# ALPINUM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

TURNKEY SOLUTIONS FOR WEALTH MANAGERS AND FUND MANAGERS

### Alternative Credit Letter

March 2023

### **Monthly Spotlight**

### Credit yields exceed earnings yield on equities

Credit yields are now significantly higher than earnings yields on equities. HY bonds are currently yielding 8.5% and loans 10.4%. Meanwhile, earnings yield on equities ranges from 5.1% current to 7.5% when adjusted for the long term inflation expectations published by the FED.

Most of the increase in credit yields is attributable to rising rates. One of the fastest monetary tightening cycles in history have not yet triggered further credit spreads widening. Instead the current spreads remain close to their early 2022 levels. While impact of the central banks' tightening on real economy remains uncertain, a relatively cheaper and safer credit is increasingly more attractive than equity.



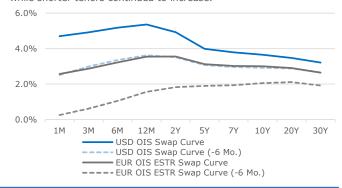
1) Historical US Treasury Yield: 10-year US government bond



### Credit yields versus earnings yield on equities



**2) Interest Swap Curve:** The USD and EUR curve further inverted while shorter tenors continued to increase.



### **Corporate Perspective**

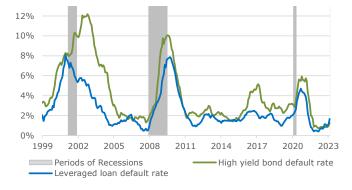
**3) US Corp. Rating:** Credit spreads (OAS) of lower rated high-yield bonds widened disproportionately.



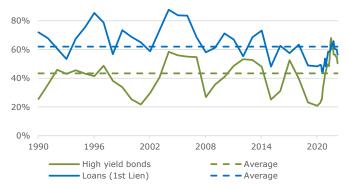
**4) EU vs US:** Credit spreads (OAS) between the US and EU have started to widen since the second half of 2022.



**5) Default Rates:** HY bond default rates are structurally higher (Ø4.2%) vs. loans (Ø2.6%).



**6) Recovery Rates:** Recovery rates of leveraged loans are higher (Ø62%) vs. high yield bonds (Ø43%) due to lower severity.



### OAS spread change overview across major credit asset classes - as of month end

### US corporates by rating (bps)

	curr	∆ month	
AAA	59	+2	
AA	75	-1	
Α	106	-7	
BBB	160	-11	
ВВ	282	-27	
В	437	-82	
CCC	1010	-143	

### Global high yield (bps)

	curr	∆ month
US HY	422	-57
EU HY	421	-73
Asia HY	872	-129
EM HY	486	-54

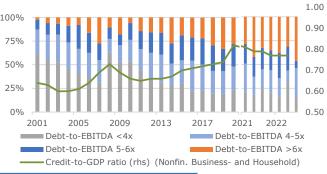
spread	tightening	(positive	price	action)
spread	widening (	(negative	price	action)

CDS	spreads	(bps)
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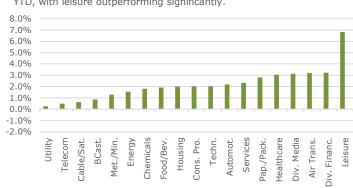
	curr	△ month	
CDX IG - US	71	-11	
iTraxx IG - EU	79	-11	
CDX HY - US	430	-54	
iTraxx XO - EU	414	-60	

Loans and	CLUS	(yia, pps)	
	curr	Δ month	
US Loan	891	-19	
CLO AAA	555	-54	
CLO BBB	834	-78	
CLO BB	1323	-81	

## **7) US Leverage:** Debt-to-EBITDA ratio of US companies remained stable at elevated levels.

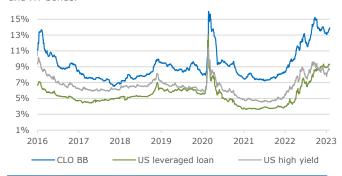


**8)** YTD Sector High-Yield Returns: All sectors have recovered YTD, with leisure outperforming significantly.

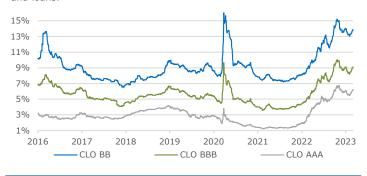


### **Alternative Perspective**

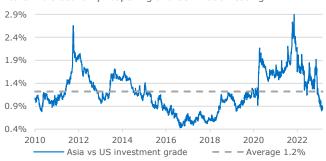
9) Loans vs. CLO vs. HY: CLO BB yields are wider vs Loans and HY bonds.



