

Spanish Banks In 2024: Clear Skies

S&P GlobalRatings

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Key Expectations

- Economic activity will remain modest, with higher-than-targeted inflation and high, if declining, interest rates.
- Lending prospects will remain muted for banks, but profitability will continue to be solid as banks will be able to largely replicate their 2023 results.
- Earnings prospects remain sound because banks' largely floating lending books will continue repricing until midyear and migration from demand to time deposits is contained.
- The windfall tax is set to increase this year on higher net interest income and fees, but banks will more than offset the impact through their lower contributions to the deposit guarantee fund (DGF) and single resolution fund (SRF).
- While **some asset quality problems will emerge**, most likely among small and midsize enterprises (SME) and consumer loans, **deterioration should be contained**, with the cost of risk near 50 basis points, similar to that of 2023.
- Solid returns will allow banks to both maintain their payouts and build additional capital.
- Deposits will continue exceeding lending and banks will tap the market mostly to refinance maturing debt.
- Achieving further progress in digitalization and sustainability will remain high on banks' agendas.

Main Risks



Weaker economic growth, leading to higher unemployment and more meaningful asset quality problems for banks.



Financing conditions could tighten further or remain tight for longer, which would make difficult and expensive borrowers' access to financing and could trigger financial turbulence.



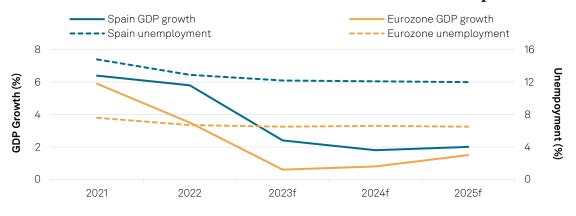
The central government's soft commitment to fiscal consolidation, which would keep public debt elevated, reducing the capacity for economic assistance if needed.



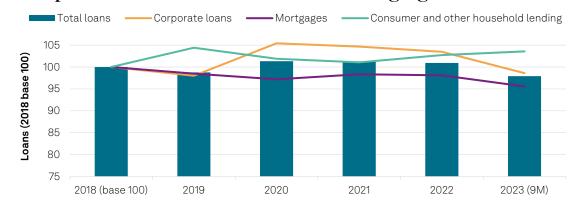
Cyberattacks that could disrupt operations and lead to reputational and financial consequences for the affected banks

Low Economic Activity And High Interest Rates Ahead

The economic slowdown will be less acute than for peers

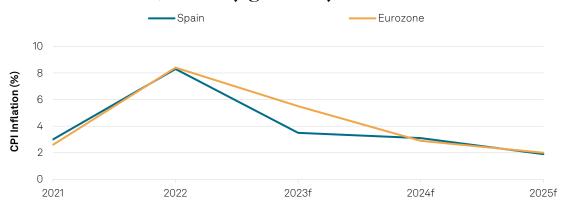


The private sector will continue deleveraging

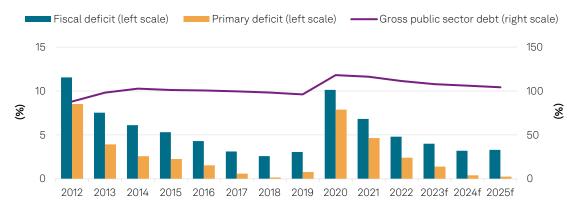


F--Forecast. 9M--Nine months. Sources: Bank of Spain, Capital IQ, S&P Global Ratings.

