The Spanish Financial System October 2011

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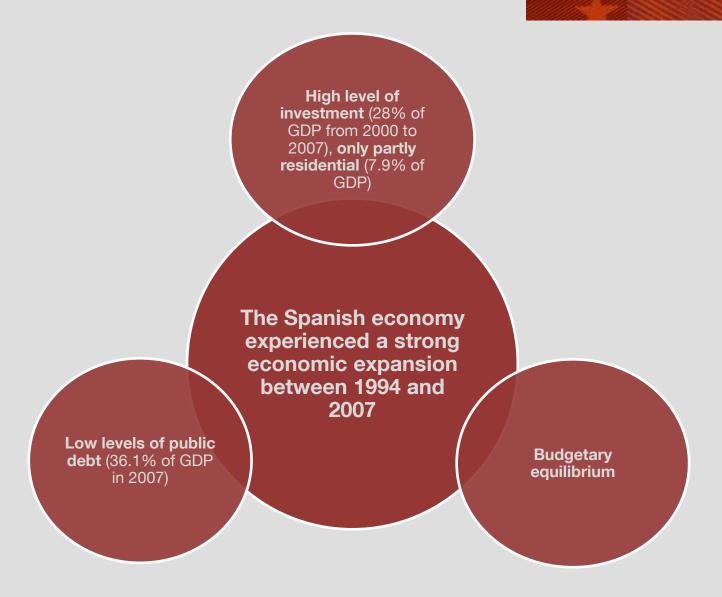
CONTENTS

Spanish economy

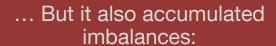
Spanish banking sector

Takeaways









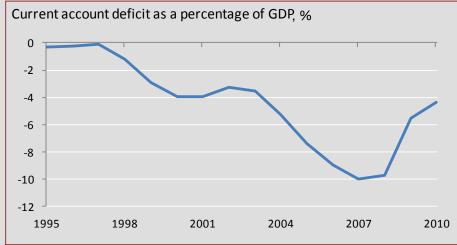




Housing sector

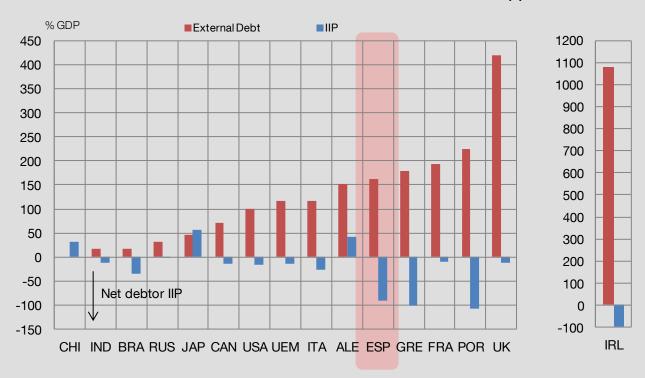
Current account deficit





External debt as percentage of GDP is higher for European countries ...

EXTERNAL DEBT AND INTERNATIONAL NET INVESTMENT POSITION. 2011 Q1 (a)



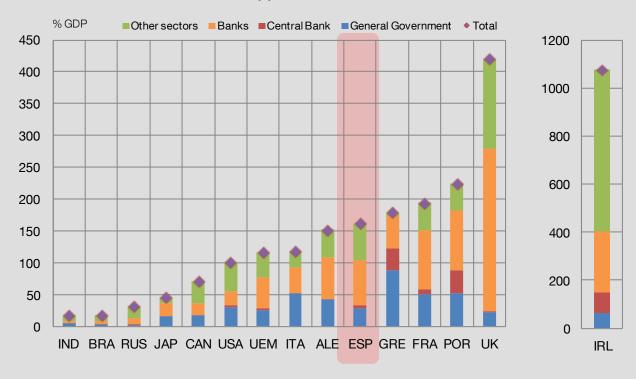
Source: DataStream, IFS and Joint External Debt Hub

a. External debt: 2011 Q1 except UK (2010 Q2) and India (2010 Q4); data for China not available. Net IIP: 2011 Q1 except for France, India, Ireland, Portugal and US (2010 Q4). BRICs and Canada in US dollar, other countries in local currency



• ... In the majority of European countries this external debt is channelled by the banking sector

EXTERNAL DEBT BY SECTOR. 2011 Q1 (a)