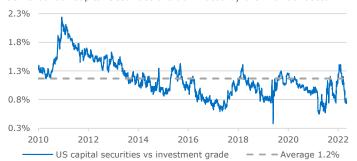
10) CLO Yields: CLOs offer an attractive yield premium over bonds and loans.



**11) Asia vs. US:** Asian IG spreads have tightened thanks to China's economy reopening and US inflation easing.



**12) Capital vs IG.:** Capital Securities structurally earn a premium vs. US IG bonds. Capital Securities are dominated by the financial sector.

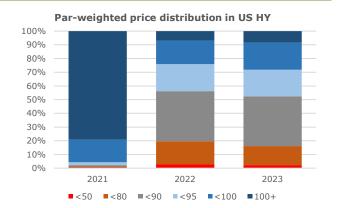


### **Education Corner**

### HY bonds continue trading with discount

Over half of par value of US HY bond index is priced below 90 cents on a dollar. This is a significant difference vs end of 2021, when the portion was less than 5% and 80% of the HY bond index were trading above par. The increase since 2021 is due to raising risk free rates and widening credit spreads. With weighted average coupon at 5.8%, the additional pull-to-par return potential is now almost 3%.

Since the start of monetary tightening, the portion of high yield trading below 80 cents on a dollar has increased significantly to 18%. Given the impact of rate hikes on longer duration bonds, not all credit priced at these levels is heading into stressed or distressed categories. However the increasing quality dispersion among borrowers is being pointed out by the markets. Such environment will favor active management at the costs of passive basket investments.



#### **US Loan Index Total Return - Attractive Long Term Yield Generation** 2017 2020 · Repeal of US CLO risk retention • \$787 bn global volume \$2.50 COV • U.S. CLO issuance \$129 bn • U.S. default rate is 1.8% 2010 M&A loan volume record high DJIA hits 25'000 • Eurozone bails out Greece \$2.25 • \$142 bn of global CLO vol. Eurozone bails out Ireland Adoption of Dodd-Frank \$2.00 TARP ends 2015 2019 GREXIT crisis \$1.75 • US - China Trade War 2016 2007 Three Fed rate cuts • BREXIT referendum 754 bn global volume . U.S. default rate is 1.4% \$1.50 · O&G defaults • U.S. year-end default rate 0.26% • Dodd-Frank effective at year-end \$1.25 • \$437 bn global volume • U.S. default rate < 1.2% 2008 \$1.00 • U.S. sovereign debt downgrade • LLI falls 29%; DJIA falls 34% 2009 • Global volume falls to 30% of 2007 (\$237 bn) \$0.75 \$98 bn global volume U.S. year-end default rate rises to 4.35% • U.S. year-end default rate peaks at 8.2% AIG. Bear Stearns & Lehman Bros. collapse \$0.50 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Total Return Index

### **List of Abbreviations**

**Capital Securities (Or preferred securities):** Are fixed income securities combining features of bonds and preferred stocks.

**CDS:** Credit default swaps transfer credit event risk to another party in exchange of a perdiodically paid premium. CDX index covers the US IG-, iTraxx the EU IG- and iTraxx crossover (XO) the EU HY market.

**CLOs:** Collateralized loan obligations are structured finance securities collateralized predominantly by a large pool of different loans.

**Default Rate:** Number of defaulted corporate issuers of leveraged loans and high yield bonds.

**Loans:** Are syndicated, public tradable loans. Synonyms are «syndicated loans», «loans», «leveraged loans» and «bank loans».

**OAS:** Option-adjusted spread is the yield difference of an interest paying security to the risk free rate considering embedded options.

**TIPS:** Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities are US government linked to the US CPI Urban Non-Seasonally Adjusted.

**Up-/ downgrades:** Rating actions of Moody's and S&P of up-or downgrades of US high yield bond issuers denominated in USD.

**Up-/ downgrade ratio:** Number of upgrades of total rating actions.

**Recovery Rates:** Bond issuer-weighted recovery rates express the principal and accrued interest on defaulted debt that can be recovered in percentage of face value. Example:

Expected loss rate if US HY defaults were 10%: 10% ./. Estimated average recovery rate of  $\sim$ 30% = -7%; Example for Loans:

Expected loss rate if US Loan defaults were 10%: 10%./. Estimated average recovery rate of  $\sim$ 65% = -3.5%;

### **Data and Price Sources**

Alpinum Investment Management Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Palmer Square indices

Bank of America Merrill Lynch indices Markit CDS indices Preqin

Bloomberg Moody's Investors Service S&P

The Federal Reserve J.P. Morgan Federal Housing Finance Agency

US Census Bureau

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Contact Information: Alpinum Investment Management AG Talstrasse 82 CH-8001 Zurich Tel: +41 43 888 79 30 Fax: +41 43 888 79 31

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