EUROPEAN BANK FUNDING IN A BAIL-IN WORLD

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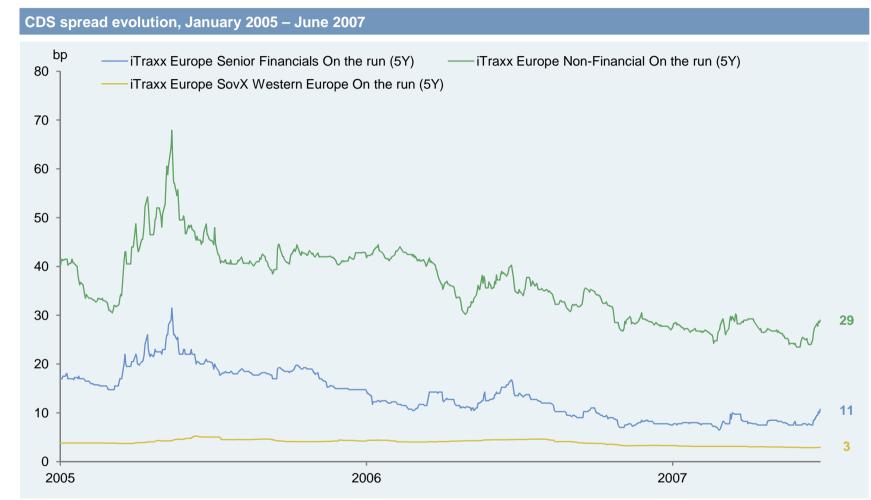
This is the perception many investors have of bail-in bonds



Today's Financial Times headlines

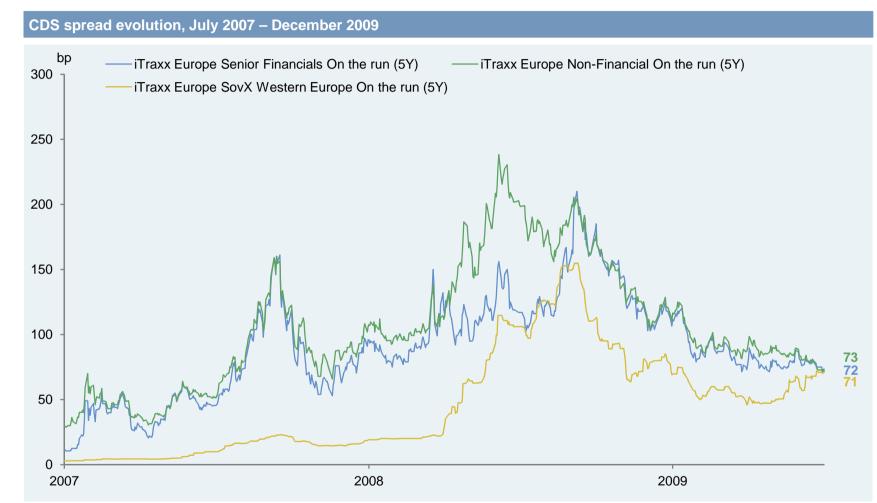
- Eurozone jobless rate surges to record
- "Lost generation" to suffer years of unemployment
- "Finance for big projects cut as banks are squeezed"
 - Money for airports and hospitals down a third
 - Hope of infrastructure boost for economy hit
- "Funding gap puts infrastructure projects in peril"
 - There may be a significant shortfall in bank financing for the global economy in the coming years. Unfortunately if you start having to slowdown infrastructure work for any reason, it will have a negative effect on growth
 - Where there is broad ranging regulatory reform, there are likely to be unintended consequences and unfortunately bank lending to projects will be among the areas to suffer
 - Historic sources of debt have dried up and we are likely to continue to see pressures in the short term

