BNP Paribas Bank Polska

Bloomberg: BNPPPL PW, Reuters: BNPP.WA

CEE Equity Research

The fastest loan growth

Upgrade to Outperform, TP down to PLN62.0

We upgrade recommendation on BNP Paribas Bank Polska to Outperform (vs Neutral before) yet revise downward Dec'23 target price to PLN62.0 (from Dec'22 TP of PLN68 before) mostly on lower peer valuation. We are observing reassuring changes at BNP, acceleration of loan growth being one of them. BNP looks cheaper than peers. We believe BNP should be able to report ROE around COE but it trades at 2024E P/BV of 0.5x.

Will the above market loan growth continue? BNP grew its 2Q22 loan book to PLN95bn (+14.2% y/y; +3% q/q). Consequently, for the second quarter in a raw, BNP was the fastest growing bank in our coverage, faster than ING (+13.5% y/y) and twice faster than the market (+7% y/y). Out of PLN8bn y/y increase in loans, PLN5.6bn came from corporate clients (SME was flattish, agriculture declined but larger exposures increased 22.5% y/y); a key growth driver in retail were mortgages up PLN2.4bn or (+18.9%) y/y. BNP has decisively limited mortgage originations to external clients at the turn of May/Jun'22 – this should have material impact on mortgage volumes in the coming quarters, we believe.

NII negatively affected by hedging. Hedging reduced 2Q22 net income by PLN142mn (vs PLN42.4mn positive contribution last year). BNP reported y/y NII growth at 52% below market average of 85%. But for hedging, NII would have grown 80% despite 10pp stronger loan growth than average on the market.

CHF portfolio will weigh on results in the coming quarters?

BNP booked PLN1.5bn provisions against PLN4.4bn CHF portfolio. This implies coverage of 34%, marginally below average 38% among banks that have reported so far. Our model assumes that BNP will book another PLN1.3bn in provisions. However we note that in the scenario of no remuneration, BNP could face further cost of close to PLN3.0bn.

Valuation and risks. BNP trades at 2022E reported P/E of 5.1x, P/BV of 0.7x. Our Dec'23 TP is at PLN62.0 and is a weighted average of DDM pointing to valuation of PLN75.6 and a comparative valuation pointing to PLN63.0 reduced by PLN 7.0 related to anticipated further cost related to CHF portfolio (all per share). Risks we note include: PLN4.4bn CHF mortgage portfolio, regulations (potential windfall taxes), next year parliamentary elections in Poland, macro, dividends and company specific low share turnover and share overhang.

Fig. 1	. BNP	Paribas	Bank	Polska:	Financial	summary	and ratios
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Year to Dec, PLNmn	2020	2021	2022E	2023E	2024E
P/E (adjusted)	10.4x	5.9x	3.7x	3.9x	4.3x
P/E (reported)	12.8x	41.1x	8.5x	4.8x	5.3x
P/BV	0.78x	0.64x	0.64x	0.55x	0.50x
Dividend Yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
EPS (adjusted) (PLN)	6.1	8.3	13.5	12.8	11.3
DPS (PLN)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BVPS (PLN)	81.6	77.1	76.8	88.7	98.6
Net Income (adj. PLN mn)	901	1,222	1,987	1,885	1,673
Net Income (PLN mn)	733	176	857	1,499	1,373

Source: Company data, Santander Brokerage Poland estimates

Recommendation	Outperform
Dec'23 Target Price (PLN)	62.0
Current price (PLN, 24 August 2022)	49.2
Market cap. (PLNmn)	7,262
Avg. daily turnover 3M (PLNmn)	0.41
Number of shares (mn)	147.6



The chart measures relative performance against the WIG index.

Main shareholders*	% of votes
BNP Paribas SA	88.8%
Rabobank	3.4%
EBRD	4.5%

Source: Company data, Santander Brokerage Poland.

* Be reminded that current freefloat of BNP Paribas Polska is at 11.2%. BNP Paribas SA has declared to the KNF in Sep'18 to increase BNP Paribas Polska freefloat to at least 25% before end of 2023.

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Fig. 2. Valuation summary (PLN/share)

Recommendation	Outperform
Dec'23 Target Price (PLN)	62.00
Current price (PLN)	49.20
Prospective upside (%)	26

*Our Dec'23 Target Price is calculated as rounded average of DDM Valuation (50%) and Comparative valuation (50%) less estimated impact of CHF-mortgages.

