



European debt sales

Loan portfolio advisory
Portfolio Solutions Group

2016

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Foreword



Welcome to KPMG's European Debt Sales 2016 report. In this report, we identify and discuss those key topics relevant to the European bank deleveraging landscape that we think will take centre stage in 2016. We also take a look back to see how the loan sale markets performed in 2015 across more than twenty countries across Europe.

2015 was another strong year for European loan sales, with over €104 billion in closed transactions across 30 European countries. Hot spots over the past year included the United Kingdom (UK), Ireland, Italy, and Spain, where over €86 billion of transactions closed. Pleasingly, the pipeline remains strong for 2016, with over €32 billion in ongoing transactions, and continued interest from domestic and international investors looking to purchase European loan portfolios.

- The UK recorded the highest volume of loan sales, with over £30 billion of transactions closed in 2015. This number was boosted with the sale of UK Asset Resolution's £13 billion Project Granite to Cerberus, which was the year's largest single loan sale transaction in Europe. As the UK returns to growth, 2016 activity will be driven by competition amongst banks, funds, and financiers to profitably originate and grow.
- Banks in Ireland continued to contract their balance sheets, with over €24 billion of closed transactions in 2015. The Royal Bank of Scotland and Lloyds Banking Group substantially completed their Irish deleveraging plans, with the sales of the €2.6 billion Project Finn and the €4.2 billion Project Poseidon, respectively. Similar to the UK, Ireland's deleveraging story has now shifted from larger commercial real estate (CRE) and corporate loans to addressing residential mortgage non-performing loans (NPLs), granular CRE/small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) NPLs, and importantly, addressing the profitability drag resulting from low yield tracker mortgages.

- Intense competition between buyers for portfolios in the UK and Ireland since 2013 has led investors to turn their eyes southward toward the recovering economies of Spain and Italy for acquisitions. Spain recorded over €15 billion in closed transactions, with Italy just behind with over €13 billion in 2015. Notably, both markets have now begun the process of selling real estate owned (REO) and real estate secured debt in larger volumes, which has drawn greater attention from buyers and financiers.
- Countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) continue to mature as loan sale markets, with over 35 transactions brought to market across all asset classes. Notably, Hungary saw its first successful secured loan sale by MKB Bank to Lone Star, and Romania saw the largest successful sale in CEE this year, the €1.2 billion Project Tokyo sold by Banca Comerciala Romana (Erste Group) to Deutsche Bank.
- Many investors have also started to look towards Greece and Cyprus for future investment opportunities as they work to revive their banking sectors, address problem loans, and as their banks continue to divest their overseas subsidiaries across CEE. Whilst political concerns remain in both countries, investors are being rewarded for their activity.

KPMG's Portfolio Solutions Group are some of the leading advisors in the European loan sale and bank deleveraging marketplace. The strength and depth of our member firm transaction experience across our European network is demonstrated in this report; we look forward to sharing our knowledge with you.



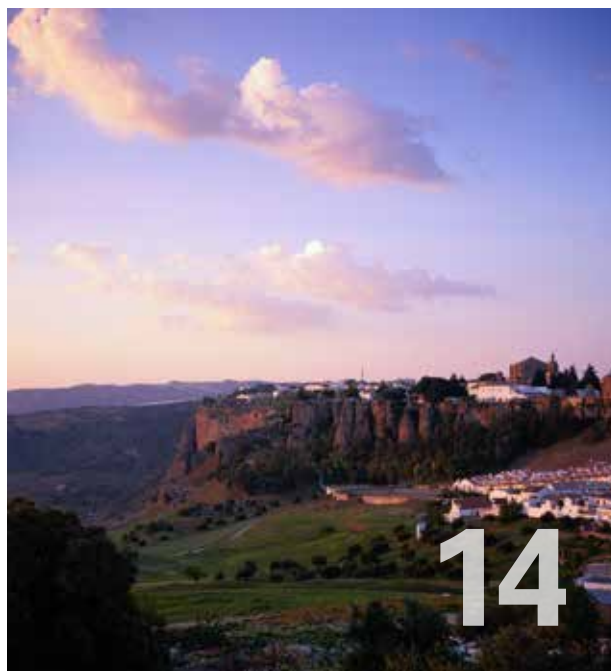
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Trend watch

Regulation and its effect on European banking



While it remains the exception, rather than the rule, for European regulators and supervisors to dictate strategic decisions to banks, the aggregate impact of regulation has become a decisive driver of strategy for most European banks. Regulators and supervisors have a pervasive influence, which they exert through a combination of levers.

European bank regulation and supervision

The European Banking Authority (EBA) is the prudential authority for banking within the European Union (EU); it has driven the creation of the European Single Rulebook, a single set of prudential rules for financial institutions throughout the EU. Systemically important banks also need to comply with rules issued by the G20 Financial Stability Board (FSB) and in many cases the Federal Reserve in the United States (US). Since November 2014, all significant Eurozone credit institutions are directly supervised by the ECB Single Supervision Mechanism (SSM), while UK banks continued to be supervised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

The SSM's top priority for 2016 is to review **Business Model and Profitability Risk**. It will challenge banks to prove that they can create capital, sustainably, even in a low yield environment. It is also very concerned by high NPL ratios in several markets and is starting to push banks for reduction targets. In parallel, the SSM is performing a **Targeted Review of Internal Models (TRIM)**, to probe risk weights across the sector. This is expected to drive an increase in Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs), and as capital intensity rises, ROE falls.

Synthesizing all regulation and supervision is an extremely complex task. How does it, in aggregate, impact European banks' strategy? Our view is that regulators are encouraging European banks to **simplify** and **shrink**. The costs of being large or complex are steadily ratcheting up, through higher Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) capital requirements (imposed by the SSM) and G-SIB buffers required by the FSB. Many banks conclude that they could increase ROE and market capitalisation by scaling back or breaking up capital intensive units.

Bank resolution – Single Resolution Board

One entity which would not object to banks simplifying and shrinking is the Single Resolution Board (SRB), based in Brussels, which took on full powers from 1 January 2016, and represents the second pillar of Banking Union in the Eurozone (after SSM in 2014). The SRB, an EU agency, has a substantial mandate to resolve European banks in distress, either through forced transactions, transfer of assets to an asset management agency (AMA), or use of 'bail-in'. As we have seen recently in Portugal in December 2015, the use of such powers by any banking supervisor can have a devastating impact on investors.

Political Dynamics

European banking regulation has entered the political arena several times in recent months. In addition to Portugal, this has particularly been the case in Italy, where the government, on 28 January 2016, announced a guarantee scheme for senior tranches of securitised portfolios of NPLs. Our initial estimate is that this scheme will improve prices on NPL trades, by between 3-5% from a bank's perspective. The economic benefit comes primarily from favourable funding rates for the SPV which issues the notes.

With political and economic turmoil in the emerging markets of making headlines over the past year, European banks with operations and exposure in CEE are closely monitoring the situation including the trend in NPLs. Should uncertainty increase and risk aversion become a common theme across the CEE banking sector, there may be a re-pricing of the financial market, which could increase the funding costs of banks with CEE exposure.



An uncertain Greek future

In July 2015, after much negotiation, Greece reached an eleventh-hour agreement with the troika (the European Commission, the European Central Bank, and the International Monetary Fund) to receive financial aid of €7 billion and prevent a Greek sovereign debt default. In August 2015, a further agreement was reached that provided Greece with €86 billion in financial assistance until 2018. From our conversations with investors, many are attracted by this market's opportunities, but will remain on the sidelines until political stability is further proven and (for some investors) until capital controls imposed since July 2015 are fully lifted.

The threat of "Brexit"

There has been much discussion of a British exit (Brexit) from the Eurozone for several years. If a Brexit occurs, there may be longstanding implications for the UK as well as the EU. Many European banks have located a substantial part of their wholesale banking activities in London, making the prospect of Brexit an expensive exercise in potential relocation. The British and EU banking systems are heavily reliant on each other, with total UK claims on the EU at €790 billion in 2015, and EU borrowings from the UK close to €1.5 trillion. Some banks, such as JP Morgan, have taken pre-emptive action by moving major parts of their London banking operations into the Eurozone (Luxembourg), while others will be hoping the efforts of the British Prime Minister, David Cameron, to secure EU concessions and a referendum vote to remain in the union will succeed.



"Without giving banks a blueprint, the SSM is sketching the contours of acceptable business models. It will challenge banks in 2016 to prove that they can generate capital, even in an environment of low-yields, high NPLs and rising risk weights. For some banks the 'math' will not work, prompting a re-think of their pricing, products and portfolios."

Marcus Evans
Partner, KPMG European Central Bank
Office, Frankfurt

Sources: "Risk Assessment of the European Banking System", EBA, accessed in September 2015, "Overview of the potential implications of regulatory measures for banks' business models", EBA report, accessed in September 2015, "Would Grexit spell disaster for Europe's single currency?", BBC News, 1 July 2015, accessed in September 2015, "Financial assistance to Greece", European Commission, accessed in September 2015, "BREXIT: the impact on the UK and the EU", Global Council, accessed in September 2015.

The UK and Ireland loan sale market

Over the past five years, the bad banks in Ireland and the UK have made considerable inroads with their wind-down strategies, with both NAMA and UKAR having undertaken their largest ever transactions in 2015. The pace of their activity is not expected to slow through 2016 and 2017.

Establishment and progress of “bad banks”

Bad banks have emerged in a number of countries throughout Europe over the past five years as a means of combatting the challenge of NPLs and in the resolution of troubled banks. The British and Irish governments were two of the first to establish their respective bad banks – UK Asset Resolution Limited (UKAR) and National Asset Management Agency (NAMA). UKAR was established in 2010 and is wholly owned by the HM Treasury UK, while Ireland’s NAMA was established in 2009 by the Government of Ireland. These large mandated institutions were in addition to failed banks and building societies, such as the Irish Bank Resolution Corporation (IBRC, formerly Anglo Irish Bank) in Ireland and Dunfermline Building Society in the UK.

As per a study conducted in 2Q 2015, Europe’s bad banks together hold €233 billion of non-core real estate portfolios – with the bad banks of Ireland (NAMA), Spain (SAREB) and the UK (UKAR) holding 91% of the total outstanding amount. By the end of 2015, NAMA had the highest volume of closed transactions, with over €28 billion sold in the last two years. UKAR has closed transactions totalling in excess of £15.8 billion, a total which was boosted in 2015 due to the successful sale of the £13 billion Project Granite portfolio of former Northern Rock mortgages to Cerberus.

UKAR in the UK

Since its incorporation, UKAR has divested £73.5 billion, which amounts to more than half of the total loans it acquired from the nationalised Northern Rock and

Bradford & Bingley. In 2014-15, UKAR’s loan repayments fell by £0.9 billion year-on-year to £3.7 billion. In 2014, its most notable loan portfolio sale was the £2.7 billion Project Slate to CarVal and JP Morgan, which consisted of performing mortgages. In October 2015, it announced the sale of its £13 billion Project Granite portfolio to Cerberus, which significantly reduced the total loans held. UKAR still currently holds an estimated £35 billion of residential mortgages.

“The sale brings the total UKAR balance sheet reduction to £73.5 bn (63%) since formation in 2010.”

Press release: UK Asset Resolution announces successful sale of £13bn assets, 13 November 2015

Looking forward, UKAR plans to dispose of £800 million equity release lifetime mortgages, £5.5 billion of self-certified mortgages, and £22 billion of buy-to-let mortgages. It is expected that **UKAR will dispose the current outstanding debt in a span of five to ten years.**

NAMA in Ireland

Since its incorporation, NAMA has realised €18.7 billion from overall disposal proceeds, of which 42% (€7.8 billion) was sold in 2014 – this included two major loan sales with face values of €5.4 billion (Project Eagle, sold to Cerberus) and €1.8 billion (Project Tower, sold to Blackstone).

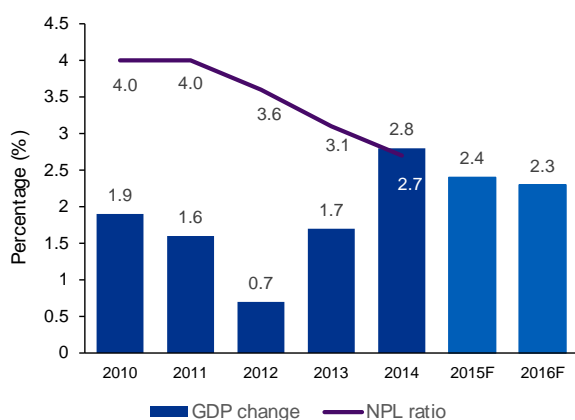
NAMA plans to wind down completely by 2020, after having disposed of its special bond debt. To date, it has disposed of approximately 39% of its assets since creation. **At the current rate of sales, it is considered likely that NAMA will be able to wind down prior to its 2020 mandate.**

Source (UK): UKAR Website, link, accessed on 01 September 2015; NAMA Website, accessed on 01 September 2015; UKAR Annual Report 2015, accessed on 01 September 2015; ‘Government accelerates asset disposal with £13bn mortgages sale’, Financial Times Website, 16 June 2015; ‘What Do You Do When A “Bad Bank” Fails?’, Forbes Website, 02 March 2015; ‘UK Asset Resolution Limited results announcement’, UKAR Website, 16 June 2015; ‘Osborne Accelerates £58bn Bank Asset Sell-Off’, Sky News Website, 17 March 2015; ‘UK Financial Investments Limited’, gov.uk Website, 18 March 2015.

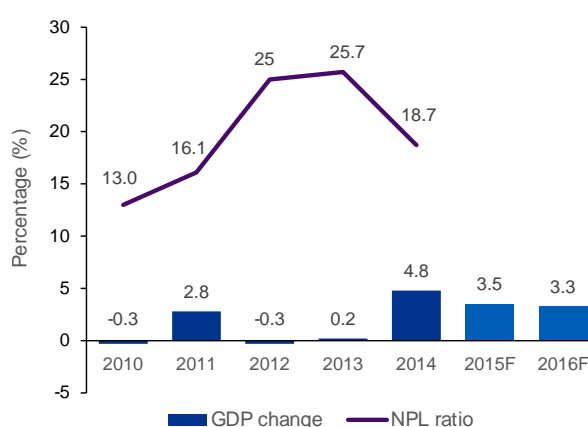
Source (Ireland): ‘NAMA appoints Cushman & Wakefield to sell mega €8.4bn Project Arrow NPL’, CoStar Finance Website, 16 February 2015; ‘Irish banks push sale of real estate debt’, Financial Times Website, 25 January 2013; ‘NAMA Issues End of Year Review for 2014’, NAMA Website, 02 January 2015; ‘NAMA sales so far and still to come’, Independent IE Website, 02 September 2015, link; ‘European bad banks have €99bn up for sale in live and planned loan sales’, CoStar Finance Website, 20 July 2015, link; ‘Ireland Aims to Accelerate Bad Bank Sales’, WSJ Website, 16 July 2014, link; ‘Irish “bad bank” NAMA says may return 1 billion euros to taxpayers’, Reuters Website, 22 April 2015; ‘Bad bank’ property sale ignites cross-border Irish scandal’, Financial Times Website, 10 July 2015.

Macro-Economic Factors Impacting Non-Performing Loans

UK – GDP % change vs NPL ratio

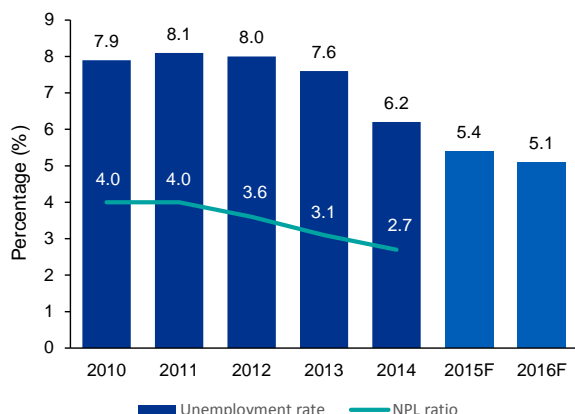


Ireland – GDP % change vs NPL ratio

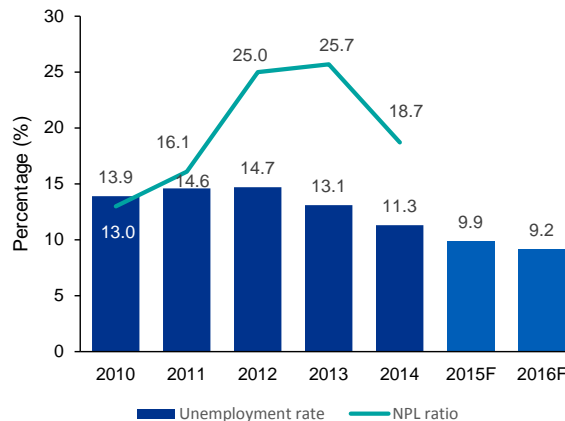


With an increase in GDP, the repayment capacity of borrowers typically increases, thus leading to an overall reduction in NPLs in the banking sector. As seen in the graph (UK – GDP % change vs NPL ratio), the NPL to gross loans ratio fell from 3.6% to 2.7% over the three year period leading to 2014, while the GDP rose from 0.7% to 2.8% over the same period. A similar trend can be seen in Ireland.

UK – Unemployment rate vs NPL ratio



Ireland – Unemployment rate vs NPL ratio



In the UK and Ireland, there appears to be a direct correlation between the unemployment rate and NPL ratio - an increase in the unemployment rate adversely impacts the repayment capacity of households, thus triggering an increase in the default rate. As seen in the graph (UK – Unemployment rate vs NPL ratio), the unemployment rate in the UK declined from 7.9% to 5.1% from 2010 to 2014, along with a fall in the NPL ratio. A similar trend can be seen in Ireland, as seen in the graph (Ireland – Unemployment rate vs NPL ratio).



“While the Italian unsecured NPL market is very hot, the secured NPL market is only warming up: the deleveraging process has finally started. Investors are queuing up to do business on upcoming NPL portfolios.”

Fabrizio Montaruli
Partner, KPMG in Italy

In focus: Italy

Italy on the rise

After a three-year recession that left Italy's banks nursing in excess of €350 billion of bad loans, Italy is now a more active debt sale market. There are a large number of transactions nearing completion or in progress – of the more than €27 billion (face value) of expected sales, €18.4 billion are transactions that have been concluded, while the remaining €8.8 billion represents transactions in progress at the end of 2015.

Italy became the third most active European country by closed transactions in the first half of 2015, having seen transactions resulting in over €1.4 billion in aggregate purchase prices. The number of closed transactions by volume in H1 2015 is 2.5 times that of the total closed sale volume seen in 2014. This strong activity in 2015 was largely a result of Italian banks preparing for and implementing deleveraging plans, having identified which assets to hold, restructure, or sell. This was evidenced most notably by Intesa Sanpaolo and UniCredit, Italy's largest banks, who through 2015 formalised those aspects of its balance sheet that it deemed to be non-core. Foreign banks with exposure to Italy, such as RBS, Deutsche Bank, and GE Capital, also followed suit bringing larger secured portfolios to market in H2 2015.

Barriers and regulatory changes

NPL market activity in Italy has been limited over the past few years in contrast to the UK, Ireland, and Spain, due in large part to significant bid-ask spreads between the carrying value of loans and the price expectations of investors, a direct consequence of:

- Limitations in the quality and availability of data necessary for investors;
- Insufficient provisioning coverage by local Italian banks and constraints in sourcing additional capital to increase coverage ratios;
- Continued uncertainty over the Italian enforcement regime; and
- An average foreclosure time of three to five years, as opposed to one to two years in most Western European countries.

However, there are now clear indications that the loan sale market is gathering pace, with increasing transaction volumes, a generally more positive economic environment and strengthening property market.

The Italian government and its banks have been far from idle in tackling the NPL problem in the past year...

In June 2015, Matteo Renzi, the Italian prime minister, publicly announced a series of long-awaited measures to help manage the volume of bad debt in the Italian

banking system with the aim of reviving lending in the Italian economy. An emergency decree containing measures to improve tax treatments and to streamline bankruptcy proceedings and the foreclosure process was approved; the decree introduced the following changes:

- Permitting banks to claim tax relief over losses due to bad loan write-downs in one year as opposed to the previous length of five years;
- Allowing the 'concordato preventivo' to have the possibility of further auctions within a restructuring process if the court-appointed judicial commissioner rules that the proposal put forward by the borrower is not compelling; and
- Allowing creditors holding a minimum 10% of the debt in a 'concordato' to submit substitute proposals unilaterally if the proposal put forward by the borrower does not cover 40% of the debt of the unsecured creditors.

These changes make the foreclosure and bankruptcy processes more investor-friendly, furthering the positive sentiment held by many international investors.

Intesa Sanpaolo and UniCredit have established internal non-core divisions as part of their deleveraging strategies. The two banks have also joined forces with KKR Credit to transfer up to €1 billion of distressed assets to a platform that has the aim of providing corporate expertise and long-term capital to strained Italian businesses.

Most recently, in November 2015, the Bank of Italy authorised the resolution plans of four small Italian banks in special administration: Banca Marche, Carife, Banca Etruria and CariChieti.

The approach taken to these banks envisages the involvement of shareholders and subordinated bondholders (as provided by the BRRD) and the creation of four "good banks," to which all balance-sheet assets except loans classed as "bad debts" will be assigned; the "bad debts" will be assigned to a newly created "bad bank" (not a licensed bank) named REV - Gestione Crediti S.p.A. which will own a NPL portfolio with gross book value of €8.5 billion, and net book value of €1.5 billion according to preliminary indicative valuation.

Furthermore, in early 2016, the Italian government is due to release a new guarantee scheme on securitised bad loans, the Garanzia Cartolarizzazione Sofferenze (GACS) with the objective to facilitate the de-risking process of Italian banks. The GACS, which will be released only on rated senior tranches at market price (thus not classified as state aid as defined by the European Commission), is expected to provide Italian banks with an opportunity to dispose of bad loans, reducing the cost of senior notes, and thus further boosting the Italian NPL sale market.

Source: Reuters – 'Italy bad-bank vehicle could buy 100 bln euros of bad debts', accessed on 1 September 2015; Bloomberg – 'Distressed-Debt Investors Turn to Italian Banks' Bad Loans', accessed on 1 September 2015; The Economist – 'Beautifying bankruptcy', accessed on 1 September 2015; Reuters – "'Italy takes steps to help banks offload bad loans', accessed on 1 September 2015; Tengram Capital Partners – "In Italy, a renaissance beckons for distressed deals after years of stagnation", accessed on September 2015.



“Spain’s economic recovery has seen portfolio sales increase, but political uncertainty and SAREB’s situation present new challenges for 2016..”

Carlos Borja G. Castello
Associate Director, Portfolio Solutions Group
KPMG in the UK

In focus: Spain

Spain: A deleveraging hotspot

Spain is one of the hotspots in the European loan sale market, accounting for almost 17% of loan portfolio sales in 2015, with over €15 billion of loan portfolios brought to market. Bankia and Banco de Sabadell continue to be amongst the most active vendors in the Spanish market, with the aggregate total of their transactions almost one-third of the total Spanish transactions brought to market in 2015. There were also new vendors, such as BBVA, which brought its first secured portfolio to market – Project Liceo – and Banco Mare Nostrum with Projects Neptune and Pampa. As Spain lags behind the UK and Ireland in its deleveraging journey, further sales activity is expected in the coming year against the backdrop of an improving real estate market and macroeconomic situation.

2015 saw more real estate-backed portfolios being sold, notably in the residential mortgage and CRE sectors, which together accounted for approximately 65% of the total market by volume. Many of the largest portfolios that successfully closed were residential mortgage portfolios, which made up approximately 21% of the portfolios transacted by number and 43% by face value. 2015 also saw an increase in the number of portfolios where sales were delayed or withdrawn from market due to high bid-ask spreads. However, investor sentiment for purchasing loan portfolios in Spain continues to improve, due largely to an improving macroeconomic environment leading to increased real estate values. This is driving the narrowing of the bid-ask spread, notably for real estate-backed loans.

Increasingly much larger portfolios are being brought to market, as Spanish banks are taking advantage of this improving investor sentiment. Recent “mega deals” include the sale of Bankia’s Project Wind, a €1.3 billion residential mortgage portfolio, to Oaktree and Chenavari, and Project Atalaya, a €900 million residential mortgage portfolio sold by Caixabank to TPG and Goldman Sachs.

SAREB – the Bad Bank

Sociedad de Gestión de Activos Procedentes de la Reestructuración Bancaria (“SAREB”), the bad bank formed by the Spanish government in 2012, still holds more than €60 billion of “distressed debt” (c.€31 billion book value). SAREB realised revenues of over €3.5 billion of real estate-backed loans and REOs in 2015, which is low in comparison to disposals in 2014, particularly in regards to NPL portfolio sales. This is partially due to the “Ibero project”, where SAREB entered into new servicing contracts with four servicers: Haya Real Estate (Cerberus), Altamira (Apollo-Santander), Servihabitat (TPG-Caixa) and Solvia (Sabadell). This resulted in a migration of loans and REOs to these new service providers from the original 23 transferring institutions during 2015. This, together with higher book values, contributed to a decrease in transactions during 2015.

Challenges still remain, notably in the increased number of portfolios (such as Projects Silk and Birdie) whose sales were aborted due to pricing. This may be symptomatic of wider challenges for SAREB and the market.

Source: Financial times – ‘European bank set up sales for distressed property loans’, accessed on 2 September 2015; CoStar Finance – ‘Spanish insolvency law changes are spooking NPL investors which threatens to depress pricing of legacy loans’, accessed on 2 September 2015; BTG Global report – ‘The NPL Market – Europe 2015’, accessed on 2 September 2015; A paper by Ander Valverde Gonzalez-Morejon from Perez-Llorca – ‘Spanish Legal Aspects of the Trading of Non-Performing Loans’, accessed on September 2015.



SAREB's current strategy seems to be more focused on retail exits rather than wholesale portfolio sales, as it saw far lower portfolio sale activity in 2015, accounting for less than €800 million of sales, compared to the prior year which saw more than €1.3 billion by face value transacted by SAREB. Nonetheless, this retail strategy may change due to the new accounting rules adopted in September 2015, the result of which being that SAREB has to conduct a one-by-one appraisal of its assets at fair market value by the end of 2016. However, the new final political framework may also assist SAREB in accelerating its deleveraging strategy.

Regulatory changes and uncertainty in Spain

Despite international investor interest in Spain, there still remains a number of legal challenges with the sale and purchase of distressed loans. Under the latest modification to the Spanish Insolvency Act (Royal Decree-Law 11/2014, passed on 5 September 2014) if a borrower becomes insolvent, a court-appointed receiver is then responsible for obtaining a valuation for the underlying real estate, and then revising the loan to its fair value. In the minds of some investors, the law has added uncertainty for these investors in relation to real estate secured loans, as it is viewed as a subjective change rather than a simple enforcement of mortgage.

