

Polish Banks

Sector update

- We make 14-60% cuts to our 2016E earnings estimates reflecting incorporation of a new banking tax (0.35% of assets)
- We upgrade Pekao (to Accumulate from Neutral) and downgrade Getin Noble Bank (to Sell from Reduce), mBank (to Sell from Neutral), PKO BP (to Neutral from Accumulate), BZ WBK (to Reduce from Neutral) and ING BSK (to Accumulate from Buy).

29 October 2015

Bleak 2016 outlook with the banking tax.

Given the election victory of PiS party we incorporate the banking tax in our forecasts and valuations. While we still expect a CHF loans conversion, we believe the new solution will be less harmful than previously expected. Following 3% YoY expected drop in sector earnings in 2015, we now forecast a 11% YoY decline in 2016E and 12% YoY growth in 2017E. We downgrade Getin Noble Bank (to Sell from Reduce, TP down to PLN 0.74 from 1.4), mBank (to Sell from Neutral, TP down to PLN 323 from 465), BZ WBK (to Reduce from Neutral, TP PLN 302 from 350), PKO BP (to Neutral from Accumulate, TP down to PLN 30 from 36) and ING BSK (to Accumulate from Buy, TP PLN 138 from 166). We upgrade Pekao (to Accumulate from Neutral, TP down to PLN 170 from 188), maintain Accumulate for Handlowy (TP down to PLN 91 from 113) and Neutral for Millennium (TP down to PLN 6.3 from 7.1) and Alior (TP down to PLN 85 from 94).

New banking tax at the estimated level of 0.35% of assets. The outcome of the parliamentary elections made the new banking tax much more likely than before. While the final shape of a new burden is not clear yet, we assume 0.35% tax based on total assets (PLN 5bn for the banking sector) and include it in our forecasts starting in 2016E.

Deep cuts to 2016E-2017E earnings estimates. According to our estimates, impact of the levy on banks' 2016E ex-tax net profit would range between 18% and 64% with BZ WBK affected the least (18%) and Getin Noble Bank the most (64%). We are reducing our net profit estimates for the banks in our coverage by 14-60% in 2016E, with the deepest cuts at Getin Noble Bank (-60%) and the smallest at Alior (-14%). Following 3% YoY drop in sector earnings in 2015, we now expect 11% YoY drop in 2016E and 12% YoY growth in 2017E. The only bank in our coverage with EPS growth in 2016E is Alior (5% YoY), with the smallest declines at Handlowy (-5%), BZWBK (-8%) and Pekao (-10%).

CHF conversion risk still on. We believe, that having material additional burden coming from the banking tax, the new CHF loan conversion proposal will be less harmful than previously expected. Thus, we assume total cost for the sector amounting to PLN 4bn compared to PLN 11bn impact assumed previously.

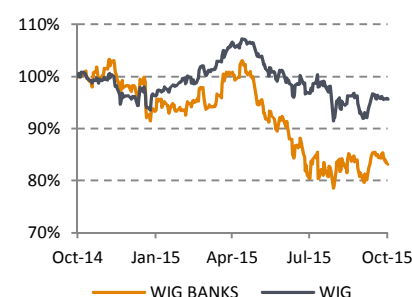
Our order of preference: ING (Accumulate), PEO (Accumulate), BHW (Accumulate). We prefer PEO over PKO, pointing also to increased risks of further rate cuts in 2016E. Out of the stocks with CHF exposure we would play long Millennium vs. short Getin Noble.

Figure 1. Polish Banks – Vestor DM ratings and valuations

Bank	Rating	12M TP	Current price	Upside/downside	Previous rating	Previous 12M TP
PKO BP	Neutral ↓	30.0	29.5	2%	Accumulate	36.0
Pekao	Accumulate ↑	170.0	155.1	10%	Neutral	188.0
BZ WBK	Reduce ↓	302.0	318.0	-5%	Neutral	350.0
mBank	Sell ↓	323.0	370.1	-12%	Neutral	465.0
ING BSK	Accumulate ↓	138.0	1125.3	12%	Buy	166.0
Handlowy	Accumulate =	91.0	83.0	10%	Accumulate	113.0
Millennium	Neutral =	6.3	6.2	1%	Neutral	7.1
Alior Bank	Neutral =	85.0	83.3	2%	Neutral	94.0
Getin Noble Bank	Sell ↓	0.74	0.85	-13%	Reduce	1.4

Source: Vestor DM

WIG Banks vs. WIG – relative price performance 12M



Source: Bloomberg, Vestor DM

Bank	Rating	12M TP (PLN)
PKO BP	Neutral	30
Pekao	Accumulate	170
BZ WBK	Reduce	302
mBank	Sell	323
ING BSK	Accumulate	138
Handlowy	Accumulate	91
Millennium	Neutral	6.3
Alior Bank	Neutral	85
Getin Noble	Sell	0.74

Source: Vestor DM

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Vestor emphasizes that this document is going to be updated at least once a year.

