



# Financial and strategic update

#### Agenda

Overview of the FirstRand group	Alan Pullinger (CEO: FirstRand)		
Overview of FirstRand Bank (debt issuer)			
Overview of macroeconomic environment			
Financial resource management			
Funding and liquidity	Andriaa du Tait (EiratDand Croup Traggurar)		
Capital	Andries du Toit (FirstRand Group Treasurer)		
South African financial sector and market infrastructure			
Conclusion			

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# Overview of the **FirstRand group**

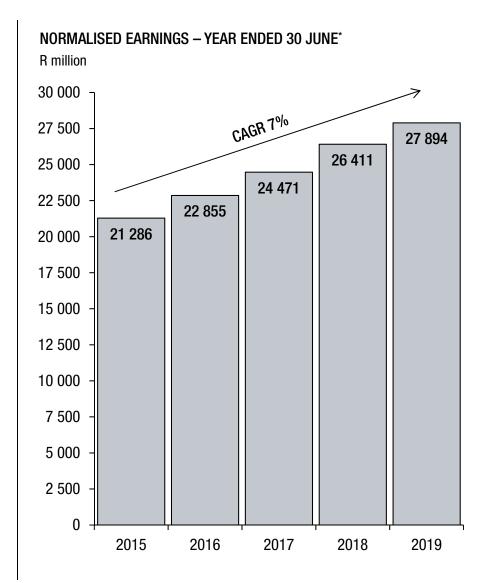
#### FirstRand's financial position and track record

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS for the year ended 30 June 2019	R million	\$ million
Total assets (normalised)	1 669 039	118 120
Normalised net asset value	129 650	9 176
Normalised earnings	27 894	1 969
Normalised ROE	22.8%	
Capital adequacy – CET1 ratio	12.1%	

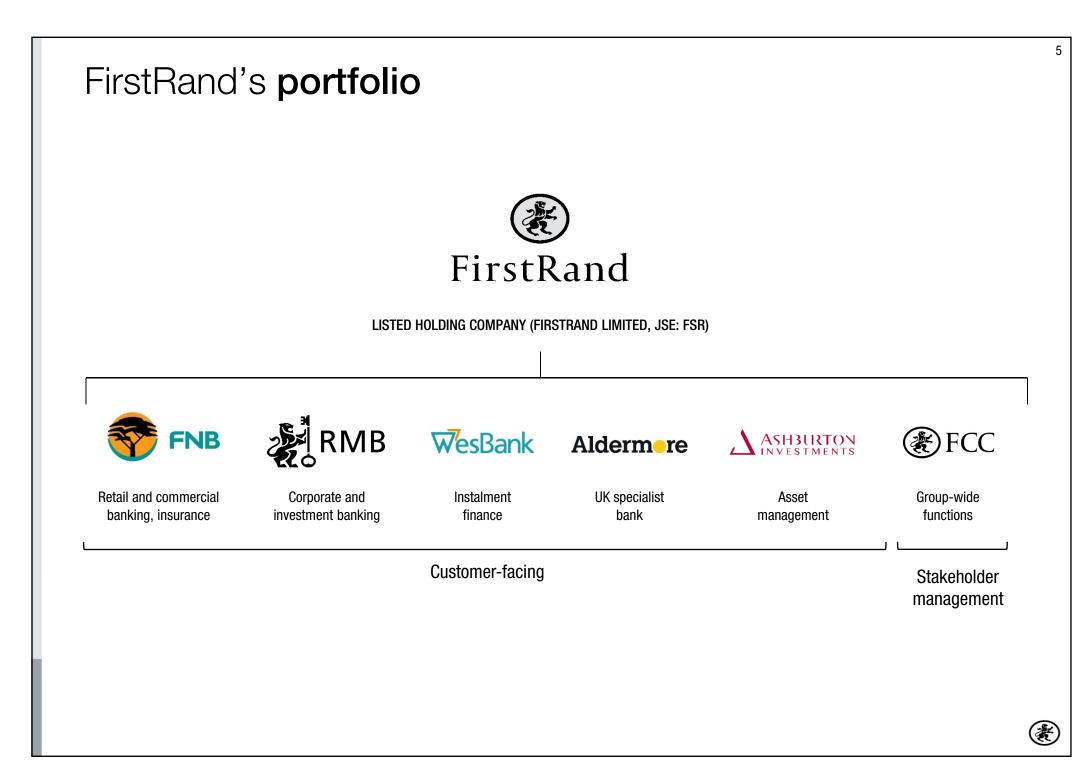
Conversion rates at 30 June 2019: Income statement: \$1 = R14.17, balance sheet: \$1 = R14.13

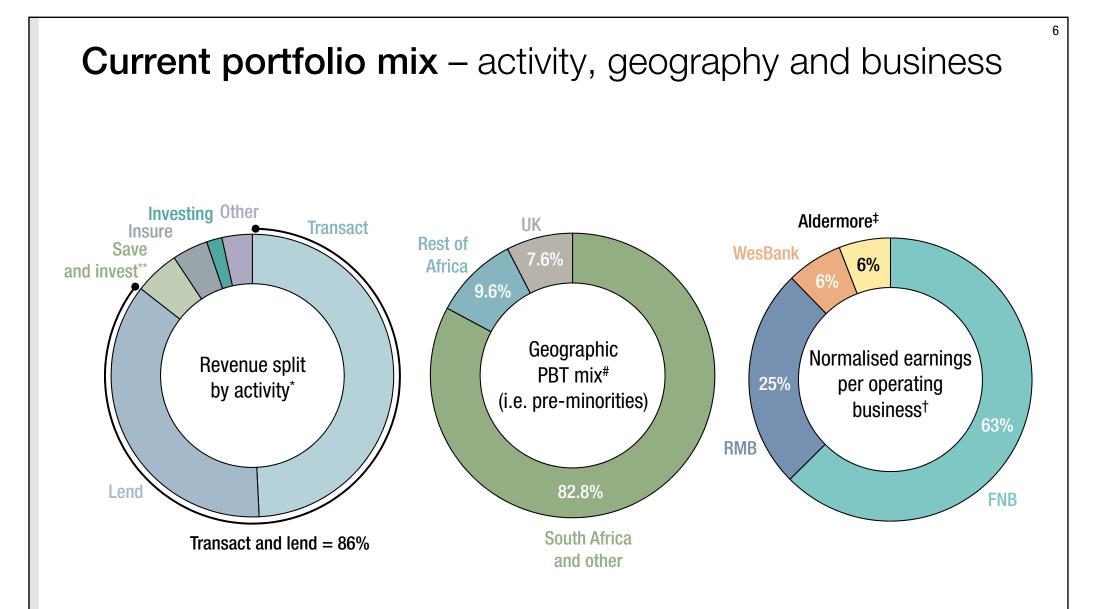
KEY OPERATING STATISTICS for the year ended 30 June 2019	Number
Employees	48 780
Physical representation points*	781
ATMs*	6 734

\* Relates to FNB's representation points and ATMs in South Africa and the rest of Africa.