The original intent of the government in implementing this law was to prevent creditors from using enforcement as a workout strategy for otherwise underperforming assets to prevent asset stripping and

to preserve businesses. Unintended consequences of this law may include higher discounts being priced in by investors for portfolios, resulting in potentially lower realisable values for sellers.

Thus far, the impact of this regulatory change has not been significant in terms of deals, as for the most part investors in the real estate market are primarily interested in the underlying assets (in order to agree a debt for asset swap in most cases); this is already considered prior to the bidding process. However, this change may more significantly impact corporate loans, with investors intending on pursuing repayment of existing facilities in order to have access to the equity at some point in the restructuring.

The political framework in Spain also requires consideration. In late December 2015, general elections were narrowly won by the People Party (centre-right), which is currently engaged in negotiations with PSOE (center-left) and Ciudadanos (center) for a national coalition. However, a clear resolution is not expected in the short term and could lead to a new general election that may impact the broader economy. In addition to this, uncertainty surrounding the Catalan independence issue could infringe upon investor confidence and result in decreased investment appetite in H1 2016.

Greece and its impact across CESEE

Impact of the Greek crisis on Europe

The Greek economy was one of the fastest growing economies in the Eurozone from 2000-07. During this period, it grew at an annual rate of 4.2% as foreign capital flooded into the country on the strength of a stable currency and convergence of interest rates with Europe. As a result, the Greek state borrowed heavily from other EU member countries, with sovereign debt reaching historically high levels. Unlike its “peripheral EU” counterparts and the other members of the infamous “PIIGS” nations as defined at the time, Greece’s problems were rooted in the over-indebtedness of the nation as distinct from a specific result of over exposure to real estate in its banking sector.

Greece and South-Eastern Europe (SEE)

In 2009, Greece declared a budget deficit of 13%, raising concerns on the sustainability of Greek sovereign debt. Bulgaria is the country most exposed to Greece, with Greece accounting for almost 10% of its exports combined with substantial Greek investment in the country. However, it is the financial links between Greece and the SEE economies which are more significant than trade channels, as there are a sizeable number of Greek banks operating throughout SEE which account for 14–22% of assets in the regional banking sector. These subsidiaries are now experiencing rising defaults and a decline in their loan-to-deposit ratio, pointing to less financial stability. There is also further risk of deposit outflows, loss of confidence from both investors and customers, and pressure on local currencies.

Greek banks have a significant presence in SEE countries, with four out of the top 10 banks in Bulgaria and Serbia being Greek subsidiaries, and two of the top 10 in Romania. The National Bank of Greece, EFG Eurobank, Piraeus Bank, and Alpha Bank are all major players in the region, and as of 2011, their assets were nearly €70 billion. The SEE banking sector has a high loan-to-deposit ratio at 120-130%, with foreign financing generally funding the spread.

Central Bank action in the Balkans

The banking sector in the Central, Eastern, and South East European (CESEE) countries has recently seen significant reform in order to prevent the risk of contagion to their economies, which are widely exposed to the Greek banking system. The Bulgarian National Bank has now implemented a ceiling on the amount of

funds that can be transferred from local subsidiaries to parent banks in Greece. Greek subsidiaries in Bulgaria no longer raise funds from their parent banks. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), the central bank forced a provisional limit on the transfer of capital to Greek banks as of 28 June 2015. The Serbian central bank increased surveillance on Greek subsidiaries in Serbia and put a limit on transactions between Serbian branches and their parent banks in Greece. The Balkan banking sector increased the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) to stabilise the financial system. CAR ranges from about 20% in Serbia and Bulgaria, to 17% in Romania and 13% in FYROM.

Although the Balkans have taken initiative to protect themselves against the risk of contagion from the Greek crisis, the risk of a loss of confidence from borrowers still hangs over the region. Several local banks have recently collapsed in Serbia and Bulgaria. In June 2014, Bulgaria’s fourth-largest lender, Corporate Commercial Bank (CCB) suffered a bank run. In order to prevent the collapse of the bank, customers were prevented from accessing their savings, which were guaranteed up to €100,000 for six months.

Foreign currency lending

Widespread lending in foreign currency in Balkan countries (outright or indexed to foreign exchange) also contributed to the weakening of credit dynamics. The share of foreign exchange loans to total loans ranges from approximately a quarter in Turkey, over half in FYROM, to two-thirds to three quarters in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria. Accordingly, foreign currency lending continues to be a structural feature of many banking systems and feeds into the formation of NPLs. The banking system’s exposure to unhedged borrowers in the event of currency depreciation thus remains a key source of vulnerability in many countries, notwithstanding the fact that the underlying monetary and exchange rate policy frameworks across countries are often very different.

Moreover, widespread foreign exchange lending poses a challenge not only for NPL formation but also to financial stability in many countries. The banking system’s exposure to direct market risks (as proxied by foreign exchange liabilities to total liabilities minus capital) remains high in some countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and FYROM, and poses additional risk in the banking balance sheets for those specific countries.

Greek banks with major subsidiaries in CESEE

Alpha Bank subsidiaries

Country	Subsidiary	NPL volume 2014 (€m)	NPL % (2014)
Bulgaria	Alpha Bank	27,986	56.5%
Albania	Alpha Bank Albania	59	23.4%
Romania	Alpha Bank Romania	528	19.8%
Serbia	Alpha Bank Srbija	72	15.3%

Eurobank subsidiaries

Country	Subsidiary	NPL volume 2014 (€m)	NPL % (2014)
Romania	Bancpost	1,600	95.3%
Bulgaria	Postbank	498	22.6%
Serbia	Eurobank Serbia	157	17.8%
Ukraine	Universal Bank	Not available	Not available

Piraeus Bank subsidiaries

Country	Subsidiary	NPL volume 2014 (€m)	NPL % (2014)
Bulgaria	Piraeus Bank Bulgaria	28	39%
Romania	Piraeus Bank Romania	529	32.5%
Serbia	Piraeus Bank Beograd	58	13.3%
Albania	Tirana Bank	0.13	46.4%

National Bank of Greece subsidiaries

Country	Subsidiary	NPL volume 2014 (€m)	NPL % (2014)
Albania	Banka NBG	60	30.8%
Romania	Banca Romaneasca	167	16.1%
Serbia	Vojvodjanska Banka	91	13.7%
FYROM	Stopanska Banka	88	11.3%
Bulgaria	United Bulgarian Bank	6	0.3%

"As part of their restructuring plans, Greek banks have committed to aggressively de-leverage their CESEE exposure by 2018. We estimate this will bring €12-16 billion of banking assets to the market during this period, which on its own will revamp the local loan sale market. In December 2015, National Bank of Greece kick-started this process by selling its Turkish subsidiary, FinansBank, to Qatar National Bank."

Vasilis Kosmas
Director, Portfolio Solutions Group
KPMG in the UK

Source: "Greek crisis: what impact on Balkan neighbours"; EIU, accessed in September 2015; "World Bank concerned about Greek crisis' impact on Albanian economy"; Xinhua News, accessed in September 2015; "SEE exposure to Greece: Much ado about nothing or a serious threat?"; Bank of Austria, accessed in September 2015; "CEE Banking sector report"; RBI, accessed in September 2015; "The Greek crisis impact on Southeast Europe"; Modern Diplomacy, accessed in September 2015; company accounts.





Austria and its impact on CEE

Impact of the Austrian banking sector in CEE

Austrian banks such as Erste Group and Raiffeisen Bank International (RBI) have a significant presence in markets across CEE, the result of a rapid expansion via subsidiaries and by offering cross-border loans to borrowers in the region. Approximately 40% of the profit of Austrian banks come from CEE countries. However, the high NPL ratio of Austrian banks has drawn attention and criticism from a number of financial analysts. In response, the senior management of Austrian banks have become more active in divesting problematic loan portfolios and handing back banking licenses in certain jurisdictions.

Heta Asset Resolution – Its effect on CEE

Heta Asset Resolution (Heta), the spin-off AMA of the nationalised Hypo Group Alpe Adria, was established by the Austrian government in October 2014, with approximately €18 billion of impaired assets. Heta was funded by the Austrian government, alongside bond issuances amounting to €10 billion, guaranteed by the state of Carinthia, which was taken up by numerous German banks and international mutual funds and hedge funds. Almost half of those bonds are due in 2016 and 2017.

In March 2015, a €7.6 billion capital shortfall was identified, to which Heta responded by placing a 15-month moratorium over principal and interest payments on the bonds that it had earlier issued. This led to negative sentiment throughout the Eurozone, as it was essentially seen as a “bail-in” by bond-holders, and was the first time the Eurozone’s senior bank bond-holders, many of whom are now financial investors, were forced to take losses.

The Austrian government has also tried to reach settlement on the legal issues still pending over Hypo Group Alpe Adria’s nationalisation, while attempting to put in place plans to wind down Heta’s exposures across CEE.

Heta is now expected to embark on an accelerated wind down of an €18 billion portfolio of exposures held across CEE countries such as Hungary, Serbia, Croatia, and Bulgaria, as well as its exposures in Austria and Italy. To date, it has successfully sold one portfolio in 2014, the €169 million Project Dinara portfolio of retail loans across four countries in the Balkans.

“After a number of disappointing transaction failures in H1 2015, the second half of 2015 finished strongly with c. €2.8 billion signing in Q4. It will be key to the region that transactions continue to close in order to attract new foreign direct investment in 2016.”

Nicholas Colman
Partner, Portfolio Solutions Group
KPMG in the UK

Austrian banks across CEE

Austrian banks' significant exposure across CEE has also created challenges for the banking groups in recent years, with rising political tensions and low economic growth impacting margins and earnings from their CEE subsidiaries. Unfavourable legislation, such as additional bank levies, created further challenges in markets such as Hungary. The continued difficulties in operating conditions in CEE are widely expected to weaken asset quality and profitability of Austrian bank subsidiaries in the coming year; distressed loans are likely to have exceeded 9% of gross loans in 2015, which is an increase from 8.8% on 2014. We understand that the Austrian regulator would like to see Austrian banks achieve an NPL ratio of below 5% during 2016.

In the coming year, the Austrian banking sector is expected to improve overall, as a reduction in RWAs

and an increase in earnings retention is expected to contribute to a more positive outlook for the sector. The domestic Austrian market itself is stable with sizeable deposits on banks' balance sheets, which will allow the banks to continue extending loans in their higher-margin CEE markets. The loan-to-deposit ratio has been continually improving in the past years, with the current ratio at 127% in 2014 as compared to 155% in 2011.

Deleveraging by Austrian banks of their CEE exposures is expected to continue in 2016. Erste Group in particular has been one of the most active vendors of loan portfolios in Romania through their local subsidiary, Banca Comerciala Romana. Most of the Austrian banking groups have already sold or are currently considering portfolio sales across CEE, including Volksbank, Bank Austria (part of the UniCredit Group), and RBI.

Austrian banks with major subsidiaries in CEE

Erste Group subsidiaries

Country	Subsidiary	NPL volume 2014 (€m)	NPL % (2014)
Hungary	Erste Bank Hungary	1,155	26.8%
Romania	Banca Comerciala Romana	2,135	23.7%
Croatia	Erste Bank Croatia	1,261	18.4%
Serbia	Erste Bank Serbia	83	14.1%
Slovakia	Slovenska Sporitelna Group	419	5.0%
Czech Republic	Ceska Sporitelna Group	822	4.4%

Heta Asset Resolution AG subsidiaries

Country / Region	Subsidiary	NPL volume 2014 (€m)	NPL % (2014)
SEE Region	Heta Asset Resolution (Various)	4,749	100%
Hungary	Heta Asset Resolution Zrt.	300	100%
Bulgaria	Heta Asset Resolution Bulgaria	200	100%

Raiffeisen Bank International subsidiaries

Country	Subsidiary	NPL volume 2014 (€m)	NPL % (2014)
Hungary	Raiffeisen Bank	1,412	29.3%
Slovenia	Raiffeisen Bank	172	27.4%
Serbia	Raiffeisen Bank	295	23.0%
Croatia	Raiffeisenbank Austria	485	17.0%
Bulgaria	Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria)	341	16.7%
Poland	Raiffeisen Bank Polska	151	15.9%
Romania	Raiffeisen Bank	287	7.5%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Raiffeisen Bank	56	5.4%
Slovakia	Tatra Banka	357	4.8%

Source: Austrian Banks' CEE Risks Will Drag On 2014 Profits, accessed in September 2015; Eastern European Risks For Austrian Banks, accessed in September 2015; Austrian banks adapt central and eastern Europe model, accessed in September 2015; Moody's: Austrian banks' exposure to volatile economies drives negative outlook, accessed in September 2015; Post-Crisis Business Models of Austrian Banks in Central and Eastern Europe, accessed in September 2015; company accounts.

Securitisation and the ABS market



Securitisation in Europe

Since the financial crisis, the European Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) market has witnessed a slow and often stagnant recovery, despite having generally weathered the storm better than the US, with realised losses on pre-crisis issuance typically far smaller.

By contrast, the US mortgage-backed securities market has continued a steady recovery, with legacy agency and non-agency Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS) boosted by recent house price gains and post-crisis ABS issuance showing no signs of distress in light of tighter underwriting and eligibility criteria – a far cry from the days of sub-prime mortgages and an automotive market in distress.

Across the board however, new issuance levels remain some way off pre-crisis highs, which saw the US peak at almost \$300 billion (in 2007) and Europe – led by the UK, the Netherlands, and Germany as its historically most active RMBS and automotive receivables markets – peaking at over €800 billion.

Whilst 2015 saw new issuance levels in Europe reach post-crisis highs – led most recently in the UK by the re-gearing of mortgage portfolios sold by UKAR and GE Capital and increasing activity by challenger banks – total issuance was only €50 billion and there is clearly much to be done to unlock the full potential in the market.

This is something that has long weighed on the minds of Europe's central bankers and in particular for 2016, as the benefits of securitisation – increasingly as a means of achieving growth in SMEs through reinvigorating bank lending – are now being recognised.

Against the back-drop of a continued low (and often negative) interest rate environment, what would appear to be a recent relaxation of capital requirements imposed under Basel III, and the standardisation of securitisations in Europe, it would seem that this once out-of-favour financial mechanism is set to see its revival in 2016.

Attempts to revive the European ABS Market

It is no secret that the European Commission has been seeking to boost the European ABS market in the last 12-18 months. In particular, November 2014 saw the ECB begin a two-year bond-buying programme, designed to increase liquidity and bank lending in the market, akin to its previous successes with covered bond programmes.

The ECB has recently acknowledged that despite the implementation of its bond-buying programme, it has not yet seen a significant pick-up in the market. It has cited that regulation still presents a barrier to investment and further amendments to existing regulations are needed in order to bring more investors back to the market.

Furthermore, the ECB has not been able to decrease the high regulatory cost of ABS under Basel III and Solvency II, which has made investors (including insurers) wary of investing in the market. High capital requirements, due diligence costs and a challenging economic environment in Europe have contributed to investor uncertainty and a general lack of confidence that pervaded the market in 2015.

“In 2015, we saw global banking authorities continue their efforts to revive a once popular funding solution and European ABS issuance levels reach post-crisis highs - dominated by UK RMBS. 2016 is widely expected to see these trends continue, and whilst there remains much to be done to unlock the full potential in the market, the signs are encouraging for banks and buyers alike.”

Arun Sharma, Associate Director
Portfolio Solutions Group
KPMG in the UK



Investor Outlook for European ABS

Investors have called for consistency, transparency and standardisation in the regulation applied to the ABS market, as the stringent regulatory framework implemented as a result of the financial crisis has made it difficult for investors to justify the increased cost of investing in ABS.

The following changes could further assist in reviving the ABS market in Europe:

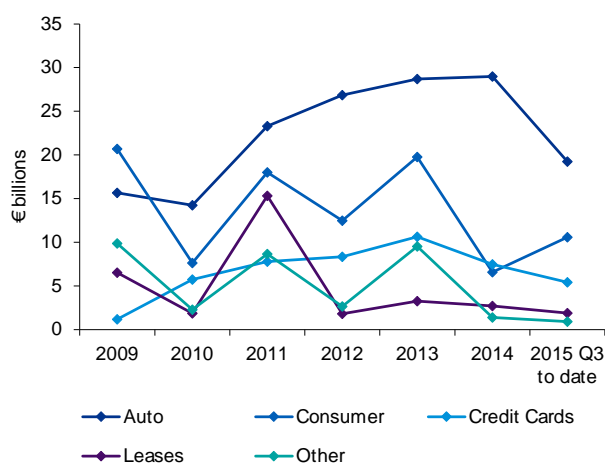
- A further reduction in capital requirements applied to issuers;
- Reduction in spreads on issued debt;
- More clarity and easing of risk transfer rules;
- Improvement in the data quality of the underlying loans and assets; and
- Standardisation in the application of risk sensitivities.

That said, 2015 was a record year (since 2008), particularly in the UK, with the recent sale of mortgage portfolios by UKAR and GE Capital which effectively saturated the market, as well as new issuances by challenger banks and other non-traditional lending platforms.

With the spotlight increasingly focussed on SMEs, banks continue to struggle to keep pace with the growth of online lending platforms such as Funding Circle, that specialises in originating SME loans and who is rumoured to bring out the UK (and Europe's) first P2P securitisation programme in early 2016.

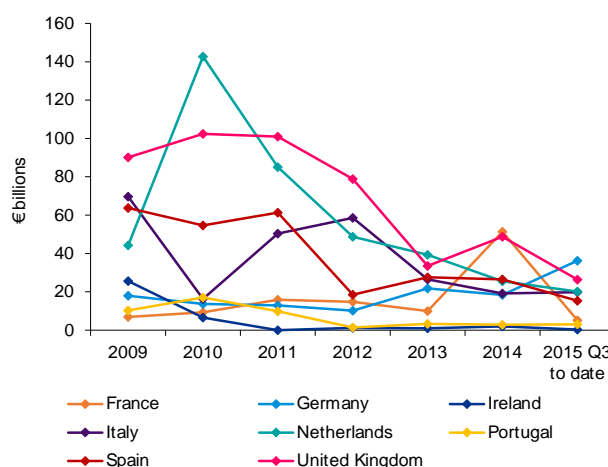
2016 is widely expected to see new issuance post-crisis highs, led by the growth of Europe's key ABS markets in the UK, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Italy, while insurance companies and pension funds reconsider asset allocations in the face of a continued low yield marketplace.

European ABS issuance by collateral type since 2009



Source: Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA)

European ABS issuance by country since 2009



Source: Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA)

Source: Global capital article – “ABS investors plead for regulatory harmony”, accessed on 7 September 2015; Reuters article – “Bank of England says reviving asset-backed debt a long haul task”, accessed on 7 September 2015; FT article – “Europe reveals its weakness as it tries to flex its ABS”, accessed on 7 September 2015; Reuters article – “ECB fails to fire sluggish European ABS market”, accessed on 7 September 2015; Global Capital “ABS investors plead for regulatory harmony”, accessed on Sep 2015; European Commission document – “An EU framework for simple, transparent, and standardised securitisation”, accessed on September 2015





Country profiles

Austria



Bernhard Klingler

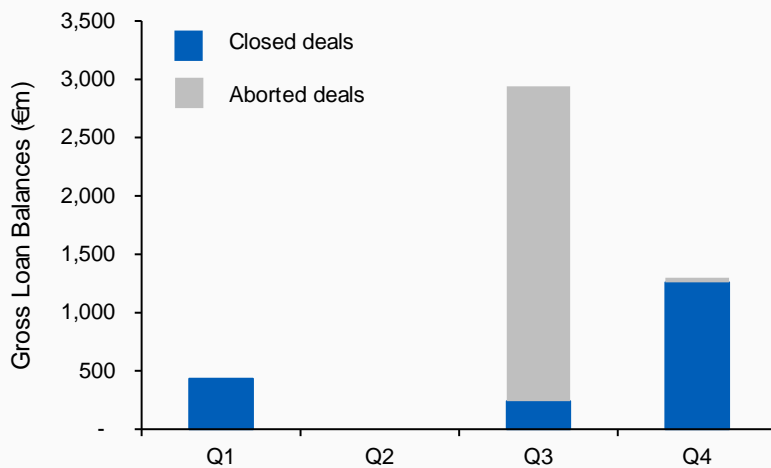
Partner, Co-head of Advisory, KPMG in Austria

"Austrian banks are increasingly evaluating hold versus sell strategies, but are mainly pursuing NPL transactions in South Eastern Europe.

Although loan portfolio transactions are slowly picking up in Austria as well, activity has largely been driven by the bad banks."



Austrian banks' activity across CESEE in 2015



Source: KPMG Research

- There have been no loan portfolios transactions in the past 12 months in Austria, though this certainly does not constitute a lack of NPLs on the balance sheets of banks. All of the major Austrian banking groups have significant volumes of NPLs, though most of it is in relation to their operations throughout CEE.
- Heta Asset Resolution, the bad bank formed by the Austrian government from the nationalised Hypo Group Alpe Adria in October 2014, currently holds €18 billion of NPLs, the majority of which relates to Austrian exposures.

Top deals of 2015 by Austrian banks across CESEE

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
Dec-15	Erste Group (Romania)	Project Tokyo	CRE / Corporate / Retail NPLs	Deutsche Bank	1,200	Buy-side advisor
Dec-15	Volkbank (Italy)	Retail portfolio	Consumer unsecured	Banca Ifis	60	
N/A	Erste Group (Romania)	Project Neptune	CRE / Corporate / Retail / Platform	Aborted	2,700	Buy-side advisor
Sep-15	Erste Group (Serbia)	Project Grey	Corporate NPLs	APS Holding	21	Sell-side advisor
Sep-15	Erste Group (Croatia)	Project Janica	Corporate / SME NPLs	B2Holding	217	Buy-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research, ABS Debtwire Europe

Other developments

Austrian banks' profitability is heavily reliant on their CEE operations, a region which they had rapidly expanded into before the financial crisis. The subsequent market environment in CEE has led to an increasing volume of NPLs held by Austrian banks, which led to an NPL ratio of 3.53% in 2015.

Measures that the Austrian government took to address the fallout from the financial crisis included terminating the licenses of its large banks, and turning them into bad banks mandated solely to dispose of impaired assets. A positive outcome of this government intervention has been a decrease in NPLs, with NPL volume falling to €32 billion in 2014, from €44 billion in 2013.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Regulation | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Market entry for Austrian-based Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) is relatively easy. Austrian-based small AIFs (asset size of less than €100 million) can enjoy certain exemptions. However, these exemptions do not apply to non-Austrian entities. – Under European Venture Capital Funds (EuVECA) designation, any non-Austrian AIF can enter into the market, subject to passports issued by EuVECA and home EU state authorisation. |
| Servicing | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Most of the banks in Austria service their debt in-house. – Enforcement occurs through compulsory administration or seizure, and subsequent sale of the debtor's assets. |
| Enforcement | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Creditors must request the court to issue a "Payment Order" to instruct the debtor to pay the claim, including interest and court charges, within 14 days. Failure to comply with that order results in the debt becoming enforceable. – Insolvency proceedings last for a duration of two years on average. |

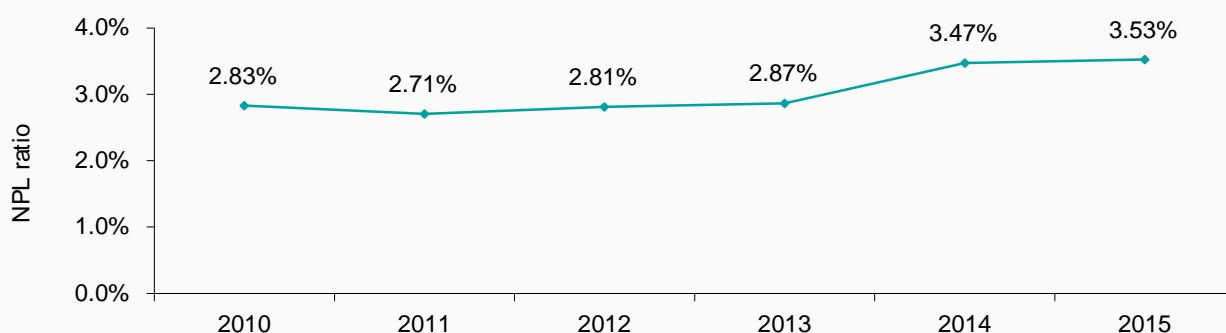
Source: "Legal Commentary"; DBRS, accessed in Aug 2015, "The Dutch Mortgage Market"; Nederlandse Vereniging van Banken, accessed in Aug 2015, "Performing and Non-Performing Loan Transaction Across the World- Second Edition " Loyens & Loeff, accessed in Aug 2015.

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- While the overall NPL ratio within Austria has been low due to strong underlying fundamentals (with the exception of Hypo Group Alpe Adria and Kommunalkredit, which were both nationalised), NPLs continue to be a problem for Austrian banks due to their extensive CEE operations. Due to deteriorating credit quality and challenging market conditions, Austrian banks will continue to look to sell off their banking operations (both loan portfolios and associated servicing platforms) in peripheral CEE countries.
- Past successful loan sales have mostly been concentrated in consumer portfolios. There will continue to be challenges as Austrian banks look to offload their asset-backed portfolios, particularly in SEE countries where the market is still nascent and current regulation surrounding the transfer of receivables remains unclear.
- Heta is expected to continue to dispose of its extensive volume of NPLs in the coming year, after this past year has seen it selling off its Balkans operations, and splitting off its Italian arm and subsequently bringing it to market (Project Friuli) in Q1 2016. Heta may bring further portfolios to market across its remaining Austrian and CEE portfolios, though its overall strategy has not yet been released.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
Heta Asset Resolution	18,835
Raiffeisen Bank	10,319
UniCredit Bank Austria	2,992
Erste Group Austria	2,891
Volksbank	2,118

NPL ratio evolution in Austria



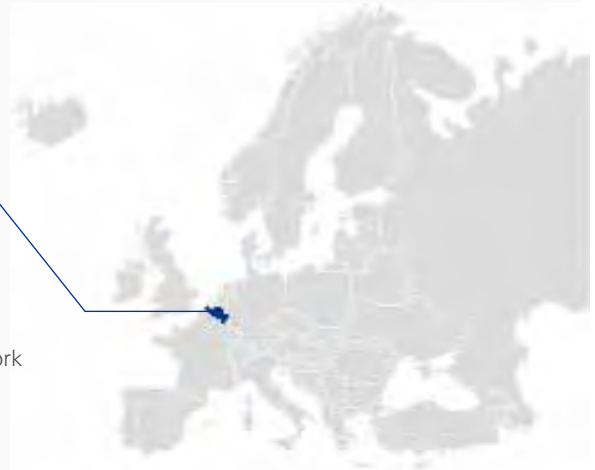
Source: The Financial Times, Wall Street Journal, Thomson Reuters, company accounts, and data from the European Banking Authority & International Monetary Fund, accessed on 13 January 2016.

