

### BRAZIL MACRO

**DATA ANALYSIS – CREDIT** 

### September Credit Data: Earmarked Household Credit Came in Strong

Fabiana Moreira\* fabiana.de.oliveira@santander.com.br 55113553-6120

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- Today, the Brazil Central Bank (BCB) released September credit data, which showed overall real growth in credit to households and companies of 9% YoY, indicating that credit is possibly near a peak.
- For households, the non-earmarked segment increased 3.8% MoM-sa. We highlight the fall in total personal credit (-4.4% MoM-sa) and credit cards' tepid decline (-0.3% MoM-sa).
- For companies, there was an increase of 1.1% MoM-sa in September in the non-earmarked segment, with total working capital showing a slight positive variation (0.6% MoM-sa). The earmarked segment posted a substantial decrease of 28% MoM-sa, compared with August's rise of 14.6%, while Others fell 55% MoM-sa, vs. August's rise of 96%, in line with payments to corporates by government programs such as PRONAMPE.
- Finally, debt-to-income for August continued to be high (52.9%), albeit slowing at the margin, and the debtservice ratio was at 29.4%. Considering the data, we see a risk for delinquencies as the economy recovers.
- All in all, the trends in credit have not changed significantly up to September, with solid real credit growth and rising household indebtedness and delinquency rates.

### **Outstanding Loans**

**Total outstanding loans in the National Financial System (SFN) in September posted inflation-adjusted growth of 9% YoY, to R\$5.2 trillion**. Once again, loans to households kept accelerating and led loans overall, rising 12.3% YoY, the greatest increase so far this year; for non-financial corporations, loans rose 4.5% YoY. Also, credit-to-GDP reached 55%, again hitting the highest level in the historical series.

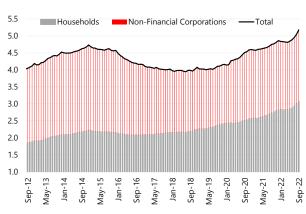
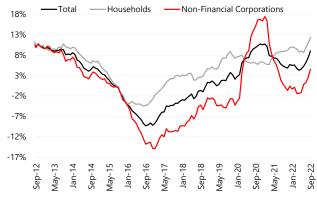


Figure 1. Total Outstanding Balance of Credit Operations (inflation adjusted, BRL billion)

Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

Figure 2. Total Outstanding Balance of Credit Operations – Growth Rate (inflation adjusted) (%)



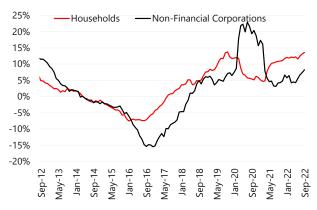
Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

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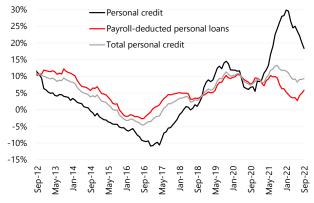
In the earmarked segment, loans to households grew 10.8% YoY (the largest increase since May 2015), with **microcredit also showing strong growth of 23.1% YoY, inflation adjusted,** the largest increase so far this year. **Rural credit grew 22.4% YoY, inflation adjusted,** thanks to the 2022-23 Crop Plan. Loans to corporations posted the 13th decrease in a row, -1.8% YoY (inflation adjusted).

Figure 3. Outstanding Balance – Non-Earmarked (inflation adjusted) (% YoY)



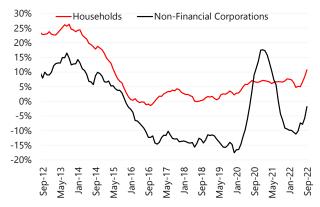
Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

### Figure 5. Outstanding Balance Households – Personal Credit – Non-Earmarked (inflation adjusted) (% YoY)



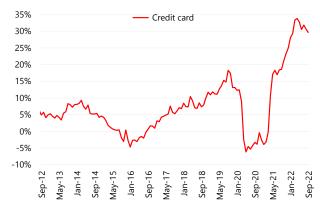
Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

Figure 4. Outstanding Balance – Earmarked (inflation adjusted) (% YoY)



Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

### Figure 6. Outstanding Balance Households – Credit Card – Non-Earmarked (inflation adjusted) (% YoY)





### Figure 7. Outstanding Balance Corporates – Working Capital – Non-Earmarked (inflation adj.) (% YoY)



Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

# Figure 9. Outstanding Balance Households – Microcredit – Earmarked (inflation adj.) (% YoY)

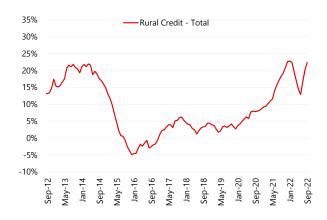


Figure 8. Outstanding Balance Corporates – Others – Non-Earmarked (inflation adj.) (% YoY)



Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

Figure 10. Outstanding Balance Corporations – Total Rural Credit – Earmarked (inflation adj.) (% YoY)



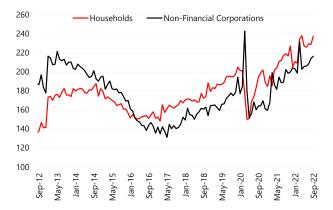
Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

### **New Loans**

New loans adjusted for inflation and seasonality (Brazil Central Bank methodology) rose 0.5% in September. For households, the **non-earmarked segment increased 3.8% MoM-sa**. We highlight the fall in total personal credit (-4.4% MoM-sa) and credit cards' tepid decline (-0.3% MoM-sa).

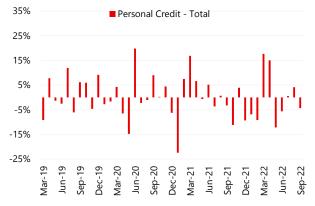
In the earmarked segment, loans to households increased a strong 14.7% MoM-sa. Real estate financing rose (5.6% MoM-sa), in line with *Caixa Econômica Federal*'s release of R\$19.3 billion in credit through the federal government's *Casa Verde Amarela* (Green Yellow House, in English) program in 3Q22. Rural credit showed a slight variation of -4% MoM-sa.

Figure 11. New Operations – Non-Earmarked (inflation and seasonally adjusted, BRL billions)



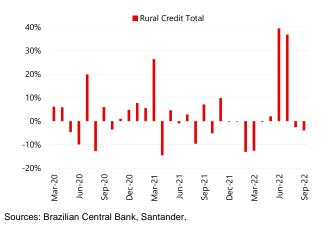
Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

Figure 13. New Operations – Non-Earmarked – Personal Credit Total (% MoM)

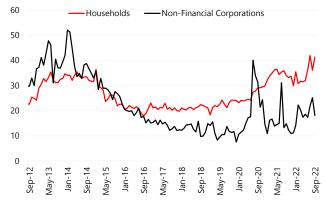


Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

## Figure 15. New Operations – Earmarked – Rural Credit to Households (% MoM)

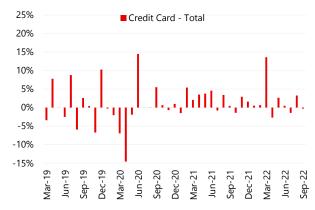


## Figure 12. New Operations – Earmarked (inflation and seasonally adjusted, BRL thousands)



Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

### Figure 14. New Operations – Non-Earmarked – Credit Card Total (% MoM)



Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

## Figure 16. New Operations – Earmarked – Real Estate Financing Total to Households (% MoM)



Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

For companies, there was an increase of 1.1% MoM-sa in September in the non-earmarked segment, with total working capital showing a tepid positive variation (0.6% MoM-sa). The earmarked segment posted a substantial decrease of 28% MoM-sa, compared with August's rise of 14.6%, while Others fell 55% MoM-sa, vs. August's rise of 96%, reflecting payments to corporates by government programs such as PRONAMPE.

## Figure 17. New Operations – Non-Earmarked – Working Capital (% MoM)

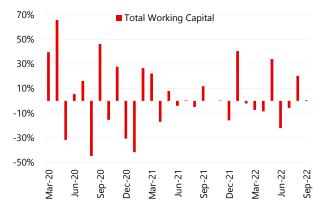
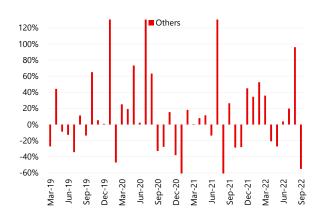


Figure 18. New Operations – Earmarked – Others (% MoM)



Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

#### **Total Credit**

Considering total corporate financing YTD through September 2022 (new loans in the SFN, debt, and equity issues in the capital markets) vs. the year-ago period, issuances in the capital markets were 25.2% smaller, with SFN concessions up 11.4%. As a result, total corporate financing was up 1.6% compared to the year-ago period.