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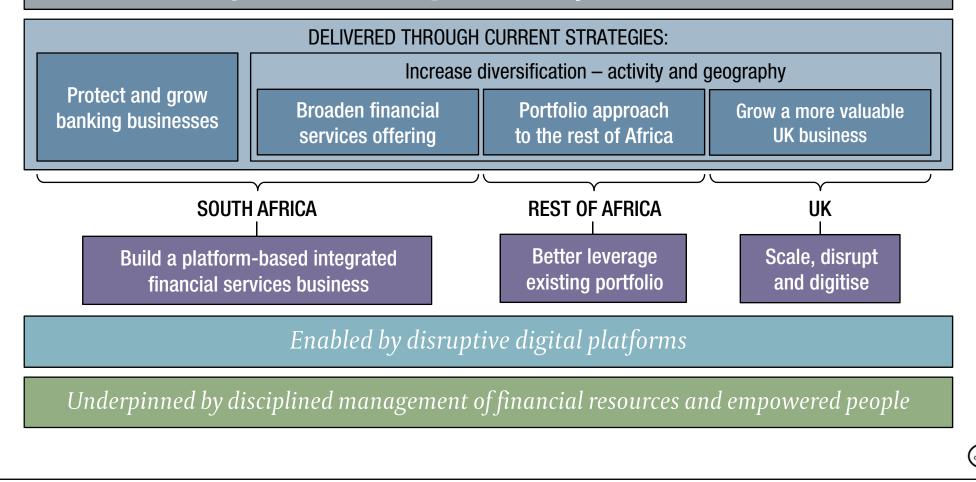
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\* Based on gross revenue excluding consolidation adjustments. Excludes Aldermore.

- \*\* Includes deposit taking and investment management.
- # Includes Group Treasury, excludes remainder of FCC, FirstRand company, consolidation adjustments and dividends on other equity instruments.
- *t* Excludes FCC (incl. Group Treasury), FirstRand company, consolidation adjustments and dividends on other equity instruments.
- <sup>‡</sup> Includes MotoNovo new book (originated since May 2019).

#### Group strategic framework

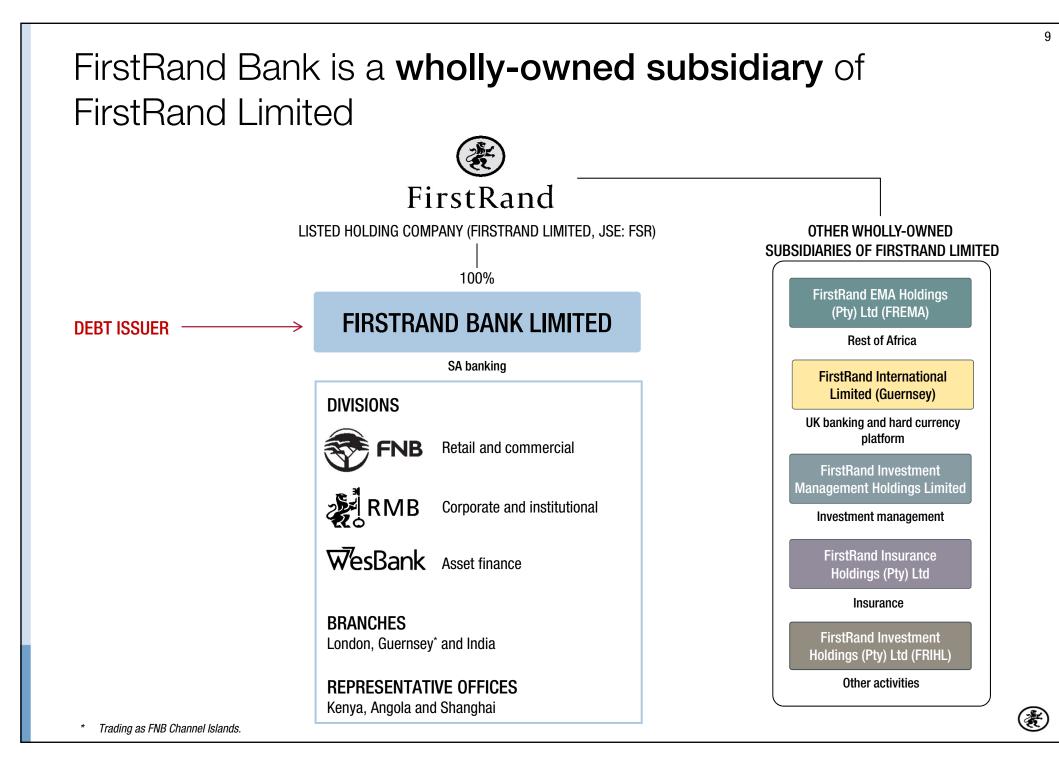
FirstRand commits to building a future of SHARED PROSPERITY through enriching the lives of its customers, employees and the societies it serves. This is the foundation to a sustainable future and will preserve the group's enduring promise to create long-term value and superior returns for its shareholders.

