

# Context & Positions

21st March 2020

## Market context: panic was justified, as is nascent optimism...

In January, credit markets stood still. In February, they basically tiptoed around coronavirus aftermaths and economic implications. In March, they panicked as Western economic systems were basically shutting down the one after the other, with California and Bavaria amongst the latest regions having decided to opt for de facto lockdowns, sometimes combined with curfews.

Spreads skyrocketed all across the credit universe (see graphs here below), peripheral sovereigns widened massively vs. the bund, and credit funds suffered from record withdrawals, especially those focused on HY, emerging issuers and short-dated papers. This is what has led the ECB – as we expected in our latest communication dated 13<sup>th</sup> March – to add a broader set of measures in emergency to reassure markets. After initial suspicion on whether this €750 bn, albeit “unlimited” (☺), Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme would prove sufficient to face a crisis of such a large, almost unprecedented extent, a growing number of investors started to ponder how difficult it would result to resist the ECB strong bid on almost all segments of the IG € credit markets. Peripheral sovereigns started to stabilize, some credit index initiated a slight tightening trend, and new issues – e.g. those of the Netherlands’ Unilever and France’s Engie – met with tremendous success, attracting close to a combined €20 bn in demand last Friday. Is this the reliable sign of a long-lasting market rally now starting? Probably not yet, but the time is coming; we need to wait for technical factors to cease to drive flows, and for newsflow to turn less negative. All this confirms two aspects in our view:

- such rally is a very likely scenario, provided that the coronavirus does not resurface in the autumn and/ or that an efficient treatment is found and ready to be produced on a large scale;
- valuations are attractive and investors who have not panicked are growingly eager to profit from levels not seen for years.

Regarding the epidemic itself, it is far from the end of the tunnel, but we now know there is light at its end. The trigger for a historical market rally will not come from central banks, but from a sign that the pace at which the number of people infected start to really slow down in Southern Europe.

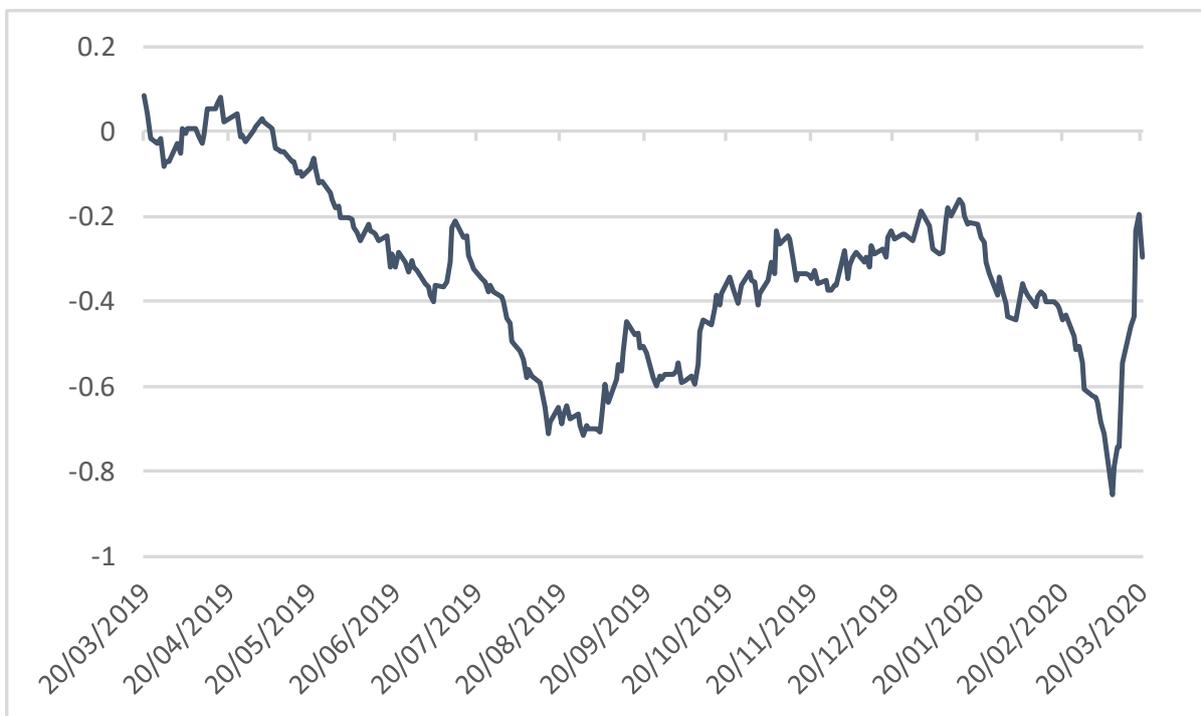
## Spread euro investment grade credit versus 10-year German yield



(lecpoas index source Bloomberg).

