

Perspectiva del Sistema Financiero Colombiano

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Evaluación del Sistema Financiero Colombiano

- Desde el tercer trimestre de 2015 comenzamos a señalar algunas debilidades en el Sistema Financiero Colombiano;
- Específicamente con respecto a la estructura de fondeo y la dinámica del crédito y los depósitos.
- En febrero de 2016, revisamos nuestra ancla para los bancos que operan en Colombia a bb+ desde bbb-, señalando el debilitamiento de la posición externa del país, su efecto en la economía y en la banca.
- En agosto de 2016, revisamos nuestra tendencia de riesgo de la industria a estable de negativo, después de observar el desempeño del fondeo de la banca en un entorno adverso.

Evaluación del Sistema Financiero Colombiano

Análisis de Riesgos de la Industria Bancaria por País: Colombia (2015 - 2016)					
	2016	2015		2016	2015
Grupo:	6	5	Ancla:	bb+	bbb-
Riesgo Económico	7	6	Riesgo de la Industria	5	5
Resistencia Económica	Riesgo Elevado	Riesgo Elevado	Marco Institucional	Riesgo Elevado	Riesgo Elevado
Desequilibrios Económicos	Riesgo Elevado	Riesgo Intermedio	Dinámica Competitiva	Riesgo Intermedio	Riesgo Intermedio
Riesgo Crediticio en la Economía	Riesgo Elevado	Riesgo Elevado	Fondeo del Sistema	Riesgo Intermedio	Riesgo Intermedio
Tendencia	Estable	Estable	Tendencia	Estable	Negativa

Expectativas Para el Sistema Financiero Colombiano

- Vemos un panorama estable para el sistema financiero Colombiano, aunque en un entorno económico más riesgoso;
- En general la banca muestra indicadores adecuados de rentabilidad y calidad de activos;
- Para lo que resta del 2016 esperamos un menor crecimiento de crédito, en línea con la economía; En 2017, esperamos que el crédito acelere nuevamente, siguiendo un ligero repunte en el crecimiento económico.
- El menor crecimiento en la economía observado en 2016 y en el crédito podrían reflejarse en un ligero deterioro en la calidad de activos;
- El mayor desafío para la banca en Colombia continúa siendo el nivel de capitalización;

Fortalezas y Debilidades del Sistema Financiero Colombiano

Fortalezas

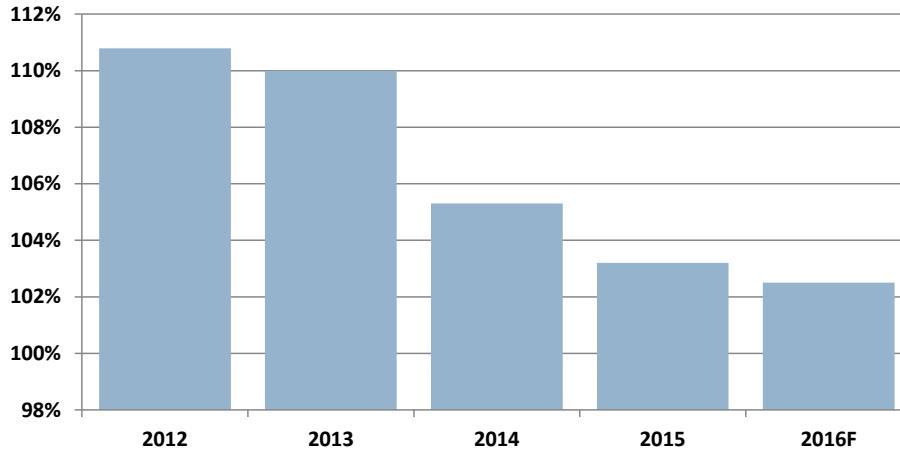
- Buenas perspectivas de crecimiento económico, pese a la reciente desaceleración;
- Estándares de suscripción adecuados y apetito al riesgo moderado;
- Estabilidad en la Industria Bancaria con Indicadores de Rentabilidad y Calidad de Activos Adecuados; y
- Menor Crecimiento del Crédito y los Precios de la Vivienda Pudieran Aminorar el Riesgo por Desequilibrios en la Economía;