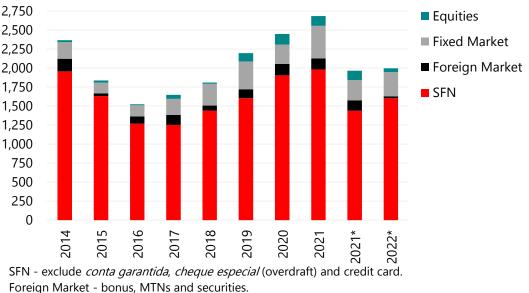


Figure 19. Total Corporate Financing (inflation adjusted, BRL billions)

SFN - exclude *conta garantida, cheque especial* (overdraft) and credit card. Foreign Market - bonus, MTNs and securities. Fixed Income - Debentures, commercial papers, LFs, CRAs, CRIs e FIDCs. Equity - IPO and follow-on. \*January~September.

Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Anbima, Santander.

### **Credit Conditions**

Lastly, the Credit Cost Indicator (ICC) of non-earmarked loans to households continued to rise, reaching 40.1% p.a. in September, the highest indicator since May 2020, with the indicator for corporations rising as well, to 18.9% p.a., the highest indicator since April 2019. The average interest rate for non-earmarked new loans was 53.7% p.a. for households, the highest rate since April 2018, and 22.9% p.a. for corporations, the highest rate since April 2018, and 22.9% p.a. for households (-0.1 p.p. from August 2022) and 11% for corporations (+0.3 p.p. from August 2022).

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# Figure 20. Credit Cost Indicator (ICC) – Non-Earmarked (% p.a.)

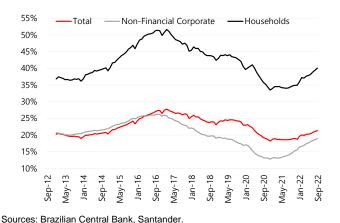
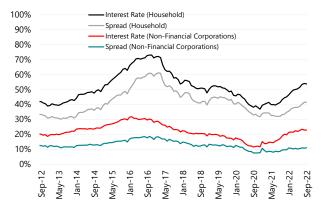


Figure 21. Average Interest Rate and Spread – Non-Earmarked (% p.a.)



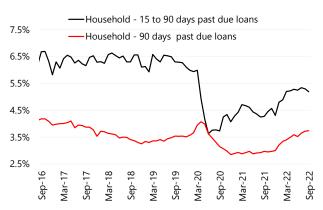
Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

### **Household Debt**

Still regarding non-earmarked loans, the seasonally adjusted default rate (% of 90-day past-due loans) continued to rise, reaching 5.7% for households and 1.9% for corporates (for the first time since July 2020). Importantly, household debt-to-income decelerated at the margin, reaching 52.9% in August 2022, still a high level; excluding real estate financing, household debt-to-income was 33.5%. In addition, the debt service ratio reached a peak for the series of 29.4% in August; excluding real estate financing, the debt service ratio was 27.2%. We see these figures as a risk for delinquencies as the economy recovers.

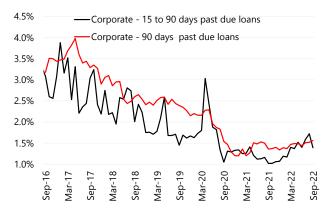
### For details on Santander's credit outlook, please refer to our last chartbook 1.

#### Figure 22. Loans Due – Households (%, s.a.)



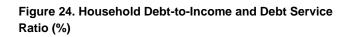
Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

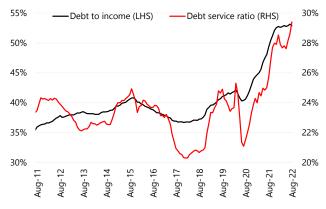
### Figure 23. Loans Due – Corporate (%, s.a.)



Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

Santander Brasil | Chartbook – Credit: "Household Credit Remains Strong as Household Debt Rise" – October 20, 2022 - Available on: https://bit.ly/Std-chart-credit-oct22





Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.

Figure 25. Indicators									
Outstanding inf. adj. (YoY)		Nonearmarke	ed	Earmarked			Total		
	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
Households	12.5%	13.2%	13.6%	6.6%	8.4%	10.8%	9.9%	11.0%	12.3%
Non-financial corporations	6.7%	7.4%	8.2%	-7.9%	-5.8%	-1.8%	1.3%	2.5%	4.6%
Total	9.9%	10.5%	11.1%	1.1%	3.0%	6.0%	6.2%	7.4%	9.0%

New operations inf. adj.		Nonearmarke	əd		Earmarke	d			
(MoM-sa)	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
Households	1.6%	-0.4%	3.8%	15.7%	-14.0%	14.7%	3.8%	-2.3%	4.9%
Non-financial corporations	1.1%	2.8%	1.1%	26.5%	14.6%	-28.0%	3.9%	2.7%	-2.7%
Total	3.1%	0.1%	0.9%	20.4%	-4.7%	0.0%	3.8%	2.1%	0.5%