Belgium

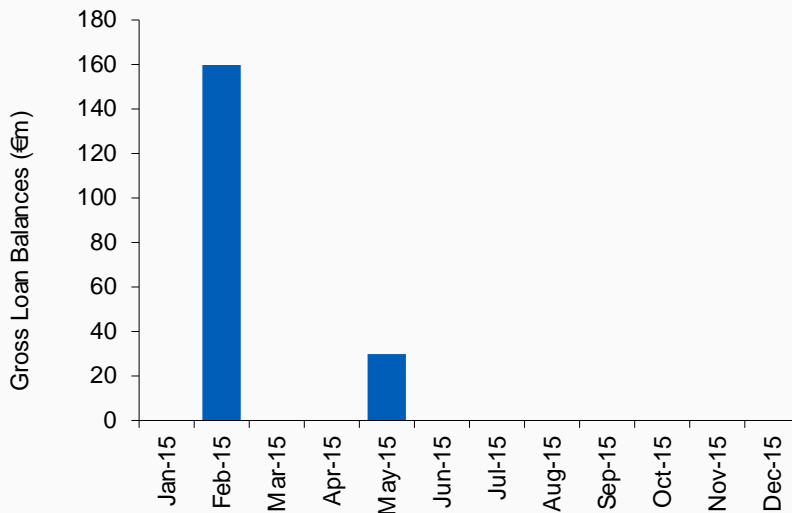


Peter Lauwers
Partner, Head of Advisory, KPMG in Belgium

“KPMG was involved in many of the leading loan portfolio sales during the past year in Belgium as sell-side or buy-side advisor. We expect future portfolio sales values will be boosted due to the change of NPL definition in the solvency rules. Belgium is an attractive market for investors due to its transparent legal framework and concentration of exposure.”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research

- Loan sale activity in Belgium has been limited to date, with only three transactions closing in the past year. Two of the three transactions were part of the ongoing wind-down of well-seasoned securitisation structures in Belgium, and were a mix of performing and non-performing residential mortgage portfolios.
- One transaction occurred due to the decision of Optima to return its banking license in Belgium. This resulted in the sale of a performing residential mortgage portfolio in February 2015 of €160 million.

Top deals of 2014 – 2015


Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
May-15	Royal Bank of Scotland	Project Tomlito	Residential	Centrale Kredietverlening	30	Sell-side advisor
Feb-15	Optima	Project Viognier	Residential	Delta Lloyd Group	160	Buy-side advisor
Feb-14	Royal Bank of Scotland	Project Thompson	Residential	BNP Paribas	185	Sell-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research


Other developments

The effects of the 2008 financial crisis were clearly felt in Belgium, as the country's banking sector underwent large-scale restructuring, with government intervention necessary in order to protect consumer deposits. However, Belgium's economy has been improving and stabilizing since then, with GDP growth in 2015 at 1.4%.

The Belgium banking landscape is dominated by four banks: KBC, BNP Paribas, ING and Belfius. Due to strict underwriting criteria there is a low percentage of NPLs on their balance sheets. Belgian real estate prices have also been stable during the financial crisis compared with other neighbouring countries.

- Regulation** 

 - The regulation with respect to residential mortgage loans is governed by Book VII of “Code de droit économique” of February 2013 (“the Code”) which recently entered into force. The Code integrates almost all of the legal provisions of the Belgian Mortgage Act of August 1992; there are no major changes to the applicable legislation.
 - Residential mortgage loans can only be assigned to an entity which is authorised or registered as a mortgage institution (hypotheekonderneming/entreprise hypothécaire) with the Financial Services and Markets Authority (“FSMA”). Only these entities can exercise activity as a mortgage institution in Belgium: a Belgian entity that is licensed by the FMSA as a mortgage institution; an EEA credit institution or financial institution that is a specialised subsidiary of a credit institution; and a non-EEA entity that is established in Belgium and licensed by the FMSA as a mortgage institution.
- Servicing** 

 - In-house servicing remains the dominant strategy for Belgian banks, given their scale.
 - There are only a few third-party primary servicers in Belgium who provide servicing to a variety of smaller assets managers and banks for both consumer and mortgage loans.
- Enforcement** 

 - The procedure for foreclosing is under the authority of the attachment judge. Any executory seizure (uitvoerend beslag/saisie exécution) needs to be preceded by an attempt to conciliation.
 - If no agreement can be reached, or the borrower does not follow its debt mediation repayment plan, a foreclosure process can be started. The properties are then sold in a public auction or through a voluntary sale.

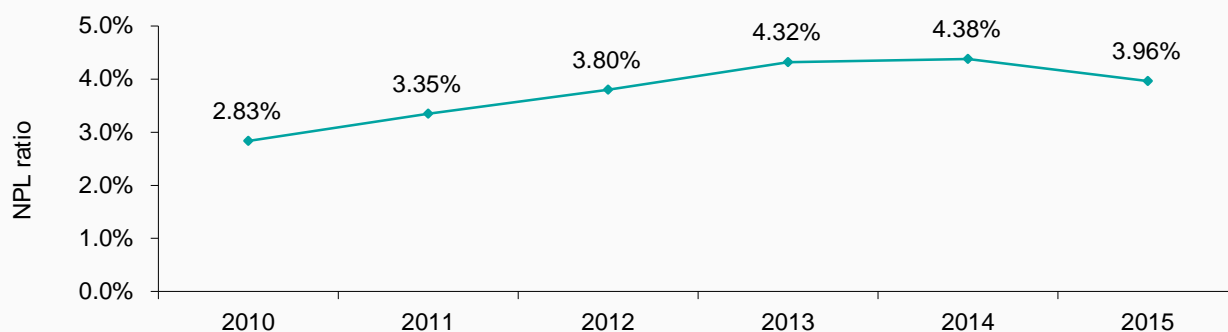
Source: KPMG Research

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- Loan portfolio sales in Belgium have been limited to date given the low percentage of NPLs in the Belgian banking system. However, pressure on margins due to the low interest rate environment provide opportunities for smaller asset managers and foreign banks in Belgium to sell off portfolios with healthy yields at small discounts to par.
- The definition of NPL has been expanded under the new solvency rules implying higher capital requirements. These higher capital requirements provide an opportunity for financial institutions who may look to dispose of these assets from their balance sheets.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
KBC Group NV	6,683
ING Belgium	2,518
Belfius Bank	2,052
Dexia	1,693
AXA Bank Europe	302

NPL ratio evolution in Belgium



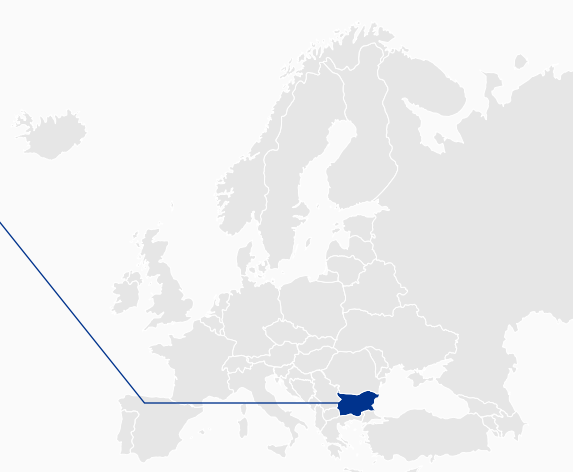
Source: KPMG Research, company accounts, and data from the European Banking Authority & International Monetary Fund, accessed on 13 January 2016.

Bulgaria

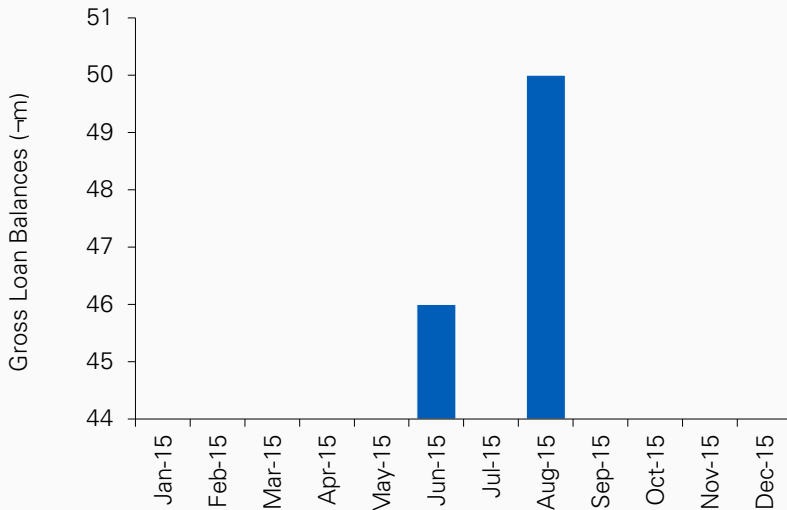


Gergana Mantarkova
 Managing Partner, Deal Advisory, KPMG in Bulgaria and in the Balkans

“The Bulgarian debt sales market has lagged behind its Central and Eastern European counterparts. However, the relatively high NPL ratio and the upcoming Asset Quality Review due to be completed in August 2016 are expected to turn the trend.”



Closed transactions in 2015



- Payday loan providers form the majority of the credit portfolio sales over the last 12 months, exceeding BGN 265 million (€135 million). The buyers are specialised local or regional collection agencies such as EOS and APS Holding. Most of the portfolios consist of retail loans; corporate loans are rarely offered.
- Loan sale activity in Bulgaria has been limited but is expected to pick up in 2016, with increased interest from local and international banks to divest problem loans.
- The largest portfolio deal to date was a €50 million NPL portfolio from a payday company, bought by APS Holding’s Bulgarian subsidiary.

Source: KPMG Research

Top deals of 2014 – 2015




Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
Oct-15	TBI Credit	Retail portfolio	Consumer	APS Holding	50	
Oct-15	BNP Paribas	Retail portfolio	Consumer	N/A	46	
Dec-14	United Bulgarian Bank	Retail portfolio	Consumer	EOS Matrix	33	
Dec-14	BNP Paribas	Retail portfolio	Consumer	Frontex	48	

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

The NPL ratio remains high at 20.6% of gross retail and corporate loans, (17.3% for retail loans only). The NPL problem is further exacerbated by the reluctance of the Bulgarian banks to sell loan portfolios that may crystallise losses. A common interim approach employed in the market is to transfer NPL portfolios to related companies in order to separate problem loans from the other assets of the bank that may reduce accounting losses and the associated capital burden.

The total sale of NPL portfolios in Bulgaria for the first half of 2015 amounted to BGN 149 million (€76 million, which included telecom receivables), which is less than 20% of the total of NPLs.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Regulation |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Central Bank introduced a capital conservation buffer (3%), as well as a systematic risk buffer (2.5%) in addition to the basic CRD IV requirements, that brings total capital requirements to 13.5% of RWAs. This is expected to force banks to revisit and clean up their books and more actively reduce loan portfolios that are capital intensive. – Amendments in the Commercial Act in 2013 have supported the banking system in recognising mortgages/pledges established in favour of a bank, for the purposes of securing a bank loan, shall not be invalid regardless of when they are established. Consequently, bank interests are expected to be better protected going forward resulting in less fraud cases and a more efficient approach to the resolution of loans. |
| Servicing |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Most NPL servicing is concentrated in-house by the local banks. – Third party servicing is represented by the Association of the Collection Agencies, which currently consists of 15 companies with over 70% market share. The acquisition of receivables requires a financial institution license, but a license is not required for debt collecting activities in Bulgaria. |
| Enforcement |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enforcement procedures differ depending on the type of collateral, type of creditor and the type of pledge/mortgage. – When enforcing mortgages, banks are relatively privileged compared to other creditors, as they are entitled to request from the respective court an issuance of an order for immediate execution, together with a writ of execution, only on the basis of a document or an excerpt from its accounting records, evidencing the bank's receivable from the respective debtor. |

Source: KPMG Research, "Non-performing loans disposal / acquisition strategy", Schonherr, accessed in Jan 2016.

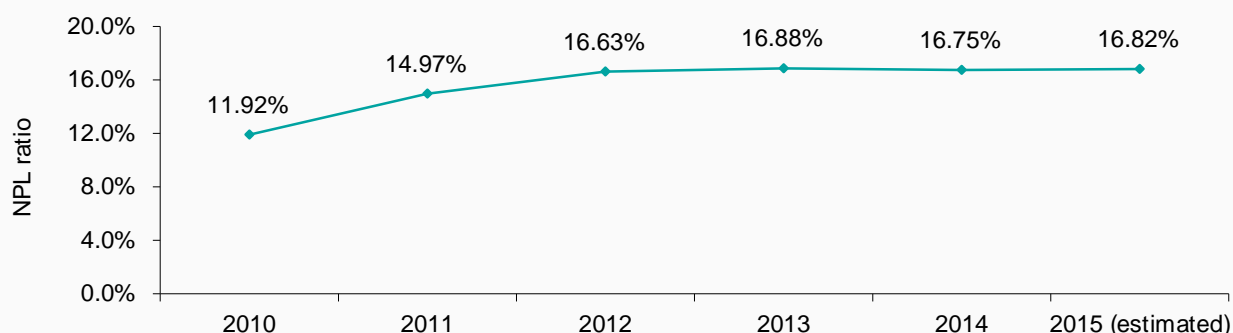
Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- The NPL market in Bulgaria is expected to pick up in 2016, driven by regulation and international lenders looking to exit or reduce their exposure to Bulgaria, in addition to the AQR exercise. The Bulgarian National Bank has been pressuring banks to resolve the NPL problem; three of the six largest banks in the country have NPL ratios in excess of 20%.
- The share of NPLs in the Bulgarian banking sector is expected to increase post the release of the AQR results in August 2016, as was seen in other countries whose banking systems recently underwent an AQR. However, in the short term, it is expected that corporate and consumer indebtedness will remain at current levels, taking into account the tightened credit procedures of the banks, as well as the limited availability of attractive and stable projects to finance.

Institution	NPL value 2014 (€m)
United Bulgarian Bank	7,447
UniCredit Bulbank	1,366
DSK Bank	641
First Investment Bank	508*
Postbank	499

* Figure as of 2015 H1.

NPL ratio evolution in Bulgaria



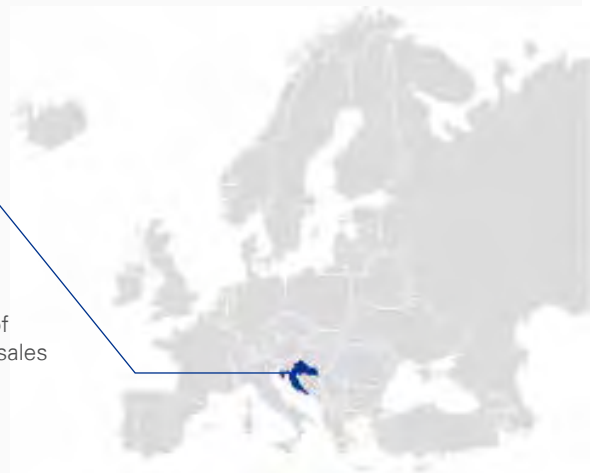
Source: ABS Debtwire; company accounts, World Property Journal accessed on 8 July 2015, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Croatia

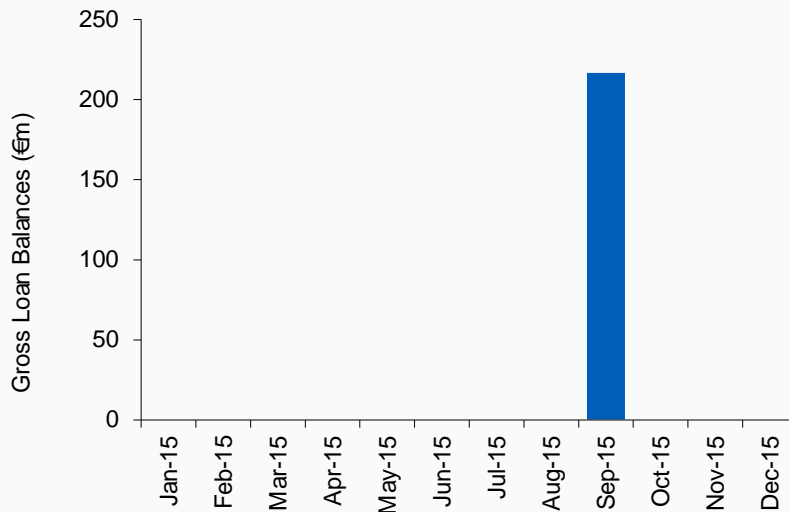


Goran Horvat
Partner, Head of Financial Services and Restructuring, KPMG in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina

“The deleveraging process in the Croatian banking sector started in 2014 and is expected to continue into 2016. We also expect an increase in the number of transactions in the medium term driven by subsidiaries of international banks, following some successful portfolio sales in 2015.”



Closed transactions in 2015



- 2015 saw another portfolio sold in Croatia, the €217 million Project Janica. This follows one of the first loan sales in Croatia, which was the €61 million portion of the multi-jurisdictional Project Dinara to borrowers in Croatia.
- One of the first loan sales in Croatia, Project Dinara, was part of a Balkans portfolio sold by Hypo Alpe Adria. B2Holding has been the most active investor in Croatian loan portfolios to date, having acquired both Project Dinara and is in the final stages of closing the larger €217 million Project Janica transaction sold by Erste & Steiermärkische Bank (Erste Group).

Source: KPMG Research, Hypo Groupe Alpe Adria AG

Top deals of 2014 – 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	Privredna Banka Zagreb (Intesa Sanpaolo)	NPL Portfolio	RE / Corporate	Ongoing	200	
Sep-15	Erste & Steiermärkische Bank	Project Janica	Corporate / SME	B2Holding	217	Buy-side advisor
Aug-14	Hypo Alpe Adria	Project Dinara (Croatian exposures)	Retail NPL	B2Holding	61	

Source: KPMG Research, Debtwire, Hypo Group Alpe Adria AG

Other developments

Croatia joined the European Union in July 2013, leading to a number of ongoing changes in the financial and legal systems to bring them in line with EU standards.

Croatia's banking sector is highly concentrated and is dominated by foreign banks, notably the subsidiaries of large banking groups in Italy and Austria.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <p>Regulation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Alternative Investment Market (AIM) in Croatia is supervised by the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA) which requires a minimum issued capital of 240,000 HRK (€32,000) for a Croatian AIFM and 1 million HRK (€133,000) for a non-Croatian AIFM. – A foreign entity is required to have a branch in Croatia and needs prior approval from HANFA before conducting activities as an AIFM or UCITS management. |
| <p>Servicing</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Under Croatian legislation, third-party loan servicing companies do not require a license as long as the operations are carried out by non-banking entities. – Third-party servicers have to meet a number of criteria set by the Croatian National Bank, such as minimum capital maintenance and sustainability. |
| <p>Enforcement</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enforcement may require some of the following procedures: obtaining enforcement confirmation from a public notary, filing an enforcement request to the court, attaining a court decision on the enforcement, and then enforcement by public auction or by direct contracting. – The new Croatian Bankruptcy Act that became effective on 1 Sept 2015 is expected to speed up the enforcement process, particularly in regards to pre-bankruptcy proceedings, which now fall under the jurisdiction of the commercial courts, instead of the Financial Agency (FINA). Borrowers can now only enter pre-bankruptcy proceedings if the borrower is imminently insolvent, as defined by the status of its unsettled obligations, unpaid salaries, and taxes related to salaries. |

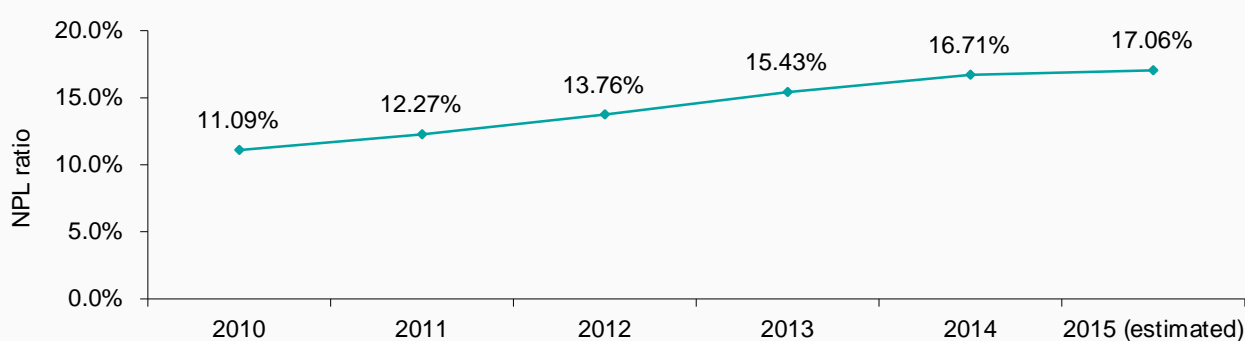
Source: "Alternative Investment Funds Act – HANFA"; The Croatian Parliament, "Lessons Learned: Restructuring Loans and Enforcement of Security," Wolf Theiss, accessed on 24 July 2015. "Croatia: The New Bankruptcy Act aims to accelerate bankruptcy proceedings and resolve non-liquidity in the market," Schoenherr, accessed on 19 Jan 2016.

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- Croatian commercial banks are expected to start deleveraging the remainder of their NPL portfolios in 2016, and bring them to market in the coming years. Additionally, four of the five largest banks in Croatia are subsidiaries of large multinational banking groups in Italy and Austria, and they in particular are expected to further deleverage as parent banks look to recapitalize and dispose of problem loans across their CEE operations.
- We expect investors to view Croatian loan sales with more positive sentiment with the new Croatian Bankruptcy Act in force, as it addresses some of the primary concerns of investors in regards to enforcing on Corporate and SME loans, namely the complicated court process and long time frame to resolution which had previously resulted in an enforcement time of up to five years.
- As the tourism industry continues its strong growth, Croatia has experienced increased demand in real estate, particularly along the coastline and in leisure and tourism-oriented properties. This interest has resulted in increased investor interest in primarily real estate-focused loan portfolios.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
Zagrebacka Banka	1,806
Heta Asset Resolution	1,306
Erste & Steiermärkische Bank	1,303
Privredna Banka Zagreb	849
Hrvatska Poštanska Banka	421

NPL ratio evolution in Croatia



Source: ABS Debtwire; World Property Journal; European Banking Authority & International Monetary Fund data.

France

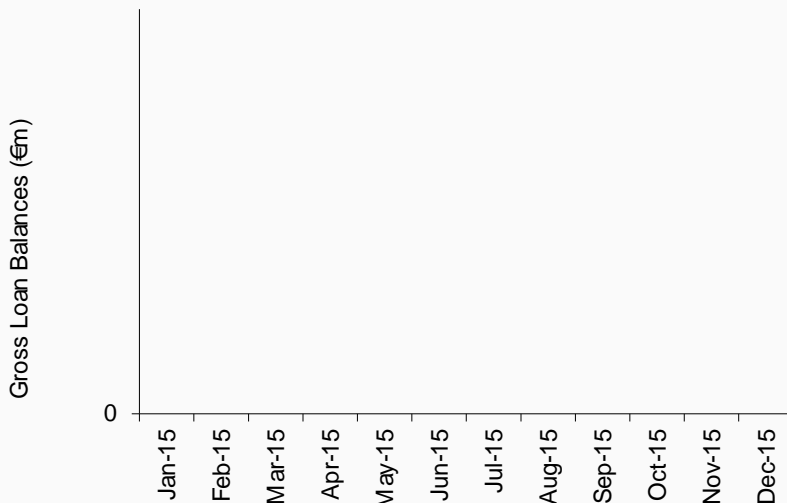


Cyril Schlessler
 Director, Corporate Finance, KPMG in France

“In 2015, France saw a repeat of previous years with modest activity in its loan sale marketplace. This is in spite of there being in excess of €120 billion of NPLs in the French banking sector, the second highest volume in Europe. Whilst NPL ratios are relatively low, they continue to trip upwards and there remains increasing uncertainty over the robustness of French banks’ capital bases. Taken together, there are indications that further de-risking is both necessary and inevitable, beyond the overseas assets and subsidiaries that have been sold to date.”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research

- There have been no public loan sale transactions in France in the last 12 months. However, French banks have continued to deleverage NPL portfolios in many other European countries, including Spain, Italy, and Romania.
- 2016 sees KPMG launch Project Spring, the first loan portfolio brought to market in France. Initial feedback from investors indicates strong demand for French real estate backed loan assets, particularly against the backdrop of ever increasing competition in many other of France’s western European peers.

Top deals of 2014 – 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	Confidential	Project Spring	CRE / Corporate	Ongoing	Confidential	Sell-side advisor
Feb-14	Perella Weinberg / Crédit Foncier	Coeur Défense	CRE	Lone Star	1,640	

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

Three of France's leading banks have some of the lowest common equity Tier 1 capital ratios – at or around 10% – in Europe. Rumours regarding the potential introduction of minimum asset risk-weighting requirements under 'Basel IV', are considered likely to be felt most harshly in France, given the relatively more aggressive approach its banks take towards risk-weighting.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Regulation | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – As a result of the potential introduction of RWA flooring requirements, French banks are understood to be lobbying the ECB in order to avoid what would be a significantly onerous requirement. – Indeed, this comes at a time when the French banking sector is generally still to fully re-capitalise to the levels of its European peers. |
| Servicing | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Servicing capabilities in France are mostly limited to in-house servicing of their positions by banks – a situation not dissimilar to that of Ireland or Spain in 2010. – In order for the French loan sale market to reach the levels seen in many European countries, it will be crucial for there to be more independent servicing capability and capacity to attract and facilitate direct foreign investment by funds and NBFIs. |
| Enforcement | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enforcement of claims in France is generally structured to promote the consensual repayment of debt through an amicable agreement with major creditors. – In the event of a failure, there are three main judicial processes available which are enforced through the court, each designed to ensure a debtor can be wound down in an orderly fashion or via an insolvent liquidation. In each case, there is a distinct focus on social implications and preservation of employment. |

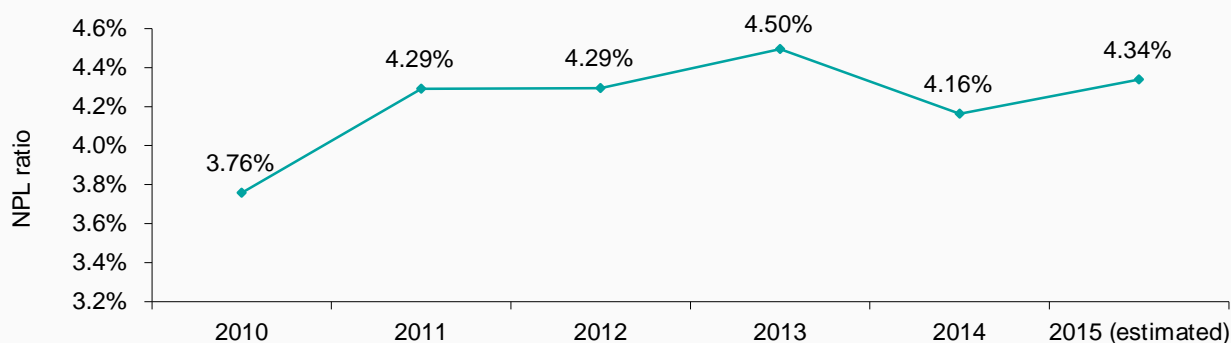
Source: SNL Financial, KPMG research, other public information.