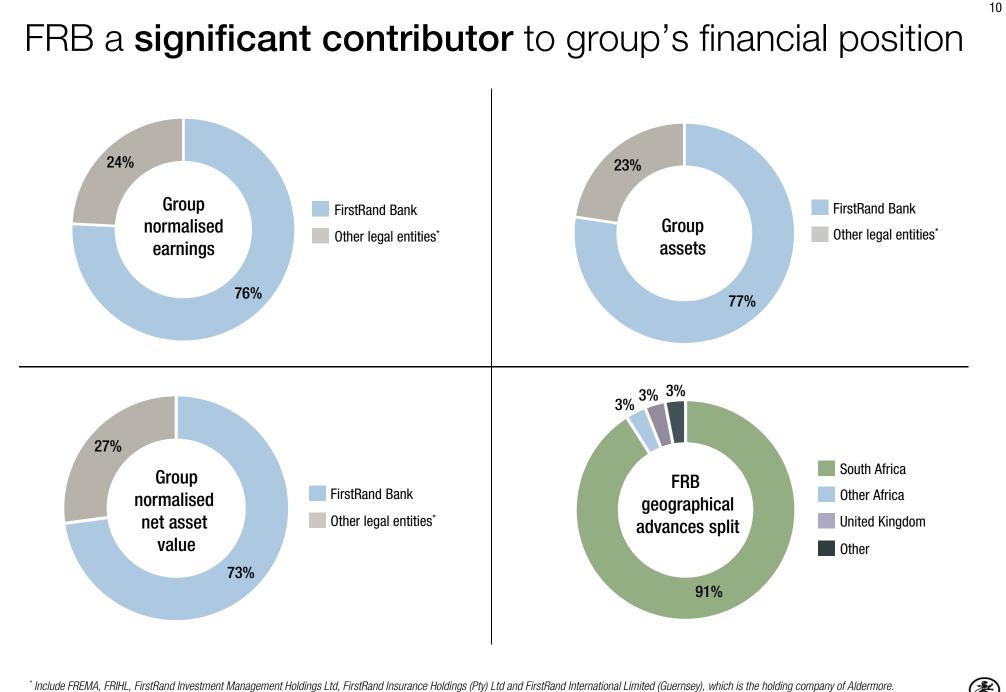






### Overview of FirstRand Bank (debt issuer)





Source: Analysis of financial results for the year ended 30 June 2019 for FirstRand Limited and FirstRand Bank Limited.

# **Protecting and growing** SA banking businesses key to group's growth

SOUTH	AFRICA	REST OF AFRICA	UK	
Protect and grow banking businesses	Broaden financial services offering		a more valuable K business	
<ul> <li>The bank continues to protecting and growing transactional business</li> </ul>	g its lending and	The group's strategy to broaden its financial services offering also benefits the bank:		
<ul> <li>Growing profitable i</li> <li>Cross-sell and up-s</li> <li>Disciplined allocation resources</li> </ul>	ell	<ul> <li>Enables comprehensive customer offering (including products and services offered off the group's insurance, asset management and investment platforms)</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Leveraging the groublocks (customer backs) channels and system</li> </ul>	ases, distribution	<ul> <li>Further strengthens the bank's relationship with core transactiona customers</li> </ul>	Ι	

The bank <b>supp</b>	oorts the group	's rest of Africa	a strategy
SOUTH	AFRICA	REST OF AFRICA	UK
Protect and grow banking businesses	Broaden financial services offering	Portfolio approach to the rest of Africa	Build a more valuable UK business
		The bank's balance sheet is utilised in RMB's cross-border lending and trade finance activities into the rest of Africa	

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SOUTH	SOUTH AFRICA REST OF AFRICA U				
Protect and grow banking businessesBroaden financial services offeringPortfolio approach to the rest of AfricaBuild a more valuable UK business					
	dermore in 2018 (Aldermore		Janky		
<ul><li>MotoNovo fully integr</li><li>All new busines</li></ul>	ated into Aldermore in May s now funded through Alder al market securitisations an	2019 more's deposit and fundii	ng platform, as well as		

#### FRB normalised **performance highlights**

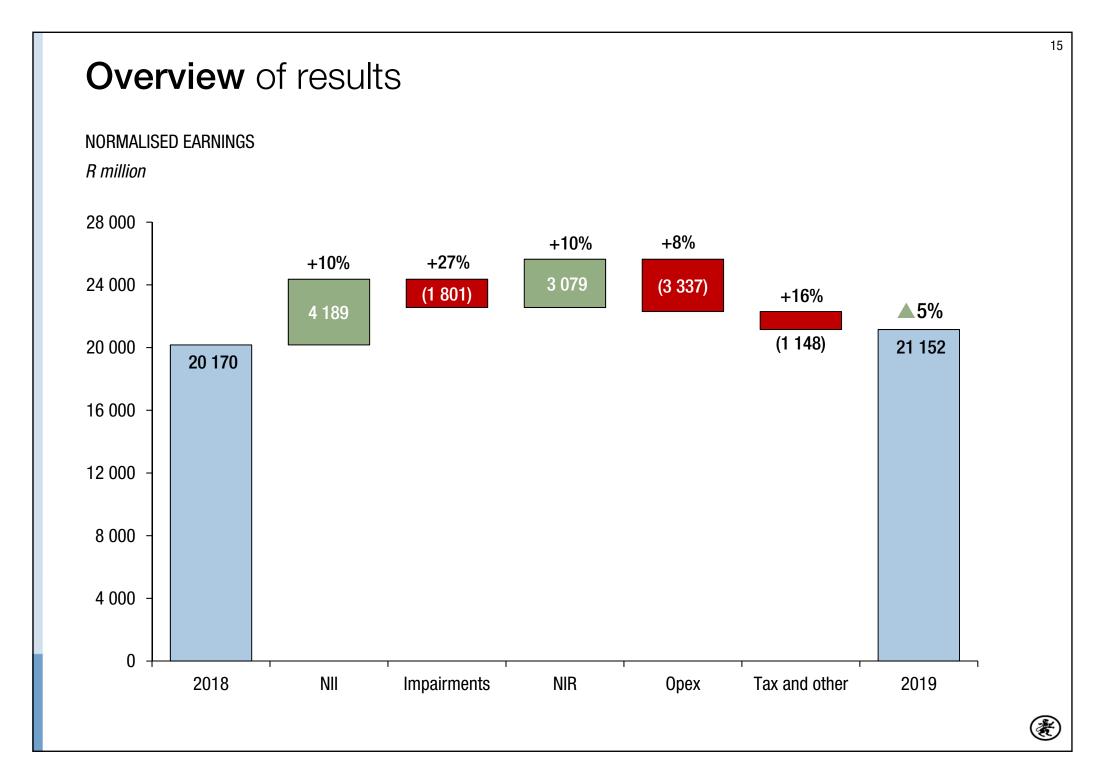
	30 June 19 IFRS 9	30 June 18 IAS 39	% change
Normalised earnings (R million)	21 152	20 170	5 🔺
Return on equity (%)	23.7	23.4	
Return on assets (%)	1.70	1.76	▼
Credit loss ratio (%)	0.95	0.80	
Cost-to-income ratio (%)	53.6	54.3	
Tier 1 ratio $(\%)^*$	14.0**	12.8	
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio $(\%)^*$	13.4**	12.7	
Net interest margin (%)	4.97	5.17	▼
Average gross loan-to-deposit ratio (%)	87.5	90.3	
Gross advances (R billion)	921 846	860 961#	7 🔺

\* Includes unappropriated profits.