DDM valuation (PLN/share)	75.6	Comparative Valuation	63.0
Discounted dividends	0.0	PLN/share	
(PLN/share)	0.0	Net Income (PLN mn, next	2,324
Terminal value (PLN/share)	75.6	12 months)	2,521
Terminal ROE (%)	11.23	Applied P/E (x)	4.0
g (%)	2.00	P/E peers (x)	6.1
CoE (%)	10.00		
		CHF impact	-7.0
RFR (%)	4.00	ern impact	-7.0
Beta (x)	1.20		
ERP (%)	5.0		

ig. 3. DD	ig. 3. DDM Valuation sensitivity (PLN/share)							Fig. 4. DDM Valuation sensitivity (PLN/share)						
	ROE->	9.2%	10.2%	11.2%	12.2%	13.2%		ERP->	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	
	0.0%	60.4	67.0	73.6	80.1	86.7		3.0%	156.2	116.5	90.8	73.0	60.0	
	1.0%	59.9	67.2	74.4	81.7	89.0		3.5%	137.3	104.5	82.6	67.1	55.6	
g	2.0%	59.2	67.4	75.6	83.7	91.9	RFR	4.0%	121.9	94.4	75.6	61.9	51.6	
	3.0%	58.3	67.6	77.0	86.4	95.7		4.5%	109.1	85.8	69.4	57.3	48.1	
	4.0%	57.1	68.0	78.9	89.8	100.7		5.0%	98.3	78.3	63.9	53.1	44.8	

Fig. 5. Our forecast vs Bloomberg consensus

Fig. 6. Comparative Valuation sensitivity (PLN/share)

	Bloom	berg cons	sensus	Our ass	umptions	vs cons.	Fair P/E (x)	1.0x	2.0x	3.0x	4.0x	6.0x	8.0x
	2022E	2023E	2024E	2022E	2023E	2024E	vs. peers (%)	-84	-67	-51	-34	-2	31
Net income	546	1,258	1,516	57%	19%	-9%	Sensitivity	15.7	31.5	47.2	63.0	94.5	126.0
DPS (PLN)	0.00	0.00	2.79	n.a.	n.a.	-100%							
ROE (%)	11.0	13.6	12.8	1.1 pp	-1.6 pp	-1.8 pp							

Fig. 7. Ratios, Assumptions and Forecasts

P&L (PLN mn)	2020	2021	2022E	2023E	2024E	PLN bn	2020	2021	2022E	2023E	2024E
NII	3,060	3,141	4,696	4,964	4,628	Total Assets	120	132	143	149	156
F&C	916	1,049	1,175	1,216	1,253	Bonds	34	33	30	33	35
Trading Income	776	687	614	564	564	Loans	76	86	94	98	102
Total Revenue	4,705	4,809	6,436	6,734	6,450	Loans growth (%)	2	14	9	4	4
Cost	2,506	2,544	2,927	2,872	3,025	Deposits	90	101	112	116	121
NLLP	601	266	462	920	725	Equity	12	11	11	13	15
CHF provisions	-168	-1,045	-498	-300	-300						
Pre-tax Profit	1,429	954	1,769	2,537	2,400	Mortgage loans	23	27	28	30	31
Banking tax	-319	-338	-420	-448	-466	CHF mortgages	5	5	4	3.9	3.6
Net Income	733	176	857	1,499	1,373	Other retail loans	11	11	13	13	14
Net Income (adj.)	901	1,222	1,987	1,885	1,673	Corporate loans	47	45	55	57	59
NIM ratios (%)	2020	2021	2022E	2023E	2024E	Risk ratios (%)	2020	2021	2022E	2023E	2024E

NIM ratios (%)	2020	2021	2022E	2023E	2024E
Asset yield (%)	3.29	2.86	5.91	6.63	6.08
Funding cost (%)	0.56	0.28	2.57	3.37	3.20
NIM (%)	2.79	2.62	3.59	3.58	3.19

Risk ratios (%)	2020	2021	2022E	2023E	2024E
Stage 3 ratio (%)	5.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Stage 3 coverage (%)	50.3	57.4	60.8	60.8	60.8
Cost of risk (%)	-0.80	-0.33	-0.51	-0.96	-0.73