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- Loans to SMEs will drive the growth of activity in the French NPL marketplace. In Europe, France is second only to Italy in terms of NPL volumes and increasing precedent deals will encourage banks to explore the sale of loans as a means of effective de-risking.
- The share of loans overdue in France is expected to continue to be constant at approximately 4% (the level which it has been at since 2009), this while NPL ratios have been declining to below 3% for most other Western European countries such as Germany and the UK. This expectation is mirrored in the GDP growth rates, which have been consistently positive in most other Western European countries, but have been lowest in France since 2010.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
BNP Paribas	31,800
Société Générale	23,730
Groupe BCPE	23,547
Crédit Agricole	14,717
Crédit Mutuel	13,400

NPL ratio evolution in France



Source: KPMG Research, company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Germany

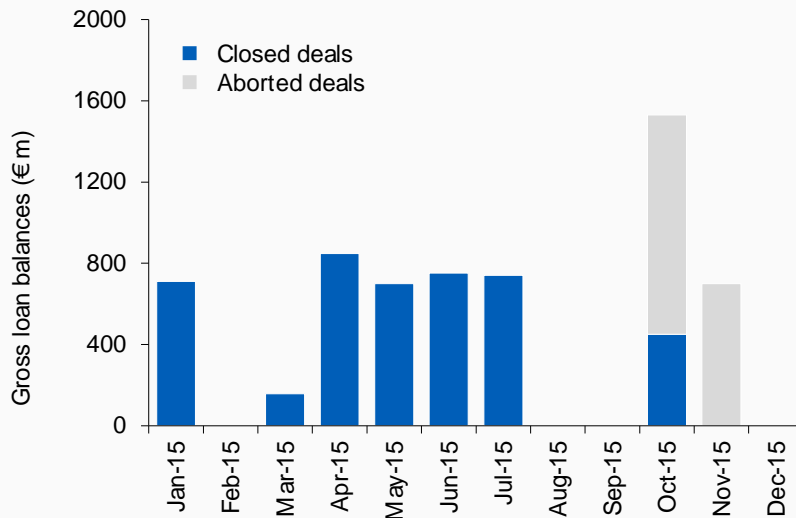


Sven Andersen
Partner, Head of Real Estate M&A, KPMG in Germany

“There are increased NPL and non-core portfolio transactions due to improved market conditions and increased demand. We do expect a further increase of transactions, particularly in residential loan portfolios; however the overall volumes continue to be small in comparison to the market potential”



Closed transactions in 2015



- The overall volume of the loan sale market in Germany has remained significantly below expectations, despite a number of large transactions that came as a result of the winding down of Eurohypo AG (the real estate bank now 100% owned by Commerzbank).
- Foreign banks in Germany have been more active in disposing their German NPLs and non core-assets than domestic lenders. Of its domestic banks, only Helaba has sold a portfolio in H2 2015, the €450 million Project Aurora, Cerberus.
- The German bad banks, which include Erste Abwicklungsanstalt (EAA) and FMS Wertmanagement (formed from the failed banks of WestLB and Hypo Real Estate, respectively), have not brought many German portfolios to market to date despite investor expectations.

Source: KPMG Research, CoStar Finance

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	FMS	Project Samba	Resi	Ongoing	230	Advisory
Oct-15	Helaba	Project Aurora	CRE	Cerberus	450	
Jun-15	Commerzbank	Project Parrot	CRE	Lone Star / JP Morgan	2,900	
Jun-15	Commerzbank	Project Parrot	Resi	Oaktree	750	
May-15	Confidential	Project Tristan	CRE / Resi	DE Shaw	700	Sell-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research, CoStar Finance, ABS Debtwire Europe

Other developments

Sales of non-performing loans by German lenders are expected to pick up in the near future as banks are expected to offload distressed assets from their balance sheets, despite the limited number of disposals in recent years.

Cost-cutting measures are among the top management priorities for German banks. For this reason, NPL portfolio sales are expected to play an important role for banks to reduce internal workout costs in the medium to long term.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Regulation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – According to the German Banking Act (KWG), the acquisition of a leveraged loan does not necessarily require a banking license. – A buyer will require a banking license only in cases where it is undertaking lending activity, for example by providing new funds or extending an existing loan or credits to borrowers. |
| Servicing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In-house servicing remains a dominant strategy for German Banks, while outsourcing is not yet widespread in dealing with NPLs. – Servicers of German mortgage loans will need to be aware of the trade secrecy provisions of the German Act against Unfair Competition and (in relation to sanctions) the German criminal code. All of this limits the ability of servicers to serve investors. |
| Enforcement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lenders have a number of enforcement options to put pressure on a borrower for repayment of debt, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Non Judicial Enforcement: the lender can secure cash flows towards the debt by enforcing the account pledge via sending notice to the bank of the borrower. – Judicial Enforcement: Under German law, a forced sale can only be achieved by way of auction upon enforcement of the land charge. |

Source: German bad loan sales set to rise accessed on 21 July 2015; NPL REVIVAL – Acquisition of loan portfolios in Germany: recent case law and current market developments accessed on 21 July 2015

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

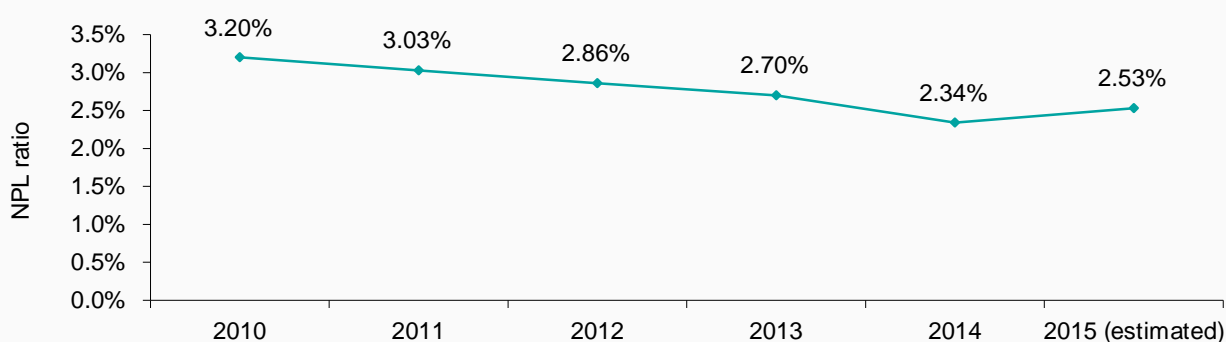
- Improved market conditions and increased demand has forced government-owned “bad bank” vehicles in Germany to accelerate the sale of loan portfolios. The two state-owned bad banks of Germany (FMS and EAA) are expected to continue to reduce their exposure outside of Germany in the coming year, but their deleveraging activity in Germany is expected to continue to be low. This has resulted in easing the government debt-to-GDP ratio to 75% of GDP in 2014, down from 77% in 2013.
- The main drivers of impending NPL disposals for German banks are rising banking regulatory pressure and an increasing focus on achieving better cost efficiency. NPL portfolio sales are expected to play an important role in reducing internal workout costs for German banks in the medium to long term. Regional banks, which generally do not sell NPLs, constitute additional potential for growth embedded in the German market.
- German banks are currently adopting either a hold strategy, or are focusing on disposals of non-German NPLs. Most banks have sold or are selling their shipping loans due to regulatory pressure from the ECB, while single name sales remain the preference of most banks. Sales activity will likely increase only if BaFin, the German regulator, pushes for balance sheet clean-up.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
FMS	183,600*
Commerzbank	75,000
EAA	52,300**
HSH Nordbank	18,082
Deutsche Bank	8,113

* FMS figure is total assets as of 2015.

** EAA banking book assets only.

NPL ratio evolution in Germany



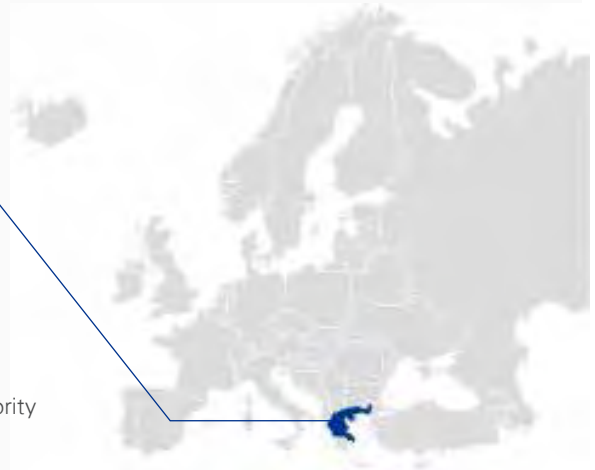
Source: Loan Portfolio transactions market accessed on 24 July 2015; company accounts, KPMG research, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Greece

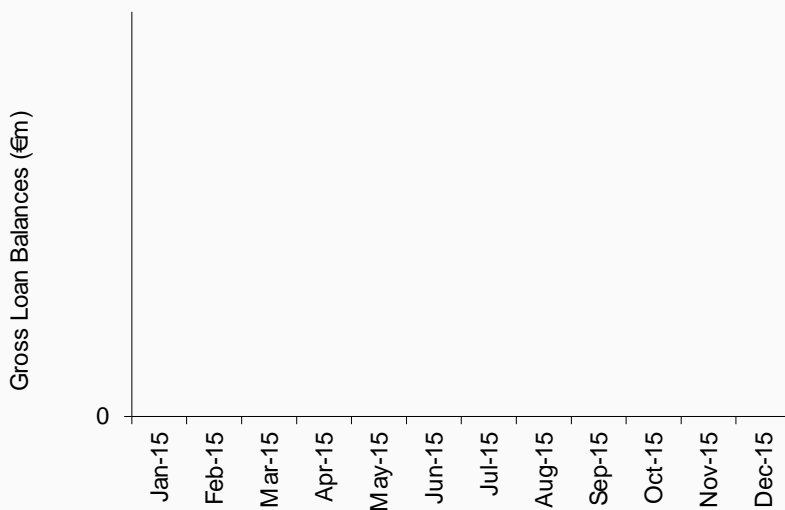


Christian Thomas
 Partner, Head of Deal Advisory & Head of Forensic,
 KPMG in Greece

“The Greek debt sale market is expected to be fully transformed in 2016, considering the implications arising from the recapitalisation of the banks currently in progress, the financing needs of the Greek corporates in their effort to survive, the recent legal amendments simplifying liquidation procedures as well as additional amendments underway. NPL portfolios will be a first priority for the banks.”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research

- There have been no loan portfolio sales to date in Greece, though Greek banks are expected to bring NPL portfolios to market in the coming year in order to stabilise their balance sheets.
- However, household loan portfolio sales to foreign investors are expected to face opposition in the current economic and political climate of Greece.
- Greek banks are already deleveraging their NPL balance sheets throughout Eastern Europe as they seek to exit non-core operations outside of Greece.

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	Confidential	Confidential	Shipping	Ongoing	Confidential	Advisory

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

There has been great political and economic uncertainty surrounding Greece since the 2008 economic crisis hit Europe. Having been bailed out by the “troika” of the European Commission, European Central Bank, and the International Monetary Fund on multiple occasions, and with widespread opposition to further imposed austerity measures by the Greek public, Greece faces an uncertain economic future, and its banking system will play a crucial role in any revival of the Greek economy.

Regulation



- The Bank of Greece (BoG) Act 47/9.2.2015 allows a Credit Institution to sell NPLs to another credit or financial institution or financial vehicle, in light of the provisions of the Greek Law.
- The Greek State, based on the adopted 3rd Memorandum of Understanding, is committed, with a defined action plan (August 2015 – June 2016), to strengthen the legal and regulatory framework in order to facilitate the settlement of NPLs, while protecting vulnerable households consistent with an updated Code of Conduct established by the Bank of Greece, as well as to strengthen the corporate governance of the Greek banks in order to be fully independent and consistent with the international good practices.
- The BoG will engage a single special liquidator to ensure individual liquidators are delivering effectively against operational targets. Performance based remuneration scheme will be introduced for all special liquidators in consultation with the HFSF in order to maximize recovery.

Servicing



- There is a very limited third party servicing market for loans in Greece (particularly for loans to corporations), with most banks servicing their loan portfolios in-house.

Enforcement



- The provisions of the Greek Code of Civil Procedure (GCPC) regulate enforcement through judicial proceedings, as out-of-court enforcement is not provided.
- Enforcement proceedings commence by sending the borrower an enforcement title and a request for payment for a court bailiff. There will then be a mandatory auction of assets.
- Recent amendments in the legal framework (law 4336 /2015 and CPC Art. 975) have (1) abolished absolute priority of state claims vs. borrower claims and (2) simplified liquidation procedures shortening the resolution timeline from approximately 28 months to less than 12 months; more borrower friendly legal framework amendments are expected in 2016.

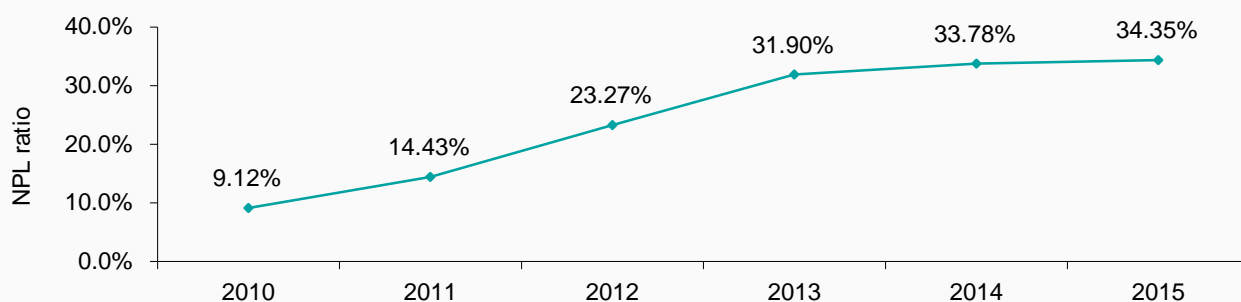
Source: “Bank Resolution in Greece”, Orrick, Herrington, & Sutcliffe LLP, accessed in Sep 2015, “Greek System of Financial Regulation: In Need of Structural Streamlining and Procedural Safeguards”, London School of Economics, accessed in Sep 2015

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- The core challenge at the heart of the liquidity crisis facing the Greek banking system is the estimated >€100 billion of NPLs on its balance sheets that prevent the banks from providing fresh financing to the real economy. The ECB estimates that this could rise further due to the impact of political uncertainty and ongoing capital controls faced by individuals and corporates. NPLs could rise to above 450% in the coming year.
- All large Greek banks have established NPL Troubled Assets units, which may be hived out into separate vehicles to reduce the burden on core balance sheets. Greek banks are expected to start bringing NPL portfolios to market, though the political risk premiums that international investors will apply to Greek portfolios will be challenging, particularly in the case of household loans.
- One of the options being considered amongst several large Greek banks is of joint ventures with international players servicing retail / business loans. A key consideration from a Bank’s management viewpoint is to improve effectiveness while at the same time maintain economic interest in case of upside.

Institution	NPL value Q3 2015 (€m)
Piraeus Bank	25,400
Alpha Bank	19,500
Eurobank Ergasias	16,800
National Bank of Greece	15,200
Attica Bank	1,300

NPL ratio evolution in Greece



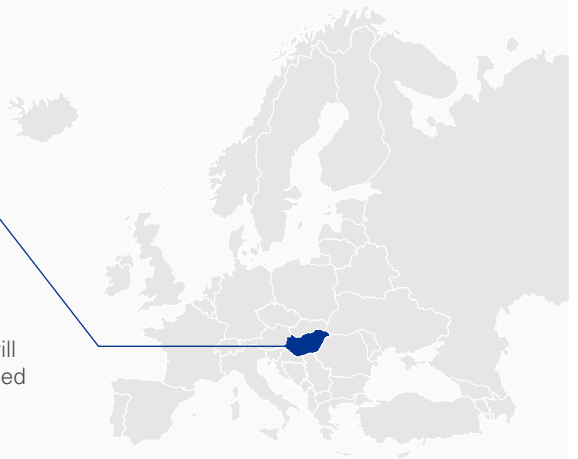
Source: Company accounts, KPMG Research, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Hungary

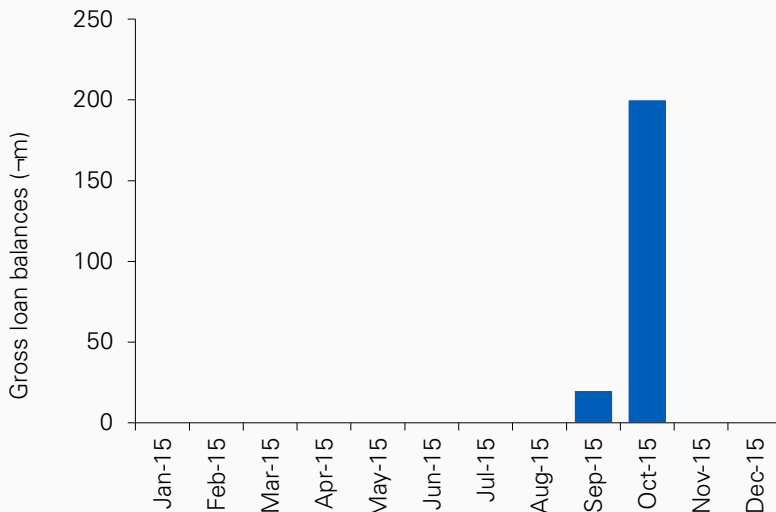


Tamás Simonyi
Senior Director, Head of CEE Financial Institutions M&A, KPMG in Hungary

“Most NPL holders are beginning to test the waters. Some non-banks have made strategic decisions to exit the mortgage market whatever loss this may trigger. The market will find its feet over the next months and show volume. A key to maintaining the momentum will be successfully closed transactions. KPMG have now closed three corporate loan sales in the last 12 months.”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

- Though there has been growing investor interest in Hungarian loan portfolios, only individual, syndicated CRE-backed positions have been sold as large ticket items so far. Most of the other sales that have taken place to date have been consumer portfolios, or loan portfolios sold as part of an entire bank sale.
- In November 2014, the National Bank of Hungary mandated the establishment of a bad bank, MARK Group, which is expected to buy project loans of over €2.2 billion and foreclosed real estate above the value of €164.4 million from banks in Hungary in order to help them clean up their balance sheets. MARK’s servicing capabilities are now operational but it has yet to acquire loans or assets.

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	CIB Bank	Project Helena	CRE / SME	Ongoing	237	
N/A	AXA Hungary	Undisclosed	Residential	Ongoing	Undisclosed	Buy-side advisor
FY15	MKB Bank	Project Danube – Symmetry Arena	CRE	Lone Star	180	Sell-side advisor
FY15	Major Hungarian Bank	Syndicated loan	CRE	Confidential	20	Sell-side advisor
FY15	Major Hungarian Bank	Syndicated loan	CRE	Confidential	120	Sell-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research, ABS Debtwire Europe

Other developments

There have been several attempts over the past few years to kick-start the Hungarian debt sale market and open it to foreign investors. However, few Hungarian banks had considered bringing portfolios to market, as they believed that they could collect more efficiently than a foreign investor. In 2013, the average NPL ratio of the top 10 Hungarian banks was 18.4%. The Hungarian government responded to the NPL issue by establishing a bad bank (MARK) in November 2014 with the goal of acquiring distressed assets from Hungarian banks which had accumulated since the global financial crisis.

- The Hungarian government recently passed a new amendment on 7 July 2015 which stipulated that loan transfers can be authorised directly by the Hungarian National Bank, bypassing the need for borrower consent.
- However, whilst the new amendment does not provide a complete solution; it aims to make a portfolio transfer easier by amending the general rule of the Hungarian Civil Code, which normally requires a borrower to agree to the transfer between lenders and terminates all security interests, unless the security provider likewise agrees.
- The cost of debt is expected to decrease, as the government plans to convert remaining foreign currency loans into HUF by the end of 2015. The government had already forced the conversion of the bulk of forex mortgages by mid-2015, with plans to do the same with car and consumer loans cumulatively worth approx. €1 billion.

Regulation



Servicing



Enforcement



- Loan servicing is mostly done in-house by the Hungarian banks, therefore international investors have limited options for partnerships.
- Buyers can only enforce a purchased loan when security interests are registered and the security documents contain all terms required under Hungarian law.
- Enforcing a lender's rights to residential real estate is highly regulated, primarily to protect existing individual occupants. The number of residential foreclosures permitted is also limited, as there is a permitted quota of 5% of homes in NPL portfolios/tranches which can be designated as "for sale".

Source: "Operational Aspects of Establishing an Asset Management Company"; IMF, accessed in Aug 2015, "A loan trader's guide to Hungarian loans"; Lexology, accessed in Aug 2015, "Hungary Weeds out Foreign Currency Mortgages as Forint Slide Raises Debt Servicing Costs"; Finance Magnates, accessed in Aug 2015

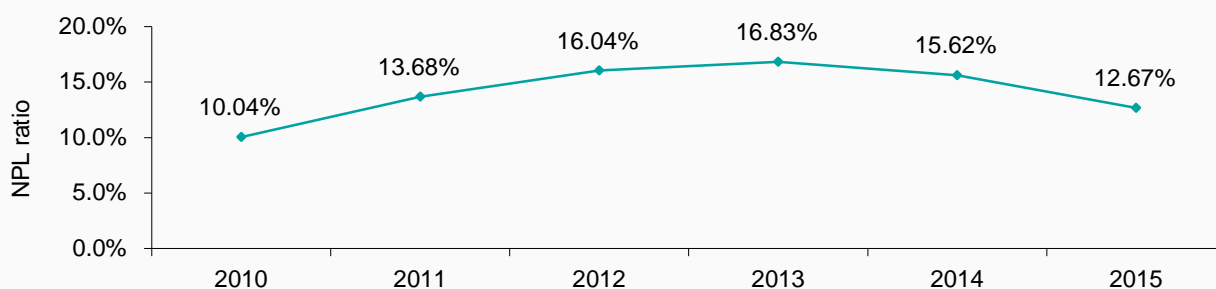
Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- Though the Hungarian bad bank, MARK, has been formed, it has not yet bought any loans or assets at the time of printing. This uncertainty affects investor interest and pricing in NPL portfolios, as banks may hold out from bringing portfolios to market due to expected more favourable pricing for their assets should they be transferred to MARK. Until MARK gives a clear signal as to when and if it will commence its investment activity, the uncertainty will negatively affect any potential Hungarian loan portfolio sales activity.
- The National Bank of Hungary has introduced new regulation, the Mortgage Financing Adequacy Ratio ("JMM"), effective October 2016, that will require banks to finance at least 15% of their outstanding household mortgage loans by long-term securities, mostly mortgage bonds. This will lead to new mortgage banks being established, and potentially kick-start the mortgage portfolio market in Hungary.
- Recent changes in personal bankruptcy laws that allow private individuals or households with defaulted mortgages to declare personal bankruptcy in Hungary will allow borrowers to try to avoid liquidation on their properties. As part of this law, Hungarian banks can again enforce on residential properties mortgaged under defaulted loans, which, coupled with the JMM, may lead to the first residential loan portfolios being brought to market in Hungary in 2016.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
MKB Bank	3,470*
OTP Bank	1,760*
CIB Bank	1,430*
Raiffeisen Bank	907
Erste Bank Hungary	821

* Figures are as of 2014 YE.

NPL ratio evolution in Hungary



Source: The Legal Landscape in CEE/CIS: Setting the Agenda for 2015 accessed on 31 August 2015; company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Ireland

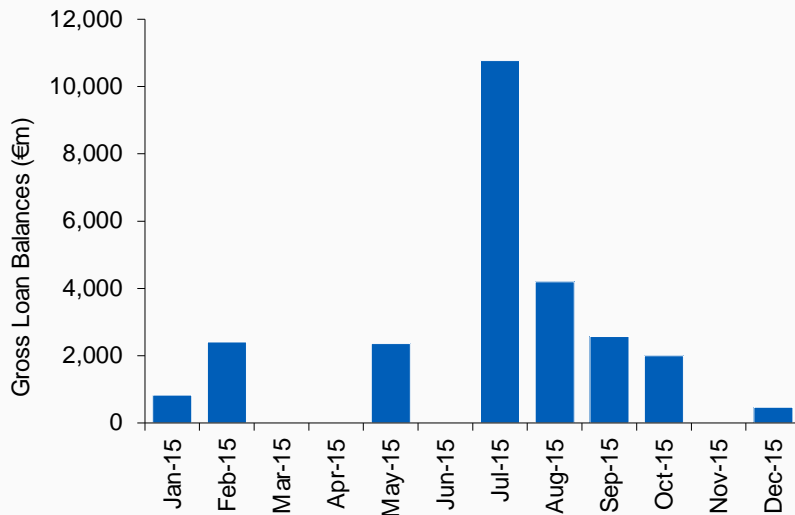


Alan Boyne
Partner, Head of Banking, Transaction Services,
KPMG in Ireland

"2016 looks to be a very active year for the Irish market. The pipeline remains strong with NAMA and RBS likely to be the most active vendors together with increasing numbers of secondary portfolio transactions. There remains a significant opportunity to gain exposure to the large volumes of refinancings, bridging the gap between senior debt advance rates and acceptable refinancing exit levels needed in the market as the earlier portfolio buyers work through their assets."



Closed transactions in 2015



- 2015 was another bumper year for portfolio sales in Ireland, with in excess of €25 billion of loan sales transacted, largely from RBS (Ulster Bank) and ongoing sales by NAMA.
- CarVal, Cerberus, Deutsche Bank, Goldman Sachs and Bank of Ireland were some of the most active investors in the Irish loan market, having bought most of the largest transactions brought to market in the past year.
- The largest portfolio transacted was the €6.3 bn Project Arrow, which was sold by NAMA to Cerberus. Lloyds completed its last portfolio sale, the €4.2 bn Project Poseidon, which sold to CarVal, Goldman Sachs, and Bank of Ireland.