\*\* IFRS 9 transitional CET1 ratio.

# IFRS 9.





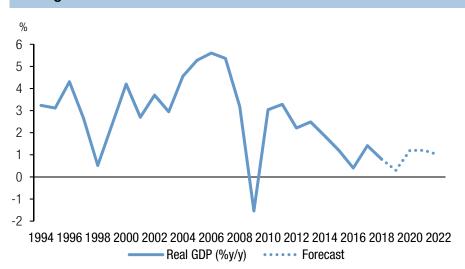




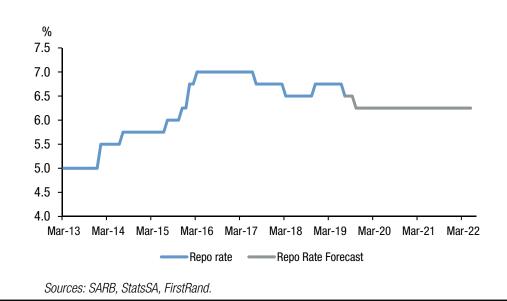
# Overview of **macroeconomic** environment

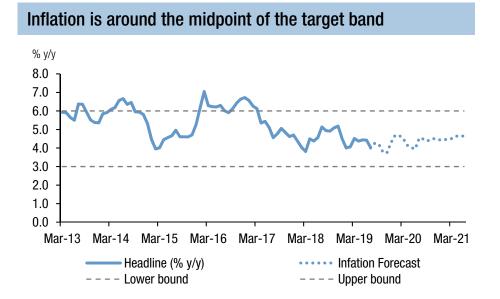
#### South Africa's growth remains under pressure

GDP growth remains weak

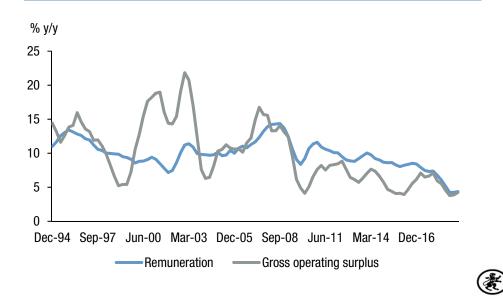


Interest rates remain low

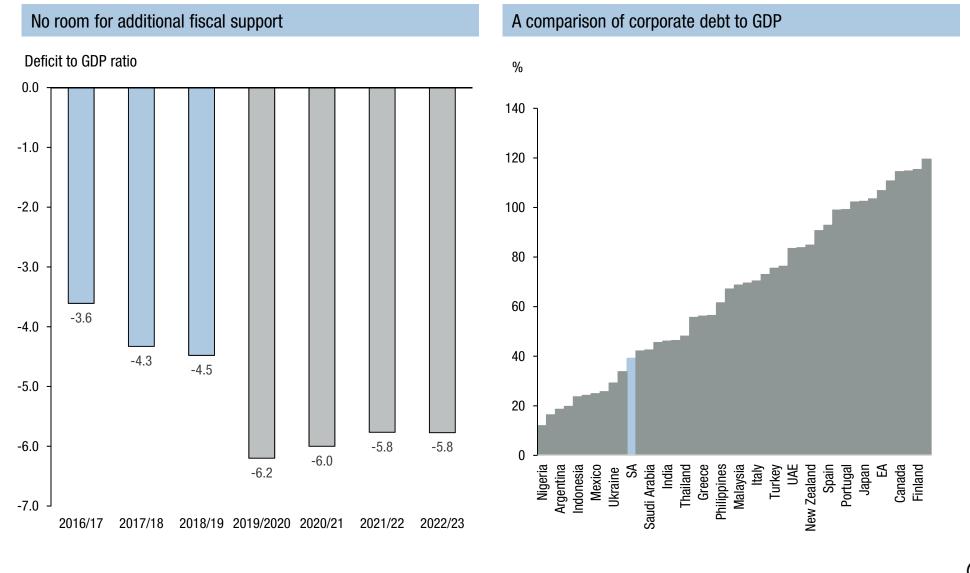




#### Income growth under consistent pressure

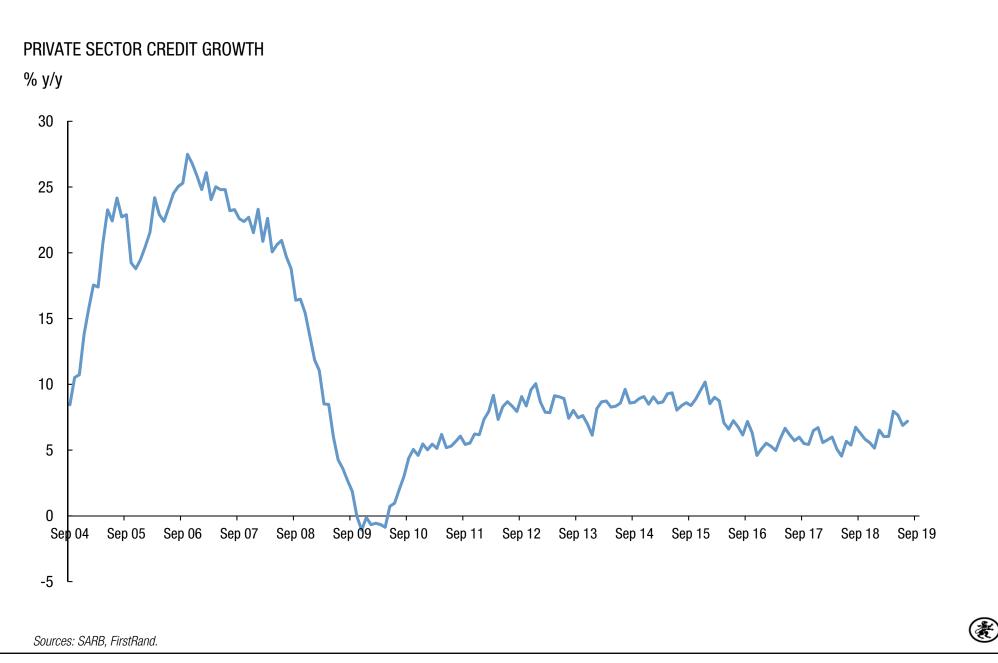


### **Government balance sheet constrained** but room in private sector



Sources: National Treasury, IIF, and FirstRand.

