

Sberbank Group's IFRS Results for 2012

Highlights of 2012 (1):



Income statement:

- **Net profit** reached RUB 347.9 bn (or RUB 15.74 per ordinary share), a 10.1% increase on RUB 315.9 bn (or RUB 14.59 per ordinary share) for 2011.
- Operating income before provision for loan impairment reached RUB 920.8 bn, a 25.1% increase on RUB 736.3 bn for 2011
- Cost to Income ratio remains at an adequate level of 49.0% versus 46.4% for 2011
- Return on equity remains high at 24.2% in 2012 versus 28.0% for 2011
- Interest margin for 2012 reached 6.1%

Statement of Financial Position

- A solid retail loan growth: **gross retail loan portfolio** (without DenizBank and Sberbank Europe AG) is up by 43.2% for 2012
- The Group's assets increased by 39.3% for 2012; this includes an 12.6% increase due to acquisitions of Sberbank Europe AG and DenizBank

Highlights of 2012 (2):



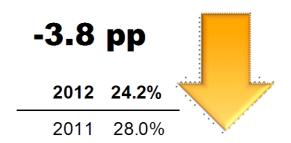
Net profit, RUB bn



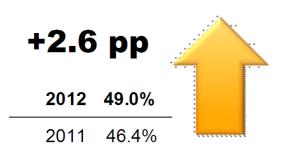
Operating income before provision charge for loan impairment, RUB bn



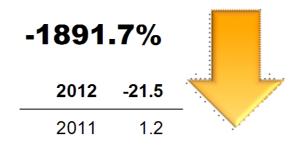
ROE, %



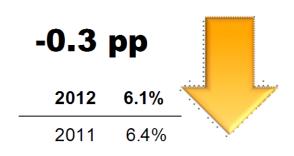
Cost to income ratio, %



Provision (charge) / recovery for loan impairment, RUB bn



Interest margin, %



IFRS 2012 3

Highlights of 2012 (3):



ITEM	2012 (RUB bn)	2011 (RUB bn)	Change
Operating income before provision charge for loan impairment	920.8	736.3	25.1%
Operating expenses	-451.4	-341.8	32.1%
(Provision charge) / recovery for loan impairment	-21.5	1.2	-1891.7%
Net profit	347.9	315.9	10.1%
Total comprehensive income	393.6	309.0	27.4%
Earnings per ordinary share, RUB	15.74	14.59	7.9%

ITEM	4Q12 (RUB bn)	4Q11 (RUB bn)	Change
Operating income before provision charge for loan impairment	262.5	199.7	31.4%
Operating expenses	-144.1	-107.1	34.5%
Provision charge for loan impairment	-10.9	-15.6	-30.1%
Net profit	85.1	60.1	41.6%
Total comprehensive income	103.0	95.1	8.3%
Earnings per ordinary share, RUB	3.63	2.79	30.1%

Highlights of 2012 (4):

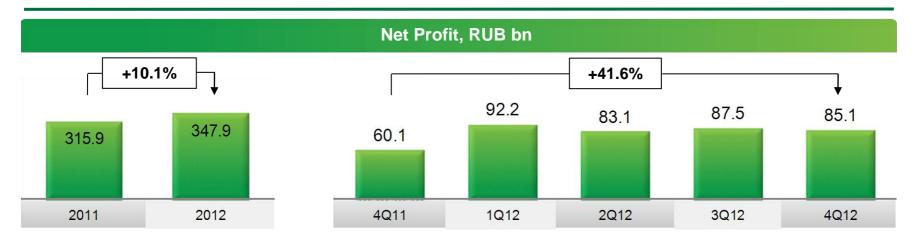


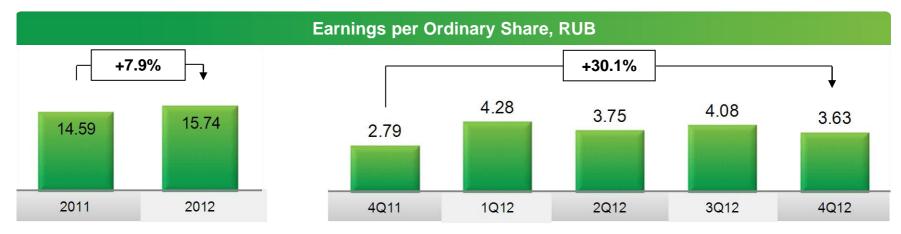
ITEM	31.12.2012	31.12.2012 31.12.2011		
Assets, RUB bn	15,097.4 10,835.1		39.3%	
Loans to customers (net), RUB bn	10,499.3	10,499.3 7,719.7		
Due to customers, RUB bn	10,179.3	10,179.3 7,932.1		
Equity, RUB bn	1,623.8	1,268.0	28.1%	
Tier I capital adequacy ratio (Basel I)	10.4%	10.4% 11.6%		
Total capital adequacy ratio (Basel I)	13.7%	15.2%	-1.5 pp	
PLI rate (Provision for loan impairment to Total gross loans)	5.1% 7.9%		-2.8 pp	
ITEM	2012	2011	Change	
Return on equity	24.2%	28.0%	-3.8 pp	
Return on assets	2.7%	2.7% 3.2%		
Cost to income ratio	49.0%	46.4%	2.6 pp	
Net interest margin*	6.1% 6.4%		-0.3 pp	

