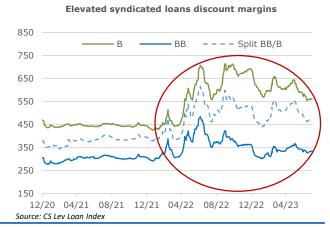
# **Monthly Spotlight**

## Syndicated loans discount margins are still elevated

While increasing risk free rates have been the key drivers of rising yields and returns of syndicated loans during the last twelve months, the credit spreads, represented as discount margins over floating benchmark rate, have exhibited significant volatility during the same period.

Single B-rated loans have been widening disproportionately, with increasing risk premia sensitivity evident also on recently-downgraded split-rated BB/B loans. On a YTD basis, the discount margins have tightened due to multiple factors and also thanks to the economy avoiding a recession so far. At current discount margins of 560 bps (-130 bps YTD), single B loans are still pricing-in an annual default rate in the range to 8 to 9 percent. This is well above long term average except for recession periods. Nevertheless, diligent credit selection and proactive approach at times of high spread volatility remain key for a successful loan strategy.

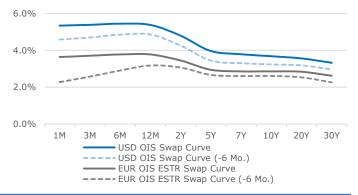


## **Rates Perspective**

**1) Historical US Treasury Yield:** 10-year US government bond yield reached its 100-year low in 2020.

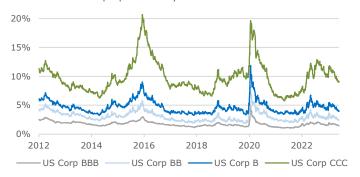


**2) Interest Swap Curve:** The USD and EUR curve further inverted as shorter tenors continued to increase.



### **Corporate Perspective**

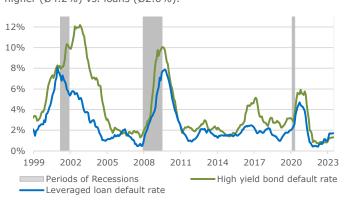
**3) US Corp. Rating:** Credit spreads (OAS) of lower rated high-yield bonds widened disproportionately.



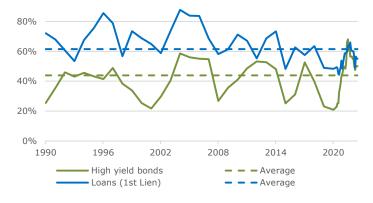
**4) EU vs US:** Credit spreads (OAS) between the US and EU have narrowed since the start of 2023.



**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 (Ø61%) vs. high yield bonds (Ø44%) due to lower severity.



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

## US corporates by rating (bps)

curr	∆ month		
48	-6		
65	-9		
100	-13		
147	-18		
245	-35		
396	-55		
906	-75		
	48 65 100 147 245 396		

Global	high	yield	(bps)
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	curr	∆ month
US HY	379	-48
EU HY	438	-12
Asia HY	801	-122
EM HY	454	-49

spread widening (negative price action)

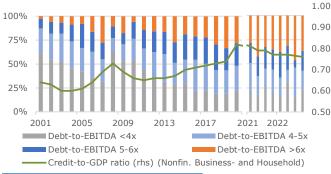
CDS spreads (bps	)
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	curr	∆ month		curr	Δ mor
US HY	379	-48	CDX IG - US	63	-7
EU HY	438	-12	iTraxx IG - EU	68	-9
Asia HY	801	-122			
EM HY	454	-49	CDX HY - US	409	-44
			iTraxx XO - EU	380	-36

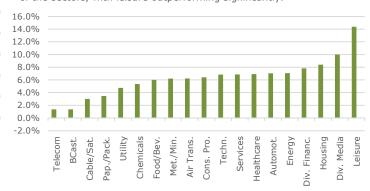
## Loans and CLOs (yld, bps)

	curr	∆ month	
US Loan	958	-6	
CLO AAA	611	-1	
CLO BBB	874	-21	
CLO BB	1356	-41	

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

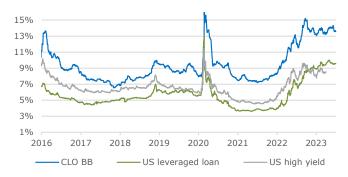


8) YTD Sector High-Yield Returns: Positive YTD results across most of the sectors, with leisure outperforming significantly.

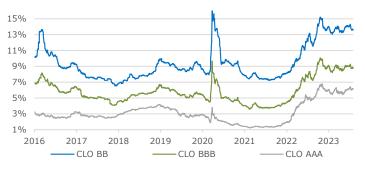


#### **Alternative Perspective**

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



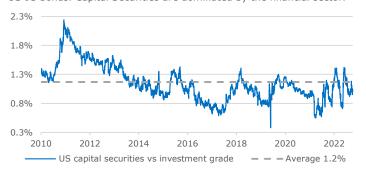
10) CLO Yields: CLOs offer an attractive yield premium over bonds and loans.



11) Asia vs. US: Asian IG spreads have tightened thanks to gradual post-COVID recovery 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.



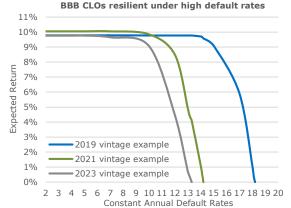
## **Education Corner**

## Spreads on BBB CLOs remain high despite structural strengths

At 430 bps, the spreads on BBB-rated US CLOs remain well above BBB bonds (140 bps) and even split-rated BBB/BB loans (270 bps) - see chart 10 above for overall CLO yield context. There are various reasons for this anomaly, including higher flows-driven volatility.

From the pure credit loss-perspective, the BBB CLO tranches are extremely resilient thanks to structural features, such as diversification of underlying loans across obligors and sectors, overcollateralization and credit support of junior tranches. In addition, active management and rebalancing of loans further mitigates losses and increases yield.

The credit resilience can be illustrated by stress-testing CLOs for expected returns under different annual default rates (held constant over the remaining life of the CLO). As evidenced on the charts, the expected returns, when priced at the current 430 bps spread, start collapsing only after higher than 10% default rates on the 2023-issued vintage. The more seasoned, and thus further de-levered, 2019 vintage does not start reducing returns until 15% default rates are reached. These scenarios represent extreme conditions with default rates held permanently higher than even the worst short term default spikes during 2008 GFC



#### US Loan Index Total Return - Attractive Long Term Yield Generation 2020 2018 2017 · Repeal of US CLO risk retention COVID-19 • \$787 bn global volume • U.S. CLO issuance \$129 bn \$2.50 • 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 2019 2015 GREXIT crisis China Trade War US 2016 \$1.75 • Three Fed rate cuts 2007 • BREXIT referendum . U.S. default rate is 1.4% • 754 bn global volume O&G defaults \$1.50 • U.S. year-end default rate 0.26% • Dodd-Frank effective at year-end • \$437 bn global volume \$1.25 • 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) • \$98 bn global volume \$0.75 • 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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