

Annual Report 2013

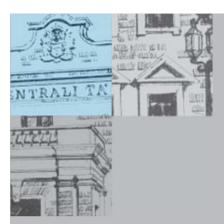
Professor Josef Bonnici
Governor, Central Bank of Malta





Overview

- Macro-economic situation
- Structural issues
- Banking sector
- Operations



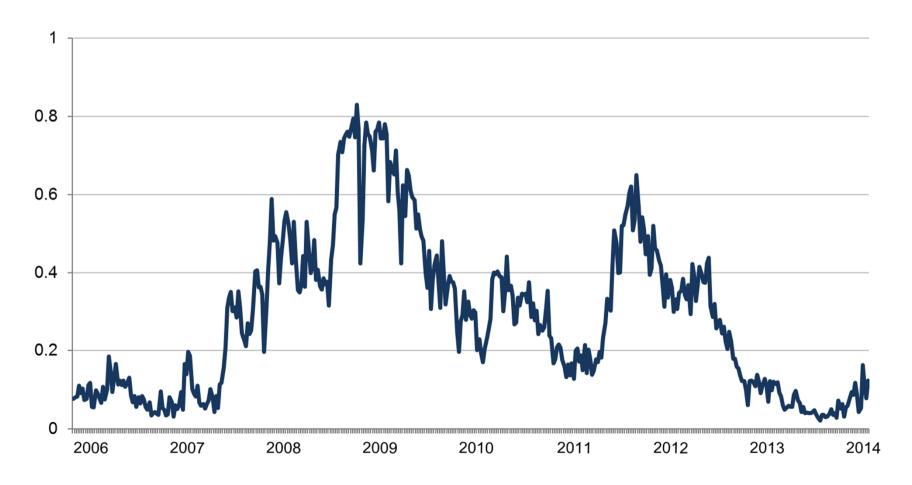
Macro-economic situation





Systemic risk in the euro area goes down to pre-crisis levels

COMPOSITE INDICATOR OF SYSTEMIC STRESS



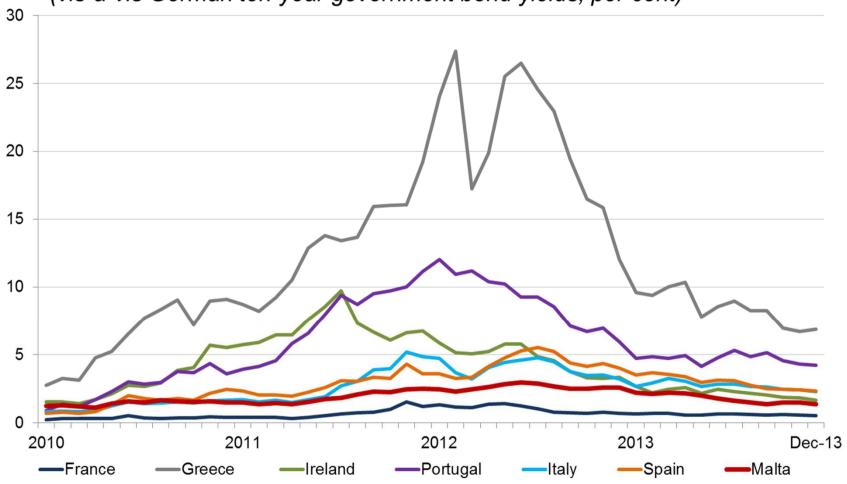
Source: Statistical Data Warehouse



Lower yields indicate lower risk, more stability. Malta's spreads remain low and stable

EURO AREA TEN-YEAR GOVERNMENT BOND YIELD SPREADS

(vis-à-vis German ten-year government bond yields, per cent)

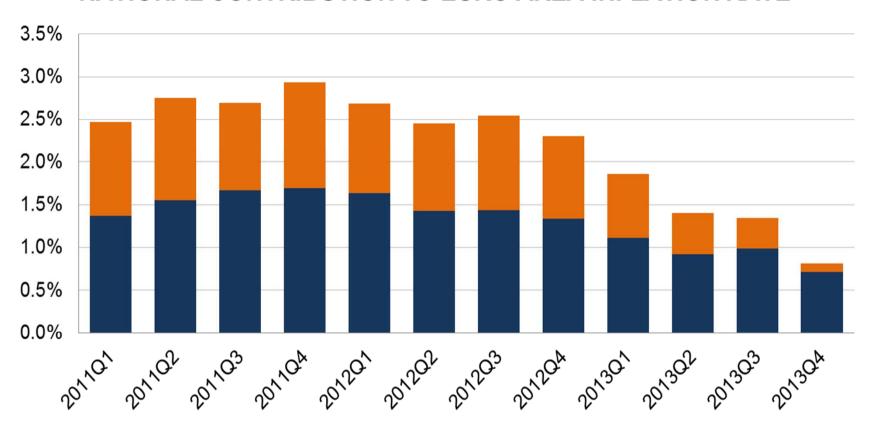


Source: Statistical Data Warehouse



Low inflation in euro area emanating mainly from stressed economies, perhaps reflecting correction of past excesses. No signs of deflation.

