

# Q2 Credit conditions: tighter for longer as central banks juggle financial risk, inflation?

30 March 2023



# Scope Q2 Macroeconomic and Markets Outlook

#### Macroeconomic Assumptions

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GDP Growth	Credit Spreads	Inflation & Unemploymer		Default Rates		Rates & FX		
Growth slowdown in 2023, recovery by 2024	European Credit Spreads to remain elevated & volatile	Global inflation to remain uncomfortably high in 2023		Default Rate set to rise this year from very low levels		stronger EUR for rest of the year		
<b>0.8% - 1.8%</b> Euro area - <b>0.6% - 1.1%</b> United Kingdom <b>2.7% - 3.4%</b> Global	<b>460 bps</b> High Yield <b>160 bps</b> Investment Grade	<ul><li>5.8% Euro area</li><li>7.5% United Kingdom</li><li>4.5% United States</li></ul>		4%	Scope Corporate distress rate		EUR/USD GBP/EUR	
		Tailwinds	Headwinds					
Falling inflation		🔀 pe	persistent core inflation & hawkish central bank policies					
Improvin		× co	concerns over financial stability (banks, real estate)					
Limited refinancing ne		× lo	lower corporate margins					
Resilient domestic demand (I		🔀 fa	falling real incomes					
		× cł	hallenging fis	cal dynamics				



Ratings

# Agenda

#### $\rightarrow$ Latest Economic Trends

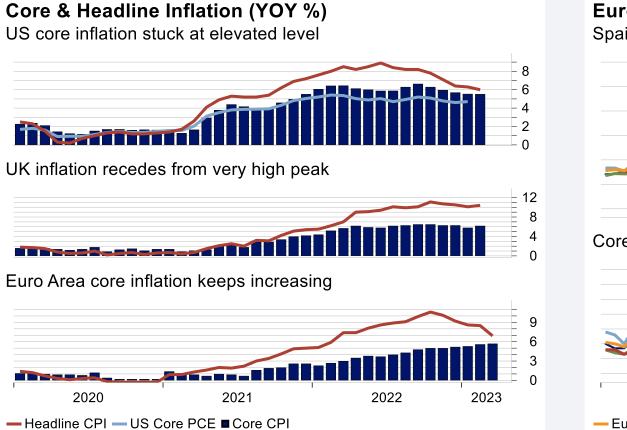
 $\rightarrow$  Financial Conditions

 $\rightarrow$  Credit Markets



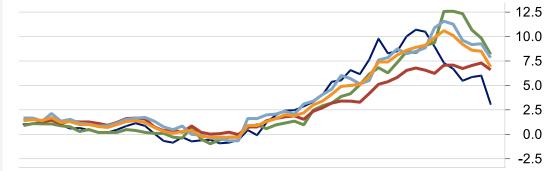
## Inflation to remain higher for longer due to sticky core inflation

Headline inflation peaked in 2022 but core inflation continues to rise across euro area

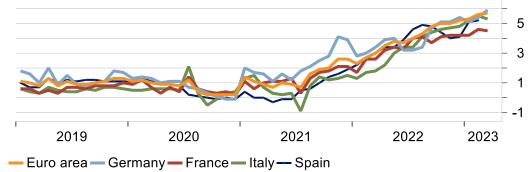


#### Euro Area Inflation

Spain & Germany lead decline in headline inflation in March



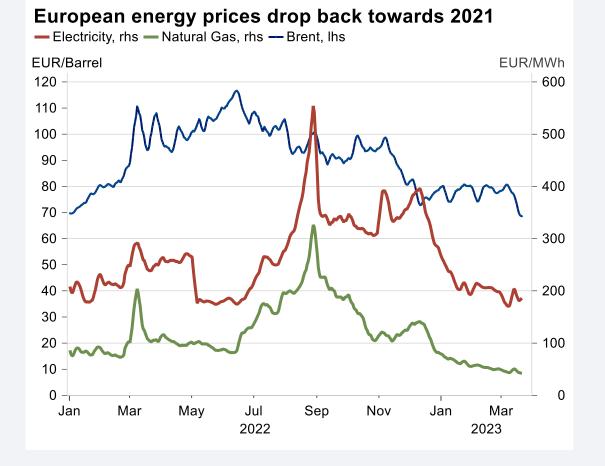
Core inflation rises steadily across euro area

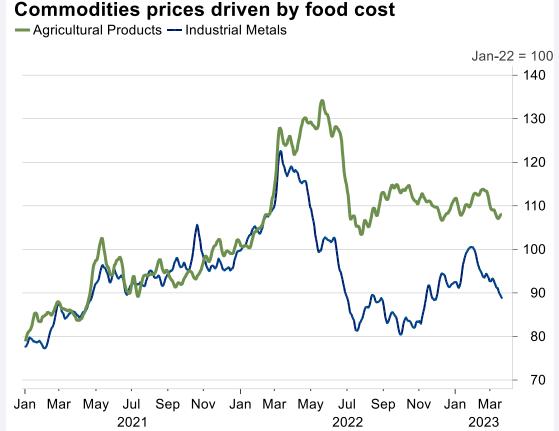


Source: National statistical authorities, Eurostat

# Headline inflation recedes due to lower energy prices and stabilising cost of food

Oil and commodities prices fall on slower global demand. Gas and electricity prices fall on improving supply.