#### Private sector credit growth drifting sideways







### **Financial** resource management

#### **Disciplined approach** to financial resource management

Balance sheet strength Assets		<ul> <li>Strong capital position</li> <li>Appropriate buffers in excess of minimum</li> <li>Distance-to-trigger/default</li> </ul>
		• Quality
	Liabilities	<ul> <li>Integrated funding and liquidity</li> </ul>
		Quality
Earnings resilience, volatility and growth		Diversification
		Risk appetite

#### FirstRand philosophy on funding and capital

Funding	Capital	Risk appetite measures
<ul> <li>Diversify across business, markets, currencies, maturities and instrument types</li> <li>Flexibility across markets, products and investors</li> <li>Focus on alignment of funding strategies to asset growth and composition, incorporating risk- adjusted pricing</li> <li>Continued evolution of funding instruments and mix to reduce regulatory volatility and optimise asset/liability matching</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Capital planning performed on forward-looking basis, not point-in-time</li> <li>Targets aligned to end-state minimum requirements</li> <li>Frequent issuer, managing roll-over profile</li> <li>View Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 as sources of funding, i.e. not used to support economic risk</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Regulator – comfortably exceed minimum prudential requirements</li> <li>Shareholder – stress testing results within capacity growth, return and earnings volatility</li> <li>Debtholder – standalone credit rating pierce the sovereign and highest rated</li> </ul>

# The group's risk profile **remains within appetite** across all perspectives

Quantitative risk appetite measure for normal cycles				
Performance targets         Resource objectives and constraints				onstraints
Returns	ROE 18% - 22%	Solvency	CET1 capital 10% - 11%	Leverage >5.5%
Earnings growth				
Credit rating* Equal to highest in SA banking industry				

#### Building a stronger balance sheet

	ACTUAL	TREND
Assets in marketable format	R195 billion	Increased
HQLA as % total assets	18%	Improved
Credit quality of assets	BB/BB-	Stable
Institutional funding term	36 months	Improved duration
Deposit franchise	64% core deposit funding	Increased
ROE	23.7%	Continues to exceed long-term target range of 18% to 22%
RWA risk density	54.3%	Stable
Bank CET1 ratio	13.4%	Improved
Standalone bank credit rating	Highest-rated bank in SA	Maintained





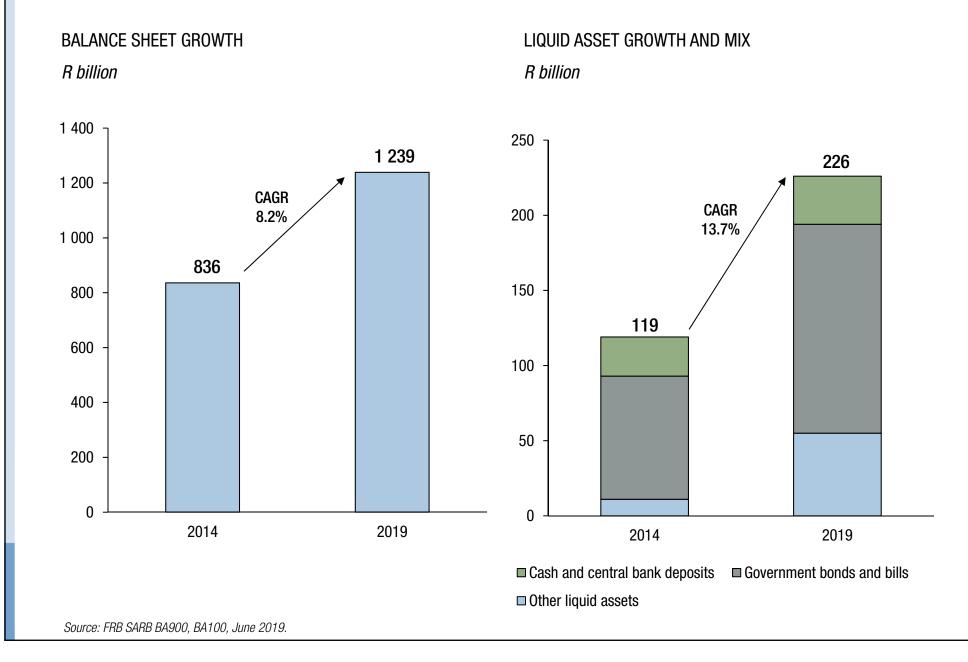
### **Funding** and liquidity

#### FRB exceeds LCR and NSFR requirements

#### Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) June 2019: 133% June 2019: 117% Taking into consideration the regulatory and LCR minimum requirement: 100% economic barriers to ZAR liquidity flowing out of Aim to exceed minimum requirements the domestic economy, the SARB applies incorporating a management buffer for national discretion to financial institution seasonal volatility deposits <6 months by adopting a 35% available stable funding factor, rather than 0% SARB to withdraw the committed liquidity facility (CLF) over the next three years SARB assigns a 5% required stable funding factor to CLF collateral Industry and SARB working together to In addressing the LCR, the bank adopted develop alternative liquidity capacity strategies that improve structural liquidity risk,