Du Pont (%)	2020	2021	2022E	2023E	2024E	Capital & dividends	2020	2021	2022E	2023E	2024E
NII/assets	2.67	2.50	3.42	3.40	3.04	Tier-1 (PLN bn)	11.4	11.3	11.1	12.6	14.0
CoR/assets	-0.52	-0.21	-0.34	-0.63	-0.48	Tier-2 (PLN bn)	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
F&C/assets	0.80	0.83	0.86	0.83	0.82	TCR (PLN bn)	6.8	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.7
Other rev/assets	0.63	0.49	0.41	0.38	0.37	RWA (PLN mn)	84.4	91.7	100.4	104.6	108.9
Costs/assets	-2.18	-2.02	-2.13	-1.97	-1.98	CT1 ratio (%)	13.6	12.3	11.1	12.1	12.9
Taxes&other/assets	-0.61	-1.45	-1.03	-0.92	-0.87	CAR ratio (%)	18.6	16.9	15.2	16.0	16.7
ROA	0.79	0.14	1.19	1.10	0.90	Div. payout (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Leverage (x)	9.9	10.7	12.1	12.0	11.0	Dividend (PLN mn)	0	0	0	0	0
ROE (reported)	7.77	1.51	14.42	13.13	9.93	No. of shares (mn)	147	147	148	148	148

e for all tables: Company data, Bloomberg, Santander Brokerage Poland NOTE: historical valuation ratios based on eoy prices

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2Q22 net income in line with consensus

- Loans kept growing visibly stronger than on the market (+3% q/q; +14% y/y). Mortgage originations were at PLN1.2bn (-29% q/q; -30% y/y), cash loans originations stood at PLN949mn (+7% q/q; -2% y/y). Deposits outgrew the market.
- CHF provisions stood at PLN140mn, additionally BNP booked PLN24.5mn worth of operating costs related to CHF mortgages
- IPS cost stood at PLN188mn.
- Weak trading income driven by FX swaps and revaluations of equity stakes
- Cost of risk affected by a material twist BNP released PLN200mn covid provisions in 2Q22 but booked PLN213mn provisions related to potential deterioration in GDP.

Fig. 8. Quarterly results review

BNP (PLN mn)	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	qoq (%)y	oy (%)	2Q22E	vs EPA	AP cons.	vs cons.
Net Interest Income	733	759	785	864	1,003	1,149	15	52	1,143	1	1139	1
Fees & commissions	247	250	251	301	301	295	-2	18	300	-2	279	6
Trading Income	190	165	215	118	169	156	-8	-5	180	-13		
Other Net	-19	-23	-35	9	-5	-34	562	46	-5	575		
Total Revenue	1,151	1,150	1,216	1,292	1,468	1,567	7	36	1,618	-3		
Personnel Costs	-293	-291	-300	-300	-313	-317	1	9	-318	0		
General Expenses	-274	-183	-201	-302	-362	-427	18	133	-403	6		
D&A	-98	-100	-97	-104	-99	-107	8	7	-99	8		
Operating Expenses	-665	-575	-599	-705	-775	-851	10	48	-820	4	-836	2
Operating Income	486	575	617	587	693	716	3	24	799	-10		
Net Loan Loss Provisions	-60	-71	-61	-74	-79	-86	8	21	-90	-5	-91	-6
Moratoria	0	0	0	0	0	0						
CHF-provisions	-72	-187	-202	-584	-83	-140	68	-25	-145	-4		
Pre-tax Profit	354	317	354	-71	531	490	-8	54	564	-13		
Corporate Income Tax	-112	-102	-115	-111	-157	-126	-20	23	-142	-11		
Banking tax'	-78	-84	-85	-91	-96	-107	12	28	-97	10		
Net Income	164	132	154	-274	278	258	-7	95	325	-21	255	1
NI excl. one-offs	236	319	356	311	361	548	52	72	621	-12		

Balance sheet (PLN mn)	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	qoq (%)yoy	(%)	2Q22E	vs E
Net client lending	77	80	83	86	89	92	3	14	90	2
Bonds	34	34	34	33	32	32	-2	-7	31	2
Customer deposits	95	96	99	101	108	109	2	14	109	1
Total assets	122	124	128	132	138	142	3	15	138	3
Equity ex minorities	12.1	12.2	12.2	11.4	11.2	11.2	-1	-8	12	-3