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO EURO AREA INFLATION RATE



■ Stressed countries (Greece, Spain, Italy, Ireland, Portugal and Cyprus)

■ Rest of euro area

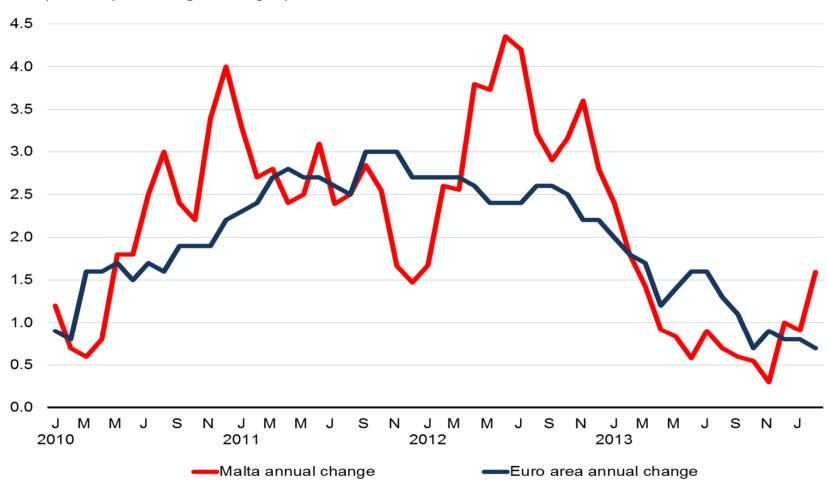
Source: Eurostat, Central Bank of Malta



Inflation in Malta and the euro area (1)

HICP INFLATION RATES IN MALTA AND EURO AREA

(annual percentage changes)



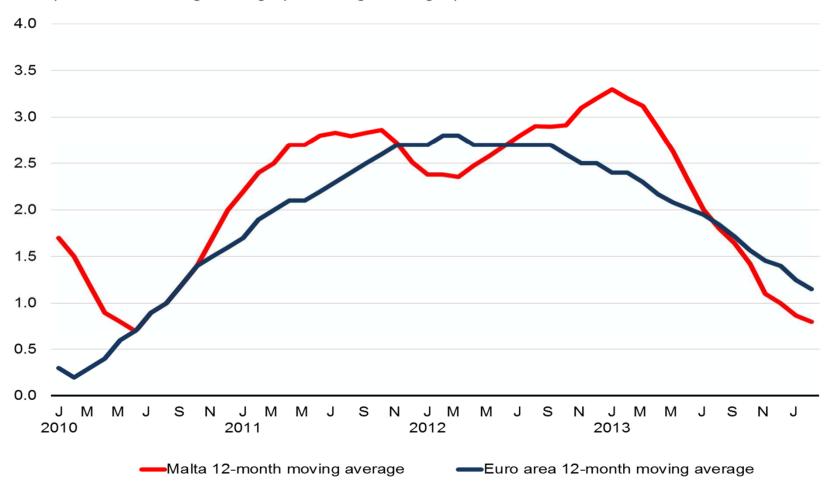
Sources: National Statistics Office; Eurostat



Inflation in Malta and the euro area (2)

HICP INFLATION RATES IN MALTA AND EURO AREA

(12-month moving average percentage changes)



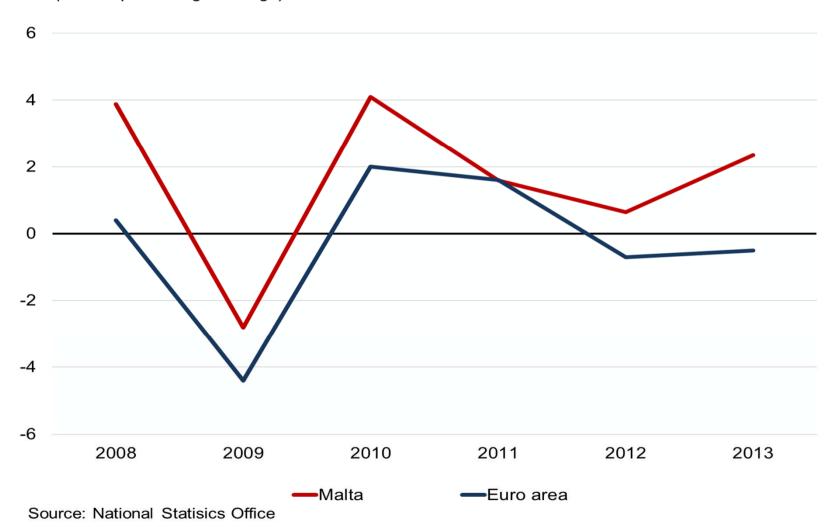
Sources: National Statistics Office; Eurostat



Malta's GDP growth continues to outpace that of the euro area

REAL GDP GROWTH

(annual percentage change)

