

November 2020 Financial Stability Review

Press conference



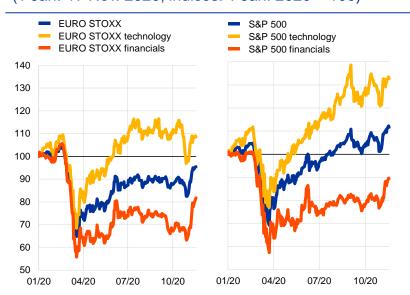
November 2020 FSR – Key messages

- Dispersed (K-shaped) impact on countries and sectors could lead to concentration of risks in some areas
- Policy measures have addressed liquidity challenges and protected financial stability – as time goes on, solvency issues are becoming more prominent
- Bank profitability prospects are very weak, and losses could materialise with a lag relative to the economic recovery

Dispersed economic and financial market impact of the pandemic

- Rebound of the equity market has been differentiated across countries and sectors
- Economic recovery from lows in Q2 has been highly dispersed across sectors and countries

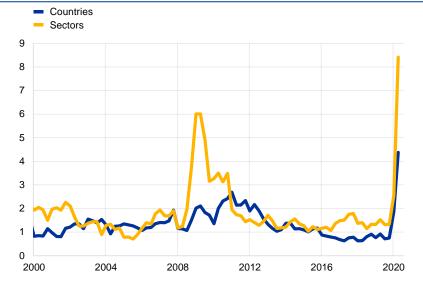
Developments in the EURO STOXX and S&P 500 indices and selected sectoral constituents(1 Jan.-17 Nov. 2020; indices: 1 Jan. 2020 = 100)



Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and ECB calculations.

Dispersion of value-added growth across euro area countries and sectors

(Q1 2000-Q2 2020, percentage points)

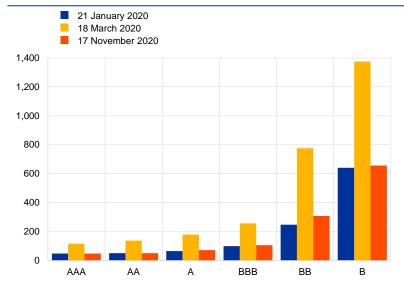


Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.

Corporate vulnerabilities increased, but spreads are low

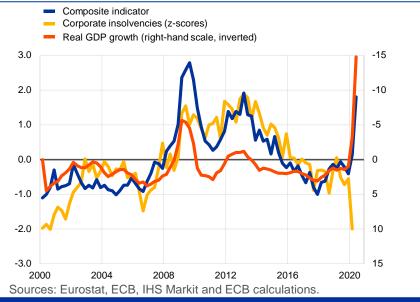
- Corporate spreads have declined to near pre-COVID-19 levels despite weakened earnings...
- ...which may reflect the mitigating impact of policy support on defaults and insolvencies

Corporate bond spread by rating category (basis points and ratings)



Sources: IHS Markit and ECB calculations.

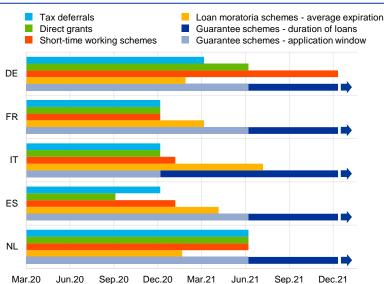
Composite corporate vulnerability indicator, corporate insolvencies and real GDP growth for the euro area (z-scores and percentages)



Risks from reducing policy support too early or too late

- Euro area non-financial firms and households are cushioned by various government support measures
- But risks arise either from a premature end to measures or from prolonged support

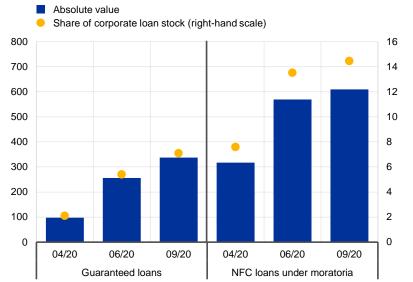
Timeline of the phasing-out of different policies (dates)



Sources: National authorities and EBA notifications. Notes: Cut-off date: 10 November 2020. Guaranteed loans mature at the latest: in mid-2031 in DE, in mid-2027 in FR and NL, at end-2030 in IT and in mid-2029 in ES.

