

Banking credit continued to grow at the end of 2023, although with base effects resulting in a moderation

- Today, Banxico published its banking credit report for December 2023. Credit grew 5.6% y/y in real terms
- Inside, performance was mixed. Consumer loans were still high at 12.2% (previous: 12.8%), noting a moderation through 4Q23. Corporate loans expanded at the margin at 3.0% (previous: 2.9%), meanwhile mortgages came in at 4.1% (previous: 4.7%)
- Non-performing loans (NPLs) improved, representing 2.3% of total loans. The index for consumer loans rose to 3.4% (+10bps), with mortgages unchanged at 2.6% while corporates improved to 1.8% (-30bps)
- We maintain a positive view on credit. However, we anticipate a divergence in the performance of its components, with consumption maintaining some momentum, while mortgages and corporates could moderate slightly given current interest rate levels

Credit added 21 months with positive annual rates. Banking credit to the non-financial private sector grew 5.6% y/y in real terms (see [Chart 1](#)), moderating relative to November (6.0%). The period was characterized by resilience in consumption, something already expected considering the end-of-year holidays. Additionally, strength in fundamentals remained, highlighting a [low unemployment rate](#) and an increase in average wages. On the other hand, overall economic activity seems to have remained somewhat limited, which along [higher inflation](#) could have limited further gains.

By components, consumer loans rose 12.2% (previous: 12.8%), moderating for a third month in a row. Inside, performance was skewed to the downside, with three of the five items with lower rates of expansion relative to the previous month, as seen in [Chart 2](#). In order of relevance, personal loans grew +7.5% (previous: +9.0%), with payroll at +7.9% (previous: +9.3%), and credit cards at +14.4% (previous: +15.0%). On the contrary, 'others' accelerated to 28.7% (previous: 22.1%). Finally, 'durable goods' were unchanged at 14.9%. Corporate loans accelerated marginally to 3.0% (previous: 2.9%), with five of the thirteen sectors driving this increase. In detail, the categories with the most significant improvements were mass media at -17.5% (previous: -26.1%) and professional services at +14.8% (previous: +11.2%). In contrast, categories with a deterioration include lodging at -6.9% (previous: +0.4%) and transportation at +6.3% (previous: +9.8%). Finally, mortgages were lower at +4.1% (previous: +4.7%). The slowdown is explained by the low-income housing item, falling to -5.0% from -2.0%. Meanwhile, the residential category came in at +4.5% (previous: +5.0%). For more details see [Table 1](#).

Non-performing loans improved, representing 2.3% of the total portfolio. With this figure we highlight a full year average of 2.4% ([Chart 3](#)), rather low in our opinion. Looking at the breakdown, the index for consumer loans climbed by 14bps, to 3.4%. Meanwhile, the index for mortgages was unchanged at 2.6%, while the metric for corporates metric improved by 26bps to 1.8%. Considering this, we believe it is relevant to point that overall NPL levels are quite stable, which in our view continues to show a healthy performance of credit management, which is especially important in a context of higher interest rates.



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



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We believe credit will continue to grow in 2024. Considering the estimated performance of different relevant variables, we maintain our vision of an expansion trend for the general indicator, although likely at a more moderate pace. On the other hand –also defined by elements considered in our general outlook–growth rates of the different components, as seen in 2023, will be heterogeneous. Thus, we expect a banking credit expansion for all 2024 to be around 6.0%, a rather positive figure considering that the base effect is more challenging.

In detail, the main positive factor for credit growth is the start of Banxico's easing cycle, which we anticipate will begin at the end of 1Q24 with a 25bps cut, continuing with a gradual path and resulting in a year-end rate of 9.25%. In addition, we believe that the labor market will remain strong, which will likely translate into a higher percentage of the population with access to formal credit. Other elements such as a higher offer of credit and purchasing channels will support credit growth rates. Regarding these, trends such as 'buy now and pay later' or the reduction of delivery time for online purchases are identified as drivers of consumer credit in 2024. In this sense, the *Mexican Association of Online Sales* recognizes that Mexico is among the five nations with the most dynamic growth rates, estimating that by 2026, online commerce will grow 33% vs. 2023. Moreover, studies such as '*Numbers that talk about Mexico*' by the consulting firm *Fiserv* report that financing methods such as zero-interest deferral programs are very attractive to the Mexican consumer, describing them as one of the most efficient instruments to improve their purchasing experience, with more than 66% of the population preferring to use this facility through their credit cards.