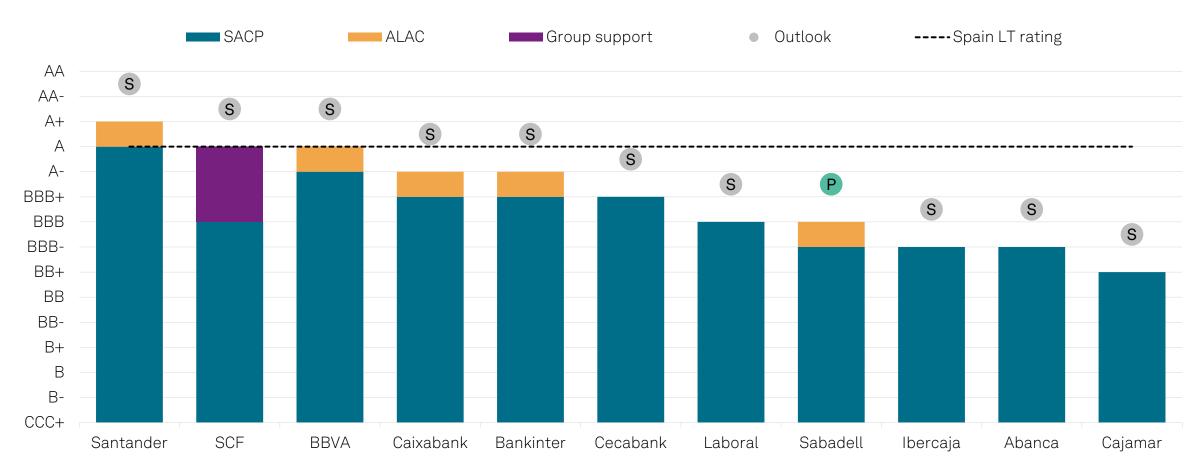
Inflation will fall, but only gradually



Public sector debt will remain elevated



Our Outlook On Spanish Banks Remains Largely Stable



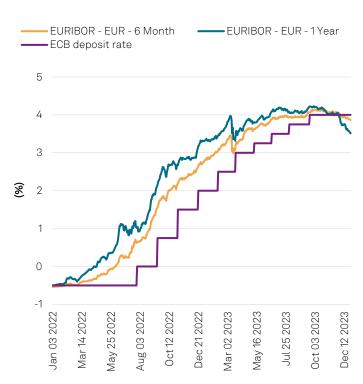
Data as of Jan. 23, 2024. LT--Long-term. P--Positive. S--Stable. Source: S&P Global Ratings.



Profit Momentum Will Continue

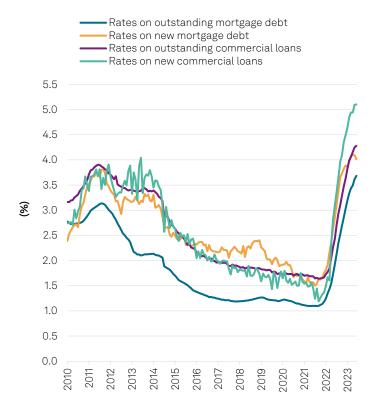
Earnings are likely to remain solid, despite lending falling modestly

Rates have already peaked

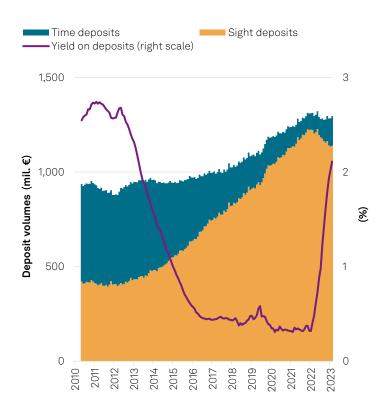


Sources: Bank of Spain, Capital IQ, ECB, S&P Global Ratings.

But the loan book's upward repricing is not over yet



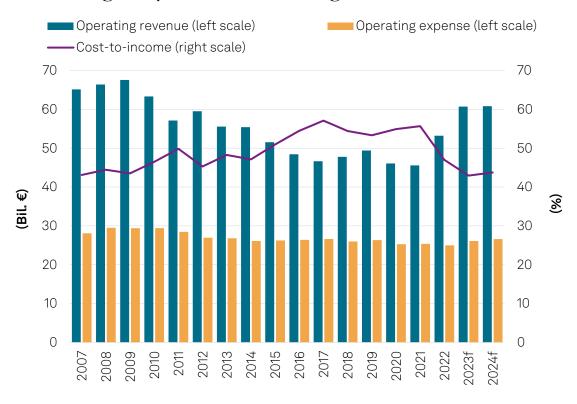
The migration to time deposits progresses, but slowly





