

Financial Sector Reform May 2012



Financial sector situation by 31 December 2011

Real estate assets linked to loans to developers (€ 307 billion)

Problematic assets (€ 184 billion)

Land and on-going development projects

- Total (approx.): € 91 billion
- Provision coverage: around 32% on average

Other troubled assets: finished properties and housing

- Total (approx.): € 93 billion
- Provision coverage: around30% on average

Performing assets (€ 123 billion)

- Land: € 25 bn → 21% of portfolio
- On going development projects: €16 bn →
 13% of portfolio
- Finished housing : € 60 billion → 49% of portfolio
- Personal Guarantee & 2nd mortgage : € 18 bn → 15% of portfolio
- Others: € 3 bn → 2% of portfolio
- Provision coverage : 0%



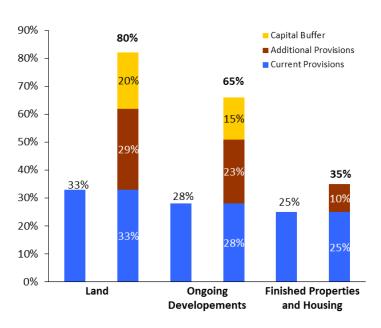
Financial sector reform . 1st Phase. February 2012: Increase in provisions & capital buffers (€ 54 bn)

Provisions/capital buffer to be added to existing coverage

Deadline→ 31 December 2012		Specific Provisions (against profits) *	Capital add-on (against retained earnings, capital increases or conversion of hybrids)	Generic Provisions (against profits)
	Land (33%> 80%) (€ 73 bn)	33%> 60%	20%	
Problematic Assets (€ 184 bn)	Ongoing developments (28%> 60%) (€ 15 bn)	28%> 50%	15%	
	Finished properties and Housing (€ 87 bn)	25%> 35%		
Performing Assets (€ 123 bn)	Construction and real estate developers normal portfolio			7%

* Except in concentration operations

Problematic Assets: final coverage





Financial sector reform. 1st Phase. February 2012: Calendar & Mergers framework

- ➤ Implementation calendar full on track. Milestones:
 - ✓ March 31st: all institutions presented → cleanup plans
 - ✓ April 20th: assessment of plans by Banco de España
 - ✓ <u>June 30th</u>: deadline for mergers proposals
 - ✓ <u>July 31st</u>: mergers approved by the Ministry of Economy
 - ✓ <u>December 31st 2012</u>: end of process. Compliance with all the cleanup measures

- > Strict conditionality of new integration processes...
 - ✓ **Submission of integration plan** to the Ministry of Economy by June 30th to be fully operative as of January 1st 2013
 - ✓ Resulting entity with balance sheet 20% higher than largest participating institution
 - ✓ Improvements in **corporate governance**
 - ✓ Reduction of exposure to RE and construction
 - ✓ Increase in credit to productive activities
- ...but also rendering some advantages
 - ✓ Deadline for provisioning and capital buffer increase extended one additional year
 - ✓ Writedown of impaired assets against equity allowed
 - ✓ Extension of FROB's margin of action allowing for acquisition of Co-Co's



Financial sector reform. 1st Phase. February 2012: Results from February to May

Three mergers have taken place and one entity has been transferred









- Banks have accelerated their compliance with the new provision and capital requirements
- Limitation of wages for managers of entities participated or intervened by the FROB
- Throughout 2012, the situation of the 3 remaining banks intervened by the FROB will be solved, finalising the restructuring process of the most vulnerable entities in the Spanish system. These entities account for 15% of the system, with total assets amounting to 50% of GDP



The objective: to increase generic provisions for performing real estate assets

The rationale: to anticipate the clean-up for an hypothetical worsening of the performing real estate portfolio, therefore dispelling doubts about its quality

- For performing loans in the real estate sector (€ 123 bn 31 Dec. 2011) to increase the current provision level from 7% to 30% by December 2012.
- It implies around € 30 bn of additional provisions
- The Financial Institutions in need of capital as a result of the new provisioning requirements will have to fund themselves either through the market or could receive financial support from the FROB.



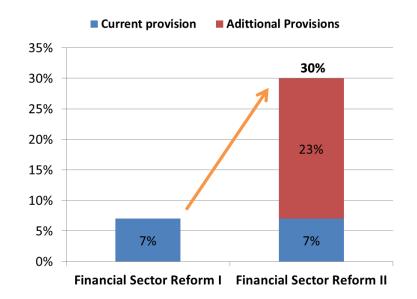
Financial sector reform 2nd phase. May 2012: Additional increase in provisions for Performing assets (€ 30 bn)

Provisions to be added to existing coverage

Deadline→ December 2012		Specific Provisions (against profits) *	Capital add-on (against retained earnings, capital increases or conversion of hybrids)	Generic Provisions (against profits)
Problematic Assets (€ 184 bn)	Land (33%> 80%) (€ 73 bn)	33%> 60%	20%	
	Ongoing developments (28%> 60%) (€ 15 bn)	28%> 50%	15%	
	Finished properties and Housing (€ 87 bn)	25%> 35%		
Performing Assets (€ 123 bn)	Construction and real estate developers normal portfolio			7%>30%

* Except in concentration operations

Performing Assets: FINAL COVERAGE





Financial sector reform 2nd phase. May 2012: Additional increase in provisions for Performing assets (€ 30 bn)