Considering this, we believe that consumer credit will continue to lead the expansion, although probably limited in the margin by: (1) An adverse outlook for inflation; and (2) a challenging base effect. Regarding corporate loans, the effects of nearshoring will continue to drive demand for credit by MSMEs, with factors such as lower interest rates being key for growth. Finally, regarding mortgages, we do not anticipate any major change, as it is the most stable item, although they may be favored by Banxico's accommodative cycle.

Banking credit

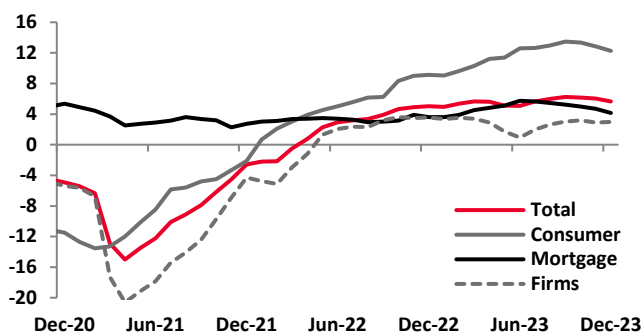
% y/y in real terms

	Dec-23	Nov-23	Dec-22	2023	2022
Private banking credit	5.6	6.0	5.0	5.6	2.2
Consumer	12.2	12.8	9.1	11.8	5.3
Credit cards	14.4	15.0	12.4	15.5	6.4
Payroll	7.9	9.3	8.7	9.8	5.7
Personal	7.5	9.0	5.7	7.6	3.8
Durable goods	14.9	14.9	5.2	10.4	0.8
Auto loans	18.2	17.7	1.4	11.4	-3.7
Other durable goods	-0.7	1.5	27.3	5.2	30.3
Others	28.7	22.1	12.8	14.8	18.5
Mortgage	4.1	4.7	3.6	4.8	3.3
Low-income housing	-5.0	-2.0	-9.1	-4.7	-12.5
Medium and residential	4.5	5.0	4.2	5.2	4.1
Firms	3.0	2.9	3.6	2.7	0.6
Primary activities	-1.3	-0.6	2.1	-2.1	3.3
Mining	35.1	38.2	-9.2	10.8	-3.8
Construction	3.4	2.8	-3.8	-0.1	-3.8
Utilities	-4.6	-7.9	133.9	50.2	35.7
Manufacturing industry	-4.1	-6.7	4.4	-1.8	2.2
Commerce	6.7	9.5	4.5	5.3	0.3
Transportation and storage	6.3	9.8	-4.0	4.6	-3.3
Mass media services	-17.5	-26.1	1.9	-21.3	8.6
Real estate services	9.2	9.7	9.4	9.9	-1.1
Professional services	14.8	11.2	12.3	13.3	1.3
Lodging services	-6.9	0.4	-1.1	-2.3	-5.5
Other services	16.6	16.8	7.8	16.0	7.9
Not sectorized	-0.4	4.6	11.4	5.7	2.2
Non-banking financial intermediaries	19.7	30.7	18.9	28.2	-0.9

