APOLLO

Credit market outlook: Fed hawkishness will keep markets volatile

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Apollo Global Management

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Unless otherwise noted, information as of March 2023.

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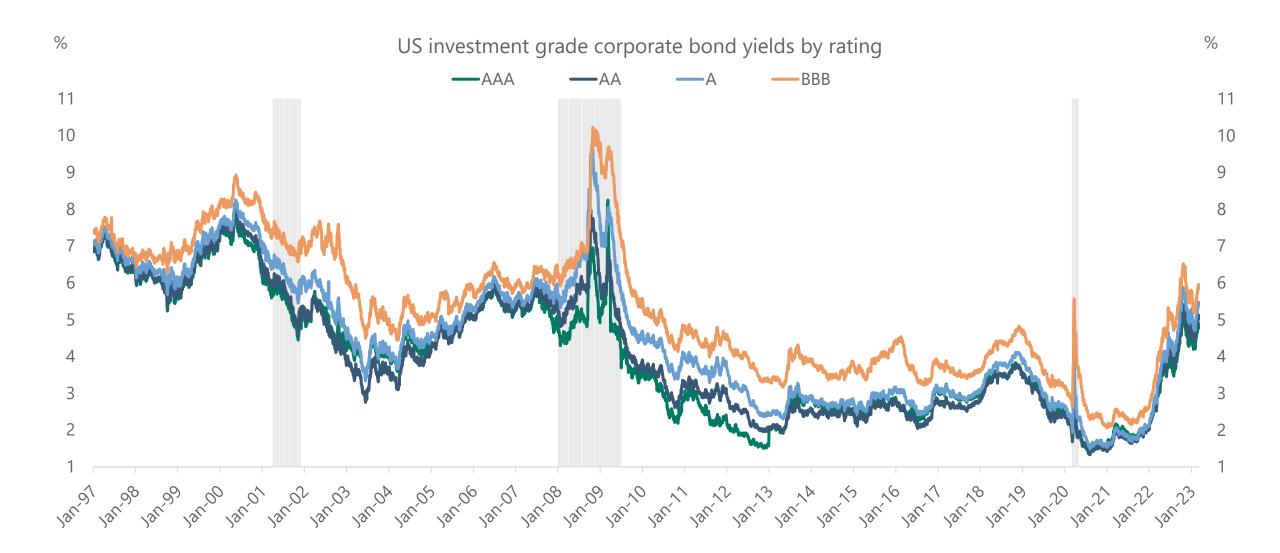
Yields