Source: KPMG Research

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
Oct-15	RBS	Project Clear	Resi Dev Land	Cairn Homes / Lone Star	2,000	Buy-side advisor
Oct-15	NAMA	Project Arrow	Resi / CRE / Dev	Cerberus	6,250	
Sep-15	NAMA	Project Jewel	CRE	Hammerson / Allianz Real Estate	2,570	
Jul-15	Lloyds	Project Poseidon	CRE	CarVal / Goldman Sachs, Bank of Ireland	4,200	Buy-side advisor
Jul-15	Ulster Bank	Project Finn	CRE / Resi / SME	Apollo / Deutsche Bank, Cerberus, Sankaty Advisors	2,600	Sell-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

Heavy public and political pressure mounted in 2013/2014 which sought protection for borrowers whose loans were sold by banks. Following initial plans to regulate the owners of debt, the Consumer Protection (Regulation of Credit Servicing Firms) Act 2015 ("the Act") reflected consultation with the industry and ultimately requires credit servicing firms to be regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland, which was widely welcomed as a practical change.

- Regulation**
 - New legislation requires all purchasers, both domestic and foreign, of Irish retail loans to become authorised as retail credit firms in Ireland.
 - Existing owners of retail credit will be deemed to be authorised once they apply for authorisation within three months of the enactment of the law, making such entities subject to Central Bank of Ireland oversight with effect from 8 July 2015.
- Servicing**
 - Investors' high costs of maintaining and continuing investment in large servicing platforms, combined with capacity constraints, is creating opportunities for third-party servicers to grow further, and potentially for overseas servicers to enter the market.
- Enforcement**
 - As per the new legislation, purchasers may also be subject to the Central Bank of Ireland's administrative sanctions regime in circumstances where they are in breach of their regulatory obligations.

Source: Public Consultation – Consumer Protection on the Sale of Loan Books, accessed on 16 July 2015; Ireland retains crown as fastest-growing EU economy, accessed on 17 July 2015

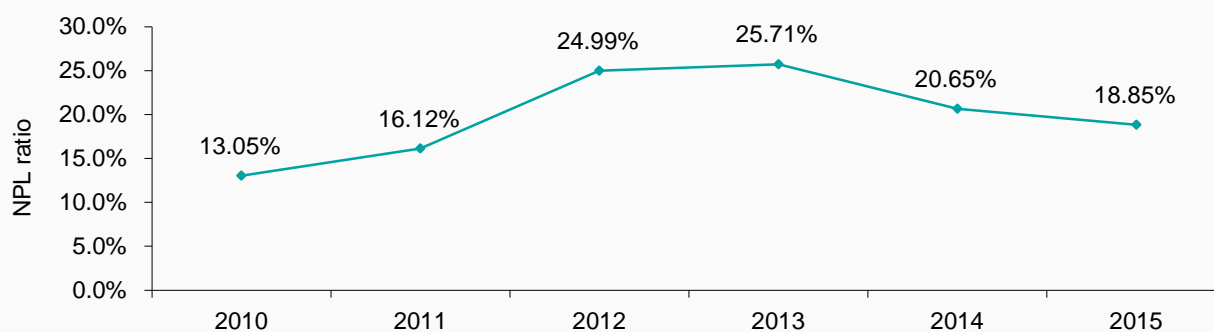
Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- Having acquired over €50 billion of loans in recent years, investors expect to see further strong volumes of deleveraging occurring in the Irish market over the course of the next 12 months. NAMA is expected to continue to be a key vendor as it looks to complete its sales plan, and new vendors may enter the market, such as Allied Irish Bank, which sold its first loan portfolio, a UK CRE NPL portfolio, in Q4 2015 to CarVal.
- In addition to continued deleveraging, a key trend in 2016 will be secondary trades, whereby some of the investors who bought portfolios in recent years intend to sell some of the assets they have purchased or foreclosed on in order to unlock value. This will also give rise to significant refinancing opportunities for Irish banks.
- Domestic buyer demand is expected to remain high for performing and also re-performing loans, as lenders seek to supplement their new origination levels, continuing the success of their acquisitions in 2015.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
Allied Irish Bank	18,000
Ulster Bank	17,404
Bank of Ireland	12,572
NAMA	11,038*
Permanent TSB	6,731

* NAMA figure is total value of assets.

NPL ratio evolution in Ireland



Source: ABS Debtwire; CBRE Ireland Market Outlook 2015 accessed on 10 July 2015, company accounts, European Banking Authority & International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Italy

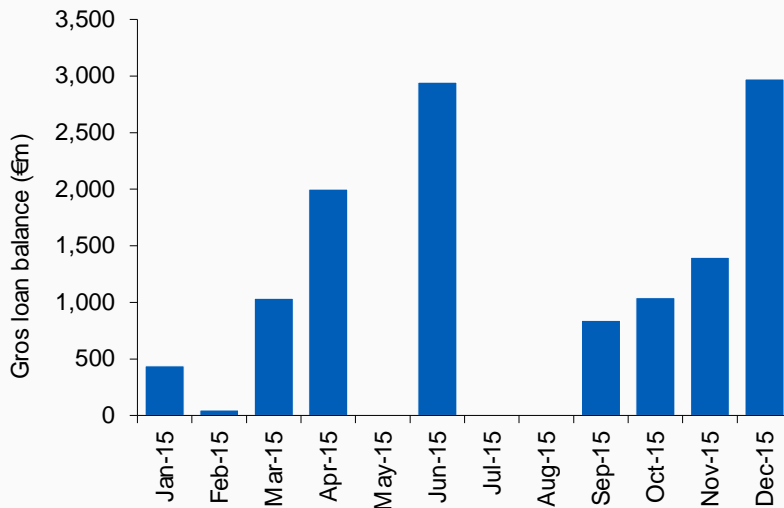


Domenico Torini
 Director, Corporate Finance, KPMG in Italy

"After several years of delay, Italian banks have started the deleveraging process for non-core assets. The early rise of the real estate market will boost NPL volumes transacted within the next 12–18 months, and help to reach the volumes seen in other European countries."



Closed transactions in 2015



- Italy had a reasonable year in the portfolio transaction market, mainly driven by unsecured retail transactions totalling €5.5 billion.
- 2016 is expected to be a strong year for the transaction pipeline. While retail portfolios are expected to continue being brought to market, it is the secured portfolios in the pipeline that investors have long been eyeing.
- Wider consolidation and rationalisation in the Italian market will both inhibit and drive transaction activity: many sales have been recently focused on capital and survival, not deleveraging.

Source: KPMG Research

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	General Electric, Crédit Agricole, RBS, Prelios	Project Compilation	Consumer	Ongoing	4,200	
Dec-15	Deutsche Bank	Project Joanna	CRE	Algebris	170	Advisory
Dec-15	Confidential	Project Door	CRE	Confidential	90	Sell-side advisor
Dec-15	Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena	Secured/unsecured NPL portfolio	Corporate	Deutsche Bank	1,000	
Apr-15	Confidential	Project Verdi	Consumer unsecured	DE Shaw	2,100	Sell-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

In the first half of 2015, close to €8 billion of loans were traded in Italy. Many of the portfolios were consumer portfolios, however there is an increasing number of real estate-backed portfolios being brought to market.

Three of Italy's largest banks, UniCredit, Intesa Sanpaolo, and Monte dei Paschi de Siena, have established internal bad loan divisions to house non-core assets and have set out deleveraging strategies, which include NPL sales.

- Regulation**
 - Banks and financial institutions need to be licensed by the Bank of Italy to perform loan transactions.
 - Insurance companies who want to be involved in loan transactions have to acquire an additional license from the Italian public authority supervising insurance companies; they also have to maintain a net retention threshold of 50% of the total loan amount.
- Servicing**
 - Italian banks are under pressure to increase profitability, and a shift from in-house servicing to outsourcing/partnerships is helping them achieve this.
 - The Italian loan servicing market is dominated by non-captive loan service providers which manage a mix of secured and unsecured loans, although more M&A activity is widely expected.
- Enforcement**
 - On January 2015, the Italian government issued *The Mortgage Guarantee Scheme* to shorten the enforcement process and ensure recovery of the guaranteed portion of the loan within 18 months; previously it could take an average of seven years to do so.
 - There are three types of enforcement procedures in Italy: obligation to pay a sum of money, obligation to deliver a movable or immovable property, and enforcement of an obligation to perform (or not to perform) a specific act.

Source: "A Strategy for Developing a Market for Nonperforming Loans in Italy", IMF, accessed in Aug 2015, "Italian Lending Market Finally Opens to Nonbanking Lenders", Jones Day, accessed in Aug 2015, "The Italian NPL market-Increasing expectations", PWC, accessed in Aug 2015

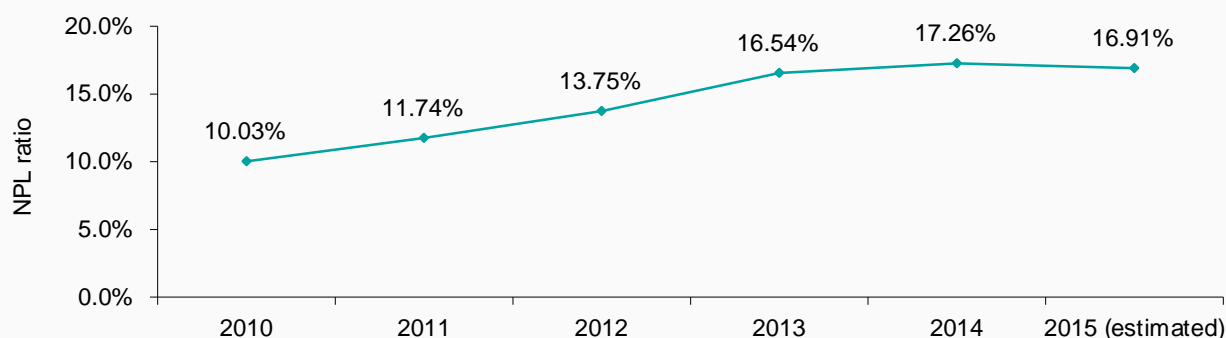
Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- The European Central Bank's stress tests have kept the Italian banking sector in the spotlight; in addition, the Italian regulators are pushing banks to sell not just non-performing loans, but also performing assets that consume too much risk-weighted regulatory capital.
- Levels of loan sale activity are likely to grow as the government aims to shorten enforcement timings in a bid to increase the attractiveness of acquiring secured loan portfolios, particularly by international investors.
- Investors are likely to positively view the recent initiatives taken by the Italian government to actively tackle problem loans, the most recent being the announcement of a government guarantee scheme on the senior tranches of loan portfolios in January 2016. While the exact mechanism of this has not yet been tested, it may encourage banks to bring further NPL portfolios to market to take advantage of the positive investor sentiment to Italy.
- The prospect of a stable economy, a potential upturn in the real estate market, coupled with more realistic provision levels, will likely lead to an increased number of NPL transactions in the coming years.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
UniCredit	81,738
Intesa Sanpaolo	63,756
Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena	23,699
UBI Banca	23,724
Banco Popolare	21,354
REV - Gestione Crediti*	1,500

* Newly formed AMC in Dec 2015

NPL ratio evolution in Italy



Source: European ABS Insights by Morgan Stanley accessed on 5 August 2015; CoStar Finance accessed on 5 August 2015, company accounts, European Banking Authority & International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Netherlands



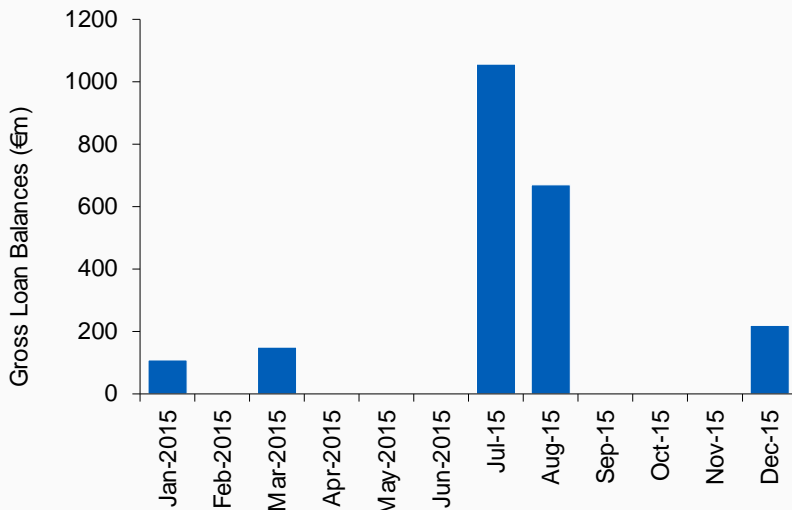
Erik Rood
Partner, Corporate Finance, KPMG in the Netherlands

“On the back of the Asset Quality Review in 2014, a select number of Dutch banks have recently disposed of parts of their loan portfolios. Increased activity is expected given the appetite of investors, particularly in residential and (non-performing) CRE loans. This may further increase due to new rules (such as IFRS 9) and increased capital requirements stemming from Basel IV.

It is worth noting the sale of Propertize, the former CRE arm of SNS Bank and fully owned by the Dutch State, that is expected to close in H1 2016.”



Closed transactions in 2015



- Many of the loan sales that have successfully closed in the Netherlands this past year have been CRE-backed portfolios. This has been driven by several larger transactions, notably via FGH, Van Lanschot and Propertize.
- Larger loan portfolios are coming to market as Dutch banks consider decreasing their exposure to the domestic residential mortgages and in seeking faster RWA reduction.

Source: KPMG Research, CoStar Finance, Debtwire

Top deals of 2014 – 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
Dec-15	Propertize	Project Dolphin	CRE	Goldman Sachs	220	
Aug-15	Van Lanschot	Project Lucas	CRE	Cerberus	420	Sell-side advisor
Aug-15	FGH Bank	Project River	CRE	Attestor Capital	250	
Mar-15	ING	Project Ogon	CRE	Apollo	100	
Dec-14	Confidential	Performing mortgages	Residential	Confidential	1,100	

Source: KPMG Research, CoStar Finance, Debtwire

Other developments

In 2014, the total NPL volume for the Netherlands was €88.6 billion, however, the Netherlands is still ahead of most of the Eurozone countries in terms of NPL ratio, owing to a very low percentage of loss incurred on mortgages and other loans by the Dutch banks.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Regulation | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) registered in the Netherlands can benefit from a number of tax-redemption advantages in securitisations, even if the underlying assets are subject to foreign law. However, foreign SPVs cannot enjoy the same benefits. – There are no license, consent, or registration requirements in relation to lending under Dutch law, with the exception of consumer credit. |
| Servicing | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In Dutch structured finance transactions, the originator of the loan usually also services the securitised assets. – In October 2013, the Dutch Supreme Court ruled that third party management of mortgages is not VAT exempt. This resulted in higher costs for loan servicing that is forcing investors to bring loan servicing in-house. |
| Enforcement | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If the debtor fails to repay under their loan agreements, consequences include the loss of property, and seizure of bank accounts and other assets belonging to the debtor and guarantors of the loan – The enforcement process involves filing a lawsuit of the mortgage deeds, having it notarised, and inscribed at the land registry. The payment of the loan is then obtained through auction. The entire process could take anywhere between 6-15 months. |

Source: "Legal Commentary"; DBRS, (Link), accessed in Aug 2015, "The Dutch Mortgage Market"; Nederlandse Vereniging van Banken, (Link), accessed in Aug 2015, "Performing and Non-Performing Loan Transaction Across the World- Second Edition " Loyens & Loeff, (Link), accessed in Aug 2015

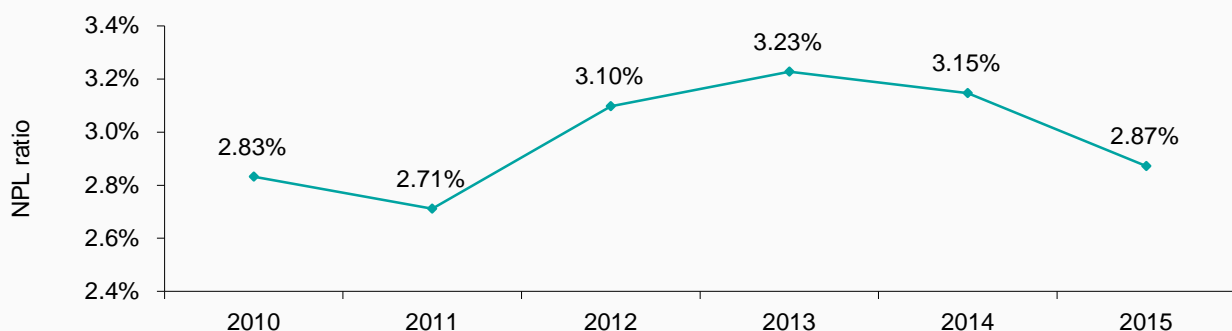
Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- An increasing number of CRE-backed loan portfolios is expected to come to market in the coming year, as the Netherlands has become a "hotspot" for CRE loan portfolios, given the scale of pre-crisis lending that remains on domestic bank balance sheets. However, the underlying Dutch CRE market is currently illiquid and the country continues to have an oversupply of large office space. Smaller office spaces, retail and residential-backed loan portfolios are also expected to trade, though in smaller volumes. The ultimate exit for investors following the Propertize transaction is not yet fully understood.
- The most anticipated sale process of the year is now in full swing – Project Swan, which is the sale of Propertize, the €5.5 billion Dutch bad bank formed in 2013 post the nationalisation of SNS Reaal. Many international investors are interested in acquiring the platform and the accompanying loan book, which will give them a strong position in the Dutch servicing market.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
Rabobank Group	20,946
ING Bank	15,105
ABN Amro	7,187
Propertize	5,500*
SNS Bank	1,536

* Propertize figure is total value of assets.

NPL ratio evolution in the Netherlands



Source: European ABS Insights by Morgan Stanley accessed on 5 August 2015; CoStar Finance accessed on 5 August 2015; company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Poland

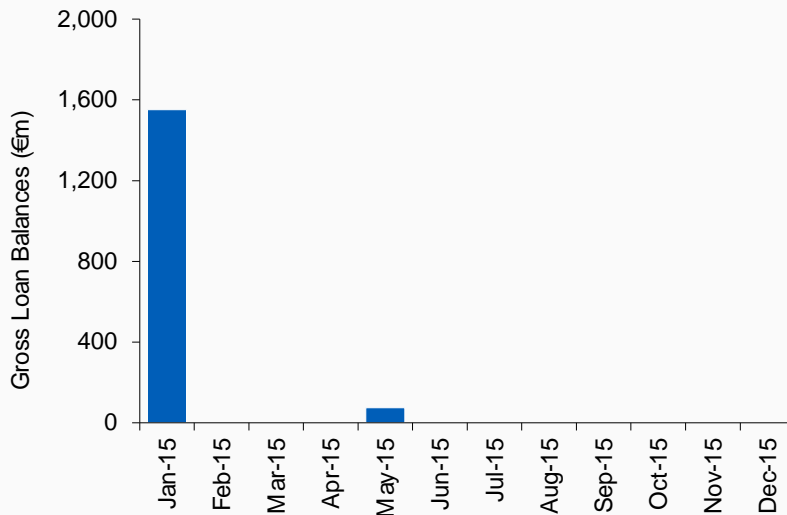


Bozena Graczyk
Partner, Financial Services, KPMG in Poland

“In recent years, we observed the rapid development of the NPL market in Poland. Numerous opportunities arise from the fact that both the banking and commercial industries utilise NPL sales to improve their liquidity. This intensive growth was observed in both the number of market participants and transaction volumes. It is worth noting that the combined gross value of NPL transactions increased by 55% over the last two years, reaching PLN 15 billion (€3.4 billion)”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research

- The KRUK Group remains the largest player on the Polish debt management market, accounting for 21% of purchased debt and 31% of debt outsourced for collection.
- The Polish debt sector has been low key and domestic so far. However, an increase in the number of deals is expected to attract more international investors, especially as Polish banks are considering selling portfolios outside of the consumer debt space.
- There has been recent activity in acquisitions and consolidation of the loan servicing market, as seen in the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Casus Finance by the Lindorff Group, 33% of Kredyt Inkaso being acquired by BEST, and the recent announced sale of GetBack.

Top deals of 2015 - 2016

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
Jan-16	Confidential	Project Sunset	Consumer NPLs	Confidential	427	Sell-side advisor
May-15	Santander	Consumer debt portfolio	Consumer	Kruk Group	75	
Jan-15	Bank Zachodni	Corporate NPL portfolio	Corporate	Undisclosed	800	
Jan-15	Raffaisen Polbank	Mortgage debt portfolio	Resi	Undisclosed	240	
Jan-15	Santander	Polish subsidiary	Business and loans	Bank Zachodni	512	

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

By 2014, the total NPL volume amounted to €20.7 billion, but Polish banks had recently undertaken aggressive measures to shed their NPLs through a newly built pool of securitised debt funds. Banks selling NPLs to securitisation funds benefitted from favourable tax treatment, as these funds are exempt from income tax. Such treatment is not available if the NPLs are sold by a bank to another type of entity. Currently there are 68 securitised debt funds operating in the country.

Poland's debt collection market has been dominated by consumer loans.

Regulation	➔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Under Polish law, any limited liability company or a joint stock company can buy NPL portfolios and become Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), provided that they meet a minimum capital requirement of PLN 50,000 (€31,350). – Licensing is not required to take part in securitisation transactions.
Servicing	➔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loan servicing in Poland is managed by a third party, as per the Polish Banking Law the issuing entity must not be formally linked to the bank or the loan originator. – Loan originators may deploy a Polish or a non-Polish issuing entity to initiate the loan transactions.
Enforcement	➔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The different types of enforcement procedures are mortgages, registered pledges (the asset may remain in debtors possession), financial pledges (secured claims such as bank & pecuniary claims), security assignments (transfer of ownerships), and voluntary submissions to enforcement. – Mortgage enforcement is a relatively costly and time-consuming procedure in Poland as enforcing on mortgage involves notarial fees, court fees and civil law transaction tax, which can amount to several thousand PLN.

Source: "Securitization – the legal framework – Poland"; Norton Rose Fulbright, accessed in Aug 2015, "Bank finance and regulation-Poland"; accessed in Aug 2015, Securitisation of loan portfolios in Poland via investment funds, accessed on 1 Sep 2015

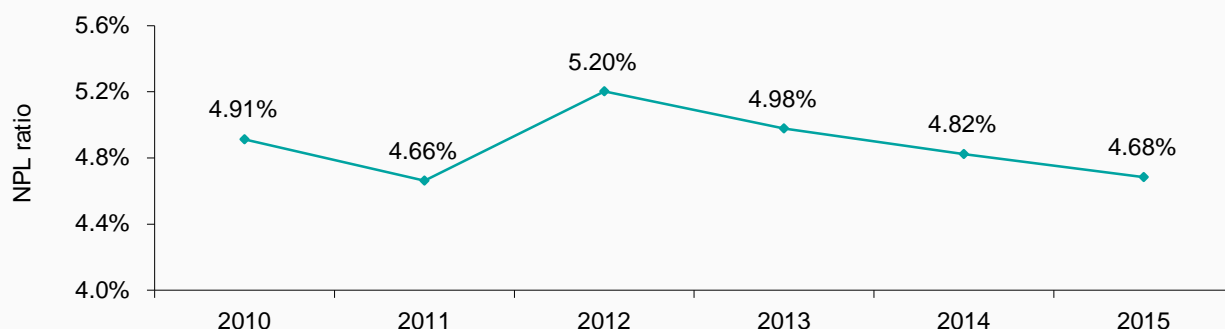
Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- Due to the successes of Asset Management Agencies (AMAs) in Ireland, Spain, and the UK, it is predicted that more European countries will follow suit in the near future. Poland is expected to form an AMA as investor demand grows in CEE.
- The Polish debt sector market has been fragmented with many small and medium-sized domestic purchasers. There is an ongoing industry trend in Poland of new market participants entering the market through acquisitions, as well as consolidation among existing market participants.
- There will be further upcoming changes and transactions in the market, particularly amongst loan servicers: Idea Expert, the subsidiary of Idea Bank, has decided to sell the servicer GetBack, BEST has acquired 33% of Kredyt Inkaso, and US-based debt buyer PRA Group has entered the Polish market. Activity in regards to acquisition of loan portfolios once these entities are consolidated is expected as they grow their capabilities in servicing larger portfolios and capitalise on the advantages presented by economies of scale.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
PKO Bank Polski	2,066
M Bank	1,118
Bank Zachodni	1,771
Bank Pekao	1,081
SK Bank	711*

* Figure as of YE 2014 for total assets.

NPL ratio evolution in Poland



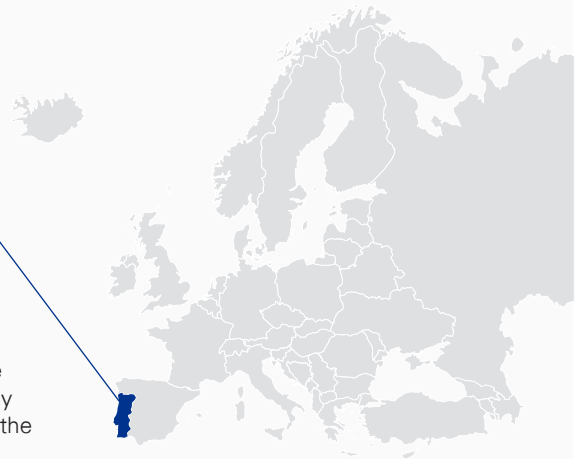
Source: European ABS Insights by Morgan Stanley accessed on 5 August 2015; CoStar Finance accessed on 5 August 2015, company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Portugal

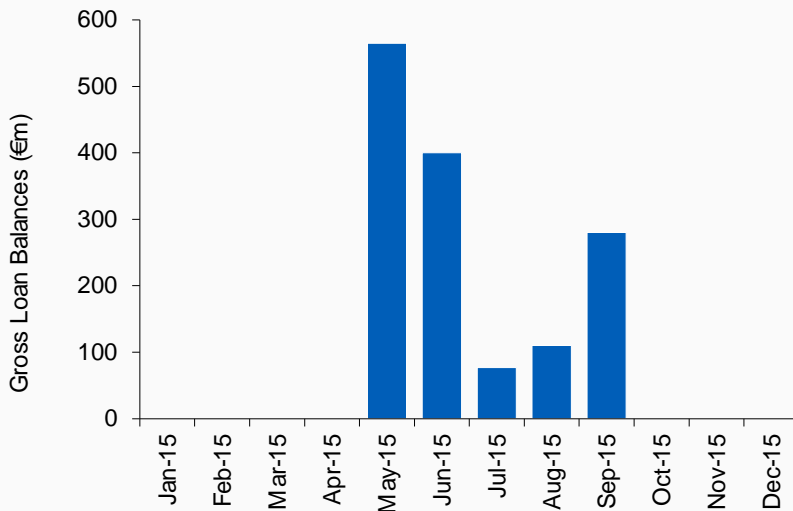


Rodrigo Lourenco
Partner, Deal Advisory, KPMG in Portugal

“Although liquidity in the Portuguese NPL market has been increasing, it is still limited with the inability of banks to take losses as they continue to focus on building capital. Macroeconomics, low interest rates, and banks’ circumstances are evolving; we expect an increase in deal flow in 2016. We also expect regulators to put pressure on banks to reduce NPLs on their balance sheet. Numerous recent deals in the servicing market may signal the positive prospects from investors in regards to the future of the market.”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research

- Although still limited, deal volumes have been increasing over the past three years, though the major limitation to higher deal flow continues to be the price gap and consequently the impact on capital of banks.
- The Portuguese market has become more liquid and transparent, and discounts on NPLs are gradually declining as the country continues its economic recovery.
- The Portuguese government is expected to continue to privatise Novo Banco, the “good bank” formed from the bail-out of Banco Espírito Santo (BES). The bank had completed a €1.9bn recapitalisation by transferring senior bonds to BES, the “bad bank”.

