European Corporate Recoveries 2003-2021: Stability Prevails Despite The Pandemic

David Gillmor Marta Stojanova Maulik Shah

May 31, 2022



This report does not constitute a rating action.



Key Takeaways

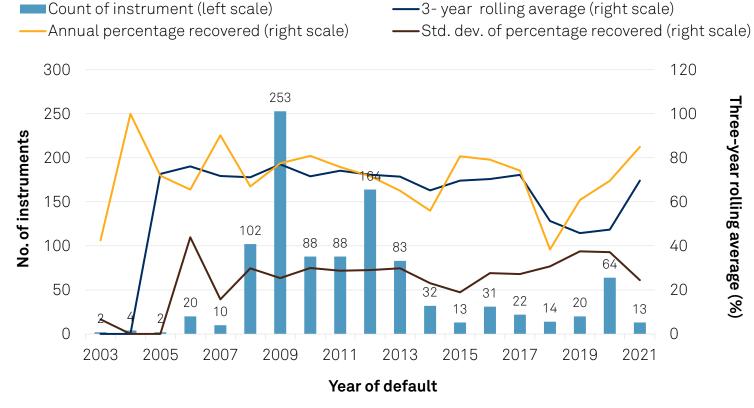
- The long-term average recovery on first-lien corporate debt in Europe remained broadly stable between 2003 and 2021, at 72.5%.
- In 2021, first-lien debt recoveries on defaulted corporate debt had a three-year rolling average of 70%, influenced by the higher volume of low recovery defaults in 2020.
- Second-lien recoveries average 34%, which is lower than mezzanine recoveries of 39%. As there are well over 100
 defaulted instruments for each category, and first-lien recoveries remain above 70%, second-lien debt would appear
 to be cheap mezzanine rather than stretched senior debt.

Note: We looked at the defaulted debt instruments of corporates rated by S&P Global Ratings in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) in 2003-2021.

First-Lien Recovery | Year Of Default

Average First-Lien Recovery

By default year

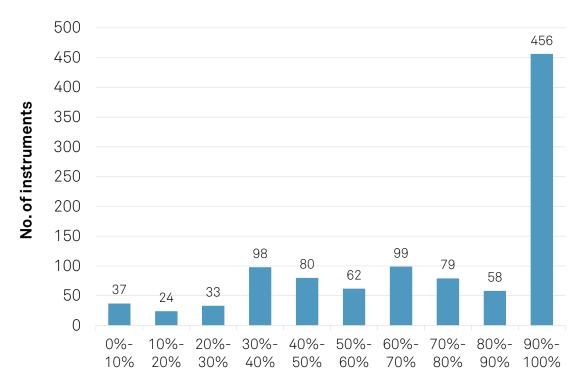


Std. dev.--Standard deviation. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

- Average recoveries were lower in 2020, at 70%, versus the historical average of 72.5% for 2003-2021, a drop driven by the pandemic-led economic downturn.
- However, we saw a bounce-back in recoveries in 2021 to 86%, albeit based on only 13 defaulted/restructured instruments.
- We saw full recovery in nine out of 13 nonbankruptcy restructurings, with a couple of cases of super-priority debt and new priorranking money being introduced with no debt write-offs.
- In 2020-2021, the media, entertainment, and leisure sector had the highest number of defaulted instruments (19), with an average recovery around 83%, while retail/restaurants and oil/gas recovered to slightly above 70%.

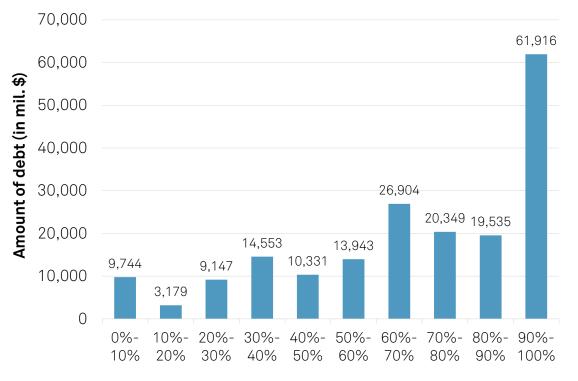
First-Lien Recovery | By Volume And Value

By Volume, 41% Of Defaulted First-Lien Debt Tranches Get Full Recovery, With A Wide Spread Of Recoveries Between 30% And 90%.