US IG yields around 5.7% and HY yield around 8.6%

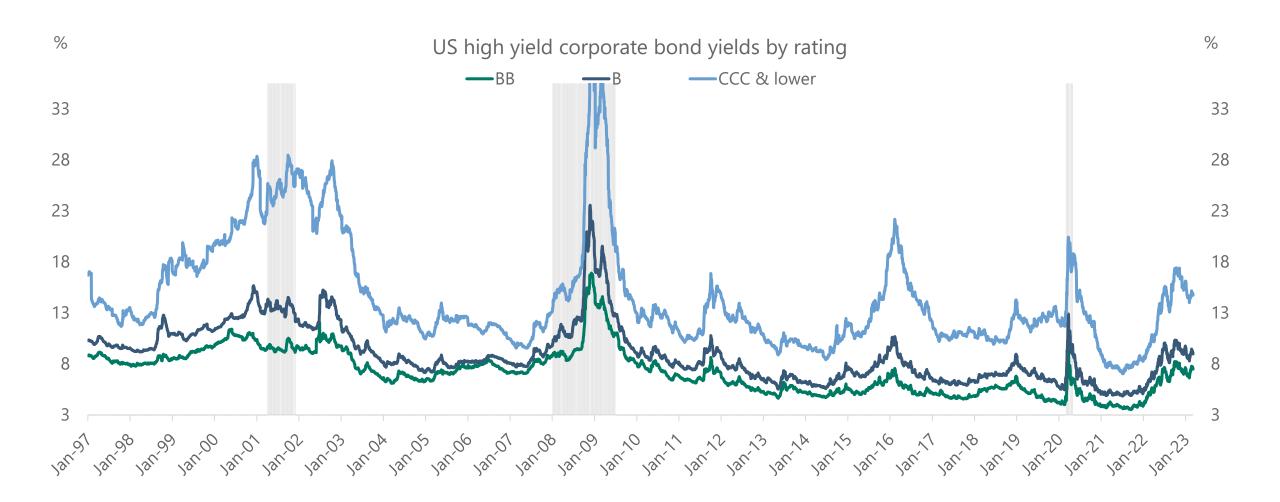


US IG yield levels, by rating

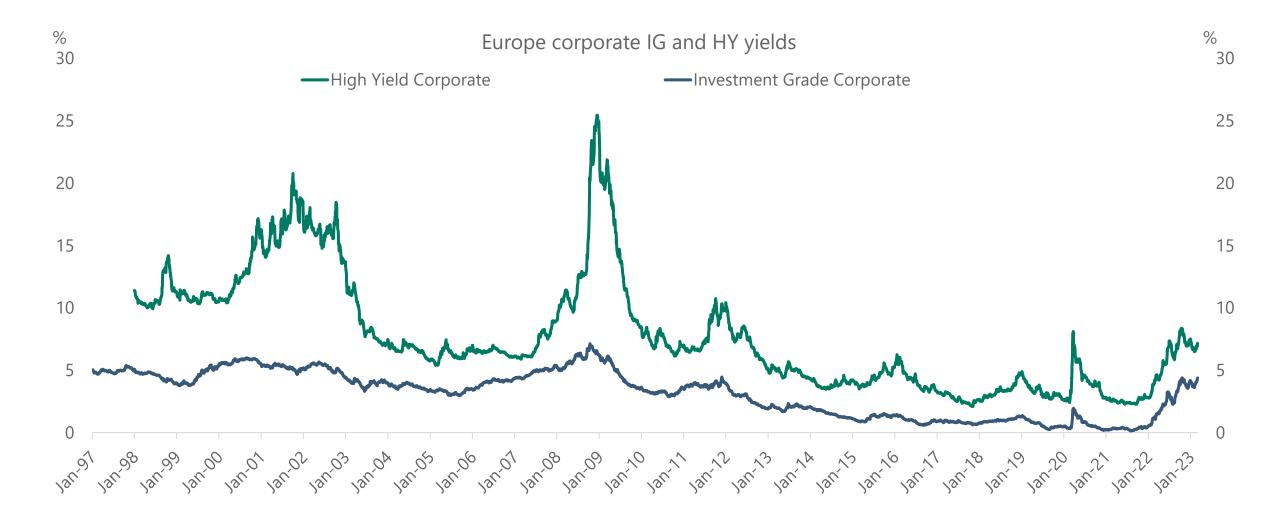


Source: ICE BofA, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

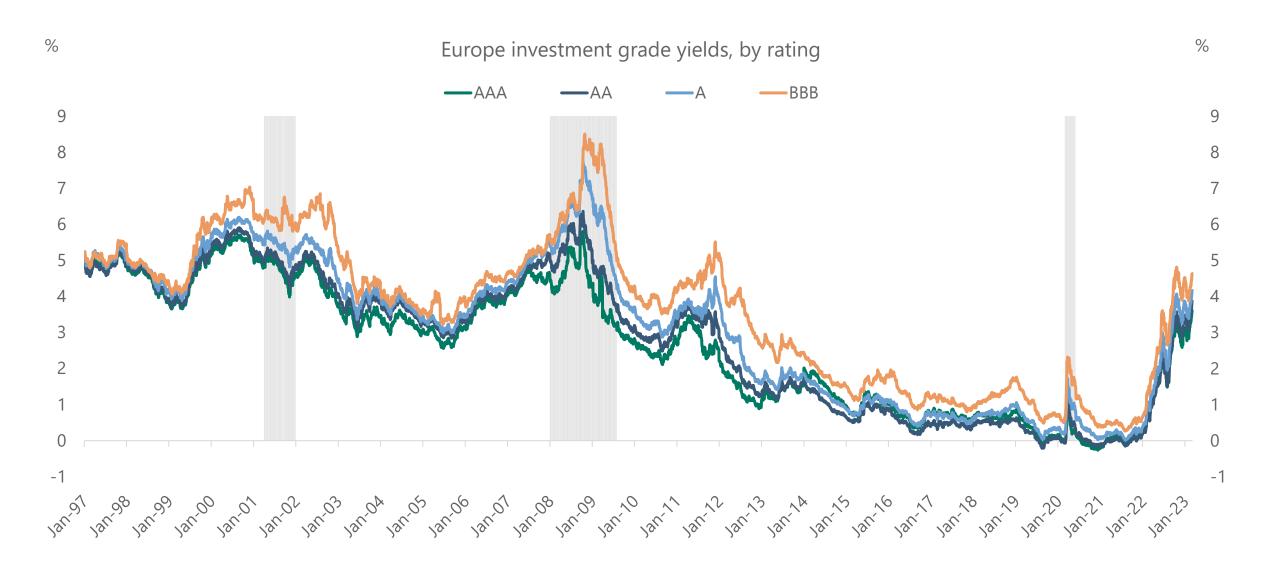
US HY yield levels, by rating



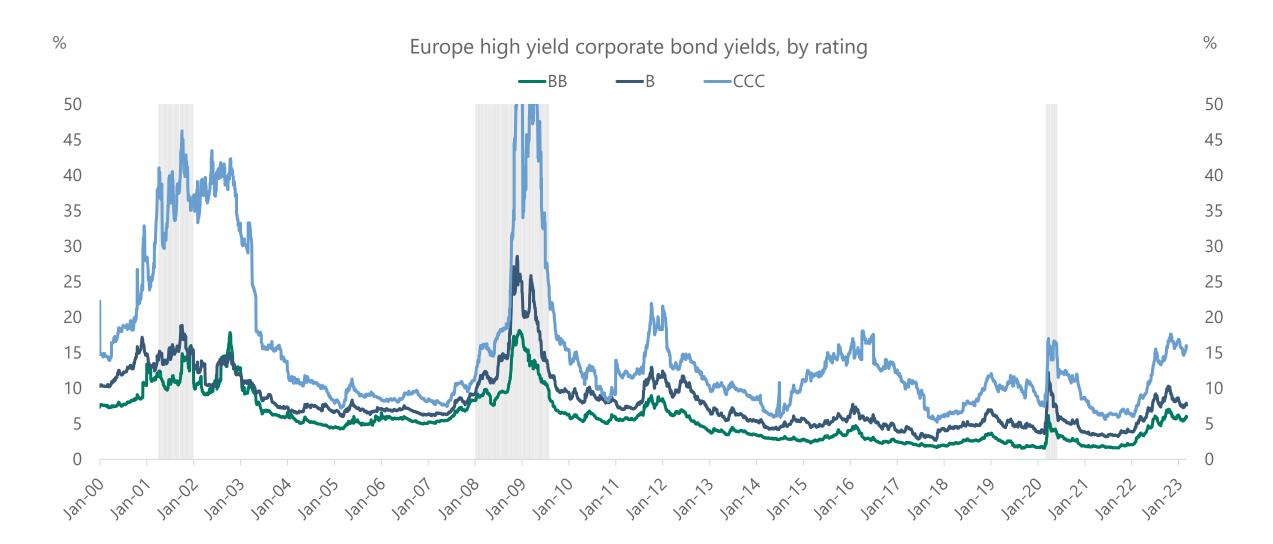
European corporate IG and HY yields



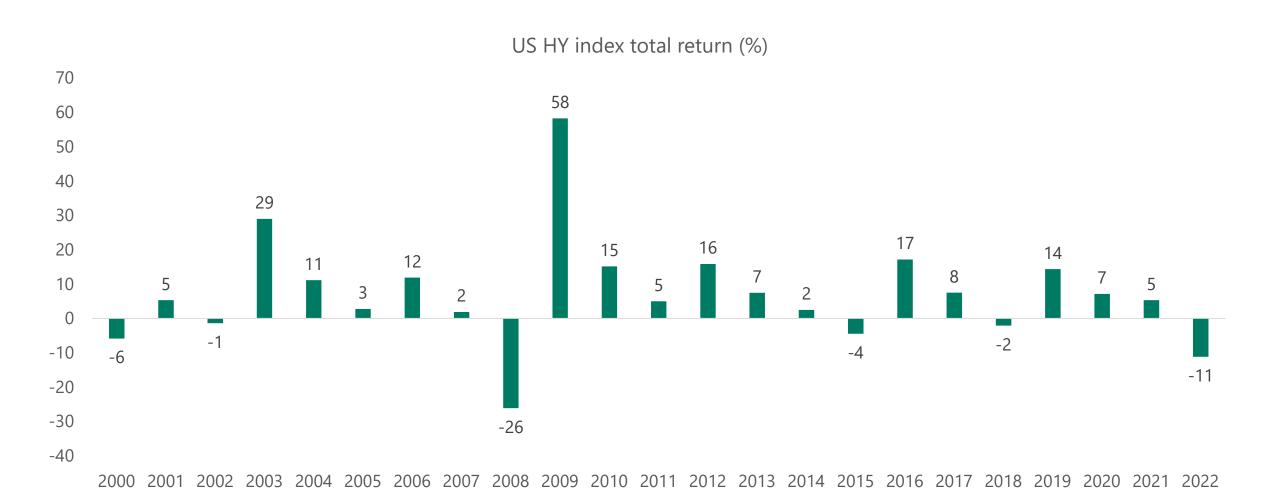