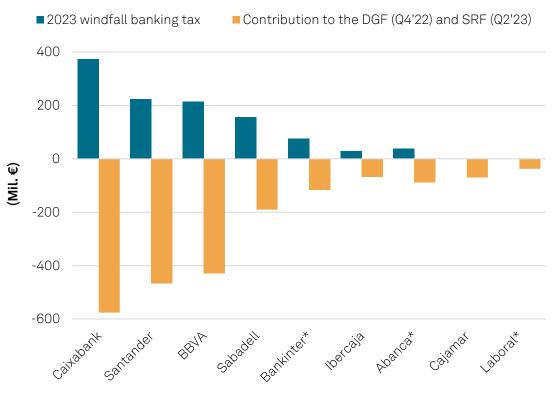
Profit Momentum Will Continue

Banks' efficient cost structures will allow them to benefit greatly from solid earnings



DGF--Deposit Guarantee Fund. f--Forecast. SRF--Single Resolution Fund. Sources: Bank of Spain, S&P Global Ratings.

Banks will face higher windfall taxes in 2024, but also reduced contributions to the DGF and SRF

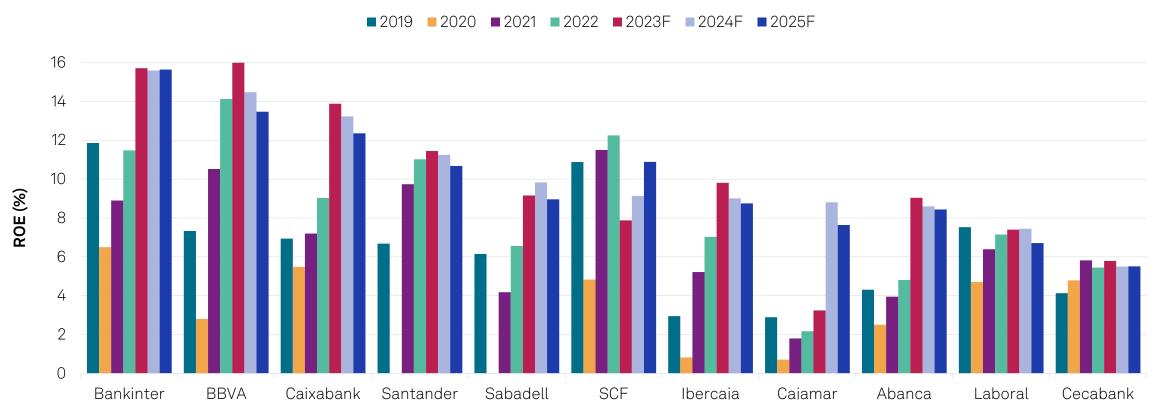


Note: * Contributions to the SFR and DGF as of 2022 year-end. DGF--Deposit Guarantee Fund. SRF--Single Resolution Fund. Sources: Banks' reports, S&P Global Ratings.



Banks' 2024 Results Will Not Be Far From Those Of 2023

Pressure from lower interest rates will become more apparent in 2025

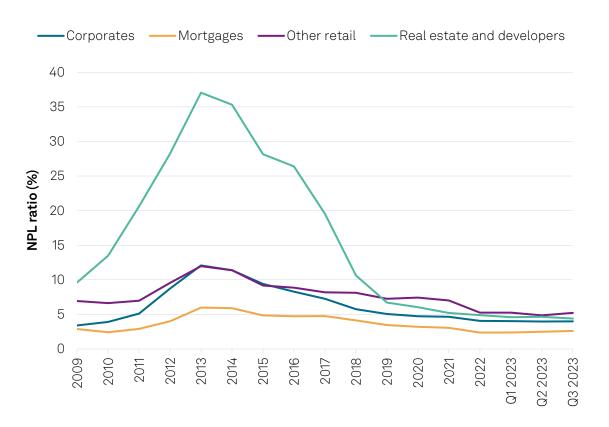


Note: Bankinter, Abanca and Caixabank's ROEs are adjusted to exclude extraordinaries related to M&A; Santander's 2020 return on equity (ROE) capped at zero. f--Forecast. ROE--Return on equity. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

