

## The Vienna Stock Exchange

Founded in 1771, Wiener Börse AG, the company that operates the Vienna Stock Exchange, is one of the oldest stock exchanges in the world, but today, it is a modern, customer and market-oriented financial service company. It operates the only securities exchange in Austria as well as the Energy Exchange Austria (EXAA) and the CEGH Gas Exchange of the Vienna Stock Exchange. It provides state-of-the-art infrastructure, market data and information to ensure the smooth and efficient execution of stock exchange transactions and facilitate the interaction among all market participants. The core business of the exchange is the operation of a cash market (equity market, bond market), a futures market as well as a market for trading in structured products. Additional services include data vending, index development and management and specialized financial market seminars and training courses.

### Strategic goals of the exchange operating company, Wiener Börse AG

- As the driving force behind a transparent Austrian capital market the Vienna Stock Exchange contributes substantially to its further development. Its efforts focus on constant work to ensure framework conditions supportive of the capital market as well as the admission and development of new products. Furthermore, it takes numerous measures to further improve investment culture in Austria and to internationally position a strong domestic capital market among foreign trading members and international investors.
- Together with the exchanges of Budapest, Ljubljana and Prague, the Vienna Stock Exchange is a subsidiary of the CEE Stock Exchange Group (CEESEG), which is the largest group of stock exchanges in the Central and Eastern European (CEE) region. The primary objective of the Group is to strengthen, advance and internationally position the regional capital markets of its member exchanges.

### Development of key market indicators

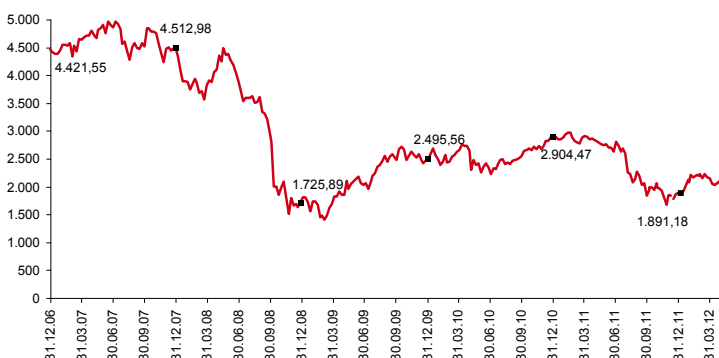
Like all international stock exchanges, the Vienna Stock Exchanges is still facing a harsh market environment:

- The leading index ATX lost a lot of ground in 2011 and closed the year down by -34.87% versus year-end 2010. However, it could post a gain of 12.01% until April 2012.
- Market capitalization\* as of 30 April 2012 was at EUR 72.75bn and thus higher than at year-end 2011 (EUR 65.68bn).
- Equity turnover\* reached EUR 3.50bn on the monthly average in the first four months of 2012 and thus stayed still significantly below pre-crisis levels.
- In 2011, two listings, one SPO and six capital increases raised fresh capital amounting to a total of almost EUR 1.85bn. One capital increase brought EUR 6mn until April 2012.
- 2011 saw a large number of corporate bonds listings. 23 corporate bonds were listed with an issuing volume of EUR 3.3bn. Six corporate bonds raised EUR 670mn until April 2012.

\* Regulated markets & Third Market as an MTF

### ATX Performance 31.12.2006 – 30.4.2012

Source: Bloomberg & Wiener Börse AG



## Internationalization

The Vienna Stock Exchange positioned itself as an internationally recognized player in the past few years:

**Trading participants:** Since 2007, more international investment firms have been admitted to direct trading on the Vienna Stock Exchange than domestic ones (currently 54 of 93). At 70.8%, they account for more than two thirds of the entire trading volume. In 2003, foreign members contributed only 23.2% to trading volumes on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

**Investors:** The Vienna Stock Exchange organizes around ten road shows every year jointly with banking partners and listed companies, thereby ensuring its presence at all major international financial centers. According to a study conducted by the market intelligence company Ipreo as of 31 December 2011, the largest institutional investors in the ATX prime market are based in the US (28.1%). Ranked by country, the list continues with Austria (16.3%), UK (15.8%), France (6.8%), Germany (6.5%), and Switzerland (4.7%). Overall, the investor base of the ATX prime market companies has become broader in the past years and now includes countries like Norway (4.2%), the Netherlands (3.2%), and Canada (1.5%). Poland, a country from the CEE region, at 1.7% already ranks ninth as an investor.

**Indices:** The Vienna Stock Exchange has become successfully established as a global expert for indices. A large share of all structured products worldwide with a reference to Central and Eastern Europe are based on the indices created by the Vienna Stock Exchange. Currently, the Vienna Stock Exchange calculates 80 indices of which 60 replicate the regional, national and sector developments in the CEE and CIS countries.

**Data vending:** Data customers of the Vienna Stock Exchange have the possibility of subscribing to price information from eight further regional markets – Banja Luka, Belgrade, Budapest, Bucharest, Sarajevo, Ljubljana, Prague, and Macedonia – and three energy exchanges – Energy Exchange Austria (EXAA), CEGH Gas Exchange of the Vienna Stock Exchange, and the Power Exchange Central Europe in Prague – via their existing lines. Data vending is the second largest business field of the Vienna Stock Exchange.

**Bonds:** The Vienna Stock Exchange became an established market place for bonds. In 2005, it stepped up efforts to acquire issuers of foreign bonds. As of year-end 2011, the issuing volume of the 143 listed bonds of foreign issuers amounted to EUR 7bn. Also, in the area of corporate bonds, the number of bonds issued increased as they represent an ideal financing alternative. Particularly in the course of the financial crisis a broad financing basis became even more important for companies.

## Editorial Information

### Wiener Börse AG

Wallnerstraße 8, 1014 Vienna  
www.wienerborse.at, info@wienerborse.at

### Contact

#### Members of the Board of Wiener Börse AG

Michael Buhl & Birgit Kuras

#### For further information, please contact

Beatrix Exinger, Press Officer

+43 1 53165 153, [beatrix.exinger@wienerborse.at](mailto:beatrix.exinger@wienerborse.at)

Wiener Börse AG would like to specifically point out that the data and calculations in the chart are values and figures from the past, and are not reliable indicators of future performance trends. For this reason, the data should not be used to draw conclusions on the future development of the index.