Source: DataStream and Joint External Debt Hub

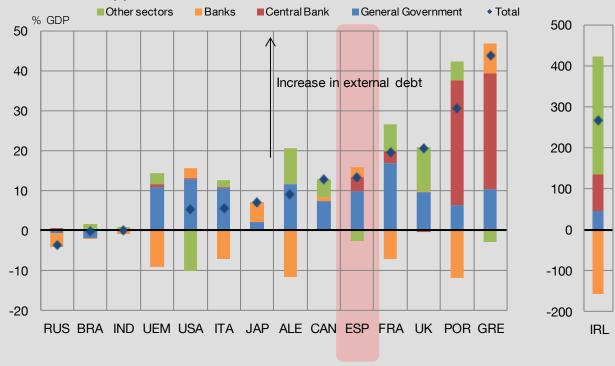
b. Other sectors includes non-banking private sector, financial intermediaries other from banks (i.e. pension and investment funds) and public sector companies.



a. External debt: 2011 Q1 except UK (2010 Q2) and India (2010 Q4). BRICs and Canada in US dollar, other countries in local currency.

 Since the beginning of the crisis external debt has generally increased, and in most countries due to the public sector





Source: DataStream and Joint External Debt Hub

a. Change from 2007 Q4 to the most recent data: 2011 Q1 except UK (2010 Q2) and India (2010 Q4). BRICs and Canada in US dollar, other countries in local currency.



Good starting position before 2007

• In terms of its **financials** (profitability, efficiency and solvency) and its **business model** (traditional retail banking)

Accumulation of weaknesses, particularly in a group of savings banks

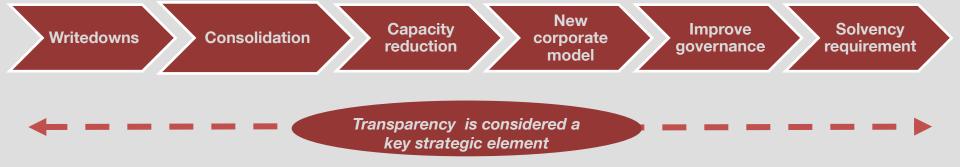
• Fast growing business with **weak corporate governance** and **no market discipline through equity investors** and **poor risk selection and monitoring**

Diagnosis of the situation in year 2009

- Excessive credit growth, particularly intense related with real estate developers
- Overcapacity in the sector
- Fragmentation: excessive number of relatively small institutions (45 savings banks)
- Lack of clear ownership of savings banks



Strategy:



• Key milestones of this strategy:





As a result of the implementation of this strategy:

- Balance sheet write-downs: from Jan. 2008 to mid-2011 overall write-downs by the Spanish banking sector stands at 10% of GDP
- Increase in core capital: core capital has increased +1.3 pp from Dec. 2008 until Jun. 2011* (+0.3 pp from Dec. 2010 to Jun. 2011)
- Consolidation: from 45 savings banks to 15
- New corporate model for savings banks: transformation into commercial banks

| Improved governance for savings banks: more professional management

^{*} Solvency data for June 2011 are provisional



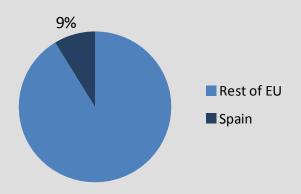
- Transparency: communication policy by the BE
 - Regular publications (Statistical Bulletin and Financial Stability Report), including monthly information on doubtful loans, credit, deposits, etc.
 - •Numerous and very frequent meetings with investors (at their request) at the Bank of Spain
 - Public presentations by Bank of Spain top management
 - Specific information on the web site regarding the restructuring process of the savings banks sector (more than 10 documents year-to-date)

- Transparency: EU wide stress test exercises reported around 3,200 data points per institution vs. around 100 data per institution the US SCAP
 - Basically all the Spanish banking sector is subject to the ST, meaning that 25 out of 91 EU institutions considered in the exercise are Spanish.
 - More detailed information, particularly regarding exposures and losses by portfolios