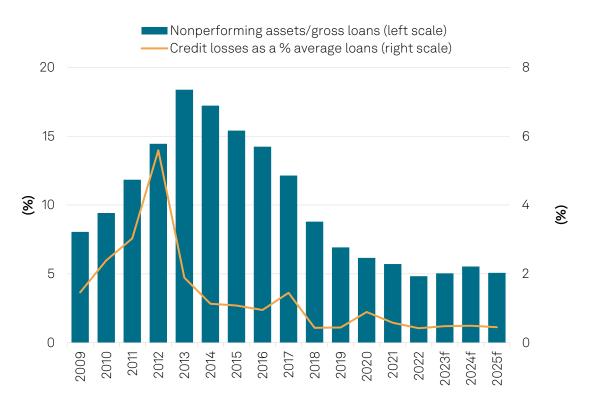


Contained Credit Costs Will Also Support Banks' Profits

Signs of asset quality deterioration are so far minimal



Some problem loans will likely emerge, but credit costs will remain manageable



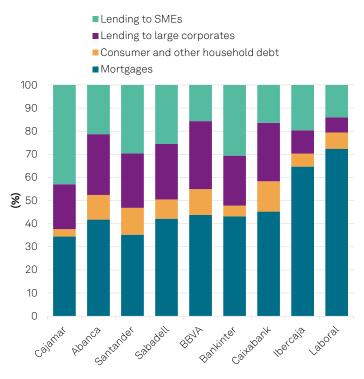
NPL--Nonperforming loans. F--Forecast. Source: Bank of Spain.

f--Forecast. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

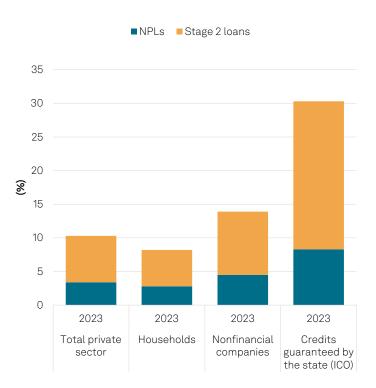


Portfolios To Watch: SME, Unsecured Consumer, And Stage 2 Credits

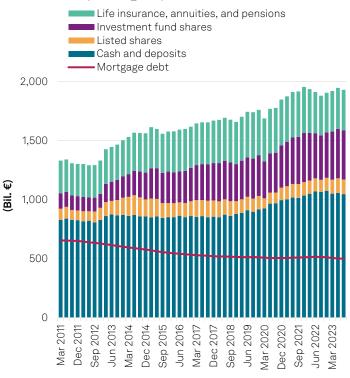
Small SMEs and unsecured consumer loans are the more vulnerable asset classes