Source: Banxico

Chart 1: Banking credit

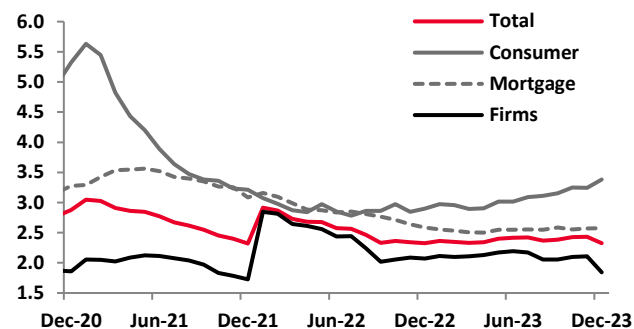
% y/y in real terms



Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

Chart 3: Non-performing loans

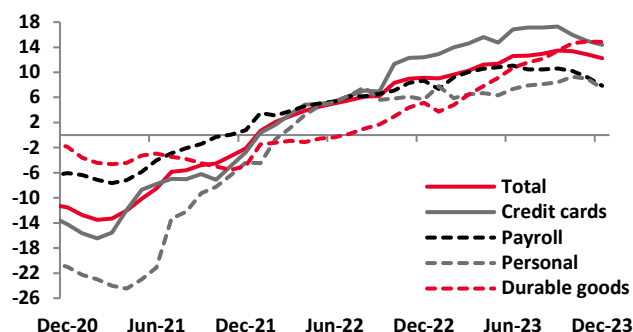
% of total portfolio



Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

Chart 2: Consumer credit

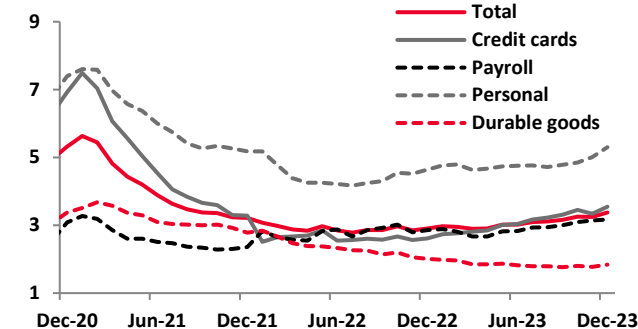
% y/y in real terms



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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Directory

Research and Strategy



Raquel Vázquez Godínez
Assistant
raquel.vazquez@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2967



María Fernanda Vargas Santoyo
Analyst
maria.vargas.santoyo@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2586

Economic Research



Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, CFA
Executive Director of Economic Research and Market Strategy
juan.alderete.macal@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4046



Yazmín Selene Pérez Enríquez
Senior Economist, Mexico
yazmin.perez.enriquez@banorte.com
(55) 5268 - 1694

Market Strategy



Santiago Leal Singer
Director of Market Strategy
santiago.leal@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 1751



José Itzamna Espitia Hernández
Senior Strategist, Equity
jose.espitia@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2249



Leslie Thalía Orozco Vélez
Senior Strategist, Fixed Income and FX
leslie.orozco.velez@banorte.com
(55) 5268 - 1698



Juan Carlos Mercado Garduño
Strategist, Equity
juan.mercado.garduno@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000 x 1746

Quantitative Analysis



Alejandro Cervantes Llamas
Executive Director of Quantitative Analysis
alejandro.cervantes@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2972



José De Jesús Ramírez Martínez
Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis
jose.ramirez.martinez@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000



Andrea Muñoz Sánchez
Analyst, Quantitative Analysis
andrea.muñoz.sanchez@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000



Alejandro Padilla Santana
Chief Economist and Head of Research
alejandro.padilla@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4043



Itzel Martínez Rojas
Analyst
itzel.martinez.rojas@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2251



Francisco José Flores Serrano
Director of Economic Research, Mexico
francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2957



Cintia Gisela Nava Roa
Senior Economist, Mexico
cintia.nava.roa@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000



Marissa Garza Ostos
Director of Equity Strategy
marissa.garza@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 1719



Carlos Hernández García
Senior Strategist, Equity
carlos.hernandez.garcia@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2250



Isaías Rodríguez Sobrino
Analyst, Fixed Income, FX and Commodities
isaias.rodriguez.sobrino@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2144



Paula Lozoya Valadez
Analyst, Equity
paula.lozoya.valadez@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000



José Luis García Casales
Director of Quantitative Analysis
jose.garcia.casales@banorte.com
(55) 8510 - 4608



Daniel Sebastián Sosa Aguilar
Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis
daniel.sosa@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2124



Lourdes Calvo Fernández
Analyst (Edition)
lourdes.calvo@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2611



Katia Celina Goya Ostos
Director of Economic Research, Global
katia.goya@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 1821



Luis Leopoldo López Salinas
Economist, Global
luis.lopez.salinas@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2707



Víctor Hugo Cortes Castro
Senior Strategist, Technical
victorh.cortes@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 1800



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



Miguel Alejandro Calvo Domínguez
Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis
miguel.calvo@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2220



Jazmin Daniela Cuautencos Mora
Strategist, Quantitative Analysis
jazmin.cuautencos.mora@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4000