

Banking credit continues strengthening despite inflationary pressures

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Yazmín Pérez
Senior Economist, Mexico
yazmin.perez.enriquez@banorte.com

- Today, Banxico published its banking credit report for April 2022
- Banking credit rose 0.7% y/y in real terms, which is the first positive annual rate since July 2020. We believe this was driven by resilience in economic activity despite an acceleration in inflation
- Inside, consumer loans increased by 3.9%, significantly higher than the previous print. Meanwhile, corporate loans fell 1.2%, albeit continuing with their recovery trend. Finally, housing credit was stable at +3.4%
- Non-performing loans (NPLs) were unchanged at 2.7% of the total portfolio. Inside, all components fell around 10bps, with consumer loans at 2.8%, mortgages at 2.9% and businesses at 2.5%
- We believe that credit will maintain positive rates during the second quarter of 2022. However, inflationary pressures may limit domestic demand, on top of impacting credit figures themselves

Banking credit maintains its recovery and achieves a positive rate. Banking credit to the non-financial private sector rose 0.7% y/y in real terms in the fourth month of 2022 (see [Chart 1](#)). The result was below our estimate of +1.6%. Considering that price pressures continued in the period (CPI: 7.68% y/y; PPI: 10.35% y/y), the recovery trend is quite positive. In this sense, we believe a seasonal effect, as well as some fundamentals, boosted credit. Highlighting: (1) Higher [employment in April](#) (mainly in the formal sector) (2) signs of resilience in [economic activity](#), continuing the dynamism shown in 1Q22; and (3) a boost in services, coming from tourism on a seasonal effect due to the Holy Week.

By components, corporate loans fell 1.2% y/y, improving 210bps vs. the previous month. Looking at the breakdown, all sectors picked up relative to March (see [Table 1](#)). Categories with the greatest pick up were professional services (1.8%; 720bps), mass media (7.9%; 460bps), recreational (0.5%; 420bps), transportation (6.5%; 420bps) and mining (-1.9%; 390bps). On the contrary, manufacturing was had the more modest increase, of only +10bps (-5.6% from -5.7%). Mortgages remained stable at +3.4%. By items, 'low-income housing' was better at -11.9% (previous: -15.7%), while 'residential' declined to 4.3% from 4.5%.

Consumer loans increased to 3.9% from 2.7%, adding four months in positive territory. Inside, performance was mixed, ([Chart 2](#)). In that regard, personal loans (3.2% from -0.5%) led higher, followed by credit cards (4.9% from 3.3%), and payroll loans (4.6% from 3.8%). Durable goods registered a marginal decrease (-1.1 from -0.9%). Lastly, 'others' remained with a two-digit expansion (15.2%) although moderating at the margin.

In our view, local credit remains positive despite headwinds both at the local –pressures at the purchasing power– and global levels –uncertainty in production processes due to China's lockdowns and the lengthening of the war in Ukraine–, which can also limit dynamism in domestic demand.

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Non-performing loans unchanged at 2.7% of the total portfolio. Inside, ([Chart 3](#)), all indices fell by 10bps. As such, consumption came in at 2.8%, with corporates at 2.5% and mortgages at 2.9%. We see the individual declines as positive, especially when compared to the levels at the beginning of the year. In this sense, we continue believing that the system remains well capitalized and with strong foundations.

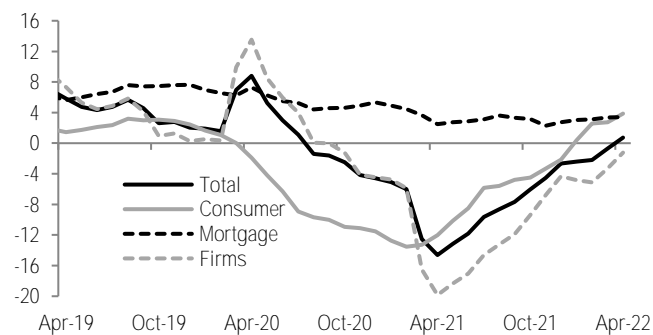
Prevailing risks could slow credit demand in 2Q22. Less concerns about the pandemic have favored the recovery of credit demand so far in 2022, through greater mobility and the return to in-person activities. In addition, timely data (*e.g.* ANTAD sales, [IMEF PMIs](#)) suggests a certain degree of resilience, which may allow an extension of the recovery trend. However, the prevalence of price pressures and higher inflation expectations remains as the main risk. In this sense, we are attentive to households' purchases and financing behavior, considering that a loss in purchasing power –caused by the current level of inflation– can make households postpone or eliminate non-essential expenses, as well as covering the gap in their spending needs with credit. On corporate loans, we believe the recovery is likely to slow down considering pressures on inputs and Banxico's tightening cycle. On a more positive note, towards the second half of the year, economic activity can boost credit in a context of lower domestic inflation and the reactivation of global trade. Finally, it is important to highlight the health of the financial system and its ample capacity to cover loan demand in the future.