A high share of ICO-guaranteed loans are potentially problematic



Mortgage debt will remain resilient thanks to high savings and steady employment

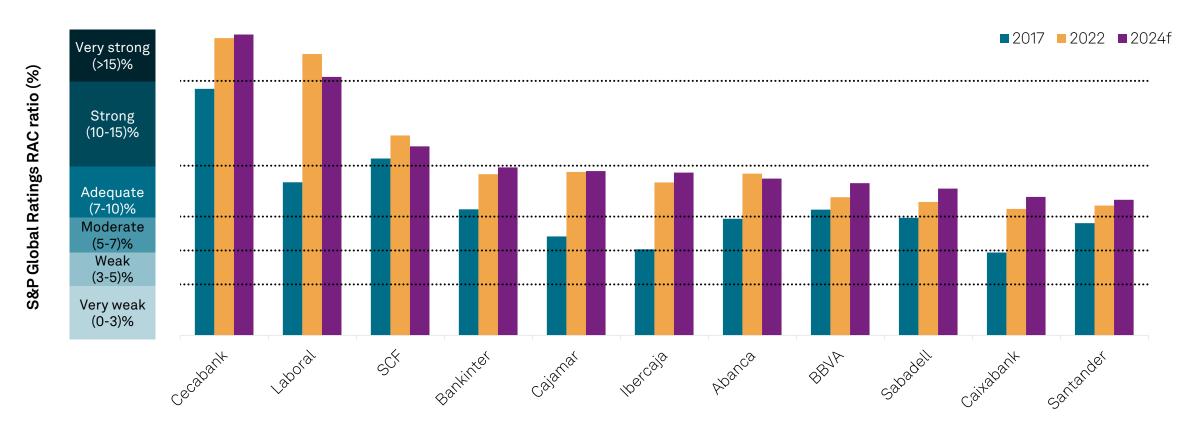


Data as of June 2023 for SMEs and ICO charts. ICO--Instituto de Credito Oficial. NPLs--Non-performing loans. Sources: Bank of Spain, EBA Transparency Exercise 2023, Banks' reports.



Thanks To Solid Profits And Muted Growth, Banks Are Set To Continue Paying Shareholder Dividends And Building Up Capital

Several banks could see a modest improvement of RACs in 2024

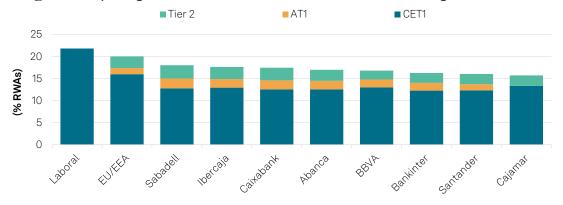


Source: S&P Global Ratings. RAC—Risk-adjusted capital.

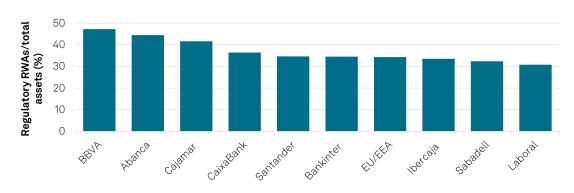


Capital Is Adequate, But Generally Not A Ratings Strength

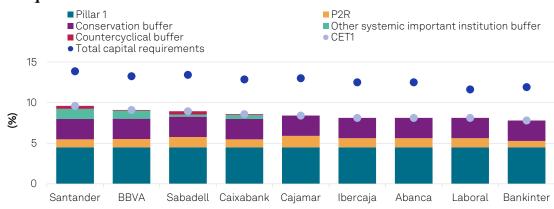
Regulatory capital ratios stand below EU/EAA peers



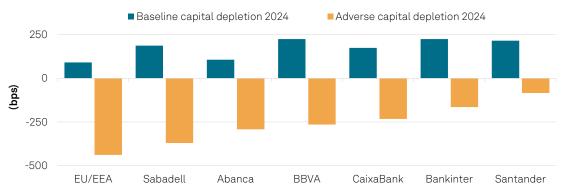
RWA density is generally higher



Requirements are also lower



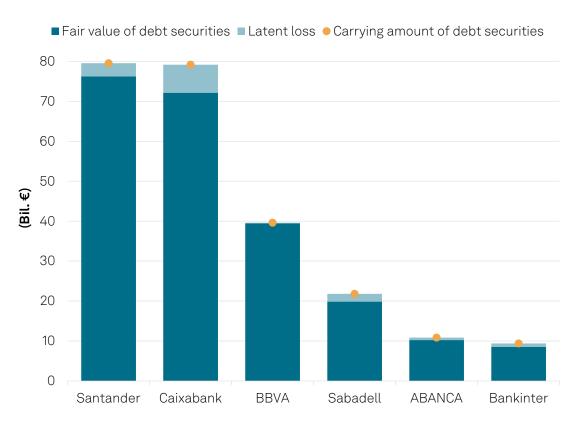
Banks showed resilience in the latest EBA stress test



