

2Q 2022

Government Bond Data Report

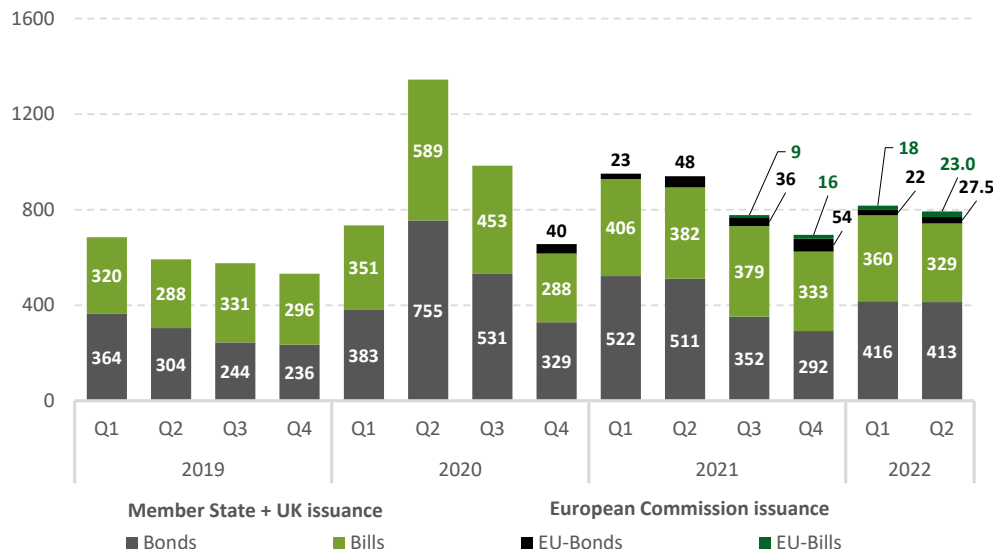
European market data update



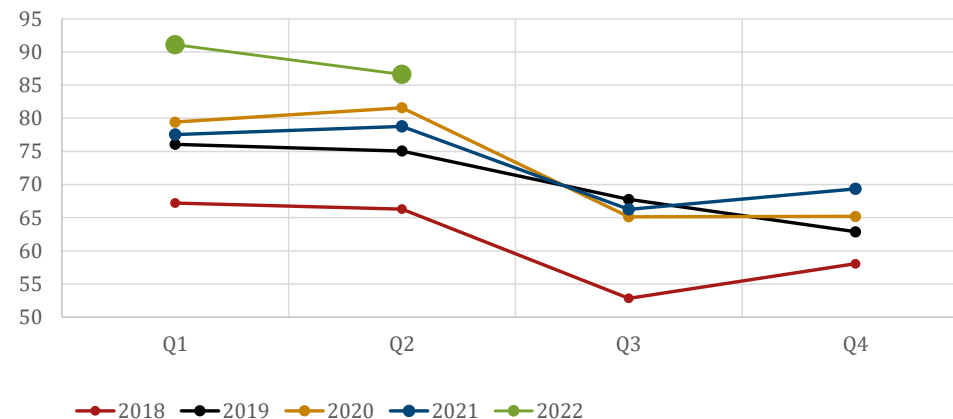
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Highlights and Market Environment

1. European (EU+UK) government bond and bill issuance (EUR bn, 2019-2022 Q2)



2. European Government bond average daily trading volumes



Source: ECB, National Debt Management Offices and UK Debt Management Office [chart 1]. TraX data from MarketAxess[chart 2].

EUR 792 bn bonds and bills issued in Q2 2022 as issuance volumes fall 15.7% (YoY)

Total quarterly issuance in Europe (EU Member States, UK and EU Commission) was EUR 792.4 bn during Q2 2022, 15.7% lower than Q2 2021 (YoY) and 3.0% lower than Q1 2022 (QoQ). Notwithstanding ongoing budget needs, issuance volumes have fallen 41.0% compared to the peak issuance in Q2 2020 - the onset of the pandemic.

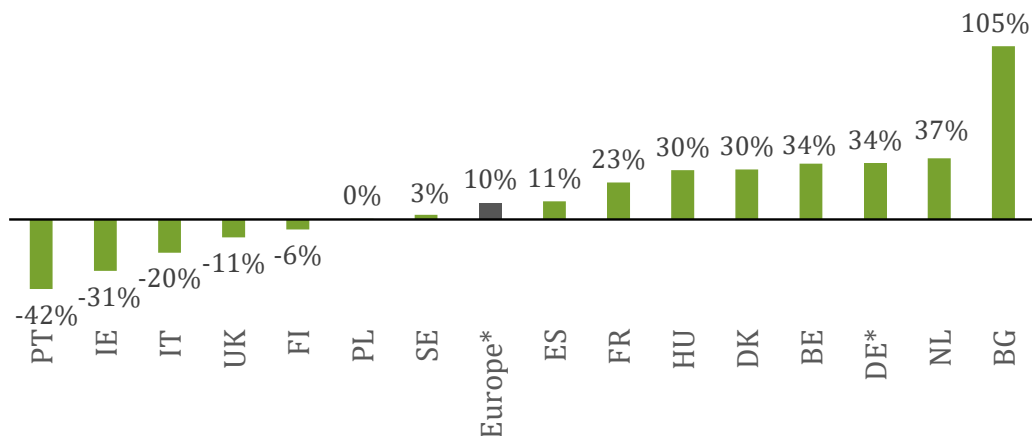
EU Member States and the UK issued EUR 741.9 bn in bonds and bills during 2Q22, representing a decrease of EUR 4.4% (QoQ) and a decrease of 16.9% (YoY) (see chart 1).

The EU Commission issued an additional EUR 27.5 bn in EU-bonds and EUR 23.0 bn in EU bills bringing the total YtD issuance (bonds+bills) to EUR 50.5 bn in Q2 2022. The EU Commission now accounts for 6.4% European sovereign issuance (5.0% of the total in Q1 2022).

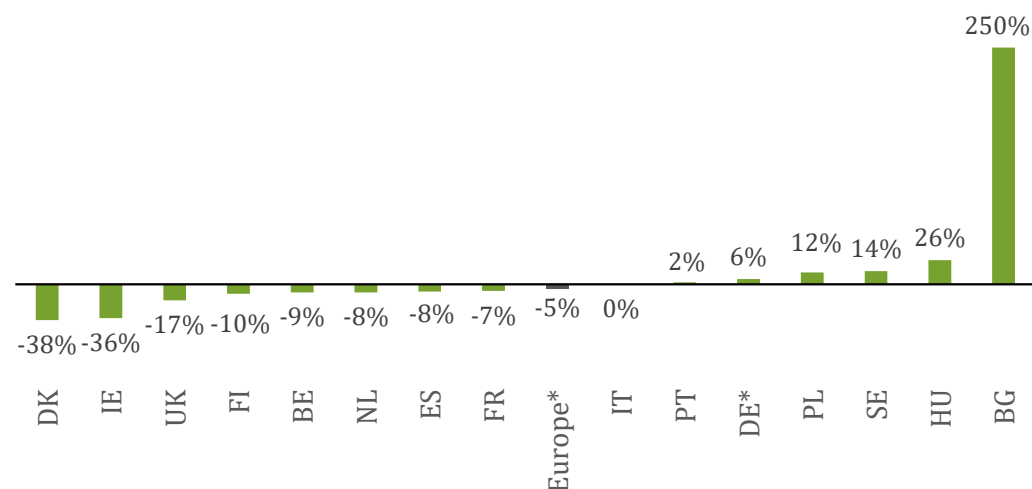
Highest second-quarter average daily trading volume in European (EU+UK) government bonds during 2Q22

According to TraX data from MarketAxess, European government bond trading remained robust, with Q2 2022 having the highest second-quarter average daily trading volumes since records began in 2013. This coincides with heightened market volatility as a result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and persistently high inflation outcomes across Europe.

3. Annual changes in Government Bond average daily trading volumes (2Q22 vs 2Q21) Selected European jurisdictions



4. Quarterly change in Government Bond average daily trading volumes (2Q22 vs 1Q22) Selected European jurisdictions



Source: AFME with information from European DMOs and other agency sources and TraX data from MarketAxess. *Europe (EU+UK) total and German turnover is sourced from TraX data from MarketAxess as the quarterly variation of average daily volumes of government and sovereign bonds. **Romanian turnover volume calculated using outstanding volumes in Section 3.

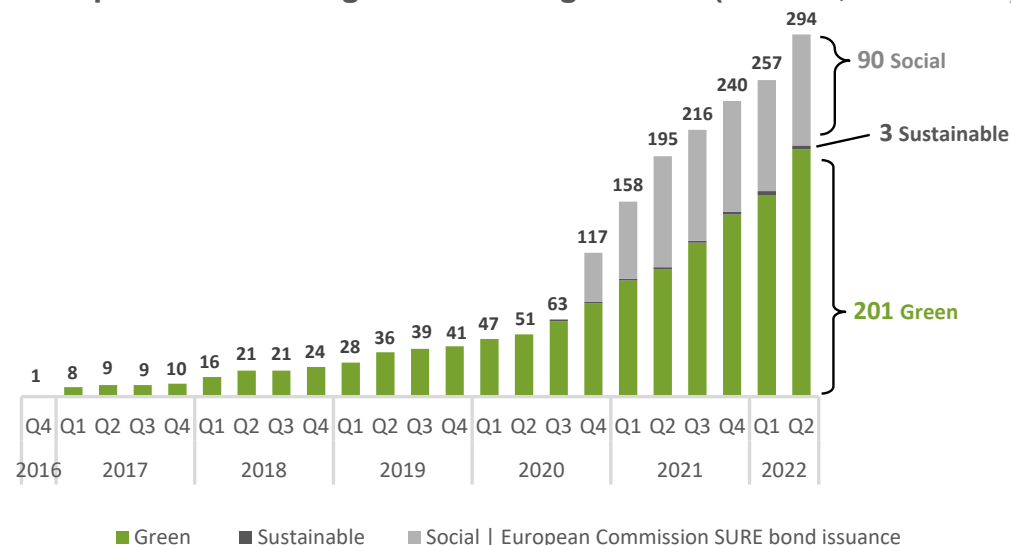
European government bond trading increased 10.0% YoY and decreased 4.9% QoQ in 2Q22

Average daily trading volumes of European government bonds increased by 10.0% YoY during 2Q22, driven by a significant increase in trading in Bulgaria (105.1% YoY), the Netherlands (37.2% YoY), Germany (34.0%), Belgium (33.9%), Denmark (30.4% YoY) and France (22.5% YoY). There was a decrease in trading in Portugal (-42.2% YoY), Ireland (-31.2% YoY), Italy (-20.2% YoY) and the UK (-10.9% YoY) (see chart 3).

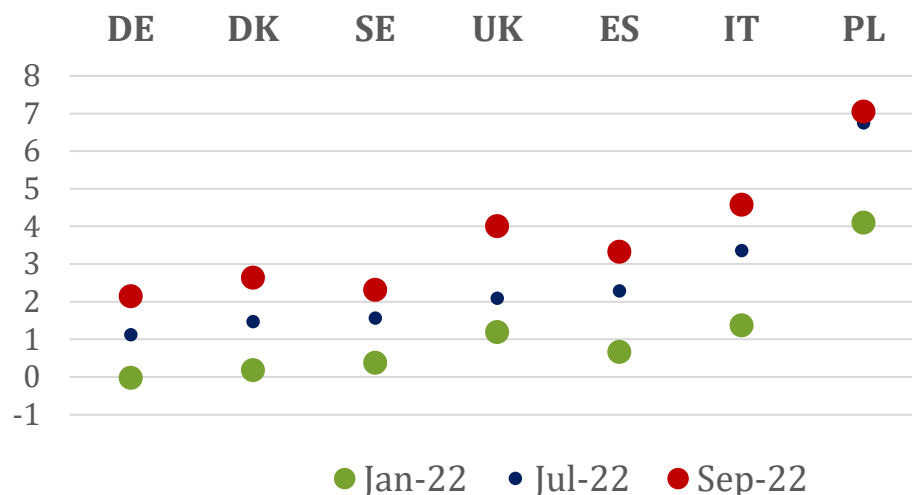
In Bulgaria, government bond trading has increased 249.9% QoQ and 105.1% YoY during Q2 2022, coinciding with the dissolution of the government in June 2022 and the scheduling of the third parliamentary snap election since 2021, an unprecedented situation in Bulgarian history. Government trading volumes in Bulgaria have been subject to increased volatility throughout this period of heightened political uncertainty.

Highlights and Market Environment

5. European outstanding ESG sovereign bonds (EUR bn, 2016-2022)



6. Selected European 10Y spot yields (Jan-22, Jul-22 and Sep-22)



Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon and European Commission [chart 5]. Thomson Reuters Eikon [chart 6].