		Nonearmarke	ed		Earmarke	d			
Interest rate (% p.a.)	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
Households	53.4%	54%	53.7%	10.6%	10.6%	10.7%	34.2%	34.4%	34.1%
Non-financial corporations	23.4%	22.8%	22.9%	15.4%	9.1%	9.4%	21.2%	18.9%	19.0%
Total	40.4%	40.6%	40.4%	11.9%	10.2%	10.4%	29.4%	28.7%	28.6%

Spreads (p.p)		Nonearmarke	ed	Earmarked Tot			Total	al	
Spreads (p.p)	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
Households	40.2	41.5	41.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	23.7	24.4	24.4
Non-financial corporations	10.9	10.7	11.0	6.5	3.7	3.8	9.7	8.7	8.9
Total	27.5	28.2	28.3	4.2	3.6	3.9	18.5	18.6	18.7

Past Due Loans (%)		Nonearmarke	ed	Earmarked Tot			Total	tal	
Past Due Loans (%)	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
Households	5.47	5.62	5.70	1.29	1.29	1.26	3.65	3.72	3.74
Non-financial corporations	1.76	1.81	1.89	1.05	0.96	0.94	1.51	1.52	1.56
Total	3.81	3.93	4.00	1.21	1.17	1.15	2.78	2.83	2.85

	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
Total Outstanding / GDP	54.0%	54.3%	55.0%
Total Outstanding under public control	42.6%	42.6%	42.5%
Total Outstanding under private control	57.4%	57.4%	57.5%

Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, Santander.



Brazil Macro Resea	rch		
Ana Paula Vescovi*	Chief Economist	anavescovi@santander.com.br	5511-3553-8567
Mauricio Oreng*	Head of Macro Research	mauricio.oreng@santander.com.br	5511-3553-5404
Jankiel Santos*	Economist – External Sector	jankiel.santos@santander.com.br	5511-3012-5726
Ítalo Franca*	Economist – Fiscal Policy	, italo.franca@santander.com.br	5511-3553-5235
Daniel Karp Vasquez*	Economist – Inflation	daniel.karp@santander.com.br	5511-3553-9828
Tomas Urani*	Economist – Global Economics	tomas.urani@santander.com.br	5511-3553-9520
Lucas Maynard*	Economist – Economic Activity	lucas.maynard.da.silva@santander.com.br	5511-3553-7495
Felipe Kotinda*	Economist – Commodities	felipe.kotinda@santander.com.br	5511-3553-8071
Gabriel Couto*	Economist – Special Projects	gabriel.couto@santander.com.br	5511-3553-8487
Fabiana Moreira*	Economist – Credit	fabiana.de.oliveira@santander.com.br	5511-3553-6120
Gilmar Lima*	Economist – Modeling	gilmar.lima@santander.com.br	5511-3553-6327
Global Macro Resea			
Maciej Reluga*	Head Macro, Rates & FX Strategy – CEE	maciej.reluga@santander.pl	48-22-534-1888
Rodrigo Park *	Economist – Argentina	rpark@santander.com.ar	54-11-4341-1272
Ana Paula Vescovi*	Economist – Brazil	anavescovi@santander.com.br	5511-3553-8567
Juan Pablo Cabrera*	Economist – Chile	jcabrera@santander.cl	562-2320-3778
Guillermo Aboumrad*	Economist – Mexico	gjaboumrad@santander.com.mx	5255-5257-8170
Piotr Bielski*	Economist – Poland	piotr.bielski@santander.pl	48-22-534-1888
Mike Moran	Head of Macro Research, US	mike.moran@santander.us	212-350-3500
Fixed Income Resea	arch		
Juan Arranz*	Chief Rates & FX Strategist – Argentina	jarranz@santanderrio.com.ar	5411-4341-1065
Mauricio Oreng*	Senior Economist/Strategist – Brazil	mauricio.oreng@santander.com.br	5511-3553-5404
Juan Pablo Cabrera*	Chief Rates & FX Strategist – Chile	jcabrera@santander.cl	562-2320-3778
Equity Research			
Miguel Machado*	Head Equity Research Americas	mmachado@santander.com.mx	5255 5269 2228
Alan Alanis*	Head, Mexico	aalanis@santander.com.mx	5552-5269-2103
Andres Soto	Head, Andean	asoto@santander.us	212-407-0976
Walter Chiarvesio*	Head, Argentina	wchiarvesio@santanderrio.com.ar	5411-4341-1564
Mariana Cahen Margulies*	Head, Brazil	mmargulies@santander.com.br	5511-3553-1684
Electronic			2311 0000 1001

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