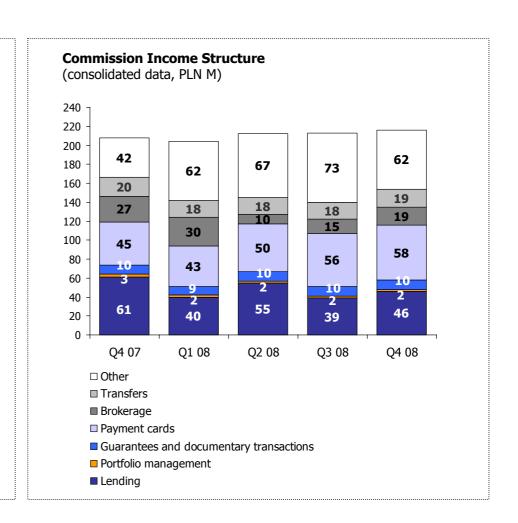
- Net interest income up quarter by quarter: PLN 384.0 M in Q4 2008 v. PLN 364.8 M in Q3 2008 and PLN 291.1 M in Q4 2007
- Consolidated net interest income up by 5.4% QoQ and up by 32.1% YoY in Q4 2008
- The largest item, net interest income on loans, up by 14.3% QoQ driven by credit portfolio growth
- Interest income on investment securities up by 76% QoQ, the highest growth in Q4
- Interest margin at 2.3% in 2008, stable since 2007 YE





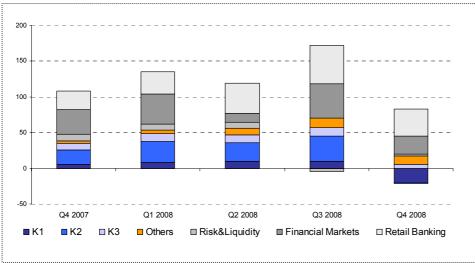
Additional Information: Selected Financial Data Net Commission Income

- Net commission income in Q4 2008 down by 4.7% QoQ; and down by 5.2% YoY
- Commission income up quarter by quarter: up by 1.8% QoQ and up by 4.3% YoY in Q4 2008
- The largest commission income item, commission income from payment cards at PLN 57.9 M in Q4, up by 3.9% QoQ and up by 28% YoY
- Fee and commission cost in Q4 2008 up by 13.1% QoQ and up by 22.1% YoY
- Group commissions in 2008
 affected by the consolidation
 of BRE Ubezpieczenia,
 subtracting ca. PLN 40 M
 from the net commission income



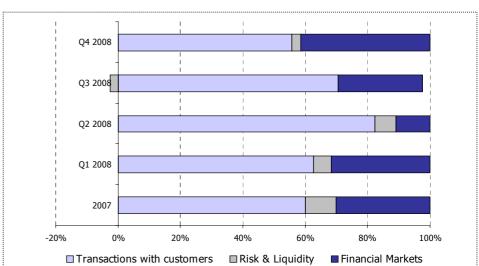


Additional Information: Selected Financial Data Trading Income



Trading Income Structure

(by quarter, consolidated data, PLN M)

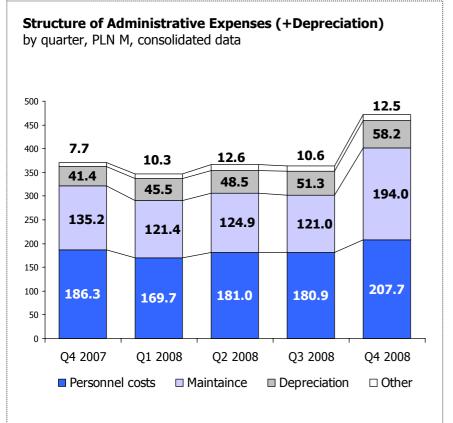


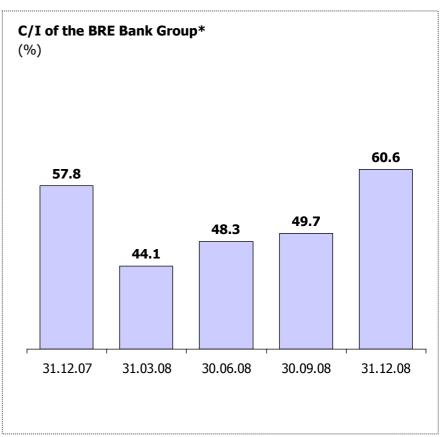
Trading Income Structure

(%)



Additional Information: Selected Financial Data Administrative Expenses Structure





^{*} Calculated for continued and discontinued operations net of one-offs.