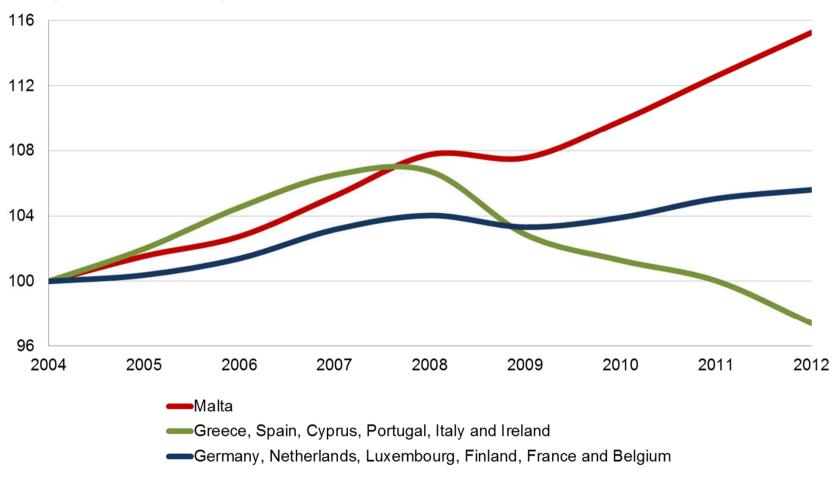




... as well as employment growth ...

EMPLOYMENT

 $(Indexed\ 2004 = 100)$

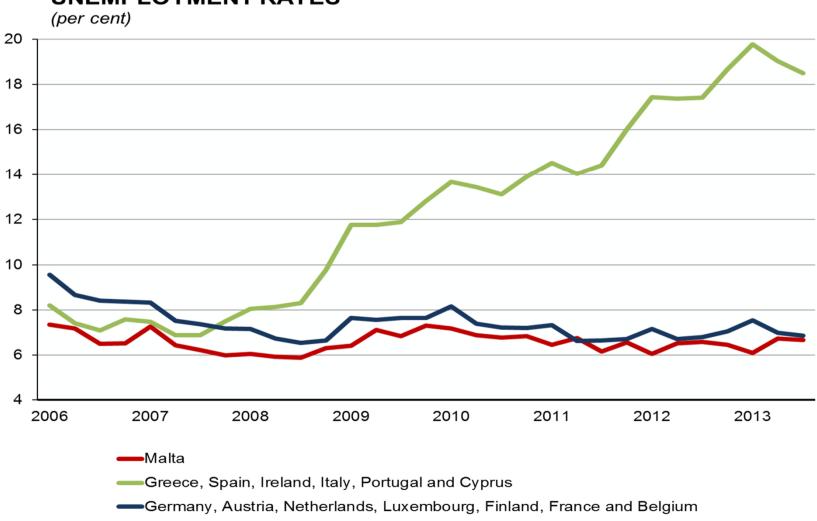


Source: Eurostat

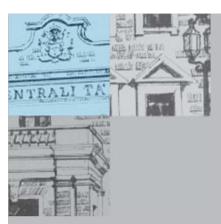


... resulting in a lower unemployment rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



Source: Statistical Data Warehouse



Structural issues

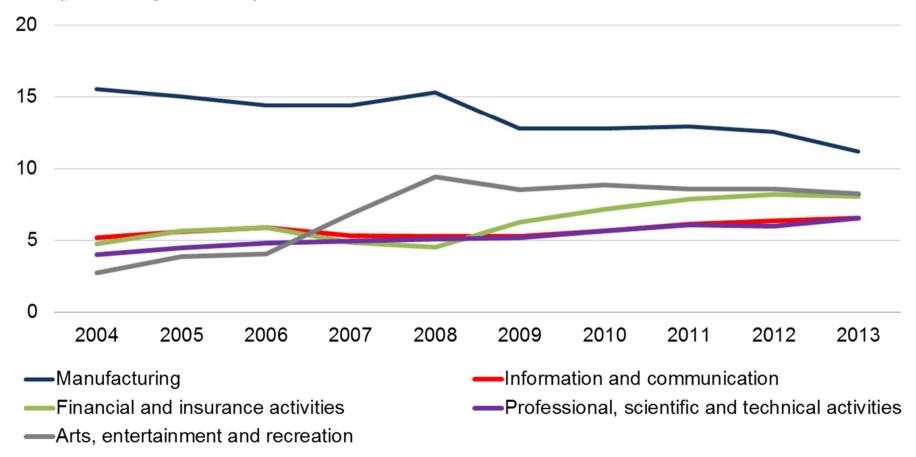




As Malta managed to diversify its economy ...

