

RESTRUCTURING OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR

RESULTS OF THE RECAPITALISATION PROCESS

RESTRUCTURING PROCESS

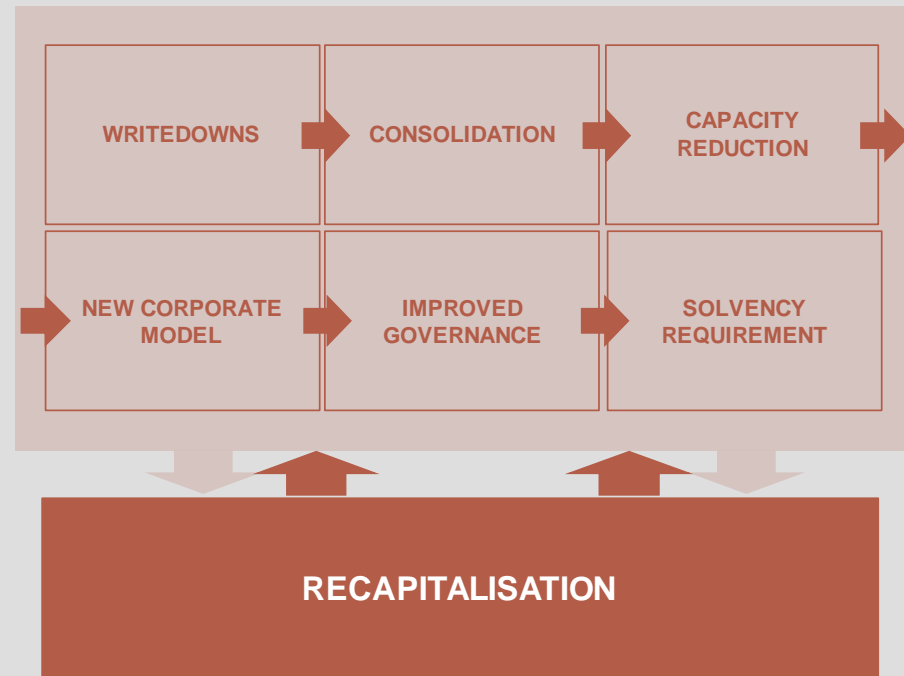
BROAD OBJECTIVES



OBJECTIVES	INSTRUMENTS
1 Clean up institutions' balance sheets before recapitalising them	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build-up of provisions• Restructuring with a charge to reserves in mergers
2 Downsize the financial system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consolidation of institutions• Capacity reduction plans
3 Promote the entry of private investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incentives for the entry of private capital
4 Improve the governance of institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incentives for the conversion of savings banks into banks
5 Reduce the cost for taxpayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boost to restructuring through consolidation processes• Entry of private investors
6 Calm the markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase in solvency and recapitalisation requirements• Transparency:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detailed disclosure of each institution's exposure to property development and real estate credit risk• Inclusion of the entire sector in EU stress tests

RECAPITALISATION PROCESS GENERAL ASSESSMENT

- **As at 30 September, the recapitalisation process to comply with the requirements of RD-I 2/2011 is complete**
- **The roadmap of the Royal Decree-law has been strictly adhered to:**
 - All institutions will meet the new required level of capital (8 or 10%)
 - 2 institutions are finalising the entry of private investors (their assets account for scarcely 3.6% of the sector's total)