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	Confidential	Project Root	Unsecured	Ongoing	440	Sell-side advisor
Aug-15	Bank of Portugal, BPI, Millennium BCP	Finangest	Secured / REOs	HIG Capital	110	
Jun-15	BANIF	Unsecured portfolio	Unsecured	Arrow	400	
May-15	CarVal	Whitestar	Various	Arrow	565	Buy-side advisor
Jan-15	Banco Popular Portugal	Project Quantum	Other	CarVal	Confidential	Sell-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

The deleveraging process for Portuguese banks has been driven by a reduction of the credit book through limited origination, rather than sales of loan portfolios. The performance of banks has been adversely affected by significant impairment losses booked in the last few years, including the effect of the European AQR. Nevertheless, the NPL ratio of Portuguese banks has continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace, while coverage ratios continue to increase.

- Regulation**
 - There are two kinds of securitisation vehicles in Portugal – FTCs or securitisation funds, and STCs or securitisation companies and they are subject to the same supervisory body, CMVM (The Portuguese Security Market Commission). The CMVM is responsible for granting activity permission, as well as for regulating the securitisation activities.
- Servicing**
 - Loan servicing in Portugal is primarily internal to banks with some use of third parties. The maturity of the servicing market is still low, however, 2015 has so far seen significant levels of M&A activity in the servicing space, where opportunities for acquisition and consolidation remain.
- Enforcement**
 - The Portuguese Civil Code does not allow for the creditor to automatically become the owner of the secured assets. The usual process of enforcement is seizure of assets, application is made via the internet to the competent court and is implemented by an enforcement agent, however the process is complex and lengthy.
 - Since 2013, banks are required to follow a special set of rules issued by the Bank of Portugal in regards to the early stage recovery of residential NPLs.

Source: The Economic Adjustment Programme for Portugal; European Commission, (Link), accessed in Aug 2015, "Compilation and measurement issues for the financial sector: the cases for FISIM and securitization in Portugal"; Banco de Portugal, (Link), accessed in Aug 2015, "Consumer Lending in Portugal"; Euromonitor, (Link), accessed in Aug 2015

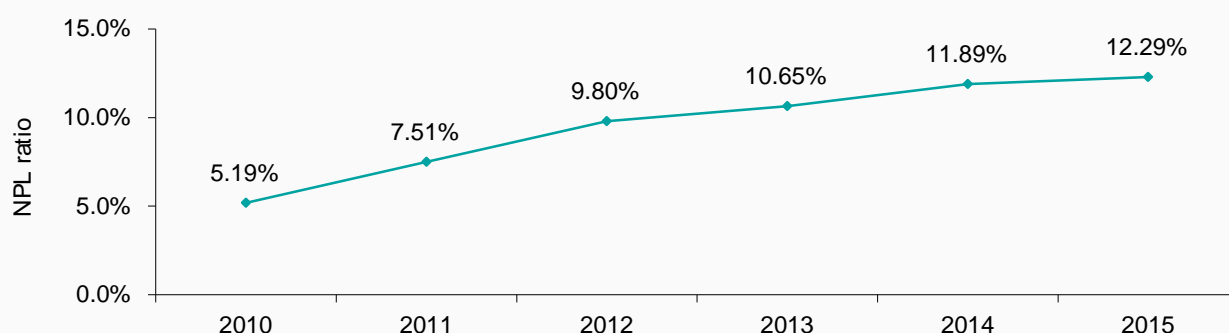
Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- The volume of NPLs still held on the balance sheets of Portuguese banks reflect the low deal volume in recent periods. This is mostly due to the inability of banks to manage negative impacts on capital associated with divesting these assets. However, there are a number of variables which are evolving favourably, namely the positive economic context and subsequent improvement in bank performance, the narrowing of the price gap, and the added pressure from regulators. These factors will contribute, in our view, to additional deal flow. We also understand that banks are actively working on their divestment projects and plan to bring additional portfolios to the market in 2016.
- Portugal continues to be a relatively unexplored market, attracting interest from both investors who are already active in Portugal, but also others looking to expand their investments to new European jurisdictions. The recent M&A activity observed for servicing platforms signals investors' positive sentiment in regards to market prospects.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
Millennium BCP	9,731
Caixa Geral de Depositos	5,317
Banco Espirito Santo	4,400*
Banco Popular Portugal S.A	1,075
BANIF	1,040

* Figure as of YE 2014.

NPL ratio evolution in Portugal



Source: Fitch Rating Report accessed on 24 August 2015; EIU accessed on 24 August 2015, company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

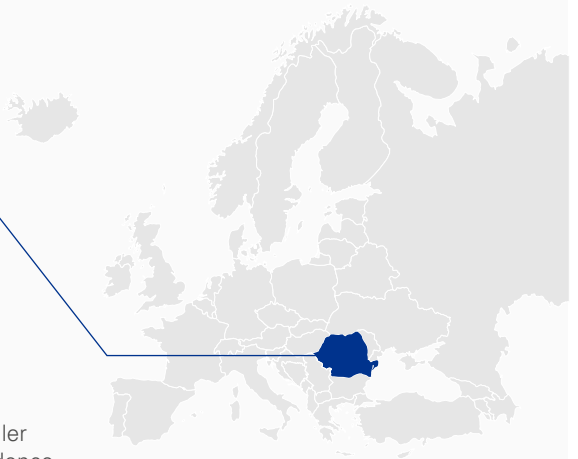
Romania



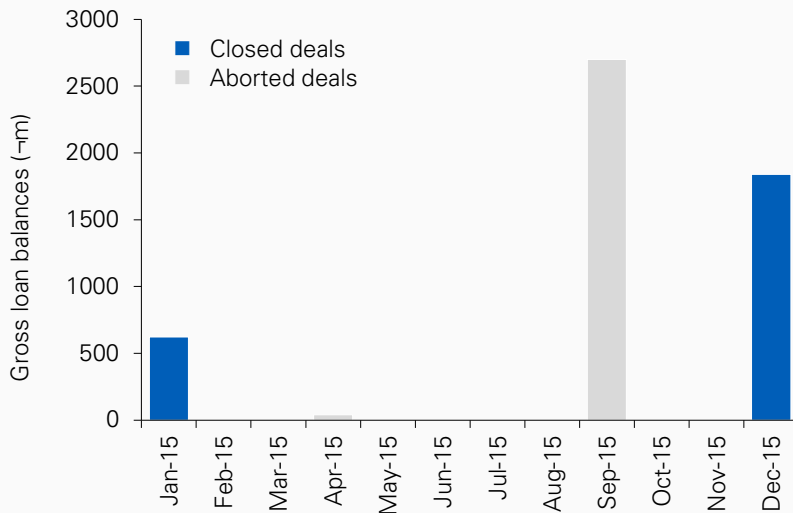
Speranta Munteanu

Partner, Head of Restructuring in CEE, KPMG in Romania

“Romanian debt sales have the potential to continue to gain momentum going forwards, with significant interest shown by investors over the past 18 months in acquiring distressed debt. The main challenge remains the banks’ ability to sell NPL portfolios at today’s market value if this will result in a negative impact to their P&L; deals amounting to €3.3bn were cancelled during the past two years in the final stages of the sale process due to bid-ask spreads. This damaged seller credibility but we expect 2016 to see some investor confidence return.”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research

- In 2013, the Romanian market saw its first successful secured loan portfolio transactions – **Projects Mundabit and Holmes** – sold by RBS Romania as part of RBS’s exit from Romania. In 2014, Volksbank Romania and Banca Comerciala Romana (BCR) followed suit and also successfully sold secured NPL portfolios with a combined value in excess of €700 million.
- The largest loan portfolio brought to market to date in CEE has been the €2.7 billion **Project Neptune** from BCR (part of Austria’s Erste Group). It consisted of the bank’s remaining exposures in Romania, along with its servicing platform. The transaction was withdrawn from the market in September 2015.

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	Intesa Sanpaolo Bank	Project Rosemary	CRE / Residential	Ongoing	287	
Dec-15	UniCredit Bank Romania	Project Triton	CRE / SME	Kredyt Inkaso	340	Sell-side advisor
Dec-15	Banca Comerciala Romana	Project Tokyo	CRE / SME / Retail	Deutsche Bank / IFC / APS Holding	1,200	Buy-side advisor
N/A	Banca Comerciala Romana	Project Neptune	CRE / SME / Platform	Aborted	2,700	Buy-side advisor
Jan-15	Banca Comerciala Romana	Project Saturn	CRE	Deutsche Bank	433	Buy-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

We expect the Romanian loan sale market to continue growing as more portfolios are brought to market amidst the continuing burden of high NPLs on bank balance sheets. However, challenges still remain, including investor uncertainty regarding the commitment of sellers to sell at market prices, lack of tax incentives upon transfer of loans, and complex and arduous legal barriers to sale.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Regulation | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acquirers of loan portfolios are only under limited supervision by the Romanian Financial Supervisory Authority and do not require any licensing in regards to the sale and transfer of receivables. However, certain mortgage loans can only be acquired by licensed credit institutions. Mortgage NPLs are also affected by Law No. 190/1999 on Mortgage Credits, where Article 5 stipulates that mortgaged buildings cannot be foreclosed on without prior consent of the mortgagee. – In 2014, a new insolvency law took effect, bringing together all previous legislation and procedures in relation to the financial sector, companies, insurance, insolvency prevention, and cross-border proceedings. The aim of the legislation was to help save businesses, protect borrowers against insolvency requests, while assisting creditors with improving their recovery rates on receivables. |
| Servicing | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – An acquirer of loan receivables may service and collect the acquired receivables itself or via an appointed agent. – Servicing and collection do not carry licensing requirements in Romania, but are subject to authorisation by the Romanian National Bank. |
| Enforcement | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The enforcement procedure for movable and immovable securities differ. The enforcement of security interests in immovable property must be made through a public sale of the mortgaged asset by an official bailiff. – There are two types of law that govern the enforcement of security interest for immovable property – the Romanian Civil Procedure Code (public sale of property) and the Security Interests Law (possession by peaceful means). |

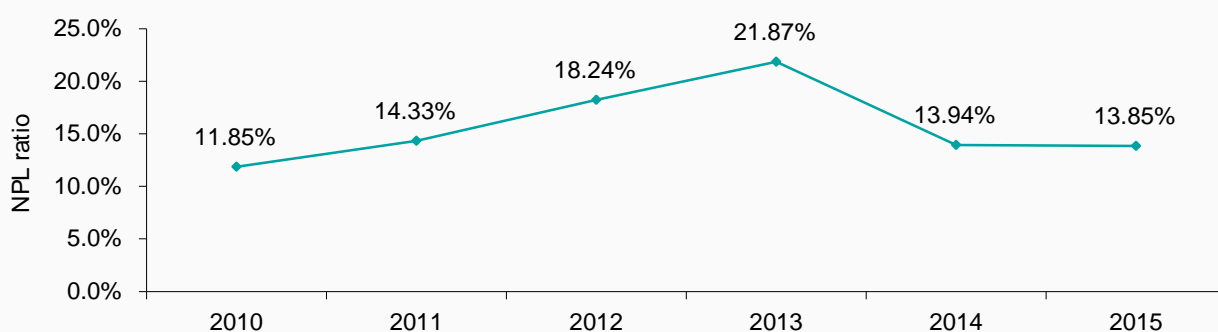
Source: "Asset sales: helping and hindering factors," EBRD, accessed in Aug 2015, "Security over Collateral," Lexmundi, accessed in Aug 2015.

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- The NPL market in Romania is estimated at €12 billion, of which €3.5 billion has been sold to investors as of Q4 2015. Banks that have not yet brought NPL portfolios to market may now consider the chance to do so, due to recovering investor sentiment from the successful transactions in Q4 2015. Romania is one of the few CEE countries which has seen successful loan portfolio sales.
- Stringent increases in provisioning requirements by the central bank, and pressure on banks from their parent companies to cleanse their portfolios will encourage local lenders to step up NPL disposals and free resources to resume lending. The positive impact that this action by the central bank has had on NPL sale activity has been recognised by a number of other regulators in the region.
- One of the challenges in the coming year will be investor scepticism towards the commitment to sell by the banks bringing portfolios to market, as three major portfolios – Project Donau (Volksbank), Project Ariadne (Bank of Cyprus), and Project Neptune (BCR) – were withdrawn from market when their sales processes reached binding phase, primarily due to bid-ask spreads. The latter portfolio has been particularly scrutinised as it was the largest NPL portfolio brought to market in CEE in recent years.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
Banca Comerciala Romana	2,008
BRD-Groupe Société Générale	1,113
Alpha Bank Romania	493
Banca Transilvania	483
UniCredit Tiriac Bank	403

NPL ratio evolution in Romania



Source: European ABS Insights by Morgan Stanley accessed on 5 August 2015; CoStar Finance accessed on 5 August 2015, company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Russia

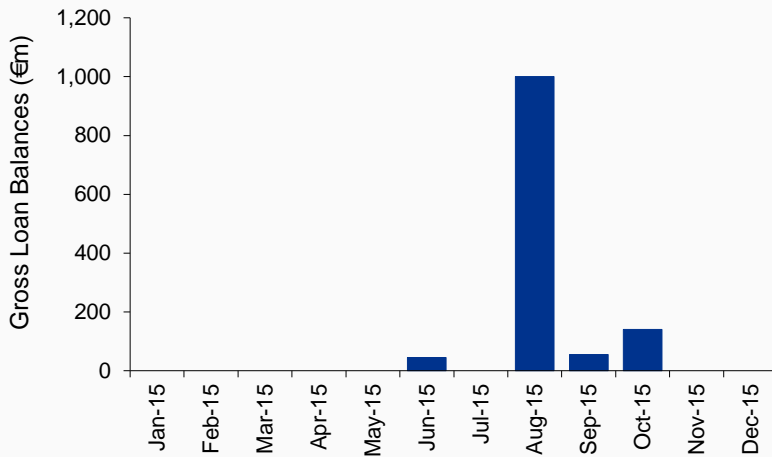


Robert Vartevanian
Partner, Corporate Finance, KPMG in Russia

“The Russian debt sales market has recently demonstrated low activity due to a number of reasons, notably the overall immaturity of the financial markets, political and legal risks, and inefficiencies in processes and infrastructure for debt deals. NPL growth in the Russian banking system highlights the potential for increased deal activity; but at the moment, before economic recovery and the revoking of sanctions, the focus remains on domestic solutions for domestic problems.”



Closed transactions in 2015



- The Russian loan market has lately been characterised by the growth of both corporate and retail NPLs (in local currency) due to the recession caused by internal factors and the ongoing international sanctions.
- Russian retail loan portfolios (primarily NPLs) are still in high demand by local collection agencies as they seek to shift from purchasing to servicing portfolios and collecting agent’s fees for their services.
- Corporate loan portfolios have seen minimal activity on the market due to the absence of market experience and solid legal infrastructure to conclude deals with such underlying assets.

Source: KPMG Research

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	Snoras Bank	Project Marble	Corporate	Ongoing	126	Sell-side advisor
Oct-15	Svyaznoy Bank	Credit card loan portfolio	Consumer	TCS Group	Undisclosed	
Sep-15	Ukio Bank	Corporate NPL portfolio	Corporate	Platforma Investment Management	55	
Aug-15	RBS / Barclays	Syndicated loans	Corporate	Sberbank	1,000	
N/A	Confidential	Project Fabrica	Consumer	On hold	Confidential	Sell-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

The Russian securitisation market is still undeveloped, having been halted twice primarily by international sanctions, accompanied by the significant fall in demand from both international investors due to political risks, and domestic investors due to liquidity shortages and long-term financing difficulties.

In 2015, the Russian rouble depreciated against international currencies, reaching a new low in Q3 2015 due to oil prices hitting a six-year low. This has resulted in capital flight from Russia and continued economic difficulties for Russian businesses.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| Regulation | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The regulating authority of the securitisation market in Russia is the Central Bank of Russia. Securitisations are regulated by the Civil Code and several federal laws. – No licensing is required in order to perform a specific securitisation transaction. However, a license is required to carry out certain activities such as banking activities, acting as a mortgage pool manager, or acting as a custodian, which makes it harder for non-Russian entities to establish a presence in the market where they are able to control the economics and servicing activities. – In June 2015, there was the first case of a Russian bank (Credit Europe Bank) performing securitisation of a car loan portfolio (c. €200m) under domestic Russian law. |
| Servicing | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Most retail loans in Russia are not mortgage loans, but short-term consumer loans with high interest rates (in the range of 20 – 25%) that are serviced in-house by the issuing banks, or by collection agencies for loans at the later stages of default. |
| Enforcement | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In the case of immovable property, enforcement generally occurs through out-of-court foreclosure. – Enforcement is carried out in two ways by the loan originator: a public/closed auction or through the acquisition of the pledged property by the pledge holder. – The entire process could take 1.5 to 2 years. |

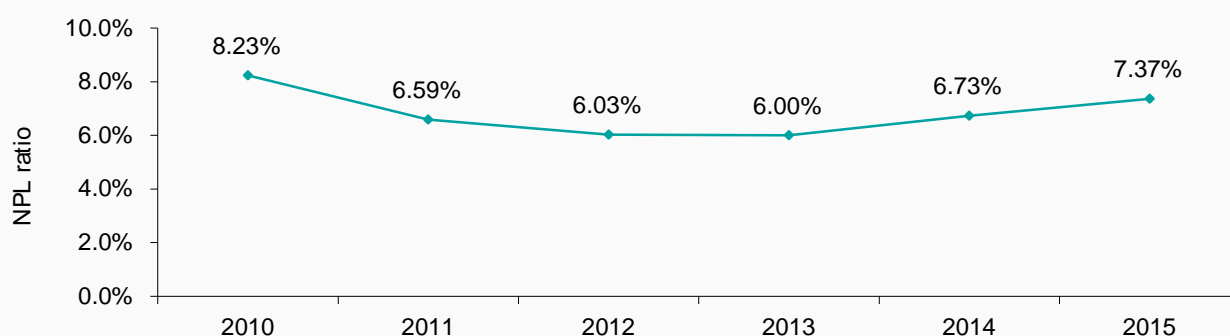
Source: "Structured Finance & Securitisation 2015"; Patrick D Dolan Dechert LLP, accessed in Aug 2015, "KPMG: Interpretation and Enforcement of Russian Laws on Pledge"; Russian Law Online, accessed in Aug 2015, "Consumer Finance in Russia"; Euromonitor, accessed in Jan 2016.

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- International banks are expected to continue to reduce their exposure to Russia as the Russian economy moved into its first recession in six years in Q1 2015, due to a sharp drop in international oil and commodity prices, and amidst ongoing international capital sanctions imposed by the European Union and the United States.
- Investors and buyers in the Russian loan market are expected to be mostly domestic, as international buyers remain wary of the political risk surrounding investing in Russia. Internal deal activity in Russia is robust, especially as larger banks take advantage of favourable pricing to acquire smaller and weaker lenders, as a capital squeeze and an increase in NPLs have left the smaller banks vulnerable and in need to be rescued.
- The growth of NPL volumes will cause pressure on regulatory capital levels, thus potentially also increasing deal activity with loan portfolios, which are expected to be primarily non-performing.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
Sberbank	12,444
VTB Group	7,709
Roselkhozbank	4,748
Alfa Bank	2,310
Gazprombank	596

NPL ratio evolution in Russia



Source: KPMG research, company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Scandinavia

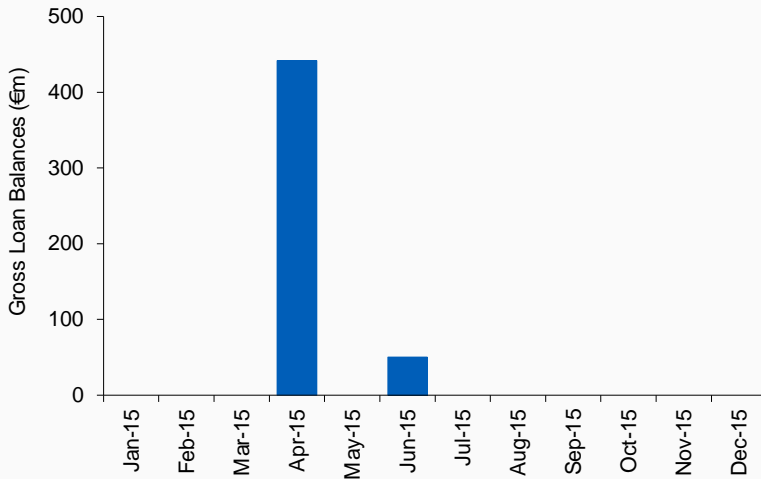


Daniel Frigell
 Director, Corporate Finance, KPMG in Sweden

“KPMG member firms in Scandinavia have experienced an increase in activity and expect growth in the number of portfolio transactions, primarily driven by new regulation, increased focus on capital efficiency, and the focus of banks on their core businesses.”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research

- The larger of the two transactions shown on the chart was sold by **Finansiel Stabilitet**, the Danish bad bank, as part of its ongoing winding down of bad loans that it had acquired since the financial crisis hit Denmark.
- The loan sale market in **Scandinavia** has primarily been in **consumer credit NPLs**, as strong capitalisation of banks during the financial crisis, particularly in Sweden, have led to few portfolio transactions.
- Pricing has been high, driven by **high demand** for investments with stable cash flows in the low interest rate environment. The market is also maturing, with portfolios sold at an earlier stage of being NPLs, and this is subsequently driving up prices.

Top deals of 2014 – 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
Jan-16	ICA Banken	Project Breeze	Consumer	Confidential	78	Sell-side advisor
Jun-15	Glitnir	Project Wind	CRE	Davidson Kempner	50	Sell-side advisor
May-15	Finansiel Stabilitet	NPL Portfolio	CRE	Davidson Kempner	442	
Dec-14	Finansiel Stabilitet	Project Mermaid	CRE	Cerberus	1,000	

Source: KPMG Research

Other developments

Across the Scandinavian countries, securitisation is uncommon, and the few NPL transactions that have occurred in Scandinavia have largely been consumer credit portfolios. In regards to NPL portfolios, Denmark is the exception, having brought a number of CRE portfolios to market post the creation of Finansiell Stabilitet.

New regulatory requirements (eg. Basel IV) are expected to drive growth in the loan sale market. The continued outsourcing of the collection process will also help drive divestment of portfolios.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Regulation | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Norway: Norwegian SPVs do not require a license to acquire, own, and collect on loan portfolios acquired. Foreign SPVs will need approval from the regulatory body. – Sweden: Licenses are needed, but an exception exists for SPVs which purchase loan portfolios and do not enter into more than five transactions. – Denmark: Depending on the portfolio composition, investors without a banking license can also qualify in a transparent auction process to acquire a portfolio. |
| Servicing | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Norway: Loan servicing is VAT exempt, and third party servicers do not require a license to operate as a non-banking entity. – Sweden: The Swedish servicing landscape consists mostly of in-house servicing by the banks, and third-party servicers who specialise in collecting on consumer loans. – Denmark: Most servicing is done in-house by the banks, however, third-party servicers do exist for collection and recovery (law firms), and for debtor registration (eg. RKI / Experian). |
| Enforcement | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Norway: The creditor and debtor can choose foreign law for enforcement, as long as the law does not clash with any mandatory Norwegian law or a public policy. – Sweden: Mortgage foreclosure is a relatively simple process in Sweden, and is achieved through either judicial proceedings or out of court settlements. – Denmark: Enforcement is typically done via the courts (Fogedretten). |

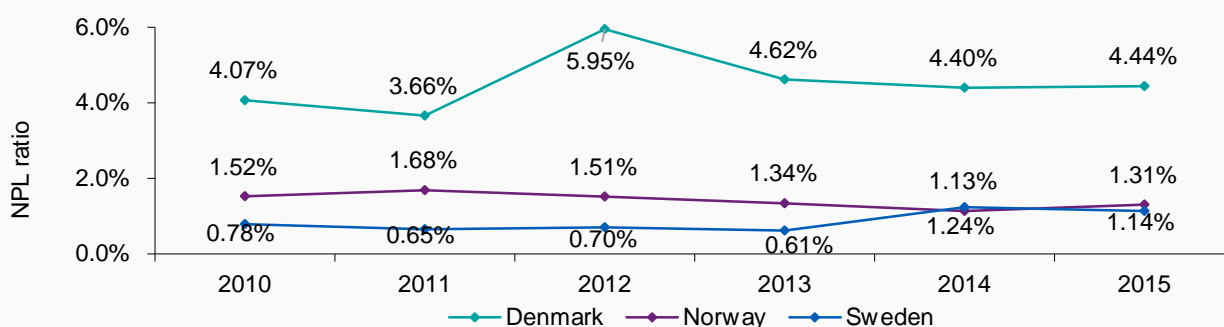
Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- In Denmark, the remaining stock of assets and loans to be sold from Finansiell Stabilitet is limited, as its divestment and winding-down programme has been successfully ongoing. Even though non-bank debt investors are expected to look for opportunities in Denmark, the volume of secondary loan trading is expected to be low in the short to medium term mainly because of adequate capitalisation of Danish banks. However, selected exposures (eg. shipping or agriculture) could be in focus if a bank decides to sell.
- The Swedish loan portfolio market is expected to pick up in the coming year, particularly with retail loan portfolios. Sweden has increasing debt ratios, driven by high levels of household debt due to increasing housing prices, which could lead to higher levels of NPLs that banks will have to address with either an in-house solution or via portfolio disposals.
- Norway has seen few loan portfolios being traded, but there is a possibility of retail loan portfolios coming to market. The government has taken measures to control household debt, but an increase in retail NPLs is likely, and banks may choose to explore options to find a solution to their growing problem.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
Finansiell Stabilitet	7,229*
Nykredit	3,946
Danske Bank	3,494
Nordea Bank	2,310*
Svenska Handelsbanken	796

* Figures are as of YE 2014. Finansiell Stabilitet figure is total assets of bad bank.