SECTOR SHARE OF GROSS VALUE ADDED

(percentage of GVA)

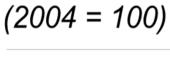


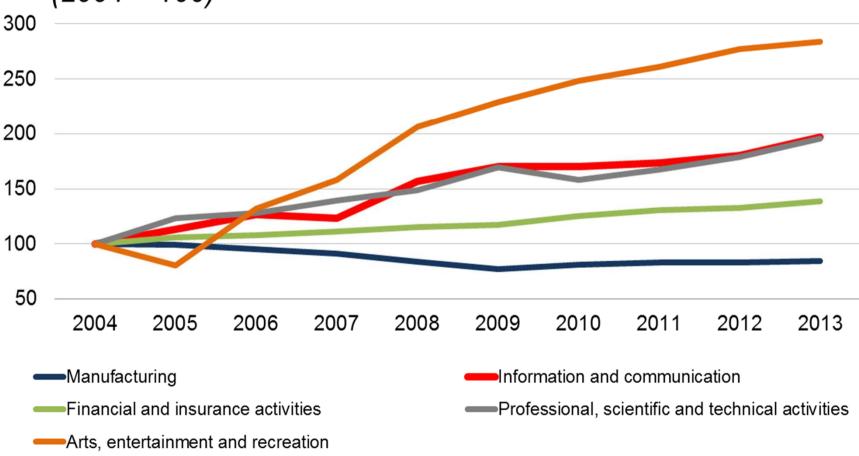
Source: National Statistics Office, Central Bank of Malta



... new employment opportunities have also been created.

EMPLOYMENT





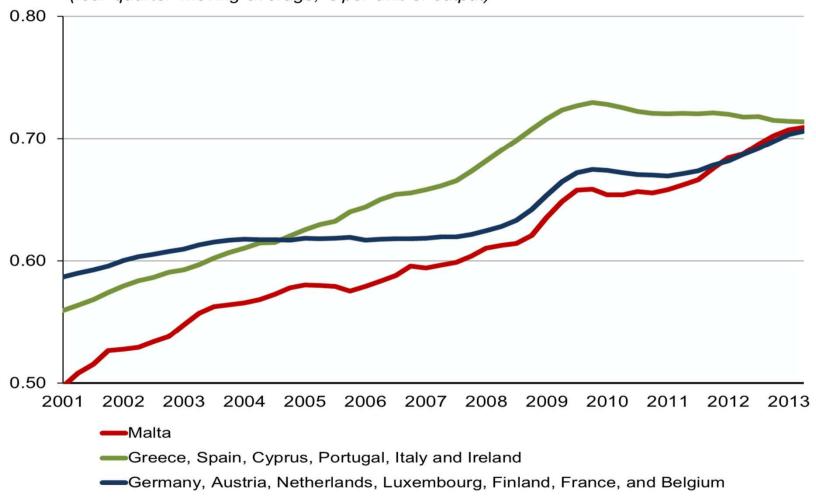
Source: National Statistics Office, Central Bank of Malta



Converging ULCs due to internal devaluation in stressed countries. Alignment of wages with productivity is crucial

UNIT LABOUR COSTS

(four-quarter moving average, € per unit of output)

