

Report | 8 September 2026

CREDIT

Euro Credit Supply: Primary markets reopen early

An early reopening of primary markets after the summer slowdown helped lift corporate issuance to €24bn in August, up from €17bn in the previous month and €17bn in August 2025



Strong August supply sets the tone for September

Primary markets reopened early this year after the summer lull, with corporate supply rising to €24bn in August, from €17bn in July and €17bn in August 2025. YTD issuance reached €332bn, around 11% ahead of last year and second only to the €337bn recorded in 2020. Net supply turned positive after July, reaching €12bn in August and €128.5bn YTD.

Healthcare led August supply at €7bn, but was still 27% behind last year YTD. Utilities and TMT remain the largest sectors YTD at €63bn and €81bn, respectively, together accounting for over 40% of corporate supply.

Corporate hybrid issuance resumed after July's pause, with €4bn printed in August. YTD supply reached €40bn, more than double last year's level at this stage and already above FY2025's €37.5bn. Recent deals were well absorbed, supported by attractive all-

in yields despite tight spreads, with strong oversubscription and low new-issue premiums.

Reverse Yankees added €2.6bn in August and another €2bn last week, lifting YTD supply to €79bn. USD spreads have outperformed in recent weeks, beginning to eliminate the relative cost advantage of euro issuance. The 5yr area has very little to no cost-saving advantage and the 10yr area has, in theory, only 15bp or so at the index level. Given the large Reverse Yankee supply levels and the large size that issuers are bringing, the new bonds are pricing on the wide side with larger NIPs. Supply should remain substantial, particularly from US technology issuers. Given the larger NIPs, these bonds can look attractive.

August bank bond supply picks up, led by the covered segment

Bank issuances picked up in August with a total of over €35bn brought to the primary market. This is a €24bn increase compared to July's level. The increase is due to the significant rebound in activity in the covered bond segment, with €20.7bn printed last month. This sizeable flow sets the tone for September's supply and brings YTD issuances to over €146bn.

The rest of the liability structure showed a somewhat more muted return after the summer lull. Indeed, banks' senior unsecured issuances reached €12bn, up just €2bn from July's level. This was split into €5bn in senior preferred instruments and another €7bn in senior bail-in bonds (senior non-preferred). Banks also issued nearly €3bn in subordinated bonds in August (strictly in the Tier 2 format), bringing YTD supply to €33bn.

Alongside the overall rebound in banks' activity in the primary market, we also note €5.5bn printed in ESG format. Despite the MoM increase, that's still below the €12bn and €10bn recorded in May and June, respectively. This brings the YTD sustainable issuances to nearly €56.5bn, a comfortable €20bn ahead of the 2025 YTD total.

Author

Timothy Rahill

Credit Strategist

timothy.rahill@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.