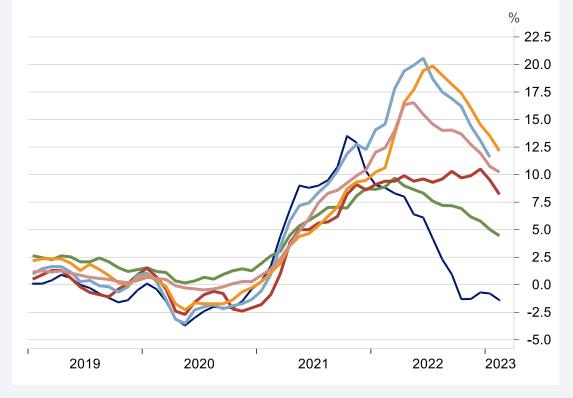
Source: ICE, GSCI

## **Goods price inflation receding fast**

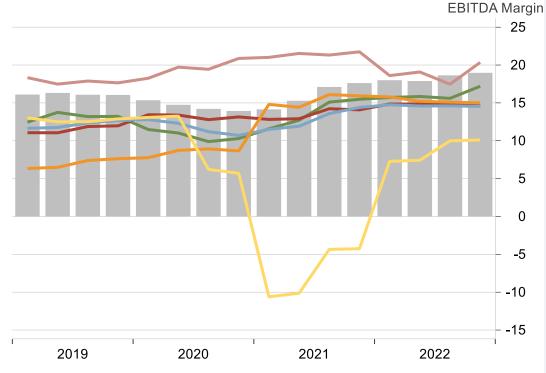
Producer prices are falling

#### Producer prices inflation slows globally

- Germany (ex energy) UK Manufacturing Euro Area Manufacturing
- Japan Goods United States x food & energy China PPI



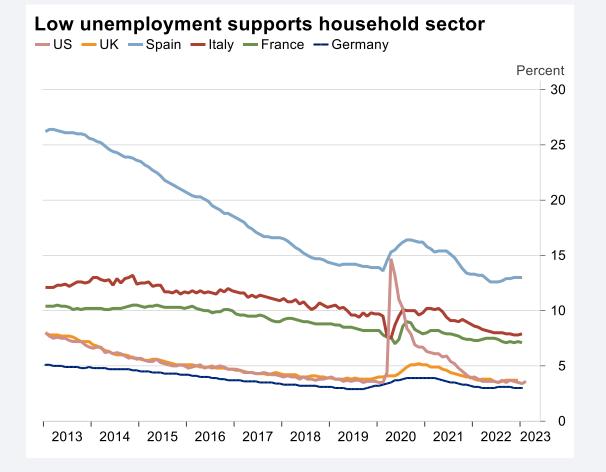




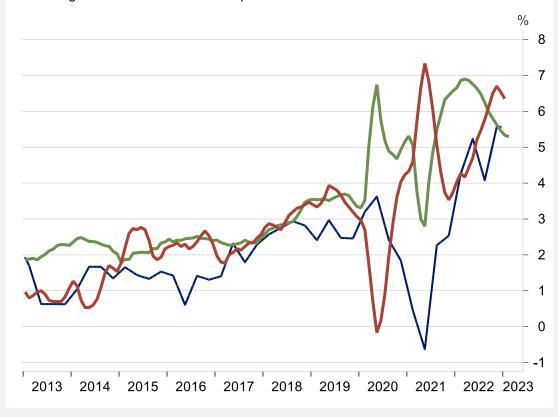
Source: National statistics offices, Bloomberg

#### Wage growth has yet to catch up with inflation

Euro-area wage growth is lagging that of the US and UK but momentum has increased recently





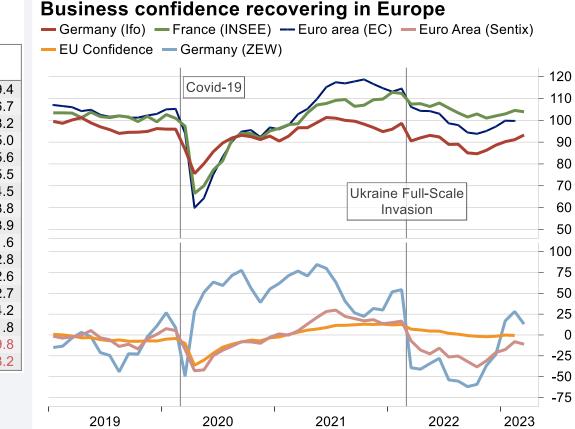


Source: National statistics offices, ECB

## February's PMI surveys suggested improving economic sentiment

Improvement in Asia and services industries partly offset by weak European manufacturing sentiment