Debilidades

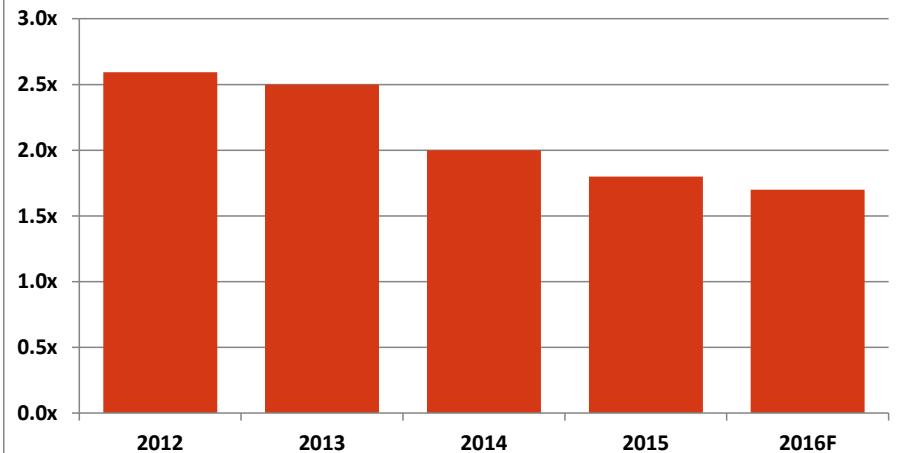
- Debilitamiento de la posición externa, hace al sistema más vulnerable a shocks externos;
- Una estructura de fondeo con cierta dependencia en fondeo mayorista;
- Débil historial regulatorio; y
- Reglas de capitalización que muestran rezago respecto a estándares internacionales

Tendencia en la Estructura de Fondeo Sistema Financiero Colombiano

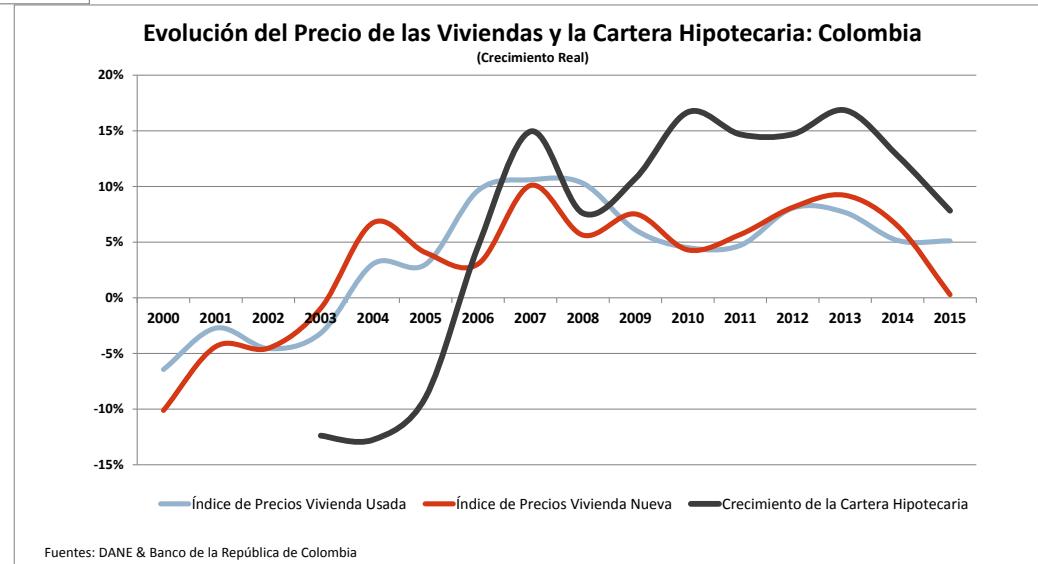
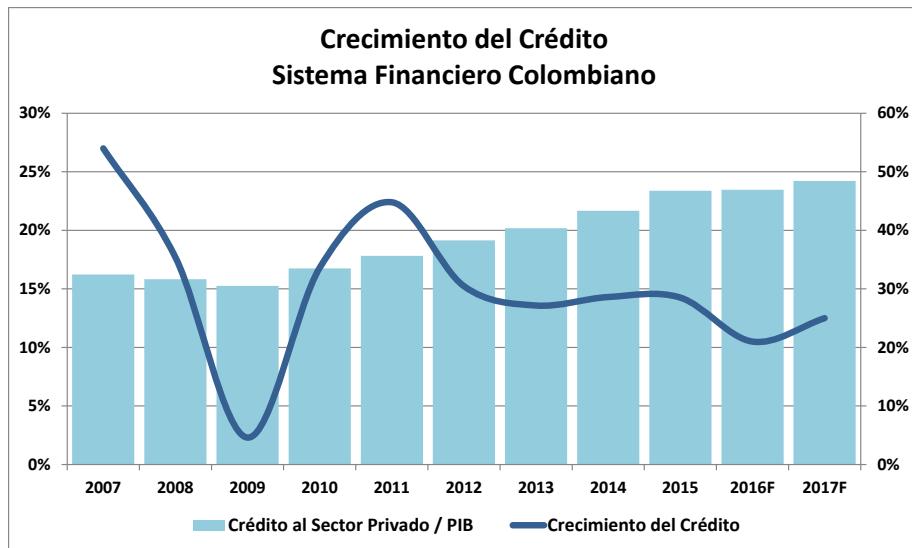
Índice de Fondeo Estable: Colombia
(Fuentes de Fondeo Estables / Necesidades de Fondeo)