^{*} Net interest income to average earning assets

Key Financial Indicators (1)



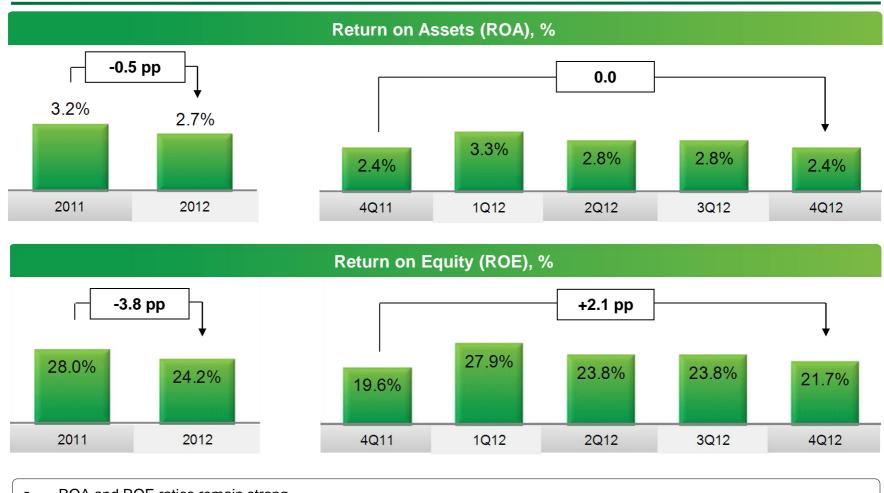




- Net interest income and net fee and commission income were the major drivers of net profit growth in 2012.
- Earnings per ordinary share for 2012 improved as a result of higher net profit

Key Financial Indicators (2)

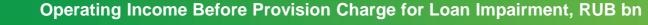


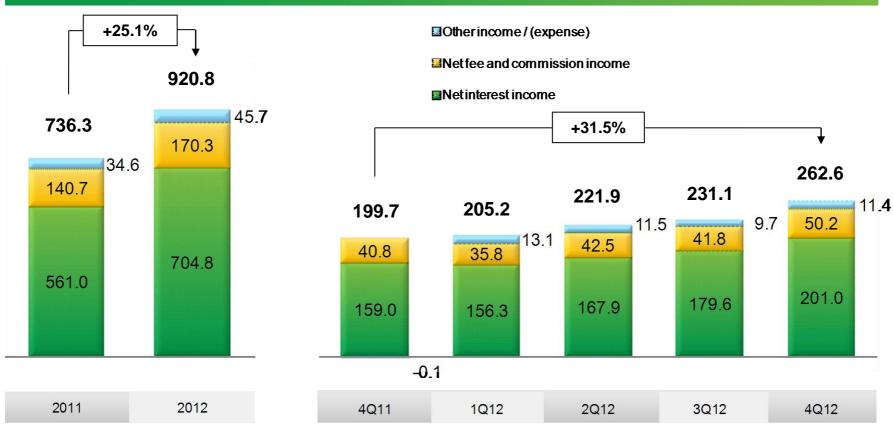


ROA and ROE ratios remain strong

Operating Income Before Provision Charge for Loan Impairment



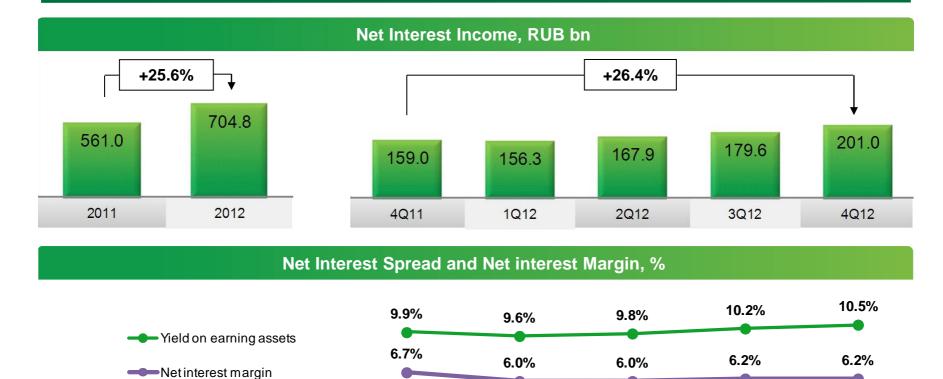




- Operating income before provision for loan impairment increased by 25.1% year-on-year driven by strong growth of all its principal components
- Core banking operations comprising net interest income and net fee and commission income accounted for 95.0% of operating income

Net Interest Income







3.5% 4Q11 3.9%

1Q12

• In 2012, the Bank repriced its loans and deposits in line with the increase of market interest rates. The cost of funds increased somewhat more than the yield on interest earning assets, so that in 2012, net interest margin decreased by 0.3 percentage points versus 2011. Still, in the second half of 2012 it was higher than in at the beginning of the year