NPL ratio evolution in Scandinavia



Source: KPMG research, company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Serbia

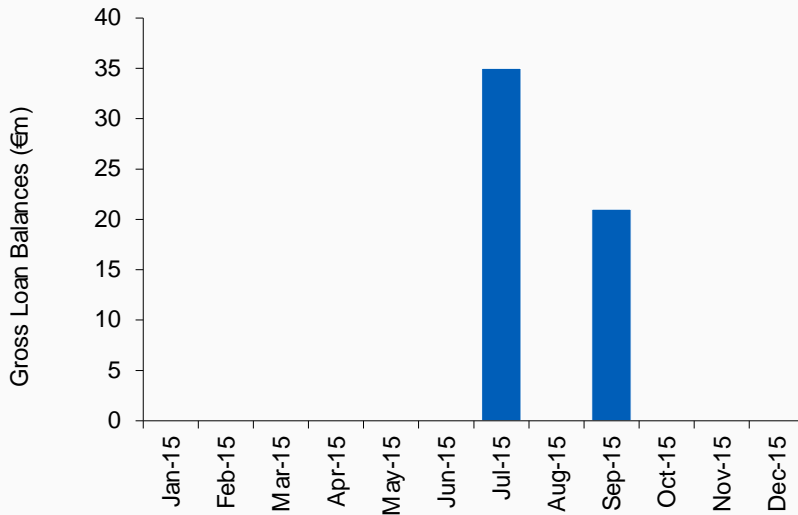


Dusan Tomic
Partner, Head of Financial Services, KPMG in Serbia & Montenegro

“The market for NPLs in Serbia has come to life over the past 12 months with three small scale NPL portfolio transactions. However, it remains subject to regulatory barriers with the banking license restriction for retail portfolio transactions and impediments in the work-out process of NPL portfolios. It is expected that the recent Serbian AQR exercise undertaken by the National Bank of Serbia during the summer of 2015, under supervision of the IMF, will also accelerate NPL transactions.”



Closed transactions in 2015



- The number and size of the NPL transactions in the Serbian market have been insignificant to date, and only corporate loans are permitted to be sold by law to any investors registered in Serbia for the time being. While the first portfolio sold in recent years was part of a regional NPL sale from Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank, only two additional transactions took place during 2015, both of which contained mostly SME loans.
- Serbian banks currently have had little incentive to sell their NPL portfolios, as many are well-capitalised and liquidity is not a problem in the Serbian banking sector.

Source: KPMG Research

Top deals of 2014 – 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
Sep-15	Erste Bank	Project Grey	NPL	APS Holding	21	Sell-side advisor
Oct-15	Confidential	NPL portfolio	NPL	Undisclosed	35	
Aug-14	Hypo Alpe Adria	Project Dinara (Serbian exposures)	NPL	B2Holding	10	

Source: KPMG Research, ABS Debtwire Europe

Other developments

Gross NPLs in the Serbian banking system amounted to almost €3.6 billion at the end of Q1 2015, with a further increase expected going forward. With increased monitoring by the IMF, the government is working to ease the regulatory and administrative hurdles to resolve the high NPL volumes in Serbia's banking system. This in particular relates to resolution of legal obstacles in the retail sector, as per current regulation, only other banks operating in the Republic of Serbia can purchase retail loans.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Regulation | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stringent and inflexible foreign exchange regulations prohibit a cross-border sale of receivables to foreign investors. A foreign investor can only acquire receivables from local lenders if the borrower is non-resident, which would apply only to single-name corporate loans. – However, a local NPL acquisition SPV can be easily set up by foreign investors to acquire commercial receivables; this Serbian SPV would not be subject to local bank licensing requirements. – The law on protection of financial services consumers limits the transfer of loans to private individuals from banks only to other banks operating in Serbia. However, there is an indication from the National Bank of Serbia that this may soon change in order to facilitate NPL transactions. |
| Servicing | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Third-party loan servicing companies do not require a license, but need to provide proof (generally an SPA) that validates the transfer of ownership in order to claim the rights in court. – Loan servicing is not established; some banks use local collection companies to manage collection on micro and small corporate loans. |
| Enforcement | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Collateral can be enforced in or out of court. In a court sale, the enforcement process starts with filing a lawsuit of the mortgage deeds, then the deed is signed at the notary office and inscribed at the land registry. This usually takes 10 days prior to the execution request. The security on the loan is then put on auction. The entire process could take anywhere between 6-15 months. – Apart from the court process, collateral can be enforced out of court as well, initiated by any creditor irrespective of rank. However, if the sale out of court does not succeed in auctions within 18 months, collateral ultimately needs to be enforced through the court. |

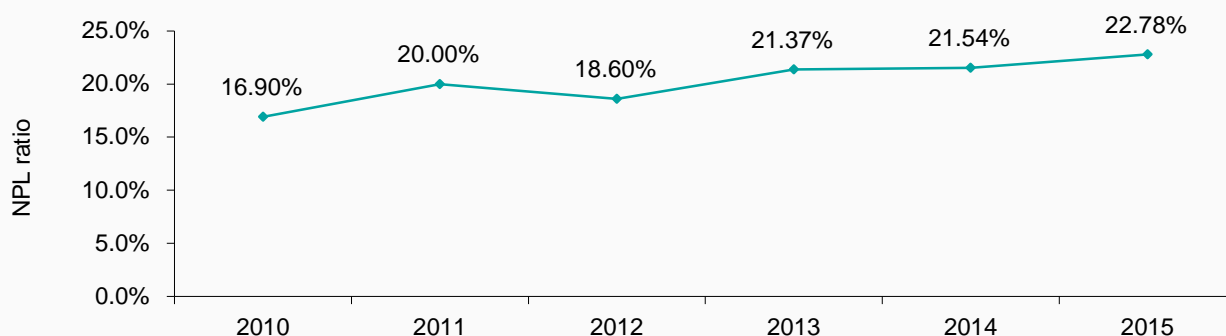
Source: "Serbia – Securitisation 2015", ICLG, accessed in Aug 2015, "Securitisation in Serbia: Some Legal Issues", Mayer Brown, accessed in Aug 2015.

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- There are several reasons to believe that there is potential for more corporate NPL portfolios to be brought to market in Serbia: several banks are in resolution, corporate NPL volumes are concentrated within 20-30 connections that have exposure to most banks, and work-out can be a lengthy process. Coupled with this we see growing investor interest in acquiring portfolios based in Serbia in the coming year.
- High NPL ratios and increasing regulatory pressure from the Serbian government, the IMF, and the EBRD add incentive for banks to resolve their NPL issues. We expect the results of the AQR to expose some shortfalls in prioritising which will bring book values closer to market value. This will assist in reducing the correctly observed "pricing gap" between buyers and sellers.
- However, regulation will need to undergo changes in order to create a more dynamic loan sale market in Serbia, particularly in the retail segment, as well as creating an appropriate framework for AMAs.

Institution	NPL value 2014 (€m)
Vojvodanska Banka A.D.	571
Banca Intesa	485
Société Gen. Banka Srbija	309
AIK Banka	288
UniCredit Banka	249

NPL ratio evolution in Serbia



Source: KPMG research, company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

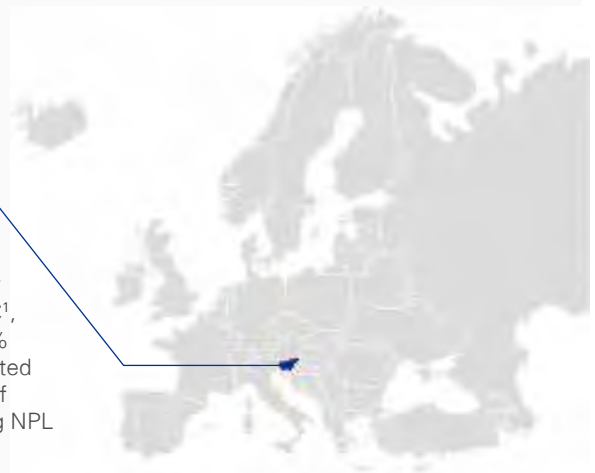
Slovenia



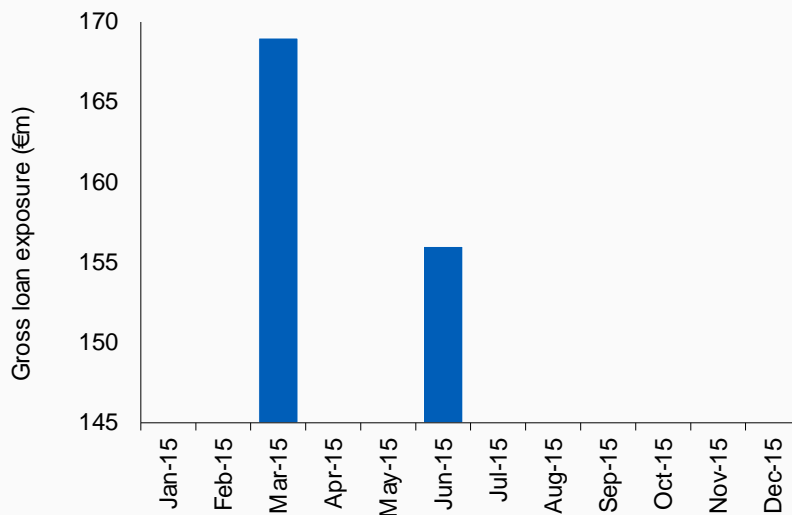
Bostjan Malus

Partner, Head of Deal Advisory, KPMG in Slovenia

“The quality of the loan books within the Slovenian banking sector is gradually improving, though NPLs remain a concern. The first phase of balance sheet repair has been undertaken with the transfer of NPLs to BAMC¹, the bad bank. Despite a decrease in NPLs by almost 10% due to NPL transfers to BAMC¹, NPL levels remain elevated in the corporate sector. In the upcoming second phase of balance sheet repair in 2016, banks are expected to bring NPL portfolios to market.”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research, Slovenia Times

- The Slovenian loan sale market is still in its infancy, with only a few transactions successfully executed in the market to date. However, investor interest in Slovenia is growing, with two transactions brought to market in Q4 2015.
- BAMC (DUTB)¹, the Slovenian bad bank formed in 2014, signed its first transaction since its inception with the sale of a portfolio of claims of four companies to Bank of America Merrill Lynch. It is expected that BAMC will be bringing further portfolios to market in the coming year due to the success and interest the first sale attracted.

Top deals of 2014 – 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
N/A	Nova Ljubljanska Banka (NLB)	Project Pine	Corporate NPL	Ongoing	800	
N/A	Nova KBM	Corporate loan portfolio	Corporate NPL	Ongoing	300	
Jun-15	BAWAG & Debtors	Istrabenz loans	CRE	York Capital / Elements Capital	156	
Mar-15	BAMC (DUTB) ¹	Portfolio of claims to four companies	NPL	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	123	
Aug-14	Hypo Alpe Adria	Project Dinara (Slovenian exposures)	Retail NPL	B2Holding	60	

Source: KPMG Research, Slovenia Times, DUTB (BAMC)

¹ Bank Assets Management Company (“BAMC”), also known by its Slovenian acronym “DUTB”

Other developments

In 2013, the unemployment rate increased to 8.9%, leading to a growth in consumer NPLs, particularly in state-owned banks. In 2015, the unemployment rate stood at 9.3%, and the overall NPL ratio stood at 11.5%.

In December 2013, BAMC (DUTB)¹ was formed to transfer the NPLs of the state-owned banks (which amounted to €5 billion in 2014) to the “bad bank” in order to find a more efficient solution to deleveraging. A large portion of these banks’ non-performing assets were transferred into BAMC, allowing the banks to be recapitalised with sufficient capital to continue performing and supporting lending to the Slovenian economy.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Regulation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The securitisation environment in Slovenia is very supportive for SPVs, seen in factors such as freedom to choose foreign laws for assignment agreements, absence of licensing, double taxation treaties with many EU countries, and no stamp duties, which make the market attractive to foreign investors. – Slovenian banks and financial institutions have to maintain a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 8%–14% in order to take part in loan transactions. |
| Servicing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Under Slovenian law, third-party servicing companies do not require a license, but need to provide proof of entitlement to enforcement and collections. – The servicing of loan receivables are subject to VAT, and eventually increase the servicing cost. As a result, most Slovenian banks prefer to service in-house. |
| Enforcement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The debtor’s security interest is enforced through the Enforcement Act. Enforcement is done through either an out-of-court settlement or by judicial enforcement. In both cases, public auction is a common outcome. – There are two kinds of insolvency: (1) bankruptcy proceedings, which eventually lead to liquidation of assets, and (2) composition proceedings, which aim to eliminate a certain amount of the debtor’s debt. The entire process can take several years. |

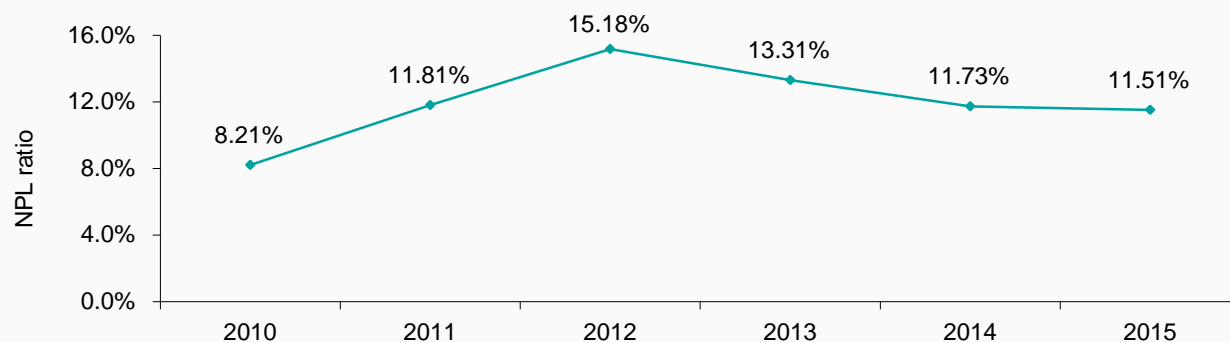
Sources: “Securitization in Slovenia: Some Legal Issues”, Mayer Brown, accessed in Aug 2015, “Lessons Learned – Restructuring Loan and Enforcement of Security”, accessed in Aug 2015

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- Further loan sales are expected to be in the pipeline for 2016. BAMC will be selling approximately 10% of their assets in 2016, as mandated by the “Act regulating measures of the Republic of Slovenia for strengthening banks’ stability”, where it stipulates that BAMC should annually enforce 10% of their weighted average transferred assets.
- Investor interest and liquidity for NPLs in 2016 will be heavily dependent on the success of the sale of the portfolios brought to market in 2015 by NLB (Project Pine) and Nova KBM. While the portfolio sales have attracted interest from a range of international investors, some investors have expressed concern about the pricing expectations of these sellers.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
BAMC (DUTB)	1,350
NLB Group	1,311
Nova KBM	354
UniCredit Banka Slovenija	159
Abanka Vipava	111

NPL ratio evolution in Slovenia



Source: The Bank of Slovenia: Monthly reports 11/2015, 3/2013, 12/2012; KPMG research, company accounts, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.

Spain

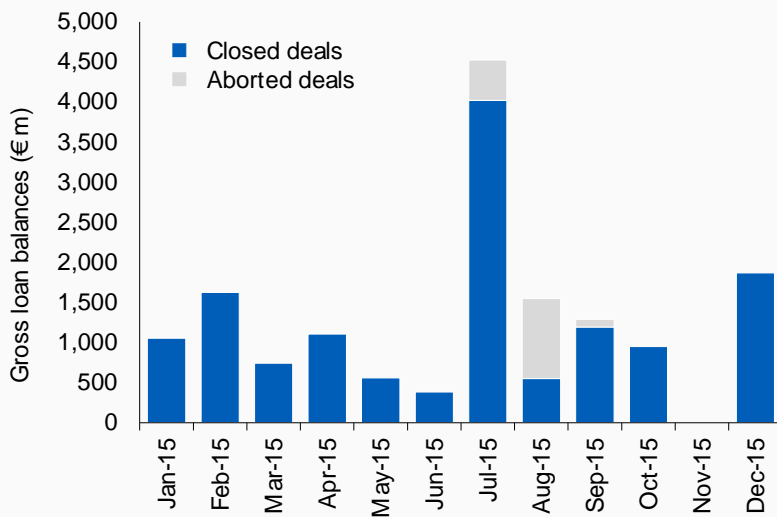


Carlos Rubi Montes
Partner, Financial Institutions Group, KPMG in Spain

“We expect there to be continued strong international investor interest in acquiring Spanish loan portfolios and servicing platforms, as an increasing number of banks bring NPL portfolios to market. The improving macroeconomics of Spain point to a high growth rate which will lead to improved collateral valuation and portfolio pricing which will further encourage banks to sell, and investors to purchase.”



Closed transactions in 2015



- 2015 saw a number of new sellers successfully bring loan portfolios to market, notably Caixabank and Ibercaja. Though investor sentiment for Spain is still positive, 2015 also saw a decrease in loan portfolios transacted as compared to 2014.
- The Spanish market had a noticeable increase in the number of CRE loans and REO disposals in 2015, showing how an increasing number of Spanish lenders are taking advantage of ongoing positive investor sentiment.
- SAREB continued its winding down strategy but sales by year-end 2015 accounted for less than €800 million by face value; it had withdrawn from market two portfolios (Projects Birdie and Silk) which had a combined face value of €1.5 billion.

Source: KPMG Research

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (€m)	KPMG involvement
Dec-15	Caixabank	Project Atalaya	Residential	TPG / Goldman Sachs	900	
Sep-15	Caixabank	Project More	CRE	Cerberus	780	
Jul-15	Banco de Sabadell	Project Chloe	Equity/Loans	Sankaty Advisors	800	
Jul-15	Bankia	Project Wind	Resi	Oaktree / Chenavari	1,312	
Jul-15	Ibercaja	Project Goya	Resi / CRE / Dev	Oaktree	900	

Source: KPMG Research, ABS Debtwire Europe

Other developments

Spain is one of the most active jurisdictions in Europe for loan portfolio sales, having seen over €10 billion of loans (primarily consumer or residential mortgage NPLs) brought to market by numerous sellers, ranking it third in Europe (behind UK and Ireland) for loan sale transactions.

Spanish banks have fared relatively well in the European Central Bank's Asset Quality Review stress test, which has resulted in more activity from the national banks, with many agreeing to take immediate measures to accelerate the clean-up of their balance sheets.

- Regulation**
 - Any debt sales, specifically of non-performing loans granted to Spanish borrowers, will be subject to banking licensing requirements in Spain.
 - The new insolvency law, which has been in force since September 2015, states that the receiver (Administrador Concursal) will update the collateral value with a third-party appraisal, and the creditor would have access to 90% of the updated value, or could challenge the appraisal.
- Servicing**
 - The servicing landscape in Spain is well-developed in both the secured and unsecured debt space. In the past few years, international investors have entered the market by acquiring (fully or partially) local servicing platforms such as Haya Real Estate (Cerberus), Altamira (Apollo / Santander), Servihabitat (TPG / Caixabank), and Aktua (Centerbridge).
- Enforcement**
 - Under Spanish insolvency law, if a borrower goes into insolvency, the court will appoint a receiver, who will then take a view as to the loan's underlying real estate value through valuation, and will revise the fair value of the total mortgage liability.
 - The increasing number of residential loan portfolios being transacted has attracted the attention of the Spanish government, which is mindful of how enforcement affects consumers as it looks to maintain the growth seen in the economy in the past two years.

Source: CoStar Finance (Link) accessed on 5 August 2015; European Retail and Recovery time Oliver Wyman accessed on 5 August 2015

Looking forward & KPMG predictions

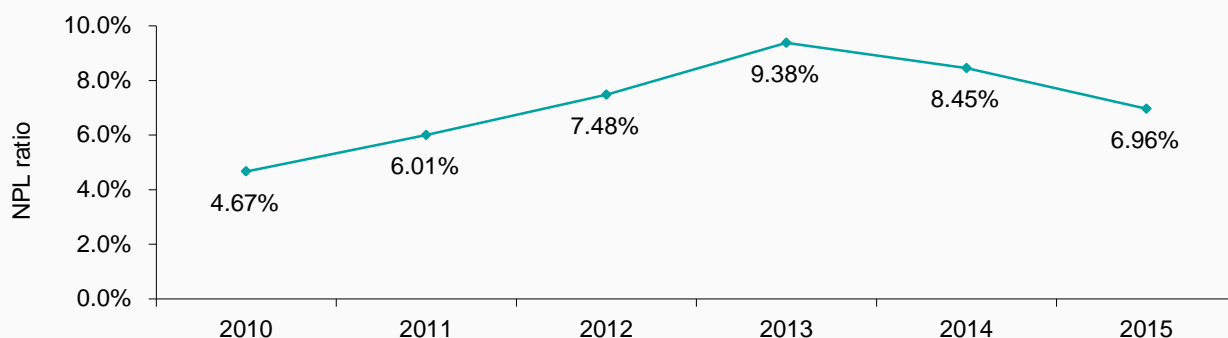
- Though SAREB has been a major seller of secured loan portfolios in the past two years, we expect SAREB to be quieter for the first half of 2016. We expect SAREB's activity to decrease in response to the new accounting rules and their impact on provisions, particularly within the current political landscape in Spain with a government in transition for H1 2016.
- We expect a wave of mergers amongst financial institutions in H2 2016 as the Spanish banking market undergoes consolidation, though interest in mergers has been on hold until the current political uncertainty is resolved. The servicer market is expected to be robust as well, with smaller players catching the interest of international investors as an entry point into the Spanish market.
- Revisions to Spanish insolvency law designed to curb the scale of liquidations across the broader economy is threatening to spook international investors competing on commercial real estate NPLs in Spain.

Institution	NPL value H1 2015 (€m)
SAREB	84,800*
BBVA	23,872**
Caixabank	20,115
Banco Popular Espanol	19,102
Bankia	14,304

* SAREB figure is total assets of bad bank.

** Figure is as of 2015 Q3.

NPL ratio evolution in Spain



Source: European ABS Insights by Morgan Stanley accessed on 5 August 2015; CoStar Finance accessed on 5 August 2015; European Banking Authority & International Monetary Fund banking data accessed on 13 January 2016.

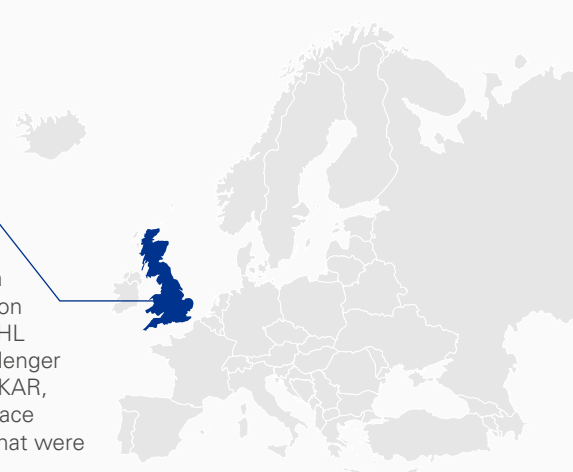
United Kingdom



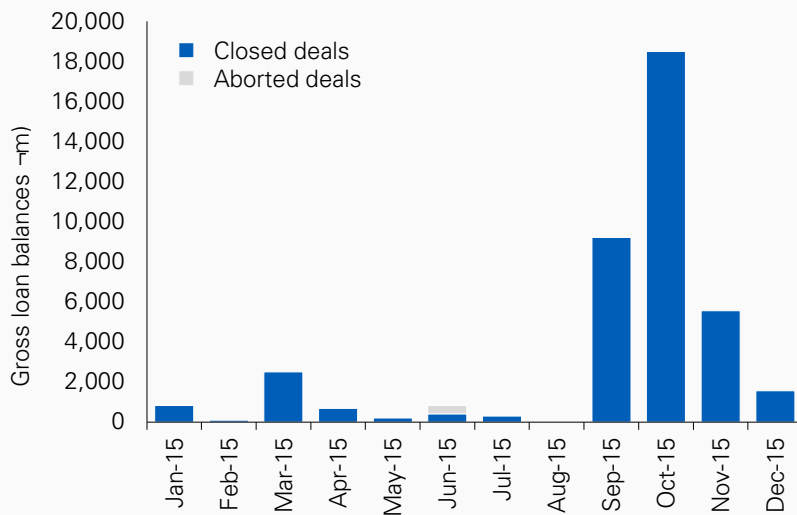
Andrew Jenke
EMA region leader, Portfolio Solutions Group
Partner, KPMG in the UK

“The UK residential mortgage market has garnered unprecedented momentum in the past 12 months, with a resurgence in post-crisis RMBS issuance. This all comes on the back of the successful sales of the Kensington and CHL mortgage platforms, and increasing activity from the challenger banks seeking to increase market share. Most notably, UKAR, Co-op, and GE Capital continue to dominate the marketplace with three super-sized portfolios in excess of £25 billion that were successfully transacted by Q4 2015.

In the NPL market, increasingly banks are starting to re-examine their approach to smaller CRE and SME assets.”



Closed transactions in 2015



Source: KPMG Research, ABS Debtwire Europe, CoStar Finance

- 2015 was a record year for loan portfolio sales in the UK, with over **£29 billion** successfully traded. Most of the sales were signed in Q4 2015, including UKAR’s Project Granite, GE Capital’s home loan portfolio, and Aviva’s Project Churchill.
- **UKAR’s £13bn Project Granite** portfolio was the most notable trade of 2015; as a result Cerberus, that bought the portfolio, was the most active investor in UK loans for 2015, and UKAR became the top vendor by volume.
- There has been an increasing number of **granular SME/CRE and residential portfolios** transacted in the UK, as many UK banks start to reassess the importance of supporting and retaining these customers.

Top deals of 2015

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Buyer	Face value (£m)	KPMG involvement
Dec-15	Confidential	Project Hurst	CRE	Confidential	467	Sell-side advisor
Dec-15	AIB Group	Project Forge	CRE	CarVal	542	Sell-side advisor
Nov-15	GE Capital	UK home loan portfolio	Resi	Blackstone / TPG / CarVal	3,800	
Oct-15	UKAR	Project Granite	Resi	Cerberus	13,000	
Sep-15	Aviva	Project Churchill	CRE	Lone Star	2,250	Buy-side advisor

Source: KPMG Research, ABS Debtwire Europe, CoStar Finance

Other developments

2015 saw a number of large loan portfolio transactions, with Aviva being a notable addition to the list of non-banks that have exited non-core loan books. Large mortgage portfolios dominated the UK loan sale market in 2015. In spite of continued measures limiting access to riskier mortgages, mortgage lending in 2015 represented the highest net increase since 2008, reflecting a buoyant UK economy supported by a continued low interest rate environment.

RMBS Resurgence



- Increasingly, banks (including challenger banks) are accessing capital markets for funding, with UK prime RMBS issuance at post-crisis highs and spreads reaching post-crisis lows, despite recent economic and political uncertainties in China, Greece, and Russia.
- Financial institutions are now looking at the securitisation market as a means of de-risking yield impaired performing mortgage portfolios, although insurers and pension funds alike remain cautious by-standers in the face of impending Solvency II requirements.