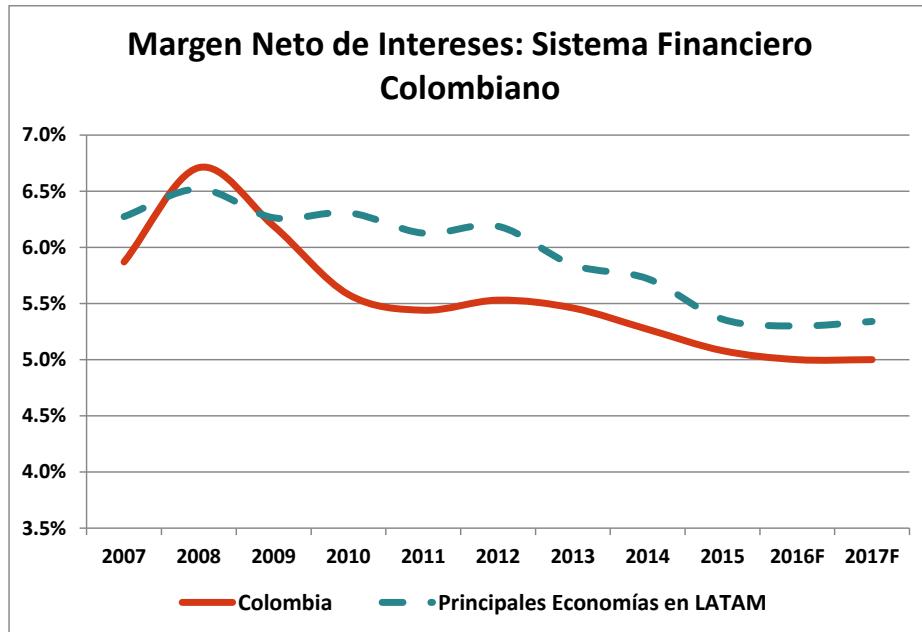
Índice de Liquidez
(Activos Líquidos / Fondeo Al Mayoreo de Corto Plazo)



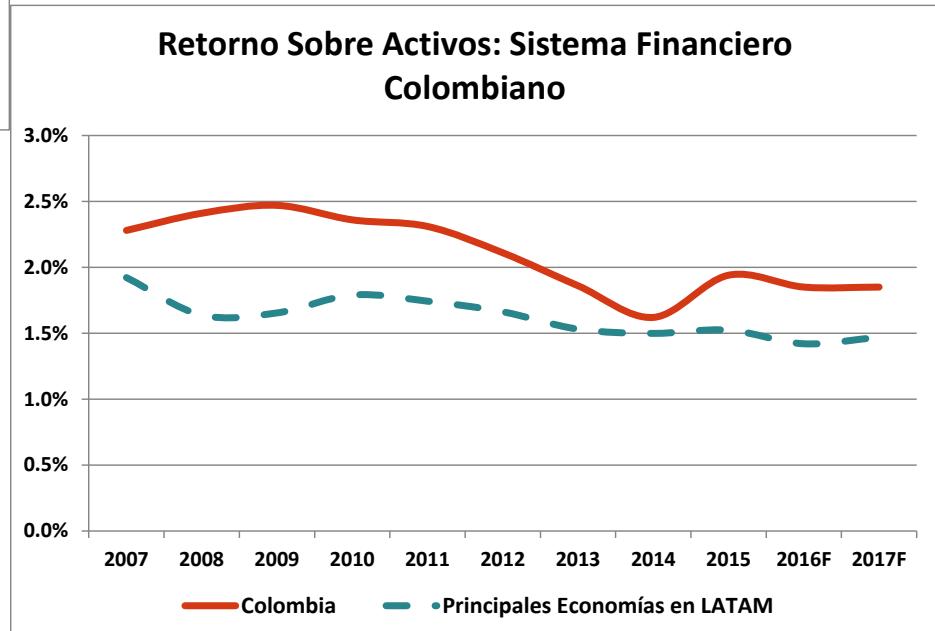
Crecimiento del Crédito y Precios de la Vivienda