4.5%

4Q12

4.3%

3Q12

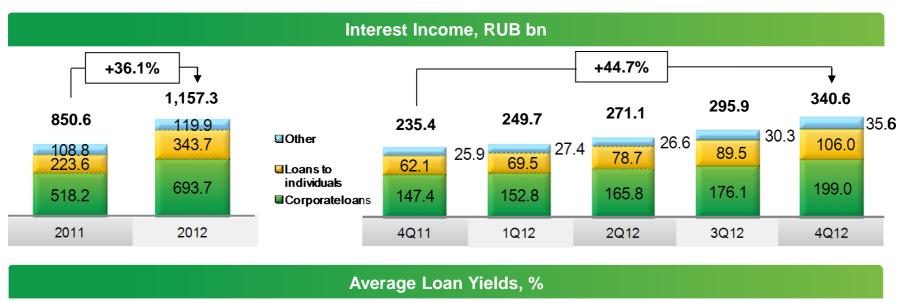
4.0%

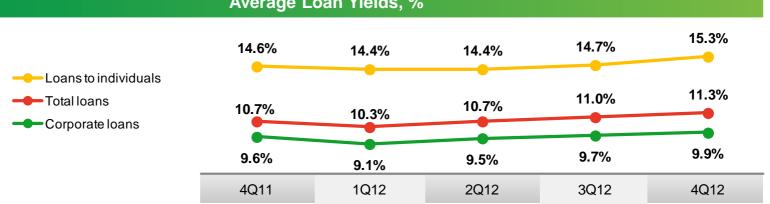
2Q12

Cost of funds

Interest Income



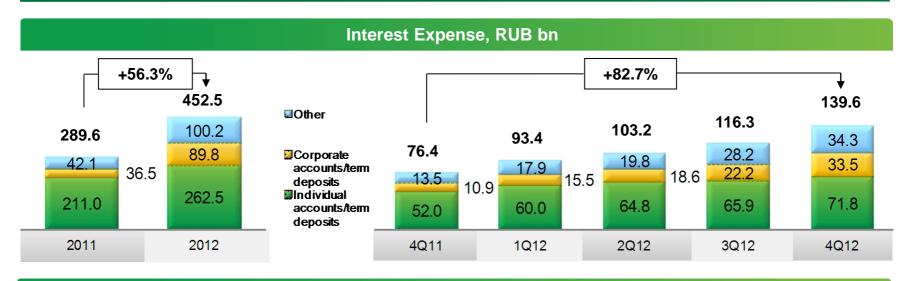




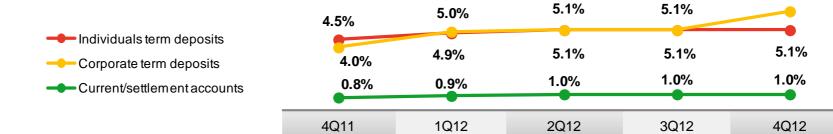
- Interest income increased as a result of growth of both loan volumes and loan yields
- Retail loan portfolio that has higher average interest rate grew faster than corporate loans with lower yields

Interest Expense







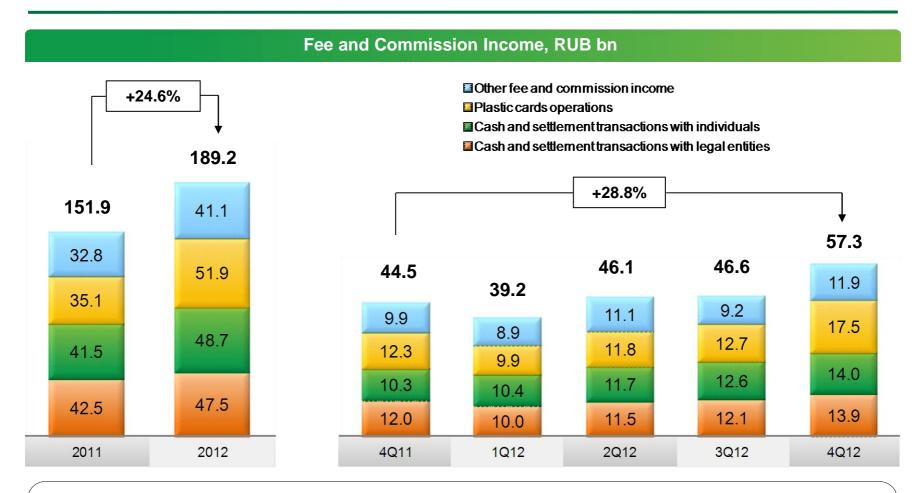


- The cost of retail and corporate deposits increased in 2012 as a result of higher competition and rising interest rates in the market
- Other interest expense for 2012 includes RUB 20.9 bn of interest expense on subordinated debt and RUB 25.1 bn of interest expense on debt securities issued