	PMI Composite	PMI Man	ufacturin	PMI Services	
	48 50 52 54 56 58			48505254565860	o
India		59.0	55.3		59.4
Spain		55.7	50.7		56.7
Ireland		54.5	51.3		58.2
China		54.2	51.6		55.0
Euro Area		54.1	47.1		55.6
France		54.0	47.7		55.5
Emerging Markets		53.9	51.6		54.5
United States		53.3	49.3		53.8
Germany		52.6	44.4		53.9
Italy		52.2	52.0		51.6
United Kingdom		52.2	48.0		52.8
World		52.1	50.0		52.6
EU		51.9	48.3		52.7
Japan		51.9	48.6		54.2
Developed Markets	;	51.1	48.1		51.8
Brazil	1	49.7	49.2	1	49.8
Australia		48.1	48.7		48.2

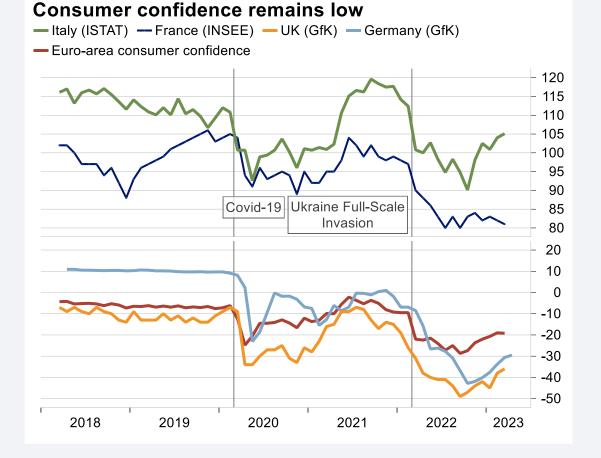


#### Strong services compensate weak manufacturing outlook

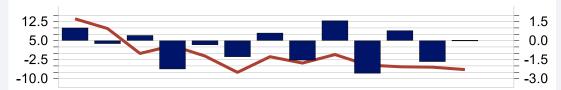
Source: Macrobond, ifo, INSEE, ZEW, European Commission, Sentix

## **Consumer confidence remains low due to falling real incomes**

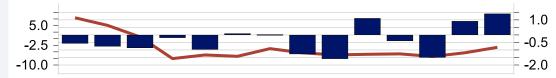
High energy costs and inflation weigh down on sentiment. Dwindling excess savings reduce spending power



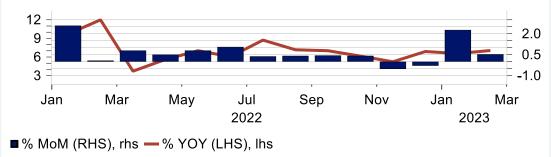
#### **Retail sales show uneven pattern** German retail sales stagnate in January



UK retail sales recover in Q1



US retail sales bounce back from weak Q4



Source: National statistics offices, Eurostat, GfK

# **Scope core economic forecasts**

#### Sharp slowdown, challenging fiscal dynamics, high inflation and rising rates

Country / Region	GDP Growth		Unemployment			Inflation			
	2022E	2023	2024	Actual	2023	2024	Actual	2023	2024
Euro Area	3.5	0.8	1.8	6.7	7.0	6.9	8.4	5.8	2.4
Germany	1.8 -	0.2	1.5	5.3	3.2	3.2	8.6	7.5	2.4
France	2.6	0.5	1.6	7.3	8.1	8.0	5.9	4.3	2.1
Italy	3.7	0.5	1.5	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.7	5.2	2.0
Spain	5.5	1.3	2.5	12.9	12.9	12.5	8.3	5.2	2.2
UK	4.2 -	0.6	1.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	9.1	7.5	3.1
USA	2.1	1.5	1.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	8.0	4.5	2.9
China	3.0	4.3	5.2	4.0	5.4	5.3	2.0	2.3	2.2
Japan	1.0	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.0
World	3.3	2.7	3.4					6.8	4.5

Ratings

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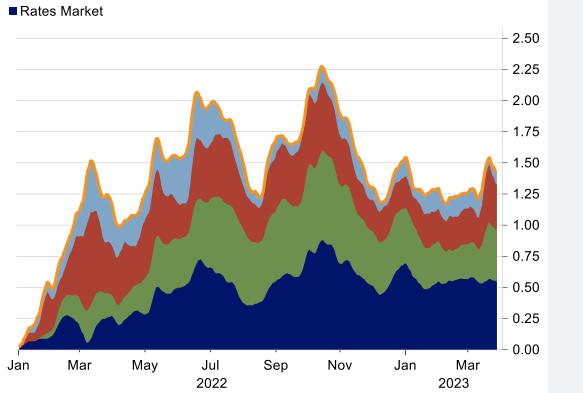
#### $\rightarrow$ Financial Conditions