RECAPITALISATION PROCESS TIMELINE

JAN

FEB

MAR

APR

MAY

JUN

JUL

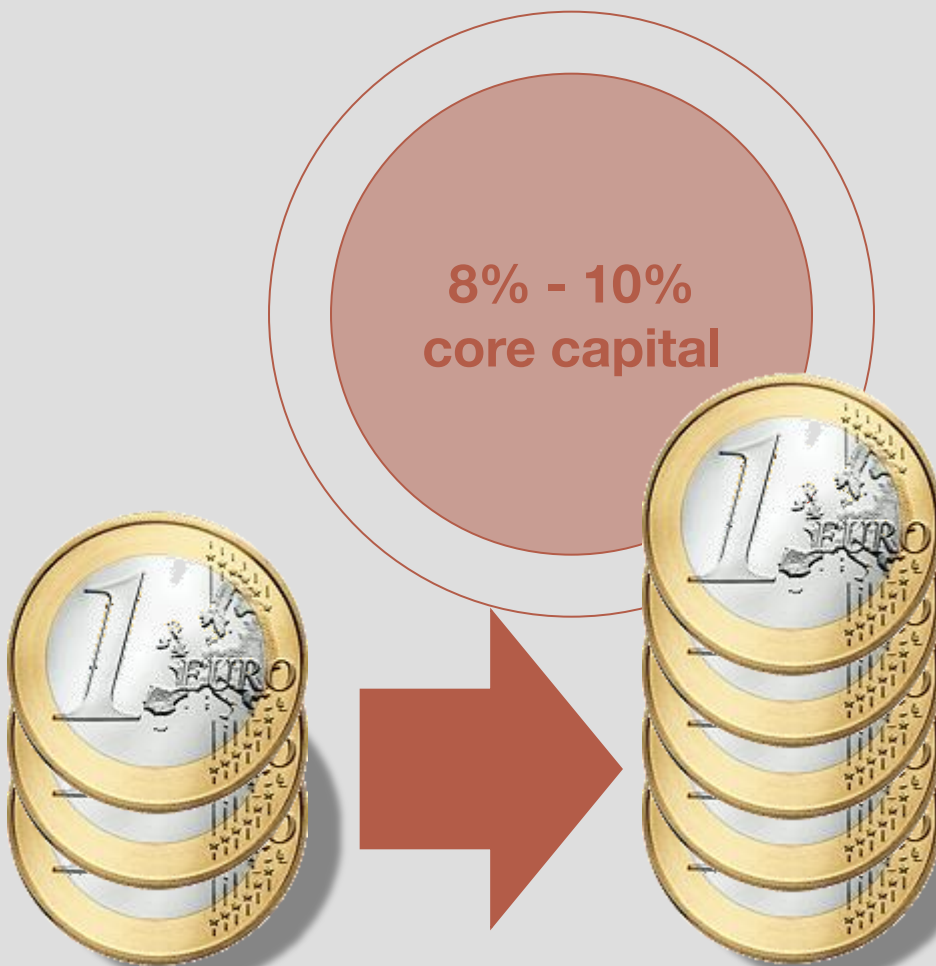
AUG

SEP

- **Background:** Irish crisis → bail-out → worsening of the debt crisis → Spain decides to raise solvency requirements

- **Approval of RD-I 2/2011 (18/02/2011):**

- Raises the solvency threshold required of institutions
- New requirement: 8% or 10%



RECAPITALISATION PROCESS TIMELINE

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•Approval of RD-I 2/2011 (10/03/2011)

•Determining institutions' capital needs:

- 8% or 10% minimum depending on wholesale funding and private investors
- Initial estimate: €15.15 bn

Banco Financiera Sofinco, S.A.	8	Cumple		
Banco Alcala, S.A.	28	8	Cumple	
Bankpyme	24	8	2.0	6
Privat Bank Degroof, S.A.	22	8	Cumple	
Banco Pichincha España, S.A.	17	8	Cumple	
SUBTOTAL BANCOS	104.710			1.075
Caja				
Bankia	16.083	8	Cumple	5.775
	14.125	10	2.9	5.775
Base				1.447
Civica				847
	6.582	10	1.8	
BBK (incluye Caja Sur)	3.687	10	1.9	

Of the 114 financial institutions registered in Spain:

- **101** met the new solvency levels laid down under RD-I 2/2011
- **13** needed to raise their core capital

13 de 114

RECAPITALISATION PROCESS TIMELINE



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- Approval of compliance strategies
- Submission of recapitalisation plans to the Banco de España in the case of resort to the FROB



Institutions

Strategies

Barclays
Deutsche Bank

Bankinter
Bankpyme

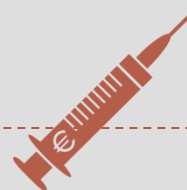
Bankia
Banca Cívica

Grupo BMN
Liberbank

Novacaixagalicia
Catalunyacaixa
CAM

Unnim

Caja España-Duero



Capitalisation by parent

Capital increase and corporate operation



Market flotation



Search for investors

FROB

Entry of the FROB



Consolidation with another institution

RECAPITALISATION PROCESS TIMELINE

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•Viability analysis of recapitalisation plans