Number of institutions considered in the EBA stress test



Total consolidated assets



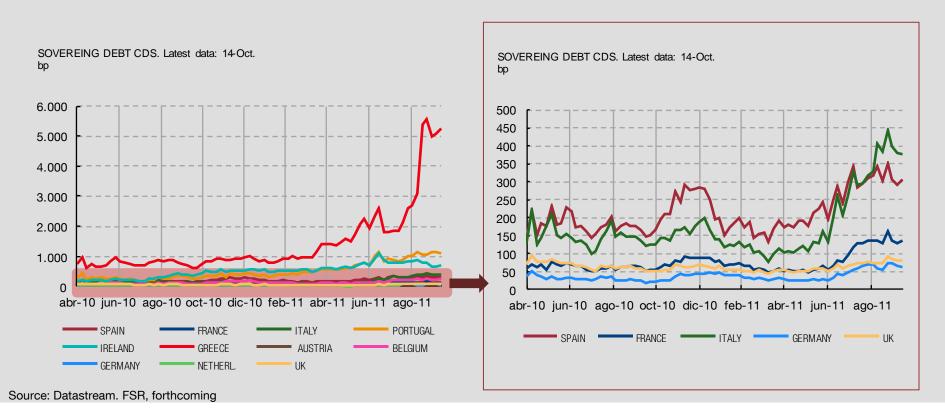
Source: ECB Statistics on Consolidated Banking Data



- **Transparency:** requiring institutions to regularly disclose to the markets relevant information
 - •Very granular information regarding real state exposures; also included in the annual accounts and thus subject to the supervision of external auditors
 - Very granular information regarding mortgages in Spain
 - Special registry for mortgages (RD 716/2009)
 - According to Circular BE 7/2010 institutions must publish very detailed information for banks that issue covered bonds (cédulas)
 - •Information about the asset side (mortgage volume, average residual maturity of mortgage portfolio, breakdown by eligibility, asset quality, type of collateral, currency, LTV, ...)
 - •Information about the liability side (amount of securitized assets, average residual maturity of securitized bonds,...)



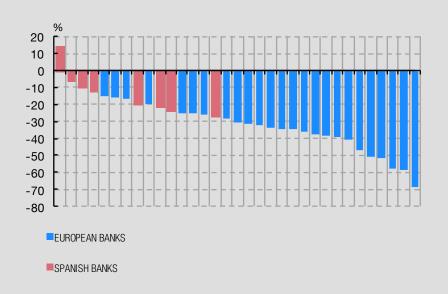
- At present the situation in financial markets in Europe is characterised by sovereign debt strains
 - CDS recent trends points to the spread of the tensions from the three countries under EU/IMF programmes to larger countries



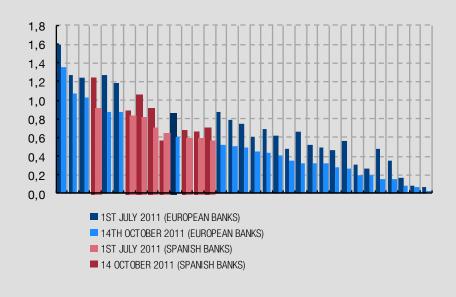


- Banking sector stock prices have been declining with intensity since sovereign crisis started
- Price to book values show historically low levels

CHANGE IN EQUITY PRICES: FROM 1ST JULY 2011 TO 14TH OCTOBER 2011



RATIO PRICE-TO-BOOK VALUE. MAJOR EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS



Source: Datastream. FSR, forthcoming



■ The exposure of the Spanish banking sector to the sovereign debt is not a major issue for the Spanish institutions

Banking institutions' exposures to sovereign debt (% of total assets of the banking sector)

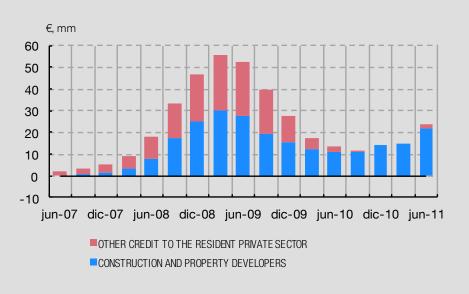
	Sovereign from:											
		BE	DE	ES	FR	GB	GR	IE	IT	NL	PT	SE
In the balance sheet of banks from:	BE	3,59%	1,66%	0,35%	0,46%	0,02%	0,47%	0,03%	2,59%	0,04%	0,25%	0,08%
	DE	0,13%	6,47%	0,38%	0,28%	0,15%	0,16%	0,02%	0,76%	0,09%	0,07%	0,02%
	ES	0,02%	0,06%	6,91%	0,11%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,22%	0,01%	0,16%	0,00%
	FR	0,60%	0,82%	0,26%	2,13%	0,16%	0,18%	0,04%	0,95%	0,25%	0,09%	0,00%
	GB	0,12%	0,69%	0,24%	0,89%	2,35%	0,05%	0,02%	0,51%	0,24%	0,05%	0,07%
	GR	0,00%	0,11%	0,00%	0,04%	0,00%	14,43%	0,00%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	ΙE	0,06%	0,18%	0,10%	0,36%	0,94%	0,01%	3,72%	0,25%	0,16%	0,07%	0,01%
	IT	0,02%	1,01%	0,16%	0,04%	0,01%	0,07%	0,01%	8,11%	0,01%	0,02%	0,00%
	NL	0,61%	1,32%	0,11%	1,18%	0,07%	0,06%	0,02%	0,51%	2,26%	0,04%	0,00%
	PT	0,00%	0,00%	0,07%	0,16%	0,00%	0,40%	0,15%	0,29%	0,00%	5,61%	0,00%
	SE	0,02%	1,98%	0,01%	0,16%	0,00%	0,01%	0,00%	0,03%	0,03%	0,01%	2,90%