Top left: 2023 EBA Transparency Exercise and financial statements for Laboral. Data phased in as of June 2023. Top right: CET1 and Total Capital Ratio's requirements applicable from Jan 1, 2024. Bottom left: Data as of Sep. 2023, except for the EU/EEA average and Laboral (June 2023). bps--Basis points. CET1--Common equity tier 1. RWA--Risk-weighted assets. Sources: Banks' reports, EBA EU Wide Transparency Exercise 2023, Pillar III Disclosures, S&P Global Ratings.

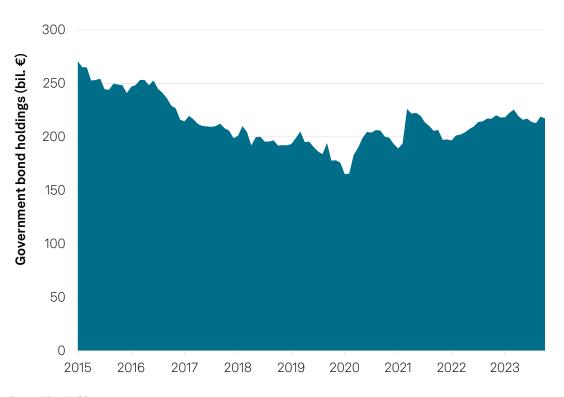
Banks Are Managing Interest Rate Risk Well

Latent losses on bond securities accounted as investment costs are limited



Data as of February 2023. Source: EBA Ad-hoc analysis unrealized losses on EU banks' bond holdings.

Holdings of home sovereing debt could increase further as banks build protection against rate declines

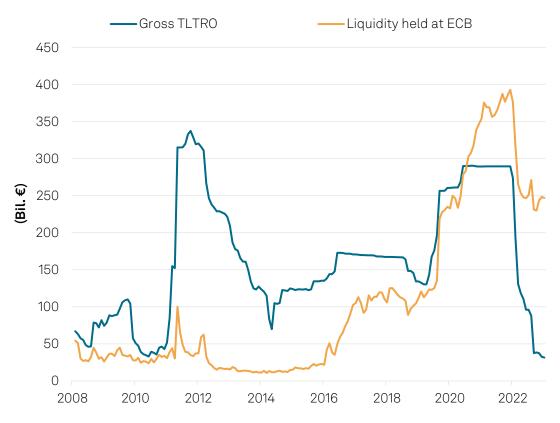


Source: Bank of Spain.



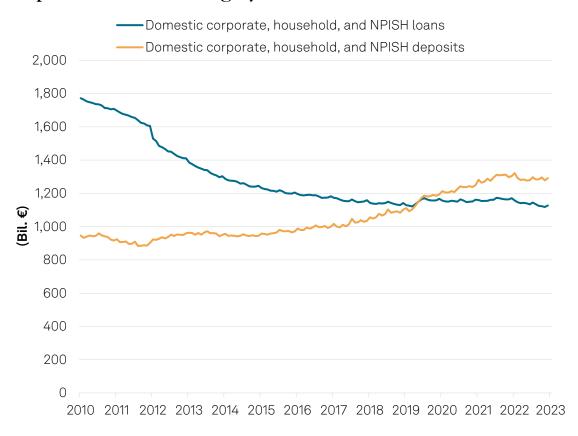
Despite Tighter Market Liquidity, Risks Are Limited

TLTRO has been largely repaid and banks maintain a solid net cash buffer of €215 billion at the ECB



TLTRO--Targeted longer-term refinancing operations. ECB--European Central Bank. Source: Bank of Spain.

Deposits exceed lending by €165 billion



NPISH--Nonprofit institutions serving households. Source: Bank of Spain.