Rentabilidad del Sistema Financiero Colombiano

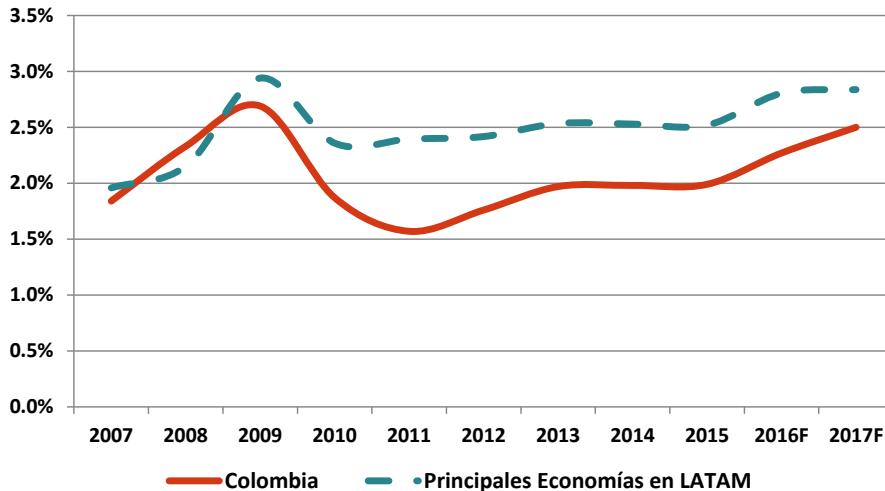


****Principales Economías en LATAM: Brasil, Chile, Colombia, México y Perú**



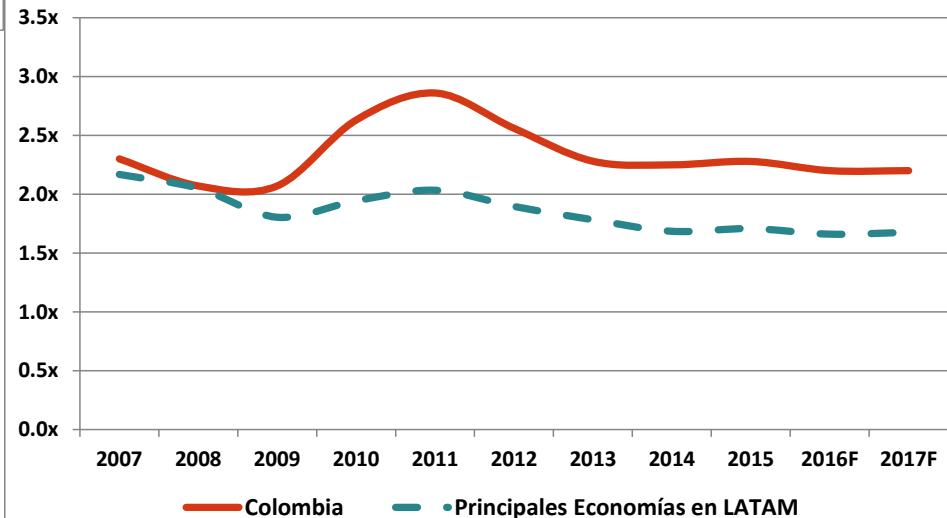
Calidad de Activos del Sistema Financiero Colombiano