Percentage recovered





Percentage recovered

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

S&P Global

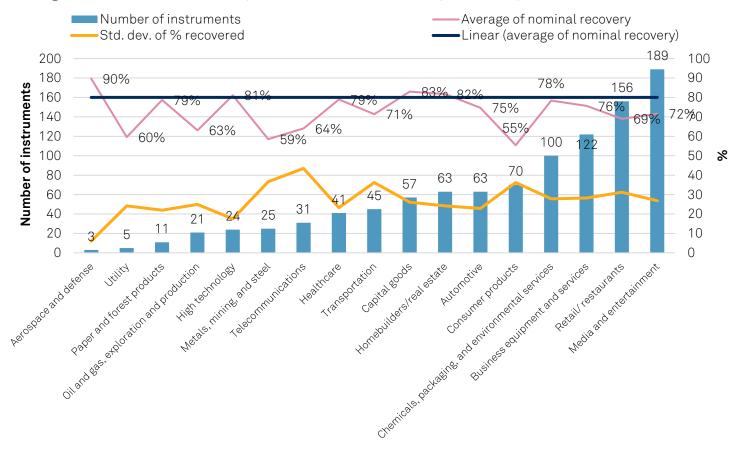
Ratings

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

4

First-Lien Recovery | By Industry

- In 2017-2021, the retail sector had the highest number of defaults, followed by media and entertainment.
- Unsurprisingly, the oil and gas sector had twice the defaults it had in 2003-2016, due to volatile downward swings in oil and gas prices. This was much lower than in the U.S. in the same period, primarily because there were far fewer rated oil and gas companies in Europe.
- The consumer products sector has not had any defaults in the past five years. Business equipment and services also had lower defaults than historical trends, albeit with lower recoveries (~50%). All the defaulted instruments were bank facilities.
- The retail and restaurant sector has seen a rebound in the past two years, with an average recovery of more than 70%. This trend was apparent before 2014 in EMEA retail. Recoveries are higher than those in the U.S. given the absence of significant priority debt (typically asset-backed loans in the U.S.).



Average Of Nominal Recovery For First-Lien Debt By Industry – Chart 4

Std. dev.--Standard deviation. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

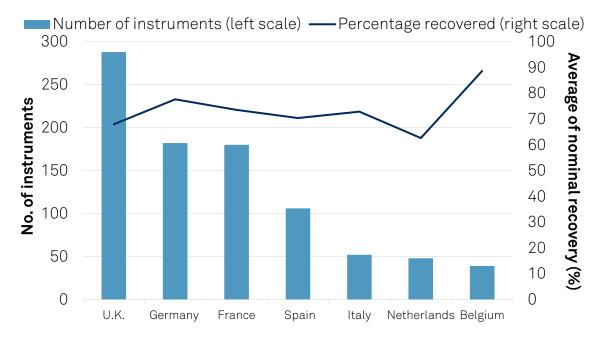
First-Lien Recovery | By Country

- The top five countries by volume of defaults account for 79% of defaulted instruments.
- Broadly, there hasn't been any significant movement in average recoveries by country, with an average change of around 0.5%-0.75% in both directions. Again, this is largely due to the low recent volumes of defaults.