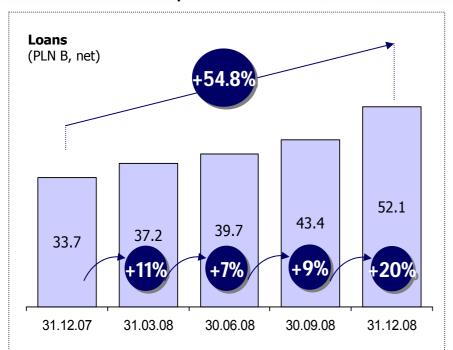
Incl. one-offs the ratio was:

49% in Q1 2007, 53.4% in Q2 2007, 53.7% in Q3 2007, 55.5% in Q4 2007,

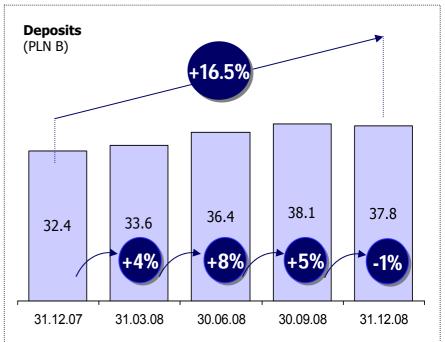
44.1% in O1 2008, 48.3% in Q2 2008, 49.7% in Q3 2008 and 55.1% in Q4 2008



Additional Information: Selected Financial Data Loans and Deposits



- Credit portfolio YoY growth much above the market average (+54.8%, market + 36.4% YoY), mainly driven by mortgage loans expansion and corporate loans growth
- Credit portfolio QoQ growth also above the market average (+20.1%, market +6.2%), mainly driven by retail loans (+32.6% QoQ)

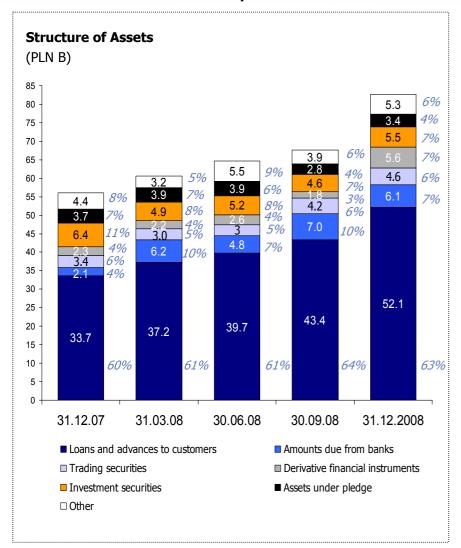


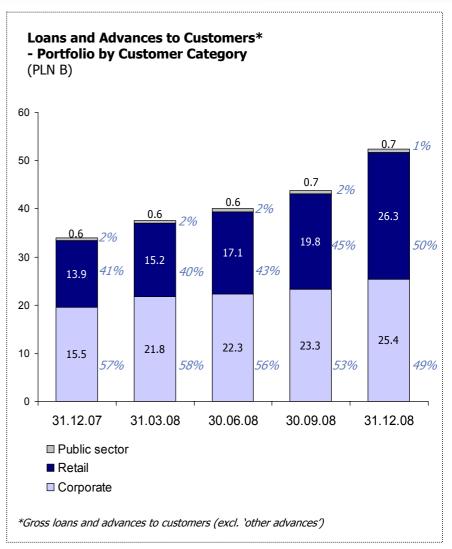
- Deposits YoY growth modestly below the market average (BRE Bank: +16.5% v. market +20.8%), driven by a drop in deposits in Q4 2008
- Seasonal QoQ drop in BRE Bank (-1.0% QoQ v. sector +12.0%) due to a drop in corporate deposits in Q4 (-12.8% QoQ)