The world as we knew it



Source: DataQuery, 2 May 2012. CDS mid-level

Onset of the financial crisis



Source: DataQuery, 2 May 2012. CDS mid-level

The world turned upside down



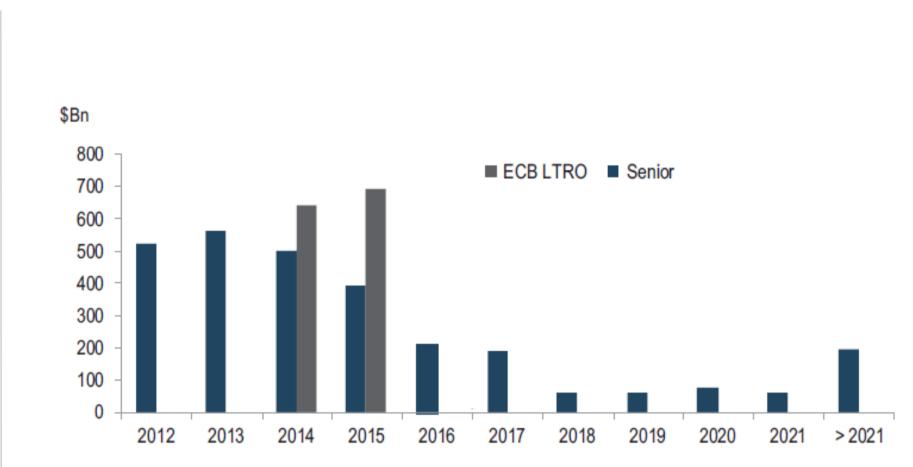
Source: DataQuery, 2 May 2012. CDS mid-level

Transformation of the investor base for European banks

	Pre-Crisis	Today
СР	Money market funds (2a7)	Money market funds (2a7)
Term Senior	Bank liquidity / treasury portfolios / limited real money participation	Real money accounts / limited bank participation
ABS	SIVs and bank treasuries / ABCP conduits / money market funds	Real money (US) / US bank portfolios
Covered	Real money accounts / rates accounts	Real money accounts / rates accounts / bank treasury central bank participation
Lower Tier 2	SIVs / bank prop desks	Real money accounts
Tier 1	Real money accounts / hedge funds bank prop desk / retail (private banks) / depositors	Private banks / hedge funds / real money accounts
Equity	Real money accounts / hedge funds / strategics (levered)	Real money accounts strategics (un-levered)
Fixed vs. Floating real money vs. funded investors)	2006 Fixed 4% Floating 86%	2011 Floating 16% Fixed 84%
Tenor	2006 5–10yrs: 15% 10yrs+: 8%	2011 5–10yrs: 50% 10yrs+: 16%

Investors and bail-in

- Investors differentiate between financial, corporate and sovereign risk, however uncertainty attracts a significant additional risk premium
 - The special status of a bank (versus corporate) in liquidation is acknowledged
- Consequently, the key area of debate in the bank space is the appropriate risk premium
 - Pandora's box has been opened but uncertainty around when and how the proposed Crisis Management Framework will be implemented remains high
 - There has been a wide range of estimated risk premia: from a minimal 50bps, to 87bps (J.P. Morgan Investor Survey, 14 October 2010) to 345 bps (J.P. Morgan Research, 23 March 2012)
- Misapprehension that investors <u>need</u> to buy European bank paper
 - The assumption that investors will buy an asset category because they "always" have has been proved wrong
 - The investor base that European banks historically relied on has transformed
 - The sovereign debt crisis has illustrated that the fear of "buyer strikes" can be self-fulfilling and dramatic even in the "safest" of asset categories
- Investors accept and sympathise with the concept of bail-in of senior debt
 - Not a concept to be utilised when a bank is a going concern, but rather when it has "failed"
 - Should only be operated within the confines of a strict statutory resolution framework
 - The liquidation hierarchy needs to be rigorously respected
- Grandfathering of debt and exempt asset classes (and therefore encumbrance and bias towards short term funding) as well as the implementation timetable are contentious issues



European banks face a significant funding challenge

Source: 'The 2.8 Trillion Question', 23 March 2012