Challenger banks & P2P lending



- Challenger banks in the UK are interested in expanding their businesses via the acquisition of performing retail portfolios. A notable transaction in Q4 2015 was Metro Bank's acquisition of a £334 residential mortgage portfolio.
- The growing prevalence of peer-to-peer (P2P) lending in the UK consumer market may lead to a new class of consumer unsecured portfolio, considering the risk profile of a P2P loan, and the micro retail lenders that lend to borrowers with little background information.

Impact & funding



- As the private equity investors work out the portfolios that they have acquired in the UK in the past few years, an increasing number of secondary sales have taken place, particularly as investors have sought to re-trade and re-bank better quality customers.
- The timeframe that secondary sales occur is shrinking, as evidenced with Project Randolph, the secondary sale by Lone Star of a £150m portfolio from its £2.25 bn Project Churchill acquisition to Tristan Capital, within three months of acquisition.

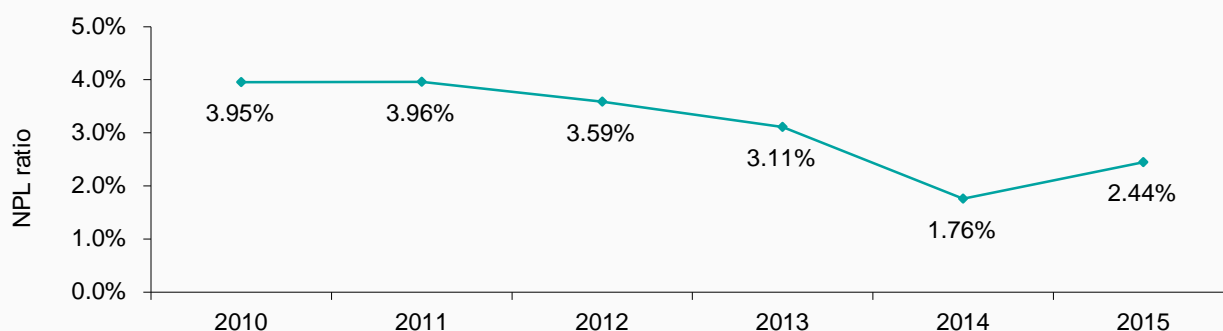
Looking forward & KPMG predictions

- The market will evolve around more granular NPL transactions and a shift to origination, which can be expected given the UK's considerable bank deleveraging to date and the pace of return to GDP growth. The UK also represents the most favourable legal and financing regime, meaning that many NPL purchasers are simultaneously following the evolution of the NPL market whilst also growing books of new business via origination.
- UKAR is expected to continue its active deleveraging into 2016 post its successful sale of Project Granite. It is expected that it will bring another mega-deal to the market as it explores options to exit the legacy loans from the nationalised Bradford & Bingley and Northern Rock.
- Though US private equity firms have dominated the investor landscape in the UK market, an increasing number of local and/or specialised buyers are expected to enter the scene as smaller and more granular NPL portfolios change hands. As seen in other mature markets, even in 2015 and 2016 new buyers have emerged to challenge existing players.

Institution	NPL volume H1 2015 (£m)
UKAR	66,343*
Barclays	23,760
Lloyds Banking Group	16,778
Royal Bank of Scotland	10,013
HSBC	7,953

* UKAR figure is total assets of bad bank.

NPL ratio evolution in the UK



Source: KPMG research; ABS Debtwire; World Property Journal accessed on 8 July 2015, European Banking Authority and International Monetary Fund data accessed on 13 January 2016.





Appendix: Transaction Tracker 2015

Transaction tracker 2015: closed deals

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Country	Buyer	Face value (€m)
Jan-16	GE Capital	Project Eris	Secured + Unsecured	Italy	AnaCap	1,000
Jan-16	GE Capital	Project Vesta	Secured + Unsecured	Italy	AnaCap	700
Jan-16	UBI Banca	Unsecured retail portfolio	Unsecured	Italy	Kruk Group	82
Jan-16	Hypo Tirol Bank	Project Golden Roof	CRE + Resi	Italy	Sankaty Advisors	350
Jan-16	Confidential	Syndicated loan portfolio	CRE	Hungary	Confidential	120
Jan-16	ICA Banken	Project Breeze	Consumer	Sweden	Confidential	78
Jan-16	Credito Valtellinese (Creval)	Project Cerere	Secured + Unsecured	Italy	Credito Fondiario	314
Jan-16	Confidential	Project Sunset	Consumer	Poland	Confidential	427
Dec-15	SAREB	Project Pegasus	CRE + Resi	Spain	Confidential	280
Dec-15	Lone Star	Project Randolph	CRE	UK	Tristan Capital	150
Dec-15	Lone Star	Corporate loan Portfolio	Corporate	Russia	Platforma Investment Management	Unknown
Dec-15	Banca Ifis	Consumer unsecured portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Credit Network & Finance	503
Dec-15	Banca Ifis	Re-performing loans portfolio	Other	Italy	Confidential	477
Dec-15	Banca Ifis	Consumer unsecured portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Confidential	397
Dec-15	Italian Family Lender	Consumer unsecured portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Banca Ifis	365
Dec-15	Volksbank	Consumer unsecured portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Banca Ifis	60
Dec-15	Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena	Mixed Secured / Unsecured portfolio	Corporate	Italy	Deutsche Bank	1,000
Dec-15	Deutsche Bank	Project Joanna	CRE + Resi	Italy	Algebris	172
Dec-15	Bankia-BFA	Corporate loans portfolio	Corporate	Spain	Deutsche Bank	645
Dec-15	Banca Comerciala Romana	Project Tokyo	Other	Romania	Deutsche Bank / IFC / APS	1,200
Dec-15	Caixabank	Project Atalaya	Resi	Spain	TPG / Goldman Sachs	900
Dec-15	UniCredit	Project Ticino	SME	Italy	US Fund	150
Dec-15	UniCredit	Project Raphael	SME	Italy	Cerberus	100
Dec-15	SAREB	Project Sheep	Other	Spain	Confidential	44
Dec-15	UniCredit Tiriack Bank	Project Triton	Corporate + SME	Romania	Kredyt Inkaso	339
Dec-15	MKB Bank	Syndicated loan - Symmetry Arena portfolio	CRE	Hungary	Lone Star	180
Dec-15	Lloyds Banking Group	Project Teal	Other	Portugal	Banca Imi (Intesa Sanpaolo)	220
Dec-15	Propertize	Project Dolphin	CRE	Netherlands	Goldman Sachs	220
Dec-15	Morgan Stanley / Prelios	NPL portfolio	CRE + Resi	Italy	Centaurus Credit Recovery / Primus Capital	157
Dec-15	Confidential	Project Hurst	CRE	UK / Ireland	Confidential	467
Dec-15	Allied Irish Bank	Project Forge	CRE	UK	CarVal	542
Dec-15	Pireaus Bank	NPL portfolio	Unknown	Romania	Libra Group	300
Dec-15	Consel SpA (Banca Sella)	Consumer portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Banca IFIS	230
Dec-15	Gruppo Bancario Iccrea	NPL portfolio	Secured + Unsecured	Italy	Cristofferson Robb	320
Dec-15	Gruppo Banca Etruria	NPL portfolio	Unknown	Italy	Credito Fondiario	302
Dec-15	Cassa Centrale Banca	NPL portfolio	Unknown	Italy	Balbec	120
Nov-15	Unknown	Secondary NPL portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Banca IFIS	1,400
Nov-15	ABN Amro Bank	Project Rio	Resi	Germany	Aborted	700
Nov-15	GE Capital	Home loan portfolio	Resi	UK	Blackstone / TPG / CarVal	3,800

Source: KPMG Research

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Country	Buyer	Face value (€m)
Dec-15	Coventry Building Society	BTL non-member mortgage portfolio	Resi	UK	UK Mortgages Limited	310
Dec-15	Seer Capital Management	Unknown portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Banca IFIS	400
Oct-15	Ibercaja	RE loan portfolio	Secured + Unsecured	Spain	Goya Debtco DAC	698
Oct-15	Santander	Hyde Group Social Housing loan	Resi	UK	Legal & General	150
Oct-15	Svyaznoy Bank	Credit card loan portfolio	Consumer	Russia	TCS Group	140
Oct-15	Unknown	Resi loan portfolio	Resi	UK	Metro Bank	334
Oct-15	RBS	Project Clear	Other	Ireland	Cairn Homes / Lone Star	2,000
Oct-15	TBI Credit	Retail portfolio	Retail	Bulgaria	APS Holding	50
Oct-15	BNP Paribas	Retail portfolio	Retail	Bulgaria		46
Oct-15	Confidential	Project Door	CRE	Italy	Confidential	93
Oct-15	UKAR	Project Granite	Resi	UK	Cerberus	13,220
Oct-15	SAREB	Project Macarena	Other	Spain	Partially sold to various investors	250
Oct-15	Banco Popolare	Italian NPL portfolio	Consumer + SME	Italy	Hoist Finance	950
Oct-15	Erste Abwicklungsanstalt	Project Orange	Resi	Germany	Aborted	350
Oct-15	Helaba	Project Aurora	CRE	Germany	Cerberus	450
Oct-15	Banca Intesa	NPL portfolio	SME	Serbia	Undisclosed	35
Sep-15	Erste Group	Project Janica	CRE + Corporate	Croatia	B2Holding	217
Sep-15	Erste Bank Novi Sad	Project Grey	Corporate	Serbia	APS Holding	21
Sep-15	UniCredit	NPL portfolio	Corporate	Italy	AnaCap	1,200
Sep-15	Confidential	Syndicated loan portfolio	CRE	Czech Republic	Confidential	20
Sep-15	Banca Comerciala Romana	Project Neptune	Other	Romania	Aborted	2,700
Sep-15	GE Capital	Home Mortgage portfolio	Resi	UK	Kensington Mortgage	2,500
Sep-15	Ukio Bank	Corporate Loan Portfolio	Corporate	Russia	Platforma Investment Management	55
Sep-15	Barclays	Firstplus - Second Lien mortgage portfolio	Resi	UK	Goldman Sachs / Elderbridge / Pollen Street Capital	1,600
Sep-15	Aviva	Project Churchill	CRE	UK	Lone Star / Wells Fargo	2,250
Sep-15	NAMA	Project Jewel	CRE	Ireland	Hammerson / Allianz Real Estate	2,570
Sep-15	Dunfermline Building Society	Project Greatcoat	Residential	UK	Arbuthnot (Resi)	100
Sep-15	CaixaBank	Project More	CRE	Spain	Cerberus	780
Sep-15	SAREB	Project Rita	CRE	Spain	Aborted	96
Sep-15	Iccrea BancaImpresa	Mixed secured/unsecured loan portfolio	Secured + Unsecured	Italy	Bayview Fund Management	300
Sep-15	Fortress	Operation Coast - Secured loans	Resi	Spain	Elliott Management	252
Sep-15	Banco Mare Nostrum	Project Pampa	Resi	Spain	Ellington Management	160
Sep-15	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	NPL portfolio	Secured	Italy	D.E. Shaw	150
Sep-15	Cariparma	NPL portfolio	Secured	Italy	Oaktree	22
Aug-15	Barclays / Royal Bank of Scotland	Syndicated oil loan portfolio	Corporate	Russia	Sberbank	1,000
Aug-15	Grupo Cooperativo Cajamar	NPL portfolio	Other	Spain	Cerberus	400
Aug-15	SAREB	Project Silk	Other	Spain	Aborted	1,000
Aug-15	SAREB	Project Vega	Corporate + SME	Spain	Partially sold to various investors	15
Aug-15	FGH Bank	Project River	CRE	Netherlands	Attestor Capital	250

Source: KPMG Research

Transaction tracker 2015: closed deals (cont.)

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Country	Buyer	Face value (€m)
Aug-15	Lloyds Banking Group	Project Poseidon	CRE	Ireland	CarVal / Goldman Sachs / Bank of Ireland	3,700
Aug-15	Confidential	Project Velence	Other	Hungary	CarVal / DDM	300
Aug-15	Bank of Portugal, BPI and Millennium bcp	Finangest portfolio	Secured and REOs	Portugal	H.I.G. Capital	110
Aug-15	Van Lanschot	Project Lucas	CRE	Netherlands	Cerberus	420
Jul-15	NAMA	Project Arch	Other	Ireland	Deutsche Bank	608
Jul-15	SAREB	Project Birdie	Other	Spain	Aborted	500
Jul-15	Banco de Sabadell	Project Chloe	Other	Spain	Sankaty Advisors	800
Jul-15	Permanent TSB	Project Connacht	CRE	Ireland	CarVal	481
Jul-15	Bankia	Project Wind	Resi	Spain	Oaktree / Chenavari	1,312
Jul-15	CaixaBank	Project Tourmalet	Other	Spain	Blackstone	800
Jul-15	NAMA	Project Albion	CRE	UK	Oaktree	226
Jul-15	NAMA	Project Maeve	CRE	Ireland	Deutsche Bank	785
Jul-15	NAMA	Project Arrow	Other	Ireland	Cerberus	6,250
Jul-15	Commerzbank	Project Sun	CRE	Europe	Oaktree	800
Jul-15	Ibercaja	Project Goya	Other	Spain	Oaktree	900
Jul-15	GE Capital Real Estate	NPL portfolio	Unknown	Germany	Kildare Partners	740
Jul-15	Staalbankiers	Residential Mortgage portfolio	Resi	Netherlands	Achmea	693
Jul-15	Ulster Bank	Project Finn - Tranche 1	CRE	Ireland	Deutsche Bank / Apollo	1,425
Jul-15	Staalbankiers	CRE Loan portfolio	CRE	Netherlands	Achmea	364
Jul-15	Ulster Bank	Project Finn - Tranche 2	Resi	Ireland	Cerberus	742
Jul-15	Ibercaja	NPL secured portfolio	Secured	Spain	Seer Capital	210
Jul-15	UniCredit	RE leasing portfolio	Other	Italy	Kona	205
Jul-15	Gesphone	Unsecured loan portfolio	Other	Portugal	Arrow	77
Jul-15	Ulster Bank	Project Finn - Tranche 3	SME	Ireland	Sankaty Advisors	255
Jun-15	Bankia	Project Wind - Board Portfolio	CRE	Spain	Oaktree Capital	178
Jun-15	Raiffeisen Bank	Unsecured loan portfolio	Consumer	Russia	Undisclosed	45
Jun-15	UniCredit	NPL portfolio	Secured + Unsecured	Italy	PRA Group	625
Jun-15	Banca Sella	Consumer credit portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Banca Ifis	33
Jun-15	Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena	NPL portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Banca IFIS / Cerberus	1,300
Jun-15	Banco Popolare	NPL portfolio	Unknown	Italy	Hoist Finance	210
Jun-15	Bank of China	Grosvenor House Hotel Loan	CRE	UK	Reuben Brothers	305
Jun-15	Commerzbank	Project Parrot (Resi)	Resi	Germany	Oaktree	752
Jun-15	Commerzbank	Project Parrot (CRE)	CRE	Europe	Lone Star / JP Morgan	2,200
Jun-15	UniCredit	Project Sandokan	CRE	Italy	PIMCO / GWM	500
Jun-15	BANIF	Unsecured loan portfolio	Unsecured	Portugal	Arrow	400
Jun-15	Bankia	Project Castle	CRE	Spain	Davidson Kempner / BAML	383
Jun-15	DUTB/BAWAG	Istrabenz loan portfolio	CRE	Slovenia	York Capital	156
Jun-15	Unipol Banca	Unknown portfolio	Other	Italy	JP Morgan	55
Jun-15	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	NPL portfolio	Secured	Italy	Pimco	50
May-15	Bankia	Project Commander	Corporate	Spain	Sankaty Advisors	558
May-15	Aviva	CRE loan portfolio	CRE	CEE	Lone Star	185
May-15	RBS	Project Rathlin	CRE	Ireland	Cerberus	1,400
May-15	RBS	Project Coney	Other	Ireland	Sankaty Advisors	465
May-15	Santander	Consumer debt portfolio	Consumer	Poland	Kruk Group	75
May-15	CarVal	Whitestar portfolio	Other	Portugal	Arrow	565
May-15	Goldman Sachs	Project Tristan	CRE + Resi	Germany	DE Shaw	700
May-15	Unknown	Pioneer Point NPL portfolio	CRE	UK	Kennedy Wilson	201

Source: KPMG Research

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Country	Buyer	Face value (€m)
May-15	Confidential	Project Tomlito	Resi	Belgium	Centrale Kredietveneling	30
Apr-15	FMS Wertmanagement	Project Gaudi	CRE	Spain	Oaktree	735
Apr-15	Santander	Unknown portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Banca IFIS	230
Apr-15	Confidential	Project Verdi	Consumer	Italy	DE Shaw	2,000
Apr-15	GE Capital	CRE performing loan portfolio	CRE	UK & Germany	Blackstone	677
Apr-15	Citigroup	Mortgage portfolio	Resi	Spain	Evo Banco (Apollo)	371
Apr-15	Citigroup	Retail mezzanine loan portfolio	CRE	Germany	BlackRock/Highbridge Principal Strategies	170
Mar-15	Sofigeco	Residential NPL portfolio	Resi	Italy	PVE Capital	408
Mar-15	Vastned	CRE loan portfolio	CRE	Turkey	Unknown	132
Mar-15	DUTB / BAMC	4 companies claims portfolio	Corporate	Slovenia	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	123
Mar-15	GE Capital Real Estate	CRE loan portfolio	CRE	Spain	Meridia Capital	100
Mar-15	Findomestic	Unsecured NPL portfolio	Consumer	Italy	Banca Ifis	408
Mar-15	Permanent TSB	Capital Home Loans & Servicing Platform	Resi	UK	Cerberus	2,500
Mar-15	BNP Paribas	NPL portfolio	Unsecured	Spain	Banca Ifis	400
Mar-15	Banco de Sabadell	Project Cadi	CRE	Spain	PIMCO / Finsolutia	240
Mar-15	Citigroup Enel	CRE Loan portfolio	CRE	Italy	TPG	220
Mar-15	Kildare Partners	Le Meridien hotel - Munich portfolio	CRE	Germany	Deka	158
Mar-15	ING	Project Ogon	CRE	Netherlands	Apollo	100
Feb-15	Natixis / Co-operative Bank	Park Inn Hotel NPL	CRE	UK	Kennedy Wilson	62
Feb-15	Permanent TSB	Project Leinster / Munster	CRE	Ireland	Apollo / Deutsche Bank	1,500
Feb-15	Apollo	Project Coppi	Unsecured	Spain	Grove	800
Feb-15	Banco de Sabadell	Project Auster	Consumer + SME	Spain	Aiqon Capital	800
Feb-15	NAMA	Tara Collection - Facebook HQ - CRE loan portfolio	CRE	Ireland	DZ Bank	232
Feb-15	IBRC	Project Pearl	Resi	Ireland	Mars Capital / Bank of Ireland	655
Feb-15	Optima	Project Vioignier	Resi	Belgium	Delta Lloyd Group	160
Feb-15	NAMA	Tara Collection - One Grand Canal Parade - CRE loan portfolio	CRE	Ireland	Credit Suisse	18
Feb-15	SAREB	Residential land portfolio	Land	Spain	Castlelake	13
Feb-15	SAREB	Boadilla residential land portfolio	Land	Spain	Castlelake	13
Jan-15	Banca Popolare di Bari	NPL portfolio	CRE	Italy	Lone Star	400
Jan-15	Fortress	Cannon Bridge House Junior Loan	CRE	UK	Blackstone	27
Jan-15	Bank Zachodni WBK	Corporate NPL Portfolio	Corporate	Poland	Unknown	800
Jan-15	Pireaus Bank	Project Henri	Consumer	Romania	Kruk Group	189
Jan-15	Confidential	Project Wagner	CRE	Germany	EOS Group	650
Jan-15	NAMA	CRE.Resi Loan Portfolio	CRE / Resi	UK	Invel Real Estate Partners	140
Jan-15	Snoras	Project Limestone	Corporate + Retail	Lithuania	Deutsche Bank	450
Jan-15	SAREB	Project Alquimaison	Resi	Spain	Blackstone	59
Jan-15	Banca Comerciala Romana	Project Saturn	CRE	Romania	Deutsche Bank	433
Jan-15	Santander	Business/loan portfolio	Other	Poland	Bank Zachodni	512

Source: KPMG Research

Transaction tracker 2015: closed deals (cont.)

Date	Vendor	Project	Type	Country	Buyer	Face value (€m)
Jan-15	Wells Fargo	Helios Portfolio	CRE	Germany	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	60
Jan-15	SAREB	Project Aneto	Land / Resi	Spain	Blackstone	237
Jan-15	Glitnir HF	Project Wind	CRE + Platform	Luxembourg	Davidson Kempner / Fifteen Clover	45
Jan-15	Bishopgate Long Term Property Fund Unit Trust	Mixed property portfolio	CRE	UK	L&G & PGGM	370
Jan-15	Dankse Bank	Project Griffin	Other	Ireland	Goldman Sachs / Bank of Ireland	540
Jan-15	SAREB	Project Kaplan	Resi	Spain	Deutsche Bank	234
Jan-15	Banco de Sabadell	Project Triton	CRE	Spain	Deutsche Bank	435
Jan-15	NAMA	Project Boyne	CRE	Ireland	Deutsche Bank	287
Jan-15	FGH Bank / HSH Nordbank	Office Loan portfolio	CRE	Netherlands	Goldman Sachs	109
Jan-15	Llave de Oro	Project Oro	CRE	Spain	Goldman Sachs	90
Jan-15	Iccrea BancaImpresa	Industrial & Logistics REO portfolio	CRE	Italy	Beni Stabili	40
Jan-15	Banco Popular Portugal	Project Quantum	Other	Portugal	CarVal	Unknown

Source: KPMG Research

Transaction tracker 2015: ongoing deals

Vendor	Project	Type	Country	Face value (€m)
NAMA	Project Lee	CRE	Ireland	350
FMS Wertmanagement	Project Hieronymus	CRE	Netherlands	120
RBS	Project Detroit	Resi	UK	300
Millennium BCP	Project Porto	CRE	Portugal	1,000
Grupo Cooperativo Cajamar	Project Baracoa	Corporate	Spain	800
Credit Agricole	Project Olympus	Consumer + Platform	Greece	86
BBVA	Project Liceo	CRE	Spain	70
FGH Bank	Project Rembrandt	CRE	Netherlands	Unknown
ING Group	Project Isabella	CRE	Spain	Unknown
Caixa Geral de Depositos	Project Andorra	CRE	Portugal	501
Banco Mare Nostrum	Project Stream	CRE	Spain	160
Confidential	Project Spring	CRE + Corporate	France	88
Intesa Sanpaolo	Project Rosemary	CRE + Resi	Romania	287

Source: KPMG Research

Vendor	Project	Type	Country	Face value (€m)
Heta Asset Resolution	Project Friuli	Corporate/SME + Platform	Italy	700
Propertize	Project Swan	CRE + Platform	Netherlands	5,500
Intesa Sanpaolo	Project Towers	Platform	Italy	Unknown
Propertize	Project Triple+	CRE	Netherlands	130
NAMA	Project Ruby	CRE + Resi	Ireland	4,000
NAMA	Project Emerald	CRE + Resi	Ireland	2,100
Lloyds Banking Group	Project Twickenham	Other	Spain	276
Iccrea Bancalmpresa	Mixed Secured / Unsecured	Secured + Unsecured	Italy	500
Confidential	Project Root	Unsecured	Portugal	440
Confidential	Project Light	Secured	Portugal	56
Nova Ljubljanska Banka	Project Pine	Corporate	Slovenia	800
Confidential	Project Venus	Consumer	Italy	309
Nova KBM	Slovenian NPL portfolio	SME + Retail	Slovenia	420
General Electric / Credit Agricole / RBS / Prelios	Project Compilation	Corporate + Consumer	Italy	4,200
Santander	Unknown	Secured + Unsecured	Portugal	280
Aegon	Project Otto	Resi + platform	Hungary	360
CIB	Project Helena	Corporate + SME	Hungary	237
Eurobank	Bancpost and Retail	Corporate + Consumer	Romania	500
Snoras	Project Marble	Resi + Corporate	Russia	140
Veneto Banca	Italian NPL portfolio	Unknown	Italy	1,000
GE Capital	Germany offices & loans	CRE	Germany	700
UniCredit/BMPS/Unipol	Una Hotels debt	CRE	Italy	500
Lone Star	German NPL sale – secured pool	CRE	Germany	247
Banco Mare Nostrum	Project Neptune	CRE	Spain	200
Cassa Centropadana	NPL portfolio	Secured + Unsecured	Italy	170
Santander	Project Formentera	CRE	Spain	162
ING	Eurocommerce Loans	CRE	Netherlands	100
ING	Project Julieta	CRE	Spain	Unknown
Santander	Project Mamut	Resi + SME	Spain	800
FMS Wertmanagement	Project Samba	CRE + Resi	Germany	230
Privredna Banka Zagreb	RE and Corporate NPL	Resi + Corporate	Croatia	200
Confidential	Project Abbey	CRE	Ireland	700
Generali	Dutch property portfolio	CRE + Resi	Netherlands	Unknown
Confidential	Project Botticelli	CRE + Resi	Italy	348

Source: KPMG Research

Glossary

Term	Definition
AIF	Alternative Investment Fund
AIFM	Alternative Investment Fund Market
AMA / AMC	Asset Management Agency / Asset Management Company
AQR	Asset Quality Review
BaFin	The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority
Brexit	British Exit
BRRD	The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
CAR	Capital Adequacy Ratio
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CESEE	Central, Eastern, and South East Europe
CET 1	Common Equity Tier 1
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMVM	The Portuguese Security Market Commission
CRD	The Capital Requirements Directive
CRE	Commercial Real Estate
DBRS	Dominion Bond Rating Service
EBA	European Banking Authority
EBRD	The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECB	European Central Bank
EEA	European Economic Area
EMA	Europe, the Middle East and Africa
EU	European Union
EuVECA	European Venture Capital Funds
FINA	Financial Agency
FSMA	Financial Services and Markets Authority
FTC	Securitisation fund
GCPC	Greek Code of Civil Procedure
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HANFA	Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency
IFC	The International Finance Corporation
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JMM	Mortgage Financing Adequacy Ratio
KWG	German Banking Act
NBFI	Non-bank financial institution
NPE	Non-performing exposure
NPL	Non-performing Loan
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
P&L	Profit and Loss
P2P	Peer-to-peer
PDH	Principal Dwelling House
PIIGS	Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain
REO	Real Estate Owned
Resi	Residential
Resi Dev Land	Residential Development Land
RMBS	Residential mortgage-backed security
RWA	Risk-weighted assets
SEE	South East Europe
SIFMA	Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPA	Sale and Purchase Agreement
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
STC	Securitisation company
UCITS	Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities
VAT	Value Added Tax

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