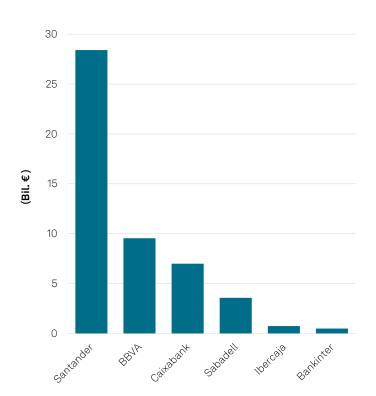


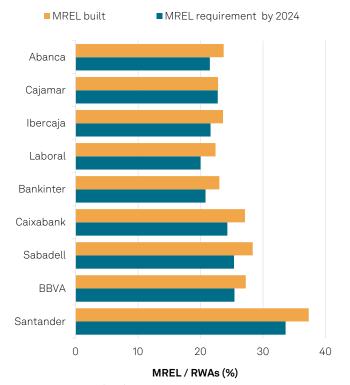
Banks Will Tap The Market, But Largely To Refinance Maturing Issues

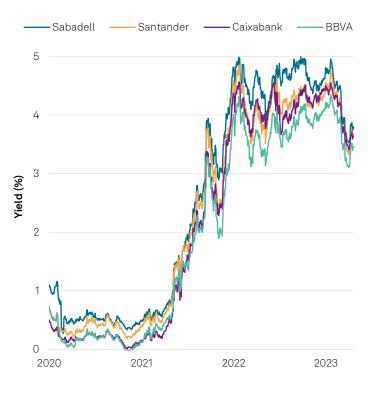
Debt maturing in 2024 is manageable

Banks already comply with MREL requirements

New debt will come at higher prices







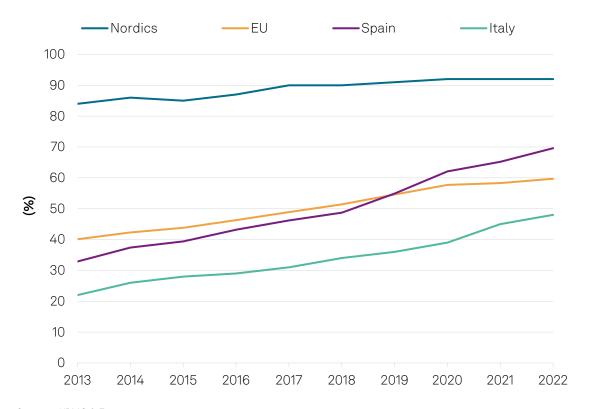
Debt maturing for Santander and BBVA include subs. MREL requirement includes combined buffer requirement (CBR). MREL--Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities. RWAs--Risk-weighted averages. Sources: Banks' Reports, S&P Global Capital IQ.



Digitalization And Sustainability Will Remain High In Banks' Agendas

Spanish banks will continue focusing on shifting clients to the digital channel and increasing digital sales

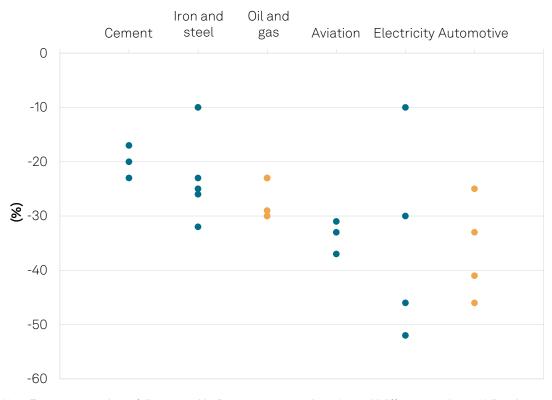
Comparative usage of online banking in Europe



Sources: KPMG & Funcas.

Decarbonization will target oil and gas and auto exposures, but other sectors could be added later

Selection of Spanish banks' 2030 decarbonization targets



Note: Targets are not always fully comparable. Base year, scope and metrics could differ among players. Yellow dots include Scope 3 exposures. Blue dots Scope 1 and/or 2. Sources: Banks' Reporting. S&P Global Ratings.



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