European IG yield levels, by rating



European HY yield levels, by rating

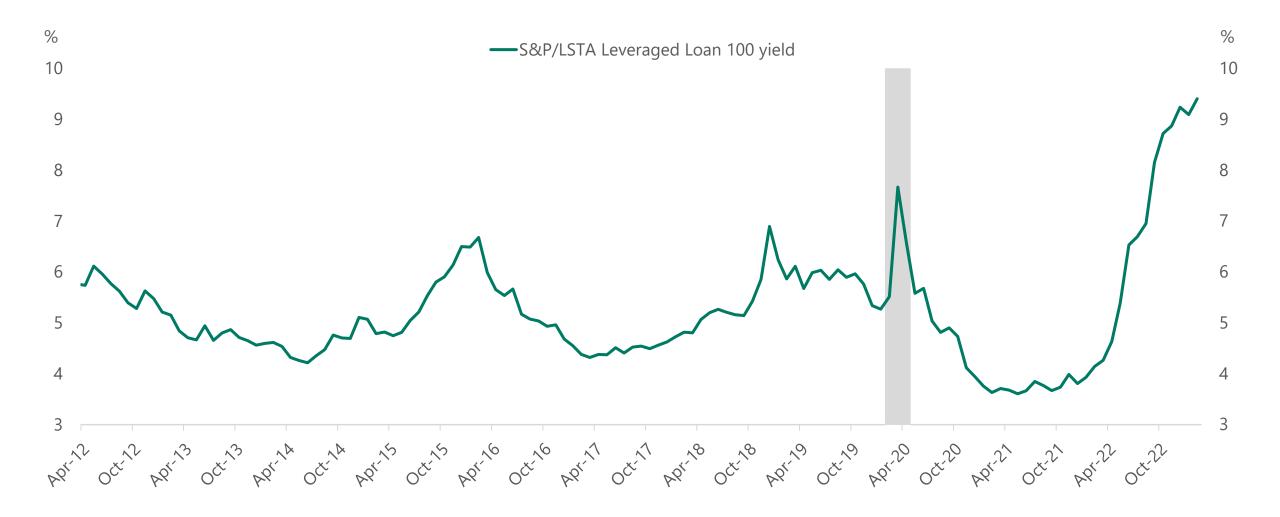


Annual returns for HY



Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

Yields for the leveraged loan index at 9.4%

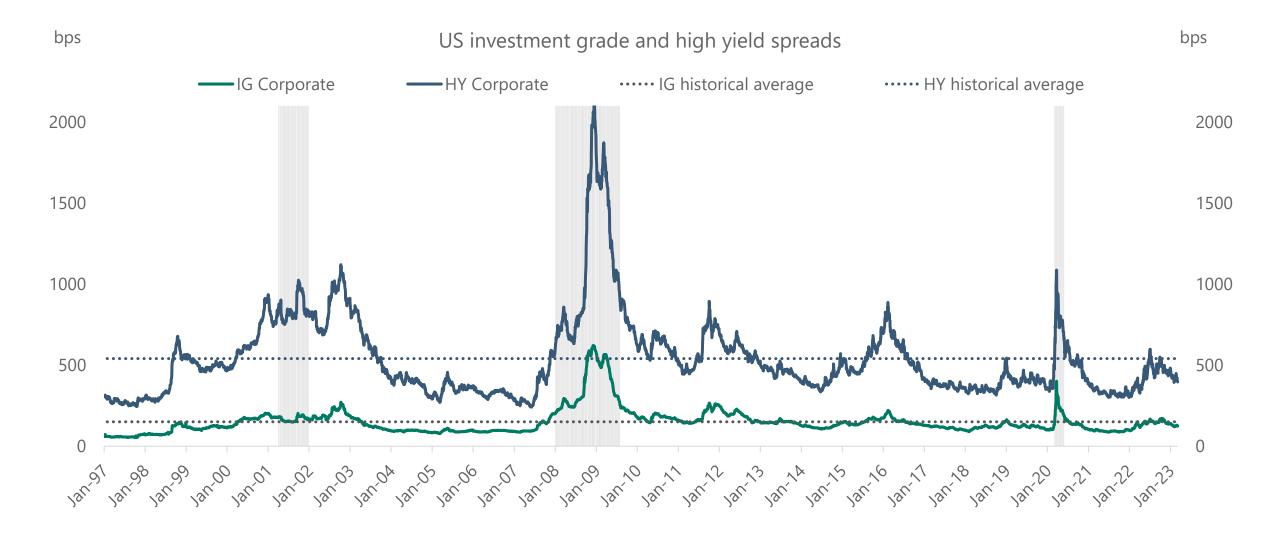


Source: LCD Comps, Apollo Chief Economist

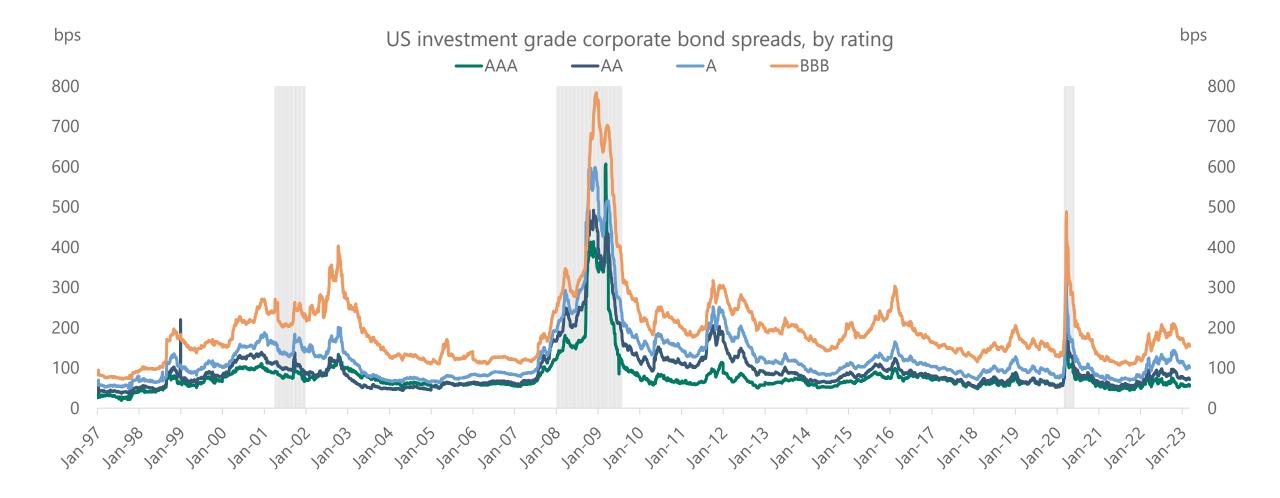
Spreads



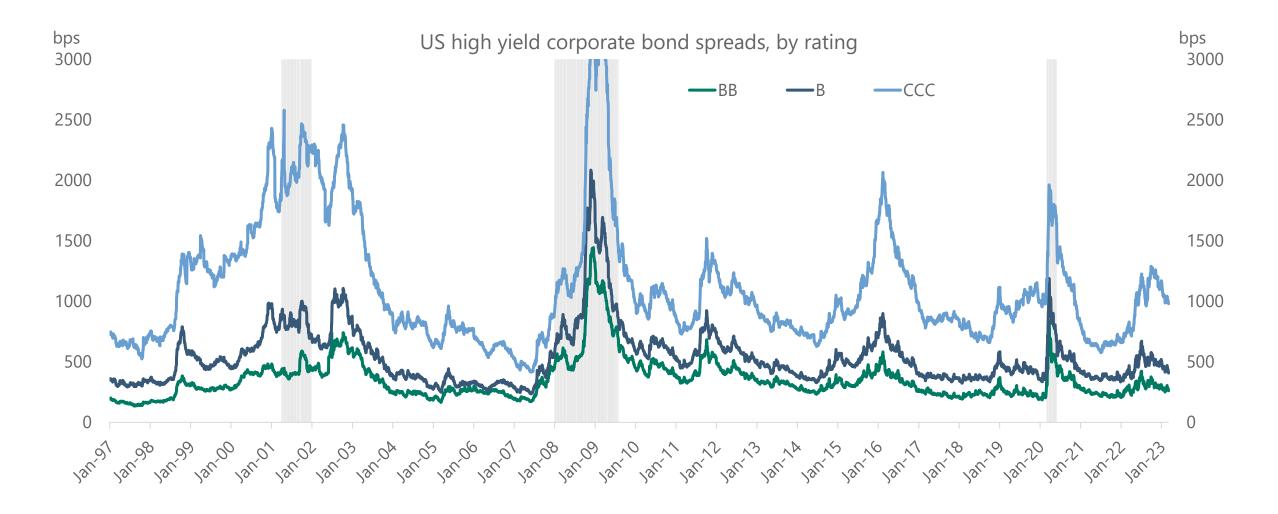
Credit spreads not pricing in a recession