6.3%

Fee and Commission Income

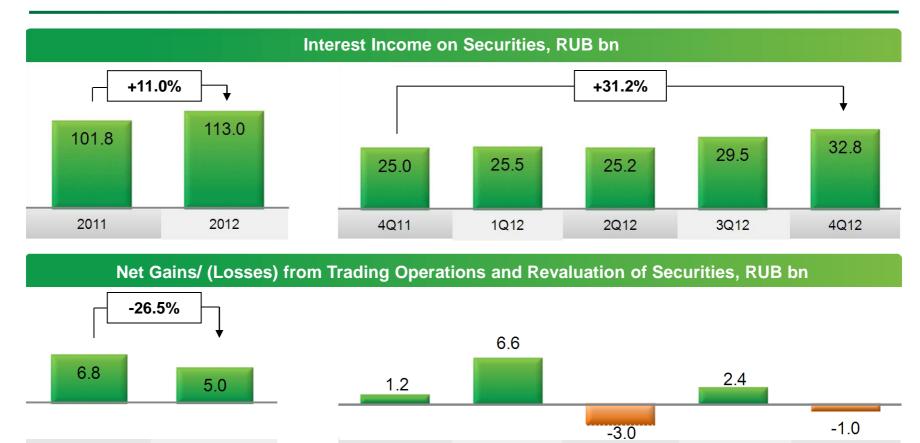




- Customer cash and settlement transactions as well as operations with bankcards were the main source of the Group's fee and commission income in 2012.
- Operations with bankcards became the largest source of fee income and a key driver of growth expanding by 47.9% year-on-year

Operations with Securities





· Interest income on securities increased in 2012 as a result of rising portfolio volume

4Q11

 Acquisition of DenizBank in 4Q 2012 added RUB 3.7 bn worth of interest income to the total interest income on securities

1Q12

2Q12

3Q12

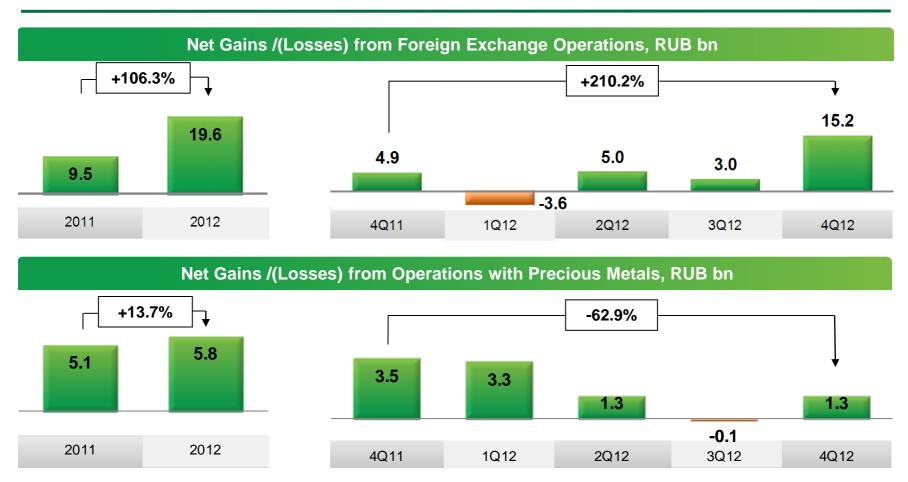
4Q12

2011

2012

Foreign Exchange Operations and Operations with Precious Metals

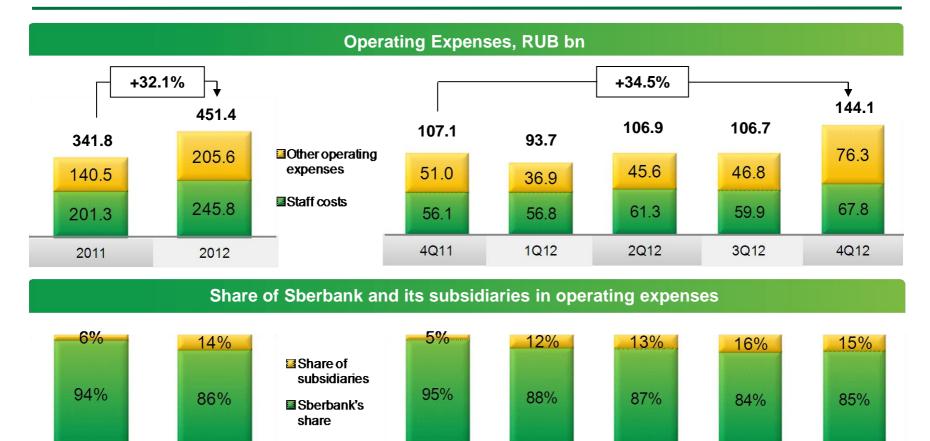




Net gains from foreign exchange operations for 2012 totaled RUB 19,6 bn (2011: RUB 9,5 bn) and included gains from trading in foreign currencies of RUB 10.6 bn (2011: RUB 5.5 bn), translation gains of RUB 0.6 bn (2011: RUB 1.4 bn) and gains from operations with foreign currency derivatives amounting to RUB 8,4 bn (2011: gains RUB 2.6 bn)