Activos Improductivos: Sistema Financiero Colombiano

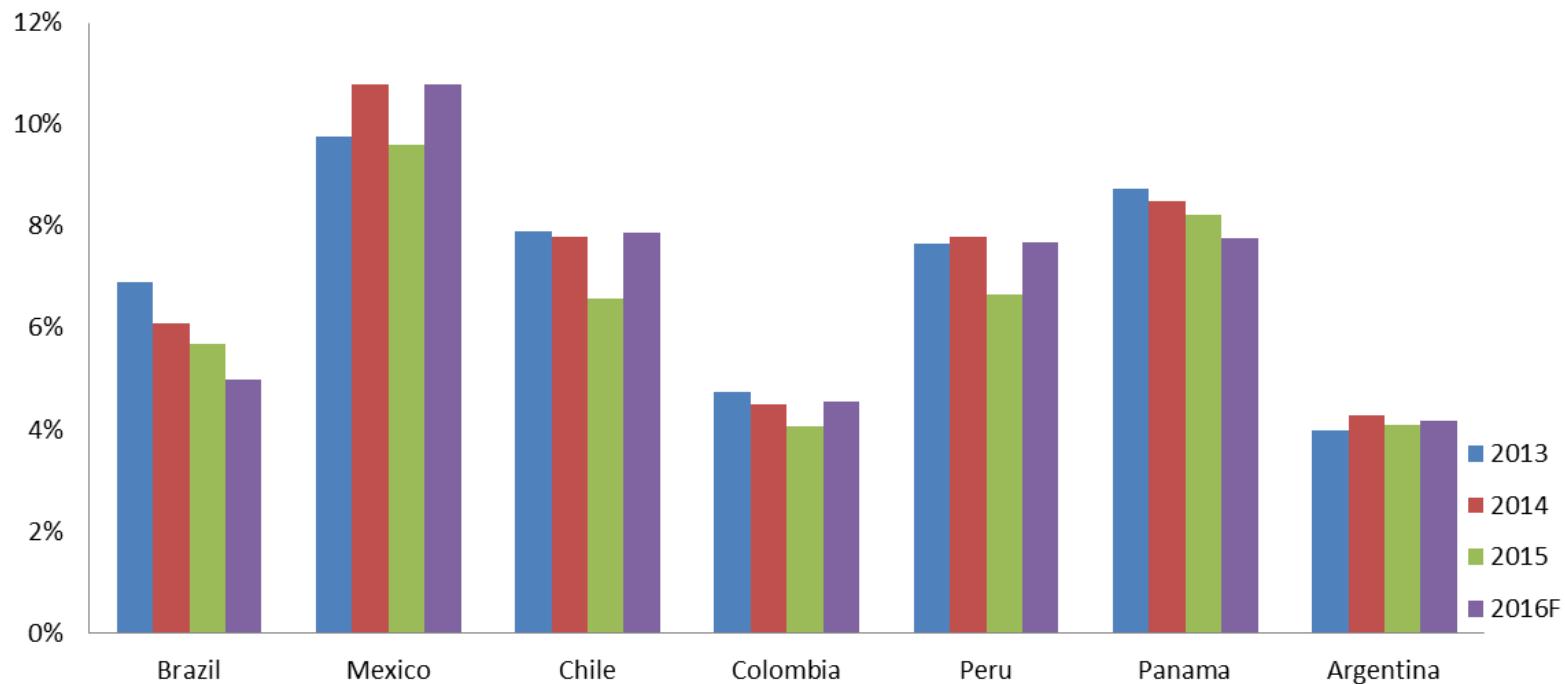


****Activos Improductivos = Cartera Vencida a Más de 90 Días y Activos Adjudicados**

Cobertura de Activos Improductivos: Sistema Financiero Colombiano



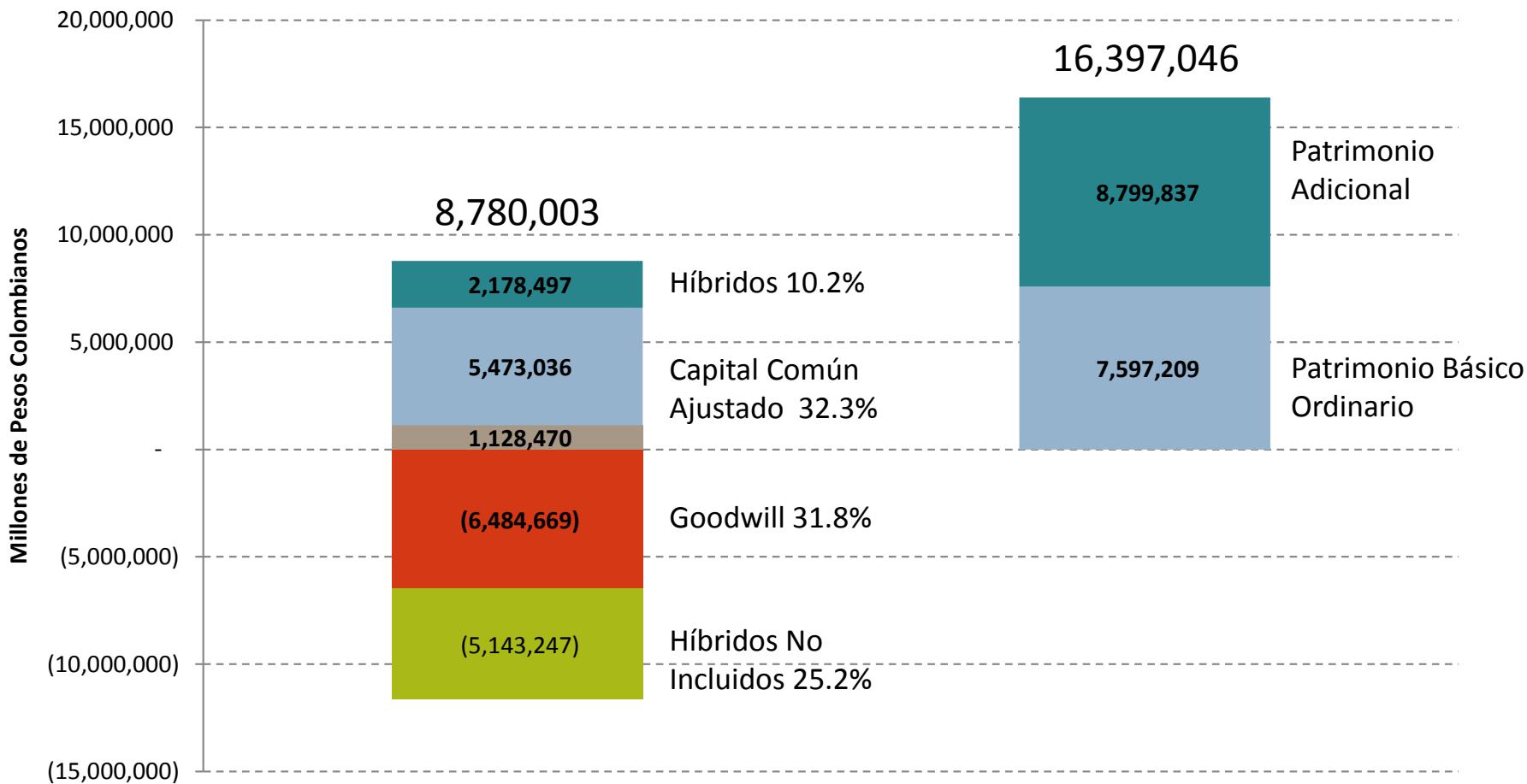
Índice de Capitalización de S&P



Un nivel adecuado para nuestro índice es de 7% a 10%.