European sovereign ESG market continues to grow during Q2 2022 as outstanding volumes reach EUR 294 bn

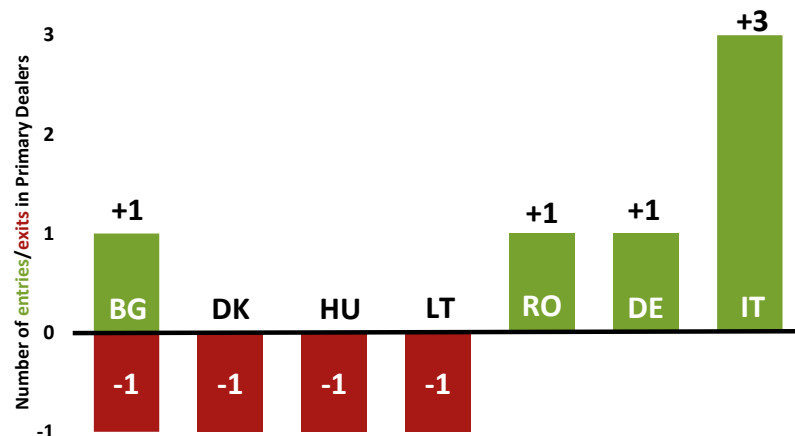
Outstanding amount of green government bonds reached EUR 200.7 bn during 2Q22 (see *chart 5*), with new green volumes driven by 2 syndicated issues by the European Commission (EUR 11.0 bn), a new green bond issued in France (EUR 4.0 bn) and tap issuance in the Netherlands (EUR 5.0bn) and Germany (EUR 4.0bn) further added to green volumes in 2Q 2022. Austria issued an inaugural EUR 4.0 bn green bond during Q2 2022 further adding to green volumes and bringing the total amount of sovereign issuers in European ESG markets to 18, with the issue establishing Austria as having the 10th largest holdings of outstanding sovereign ESG bonds in Europe.

10Y spot yields continue to rise in Europe during Q2 and Q3 2022

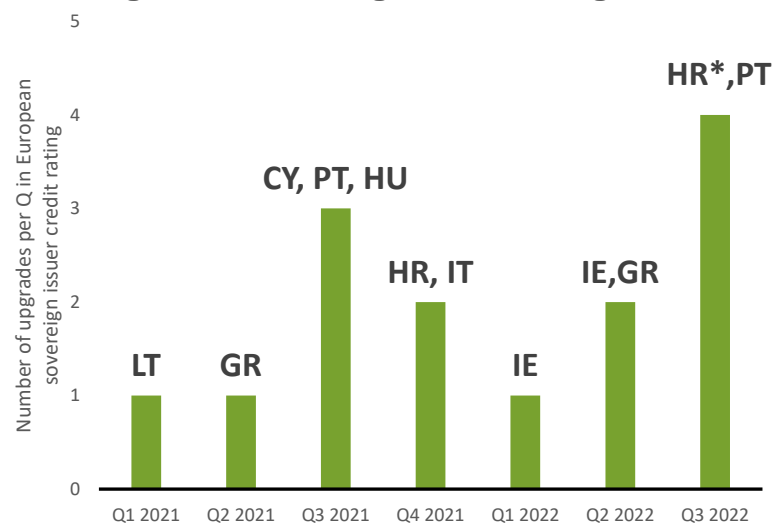
Across European countries, 10Y spot yields continue to rise. In the UK, yields increased sharply at the end of September as political uncertainty in the UK affected prices and volatility in the sovereign sector.

In Poland, 10Y spot yields peaked at 8.1% on 20 June, since recovering 110bp to 7.0% as of 28-September, which is significantly above levels in Jan-22.

7. Changes in number of Primary Dealers across European countries (Jan-22 to Sep-22)



8. European rating actions on long-term sovereign credit ratings



Source: AFME HRF Table and National DMOs [Chart.7]. Fitch, Moody's, S&P [Chart.8].*HR: Croatia received 3 upgrades from each credit rating agency during Q3 2022.

There were 4 exits and 6 entries to European Primary Dealership from Jan-22 to Sep-22 with a net change of +2

The positive net increase in European PDs marks a new direction for sovereign markets with the median number of PDs in Europe rising for the first time since September 2013, 9 years ago.

Notably, Italian sovereign markets experienced 3 PD entries since Jan-22, bringing the number of active participating PDs in the Italian government securities market to 19, the highest since October 2015.

During 2Q22 there were 2 upgrades and no downgrades in long-term credit rating changes for European nations

This brings the full-year total to 7 upgrades and no downgrades (there were 4 further upgrades in Q3 2022) (see chart.8).

Croatia experienced a boost in credit quality during July 2022, receiving 3 rating upgrades (1 from each credit rating agency) due to consistent economic growth during the pandemic and the formalisation of Croatia's adoption of the euro by the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council (Ecofin).

While the data in this report does not include changes in outlook among sovereign issuers, the UK recently experienced negative changes in rating outlook (from stable to negative) by two of the credit rating agencies due to increased risk of fiscal deficits over the medium term as a result of the unfunded fiscal package announced as part of the new government's growth plan.

Major upcoming regulatory, legislative and policy initiatives

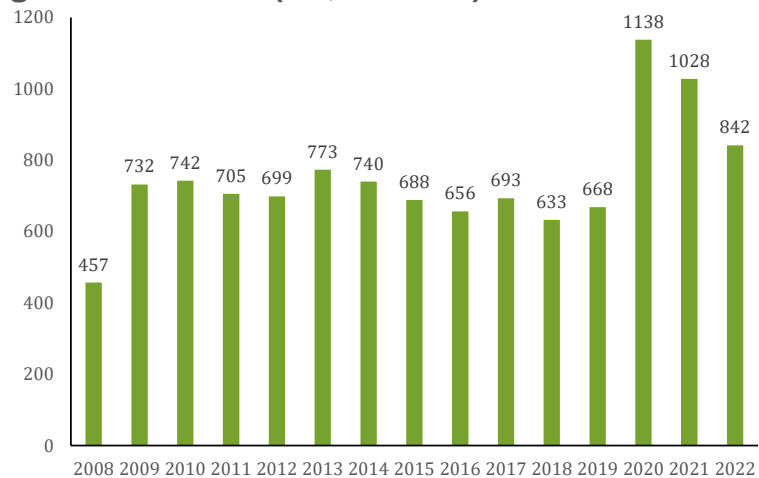
There are several regulatory initiatives currently being considered at the European and national level with expected impact on the government bond markets. Some of the key initiatives recently implemented or soon to be applied include:

- Basel III
- CSDR
- Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB)
- Prospectus Regulation
- MIFID II Review

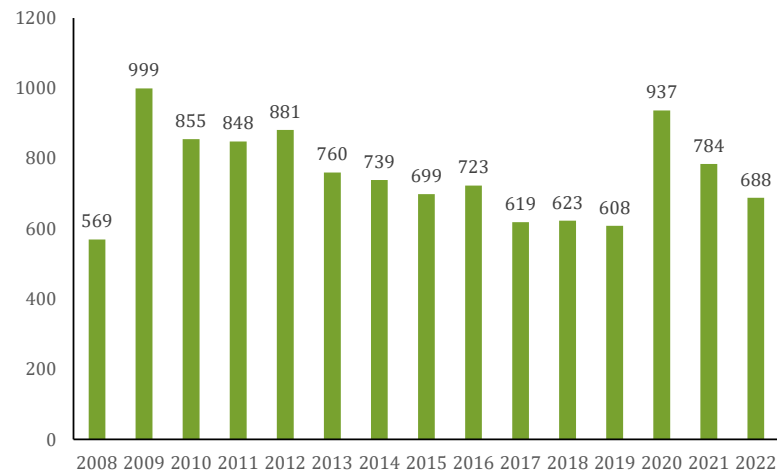
AFME and its members actively contribute on all of these and other initiatives.

Issuance

1.1 European (EU+UK) Government Bond gross issuance (H1, EUR bn)



1.2 European (EU+UK) Treasury Bills gross issuance (H1, EUR bn)



1.3 Eurozone bonds and bills gross issuance (H1, EUR bn)

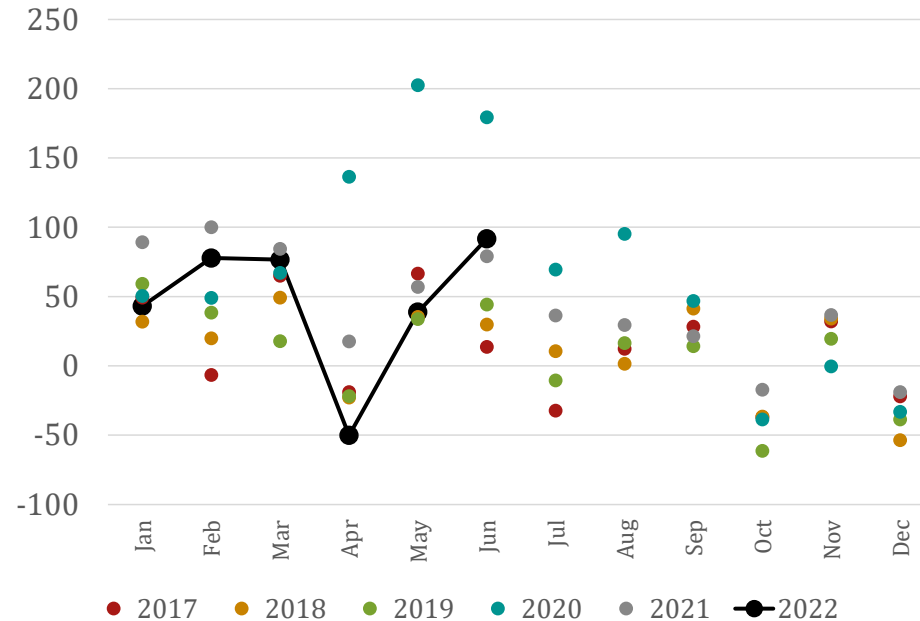


1.4 Non-Eurozone bonds and bills gross issuance (H1, EUR bn)

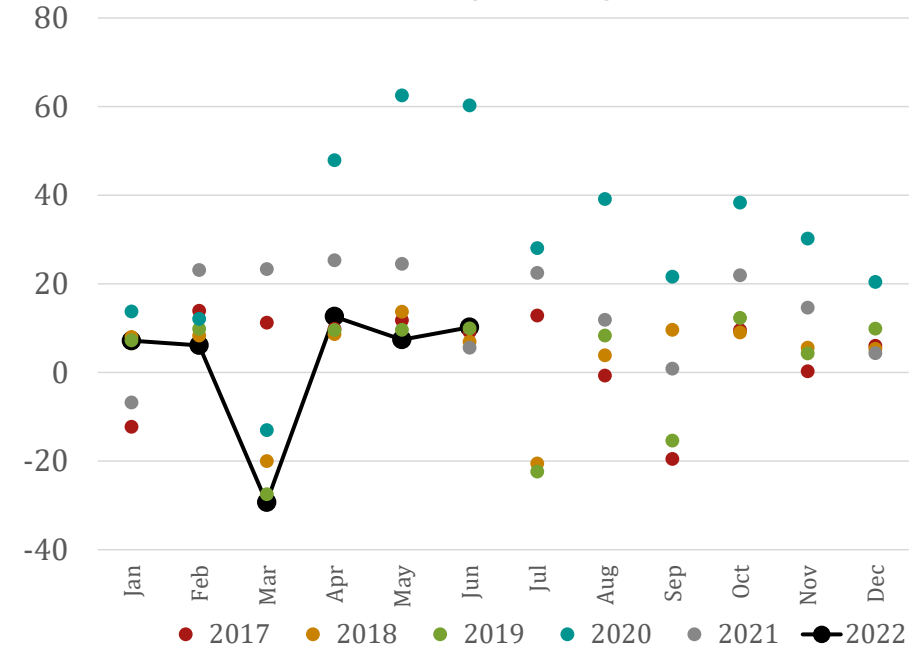


Source: ECB, National Debt Management Offices and UK Debt Management Office. H1 implies (Q1+Q2). Data on this page excludes EU Commission issuance (ie. NGEU, SURE) and includes debt issued from EU Member States and the UK only.

1.5 Euro area net sovereign debt issuance (EUR bn)



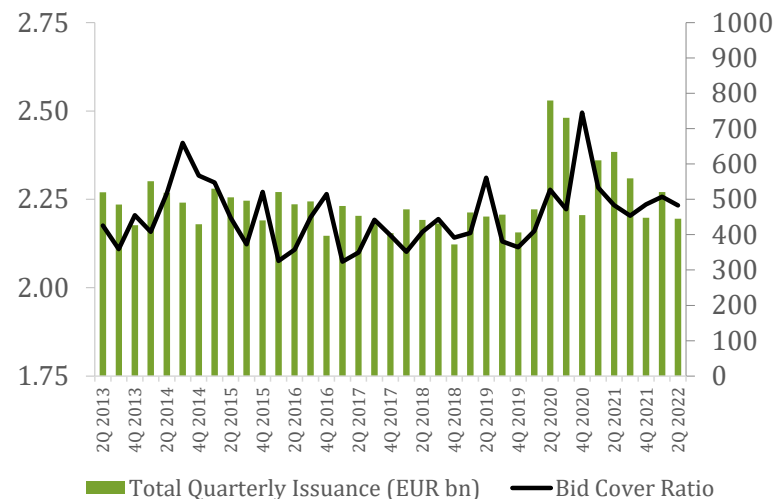
1.6 UK Gilts net issuance (GBP bn)



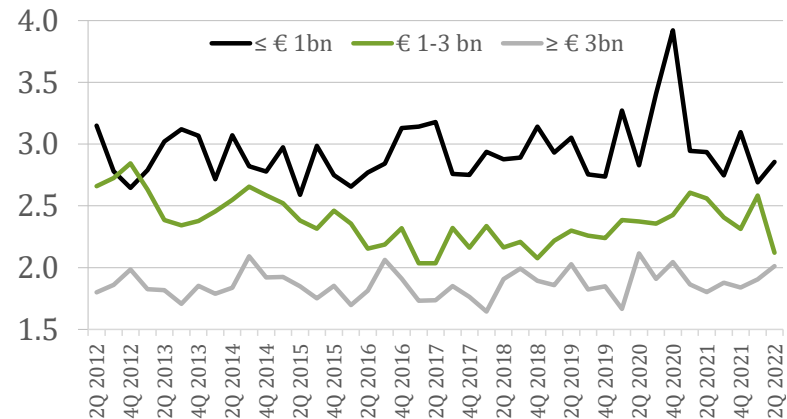
Source: ECB and UK Debt Management Office.