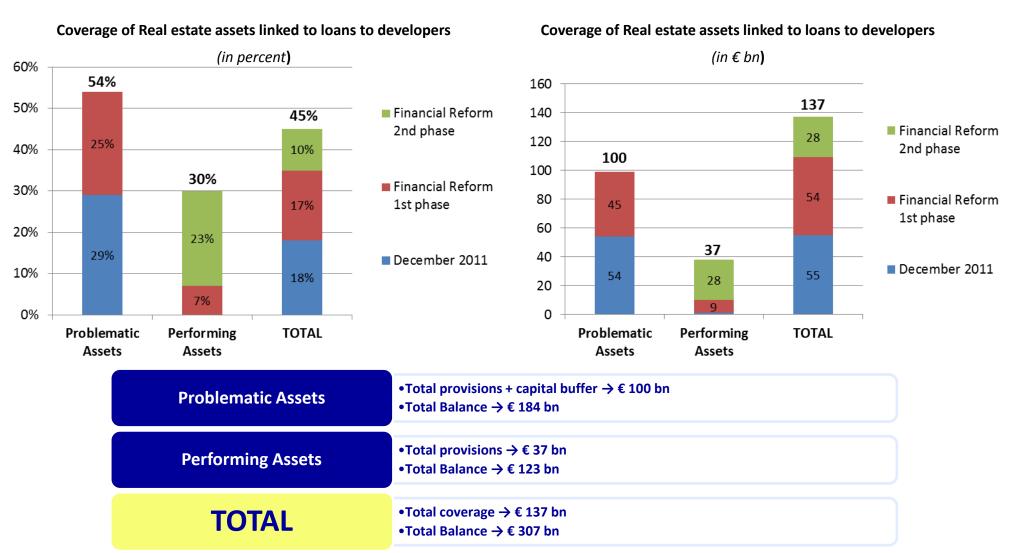
Provisions to be added to existing coverage per type of asset

Deadline→ December 2012		1st Phase Provisions	2nd Phase Additional Provisions	Total 1st and 2nd phase Provisions
	Land (€ 25 bn)	7%	45% (€ 11.5 bn)	52% (€ 13 bn)
Performing Assets (€ 123 bn)	Ongoing developments (€ 16 bn)		22% (€ 3.5 bn)	29% (€ 4.5 bn)
	Finished properties and Housing (€ 61 bn)		7% (€ 4 bn)	14% (€ 8.5 bn)
	Personal Guarantee & 2nd mortgage (€ 18 bn)		45% (€ 8 bn)	52% (€ 9.5 bn)
	Other Assets (€ 3 bn)	-	22% (€ 0.6 bn)	52% (€ 1.5 bn)*
TOTAL		€ 9 bn	€ 28 bn	€ 37 bn
Average Provision		7%	23%	30%

MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y COMPETITIVIDAD

Financial sector reform 2nd phase. May 2012:

Coverage of Real Estate assets linked to loans to developers (€ 307 billion)





CALENDAR

- > June 11th 2012: deadline to present the compliance plans for new provisions
- ➤ In the following 15 working days: assessment of plans by the Banco de España (BdE) → if the plans entail a shortfall of own funds or capital:
 - A. BdE will require new measures to avoid shortfalls and an execution plan within the next five months
 - B. If BdE considers compliance is unlikely → additional measures will be required, including financial support from the FROB



FROB FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- Entities that after the new provision requirements need to increase capital, will have to fund themselves in the market, or they could be able to request financial support from the FROB.
- The FROB will be able to inject capital under two modalities: shares or COCOS.
- ➤ There will be no implicit public aid or subsidy, nor a premium for the banks. The COCOS will be remunerated at a interest rate of approximately twice the cost of the Spanish Treasury's funding costs for the same maturity, 5 years. After this period, the COCOS principal will be paid back.
- Banks opting for FROB funding will have to submit a Restructuring Plan.



ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANIES (AMC)

The target: to put aside problematic real estate assets from the bank's balance sheets

Options:

- ☐ Initial transfer of only foreclosed problematic assets
- Transfer price at reasonable value (book value net of provisions, considering high provisioning level of these assets)
- Compulsory for all Financial Institutions.



INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY VALUATION

Objective: independent third party risk valuation of the entire financial sector asset portfolio

Elements:

- ☐ Two independent risk valuations from reputed independent experts will be requested
- The valuation will comprise the entire portfolio, not only the real estate portfolio



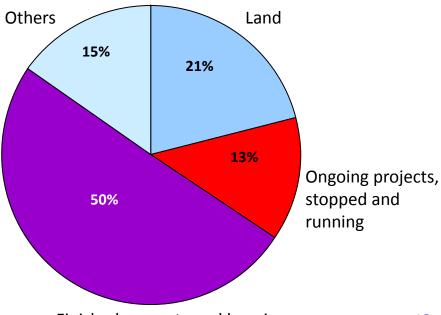
Financial sector reform 2nd phase. May 2012: Rationale of the proposal

The **composition and quality** of the performing real estate portfolio is **very different** from the problematic portfolio. For instance, problematic land (€ 74 bn) represents <u>24%</u> (74/307) of total assets linked to loans to developers, while non-problematic land (€ 25 bn) represents <u>8%</u> (25/307) of total assets linked to loans to developers

Problematic Portfolio

Others 8% Land 41% 42% 9% Finished property and housing Ongoing projects, stopped and running

Performing Portfolio



Finished property and housing



STRESS TEST: 75% MIGRATION OF PERFORMING ASSETS TO PROBLEMATIC ASSETS

- 1. Under an unrealistic scenario where 75% of performing assets (0.75 x 123bn = € 92.2 bn) turn to be problematic, the coverage ratio of the final stock of problematic assets (184 bn + 92.9bn = € 276 bn) would be of 50% ([100+37]/276 = 50%)
- This would imply that close to 90% (276/307 = 90%) of total assets linked to real estate developers would have an average coverage of 50%.