Operating Expenses





• The main drivers for the increase of operating expenses were staff costs (mostly the effect of bringing the pay level in line with the market in 2011) and continuing investments in branch network and IT projects

1Q12

2Q12

3Q12

4Q11

 Acquisition of subsidiaries in 2011 – 2012 (Troika-Dialog, VBI, and DenizBank) also contributed to the increase of both staff costs and other operating expenses in 2012. The proportion of subsidiaries' costs in total operating expenses increased from 6% in 2011 to 14% in 2012

4Q12

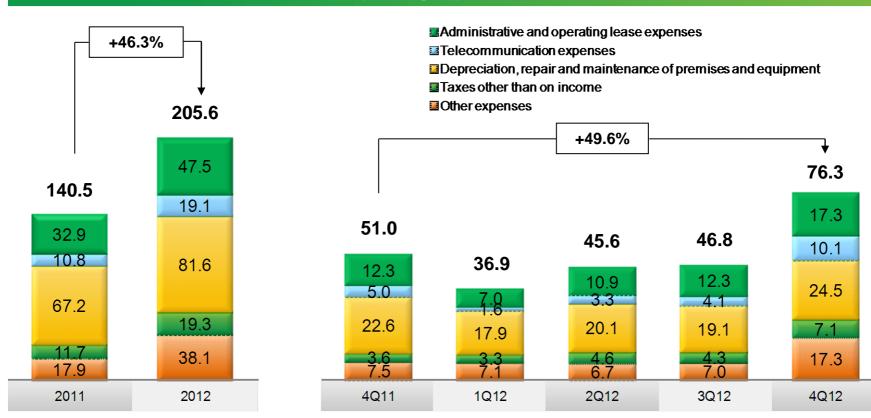
2011

2012

Other operating expenses





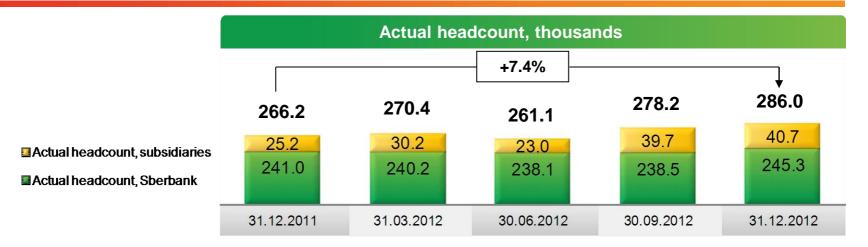


- Other operating expenses increased by 46.3% in 2012
- Depreciation and maintenance costs of premises and equipment are the main drivers of the increase of other operating expenses; they totaled RUB 81,6 bn or 39.7% of other operating expenses. Rising depreciation expense is a result of the Bank's large investments in IT and branch re-formatting projects

Operating Expenses structure and actual headcount



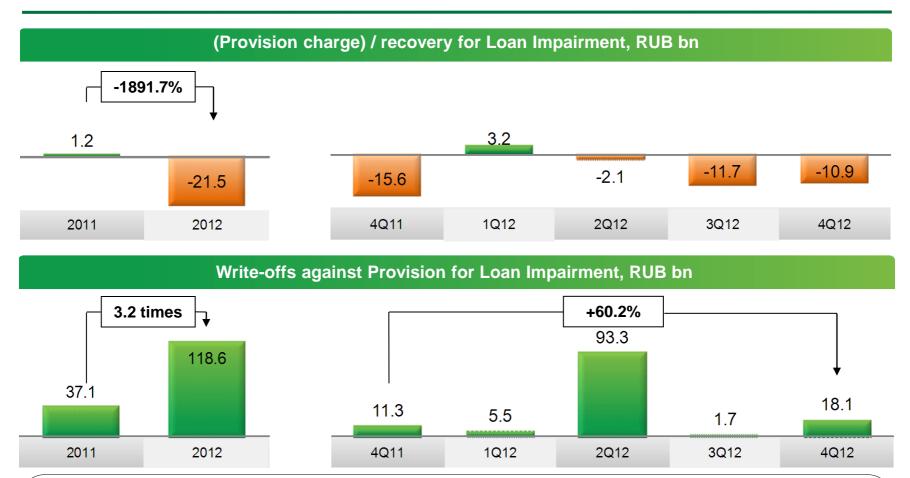
Operating Expenses structure, RUB bn					
ITEM	4Q11	1Q12	2Q12	3Q12	4Q12
Staff costs, Sberbank	53.0	51.9	53.3	48.3	60.0
Staff costs, subsidiaries	3.1	4.9	8.0	11.6	7.8
Other operaing expenses, Sberbank	48.9	31.0	40.3	41.4	63.1
Other operaing expenses, subsidiaries	2.1	5.9	5.3	5.4	13.2



- Actual headcount of the Group increased as of 30 September 2012 as a result of acquisition of DenizBank (+11.4 thousand employees) and Cetelem (+4.5 thousand employees)
- Actual headcount of Sberbank increased in 4Q2012 as a result of rapid growth of business, especially in retail banking