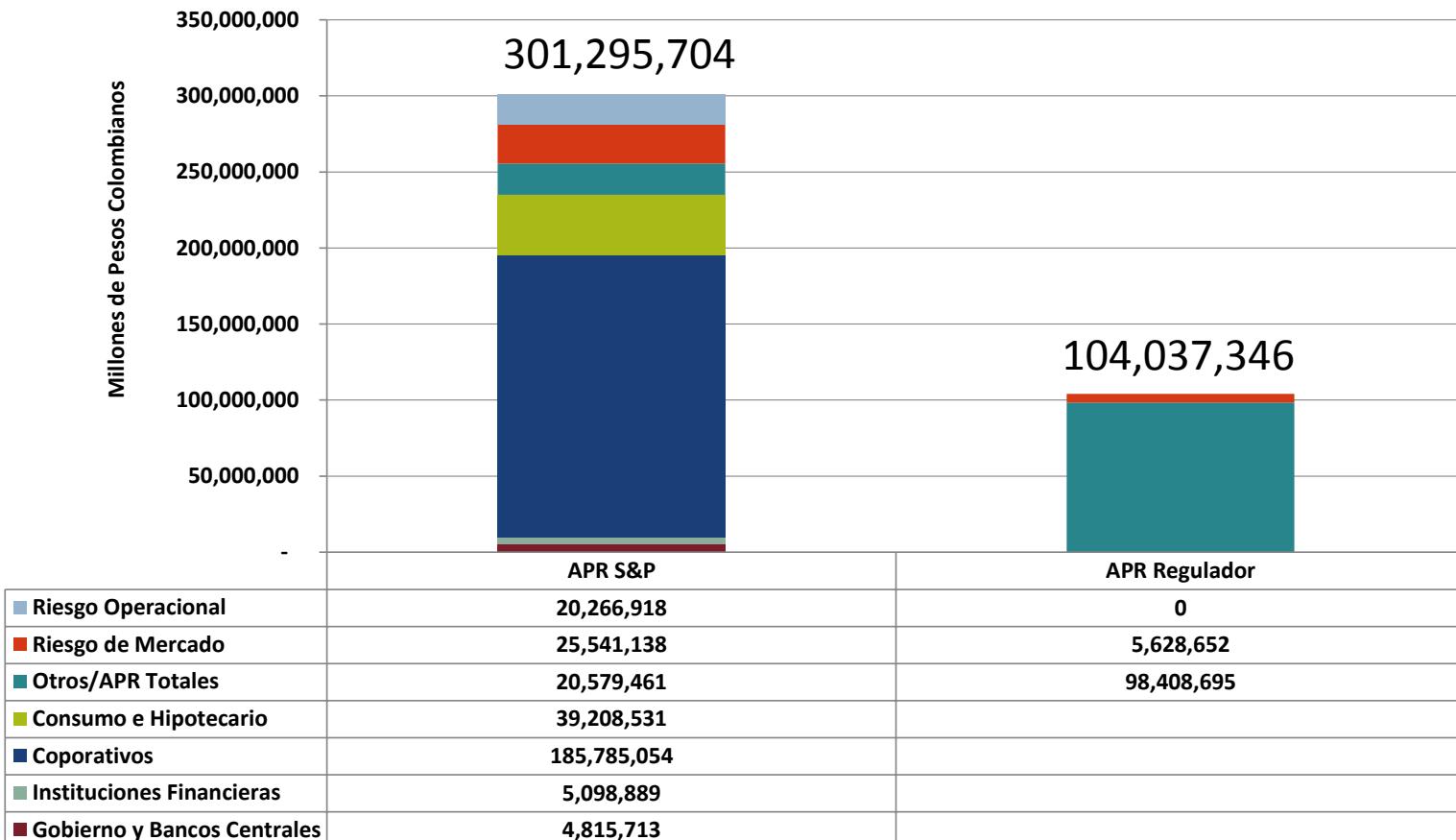
Capitalización del Sistema Financiero Colombiano

Capital Regulatorio vs Capital Total Ajustado de S&P



Capitalización del Sistema Financiero Colombiano

Activos Ponderados Por Riesgo



Diferencias en Activos Ponderados Por Riesgo (COP Millones)

Gobiernos y Bancos Centrales	4,815,713
Riesgo Operacional	20,266,918
Diferencia en Ponderadores	177,804,378

Gracias

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Apéndice

Tabla 2 - Cálculo del Capital Total Ajustado

Capital común de los accionistas

Agrega "Participaciones minoritarias: Capital"

Deduce dividendos sin distribuir

Deduce reservas por revaluación

Deduce créditos mercantiles e intangibles no administrados

Deduce cupones segregables

Deduce impuestos diferidos

Agrega o deduce ajustes a los beneficios por pensiones

Agrega o deduce el efecto acumulado de la revaluación de pasivos relacionada con márgenes

