**ALLIANZ RESEARCH** 

## CLOSE TO 150 LARGE COMPANIES WENT BUST IN Q2 2020

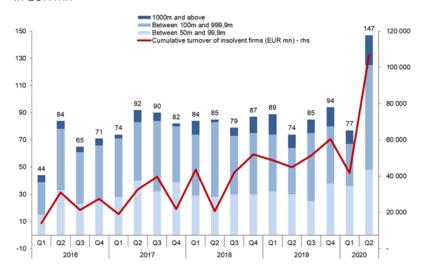
29 July 2020

## **MAXIME LEMERLE**

Head of Sector and Insolvency Research maxime.lemerle@eulerhermes.com

In the second quarter of 2020, 147 large companies — with turnover above EUR50mm — went insolvent, representing an increase by +70 cases compared to Q1 2020 (+91% q/q) and +73 compared to Q2 of last year (+99% y/y). The cumulative turnover of insolvent major companies also surged to EUR106.9bn (+155% q/q and +138% y/y). All three sub-categories of companies we monitor by size of turnover posted a record level of major insolvencies: 22 cases in Q2 (+12 q/q) for those with a turnover exceeding EUR1bn; 77 (+46) for those with a turnover between EUR100mn and EUR1bn; and 48 (+12) for those with turnover between EUR50mn and EUR100mn. In this context, the average turnover of major companies becoming insolvent jumped to EUR727mn in Q2 2020 compared to EUR544mn in Q1 and EUR601mn in 2019.

Figure 1 – Number of major insolvencies\* by quarter and size of turnover in EUR mn  $\,$ 



(\*) Companies with a turnover exceeding EUR50m Source: Euler Hermes, Allianz Research

The largest surges were seen in Western Europe and the U.S. In Q2 2020, Western Europe posted the largest increase in major insolvencies to 64 (+38 cases q/q), ahead of North America, which recorded 52 cases (+30 q/q). Western Europe also remains the largest contributor to the global insolvency count for the first half of the year with 90 cases (+21 compared to H1 2019), again ahead of North America with 74 cases (+43). Asia experienced a stable number of major insolvencies in both Q1 and Q2 (20 cases), pushing down the outcome for H1 to 40 (-7 cases y/y). At the same





time, North America posted a noticeable rise in insolvencies of companies with turnovers exceeding EUR1bn, with 17 cases in Q2, after 6 in Q1. The U.S. tops the list with 20 out of the 30 largest insolvencies registered in H1 2020, ahead of China (5) and Singapore (2).

Retail, services and energy were the most impacted sectors, but automotive also stood out with a noticeable increase in major insolvencies. Retail and services posted 37 and 24 major insolvencies, respectively (i.e. +22 cases q/q) and +17 q/q), followed by energy with 17 cases (+10 q/q). While there was a pause in major insolvencies in the construction sector, they accelerated in the automotive sector, which recorded 13 cases in Q2 notably in the automotive suppliers, retailers and car rental sub-sectors. The list of more resilient sectors remains pretty unchanged from Q1 with in particular chemicals, computer/telecom and pharmaceuticals – on top of transport equipment. However, the average size (in terms of turnover) of their insolvent companies was two to three times larger than the average in H1 2020.

Where are the hotspots in Q2 2020? Retail and services in Western Europe and North America, energy in North America and automotive in Western Europe. In Q2 2020, the highest number of major insolvencies was recorded in retail in Western Europe (18), ahead of retail (14) and energy (14) in North America, and automotive (11) and services (11) in Western Europe. Looking at the first half of 2020 as a whole, the outcome is pretty similar in terms of ranking and relative frequency in major insolvencies. H1 2020 posted the highest number of major insolvencies in retail (52 cases) and services (31). For both sectors, these were mainly in North America and Western Europe. Yet, two other sectors stood out with more than 10 major insolvencies by region: energy in North America (18) and automotive in Western Europe (14). Construction comes right after in all regions but North America.

What does this mean for companies? As the Covid-19 pandemic creates an insolvency time bomb, we expect a stronger risk of domino effects, notably on fragile providers along supply chains.

For our full insolvency outlook, see our recent report: <u>Calm before the storm: Covid-19 and the business insolvency time bomb.</u>





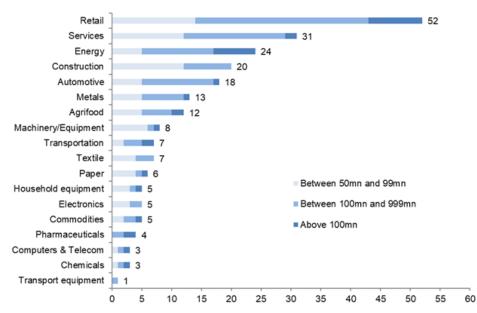
Figure 2 – Number of major insolvencies\* by sector and by region

	Q2 2020						
	Africa/Middle East and Latin America	North America	Central & Eastern Europe	Asia Pacific	Western Europe	Total	H1 2020
Chemicals	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Transport equipment	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Computers & Telecom	-	1	-	1	-	2	3
Commodities	-	1	-	1	1	3	5
Construction	-	-	1	1	2	4	20
Bectronics	1	-	-	2	1	4	5
Machinery/Equipment	-	2	-	1	1	4	8
Pharmaceuticals	-	3	-	1	-	4	4
Paper	-	1	1	-	2	4	6
Household equipment	-	-	-	1	4	5	5
Metals	-	-	-	3	2	5	13
Textile	1	1	-	1	3	6	7
Transportation	-	2	-	1	3	6	7
Agrifood	-	1	-	1	5	7	12
Automotive	-	2	-	-	11	13	18
Energy	-	14	2	1	-	17	24
Services	-	9	1	3	11	24	31
Retail	-	14	3	2	18	37	52
Q2 2020	2	52	9	20	64	147	224
H1 2020	2	74	18	40	90	224	

(\*) Companies with a turnover exceeding EUR50mn.

Source: Euler Hermes, Allianz Research

Figure 3 – Number of major insolvencies\* in  $\underline{\text{H1 2020}}$  by sector and size of turnover in EUR mn



(\*) Companies with a turnover exceeding EUR50mn.

Source: Euler Hermes, Allianz Research





These assessments are, as always, subject to the disclaimer provided below.

## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements contained herein may include prospects, statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements.

Such deviations may arise due to, without limitation, (i) changes of the general economic conditions and competitive situation, particularly in the Allianz Group's core business and core markets, (ii) performance of financial markets (particularly market volatility, liquidity and credit events), (iii) frequency and severity of insured loss events, including from natural catastrophes, and the development of loss expenses, (iv) mortality and morbidity levels and trends, (v) persistency levels, (vi) particularly in the banking business, the extent of credit defaults, (vii) interest rate levels, (viii) currency exchange rates including the EUR/USD exchange rate, (ix) changes in laws and regulations, including tax regulations, (x) the impact of acquisitions, including related integration issues, and reorganization measures, and (xi) general competitive factors, in each case on a local, regional, national and/or global basis. Many of these factors may be more likely to occur, or more pronounced, as a result of terrorist activities and their consequences.

## **NO DUTY TO UPDATE**

The company assumes no obligation to update any information or forward-looking statement contained herein, save for any information required to be disclosed by law.