Euro area banks' corporate loan books affected by guarantees and moratoria

(€ billions, percentages)

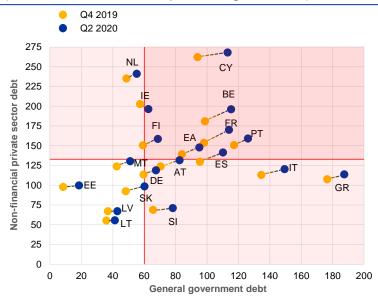


Sources: EBA, national authorities and ECB calculations.

Medium-term risk from potential sovereign-corporate-bank nexus

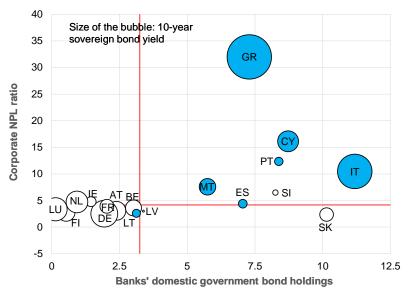
- Debt sustainability concerns are on the rise amid rising debt burdens
- Banks and sovereigns alike are exposed to pandemic-related risk faced by euro area firms

Indebtedness of the general government and nonfinancial private sector across the euro area (Q4 2019 vs. Q2 2020, percentage of GDP)



Sources: ECB and ECB calculations.

Banks' domestic government bond holdings and corporate NPL ratios across the euro area (percentage of total assets and of total corporate loans)

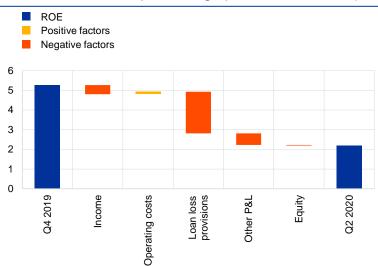


Sources: ECB (BSI statistics and supervisory data), Bloomberg and Reuters.

Even weaker bank profitability prospects

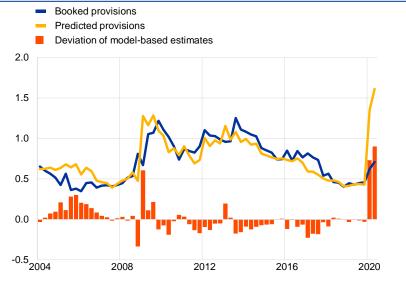
- In Q2 bank profitability fell as loan loss provisions rose and income came under pressure
- For some banks, uncertainty about the adequacy of provisions suggests more losses could need to be recognised

Euro area banks' ROE and drivers of change (Q4 2019, Q2 2020, percentage point contributions)



Sources: ECB (supervisory data) and ECB calculations. Note: Figures are on a trailing four-quarter basis.

Actual and model-implied provisions of euro area banks (Q1 2004-Q2 2020, percentage of total loans)



Sources: ECB (supervisory data) and ECB calculations.

Policy roadmap

Economic policies Fiscal expansion · Avoid distortionary impacts . Debt sustainability · Monetary accommodation · Gradual policy exit · Sovereign-firm-bank nexus · European initiatives • Exploit benefits of EU policies . Side effects of low rates Provide fiscal and Carefully balance risks Manage medium-term financial stability risks monetary support from cliff edges Contain immediate Ensure near-term Prepare for economic fallout the future recovery Limit procyclicality while Respond to perceived Strengthen institutional enhancing resilience policy uncertainties and policy set-up · Banking union and CMU Bank capital buffer release . Gradually restore capital . Dividend restrictions . Options for managing NPLs · Macroprudential space · Non-bank regulation . "CRR quick fix" . Develop contingency plans Financial sector policies