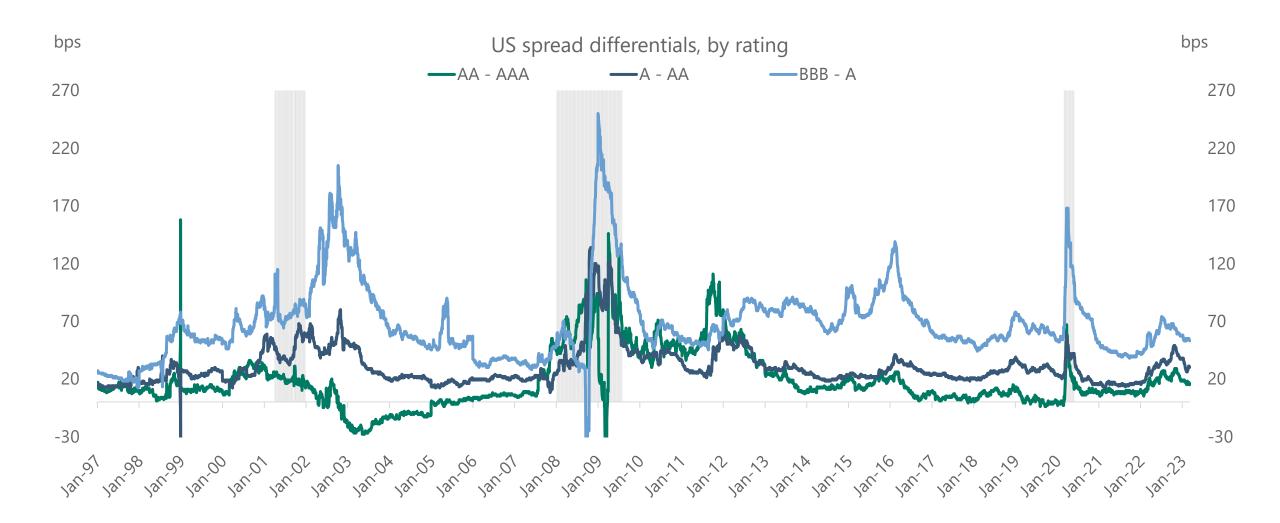
IG spreads by rating



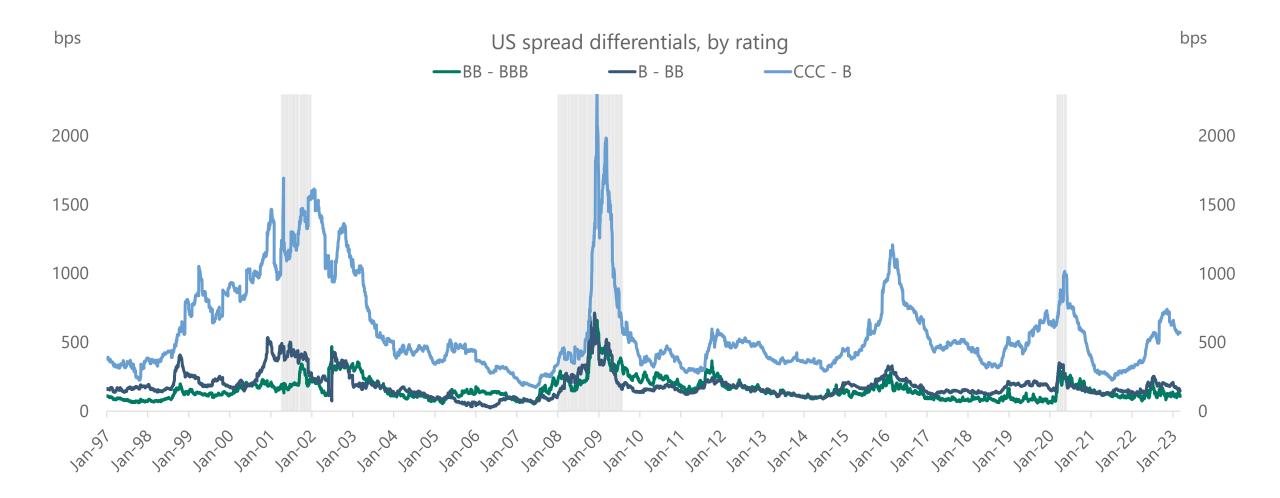
HY spreads by rating



IG quality spreads, less differentiation between BBB and single-A



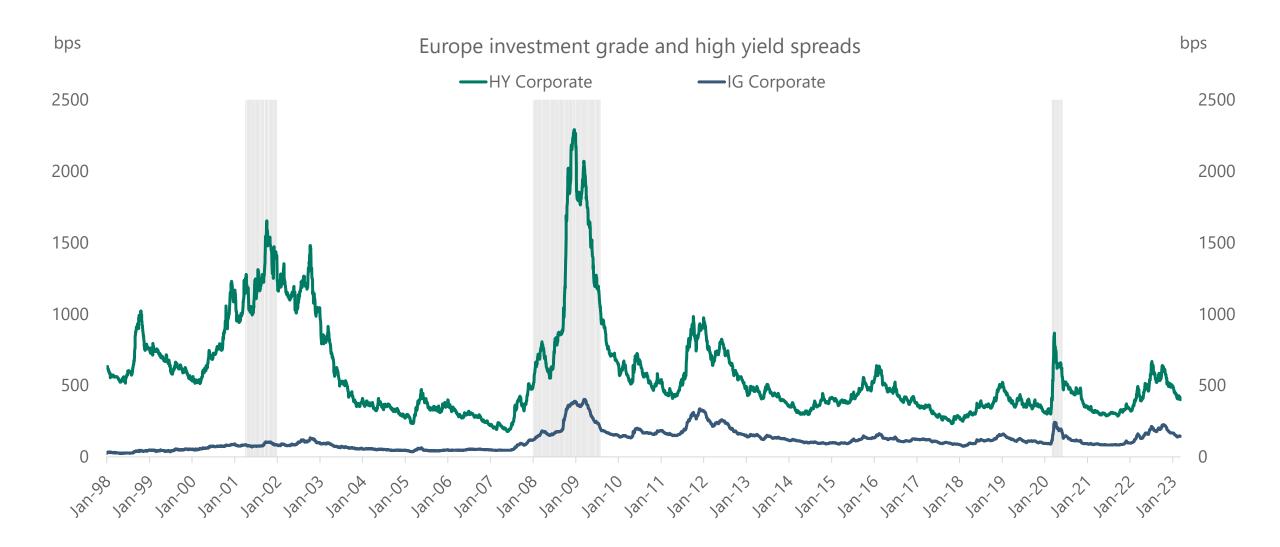
HY quality spreads, some differentiation between CCC and B