Recent Auctions and Primary Dealers

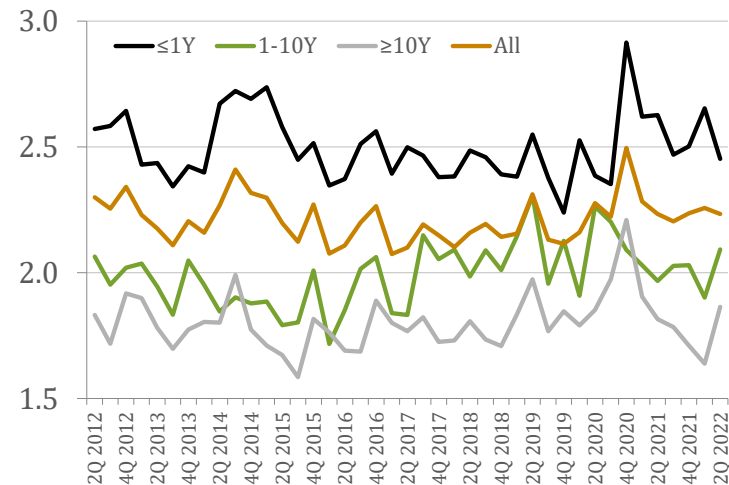
2.1 Average bid-cover ratios and issued volumes in selected jurisdictions (EUR bn)



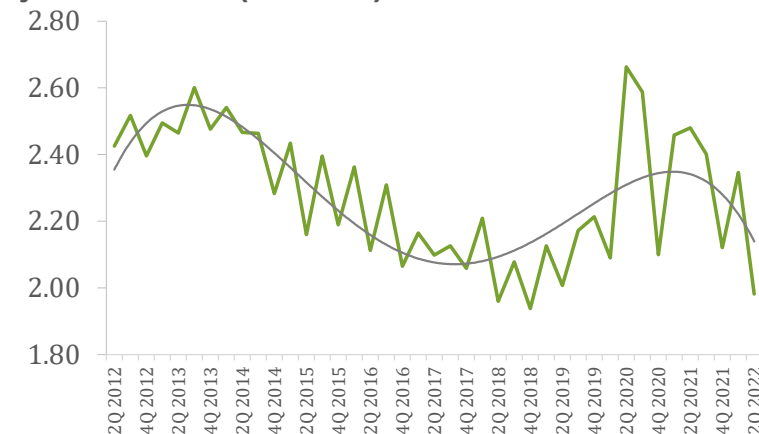
2.3 Average bid-cover ratios by size of issued instruments



2.2 Average bid-cover ratios by tenor (years) of issued instrument

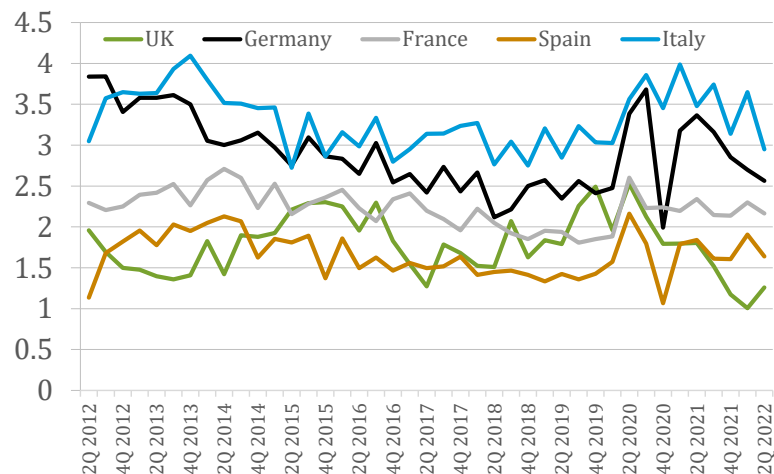


2.4 Average auction size in selected European jurisdictions (EUR bn)

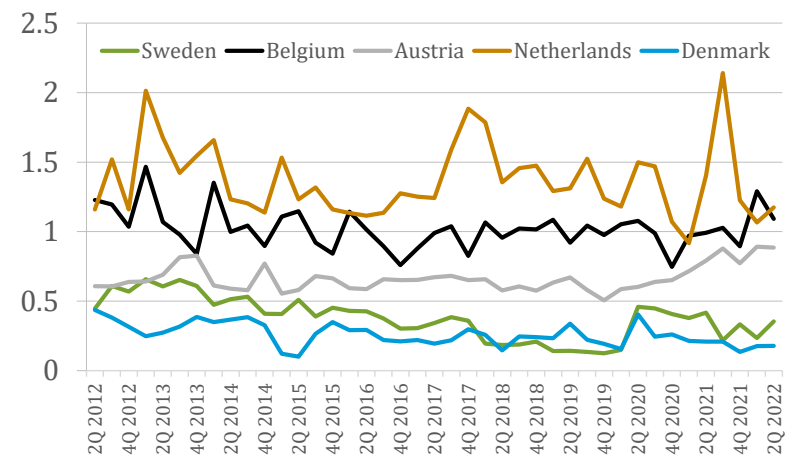


Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon. Weighted Average of UK, DE, FR, ES, IT, BE, SE, NL, DK and AT bonds and bills. In chart 2.4 polynomial trendline shown in grey.

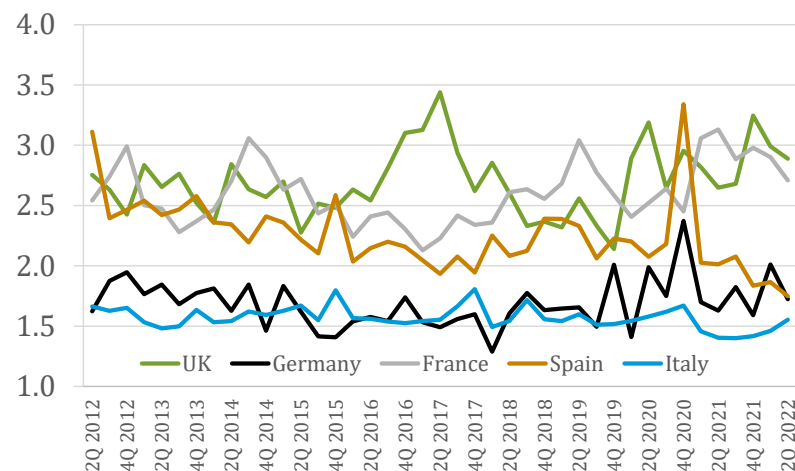
2.5 Average auction size in selected jurisdictions (EUR bn)



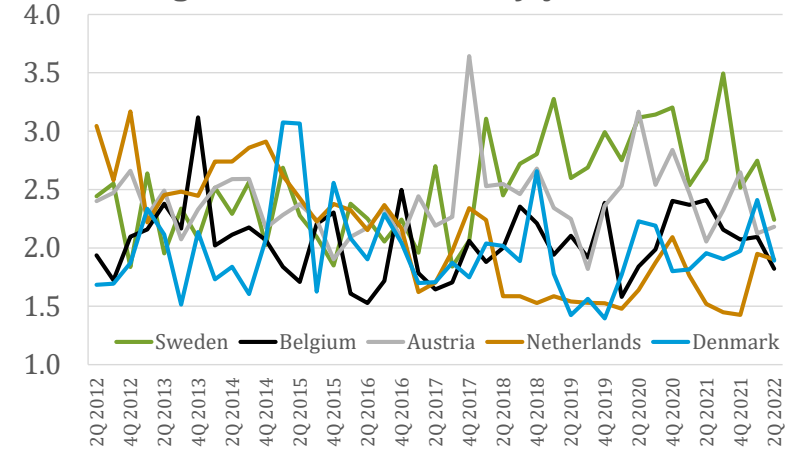
2.6 Average auction size in selected jurisdictions (EUR bn)



2.7 Average bid-cover ratios by jurisdictions

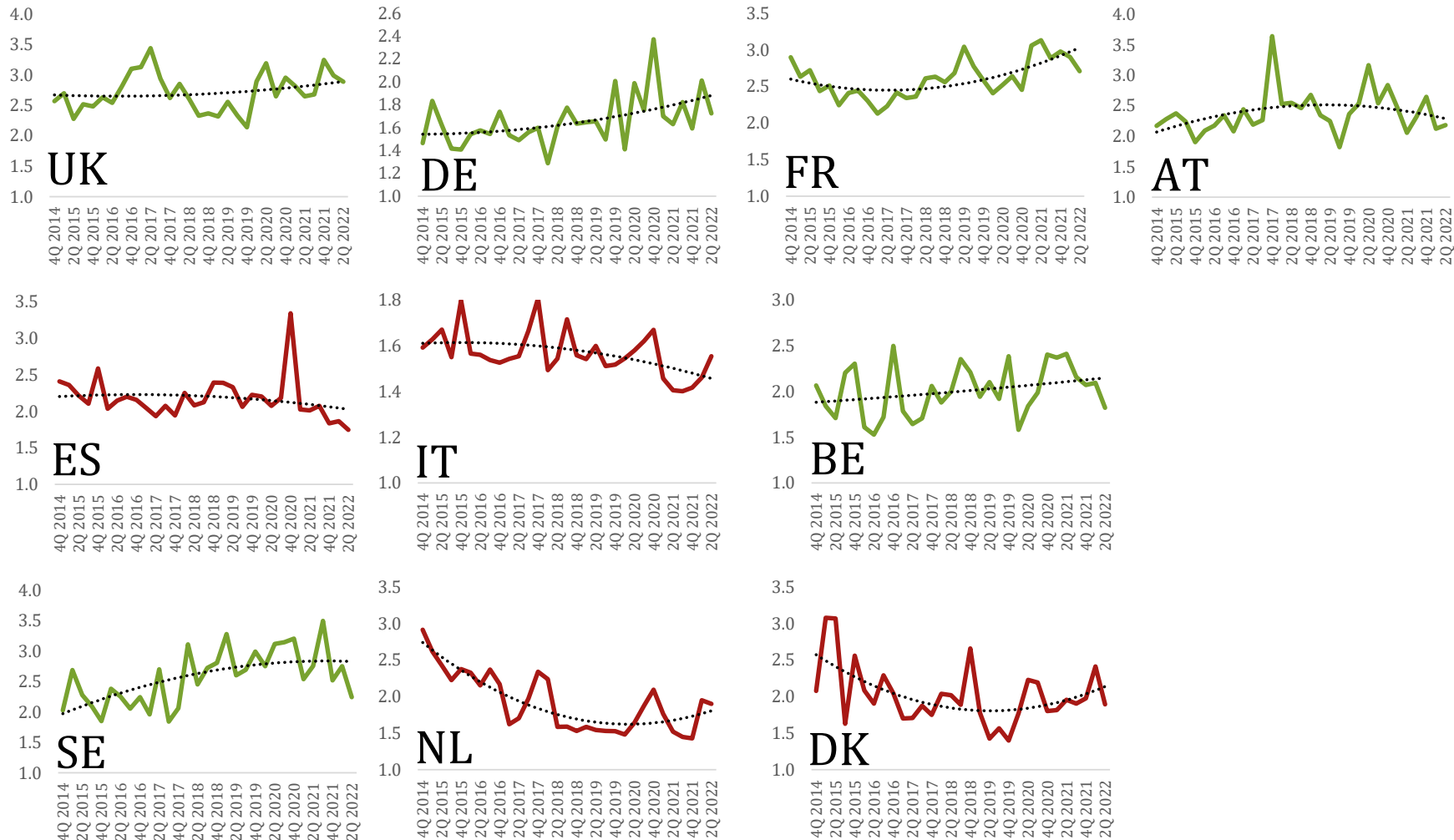


2.8 Average bid-cover ratios by jurisdictions



Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon. Weighted Average of UK, DE, FR, ES, IT, BE, SE, NL, DK and AT bonds and bills.