Banking credit
% y/y in real terms

	Apr-22	Mar-22	Apr-21	Jan-Apr'22	Jan-Apr'21
Private banking credit	0.7	-0.7	-14.6	-1.1	-9.7
Consumer	3.9	2.7	-12.0	2.4	-12.9
Credit cards	4.9	3.3	-11.9	2.7	-14.9
Payroll	4.6	3.8	-7.2	3.8	-7.1
Personal	3.2	-0.5	-24.5	-0.9	-23.4
Durable goods	-1.1	-0.9	-4.4	-1.0	-4.3
Auto loans	-5.6	-5.5	-8.4	-5.7	-8.0
Other durable goods	28.5	30.6	34.6	31.4	32.4
Others	15.2	20.8	-12.9	20.4	-12.9
Mortgage	3.4	3.4	2.5	3.2	3.9
Low-income housing	-11.9	-15.7	-17.9	-14.1	-16.5
Medium and residential	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	5.4
Firms	-1.2	-3.3	-19.8	-3.6	-12.2
Primary activities	4.1	1.6	-13.7	1.7	-9.9
Mining	-1.9	-5.8	-48.7	-5.2	-41.1
Construction	-9.6	-12.2	-19.4	-13.4	-16.1
Utilities	-3.0	-5.2	-12.8	-5.7	-5.6
Manufacturing industry	-5.6	-5.7	-24.2	-6.3	-15.8
Commerce	-1.0	-3.2	-23.2	-4.2	-18.6
Transportation and storage	6.5	2.3	-21.7	2.8	-14.3
Mass media services	7.9	3.3	-30.7	4.0	-21.7
Real estate services	-3.7	-6.1	-19.7	-6.9	-10.6
Professional services	1.8	-5.3	-19.4	-3.6	-20.9
Recreational services	0.5	-3.8	-14.8	-3.2	-2.2
Other services	3.8	2.8	-14.8	1.7	-1.4
Not sectorized	-0.2	-2.5	-2.3	-0.6	5.6
Non-banking financial intermediaries	-11.1	-11.3	-42.1	-21.5	-33.3

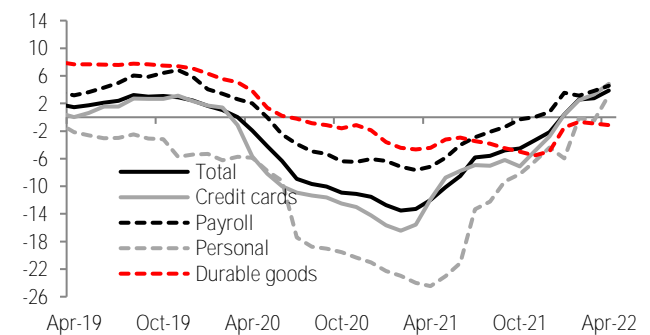
Source: Banxico

Chart 1: Banking credit
% y/y in real terms



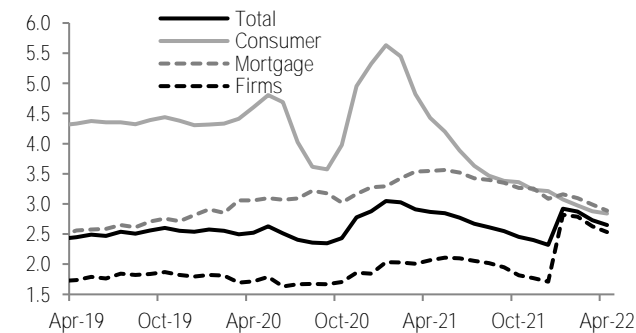
Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

Chart 2: Consumer credit
% y/y in real terms



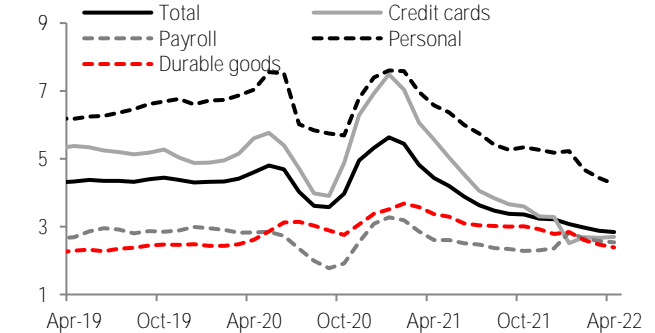
Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

Chart 3: Non-performing loans
% of total portfolio



Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

Chart 4: Non-performing loans: Consumer credit
% of total portfolio



Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

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GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE S.A.B. de C.V.