Agrega o deduce otros ajustes de capital

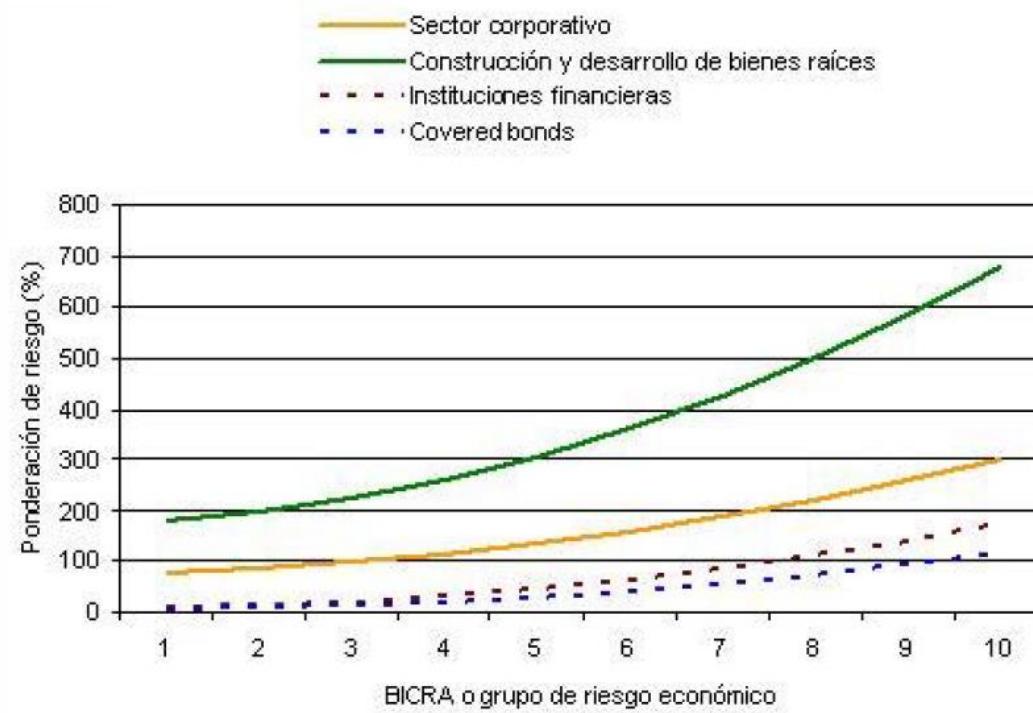
= Capital común ajustado (ACE)

Agrega acciones preferentes e instrumentos de capital híbrido (sujeto a límites)

= Capital total ajustado (CTA)