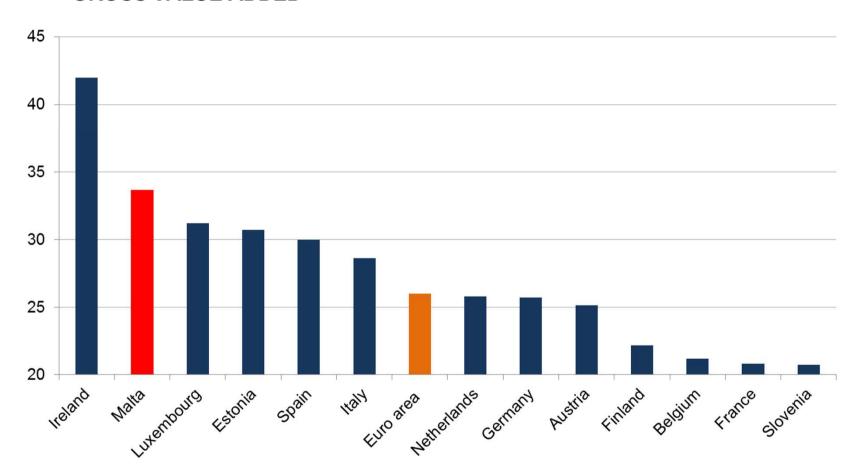


Source: Eurostat



Investing in Malta is profitable

ALLOCATION OF INCOME: OPERATING SURPLUSES AS PER CENT OF GROSS VALUE ADDED



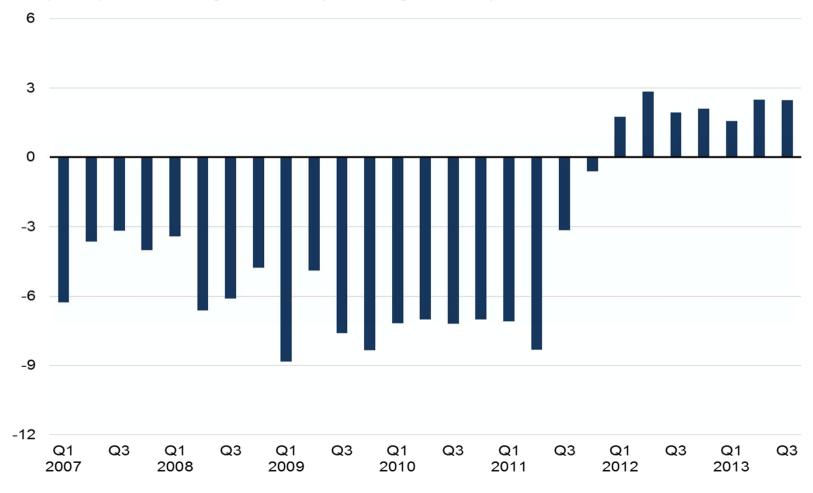
Source: Eurostat



Current account surplus, also due to lower imports and investment

CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

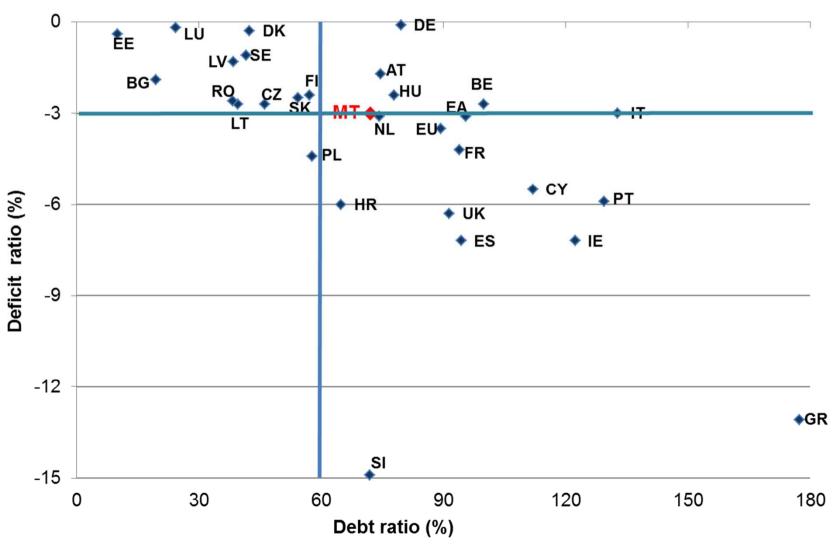
(four-quarter moving sums as a percentage of GDP)



Source: National Statiscis Office



Malta's budgetary position compared to EU countries (2013)

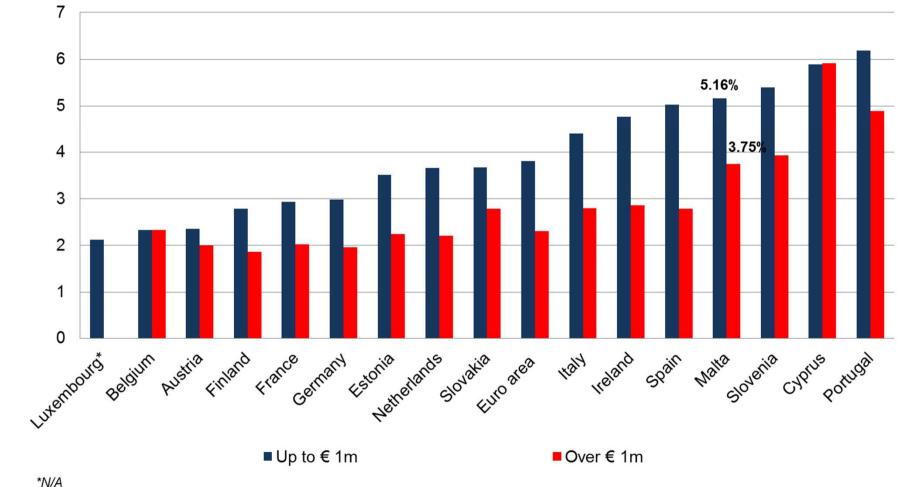




Lending rates to small business remain relatively high; rates charged to larger business declined, but still high

Lending rates to NFCs

(new business, over and under € 1m, as at January 2014)

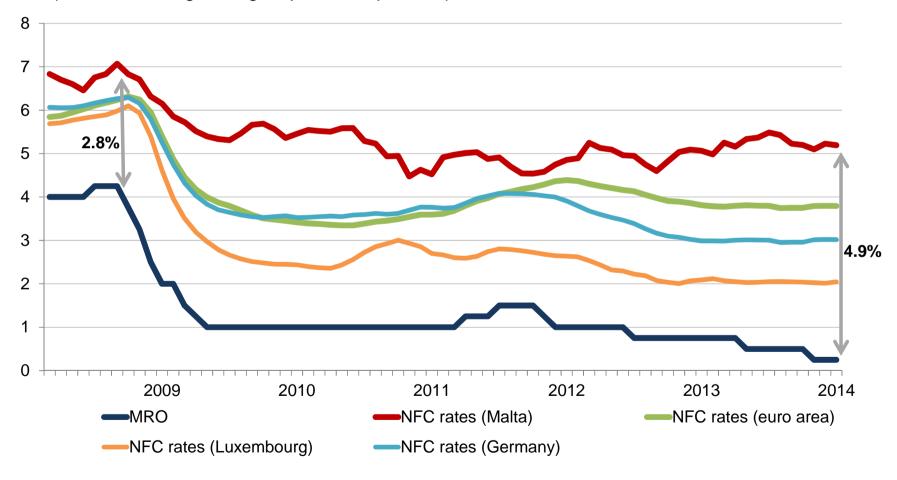




SME lending rates in Malta not in synch with MRO. Rates are higher than the euro area average, even if the latter is biased upwards due to stressed countries