Source: EBA stress test results

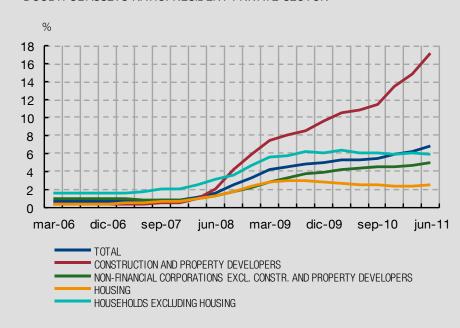


 Doubtful loans ratios are increasing, particularly in the credit to construction and property developers

YEAR ON YEAR CHANGE IN DOUBTFUL CREDIT TO THE RESIDENT PRIVATE



DOUBTFUL ASSETS RATIO. RESIDENT PRIVATE SECTOR

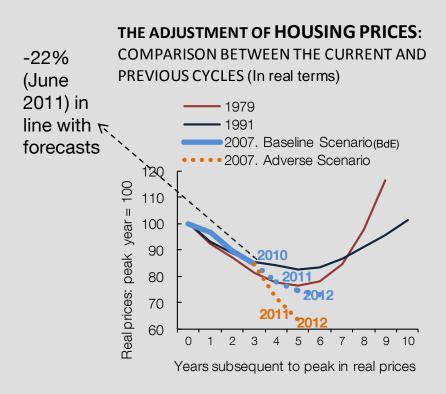


Source: FSR, forthcoming

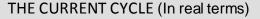
- The difficulties for some Spanish banking institutions remain basically in their exposures
 to property developers
- In any case, institutions need time to digest these exposures
- Transparency is a key element as this process evolves

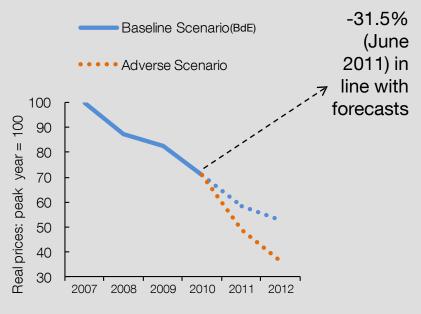


• There has already been a significant correction in house and land prices. In both cases we expect further corrections in the year to come



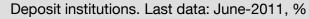


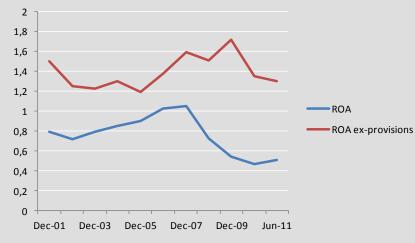




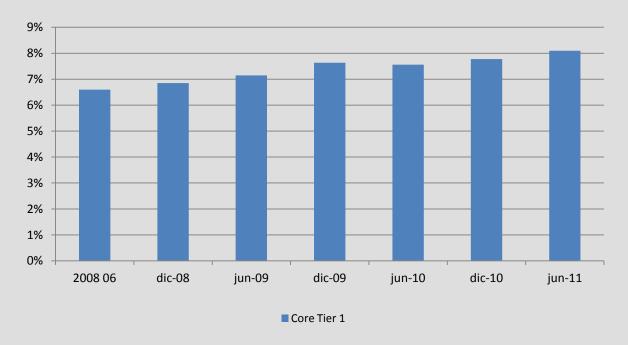
P&L accounts are still under pressure:

- Low levels of new banking activity
- Pressure on funding costs
- Provisions still high
- However, banking business is viable
- Restructuring and concentration alleviates expenses