The date on the first page of this report is the date of preparation and publication of the document.

Over the last three months, excluding recommendation contained in this report, Vestor issued 4 Buy recommendation, 0 Accumulate recommendation, 4 Neutral recommendation, 0 Reduce recommendations and 0 Sell recommendations. The proportion of issuers number corresponding to each of the above directions of recommendation, for which Vestor has rendered investment banking services within last 12 months is 76%. Over the last three months, excluding recommendation contained in this report, Vestor issued 13 reports (recommendations) acting within the Equity Research Partner service for the Issuers without pointing the investment direction or target price.

PKO BP – Over the last twelve months, Vestor issued one buy recommendation concerning PKO BP buy recommendation dated 12th January 2015 with target price 43PLN, second buy recommendation dated 29th January 2015 with target price 39PLN and one accumulate recommendation dated 11th June 2015 with target price 36PLN. Vestor may act as a market maker for the shares of PKO BP now and in the future.

PEKAO - Over the last twelve months, Vestor issued one neutral recommendation concerning PEKAO dated 12th January 2015 with target price 183PLN, second neutral recommendation dated 29th January 2015 with target price 187PLN and third neutral recommendation dated 11th June 2015 with the target price 188PLN. Vestor may act as a market maker for the shares of PEKAO now and in the future.

BZ WBK – Over the last twelve months, Vestor issued one neutral recommendation concerning BZ WBK dated 12th January 2015 with target price 393PLN, second neutral recommendation dated 29th January 2015 with the target price 368PLN, third neutral recommendation dated 24th April 2015 with the target price 405PLN and fourth neutral recommendation dated 11th June 2015 with the target price 350PLN. Vestor may act as a market maker for the shares of BZ WBK in the future.

mBank - Over the last twelve months, Vestor issued one neutral recommendation concerning mBank dated 12th January 2015 with target price 547PLN, second neutral recommendation dated 29th January 2015 with the target price 498PLN, one buy recommendation dated 13th March 2015 with target price 507PLN, another neutral recommendation dated 24th April 2015 with the target price 495 PLN and another neutral recommendation dated 11th June 2015 with the target price 465PLN. Vestor may act as a market maker for the shares of mBank in the future.

ING BSK - Over the last twelve months, Vestor issued one buy recommendation concerning ING BSK dated 12th January 2015 with target price 157PLN, second buy recommendation dated 29th January 2015 with the target price 155PLN and another buy recommendation dated 11th June 2015 with the target price 166PLN.

Bank Handlowy - Over the last twelve months, Vestor issued one neutral recommendation concerning Bank Handlowy dated 12th January 2015 with target price 116PLN, second neutral recommendation dated 29th January 2015 with the target price 115PLN, one accumulate recommendation dated 13th March 2015 with target price 116PLN and second accumulate recommendation dated 11th June 2015 with the target price 113PLN.

Millennium - Over the last twelve months, Vestor issued one reduce recommendation concerning Millennium dated 12th January 2015 with target price 8.1PLN, one neutral recommendation dated 29th January 2015 with the target price 7.6PLN, one accumulate recommendation dated 24th April 2015 with the target price 8.2PLN and another neutral recommendation dated 11th June 2015 with the target price 7,1PLN.

Alior Bank - Over the last twelve months, Vestor issued one neutral recommendation concerning Alior Bank dated 12th January 2015 with target price 82PLN, one reduce recommendation dated 29th January 2015 with the target price 80PLN, second neutral recommendation dated 13th March 2015 with target price 85PLN and another neutral recommendation dated 11th June 2015 with target price 94PLN.

Getin Noble - Over the last twelve months, Vestor issued one buy recommendation concerning Getin Noble one buy recommendation dated 12th January 2015 with target price 2.65PLN, second neutral recommendation dated 29th January 2015 with the target price 2.1PLN and one reduce recommendation dated 11th June 2015 with target price 1,40PLN. Vestor may act as a market maker for the shares of Getin Noble in the future.

In the case where recommendation refers to several companies, the name "Issuer" will apply to all of them.

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Buy/Accumulate/Neutral/Reduce/Sell – means that, according to the authors of this document, the stock price may perform materially better/better/neutral/worse/materially worse than the cost of equity of the respective stock.