(Provision charge)/recovery for Loan Impairment

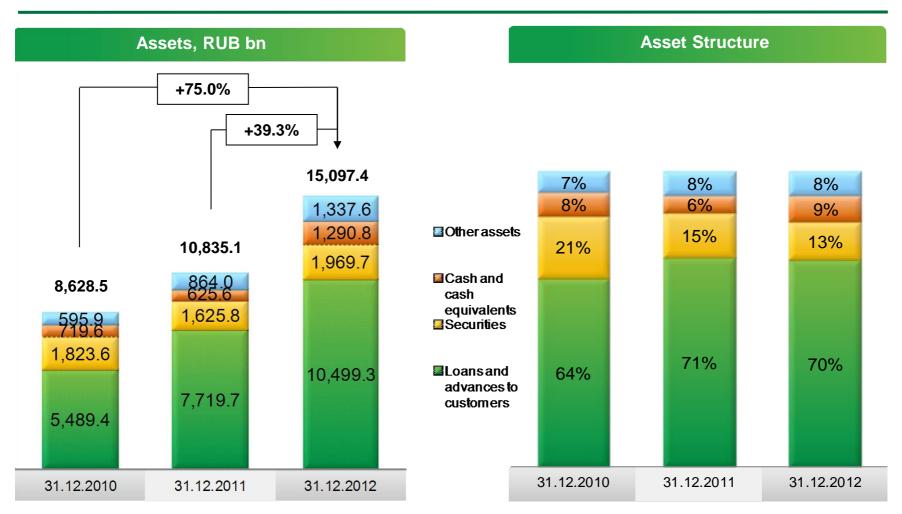




- The Group's provision charge for loan impairment for 2012 was RUB 21.5 bn, versus a RUB 1.2 bn recovery of provisions in 2011. The growth of provisions in 2012 was driven by the increase of the Group's loan portfolio
- The largest amount in provision write-offs in 2Q12 is related primarily to acquisition in June 2012 of a single-asset company holding a large problem loan. This acquisition was part of the problem loan work-out process; as a result, a substantial part of this loan was written off against provisions created in previous years with zero effect on the results in 2012

Asset Dynamics and Structure

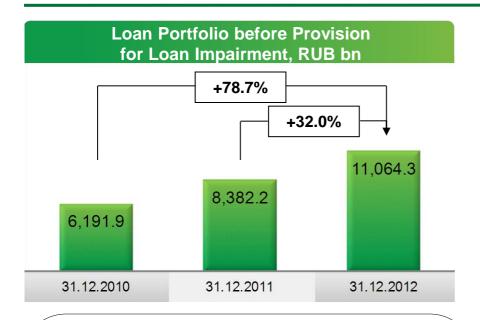




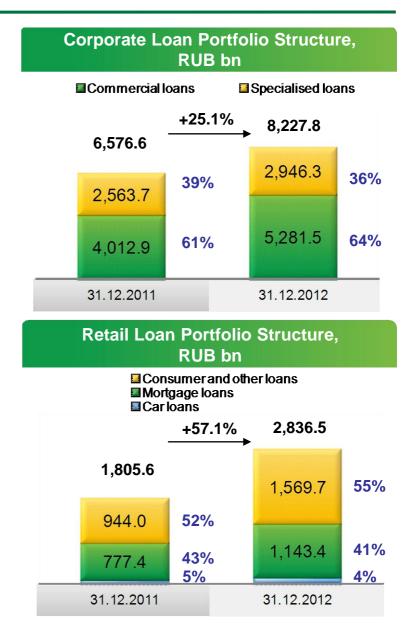
- The Group's asset structure remains stable
- As of December 31, 2012, interest-earning assets represented 91.4% of the Group's total assets

Loan Portfolio (1)





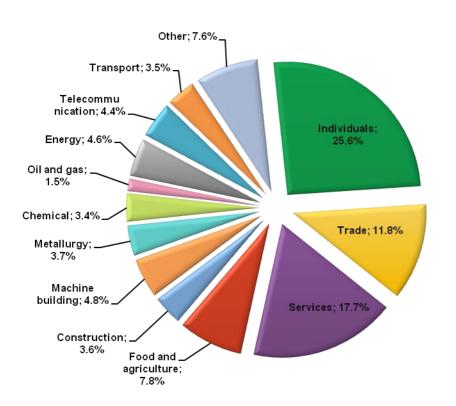
- In 2012, the Group's gross loan portfolio grew by 32% as a result of both an increase of loans outstanding to corporate and retail customers and acquisition of DenizBank and Sberbank Europe AG (ex-VBI)
- Corporate commercial loans (excluding DenizBank and Sberbank Europe AG) increased by 16.1% in 2012; with the acquisition they grew by 31.6% and their proportion in Group's total corporate loans increased to 64%
- Retail loan portfolio (excluding DenizBank and Sberbank Europe AG) increased by 43.2% in 2012; with the acquisition it was up by 57.1%.
- Retail consumer loans showed fastest growth rates in 2012