Spanish deposit institutions have reinforced their core capital

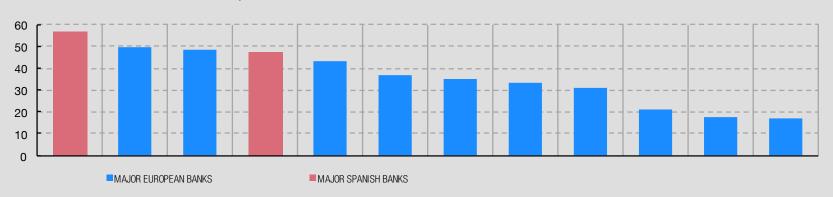


Note. For consistency purposes over time, the Core Tier 1 figure is calculated as the sum of eligible capital and reserves minus intangible assets. This definition does not fully comply with that of EBA used for the 2011 EU-wide stress test exercise, although mostly identical.

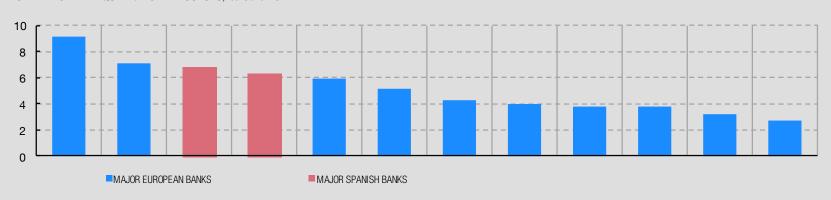


• In moments of uncertainty, (core) capital ratio is not the only relevant issue, but also leverage

RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS / TOTAL ASSETS. %, JUNE 2011



SHAREHOLDER EQUITY / TOTAL ASSESTS, %. June 2011



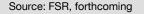
Source: DataStream. FSR, forthcoming

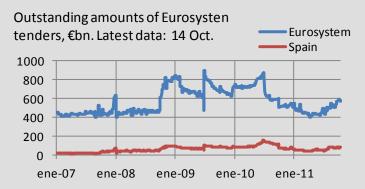


Short term funding topics

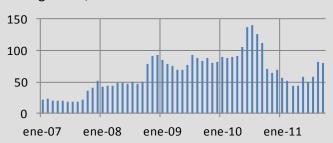
- Wholesale markets are closed
- ECB full allotment policy reduces the risks arising from short-term liquidity pressures
- Spanish deposit institutions have enough collateral to obtain funds from the ECB

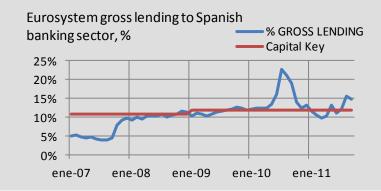
- •On the medium term, ensuring wholesale markets re-opening requires both
 - Regaining market confidence for Europe
 - and national authorities and institutions solving potential domestic weaknesses





Eurosystem gross lending to Spanish banking sector, €bn





RESTRUCTURING OF THE SPANISH BANKING SECTOR

- In difficult, uncertain and volatile times such as the current ones it is key having a strategy. Thus, we stick to our master plan
- The Royal Decree-Law 2/2011, approved by the Parliament on 10 March, required higher levels (8%-10%) of Principal Core capital for Spanish institutions
- On 10 March the BE published the list of the institutions that needed more capital (as well as the amount of capital) to comply with the new regulation
 - ■Two possibilities to obtain the additional capital: private funds from the markets/private investors; and/or the FROB acting as a backstop
 - An unique timeline: 30/09 is the recapitalisation deadline for all institutions

RESTRUCTURING OF THE SPANISH BANKING SECTOR

 On 30th of September BE published detailed information on the financial system recapitalisation process envisaged under Royal Decree-Law 2/2011

Standalone savings banks: 9 inst.

9 institutions 13% of the assets of the sector

Other savings banks: 9 institutions (*)

4 institutions 15% of the assets of the sector 4 institutions 8% of the assets of the sector

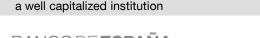
2 already listed in the stock exchange

1st option: private capital IPO and/or private investors 1st option: FROB

The FROB acts as a backstop

(*) One institution first option is to participate in an integration process with

mechanism through common shares and market valuation



TAKEAWAYS

 In a very difficult market environment characterised by increasing uncertainty and risk aversion having a clear strategy is key

- We have a strategy in place
 - Capital injections that are conditioned on the restructuring of the institutions
 - Transparency a key element
 - Enough flexibility to cope with a very rapid changing external environment

And so far we stick to the master plan