as well as meeting NSFR compliance

#### Improved balance sheet liquidity

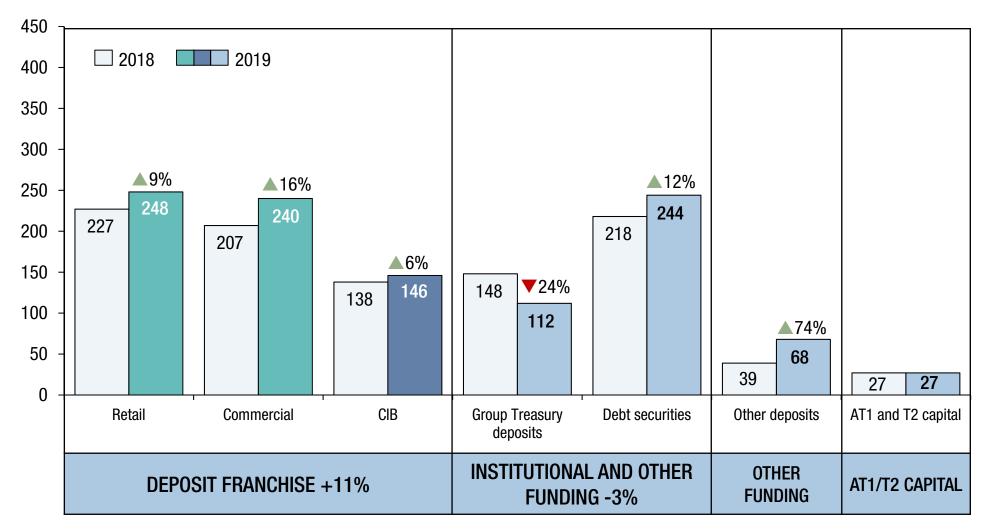


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#### Strong growth in deposit franchise across all segments

LIABILITIES

R billion



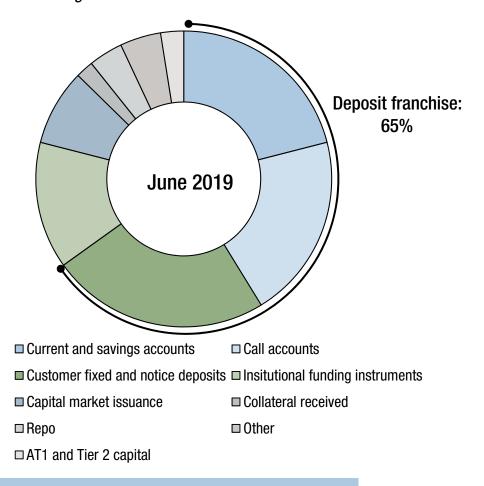
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#### Continued focus on optimising the funding base

#### Sources of funding

R760bn	R826bn	R885bn	R974bn	R1 065bn
36%	37%	36%	35%	36%
22%	20%	21%	21%	21%
18%	19%	20%	20%	21%
10%	10%	11%	11%	11%
<u>5%</u> 7%	<u>6%</u> 7%	5% 6%	5% 8%	<u>5%</u> 6%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
□ Other	□ Fore	ign □SI	MEs C	□ Public sector
🗆 Retail	🗆 Corp	orate 🛛 🗆 In	stitutional	