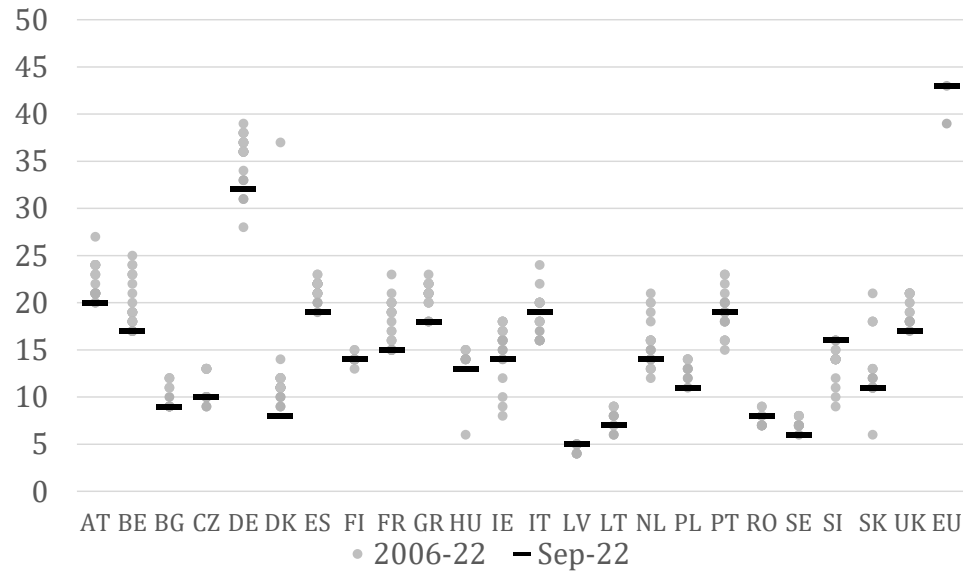
2.9 Average bid-cover ratios in selected jurisdictions: 2013-22



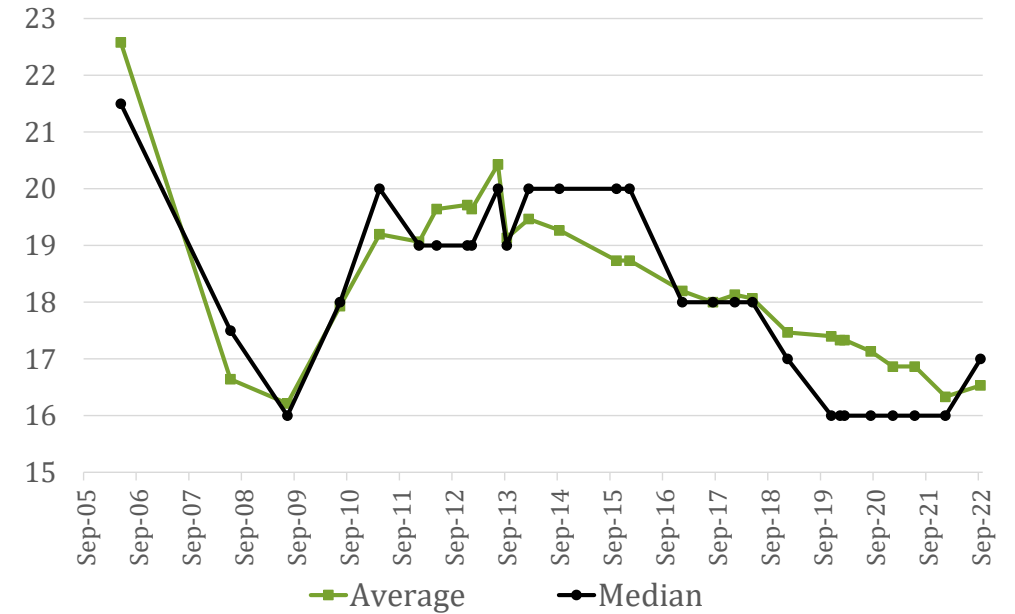
Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon. **Green** indicates end value of trendline above starting value, **red** indicates end value of trendline below starting value

Primary Dealers: European countries and EU

2.10 Number of primary dealers relative to historic number

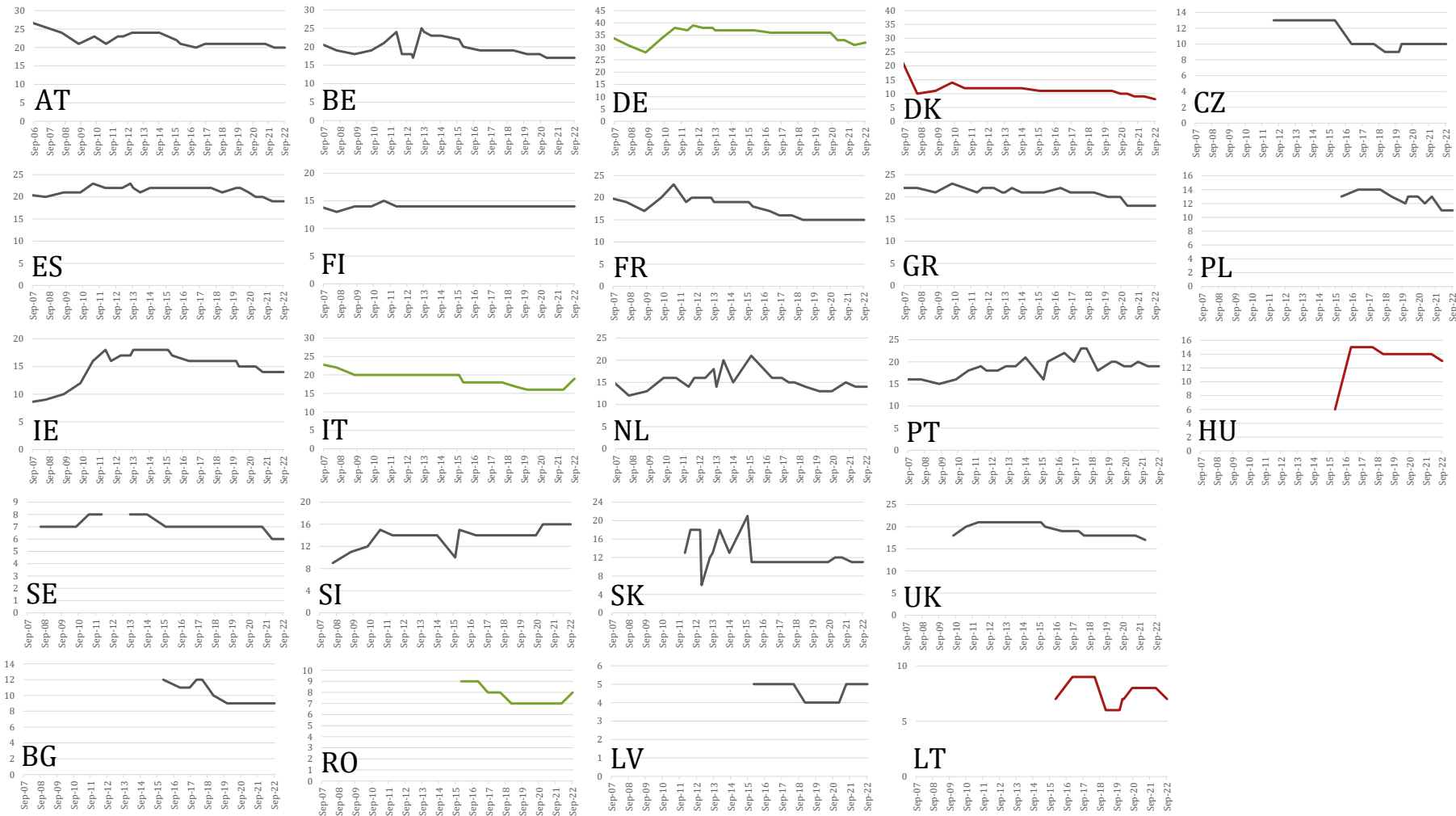


2.11 Average and median number of primary dealers in selected European countries



Source: AFME Primary Dealers Handbooks AFME HRF Table, national DMOs. Average and medians of AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GR, IE, IT, NL, PT, SE, SI and UK. EU in Chart 2.10 refers to the EU Primary Dealer Network. Latest data as of January 2022.

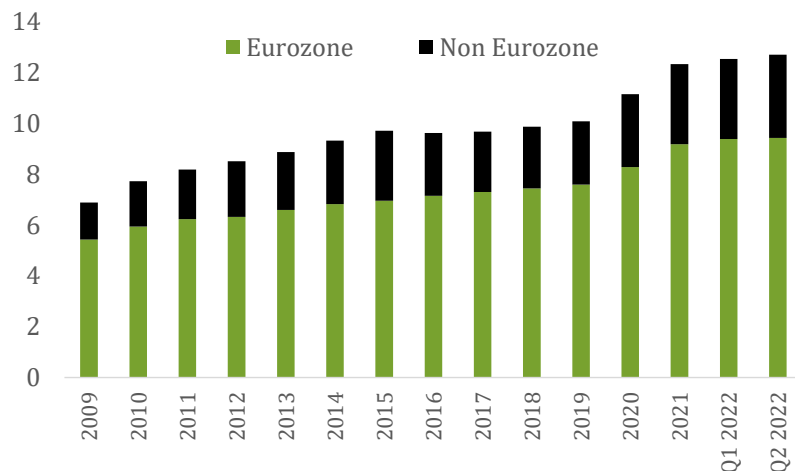
2.12 Number of primary dealers in Europe by country: 2006-22



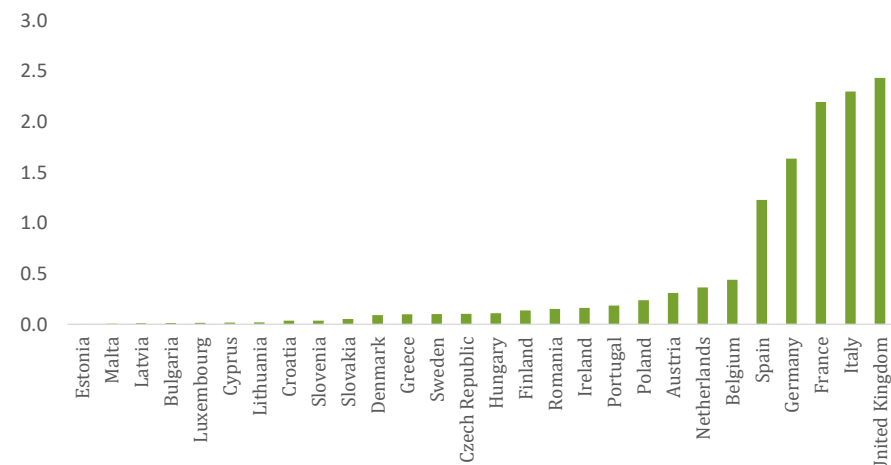
Source: AFME HRF Table and National DMOs. The gap in the line for Sweden indicates data was not recorded in the relevant period. **Chart colour indicates net change in PDs since January 2022.** **Green** indicates an increase; **red** indicates a decrease and **grey** indicates no change. Latest data as of September 2022.

Outstandings

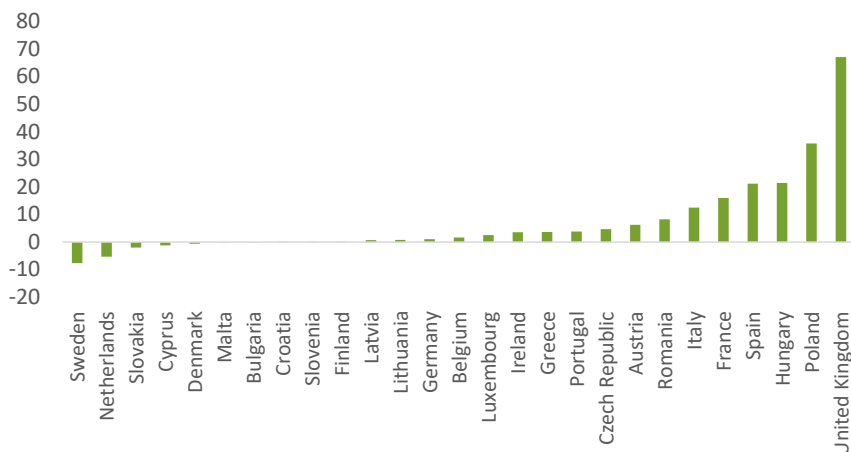
3.1 Outstanding debt securities issued by Central Governments (Nominal, EUR tn)



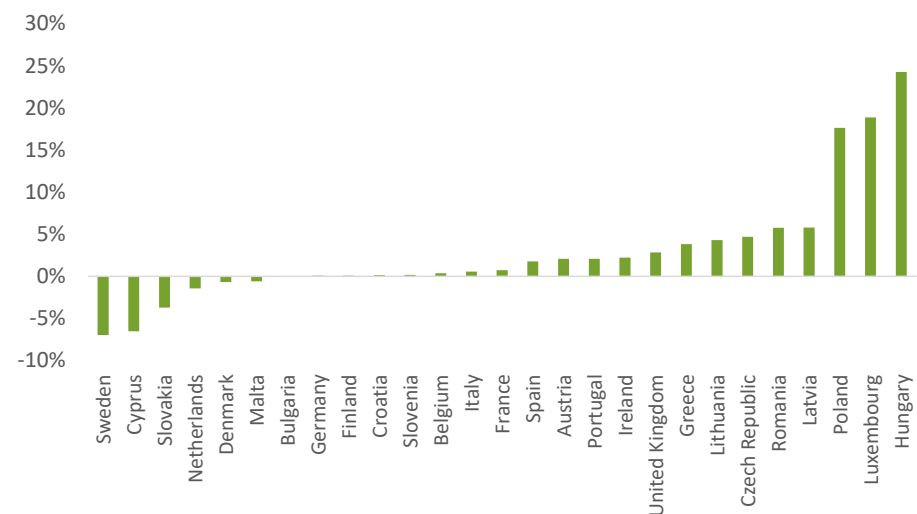
3.2 European government bonds outstanding by country (EUR tn)



3.3 Change in outstandings 1Q22 to 2Q22 (EUR bn)

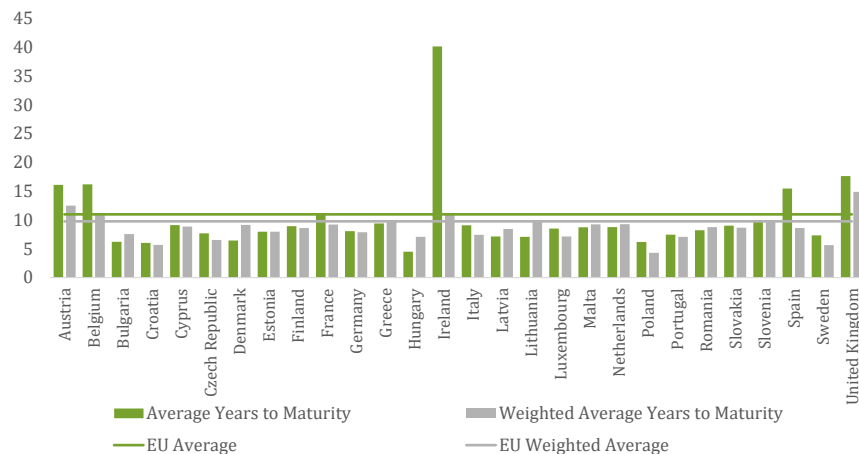


3.4 Change in outstandings from 1Q22 to 2Q22 (%)

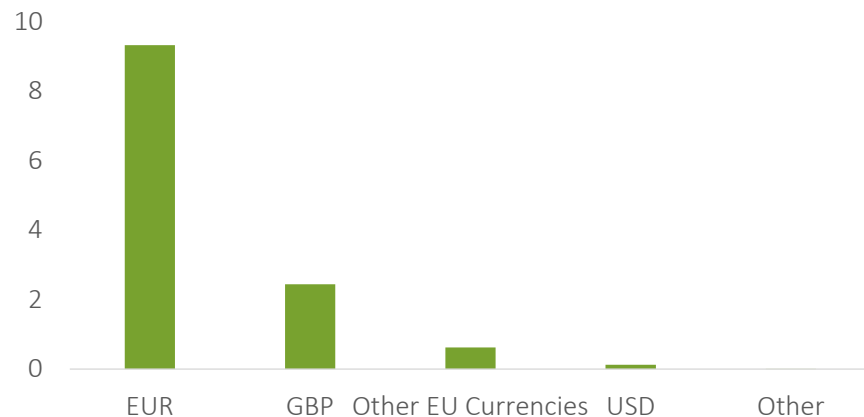


Source: ECB, Thomson Reuters Eikon and UK DMO.