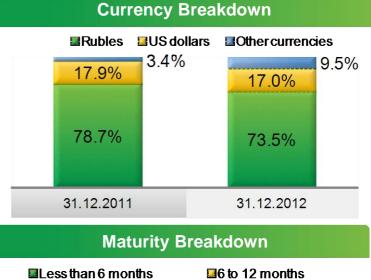


Loan Portfolio (2)



Industry Breakdown, as of 31 December 2012



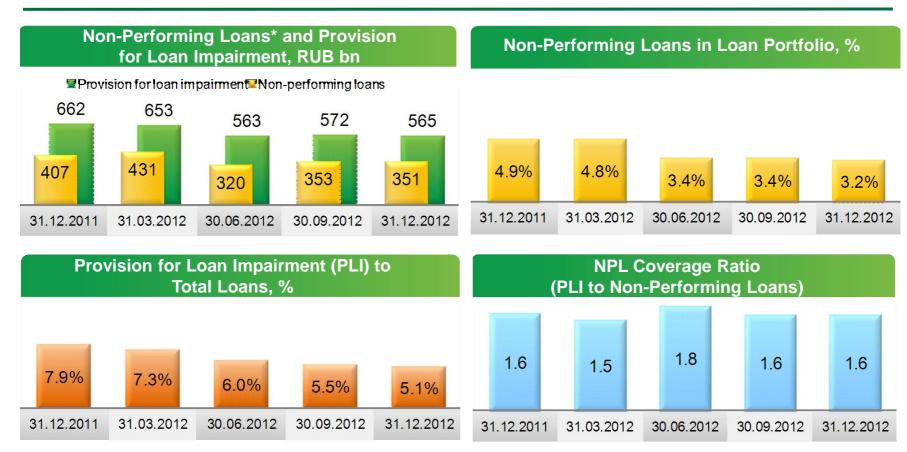




- The Group's loan portfolio remains well diversified, with the largest industry comprising 17.7% of the total loan portfolio
- Loans in other currencies increased to 9.5% of the total portfolio following the acquisition of DenizBank

Loan Portfolio Quality



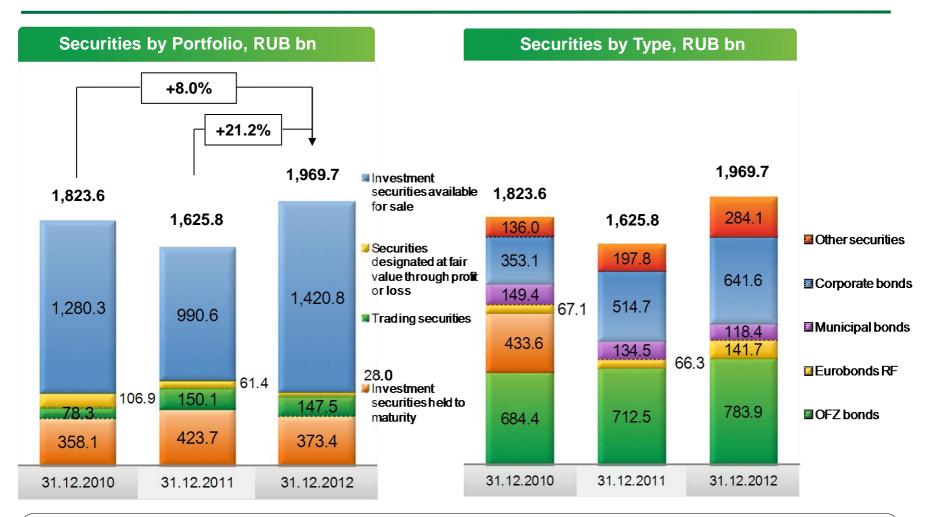


^{*} Overall exposure, should there be any payments (principal and/or interest) overdue more than 90 days as of the reporting date.

- Non-performing loans decreased significantly in 2Q 2012 as a result of the acquisition of a single-asset company mentioned in slide 18
- As of December 31, 2012, renegotiated loans before provision for loan impairment amounted to RUB 1,005.2 bn, or 9.1% of the loan portfolio (as at December 31, 2011: RUB 1,031.6 bn, or 12.3%)