•The change in corporate model is being finalised:

- Most savings banks (98.3% of the sector's assets) transfer their financial activity to a bank
- Many savings banks not obliged to do so are nevertheless doing this

Savings banks that will now operate as banks

Caixa ✓
Ibercaja ✓
Bankia ✓
Banca Cívica ✓
Grupo BMN ✓
Liberbank ✓
Unicaja ✓
Caja España-Duero ✓

Novacaixagalicia ✓
Catalunyacaixa ✓
Unnim ✓
CAM ✓
BBK ✓
Kutxa ✓
Vital ✓

Caja 3* X
Ontinyent X
Pollença X

98.3 %

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•Market listings: CaixaBank, Bankia and Banca Cívica

•Banco de España replaces the directors of CAM

•The stress tests substantiate the solvency of Spanish institutions

•Setting in train of the valuation of institutions that have requested capital contributions from the FROB



STRESS TESTS 2011



Institutions	solvency ratio adverse scenario		Institutions	solvency ratio adverse scenario	
	with prov.	without		with prov.	without
Santander	8,9	8,4	Ibercaja	7,3	6,7
BBVA	10,2	9,2	Unicaja	12,3	9,4
BFA-Bankia	6,5	5,4	Liberbank	8,3	6,8
Caixa	9,2	6,4	Pastor	5,6	3,3
Popular	7,4	5,3	BBK	11,3	8,8
Sabadell	8,0	5,7	Unnim	6,2	4,5
Catalunyacaixa	6,2	4,8	Kutxa	10,5	10,1
Novacaixagalicia	6,5	5,3	Caja3	6,6	4,0
Banca Cívica	9,4	5,6	March	27,8	23,5
CAM	5,1	3,0	Vital	9,2	8,7
Grupo BMN	9,3	6,1	Ontinyent	7,2	5,6
Bankinter	6,8	5,3	Pollensa	8,0	6,2
C. España-Duero	8,4	7,3			

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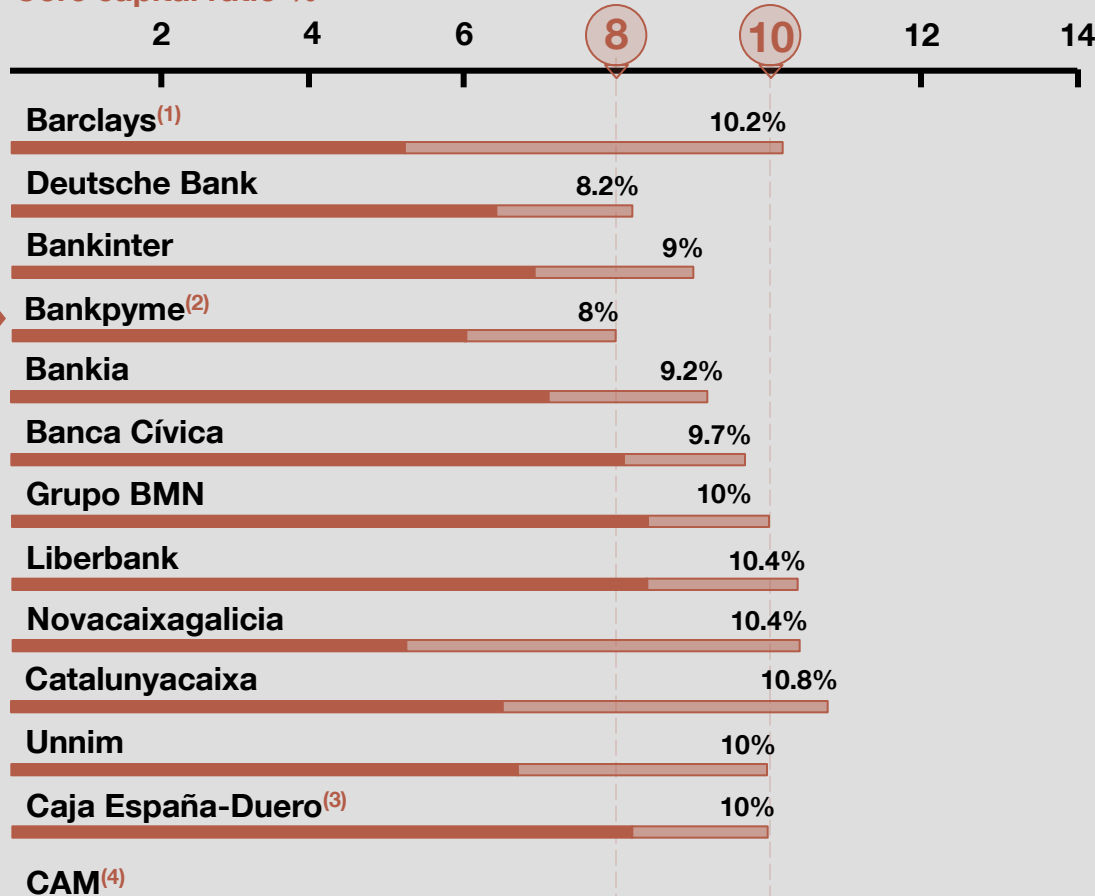
•Completion of the recapitalisation process:

- All Spanish financial institutions will meet the new minimum solvency ratio
- Most institutions (96.4% of the sector's assets) have completed their recapitalisation

 Solvency ratio **BEFORE** recapitalisation

 Solvency ratio **AFTER** recapitalisation

Core capital ratio %



⁽¹⁾ Following the first capital increase, a further, voluntary increase made raising the ratio to 13.8%

⁽²⁾ Pending corporate transaction.

⁽³⁾ Core capital ratio following the merger with Unicaja.

⁽⁴⁾ Currently subject to a bidding process.

RECAPITALISATION PROCESS TIMELINE



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Completion of the recapitalisation process:

All Spanish financial institutions will meet the new minimum solvency ratio

Most institutions (96.4% of the sector's assets) have completed their recapitalisation

INSTITUTIONS

- Grupo BMN
- Liberbank

- Novacaixagalicia
- Catalunyaacaixa
- Unnim

- CAM

PROCEDURES UNDER WAY

- They have a 25-day extension to formalise the entry of private capital

- The FROB will participate with the necessary additional capital: it will take 93.2% of NCG, 90% of CC and 100% of Unnim

- Subject to bidding process

RESTRUCTURING PROCESS ASSESSMENT



RD-I 9/2009
FROB Law

RD-I 11/2010
Savings Bank Law

RD-I 2/2011
Recapitalisation Law

Writedowns

Consolidation

**Capacity
reduction**

**New corporate
model**

**Improved
governance**

**Solvency
requirement**

Recapitalisation

€105 bn

10%

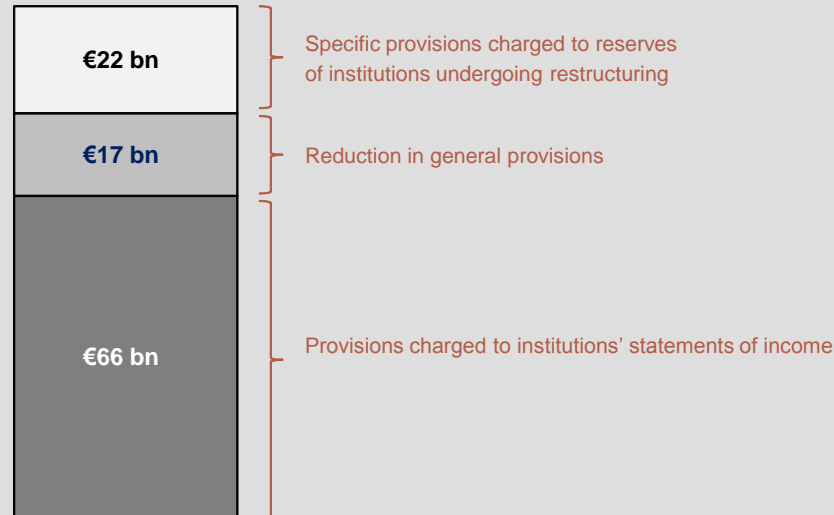
59%

Consolidated provisions: Jan-08 to Jun 11

% of GDP accounted for by provisioning

Equivalent % of total core capital

Provisions by source



TOTAL PROVISIONS

€105 bn

RESTRUCTURING PROCESS ASSESSMENT



**RD-I 9/2009
FROB Law**

**RD-I 11/2010
Savings Bank Law**

**RD-I 2/2011
Recapitalisation Law**

Writedowns

45

No. of savings banks before restructuring

Consolidation

15

No. of savings banks after restructuring

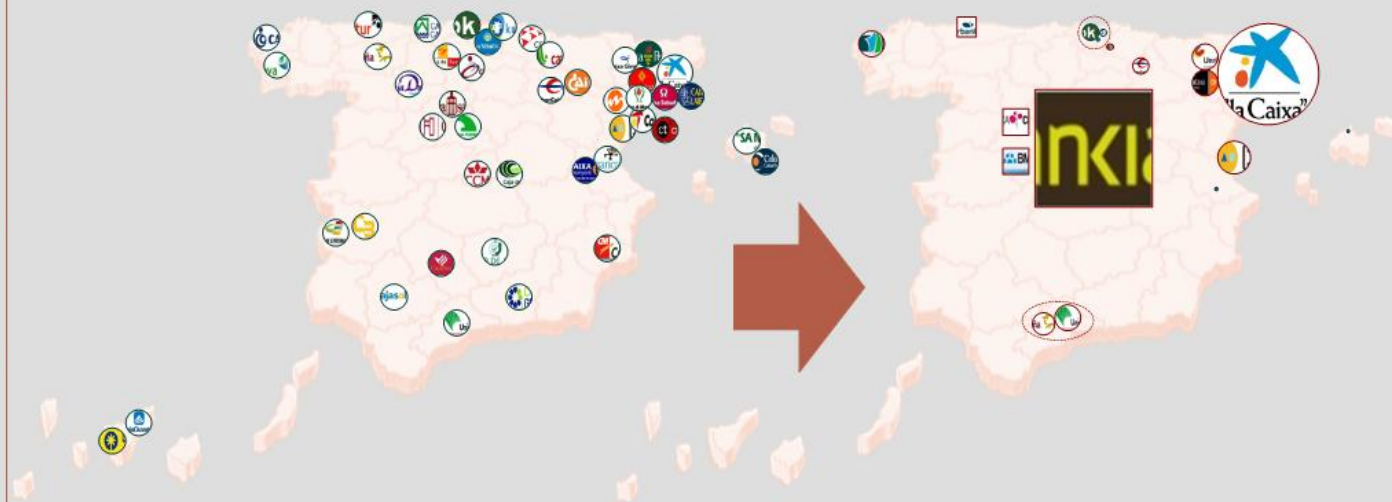
**Capacity
reduction**

**New corporate
model**

**Improved
governance**

**Solvency
requirement**

Recapitalisation



RESTRUCTURING PROCESS ASSESSMENT



RD-I 9/2009
FROB Law

RD-I 11/2010
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RD-I 2/2011
Recapitalisation Law