3.5 Average years to maturity for outstanding government bonds in European (EU+UK) countries



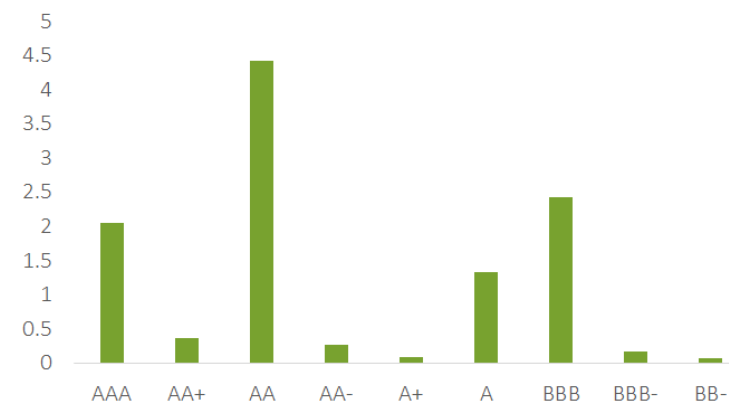
3.7 European government bonds outstanding by currency (EUR tn)



3.6 Quarterly change in weighted average years to maturity for outstanding government bonds 1Q22 to 2Q22



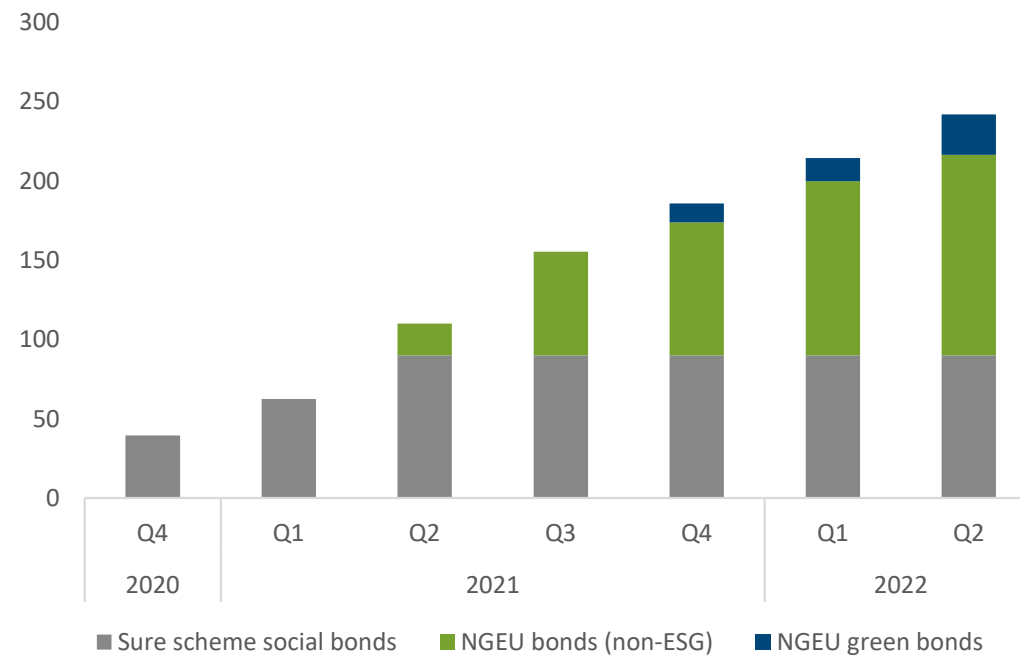
3.8 European government bonds outstanding by current rating of issuer (EUR tn)



Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon. For Charts 3.5 and 3.6 weighted average in by outstanding amount.

Outstandings: European Commission bonds

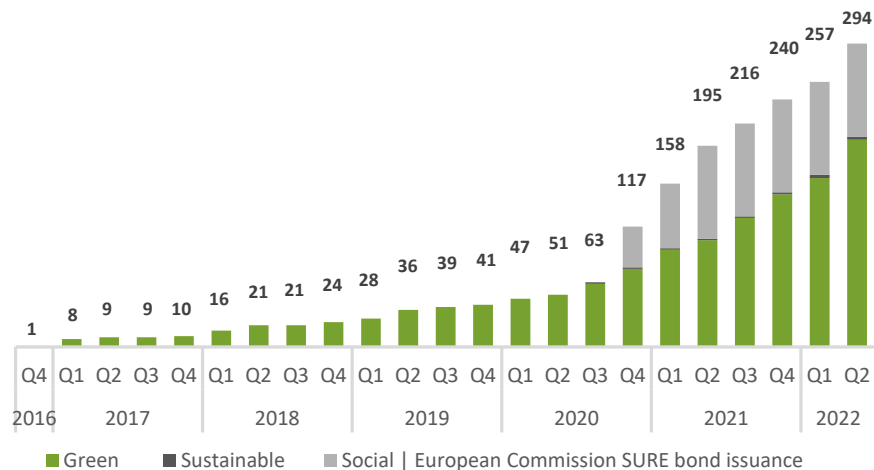
3.9 Outstanding bonds issued by the European Commission (EUR bn)



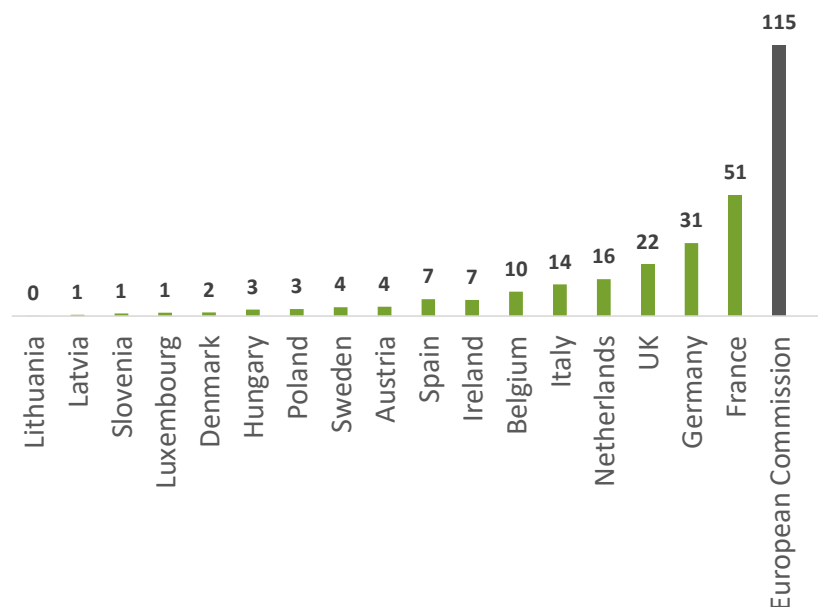
Source: European Commission. **NGEU** refers to bond issuance by the European Commission under the NextGenerationEU scheme.

Outstandings: ESG Bonds

3.9 European outstanding ESG (green, social and sustainable) bonds (EUR bn)



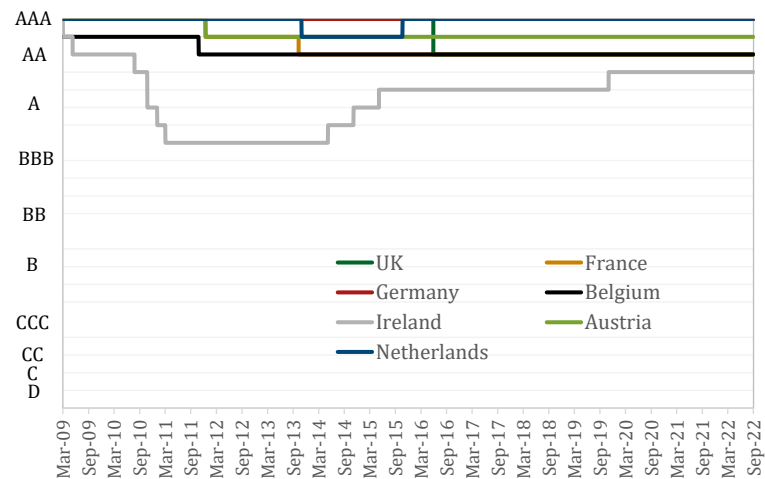
3.10 European outstanding ESG government bonds by country (EUR bn)



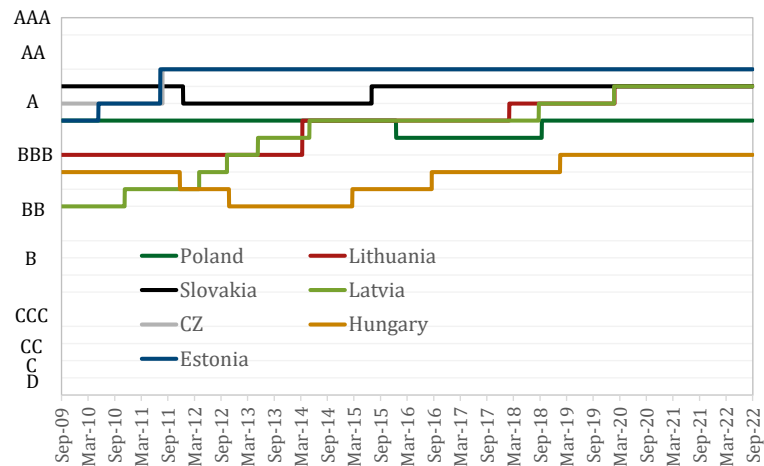
Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon, European Commission. All outstanding social bond volumes in Chart 3.9 are issued by the European Commission.