10-year yields experienced a historical drop due to risk aversion, fears of recession, central banks' cuts anticipations. All of a sudden, the prospects of soaring public deficits reversed the trend.

## 10y bund



(lecpoas index source Bloomberg).

## Our view: too late to panic, too soon to rally

Paradoxically, the situation is crystal clear: consumers no longer consume, travelers no longer travel, suppliers no longer supply... in a growing number of countries. In brief, economies are no longer working at full speed, for several weeks if not months. This is unprecedented and worrying, especially in the context of globalization, which is supposed to rely upon the lean process and heavy consumption levels. Little by little, investors are making their calculations and can reasonably assess the impact on valuations and risk levels, i.e. make their mind on what the worst-case scenario could look like. This is a prerequisite to any return to serene market operations. We thus stick to our opinion that the crisis has – logically so – fueled an accumulation of opportunities that investors should be prepared to seize, for those who have taken firm positions and those who have avoided panic selling. This view is even more valid with the ECB now ready to bid for corporate bonds with prospects for the institution to record significant capital gains in the following years.

We thus reiterate our views according to which portfolios that have not built up any kind of exposure to oil producers and related companies, neither to airlines, leisure companies and aerospace, should be the best placed to benefit from the rally, if any, once the coronavirus impact on the economies affected starts to recede. This is unavoidable yet not in view at this stage. We still think that remaining overexposed to defensive industries with regular revenue streams, hence steadier cash flow, will also be in a position to better preserve value during the helm of the crisis.

Mirova sticks to its core strategy: funding the companies designing, producing and marketing the services and products adapted to the low-carbon economy.

### ECB (new) announcement in brief: Lagarde does much more

In addition to all the measures the ECB unanimously adopted and announced on the 12<sup>th</sup> March (asset purchase programme upped to €120bn, eased TLTRO 3 conditions and regulations on banks), Mrs Lagarde unveiled a new range of measures to help fight the coronavirus impact on markets, called the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme. This programme could amount to €750bn, up until year end, which will enable the Eurosystem to buy:

- **sovereign bonds** on the secondary markets;  
**Mirova view:** this is a really positive development per se, given that we consider that only national governments will have the means and channels to identify and address liquidity needs; however, at some point, the current limits dictated by capital keys will have to be removed to grant wider room for manoeuvre to some countries which are preparing to splash out huge amounts of money- this would require unanimity that only a long process can make live;
- **private debts** with maturities shorter than 30y (capped at 70% of one given singly issue);  
**Mirova view:** although the impact has not proved spectacular on spreads, the measure has the virtue to prove dissuasive as investors know there is a structural corporate bond buyer on the Street – the biggest of all;
- **commercial papers** on both secondary and primary markets.  
**Mirova view:** not the most commented action, albeit key in our view, given that it could have a positive side effect on banks of which the customer basis is increasingly tempted to draw on RCFs.

It must be understood that this package, combined with those already in place (whether active or not), leads toward a situation where debt markets are supported to the widest extent ever seen. There is still a bunch of alternative options left (QE3, possibility to buy ETFs, as the BoJ has long done), not to mention the fact the ECB has wisely kept its ability to cut rate further when the time to support economy restarting will come, presumably in two months.

### The Senate blocks, the FED does

The Fed unleashed once again a set of numerous extraordinary measures with the greatest magnitude to address shortcomings in what seems now as an unlimited QE infinity with notably (to just mention a few) :

- **Supplementary quantitative easing on ABS** of many sorts (autos, student, credit card) and loans guaranteed by Small Business Administration
- **Supplementary quantitative easing on private corporate debt** with certain characteristics (e.g. tenor of 5 years or less) up to a 10% limit per issue and on ETF (likely no more than 20%)
- **Expanding its Commercial Paper Funding Facility to high-quality, tax-exempt commercial paper**
- **A “main street” SME-lending window to grant loans**
- **\$300bn to support the “flows of credit” to employers consumers and businesses and two facilities set up to provide credit to large employers**

Previously, it had announced it would buy \$500bn worth of Treasuries and \$200bn in MBS while reducing rates and committing to do “whatever it takes”. The new move represents an open-ended commitment to the QE program. It nows commits to keep expanding its balance sheet as necessary, rather than a commitment to a set amount. We expect other central banks to follow into its footsteps, which would end up as positive for performances. Such measures are poised to more than mitigate outflows in our view.

*The information provided reflects MIROVA's opinion as of the date of this document and is subject to change without notice.*



***All figures in this document are provided by Mirova Front Office and Bloomberg.***

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