MRO and NFC lending rates

(3-month moving average, up to €1m, per cent)

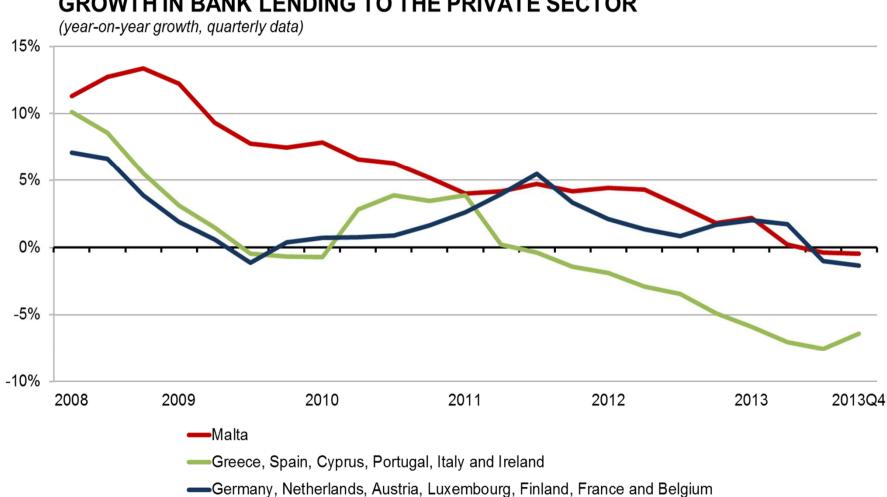


Source: Statistical Data Warehouse; Central Bank of Malta



Credit growth in Malta and the 'better performing' countries has recently turned negative, but remains above that of stressed countries

GROWTH IN BANK LENDING TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR



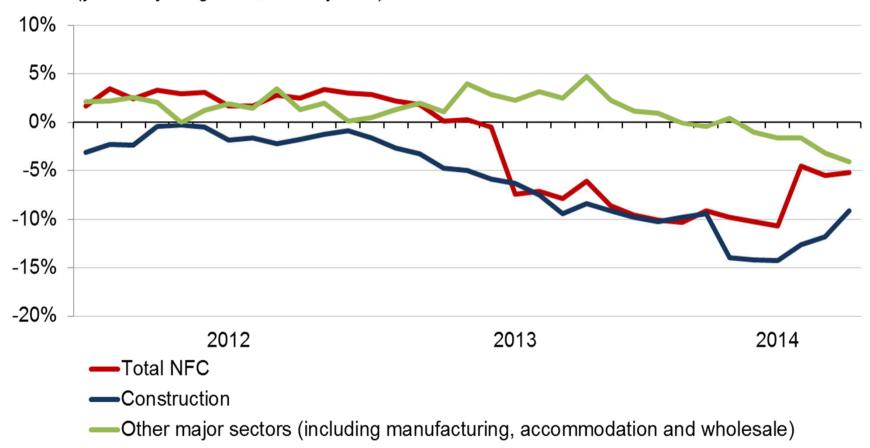
Sources: Statistical Data Warehouse, Central Bank of Malta calculations



Slowdown more pronounced in the construction sector, although credit to other corporate sectors has also turned negative

CREDIT GROWTH TO CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER SECTORS

(year-on-year growth, monthly data)



Source: Central Bank of Malta



The banking sector in Malta





The Maltese banking sector is diversified...

Core domestic banks are systemically important, operate along traditional lines, have an extensive branch network, attract deposit funds domestically, lend locally and hold securities issued in Malta. Their provision of loan and deposit facilities is crucial to the economy.

Non-core domestic banks play a more limited role in the domestic economy, as the volume of operations and the banking services they offer to residents is limited.

International banks have virtually no links with the domestic economy. Their activities and transactions are almost entirely outside Malta.



... and sound.

