European govies feel ECB squeeze
Thursday, October 20th 2016

The European Central Bank’s ongoing asset purchases have pushed the cost to borrow high quality collateral to a new multi-year high.

- Fees to borrow eurozone sovereign bonds have jumped to 46% since Jan 2015
- German and French bonds have utilisation rates above 30%
- IG EUR corporate bonds have seen fees increase since QE was expanded

One of the fears around the ongoing European Central Bank (ECB) quantitative easing (QE) program is that it essentially removes a large portion of the high quality liquid assets that the industry needs to meet HQLA collateral requirements, which made the talk of an impending collateral shortage the hot industry topic of the last 18 months. While the collateral doomsday scenarios didn’t materialize, the onset of QE has coincided with a steady increase in the cost to borrow high quality eurozone sovereign bonds. The steadily increasing fees commanded by these high quality assets would indicate that relentless pace of asset purchases is having some impact on the supply and demand dynamics for investors looking to source them.

**Eurozone Government Bonds**

![Graph showing the trend of securities lending fees](Image)

Source: IHS Markit

The latest weighted average fee for eurozone sovereign bonds now stands at 16.9bps, a material 46% increase on the levels seen on the eve of the onset of QE.
back in January of last year. The trend also shows no signs of slowing down as the closing days of September saw the fee spike to its highest level in over four years.

French and German sovereign bonds are the driving force behind the trend. Bonds issued by the two countries, which make up 75% of the current eurozone sovereign borrow, cost 18.2bps and 19.3bps to borrow on average which is over 5bps than the 12.9bps weighted fee commanded by the rest of the eurozone pack. Utilisation rates across both countries are also much higher with over 30% of French and a massive 45% of German sovereign bonds sitting in lending programs now out on loan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issuing Country</th>
<th>Total Balance (EUR Bn)</th>
<th>Utilisation (%)</th>
<th>SL Fee (Bp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relatively riskier Italian and Spanish bonds see much less relative demand to borrow with utilisation rates of 14.4 and 9% respectively.

**Corporate rates also hit**

Investment grade, euro denominated corporate bonds have also experienced the same trend as the fees required to borrow the asset class have surged to 29bps in the weeks since ECB decided to expand bond purchases to high quality corporate bonds.
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