Additional Information: Selected Financial Data

Balance Sheet Analysis: Assets

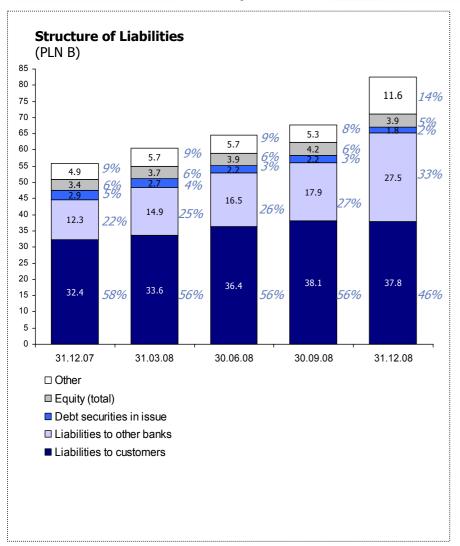


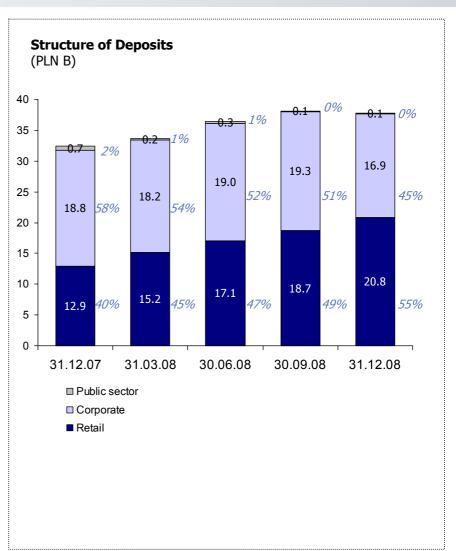




Additional Information: Selected Financial Data

Balance Sheet Analysis: Liabilities







Additional Information: Selected Financial Data

Capital Adequacy Ratio

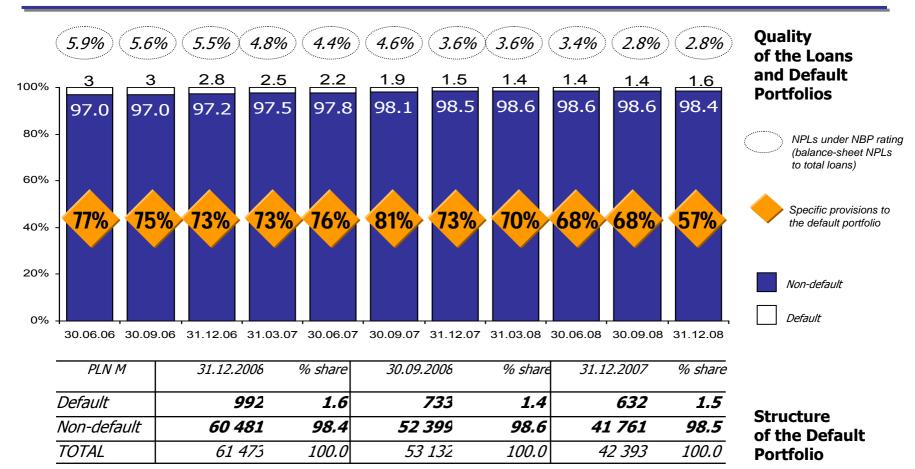
Capital Adequacy Ratio under NCA

Capital Requirement (PLN M)	31.12.2007 Basel I	31.12.2007 Basel II	Q3 2008 Basel II	Q4 2008 Basel II
Credit risk	2 998	2 896	<i>3 739</i>	4 205
Market risk	93	123	105	89
Operational risk	-	280	280	327
Other risks	24	47	63	120
Total capital requirement	3 114	3 347	4 187	4 741
CAR (%)	10.16	9.49	10.51	10.03



Additional Information: Selected Financial Data Structure of BRE Bank's Risk Portfolio