Top Seven Countries By Volume Of Defaults (2003-2021)

	Average of nominal recovery	Standard deviation of nominal recovery	No. of instruments
U.K.	68%	29%	288
Germany	78%	32%	182
France	74%	30%	180
Spain	70%	27%	106
Italy	73%	23%	52
Netherlands	63%	25%	48
Belgium	89%	21%	39
Grand total	73%		895

Top Seven Countries By Number Of Instruments (2003-2021)



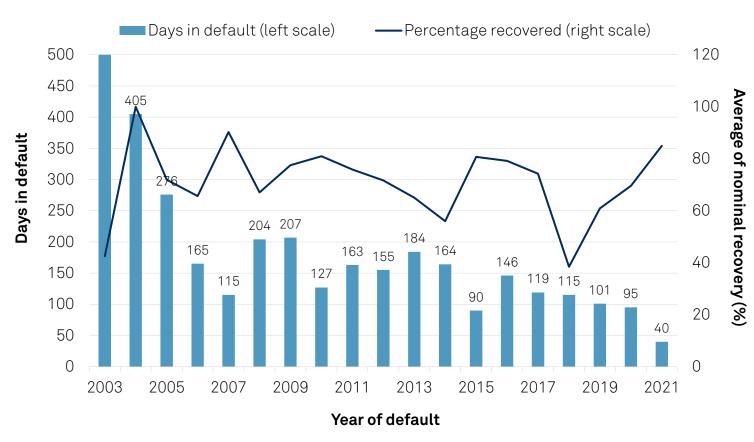
Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Days In Default | Recovery By Year Of Default

Days In Default Versus Average Recoveries

 There appears to be an inverse relationship between the number of days in default and the average recoveries. This is largely due to the lack of outright bankruptcies and liquidations in recent years, as most defaults have been debt exchanges and restructurings, which tend to occur more quickly.



Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Recovery, Standard Deviation | By Debt Type

2003-2021 Recovery Data Snapshot

Type of debt	No. of instruments	Increase in no. of instruments	Average recovery (%)	Median recovery (%)	Standard deviation (%)
First lien	1026	87	72.5%	80.4%	30.0%
Second lien	128	30	33.7%	17.5%	42.0%
Mezzanine	169	1	39.2%	1.5%	43.3%
Senior unsecured	150	47	51.8%	49.1%	36.5%
Subordinated	49	3	26.8%	0.0%	39.3%
Total	1522	168	61.9%	68.1%	37.4%

Source: S&P Global Ratings

- The average recovery for the first-lien debt has remained broadly flat at 72.5% since 2003.
- The median recovery for the first-lien debt (including super-priority debt) has also remained flat at 80%.
- For 2020-2021, the standard deviation was 36%, significantly higher than the historical average of 30%.
- The main driver was the broad distribution of first-lien debt recoveries following the restructurings in 2020, particularly in oil and gas.

Recovery By Debt Type | 2020-2021

- Unsecured debt has had similar recoveries to secured debt in the past two years.

Recoveries By Debt Type

Type of debt	No. of instruments	Average recovery (% par)	Standard deviation (%)
Super senior RCF	7	95%	44%
RCF	22	73%	28%
Firstlien	77	72%	36%
Mezzanine	1	99%	-
Second lien	29	49%	39%
Senior unsecured	43	72%	34%
Subordinated unsecured	3	19%	34%