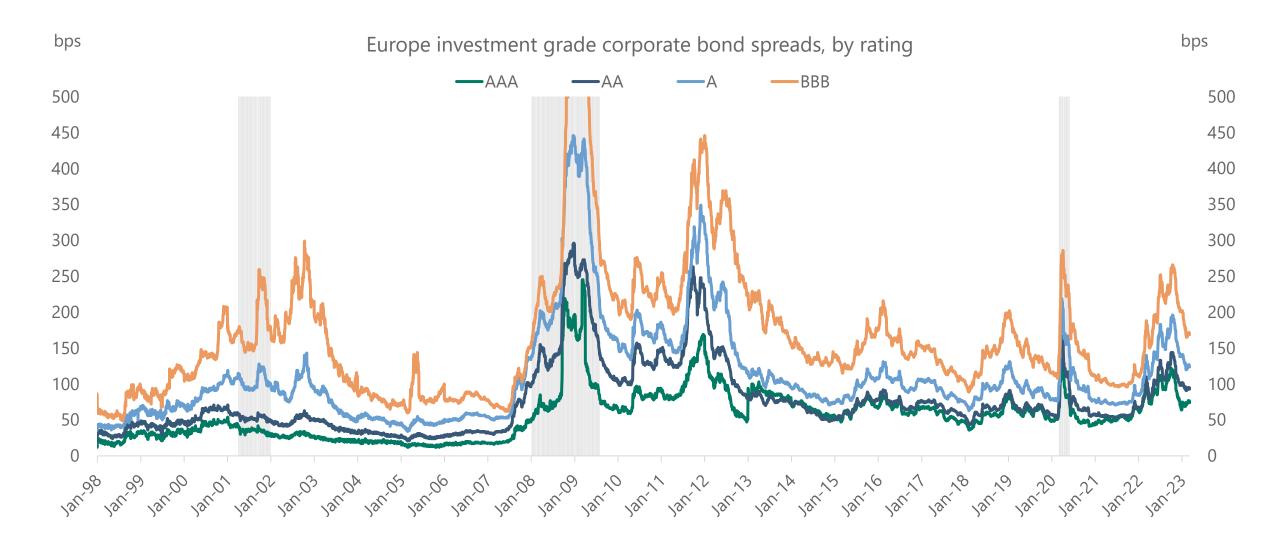
US HY spread minus IG spread



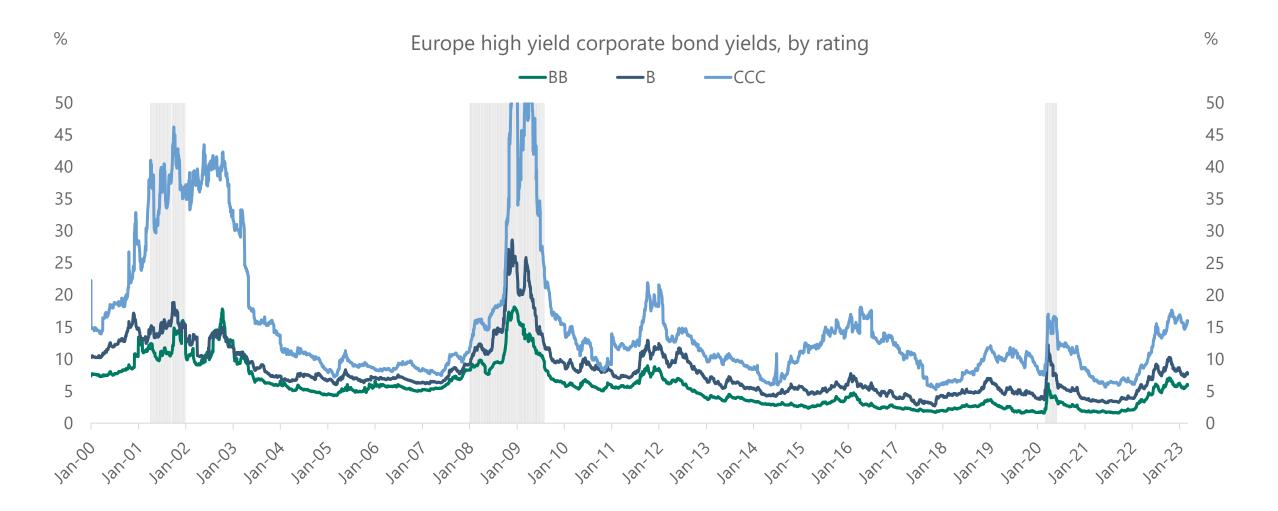
European IG and HY spreads



European IG spreads by rating



European HY spreads by rating



European HY spread minus IG spread

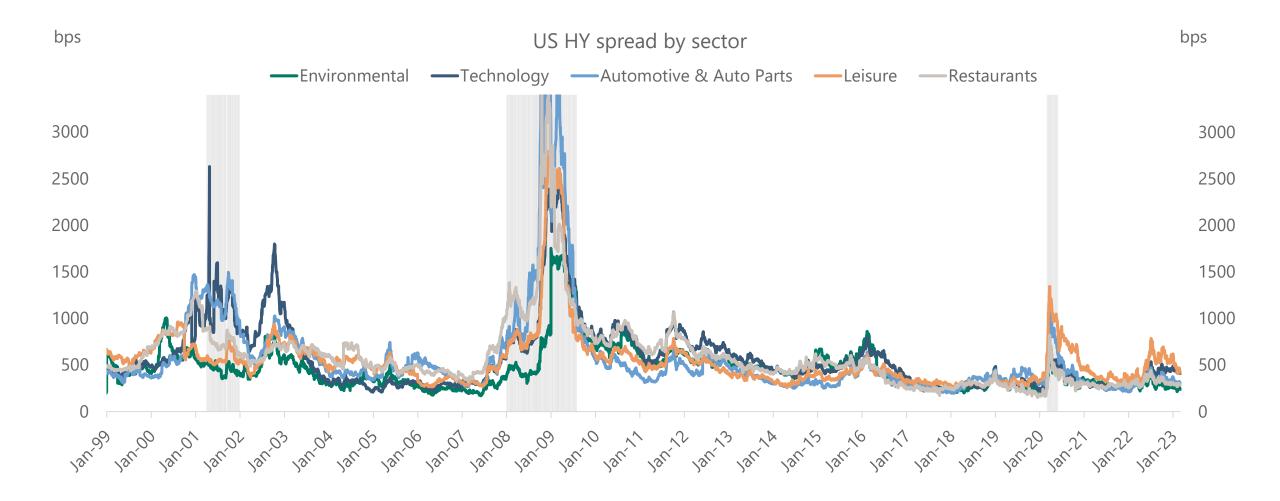


Spread between Europe HY and IG default swaps

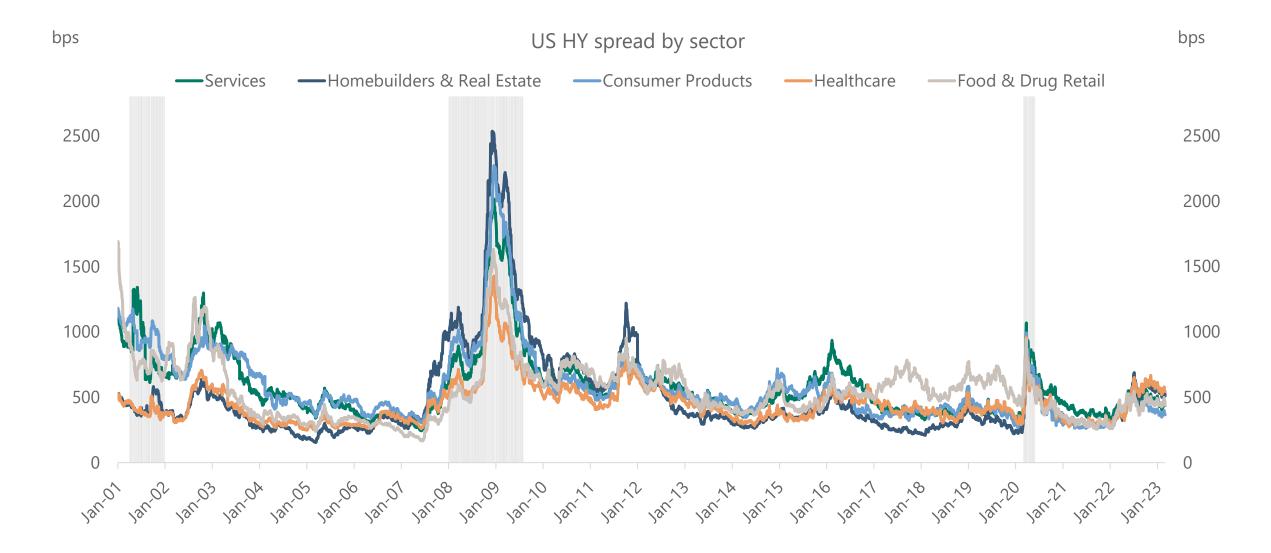