Writedowns

16,9%

Average staff cuts in merged institutions

Consolidation

17,2%

Average reduction in merged institutions' commercial network offices

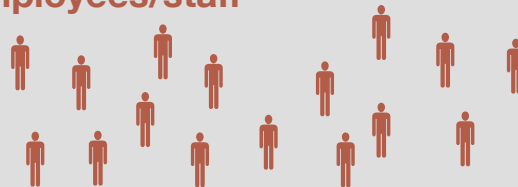
Capacity
reduction

Capacity reduction

Before
restructuring

During
restructuring

Employees/staff



4%

9-23%

Offices



5%

10-30%

New corporate
model

Improved
governance

Solvency
requirement

Recapitalisation

RESTRUCTURING PROCESS ASSESSMENT



RD-I 9/2009
FROB Law

RD-I 11/2010
Savings Bank Law

RD-I 2/2011
Recapitalisation Law

Writedowns

Consolidation

Capacity
reduction

New corporate
model

Improved
governance

Solvency
requirement

Recapitalisation

100%

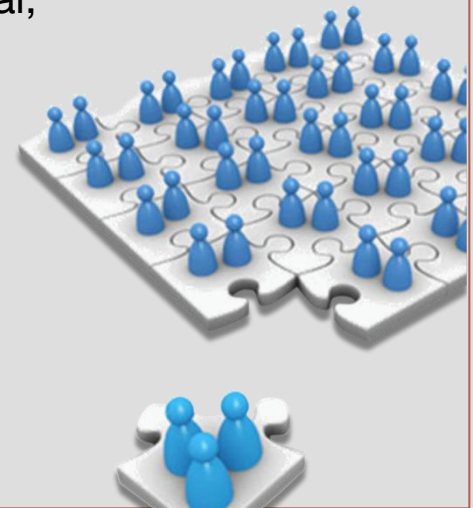
All savings banks renewed their senior management teams

Qualitative renewal of senior management teams

- Voluntary
- Prompted by the entry of new capital, whether public or private
- Prompted by conversion into banks

Growing competitive pressure

- Due to economic circumstances
- Due to savings banks' exposure to market discipline



RESTRUCTURING PROCESS ASSESSMENT



RD-I 9/2009
FROB Law

RD-I 11/2010
Savings Bank Law

RD-I 2/2011
Recapitalisation Law

Writedowns

Consolidation

Capacity
reduction

New corporate
model

Improved
governance

Solvency
requirement

Recapitalisation

100%

Institutions meeting the requirements of RD-I 2/2011

€15.15 bn

Initial estimate of the sector's capital needs (*)

€5.84 bn

Capital covered by private investment

€7.56 bn

Capital contributed by the FROB

Institutions	Capital needs	Private investment	FROB investment
Bankinter	333 m	405 m	0
Barclays ⁽¹⁾	552 m	700 m	0
Deutsche	182 m	223 m	0
Bankpyme	8	8	0
Bankia	5.78 bn	3.09 bn	0
Banca Cívica	847 m	600 m	0
Grupo BMN	637 m	485 m	0
Liberbank	519 m	325 m	0

Institutions	Capital needs	Private investment	FROB investment
Novacaixagalicia	2.62 bn	0	2.47 bn
Catalunyacaixa	1.72 bn	0	1.72 bn
CAM ⁽²⁾	2.8 bn	0	2.8 bn
Unnim	568 m	0	568 m
C. España –Duero ⁽³⁾	463 m	0	0
SUB-TOTALS		5.84 bn	7.56 bn
TOTAL		€13.39 bn	

^(*) For a solvency ratio of 10% at savings banks. Rose to €17.02 billion as Banco Base split.

⁽¹⁾ Following the first increase, a further, voluntary increase of €598 million was made.

⁽²⁾ Subject to bidding process

⁽³⁾ Needs no capital contribution following the merger with Unicaja

RESTRUCTURING PROCESS OUTLOOK FOR THE SECTOR



RD-I 9/2009
FROB Law

RD-I 11/2010
Savings Bank Law

RD-I 2/2011
Recapitalisation Law

Recapitalisation

**Solvency
requirement**

**Improved
governance**

**New corporate
model**

**Capacity
reduction**

Consolidation

Writedowns

More solvency

More market discipline

More efficiency

**Greater
COMPETITIVENESS**

RESTRUCTURING PROCESS

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **Positive assessment, all more so against a background of exceptional uncertainty such as that experienced in the past seven months**
- **A clear strategy has been pursued, one adapted to the circumstances prevailing at each point in time and which has been progressively revised in the light of fresh problems that have emerged**
- **The measures adopted to date are sufficient, even in an adverse macroeconomic scenario such as that used in the July stress tests**
- **The RD-I is a permanent change in the law: greater impairments in the future will necessitate an increase in capital to comply with the required ratios**
- **The markets have now turned their attention to the big European banks, opening the debate on their need to increase capital as a result of worsening sovereign risk**