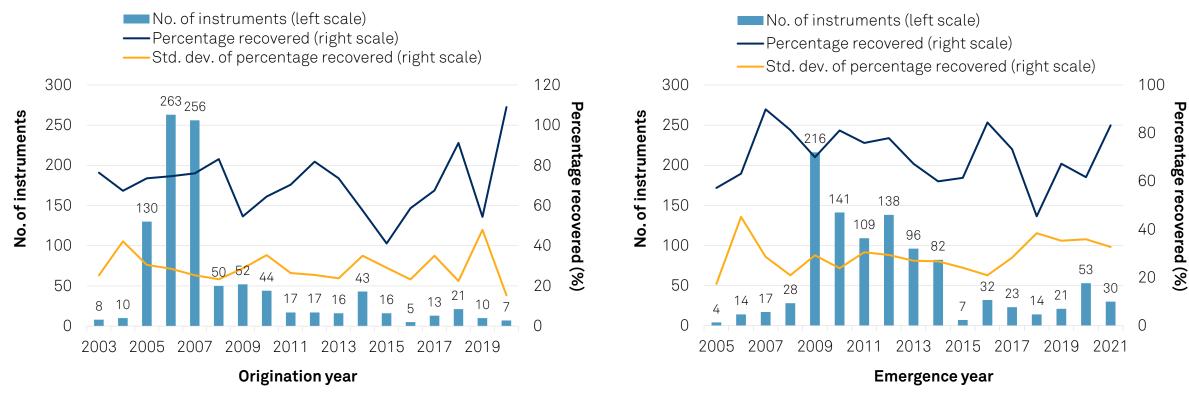
RCF- Revolving credit facility. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Recovery By Year Of Default And Emergence Year

- Companies that have emerged from default in the past couple of years have higher recoveries, as they spent less time in default.

First-Lien Debt By Origination Year





Std. dev.--Standard deviation. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

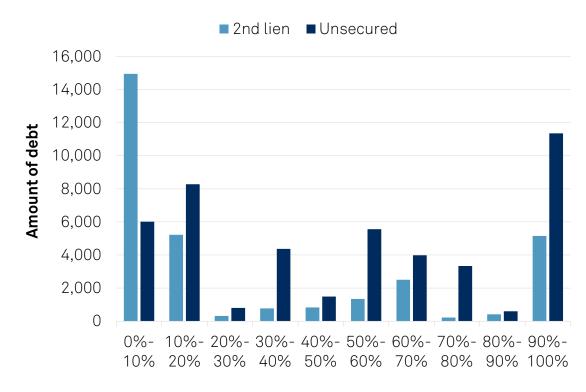
Std. dev.--Standard deviation. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

S&P Global

Ratings

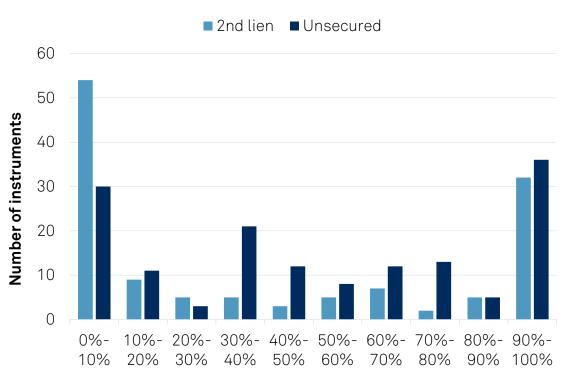
Second-Lien Versus Unsecured Recoveries





Percentage range

By Volume



Percentage range

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

S&P Global

Ratings

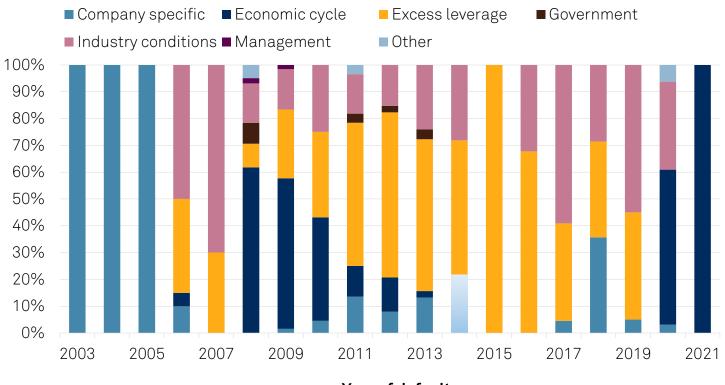
Source: S&P Global Ratings.