Key Ratios (%)	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	qoq (%)yoy (%)	2Q22E	vs E
Net Interest Margin	2.55	2.58	2.60	2.78	3.11	3.45	34 bps 88 bps	3.48	-3 bps
Cost to Income	-57.8	-50.0	-49.2	-54.6	-52.8	-54.3	-1.5 pp -4.4 pp	-50.6	-3.7 pp
Cost of risk [bps]	-32	-36	-30	-35	-36	-38	-2 bps -2 bps	-40	2 bps
Loans to deposits ratio	81.2	83.2	84.3	85.4	83.0	83.9	0.9 рр 0.7 рр	83.0	0.9 pp
ROE	7.8	10.5	11.7	10.6	12.8	19.5	6.8 рр 9.0 рр	21.8	-2.3 pp
Core Tier 1 consolidated	13.8	13.3	12.9	12.3	11.4	11.0	-0.4 pp -2.3 pp	11.6	-0.6 pp
CAR consolidated	18.8	18.1	17.6	16.9	15.7	15.2	-0.5 pp -2.9 pp	15.9	-0.7 рр

Source: Company data, Santander Brokerage Poland estimates

Forecast changes

We change our forecast for BNP Paribas Polska to reflect reported 2Q22 numbers. We make little changes to the balance sheet.

Fig. 9. BNP Paribas Bank Polska- Forecast changes - Balance sheet

		20	22E		2023E						
PLN bn	New	Old	%	PLN bn	New	Old	%	PLN bn			
Total Assets	143	140	2	3	149	146	2	3			
Bonds	30	32	-5	-2	33	34	-4	-1			
Loans	94	92	2	2	98	96	2	2			
Loans growth (%)	9	7			4	4					
Deposits	112	111	1	1	116	115	1	1			
Equity	11	12	-5	-1	13	13	-3	0			
Mortgage loans	28	28	1	0	30	29	1	0			
CHF mortgages	4	4	1	0	4	4	1	0			
Other retail loans	13	13	1	0	13	13	1	0			

Source: Santander Brokerage Poland estimates

Fig. 10. BNP Paribas Bank Polska- Forecast changes - P&L

		20)22E		2023E				
P&L (PLN mn)	New	Old	%	PLN mn	New	Old	%	PLN mn	
NII	4,696	4,672	1	24	4,964	4,772	4	192	
F&C	1,175	1,148	2	27	1,216	1,189	2	28	
Trading Income	614	635	-3	-21	564	617	-9	-54	
Total Revenue	6,436	6,435	0	1	6,734	6,567	3	166	
Cost	2,927	2,691	9	236	2,872	2,837	1	34	
NLLP	462	536	-14	-74	920	906	2	14	
CHF-provisions	-498	-433			-300	-300			
Pre-tax Profit	1,769	1,753	1	16	2,537	2,419	5	118	
Banking tax	-420	-389	8	-31	-448	-405	10	-42	
Net Income	857	883	-3	-26	1,499	1,448	4	51	
NIM ratios (%)	New	Old	%		New	Old	%		
Asset yield (%)	5.91	5.69	0.22		6.63	6.38	0.25		
Funding cost (%)	2.57	2.32	0.25		3.37	3.20	0.17		
NIM (%)	3.59	3.59	-0.01		3.58	3.49	0.09		
Du Pont (%)	New	Old	%		New	Old	%		
NII/assets	3.42	3.43	-0.01		3.40	3.33	0.07		
CoR/assets	-0.34	-0.39	0.06		-0.63	-0.63	0.00		
F&C/assets	0.86	0.84	0.01		0.83	0.83	0.00		
Other rev/assets	0.41	0.45	-0.04		0.38	0.42	-0.04		
Costs/assets	-2.13	-1.98	-0.15		-1.97	-1.98	0.01		
Taxes&other/assets	-1.03	-0.96	-0.07		-0.92	-0.89	-0.03		
ROA	1.19	1.40	-0.21		1.10	1.08	0.01		
Leverage (x)	12.1	11.7	0.4		12.0	11.3	0.7		
ROE (reported)	14.42	16.32	-1.90		13.13	12.21	0.92		

Source: Santander Brokerage Poland estimates

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Ratings definitions:

Outperform – Total return 10% above benchmark. Upside of approximately ≥15%.

Neutral - Total return 0%-10% above benchmark. Upside of approximately 5%-15%.

Underperform - Total return below benchmark. Upside of approximately <5%.

NOTE: The relevant benchmark for European Equities (including CEE Equities) is the 1Y German Bund rate +ERP (5.5%).

The definition of ratings are indicative. Recommendations may differ from these guidelines when justified due to the market factors, industry trends, company specific event, etc. In such cases, a pertinent clarification for the discrepancy is included in the report.



Target prices set from January to June are for December 31st of the current year. Target prices set from July to December are for December 31st of the following year.

Periodicity: our recommendations/ target prices for each issuer are going to be reviewed at least once a year and whenever market events so warrant.