 $\rightarrow$  Credit Markets



## Financial conditions tighten in response to banking and inflation concerns

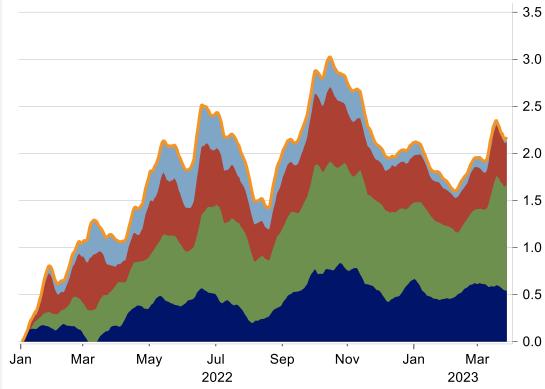
Rising risk aversion in credit and equity markets leads to tighter financial conditions in euro area and US



Tight conditions are biting even as energy shock wanes

- Scope FCI EUR Main Index Terms of Trade Equity Market Credit Market

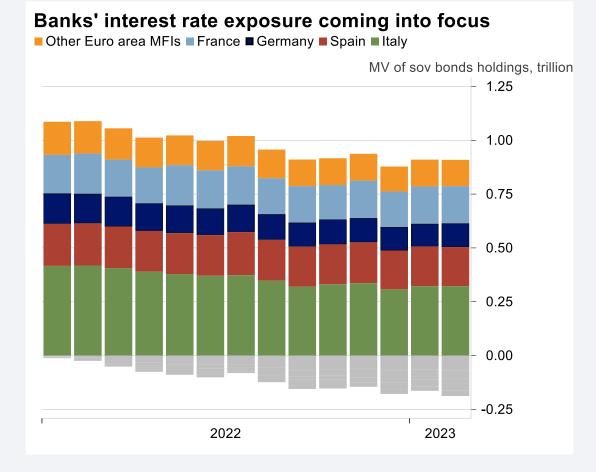




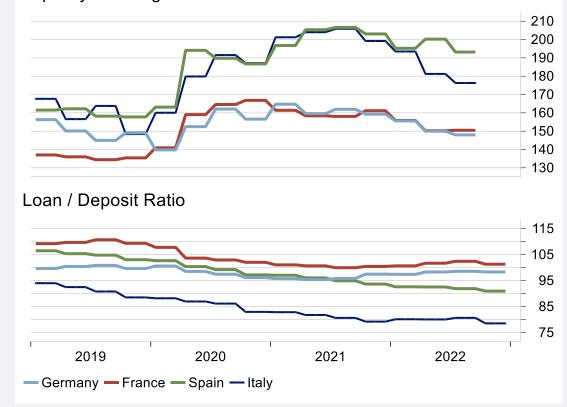
Source: Scope Ratings, financial data providers. Scope's financial conditions indices measure the deviation of 10 financial variables from their long-term average (z-score) across interest rate, credit, equity, and commodities markets in EUR and USD.

#### Financial stability concerns re-emerge as interest rates rise

Banks' interest-rate and liquidity-risk management coming under scrutiny, presents monetary-policy constraint



**Strong liquidity position required to buffer volatility** Liquidity Coverage Ratio

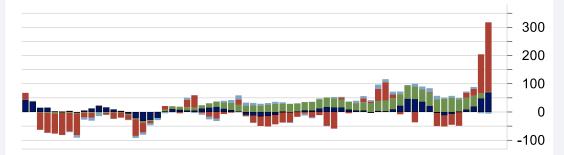


Source: Scope Ratings, bonds valued with dv01 of 500, ECB, EBA, Macrobond

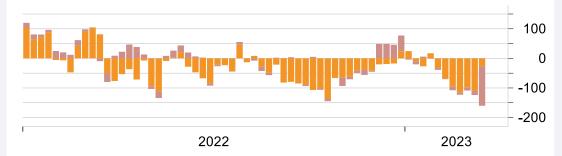
## US Banks suffer deposit outflows as interest rates rise too fast

US Banks' liquidity position deteriorates as interest rates rise and depositors flee smaller banks

#### **Depositors switch to high yielding money market funds** Money Market Fund Flows (\$bn, mom)

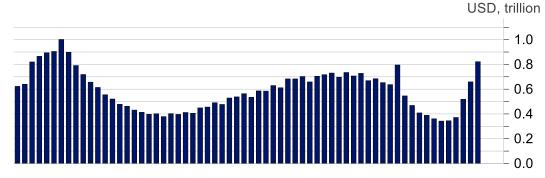


Deposit Flows (\$bn, mom)

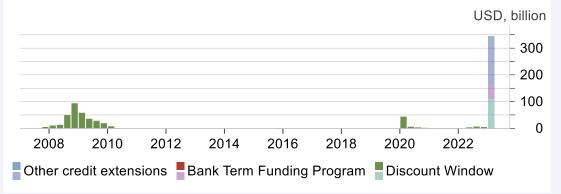


Prime Inst. Funds
Inst. Gov. funds
Prime Retail Funds
Retail Gov. funds
Small Banks' Deposits
Large Banks' Deposits

