Snap | 29 April 2020

Eurozone monetary conditions loosened significantly in March

More is becoming known about the economy under lockdown. The ECB monetary aggregates show that business lending has shot up to remain liquid and the narrow money aggregate is increasing to support the recovery



European Central Bank HQ, Frankfurt

Source: Shutterstock

Growth in broad money - M3 - has shot up from 5.4% to 7.5% YoY in March as ECB bond purchases surged to fight the economic fallout from the coronavirus. Monetary conditions have loosened significantly because of the ECB measures, which should help fend off the crisis although it is unlikely to result in more economic activity in the immediate lockdown phase. Looking through the lockdowns, these very loose monetary conditions will provide some tailwind for the recovery phase. Growth in the narrow monetary base M1 has increased from 8.1% to 10.3% YoY and as inflation is dropping on the back of lower energy prices; real M1 is surging. As one of the better leading indicators, real M1, therefore, provides some signs of hope in otherwise bleak economic times.

Growth in lending to non-financial businesses shot up to 5.4% YoY in March, from 3% in February. This is the highest reading since April 2009. This improvement usually indicates more investment

Snap | 29 April 2020 1

needs but is currently mainly linked to increased liquidity requirements as the ECB's Bank Lending Survey suggested yesterday. The survey indicated that demand for loans related to fixed investments actually dropped significantly, which makes perfect sense given the current economic turmoil. Lending to households declined in March, from 3.7% to 3.4% YoY as demand for consumption-credit fell markedly due to the corona uncertainty.

Monetary developments show that March already saw a surge in liquidity needs from corporations as the lockdowns across the eurozone developed. The ECB response has caused monetary conditions to loosen markedly, which will help during the recovery phase. The question now is whether the permanent damage can be contained with the monetary response in place. Tomorrow's ECB meeting will be closely watched to see whether more is to come.

Author

Bert Colijn Senior Economist, Eurozone bert.colijn@inq.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit http://www.ing.com.

Snap | 29 April 2020 2