The recommendation system of Vestor is based on determination of target prices and their relations to current prices of financial instruments; in addition, when recommendations are addressed to a wide range of recipients, two methods of valuation are required.

In preparing this document Vestor applied at least two of the following valuation methods:

- 1) discounted cash flows (DCF),
- 2) comparative,
- 3) target multiple,
- 4) scenario analysis,
- 5) dividend discount model (DDM),
- 6) NAV,
- 7) Sum of the parts.

8) Discounted residual income model

9) ROE-P/BV model

The discounted cash flows (DCF) valuation method is based on discounting expected future cash flows. The main advantage of the DCF valuation is the fact that this method takes into account all cash streams the issuer is expected to reach and the cost of money over time. From the other hand, DCF valuation method requires a number of assumptions and is very sensitive to changes in parameters used in the model. Small changes in inputs can result in large changes in the value of a company.

The comparative valuation method is based on the rule of "one price". The advantages of this method are small number of parameters that need to be estimated, the fact that there is a relatively large number of indicators for companies being compared, the method is well-known among investors and the valuation is based on current market conditions. From the other hand a valuation derived from the comparative valuation method is considerably sensitive to the valuation of the companies classified as peers and can lead to simplification of the picture of the company.

The target multiple valuation approach is based on the assumption that the value of the company should be equal to pre-specified values of selected price multiples. The advantage of this method is its applicability to each company. From the other hand the target multiple approach is a highly subjective method.

The scenario analysis approach is based on the probability weighted valuation for three sets of assumptions: Bear case (20% probability), base case (60% probability) and bull case (20% probability). The base case is based on the assumptions and estimates which we have included in our financial forecasts and DCF valuation. In the bear/bull case scenarios we have analyzed the valuation sensitivity towards negative/positive changes in various assumptions including market size, market shares, profitability, growth, capex, valuation multiples etc. The advantage of this method is presentation of various scenarios and valuation sensitivity. As an disadvantage we find its complication and sensitivity towards probability weights assumption.

The dividend discount model (DDM) valuation uses predicted dividends that are expected to be paid out by the company and discounts them back to present value. The advantages of the DDM valuation method are its applicability to companies with long-term dividend payout history and the fact that it takes into account real cash streams that are expected to receive by equity-owners. From the other side the DDM valuation method requires a number of assumptions regarding dividend payouts.

The net asset value approach considers the underlying value of the company's individual assets net of its liabilities. Some of the advantages of the NAV approach are its applicability to asset holding companies and the fact that data required to perform the valuation are usually easily available. From the other hand the valuation derived from net asset value approach does not take into account future changes in sales or income and can understate the value of intangible assets.

The sum of the parts approach values a company by determining what its divisions would be worth if it was broken up and spun off or acquired by another company. The advantage of this method is a possibility to apply different valuation methods to different divisions. As an disadvantage we find scarcity of comparable basis for the respective business lines.

The discounted residual income model valuation is based on discounted excess equity flows the company is able to deliver. The main advantage of this method is that it is based on return on equity adjusted by cost of equity. The important disadvantage is that it is based on the income statement so does not include actual cash flows, but may fluctuate depending on accounting method.

The ROE-P/BV model valuation is based on the regression line with valuation-to-book value (P/BV) depending on the return on equity the company is able to deliver. The main advantage of the method is that it includes the correlation of valuation with profitability. The main disadvantage is that it does not fully take into account earnings dynamics.

Terminology used in the recommendation:

P/E – price-earnings ratio

PEG - P/E to growth ratio

EPS - earnings per share

P/BV – price-book value

BV – book value

EV/EBITDA – enterprise value to EBITDA

EV – enterprise value (market capitalization plus net debt)

EBITDA – earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization

EBIT – earnings before interest and tax

NOPAT – net operational profit after taxation

FCF - free cash flows

ROE – return on equity

WACC - weighted average cost of capital

CAGR – cumulative average annual growth

CPI – consumer price index

COE – cost of equity

L-F-L – like for like

Recommendation definitions:

Buy - indicates a stock's total return to exceed more than 1.5x respective cost of equity over the next twelve months.

Accumulate - indicates a stock's total return to exceed more than respective cost of equity over the next twelve months.

Neutral - indicates a stock's total return to be in range of 0% to respective cost of equity over the next twelve months.

Reduce - indicates a stock's total return to be in range of minus respective cost of equity to 0% over the next twelve months.

Sell - indicates a stock's total return to be less than minus respective cost of equity over the next twelve months.

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