#### **Regional Banks draw down Federal funding** FHLB advances rise sharply in 2022



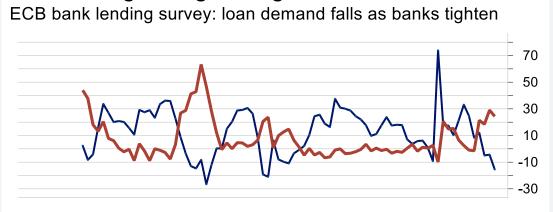
Record use of Federal Reserve facilities



Source: ICI, Federal Reserve,

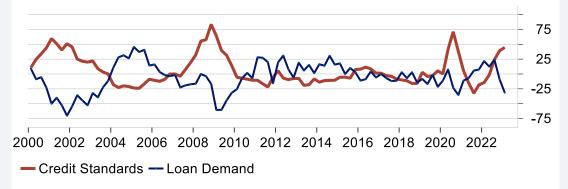
## Euro area banks are tightening their loan underwriting standards

Tighter lending standards and falling loan demand likely to negatively impact GDP growth



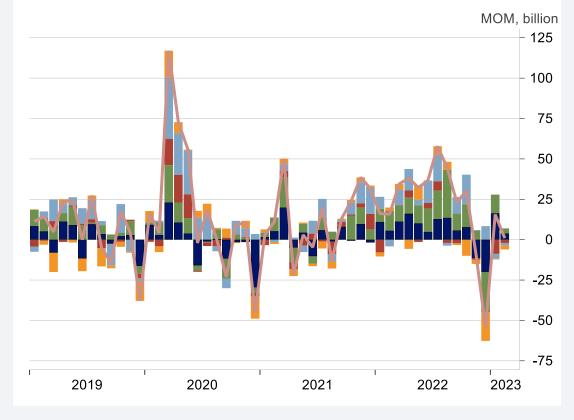
US senior loan officer survey: tighter even without recession

Banks are tightening lending standards



#### Corporate loan volume declines

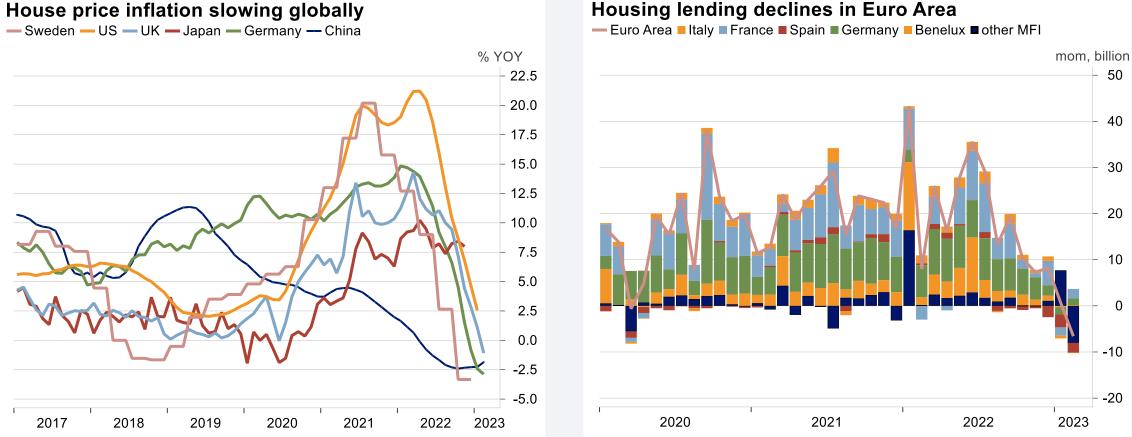
- Euro Area Italy France Spain Germany Other MFIs



Source: ECB, Federal Reserve

#### **Real estate price declines put added pressure on households**

Headline housing indexes are in decline as bank lending shrinks after years of expansion

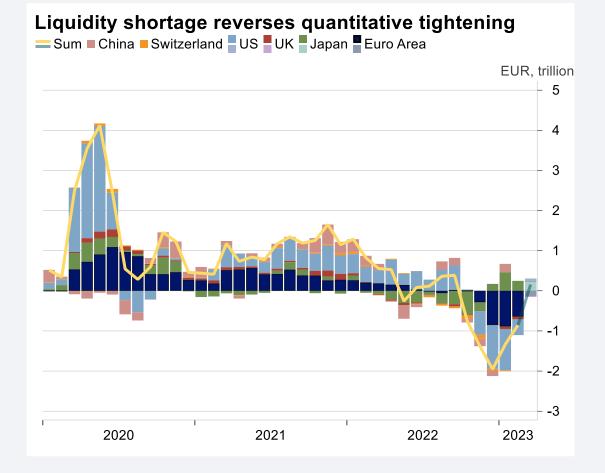


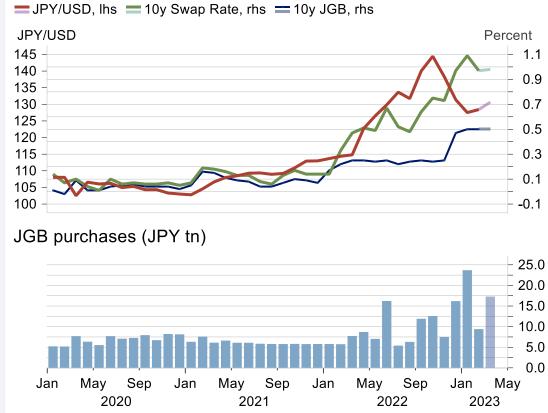
House price inflation slowing globally

Source: National statistics offices, Nationwide, Europace, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan), Case-Shiller Index, ECB