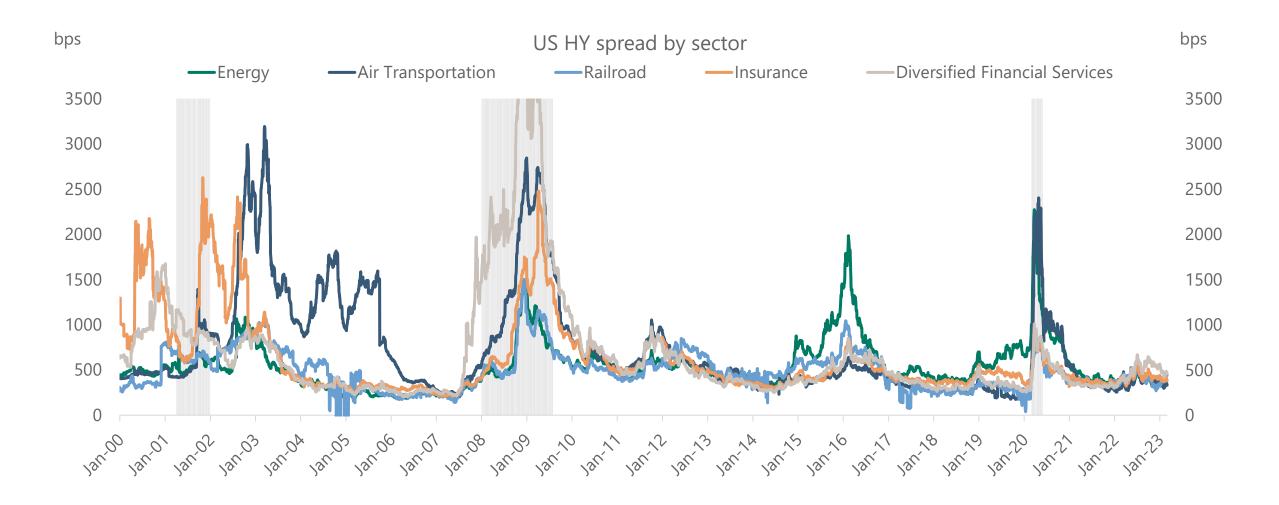
Global HY spread minus IG spread



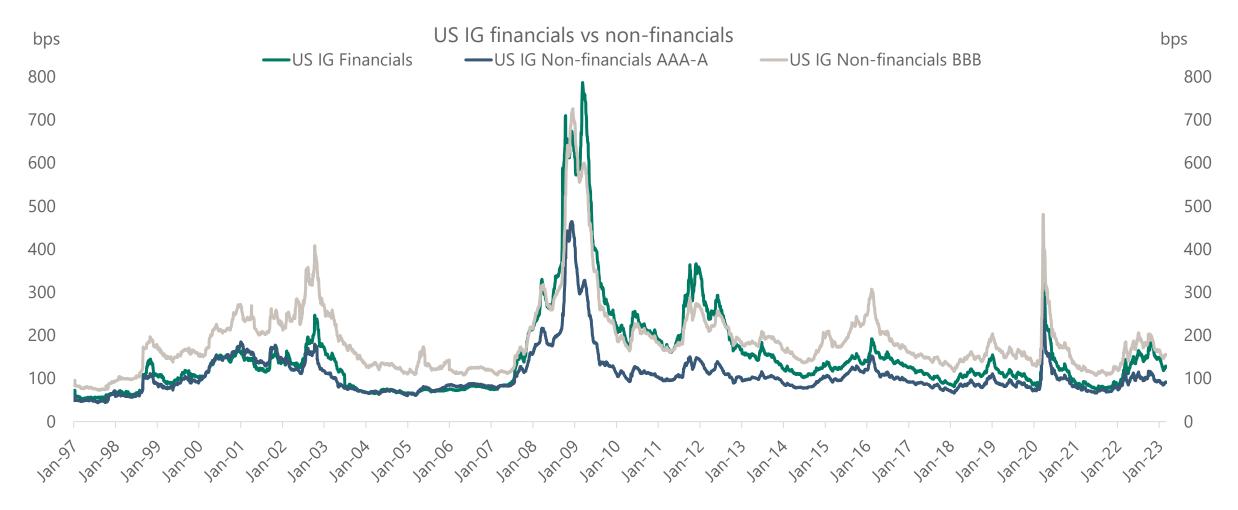




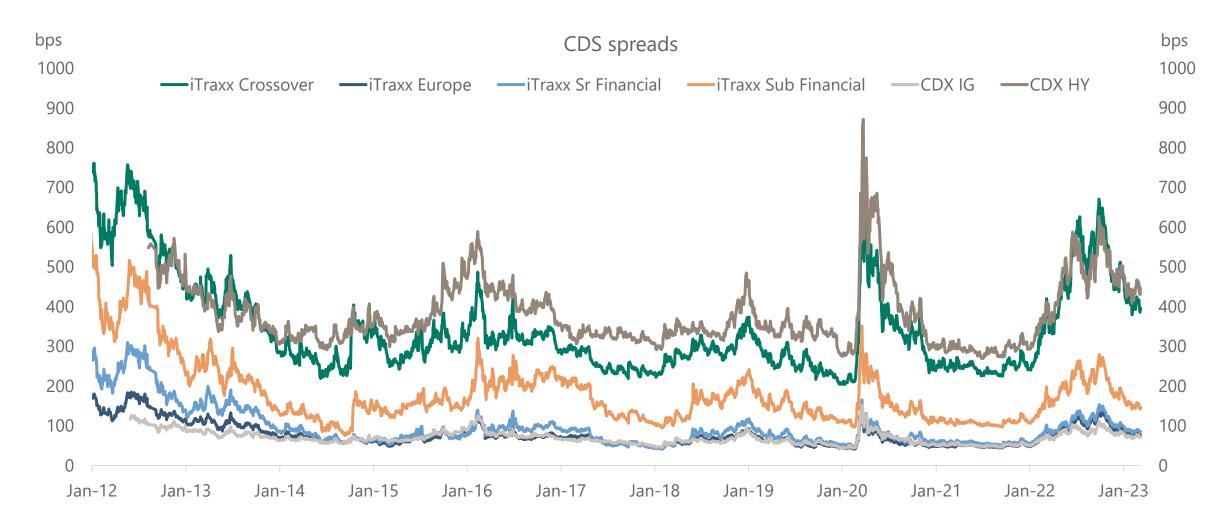




IG spreads for financials and non-financials



CDS spreads



Source: Markit, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

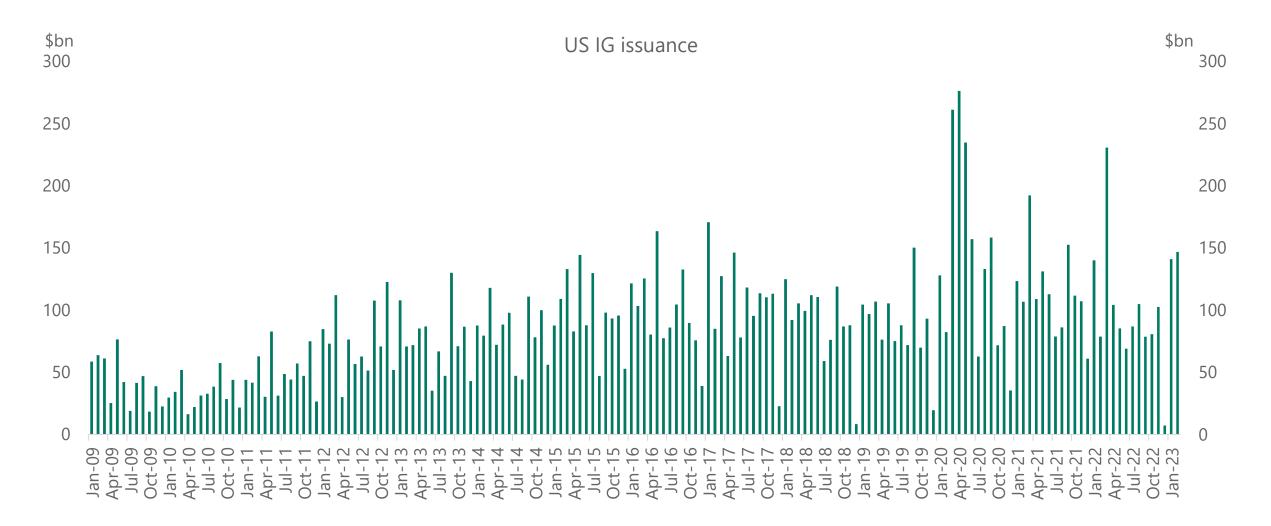
Long-duration IG spreads in US and Europe