Credit Quality

4.1 Long-term sovereign credit rating (Central and Northern Europe)

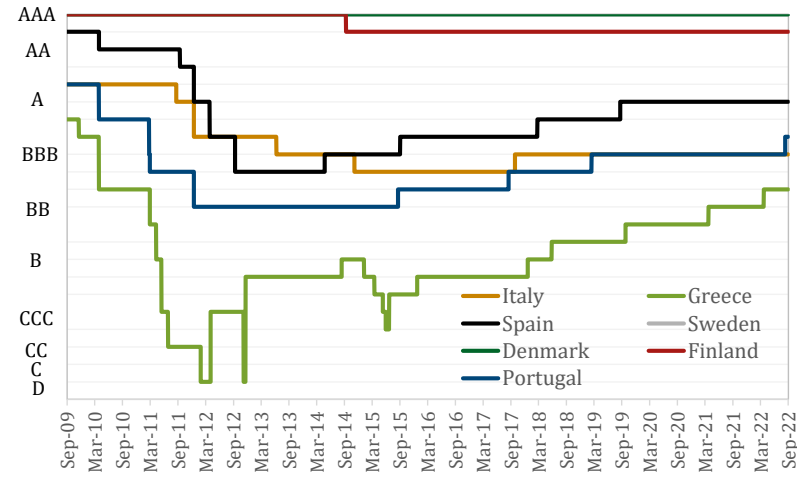


4.3 Long-term sovereign credit rating (Visegrad 4 and Baltic states)

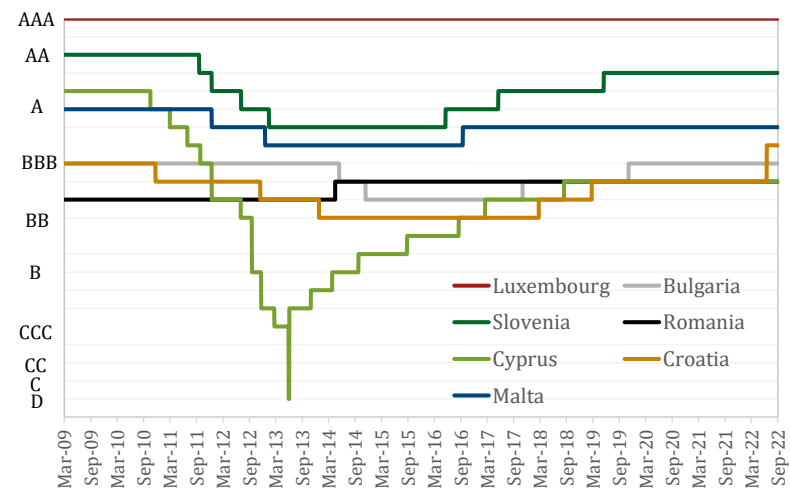


Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon

4.2 Long-term sovereign credit rating (Nordics and Southern Europe)



4.4 Long-term sovereign credit rating (Balkans, CY, MT and LU)



4.5 European rating actions on long-term sovereign credit ratings (2022 YtD)

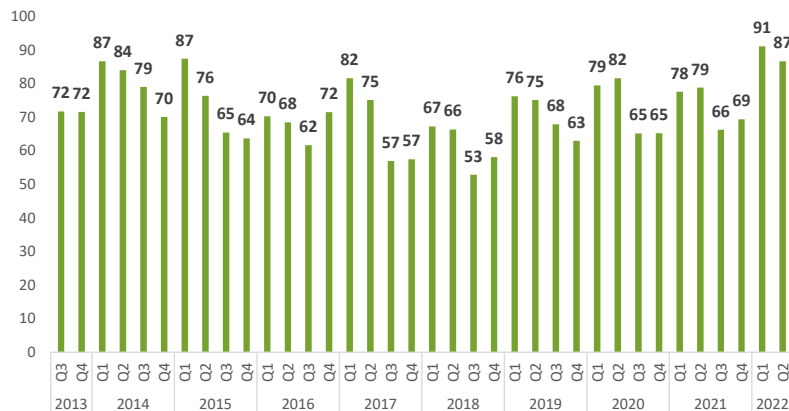
Upgrade to AA- (stable) from A+	Jan-22	Fitch	Expected continued improved in Ireland's fiscal metrics, supported by strong revenue performance, driven by an expansion of the tax base, leading to a strong upward revision of Ireland's revenue forecast.	1Q22
Upgrade to BB+ (stable) from BB	Apr-22	S&P	Expected continuous improvement in Greece's policy effectiveness and presence of fiscal buffers that will allow the country to absorb the indirect impact of the war in Ukraine on its economy and public finances.	
Upgrade to A1 (positive) from A2	May-22	Moody's	Increased economic resilience of Ireland: strong GDP growth, track record of growth and growth potential and a decline in Ireland's government debt.	2Q22
Upgrade to BBB+ (stable) from BBB	Jul-22	Fitch	Approval to Croatia by Ecofin on 12 July to join the euro on 1 January 2023. Euro adoption is positive for the rating as it would provide the sovereign with reserve-currency status, reduced transaction costs and limit exchange rate-risk to corporates and households.	
Upgrade to BBB+ (stable) from BBB-	Jul-22	S&P	Expected consistent economic growth over the coming two years, despite inflationary pressure and the economic consequences of the current Russia-Ukraine conflict. Expectation that the government remains committed to the reform program and receive significant EU financing, rebuilding the fiscal space lost in the aftermath of the pandemic.	3Q22
Upgrade to Baa2 (stable) from Ba1	Jul-22	Moody's	Adoption of legal acts formalising Croatia's adoption of the euro by Ecofin on 12 July, with Croatia adopting the euro as its domestic currency from 1 January 2023, thereby eliminating any foreign currency risk for the government's largely euro-denominated debt burden and reducing the government liquidity risk.	
Upgrade to BBB+ (stable) from BBB-	Sep-22	S&P	Continued strong growth in Portugal despite higher energy costs and rising interest rates. The upgrade reflects the resilience of Portugal's economy, public finances, and largely foreign-owned financial sector to various external shocks.	

Source: Fitch, Moody's, S&P

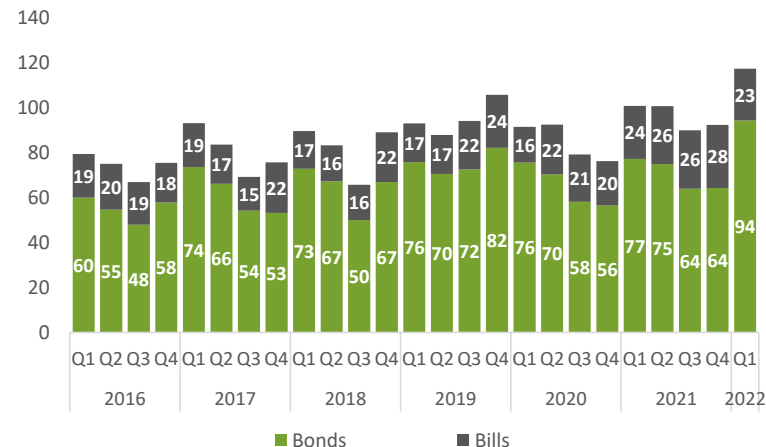
Secondary Market Trading Volumes and Turnover Ratios

Secondary Market Trading Volumes and Turnover Ratios

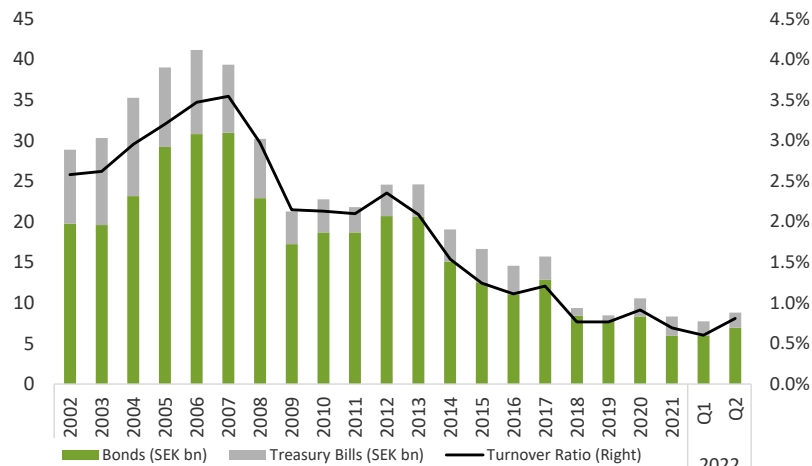
5.1 EU + UK: Average daily trading volumes (Government and sovereign bonds, EURbn)



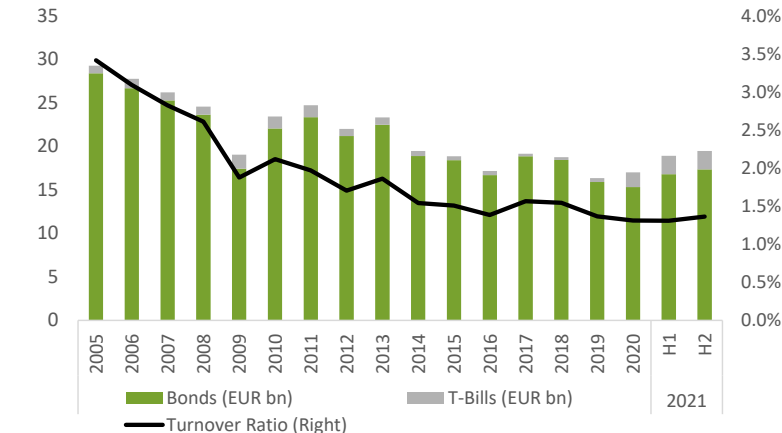
5.2 Eurozone: Average daily trading volume (bonds and bills, EURbn)



5.3 United Kingdom: Average daily trading volume (bonds only) and turnover ratio



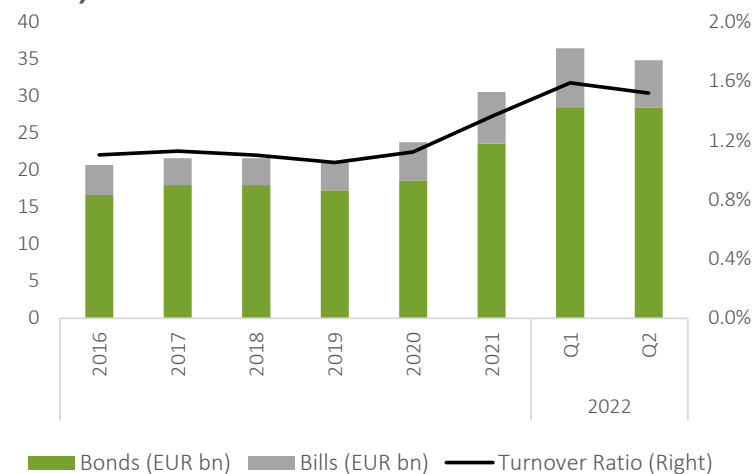
5.4 Germany: Average daily trading volume (aggregated bonds and bills) and turnover ratio



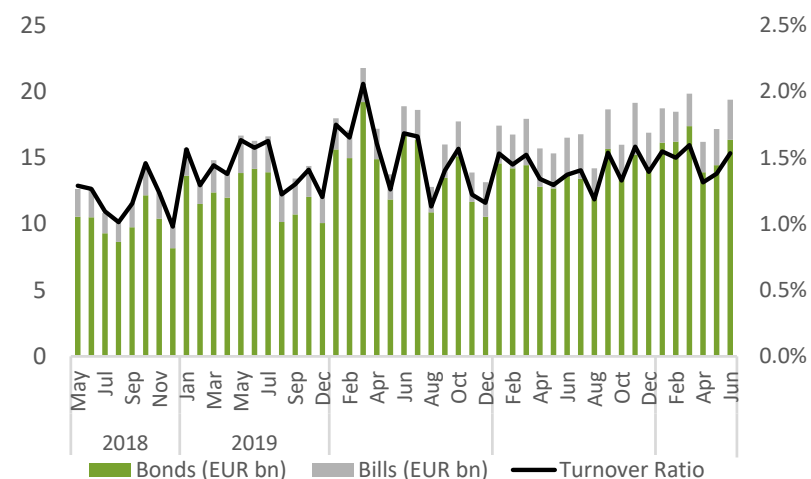
Source: TraX data from MarketAxess, EFC Sub-Committee on EDSM, UK Debt Management Office, Deutsche Finanzagentur, ECB. Individual country volumes do not sum to aggregated trading volume in Chart 5.1 EU+UK, given the differences in the aggregation basis across jurisdictions. The data is not fully comparable between countries. Full Methodology available on page 34 of this report.

Secondary Market Trading Volumes and Turnover Ratios

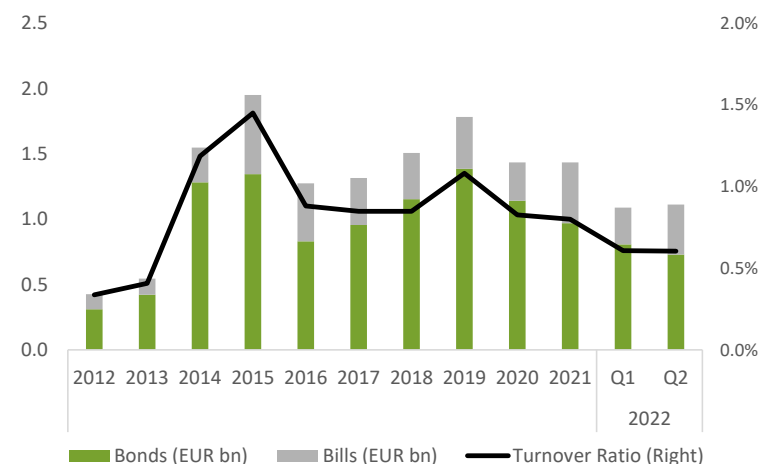
5.5 Italy: Average daily trading volume (bonds and bills) and turnover ratio



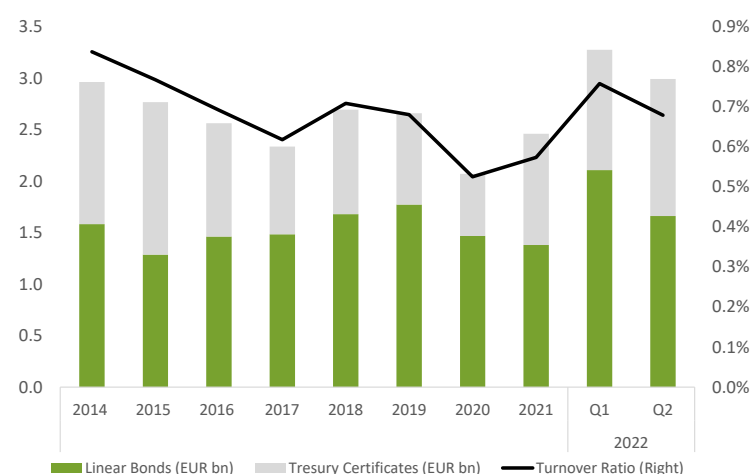
5.6 Spain: Average daily trading volume and turnover ratio



5.7 Portugal: Average daily trading volume and turnover ratio



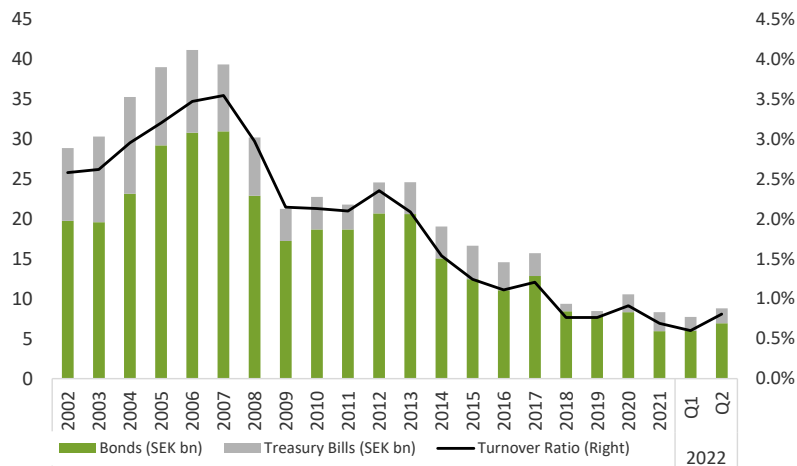
5.8 Belgium: Average daily trading volume and turnover ratio