Securities Portfolio

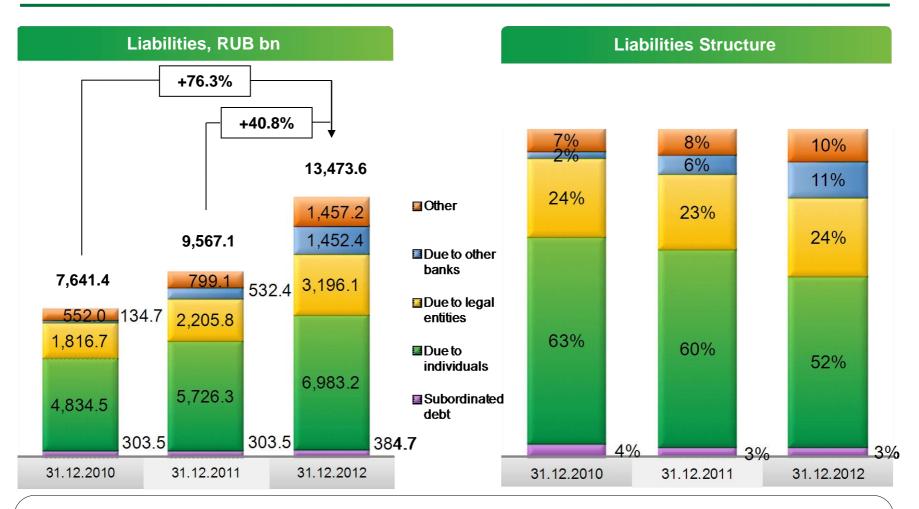




- Other securities increased in 2012 mainly as a result of the acquisition of DenizBank which had RUB 142.7 bn worth of debt securities of foreign governments
- Corporate bonds increased as part of the Group's available for sales portfolio

Liabilities Dynamics and Structure



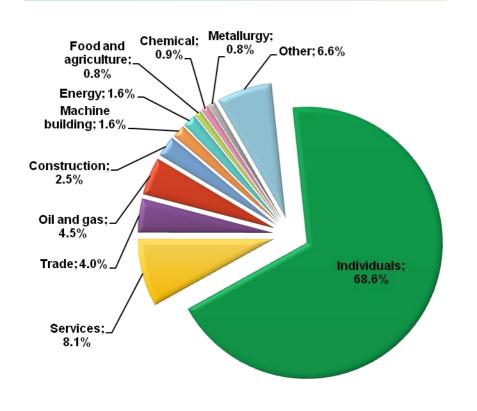


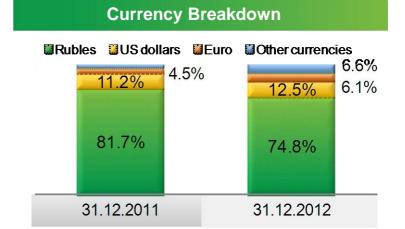
- Retail deposits remained the Group's main source of funding comprising 51.8% of total liabilities. Excluding the
 effect of acquisition of DenizBank and Sberbank Europe AG they increased by 14% in 2012; with the acquisition
 they were up by 22%
- Corporate deposits (excluding DenizBank and Sberbank Europe AG) increased by 27.1% in 2012; with the acquisition they grew by 44.9%

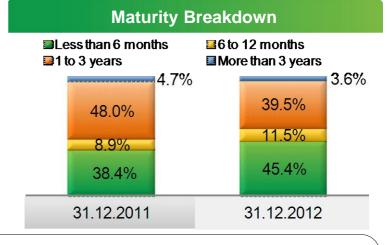
Amounts Due to Customers



Industry Breakdown, as of 31 December 2012



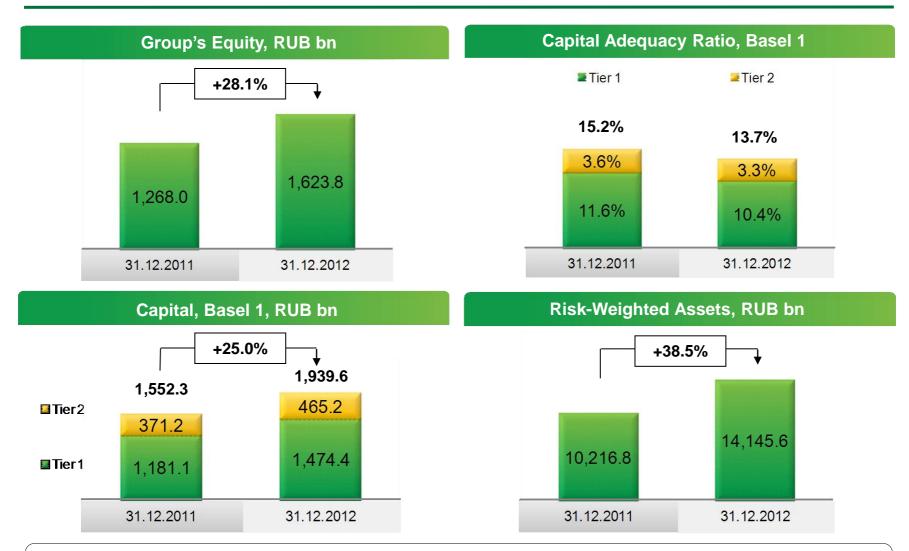




- · Traditionally, retail deposits are the core of the Group's customer deposits
- The maturity breakdown of liabilities changed slightly: the proportion of short term funding increased while the proportion of funding from 1 to 3 years decreased by 8.5 percentage points
- · Currency breakdown of customer deposits has changed due to acquisition of DenizBank

Shareholders' Equity and Capital Adequacy SBERBANK





The Group's capital adequacy ratio is well above the Basel committee minimum requirements (8%). The total capital adequacy ratio according to the Russian accounting standards (H1) as of year end 2012 was 13.7%

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