

# The Treasury

## South Canterbury Finance Limited Information Release

### Release Document

April 2011

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- [1] 9(2)(a) - to protect the privacy of natural persons, including deceased people
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In preparing this Information Release, the Treasury has considered the public interest considerations in section 9(1) of the Official Information Act.

## Finance Company - Sector Report – July 2009

### Finance Company NBDT's monitored under the Deposit Guarantee Scheme (Building Societies & Credit Unions are excluded)

#### Guaranteed Deposits

The Finance Company sector evidenced an increase in the level of guaranteed deposits of \$10m.



Entities with notable movements during the month in the value of their guaranteed deposits were as follows:

Increased	Decreased
Equitable – (\$6.8m, 3.5%) [3]	Allied – (\$7.6m, 3.5%) [3]
SCF – (\$18.9m, 1%)	

#### Capital

The sectors total capital remained stable at \$935m.

The major changes within the sector were [3] : increasing its capital by [3]

[3] and Equitable Mortgages reducing capital by \$3m (reduction in capital instruments).

Under Reserve Bank calculations (Note 1), the sectors level of capital as a percentage of Risk Weighted Assets increased from 5.15% to 5.48% on the back of [3] 's adjustment in its capital structure (noted above) and a slight improvement in SCF's position.

Generally, the level of capital in the sector is at modest levels. However, this is generally driven by lower capital ratios in some of the larger entities such as SCF (2.2%), Allied Nationwide (1.6%) and [3]

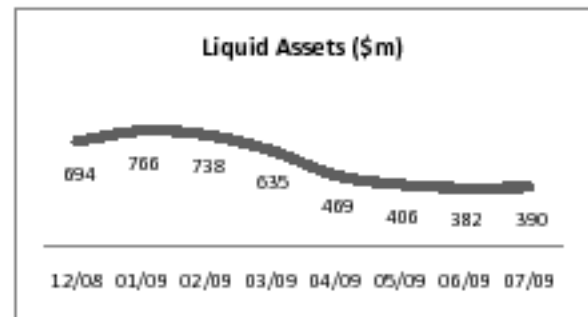
#### Wholesale funding

A number of Finance Companies hold funding arrangements with NZ Banks, in total, the sector has \$1.8B of current facilities with \$1.2B of the facilities currently undrawn. The weighted average maturity (WAM) of these facilities has increased from 8 months to 12 months on the back of [3]

[3]

#### Liquidity

There was a slight improvement in the sectors liquidity levels in the month after 6 months of significant deterioration in liquidity levels.



The sector deposit reinvestment rate remained stable at 64%, however, within the sector SCF reinvestment rate declined from 75% to 61% whilst [3] improved from 66% to 73%.

#### Finance Receivables - Loan Books

The sector's combined loan book decreased by \$36m.

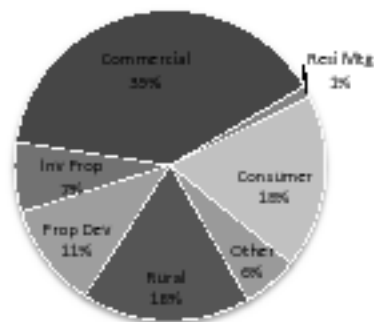


The key lending sector changes were as follows:

Lending Sector	Net Change	Key Drivers
Agriculture	-\$18m	SCF -\$28m
Other Pty	+\$32m	SCF +\$40m
Commercial	-\$68m	[3]
Consumer	-\$27m	
Other	+\$47m	

We suspect that the changes noted above are likely to be re-categorization of loans rather than changes in actual loans.

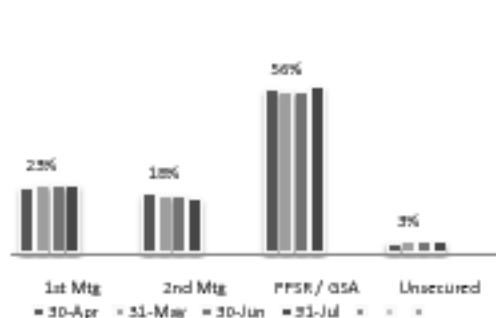
Finance Companies - Loan Book Sectors (\$m)



**Loan Book Security**

There has been a material reduction in second mortgage security held of \$96m and an almost corresponding increase in PPSR security held of \$87m. We suspect that the change reflects the collection/write off of property loans and the increased focus of a number of finance companies in the traditional installment credit lending area (plant & equipment/wheels).

Finance Companies - Loan Book Security (\$m)

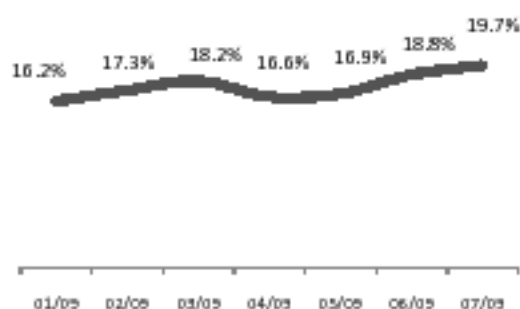


**Loan Book quality**

Deterioration in the loan book quality was evidence during July. The Reserve Bank calculates delinquent and impaired assets plus a component of restructured loans and loans with interest capitalising as a percentage of the loan book.

Utilising this calculation, 19.7% of the sectors loan book is delinquent or non-performing. Antidotal evidence suggests that the majority of this non performance lies within the property development asset class.

Finance Companies - Delinquency (\$m)

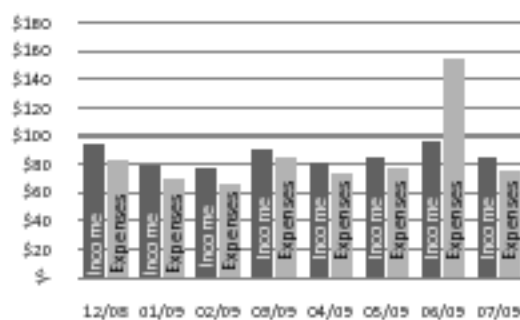


Entities with the worst and best performing loan books are as follows:

Worst	Best
Vision Securities – 78%	(3)
[3]	1
Mutual Finance – 72%	1
[3]	
Viaduct – 58%	
Equitable Mortgages – 56%	
[3]	

**Financial Health**

Finance Companies - Profitability (\$m)



After SCF effectively “wiped out” the sectors year to date profits in June the sector produced a more normal monthly NBPT of \$9 m in July which marginally improved the sectors annual ROE to 0.05%.

**Net Liability under DGS**

Whilst the contingent liability for the crown under the DGS for this sector stands at circa \$5.4b, the Reserve Bank calculates that in the event of default, the net possible claim under the DGS is circa \$760m (unchanged from the prior month). The Reserve Bank does not draw any conclusion on the likelihood of potential claims.

**Appendix 1**

The appendix identifies entities that may have breached certain terms of the DGS that you may wish to further investigate:

## APPENDIX 1

### Transactions >1% of assets

Entity	(\$M)
Allied Nationwide Finance	5.000
[3]	

### Related party transactions as a percentage of assets

Entity	(%)
[3]	

### Movement in related party loans as a percentage of total assets

Entity	(%)
Vision Securities Limited	12.226
South Canterbury Finance Limited	5.065
[3]	

### Distributions - including dividends

Entity	(\$M)
Allied Nationwide Finance Limited	0.200
South Canterbury Finance Limited	2.117
[3]	