New issuance

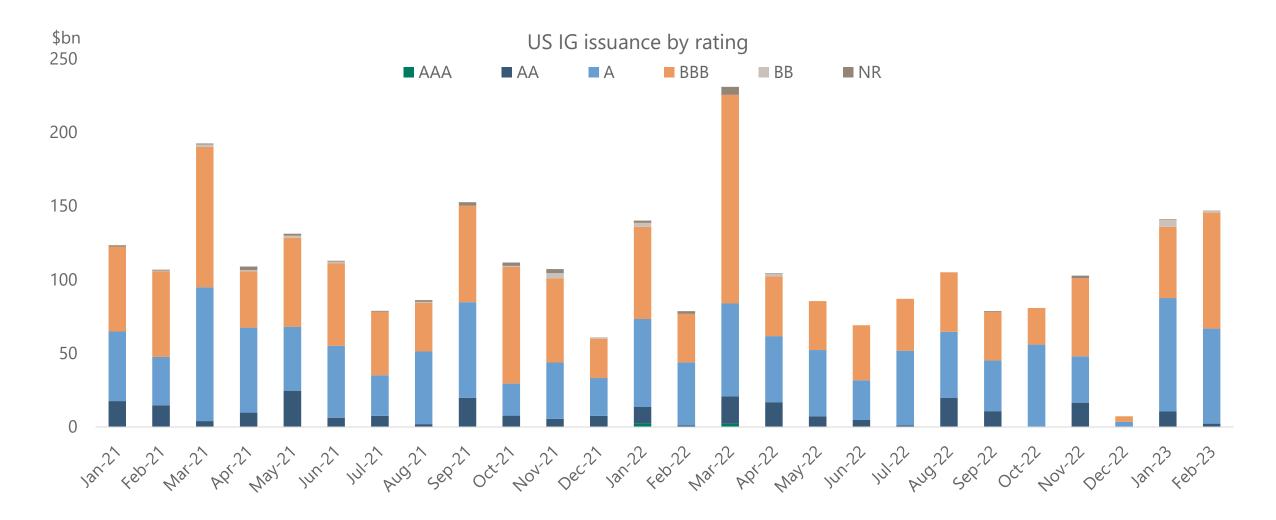


US IG issuance



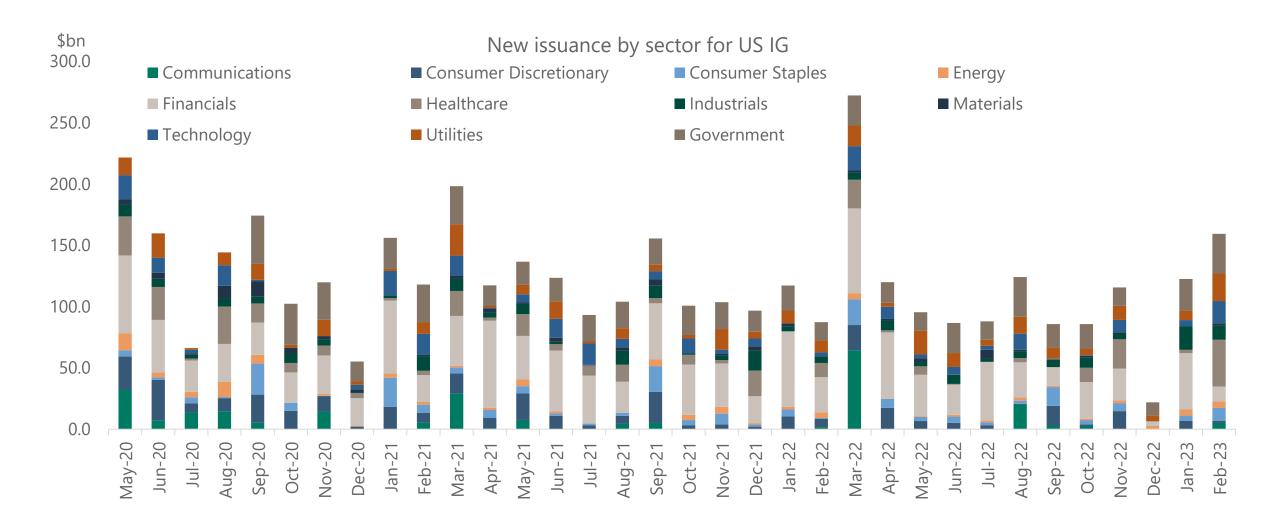
Source: S&P LCD, Apollo Chief Economist

IG issuance by rating

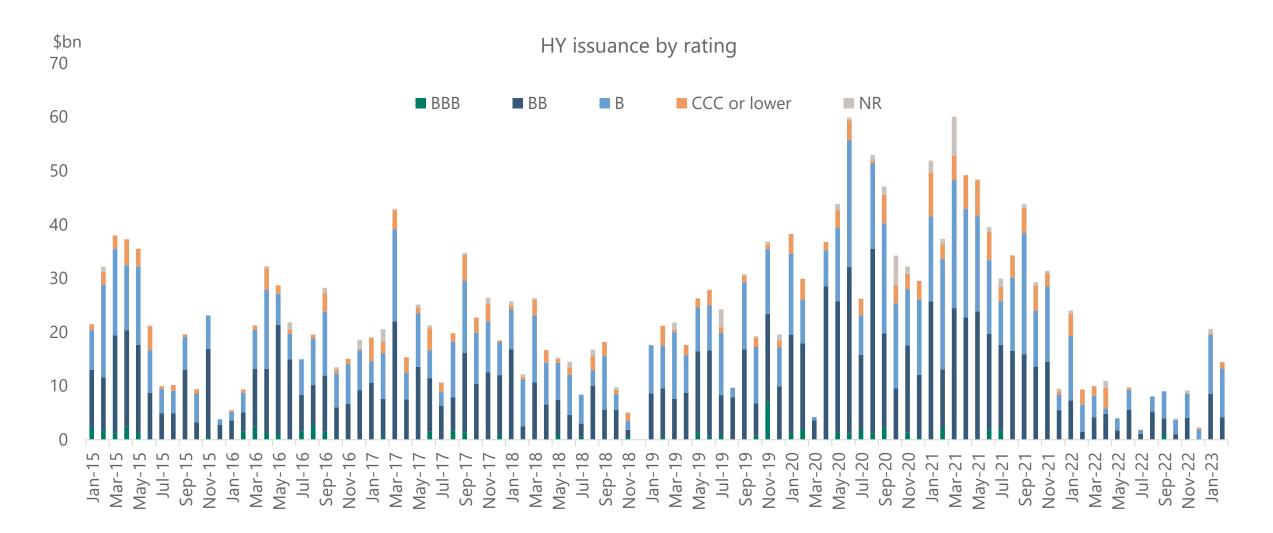


Source: S&P LCD, Apollo Chief Economist.

Sector distribution of new IG issuance

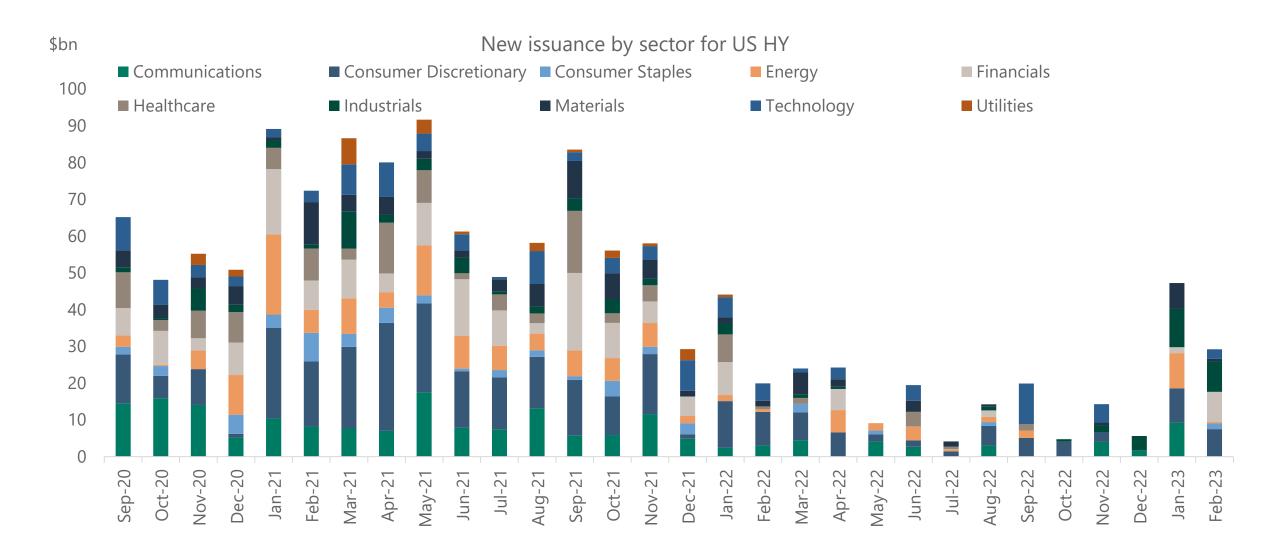


HY issuance by rating

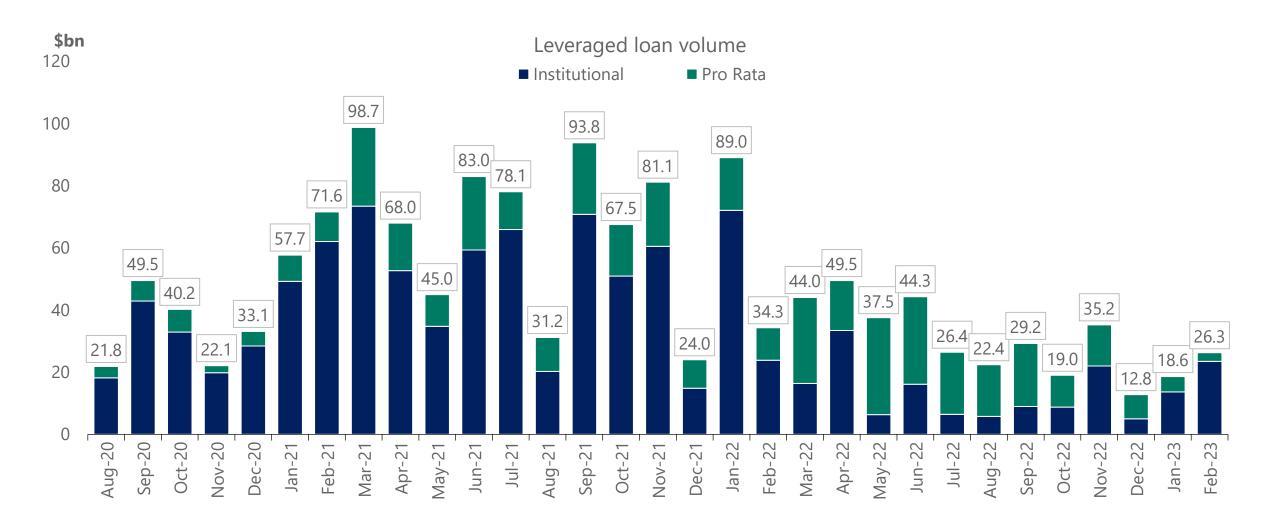


Source: S&P LCD, Apollo Chief Economist.