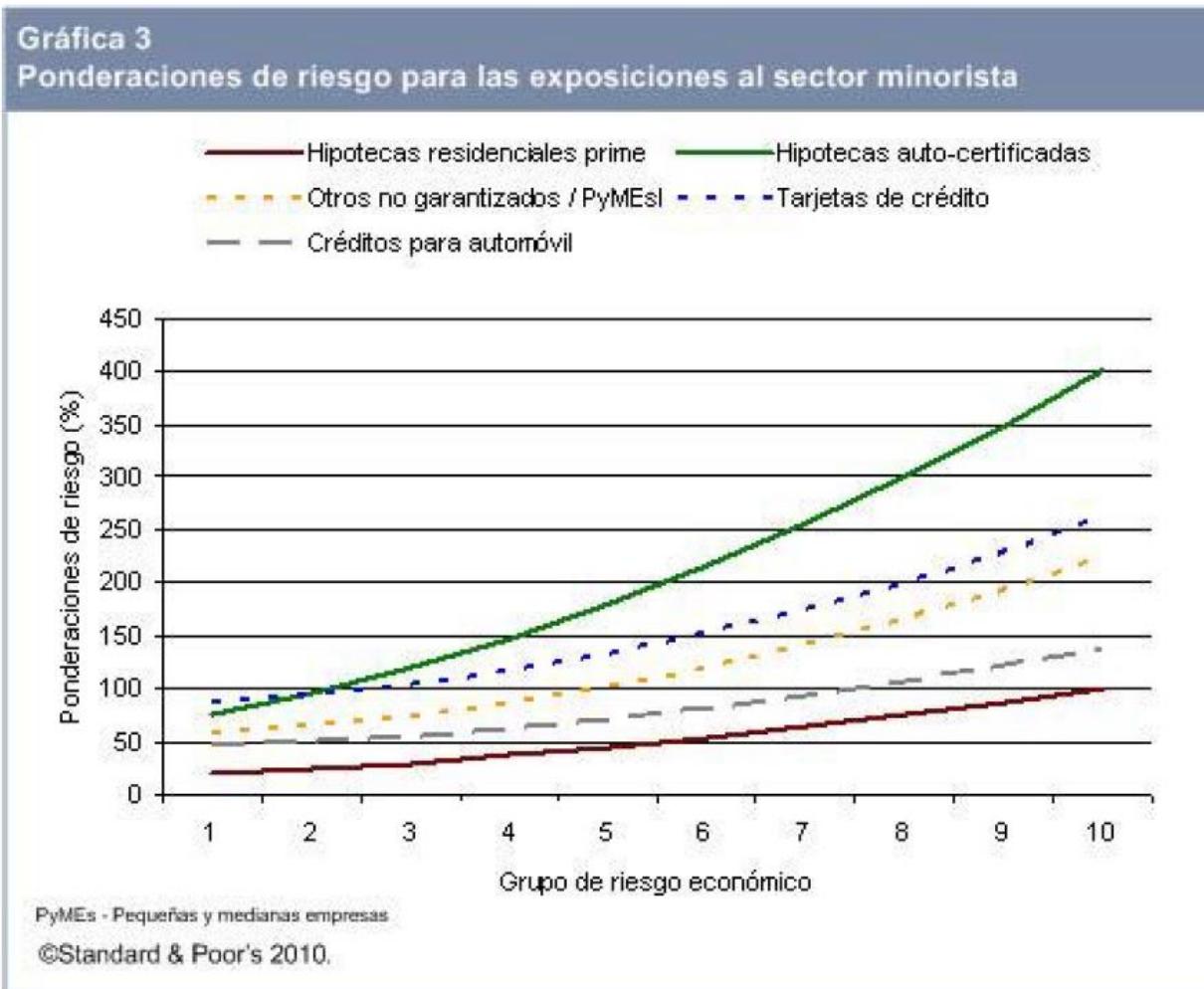
Apéndice

Gráfica 2
Ponderaciones de riesgo para las exposiciones a los sectores corporativo y financiero

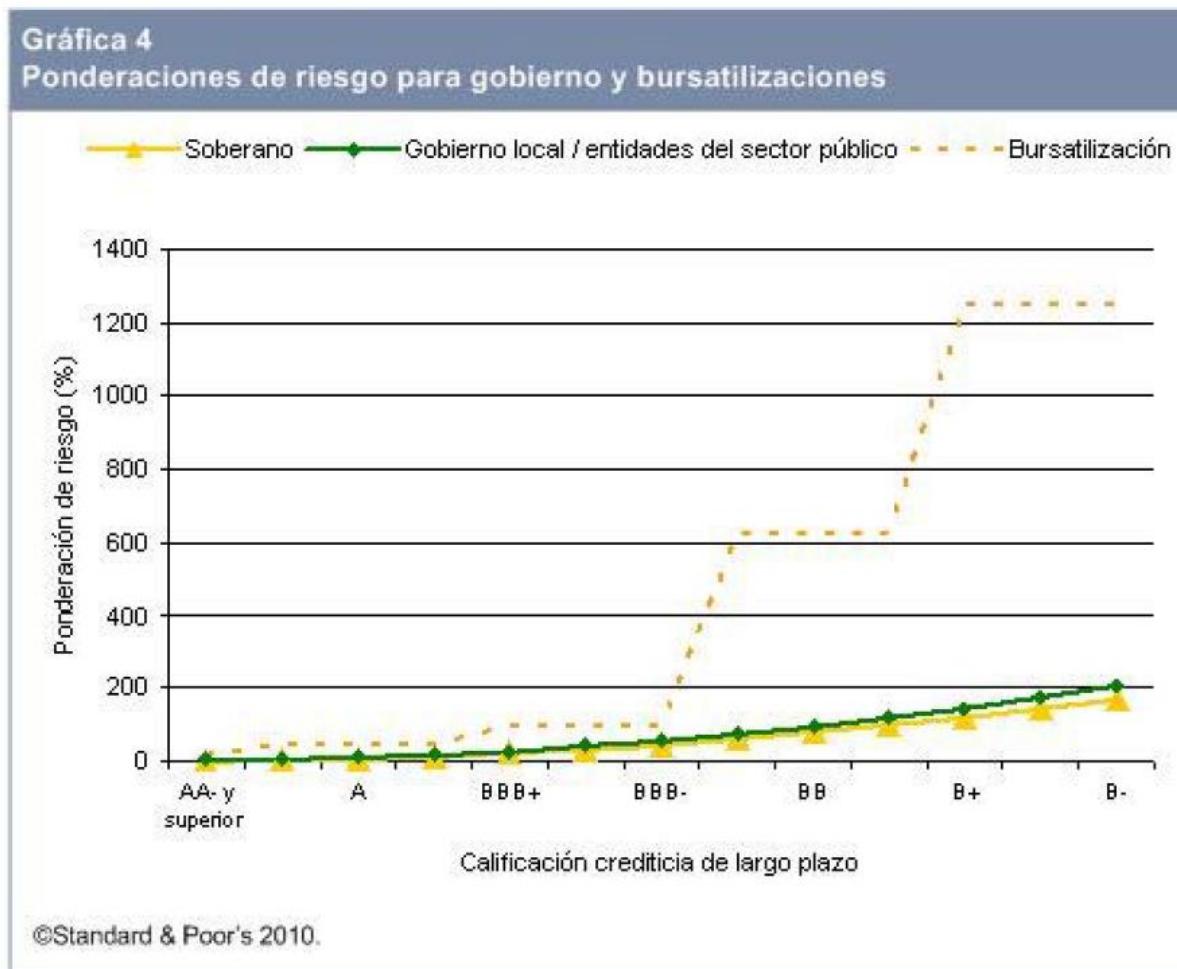


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Apéndice



Apéndice



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