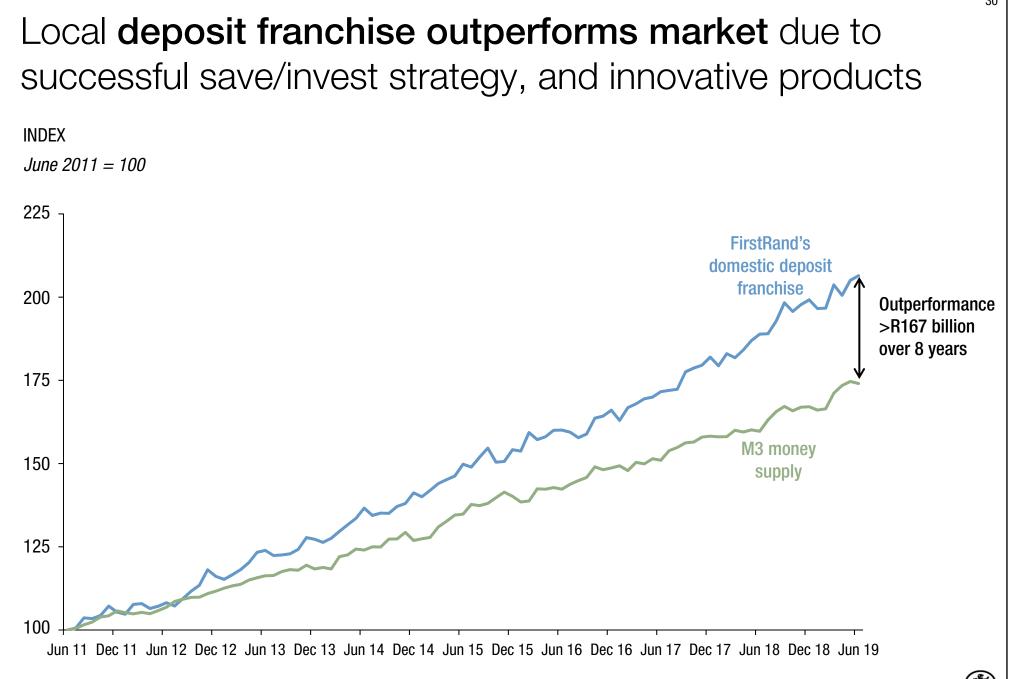
Funding instruments



Weighted average remaining term of institutional funding  $\pm$  36 months

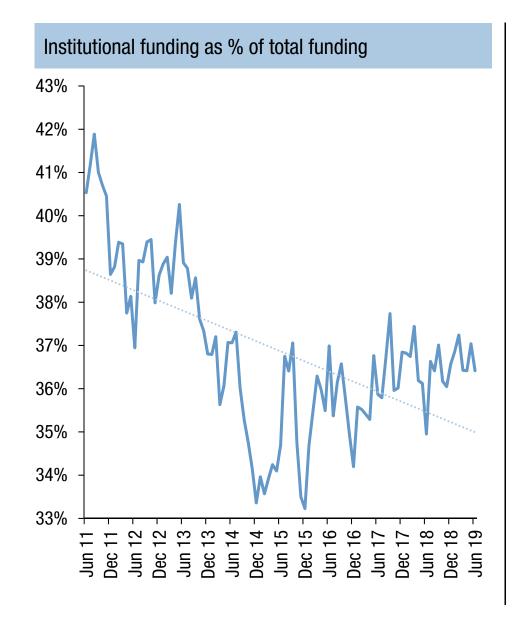


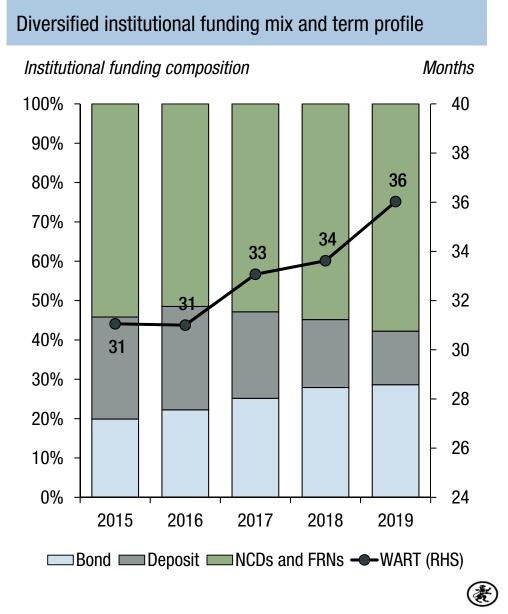
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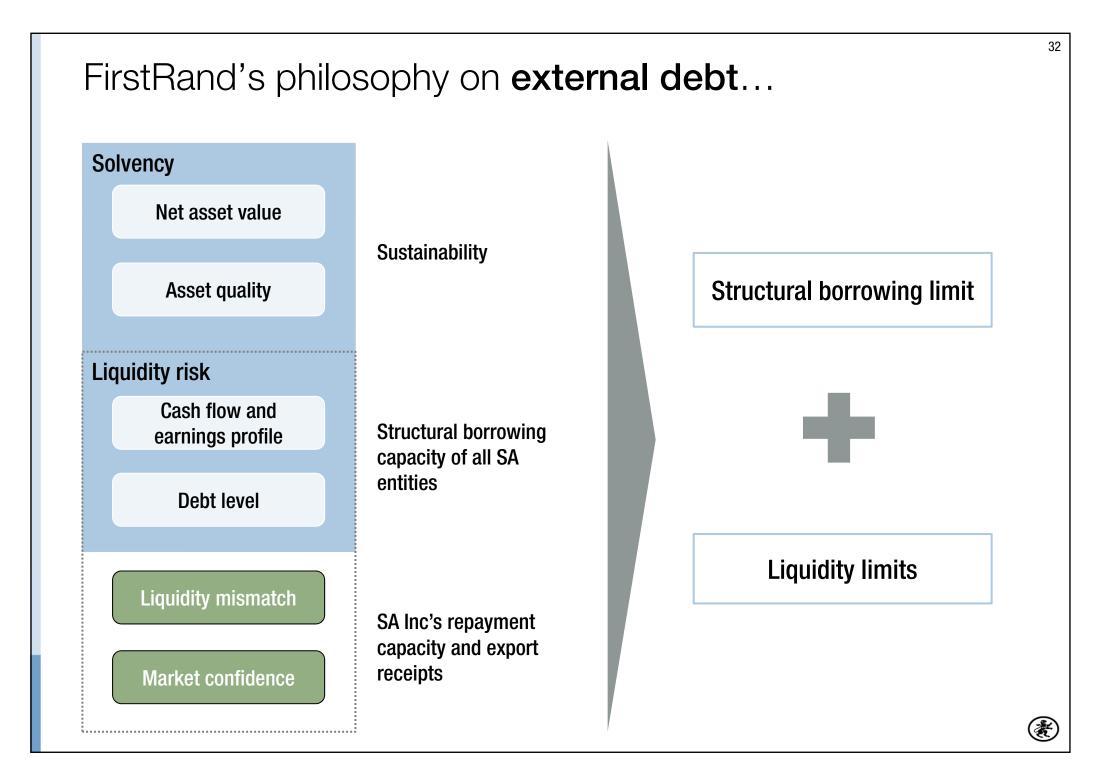


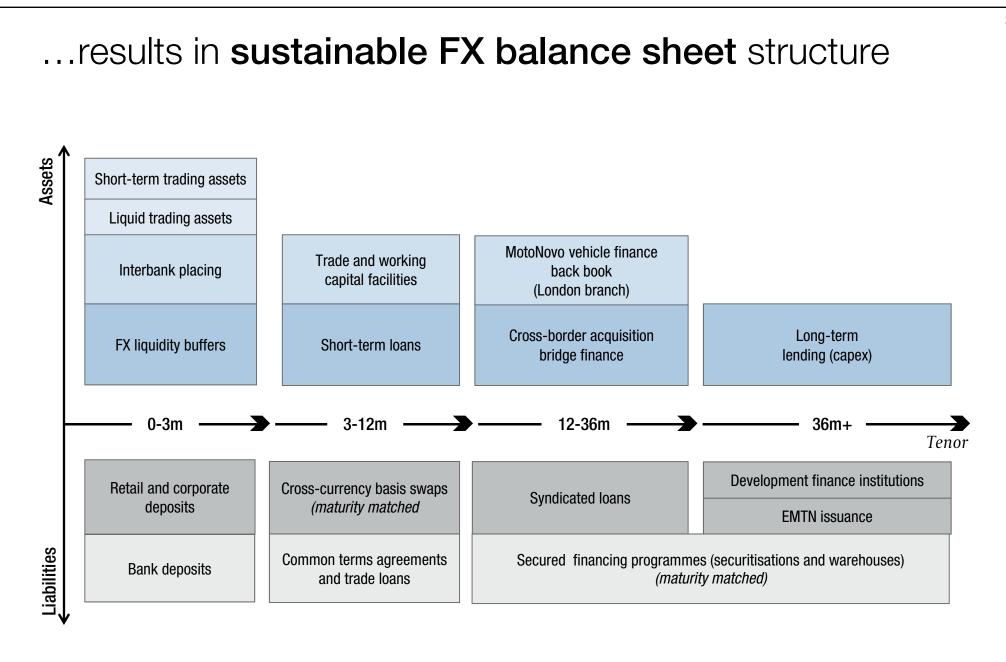
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#### Bank continues to optimise institutional funding profile