## Financial crisis is calling quantitative tightening into question

Central banks' balance sheets rise again as liquidity needs increase and BOJ defends JGB yield target



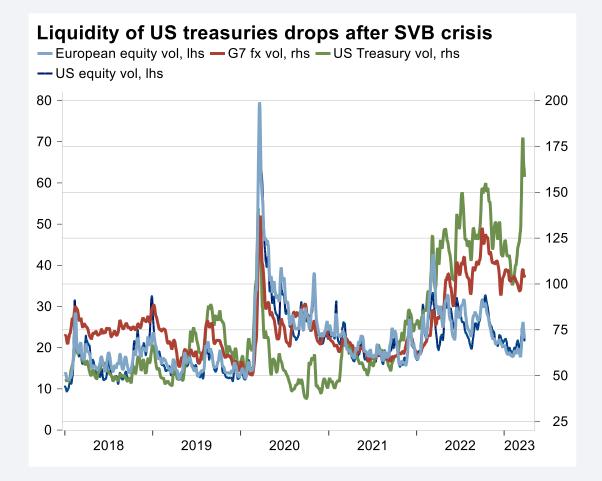


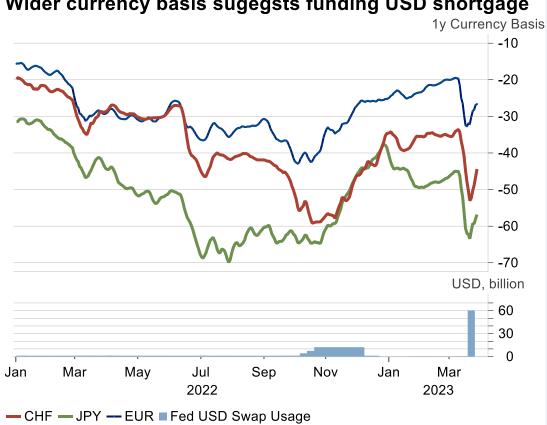
Bank of Japan has emerged as another wild card

Source: National central banks

#### Persistent concerns over market liquidity

Bid/ask spreads widen again after SVB intervention and FX basis rises after Credit Suisse debacle





Wider currency basis suggests funding USD shortgage

Source: ICE, Deutsche Boerse, CME, JP Morgan, Bloomberg

Ratings

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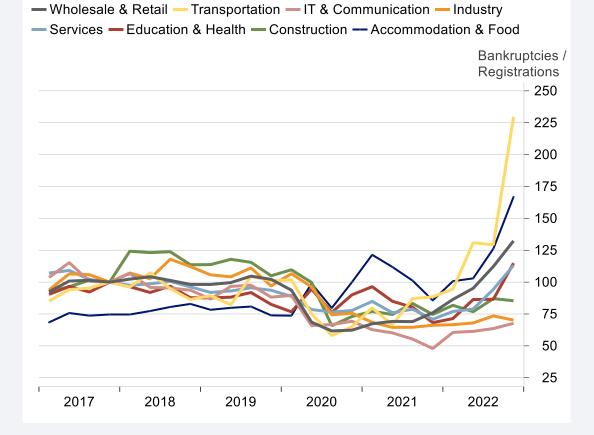
 $\rightarrow \textbf{Credit\,Markets}$ 



## **Corporate defaults pick up**

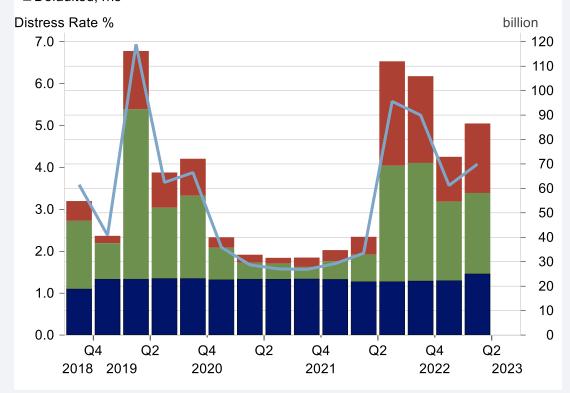
Bankruptcies rise across Euro-area and UK

Bankruptcy statistics pick up in certain sectors and Scope distress rate rises to 4% at the end of Q1