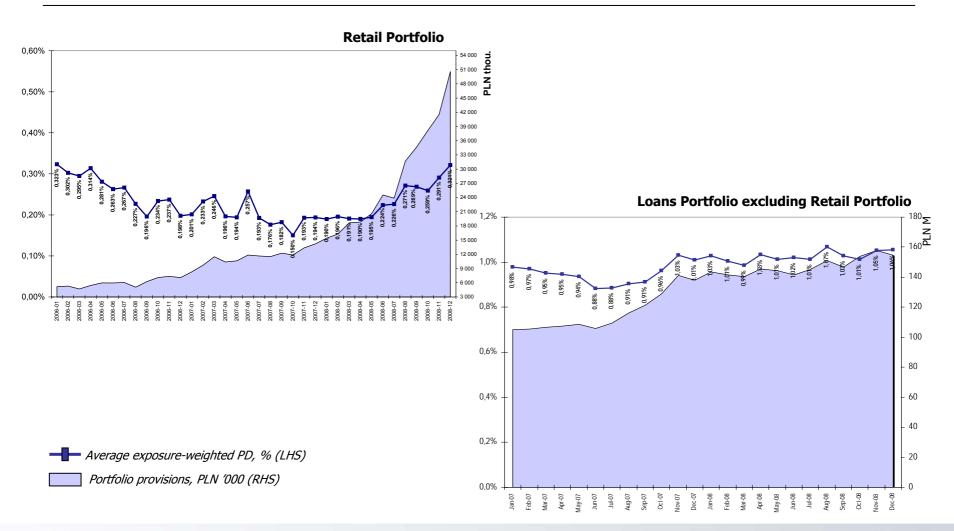






Additional Infomration: Average PD and Portfolio Provisions

Change of average PD in the credit portfolio v. portfolio provisions





Additional Information: Selected Financial Data

NPLs: Portfolio Structure*

The share of NPLs in the portfolio (balance-sheet) remained stable in Q4 2008

31.12.2008

30.09.2008

31.12.2007

	STITEIZOOO			5010512000			5111212007		
	Expo- sure PLN B	%	Provi- sions % coverage	Expo- sure PLN B	%	Provi- sions % coverage	Expo- sure PLN B	%	Provi- sions % coverage
Regular	42.0	97.2	0.6	34.8	97.2	0.5	26.0	96.4	0.5
Standard	41.3	95.5	0.2	34.2	95.5	0.1	25.6	95.0	0.1
Watch	0.7	1.7	21.0	0.6	1.7	21.0	0.4	1.5	25.4

Irregular	1.2	2.8	38.7	1.0	2.8	43.2	1.0	3.6	43.9
Sub- standard	0.3	0.8	15.4	0.2	0.7	22.7	0.2	0.8	11.2
Doubtful	0.4	0.9	8.9	0.4	1.0	6.1	0.4	1.3	9.7
Loss	0.5	1.1	81.2	0.4	1.1	88.9	0.4	1.5	91.5

35.8

100

1.7

27.0

100

2.1

provisions and methodologies, the structure of the credit risk portfolio under PAS (Finance Ministry Regulation) can be used mainly to compare BRE with banks which do not apply IFRS

As BRE Bank

applies the IFRS

Provisions shown under IFRS – the portfolio provision shown under 'watch'

100

43.2

1.6



TOTAL

^{*} BRE Bank's balance-sheet loans portfolio – balance-sheet credit debt (excluding credits not drawn)