In the Technical Analysis reports (TA reports), Santander Brokerage Poland does not apply direct investment ratings, and all opinions and elements of analysts' assessment are included in a descriptive form in the study itself.

The period of validity of the TA report is a maximum of 30 days, while the publication of a new TA report for a given financial instrument means that the previously published study is no longer valid.

Due to the short time horizon of the Technical Analysis reports, Santander Brokerage Poland is not going to update them on a regular basis.

In preparing this report Santander Brokerage Poland applied at least one of the following valuation methods: discounted cash flows (DCF), comparative, mid-cycle, dividend discount model (DDM), residual income, warranted equity method (WEV), SOTP valuation, liquidation value.

The discounted cash flows (DCF) valuation method is based on expected future discounted cash flows. One advantage of the DCF valuation method is that it takes into account all cash streams reaching Issuer and the cost of money over time. Some disadvantages of the DCF valuation method are that a large number of parameters and assumptions need to be estimated; and the valuation is sensitive to changes in those parameters.

The comparative valuation method is based on the economic rule of "one price". Some advantages of the comparative valuation method are that the analyst need only estimate a small number of parameters; the valuation is based on current market conditions; the relatively large accessibility of indicators for companies being compared; and that there is an extensive knowledge of the comparative method among investors. Some disadvantages of valuation by the comparative method are the considerable sensitivity of the results of the valuation on the choice of companies to the comparative group; the method can lead to a simplification of the picture of the company which in turn can lead to omitting certain important factors (e.g. growth dynamics, extra-operational assets, corporate governance, the repeatability of results, differences in applied accounting standards); and the uncertainty of the effectiveness of a market valuation of companies being compared.

The mid-cycle multiple valuation is based on long-term average valuation multiples of a sector or a peer group. The methodology aims to calculate a fair, through the cycle value of the company. Among its shortfalls is that at peaks and/or troughs of the cycle, the implied fair value may deviate substantially from the market's value of an analysed stock as well as the methods' reliance on the quality of external data (we usually use Bloomberg or Damodaran databases).

Simplicity and average through-cycle value allowing to capture over- as well as under-valuation of a given stock are the main advantages of this methodology.

The dividend discount model (DDM) valuation is based on the net present value of the future dividends that are expected to be paid out by the company. Some advantages of the DDM valuation method are that it takes into account real cash flows to equity-owners and that the methodology is used in respect to companies with long dividend payout history. Main disadvantage of the DDM valuation method is that dividend payouts are based on a large number of parameters and assumptions, including dividend payout ratio.

Residual income method is conceptually close to the discounted cash flows method (DCF) for non-financial stocks, the difference being that it is based on expected residual income (returns over COE) rather than expected future cash flows. One advantage of this valuation method is that it captures the excess of profit potentially available to shareholders and the cost of money over time. Main disadvantage of the valuation method is that a large number of parameters and assumptions need to be estimated; and the valuation is sensitive to changes in those parameters.

The warranted equity method (WEV) is based on the formula P/BV = (two year forward ROE less sustainable growth rate)/(Cost of equity less sustainable growth rate) which allows estimating a fair value (FV) of a given stock in two years' time. Subsequently the FV is discounted back to today. The main advantage of the WEV method is that it is a transparent one and based on relatively short term forecasts, hence substantially reducing the margin of forecasting error. The main disadvantage in our view is that the model is based on the principle that stock price should converge towards its fair value implied by company's ROE and COE.

SOTP valuation - different assets of a company are being valued according to different valuation methods, and the sum of these valuations represents the final valuation of the company. SOTP valuation advantages are identical to advantages and disadvantages of the specific valuation methods used.

Liquidation value method – liquidation value is the estimated amount of money that an asset or company could be quickly sold for, such as if it were to go out of business. Then, the estimated assets value is adjusted for liabilities and liquidation expenses. One advantage of this valuation method is its simplicity. This method does not account for intangible assets as goodwill, which is the main disadvantage.

In the opinion of Santander Brokerage Poland, this report has been prepared with all due diligence and excludes any conflict of interests which could influence its content. In Santander Bank Polska there are implemented internal regulations, which are designed to prevent conflicts of interest concerning recommendations. Physical and logic barriers are established, and the principles of documentation adequate to the type of Santander Bank Polska operations are implemented. Additionally, Santander Bank Polska introduced a number of obligations and restrictions relating to the protection of confidential information flow between organizational units.

The date and time on the first page of this report indicates the date of the production of the recommendation, and the dissemination of the recommendation takes place on the same day before the start of the session.

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