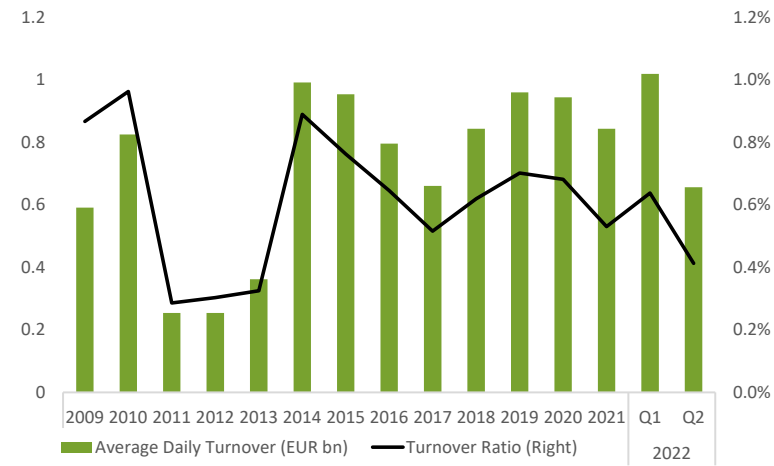
Source: ECB, Italian Dipartimento del Tesoro, BME Market Data and Tesoro Publico de Espana, Agência de Gestão da Tesouraria e da Dívida Pública (IGCP), ECB, Belgian Debt Agency. **Given the differences in the aggregation basis across jurisdictions, the data is not fully comparable between countries. Full Methodology available on page 34 of this report.**

Secondary Market Trading Volumes and Turnover Ratios

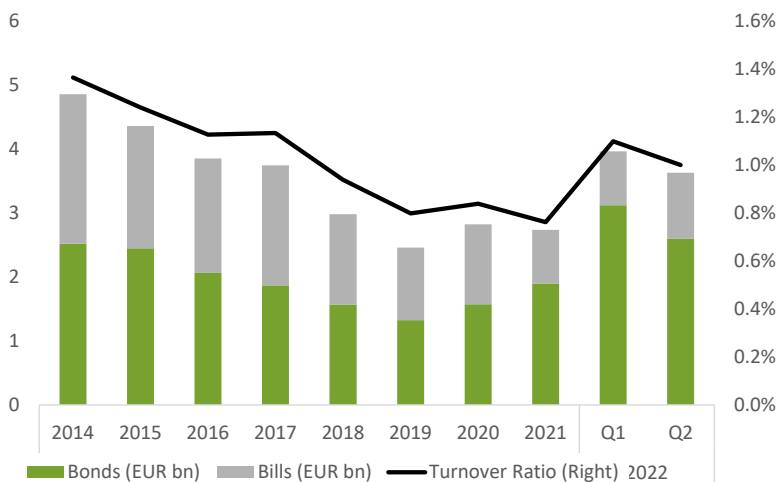
5.9 Sweden: Average daily trading volume and turnover ratio



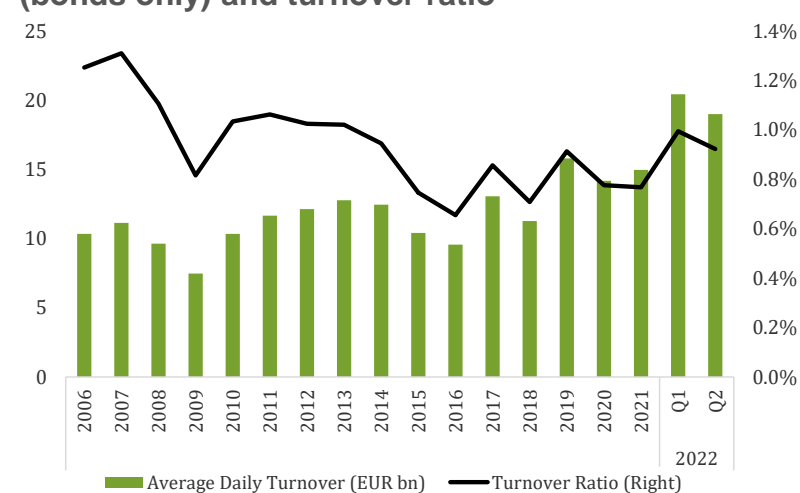
5.10 Ireland: Average daily trading volume (bonds only) and turnover ratio



5.11 Netherlands: Average daily trading volume and turnover ratio



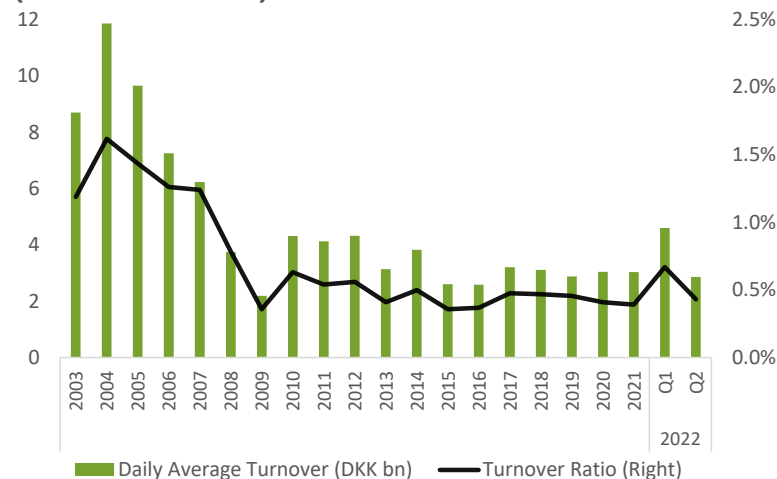
5.12 France: Average daily trading volume (bonds only) and turnover ratio



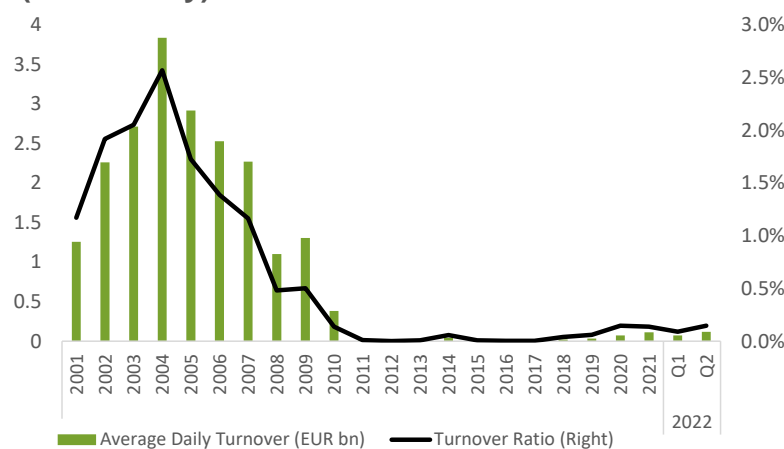
Source: ECB, Swedish National Debt Office (Riksgalden), Irish Stock Exchange, Ministerie van Financien, Agence France Tresor. **Given the differences in the aggregation basis across jurisdictions, the data is not fully comparable between countries. Full Methodology available on page 34 of this report.**

Secondary Market Trading Volumes and Turnover Ratios

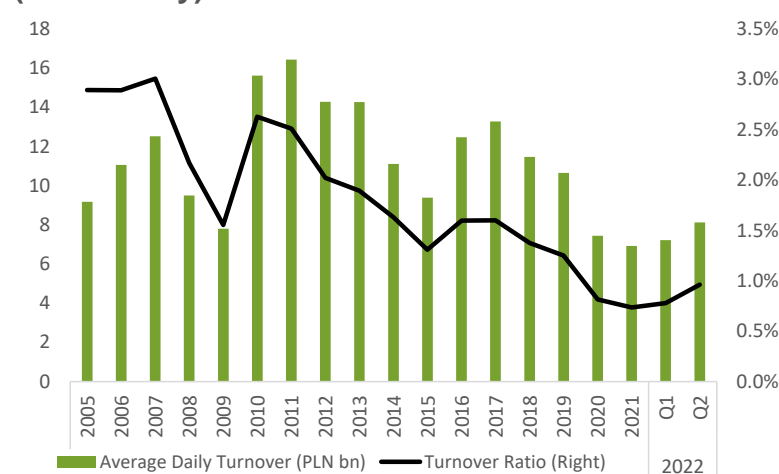
5.13 Denmark: Average daily trading volume (bonds and bills) and turnover ratio



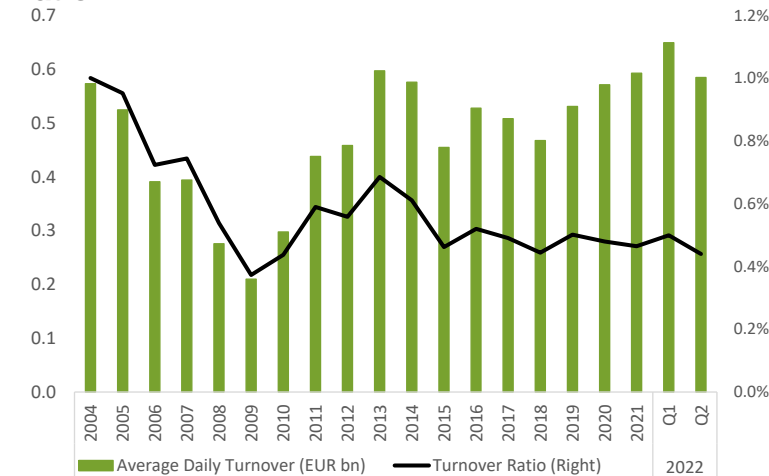
5.14 Greece: Average daily trading volume (bonds only) and turnover ratio



5.15 Poland: Average daily trading volume (bonds only) and turnover ratio



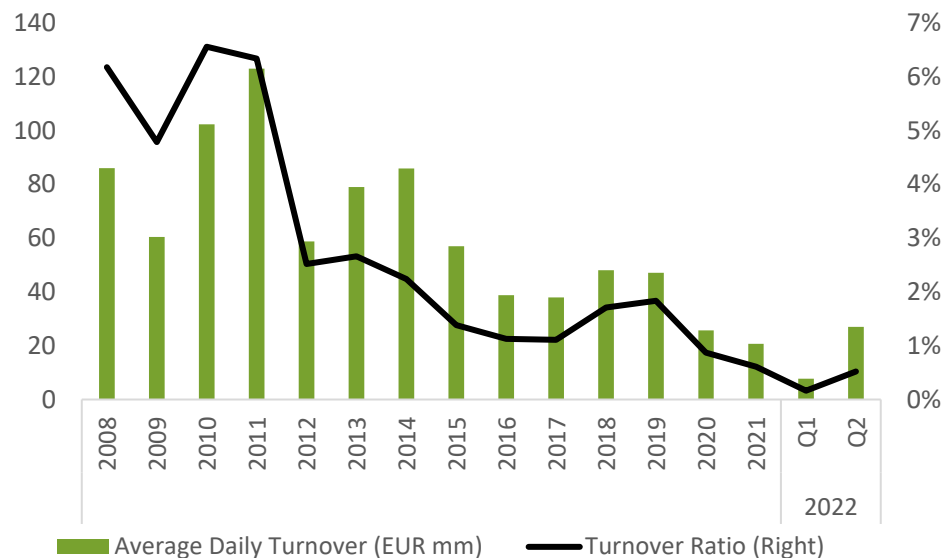
5.16 Finland: Average daily trading volume (aggregated bonds and bills) and turnover ratio



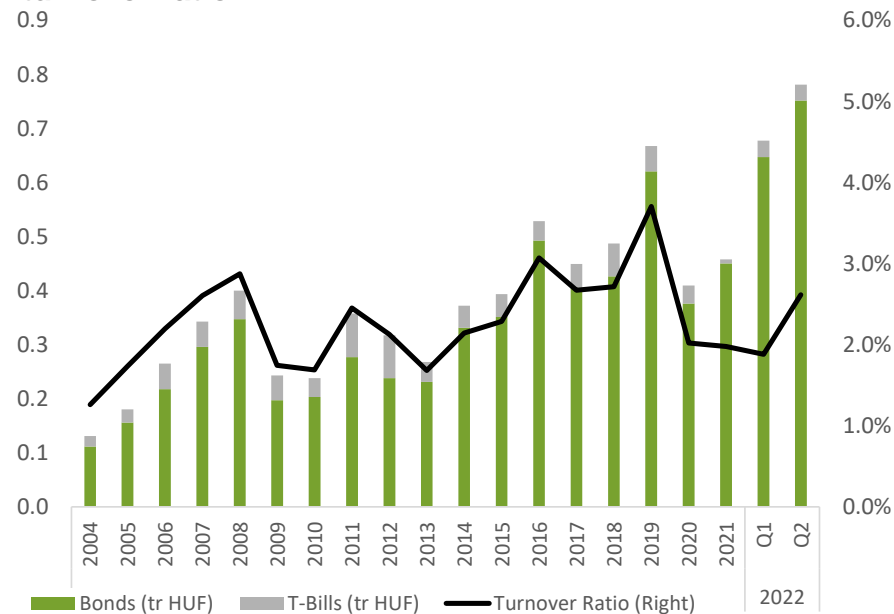
Source: Denmark's Nationalbank, Bank of Greece, ECB, National Depository for Securities (KDPW), WSE, Finland Valtiokonttori. **Given the differences in the aggregation basis across jurisdictions, the data is not fully comparable between countries. Full Methodology available on page 34 of this report.**