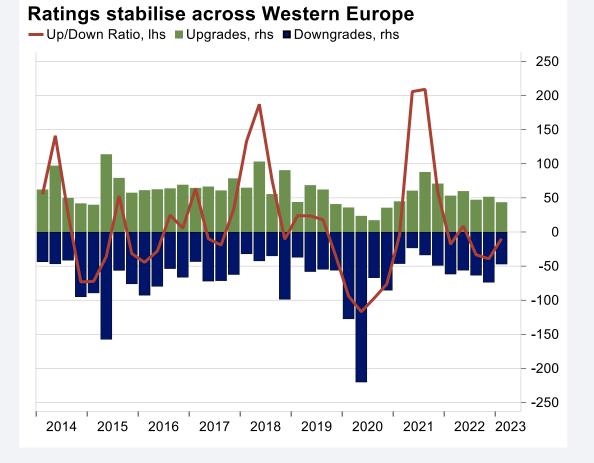
Scope European Corporate Distress Rate, Ihs Stressed, rhs Distressed, rhs
Defaulted, rhs

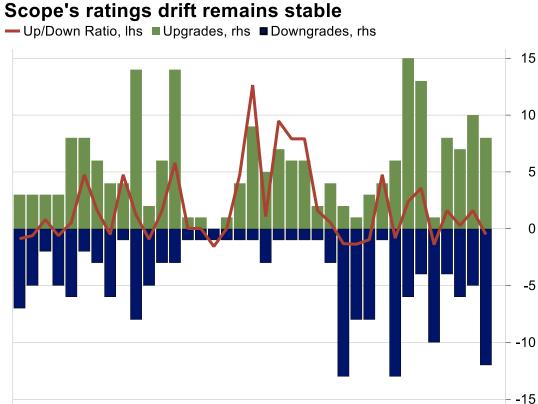


Source: Scope, Eurostat, Bloomberg. Distressed debt >10% spread, stressed debt >8% spread

## Ratings activity slowed in Q1 as volume of downgrades declined

Negative ratings drift subsides as downgrades match upgrades in Europe during Q1



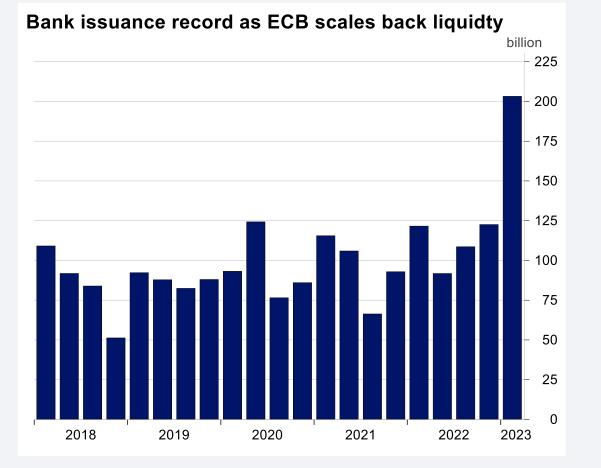


2022 2023

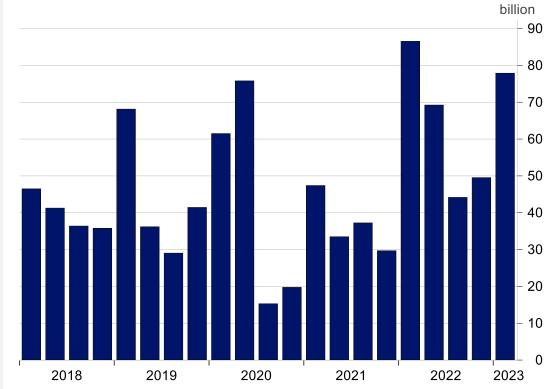
Source: Scope Ratings, Bloomberg. Ratings actions on European corporate, financial, and public-sector issuers by four major ratings agencies, incl. Scope subscription ratings.

# Banks facing higher funding costs due to renewed concerns about systemic risk

European banks prepare for heavy TLTRO repayment schedule in June







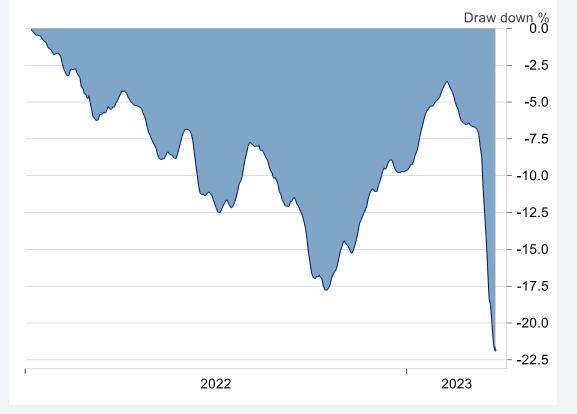
■ Europe, Quarterly covered bond issuance (index), EUR

Source: Scope Ratings, Bloomberg. Unsecured issuance includes dated bonds by banks domiciled in Western Europe EUR >200mn issued in EUR, USD, GBP. Covered bonds incl. public issuance of EUR >500