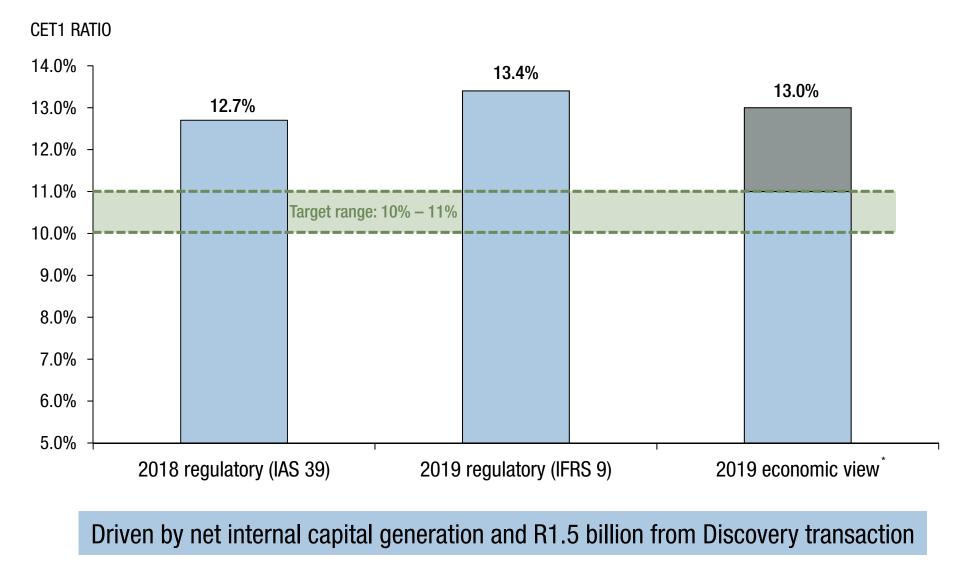






### Capital

## Strong recovery in CET1 leaves bank well in excess of internal target



\* The economic view of CET1 is reduced by the foreign currency translation reserve and the transitional impact of IFRS 9 for the 2020 financial year.

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#### Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 issuance to date

#### Additional Tier 1 (AT1)

- Inaugural AT1 issuance
  - Issuance to date: R5.7 billion

#### Tier 2

- Redemption of remaining old-style Tier 2
  - R3.2 billion in December 2018
- Redemption of Basel III-compliant instruments
  - April 2019: USD172.5 million
  - June 2019: R1.7 billion
- Recent issuances to manage roll over risk
  - June 2019: R2.6 billion





### South African financial sector and market infrastructure

#### **Regulatory** update

- Draft Financial Sector Laws Amendment Bill published for comment by National Treasury in October 2018
  - Proposed amendments to various acts to support and empower the resolution regime
  - New chapter (12A Resolution of Designated Institutions) builds on the draft resolution framework
    - Released to the banking industry in January 2018
  - Establishment of the Corporation of Deposit Insurance, designed to protect depositors' funds and enhance financial stability
- Discussion paper, South Africa's intended approach to bank resolution, released for public comment in July 2019
  - Objectives of the resolution framework, and planning and conducting a resolution
  - New tranche of loss-absorbing instruments (flac instruments)
    - Subordinated to other unsecured creditors and intended for bail-in in resolution
- Financial conglomerate framework
- Final Basel III reforms
  - Prudential Authority published Guidance note 6 of 2018 outlines proposed implementation dates for final regulatory reforms
  - Group project to assess and quantify impact of final reforms

#### Resolution blueprint – proposed hierarchy in insolvency

CURRENT	AMENDED			
Secured (up to the value of security)	Secured (up to the value of security)	<ul> <li>Allows for setoff up to the value of security held</li> <li>Residual claims rank <i>pari passu</i> with all other unsecured creditors</li> <li>Assets under repo GMRA, ISDA, etc.</li> </ul>		
Preferred	Preferred	Creditors specified by legislation, including outstanding tax claims and central banks claims		
	Covered deposits	Deposits qualifying for deposit insurance - maximum of R100 000 per depositor, per bank		
Unsecured	Unsecured creditors	All residual claims (uncovered deposits > covered amount) and non qualifying debt instruments		
	Flac instruments	<ul> <li>Preidentified, transparent tranche of funding instruments available for bail-in at point of resolution (POR) – sufficient to restore Prudential Authority minimum capital requirements</li> <li>Rank senior to regulatory capital</li> </ul>		
	Regulatory debt instruments	<ul> <li>Ranked in the order as per regulatory framework</li> <li>Assumed to be available to absorb going concern losses and depleted at POR</li> </ul>		

#### SA has a sophisticated financial system

- SA benefits from world class market infrastructure in payments, exchanges and securities clearing
- SA benefits from financial stability due to the closed rand system
- SA has adopted the Twin Peaks model of financial sector regulation
- Regulation and legislative frameworks (including draft frameworks)

REGULATION	LEGISLATION		
Prudential	Financial Markets Bill 2012		
Basel III	• Financial Services General Laws Amendment Act, 2013		
Solvency assessment and management (Solvency II)	Banks Act Amendment Bill (B17 2014)		
Financial conglomerates	Financial Markets Act 2012		
Market conduct	Credit Ratings Services Bill		
JIBAR code of conduct	Resolution policy framework (draft)		
Code of conduct for OTC market	Deposit insurance policy framework (draft)		
Treating customers fairly	South Africa's intended approach to bank resolution		
Financial markets review committee	(discussion paper)		

#### IMF Review: South Africa's financial stability assessment

- Financial sector operates in challenging economic environment
- Relatively high capital buffers as well as sound regulation and supervision have helped mitigate risks
- Stress tests confirm the capital adequacy resilience of banks and insurance companies to severe shocks but illustrate a vulnerability to liquidity shortfalls
- Given significant downside risks to the economy, strong regulation and supervision are essential to ensure financial sector resilience
- Crisis management and resolution framework work in progress
- Twin Peaks reform to the regulatory architecture provides an opportunity to strengthen areas needing improvement
- Authorities should promote a more competitive financial system to make it more efficient
- Assessment due for review in 2019

#### FRB credit ratings

	SOUTH AFRICA SOVEREIGN RATINGS	FIRSTRAND BANK LIMITED CREDIT RATINGS		
	FOREIGN CURRENCY	COUNTERPARTY*		
	Long term/ outlook	Long term/ outlook	Long term national scale	Standalone credit rating
S&P Global	BB/Stable	BB/Stable	zaAA+	bbb-
Moody's	Baa3/Stable	Baa3/Stable	Aaa.za**	baa3

\* Relates to issuer credit rating for S&P, and long-term bank deposits ratings for Moody's.

\*\* Highest rated in South Africa.

Sovereign rating is a ceiling to standalone credit rating and credit profile





### Conclusion

## Despite difficult macroeconomic backdrop, FirstRand remains **well positioned**

- Continued focus on increasing balance sheet strength
  - Strong capital position
  - Integrated and diversified funding and liquidity management
  - Prudent credit provisions
- Resilient earnings base and strong return profile underpinned by quality of operating businesses and diversification of income streams
- Group continues to execute on growth strategies





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