Secondary Market Trading Volumes and Turnover Ratios

5.17 Bulgaria: Average daily turnover volume and turnover ratio

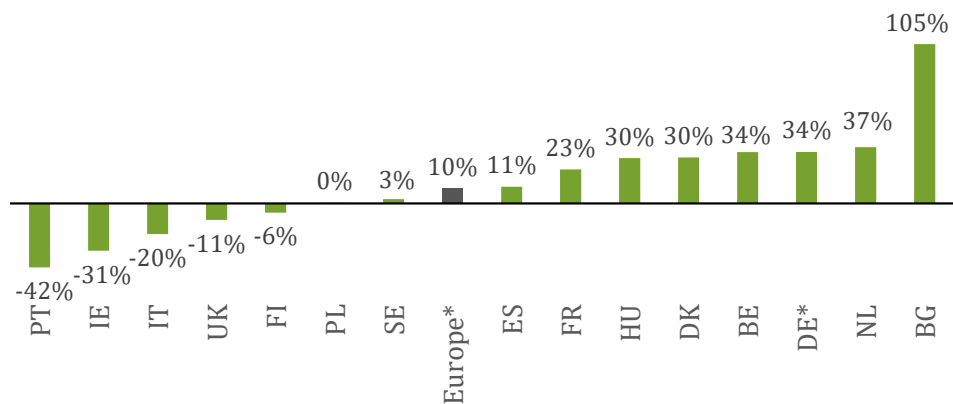


5.18 Hungary: Average daily turnover volume and turnover ratio

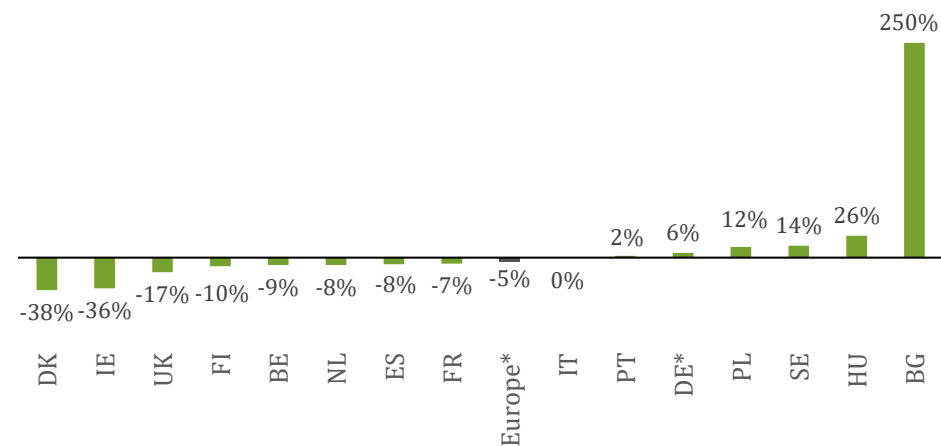


Source: ECB, AKK, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Bulgaria, Ministerul Finantelor. **Given the differences in the aggregation basis across jurisdictions, the data is not fully comparable between countries. Full Methodology available on page 34 of this report.**

5.20 Annual change in average daily turnover volumes of European government bonds: 2Q21 to 2Q22



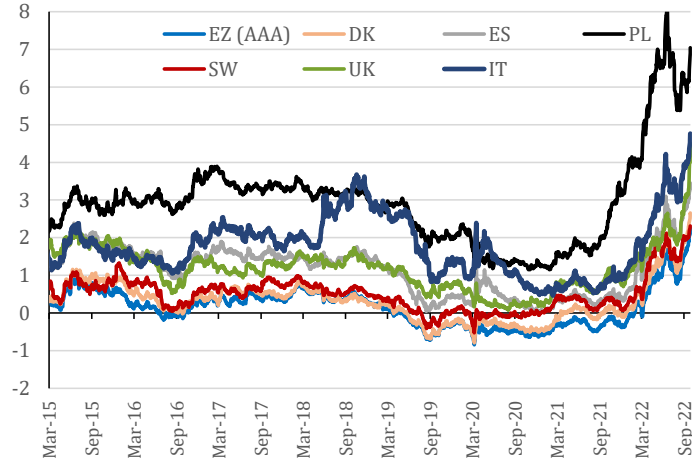
5.21 Quarterly change in average daily turnover volumes of European government bonds: 1Q22 to 2Q22



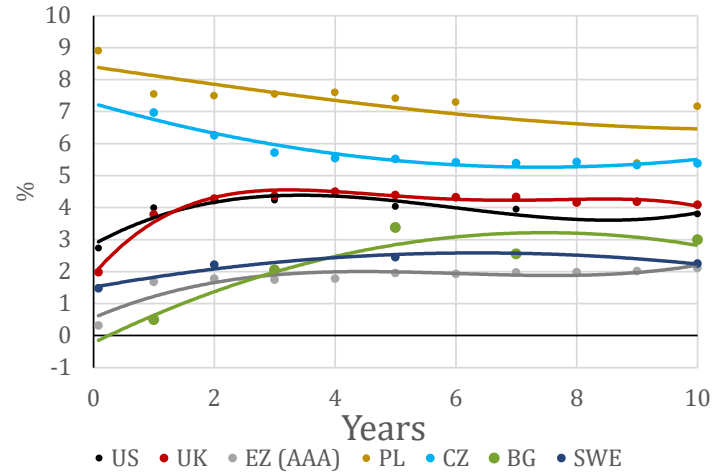
Source: AFME with information from European DMOs and other agency sources. See section 5 for details on aggregation basis and sources. *Europe (EU+UK) total and Germany is sourced from TraX data from MarketAxess, as the quarterly variation of average daily volumes of government and sovereign bonds.

Valuations

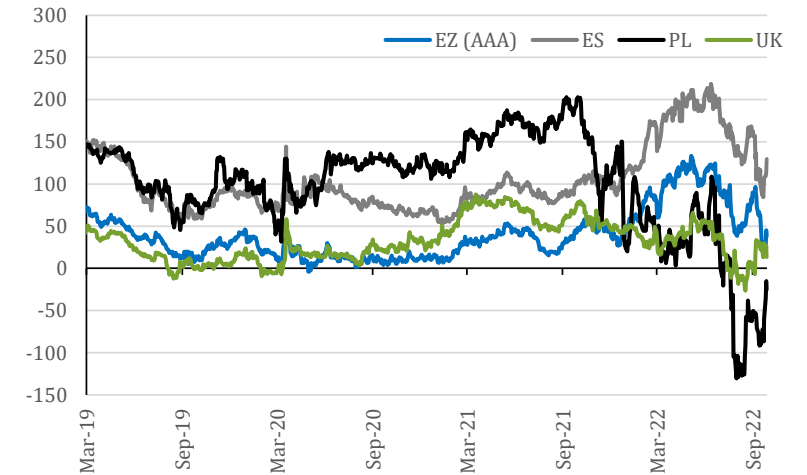
6.1 Selected European 10Y spot yields



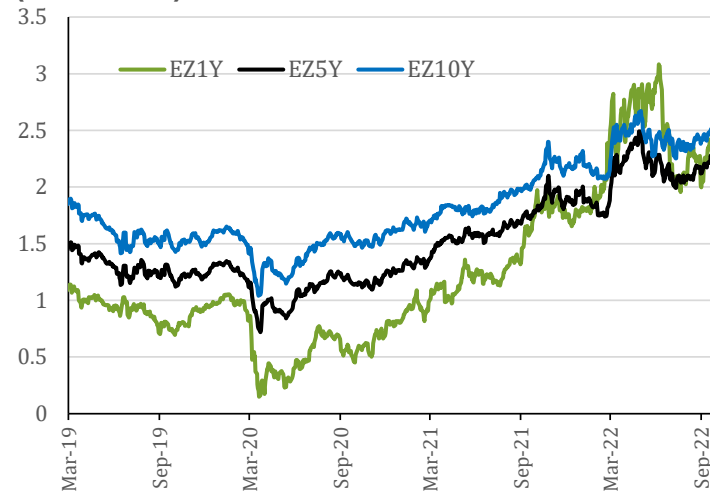
6.2 Sovereign spot yield curve of selected jurisdictions: 30 September 2022



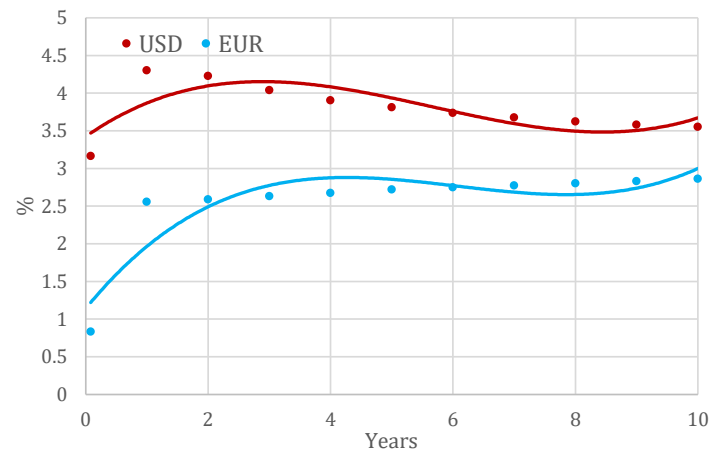
6.3 Slope: 1Y10Y spread (bps)



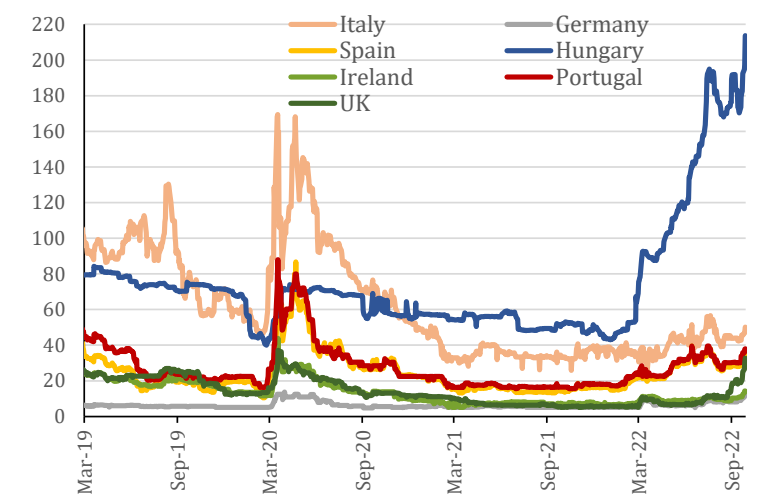
6.4 Market-implied inflation expectations (EuroZone)



6.5 Overnight index swap (OIS) yield curve: 30 September 2022



6.6 5Y Sovereign Credit Default Swap (CDS, bps)



Source: ECB and Thomson Reuters Eikon

Methodology for Secondary Market Trading Volumes and Turnover Ratios in this report

Turnover ratios are calculated as the average daily trading volume relative to total outstandings. Cash trading only (excludes repo and derivatives transactions)

5.1 EU + UK: Secondary Market Volumes (please note this is restricted to 2013-Q3 onwards as split not available prior to this date. Volumes are calculated by converting the individual traded securities to EUR using the prevailing exchange rate on the date of each trade. ADV calculated by dividing the total converted volume by the number of UK trading days for quarter. Data sourced from Trax. The aggregation of Trax data is agnostic of platform (meaning the trades can be conducted via BBG, TRAX or others) as it is sourced from dealers middle offices, rather than the actual trading venues. The data include s both dealer to dealer activity and dealer to client activity. Data does not consider transaction volume between clients and therefore relies on the degree of dealer intermediation.

5.2 Eurozone: Data is published by EFC Sub-Committee on ESDM, and is based on turnover data reported in the Euro Market Activity Report (EMAR), including turnover on a trade by trade basis traded by reporting dealers. A comprehensive list of reporting dealers can be found in the EMAR reports on the website of the Economic and Financial Committee's Sub Committee on EU Sovereign Debt Markets

5.3 United Kingdom: Turnover data reported to the DMO by the Gilt-edged Market Makers (primary dealers).

5.4 Italy: Turnover on all trading venues and OTC as per data provided to the Italian Dipartimento Del Tesoro by Primary Dealers through HRF ('single counted' volumes).

5.5 Germany: Turnover of both electronic and OTC trading. The traded volume is aggregated for a representative part of the members of the Bund Issues Auction Group with trades with all counterparties. Includes Bubills, Schaetze, Bobls, Bunds and inflation-linked securities. Capital and coupon strips as well as US-dollar bonds are excluded.

5.6 Portugal: Turnover of electronic and OTC trading reported on MTS-Portugal, BrokerTec and eSpeed.

5.7 Spain: Due to data reconciliation activities of the Bank of Spain, data from April 2018 is from BME Market Data, a subsidiary of Bolsas y Mercados Españoles. Turnover is derived from settlement data from Iberclear.

5.8 Finland: Turnover of customer trades, MTS Finland and Euro MTS.

5.9 Belgium: Turnover is total outright transactions.

5.10 Sweden: Turnover is total outright transactions

5.11 Ireland: Turnover on Irish Stock Exchange.

5.12 Netherlands: Turnover is customer and interdealer trading. Total outright transactions, including electronic and OTC trading.

5.13 France: Turnover of voice and electronic trading (not including PSPP transactions or trading without an SVT).

5.14 Denmark: Turnover of MTS, TradeWeb, Bondvision and trades reported to Nasdaq OMX (including voice trading).

5.15 Greece: Turnover on Electronic Secondary Securities Market (HDAT).

5.16 Poland: Turnover is total outright transactions. Data from KDPW are presented according to the date of the settlement, while data from WSE are presented according to the date of conclusion of a transaction.

5.17 Bulgaria: Turnover ratio of the government securities issued on domestic market. Official values reported as average monthly turnover ratios, which have been converted assuming 20 business days per month.

5.18 Hungary: Turnover on MTS Hungary and Keler OTC.

5.19 Romania: Turnover ratio of the government securities issued on domestic market. Official values reported as average monthly turnover ratios, which have been converted assuming 20 business days per month. Turnover volume not available.

For a description of the methodology of this report please visit <https://www.afme.eu/reports/data/details/Summary-of-the-Methodologies>

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