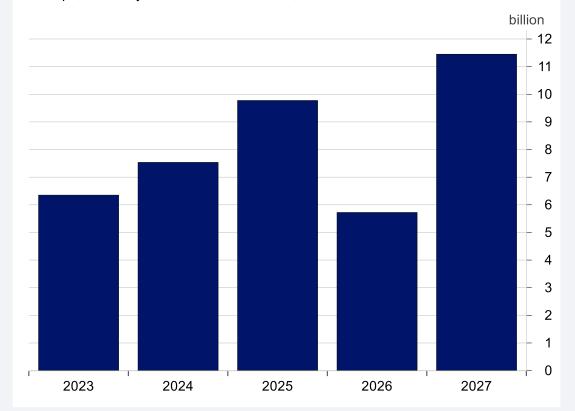
## Bank AT1 market heavily impacted by Swiss decision to bail-in AT1 holders

Swiss authorities ignore capital waterfall by giving preferential treatment to equity over AT1 investors

AT1 falls sharply in response to Swiss Finish Bank Hybrids (AT1)



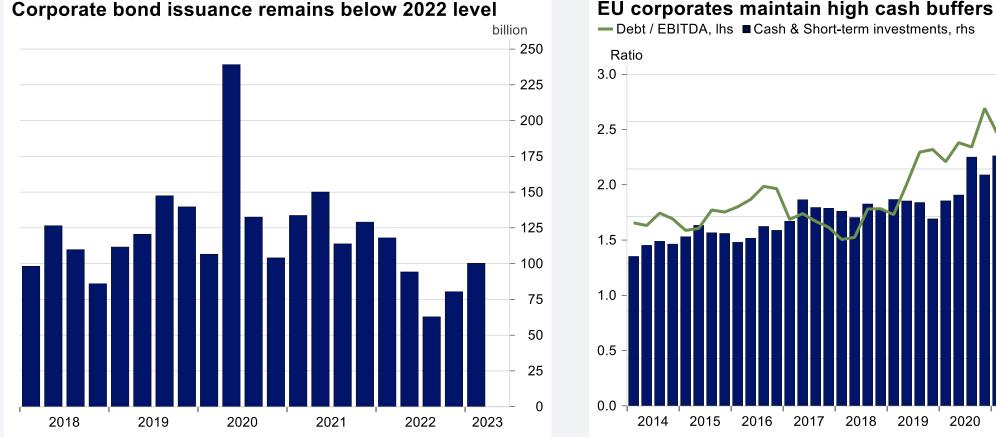
Swiss write-downs put 200bn of AT1 refinancing at risk ■ Europe, Quarterly Bank AT1 next call date, EUR



Source: Scope Ratings, Invesco, Bloomberg. Includes bonds issued by EU domiciled issuers, denominated in EUR, USD, or GBP.

## **Corporate issuance stabilises in Q1 as companies maintain elevated cash balances**

Corporate bond issuance below boom years but IG remains supported by low leverage and strong cash flows





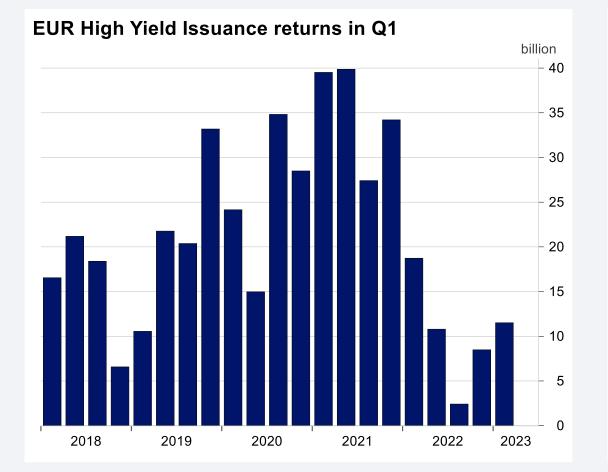
Source: Scope Ratings, Bloomberg. Left-hand chart: Public bonds & loans (>EUR 10mn) issued by European non-financial corporations. Right-hand chart: Cash held by listed large cap non-financial corporates.

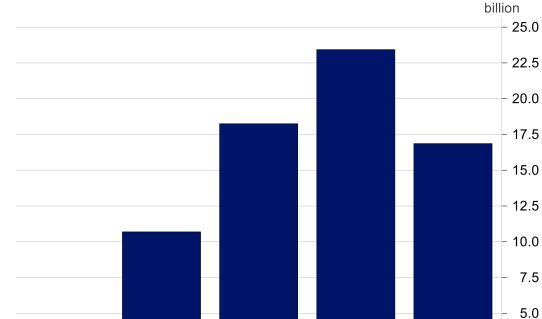
EUR/Share

- 150

### Junk-rated companies are borrowing again

High-yield issuers have scaled back their activities as maturities remain light for now





Maturity wall is building from 2024

2024

2023

Source: Scope Ratings, Bloomberg. Index-eligible high-yield bonds issued by European non-financial corporations.

2026

2025

2.5

- 0.0

2027



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