Research and Strategy			
Alejandro Padilla Santana	Chief Economist and Head of Research	alejandro.padilla@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4043
Raquel Vázquez Godínez	Assistant	raquel.vazquez@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2967
Itzel Martínez Rojas	Analyst	itzel.martinez.rojas@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2251
Lourdes Calvo Fernández	Analyst (Edition)	lourdes.calvo@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2611
Economic Research			
Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, CFA	Executive Director of Economic Research and Financial Markets Strategy	juan.alderete.macal@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4046
Francisco José Flores Serrano	Director of Economic Research, Mexico	francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2957
Katia Celina Goya Ostos	Director of Economic Research, Global	katia.goya@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1821
Yazmin Selene Pérez Enríquez	Senior Economist, Mexico	yazmin.perez.enriquez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1694
Luis Leopoldo López Salinas	Manager Global Economist	luis.lopez.salinas@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2707
Market Strategy			
Manuel Jiménez Zaldivar	Director of Market Strategy	manuel.jimenez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1671
Fixed income and FX Strategy			
Leslie Thalia Orozco Vélez	Senior Strategist, Fixed Income and FX	leslie.orozco.velez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1698
Isaias Rodríguez Sobrino	Strategist, Fixed Income, FX and Commodities	isaias.rodriguez.sobrino@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2144
Equity Strategy			
Marissa Garza Ostos	Director of Equity Strategy	marissa.garza@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1719
José Itzamna Espitia Hernández	Senior Strategist, Equity	jose.espitia@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2249
Carlos Hernández García	Senior Strategist, Equity	carlos.hernandez.garcia@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2250
Víctor Hugo Cortes Castro	Senior Strategist, Technical	victorh.cortes@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1800
Paola Soto Leal	Analyst	paola.soto.leal@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 1746
Oscar Rodolfo Olivos Ortiz	Analyst	oscar.olivos@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000
Corporate Debt			
Hugo Armando Gómez Solís	Senior Analyst, Corporate Debt	hugo.gomez@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2247
Gerardo Daniel Valle Trujillo	Analyst, Corporate Debt	gerardo.valle.trujillo@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2248
Quantitative Analysis			
Alejandro Cervantes Llamas	Executive Director of Quantitative Analysis	alejandro.cervantes@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2972
José Luis García Casales	Director of Quantitative Analysis	jose.garcia.casales@banorte.com	(55) 8510 - 4608
Daniela Olea Suárez	Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis	daniela.olea.suarez@banorte.com	55) 1103 - 4000
Miguel Alejandro Calvo Domínguez	Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis	miguel.calvo@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2220
José De Jesús Ramírez Martínez	Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis	jose.ramirez.martinez@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000
Daniel Sebastián Sosa Aguilar	Analyst, Quantitative Analysis	daniel.sosa@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000
Salvador Austria Valencia	Analyst, Quantitative Analysis	salvador.austria.valencia@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000
Wholesale Banking			
Armando Rodal Espinosa	Head of Wholesale Banking	armando.rodal@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1889
Alejandro Aguilar Ceballos	Head of Asset Management	alejandro.aguilar.cebillos@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1282
Alejandro Eric Faesi Puente	Head of Global Markets and Institutional Sales	alejandro.faes@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1640
Alejandro Frigolet Vázquez Vela	Head of Sólida Banorte	alejandro.frigolet.vazquezvela@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1656
Arturo Monroy Ballesteros	Head of Investment Banking and Structured Finance	arturo.monroy.ballesteros@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5140
Carlos Alberto Arciniega Navarro	Head of Treasury Services	carlos.arciniega@banorte.com	(81) 1103 - 4091
Gerardo Zamora Nanez	Head of Transactional Banking, Leasing and Factoring	gerardo.zamora@banorte.com	(81) 8173 - 9127
Jorge de la Vega Grajales	Head of Government Banking	jorge.delavega@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5121
Luis Pietrini Sheridan	Head of Private Banking	luis.pietrini@banorte.com	(55) 5249 - 6423
Lizza Velarde Torres	Executive Director of Wholesale Banking	lizza.velarde@banorte.com	(55) 4433 - 4676
Oswaldo Brondo Menchaca	Head of Specialized Banking Services	oswaldo.brondo@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1423
Raúl Alejandro Arauzo Romero	Head of Transactional Banking	alejandro.arauzo@banorte.com	(55) 5261 - 4910
René Gerardo Pimentel Ibarrola	Head of Corporate Banking	pimentelr@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1051
Ricardo Velázquez Rodríguez	Head of International Banking	rvelazquez@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5279
Víctor Antonio Roldan Ferrer	Head of Commercial Banking	victor.rolan.ferrer@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1899