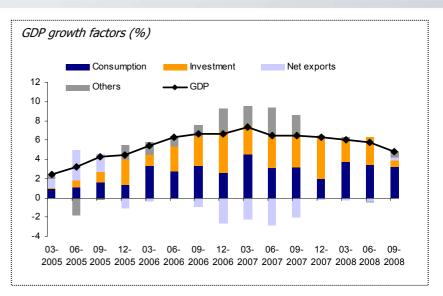


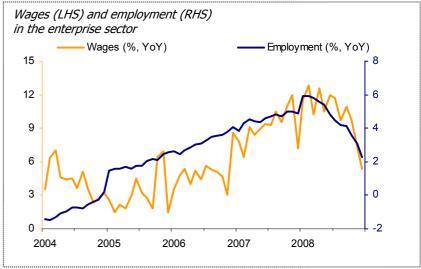
Macroeconomics

Macroeconomics: GDP and Labour Market

Declining growth of investments, lower GDP growth, falling employment

- GDP growth was down from 5.8% YoY in Q2 to 4.8% YoY in Q3. The growth of investments was down sharply, from 15.2% YoY in Q2 to only 3.5% in Q3. The growth of private consumption remained relatively high (over 5% YoY). As the growth of imports fell more than the growth of exports, the contribution of the foreign trade balance to GDP growth was positive in Q3
- Declining macroeconomic indicators (incl. falling industrial output and exports, weakening retail sales) suggest that GDP growth could be under 3% YoY in Q4. Expected deeper recession in the eurozone and economic slow-down in Poland could reduce GDP growth below 1.5% in all of 2009
- The situation on the labour market is deteriorating. The growth of employment in the corporate sector was down to 2.3% YoY and negative MoM at the end of 2008. The growth of wages was down to 5.4% YoY while the unemployment rate was up to 9.5%



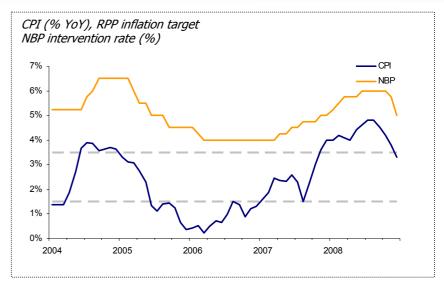


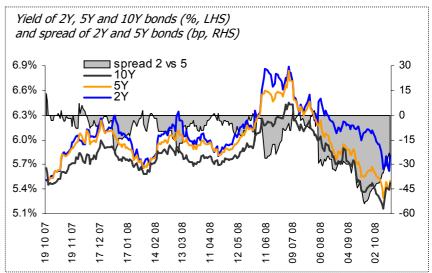


Macroeconomics: Inflation and NBP Interest Rates

Inflation is down, interest rate cuts begin

- The CPI was down to 3.3% YoY at the end of 2008 and fell within the band of allowed deviation from the NBP inflation target. Falling commodity prices and moderate growth of food prices curb inflation. These factors combined with deepening economic slow-down should bring inflation down to the NBP target (2.5%)
- The prospect of falling inflation and mounting concerns with economic growth enforced change of the RPP monetary policy bias. The reference rate was cut by100 basis points to 5% after November 2008. Prices of financial instruments discount the expectation of reference rate cuts down to around 3% in 2009
- The interest rate cuts caused a sharp reduction of Treasury yields and even sharper reductions of IRS rates. The yield curves of bonds and IRS rates grew steeper.



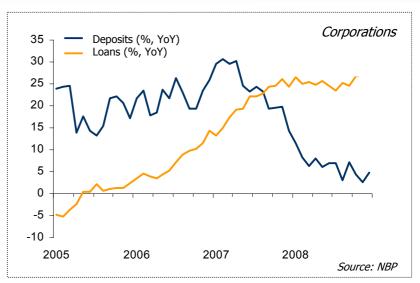


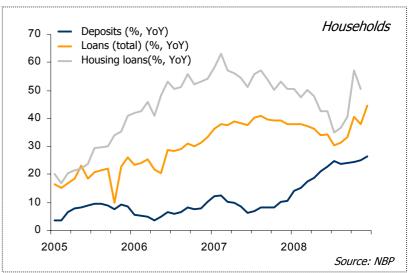


Macroeconomics: Loans and Deposits in the Banking Sector

Sharply weakening zloty distorted the growth in bank assets and liabilities

- Amounts receivable of the banking sector grew by over 36% in 2008. Household loans were up by 44.5% YoY and corporate loans by 29.1% YoY.
- The high growth in loans was driven by sharp depreciation of the Polish zloty (by almost 30% against CHF and over16% against EUR). The PLN equivalent of household fx housing loans was up by almost 108% in 2008 and by almost 40% in Q4 alone. PLN corporate loans did not grow in Q4 2008; the increase in the value of corporate loans was almost entirely driven by fx volatility
- Household deposits were up by over 26% at the end of 2008. Household deposits were up by nearly PLN 27 billion in Q4 alone, driven by rising interest rates in deposits. Growth in corporate deposits was much lower (4.9% YoY) as a symptom of the deteriorating financial standing of Polish companies







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