	Maltese Banks				EU banks
Indicator	Core domestic banks	Non-core domestic banks	International banks	Total banks	Total banks ¹
Total assets as a % to GDP*	210.2	73.4	413.7	697.3	approx. 340 ²
Customer loans-to-deposits ratio	66.5	113.2	71.6	71.5	105.9 ³
Solvency					
Tier 1 ratio	11.1	23.3	118.4	43.9	13.1
Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.9	24.6	118.4	46.2	16.0
Profitability					
Return on assets	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3
Return on equity	19.9	5.9	2.6	5.0	5.8
Liquidity					
Liquid assets to short term liabilities	48.9	94.9	205.9	59.5	n/a
Liquid assets to total assets	29.4	16.5	28.2	26.8	10 ⁴

Source: Central Bank of Malta, European Central Bank

The modest downsizing of the banking sector (mainly the international sector) is largely driven by banks' anticipation of new regulatory requirements, consolidation efforts from parent companies and preparation for the AQR.

Core banks remain profitable and well-capitalised. The banking sector is sound.

¹Data refer to H1 2013 unless otherwise indicated

²Euro area 2012. ECB Banking Structures Report

³ December 2013

⁴ EU Domestic Banks

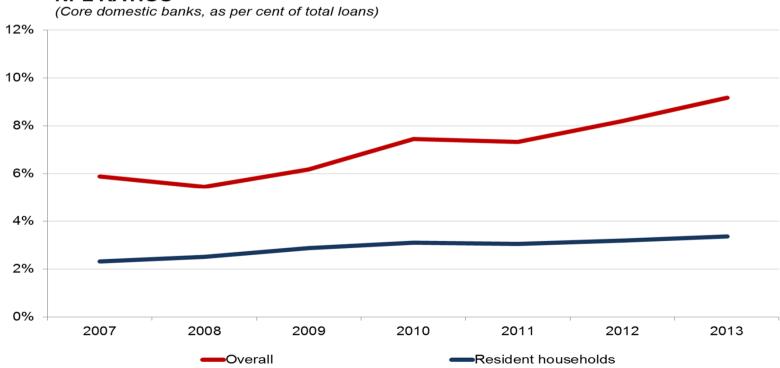


Overhaul of BR09 (1)

Motivation:

- EU CSR 5: Take measures to further strengthen provisions for loanimpairment losses in the banking sector, to mitigate potential risks from exposure to the real estate market
- NPLs on an upward trend

NPL RATIOS



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Overhaul of BR09 (2)

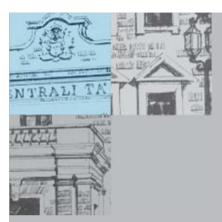
Amendments:

- allocate an amount of capital from distributable profits to a reserve equal to 2.5% of NPLs less impairments and interest in suspense, as defined in IFRS. For certain overdue NPLs, the requirement rises to 5% and can be raised further by MFSA
- align the definition of NPLs and forbearance with the newly established EBA draft Technical Standard on Supervisory Reporting on Forbearance and Non-Performing Exposures
- recognize incurred losses as early as possible within the context of the IFRS
- set up appropriate governance structures, a robust credit risk management framework and reporting systems

Outcome:

- improve the banks' overall coverage ratio and strengthen provisioning practices
- strengthen further bank capital to mitigate potential risks from lending portfolios

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Central Bank of Malta's operations





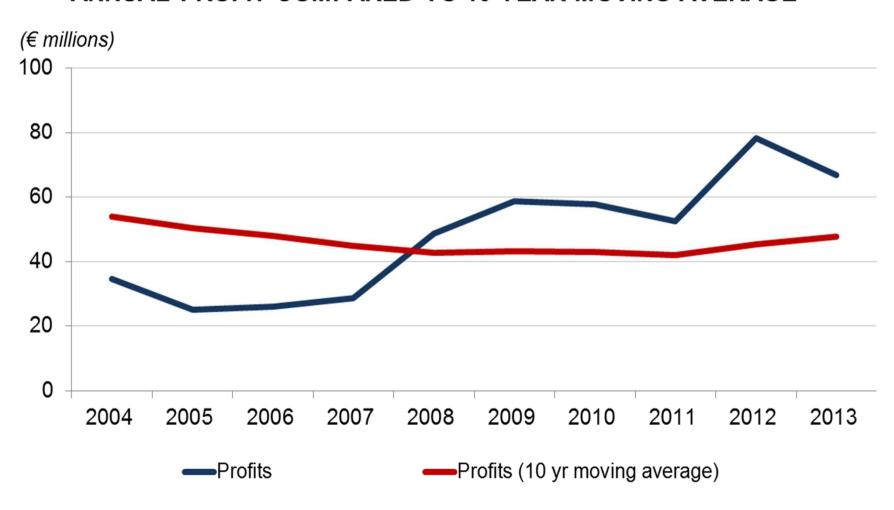
The Bank's strategic priorities

- Contribute to the formulation and implementation of Eurosystem monetary policy
- Provide independent advice on economic and financial policy
- Formulate and implement macro-prudential policy to ensure financial stability:
 - Amendments to the Central Bank of Malta Act: new Deputy Governor and statutory set-up of the JFSB in association with MFSA
- Ensure the robustness and smooth functioning of the financial market and of the payment system, and effectively manage currency issuance
- Manage its resources in an economic, effective and efficient way, thus ensuring a sustainable financial position



CBM's financial performance: Profits are well above average...