11

First-Lien Defaults | By Reason For Default

- The pandemic-driven economic downturn remains the major reason for defaults in 2020-2021.
- In previous downward cycles in 2008-2010, defaults were driven by the economic cycle and excess leverage.
- In truth, this is a difficult metric to unpick as there are often multiple reasons for a company default.

Recovery Percentage By Default Reason

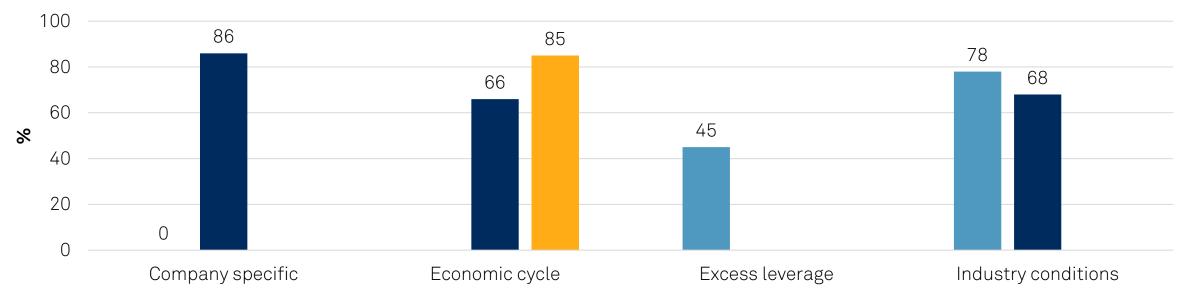


Year of default

Source: S&P Global Ratings

First-Lien Recovery | By Reason For Default

Average Percentage Recovered For First-Lien Debt - By Default Reason



■ 2019 **■** 2020 **■** 2021

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Analytical Contacts



David W Gillmor

Sr. Director

david.gillmor@spglobal.com

+ 44 20 7176 3673



Maulik Shah

Research Contributor



Marta Stojanova

Director

marta.stojanova@spglobal.com

+44 20 7176 0476

Daniela Zilinsky

Industry Expert

daniela.zilinsky@spglobal.com

S&P Global Ratings Copyright © 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

No content (including ratings, credit-related analyses and data, valuations, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or its affiliates (collectively, S&P). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P and any third-party providers, as well as their directors, officers, shareholders, employees or agents (collectively S&P Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content, or for the security or maintenance of any data input by the user. The Content is provided on an "as is" basis. S&P PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED, OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Parties be liable to any party for any direct, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Credit-related and other analyses, including ratings, and statements in the Content are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact. S&P's opinions, analyses, and rating acknowledgment decisions (described below) are not recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. While S&P has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, S&P does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives. Rating-related publications may be published for a variety of reasons that are not necessarily dependent on action by rating committees, including, but not limited to, the publication of a periodic update on a credit rating and related analyses.

To the extent that regulatory authorities allow a rating agency to acknowledge in one jurisdiction a rating issued in another jurisdiction for certain regulatory purposes, S&P reserves the right to assign, withdraw, or suspend such acknowledgement at any time and in its sole discretion. S&P Parties disclaim any duty whatsoever arising out of the assignment, withdrawal, or suspension of an acknowledgment as well as any liability for any damage alleged to have been suffered on account thereof.

S&P keeps certain activities of its business units separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain business units of S&P may have information that is not available to other S&P business units. S&P has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain nonpublic information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, <u>www.spglobal.com</u> (free of charge), and <u>www.ratingsdirect.com</u> (subscription) and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at <u>www.standardandpoors.com/usratingsfees</u>.

Australia: S&P Global Ratings Australia Pty Ltd holds Australian financial services license number 337565 under the Corporations Act 2001. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings and related research are not intended for and must not be distributed to any person in Australia other than a wholesale client (as defined in Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act).

STANDARD & POOR'S, S&P and RATINGSDIRECT are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

spglobal.com/ratings

S&P Global Ratings