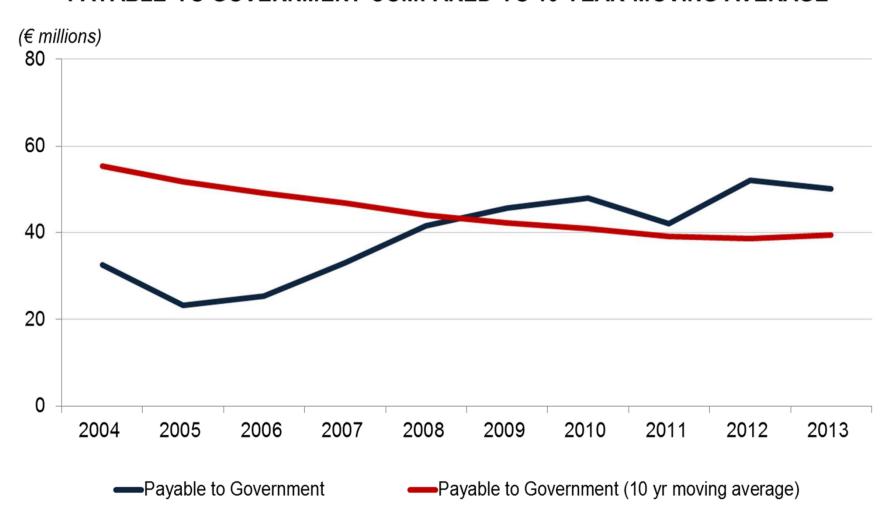
ANNUAL PROFIT COMPARED TO 10-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE





CBM's financial performance: ...as are the amounts transferred to government

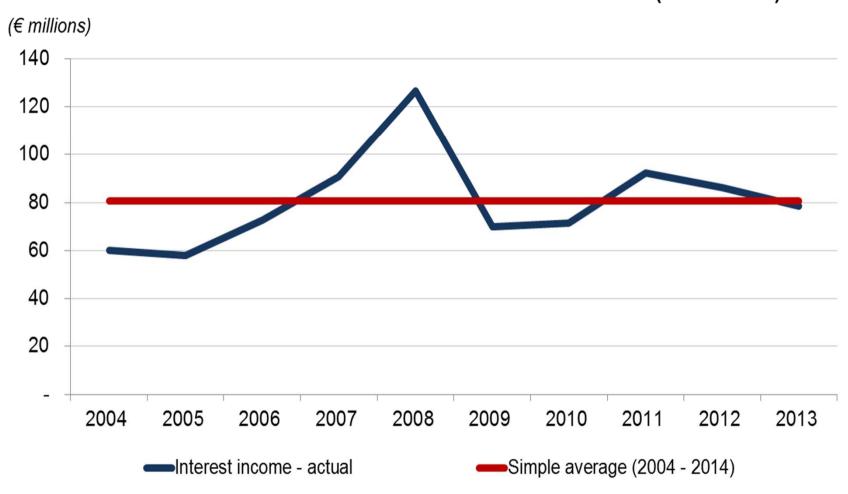
PAYABLE TO GOVERNMENT COMPARED TO 10-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE





CBM's financial performance: ...in spite of low interest rates

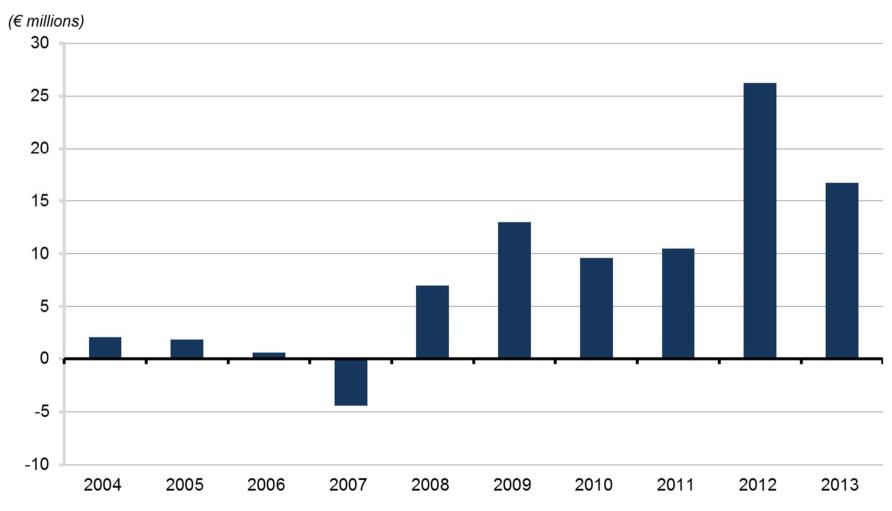
INTEREST INCOME COMPARED TO SIMPLE AVERAGE (2004 - 2014)





CBM's additions to reserves and provisions to strengthen the balance sheet and mitigate risk

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS



Source: Central Bank of Malta



Thank you