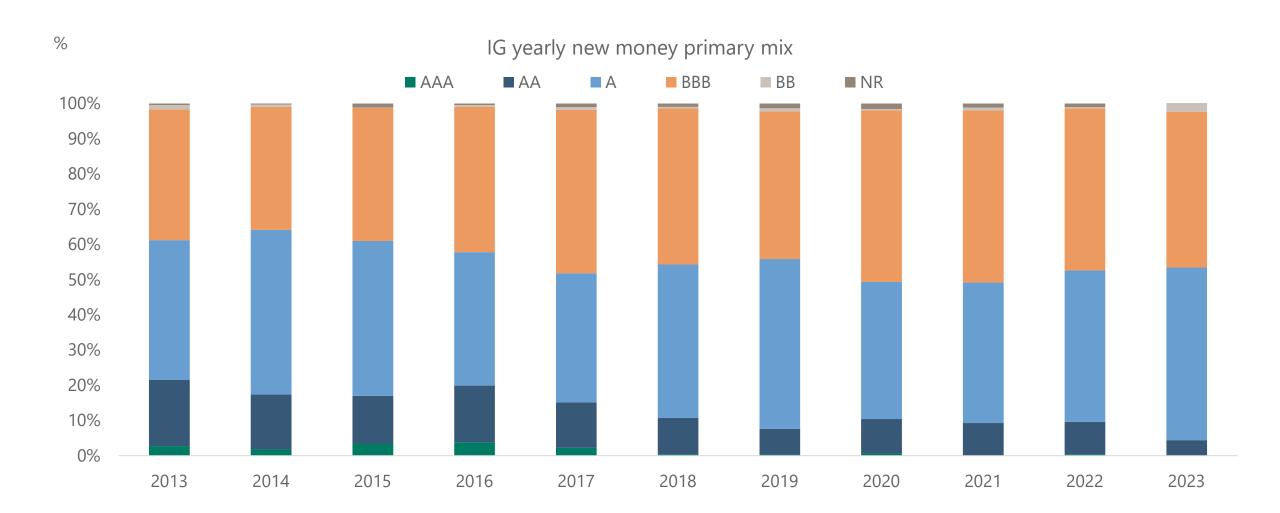
Sector distribution of new HY issuance



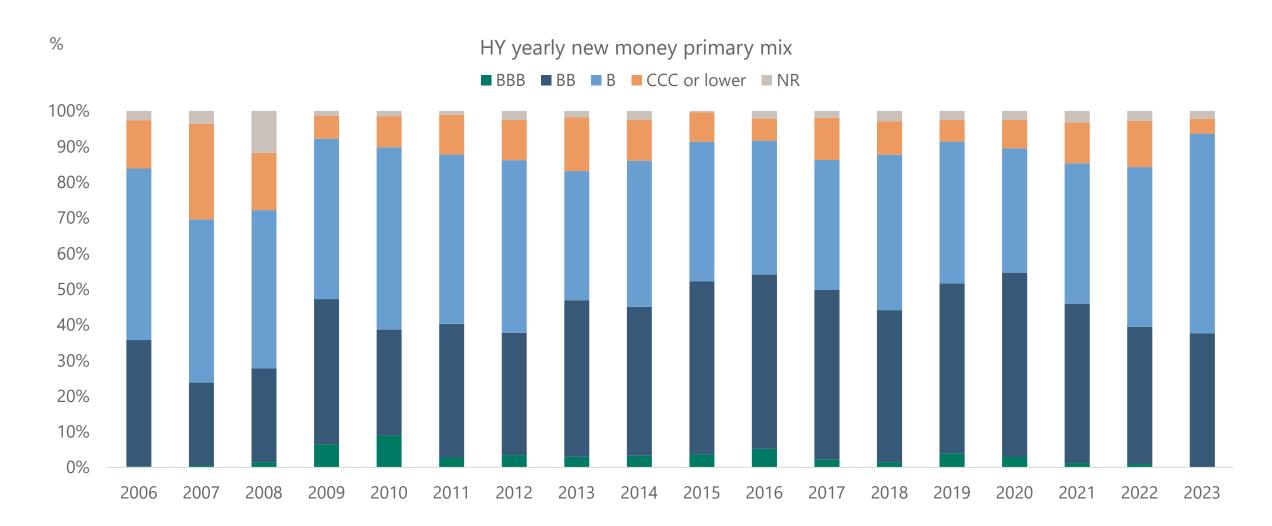
Leveraged loan volume



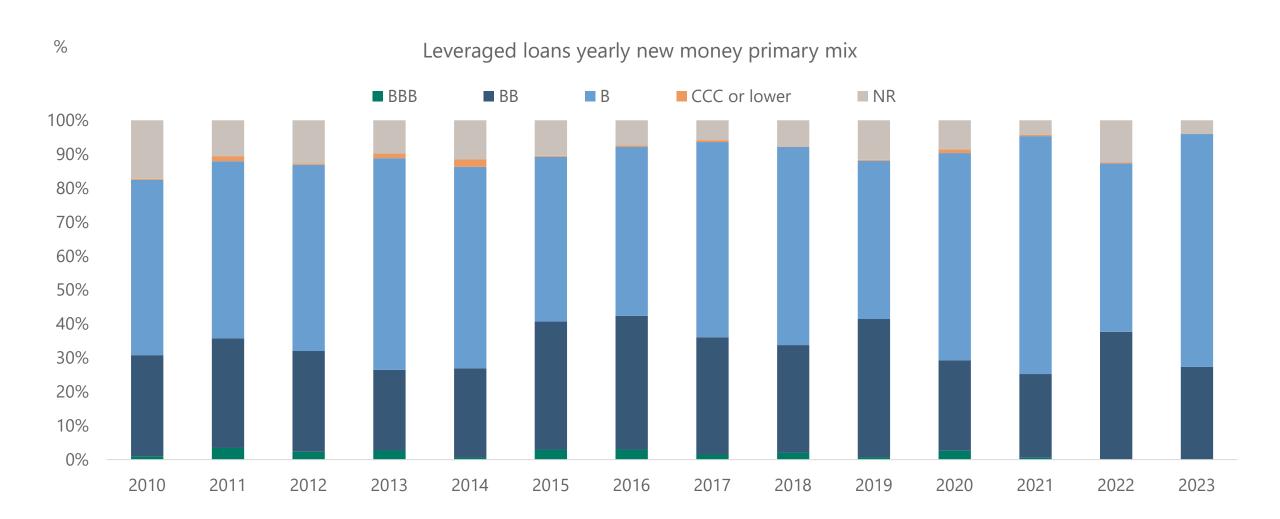
IG new money primary mix



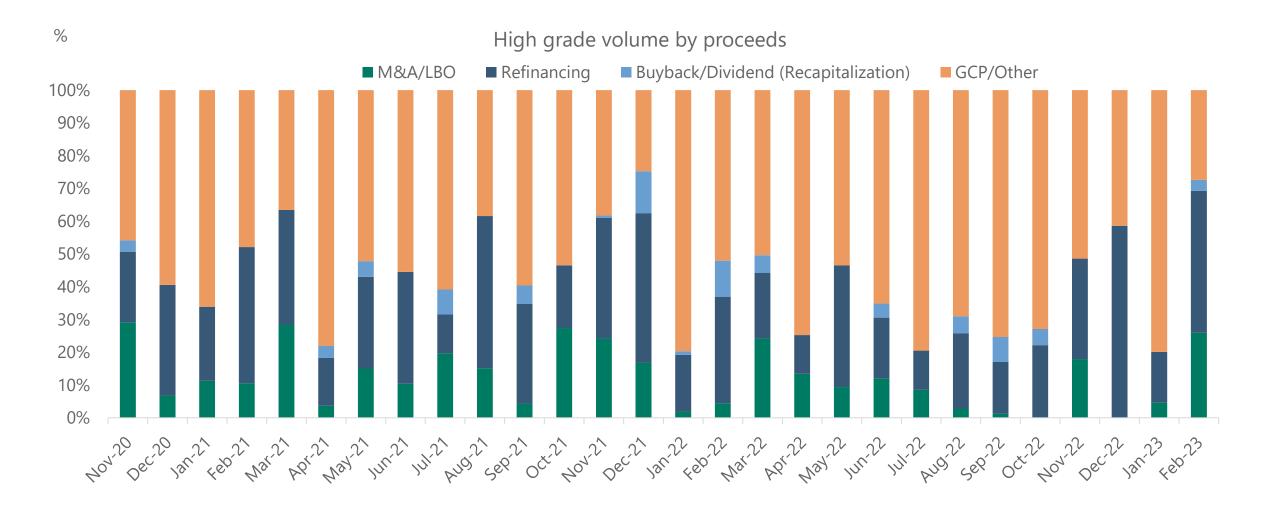
HY new money primary mix



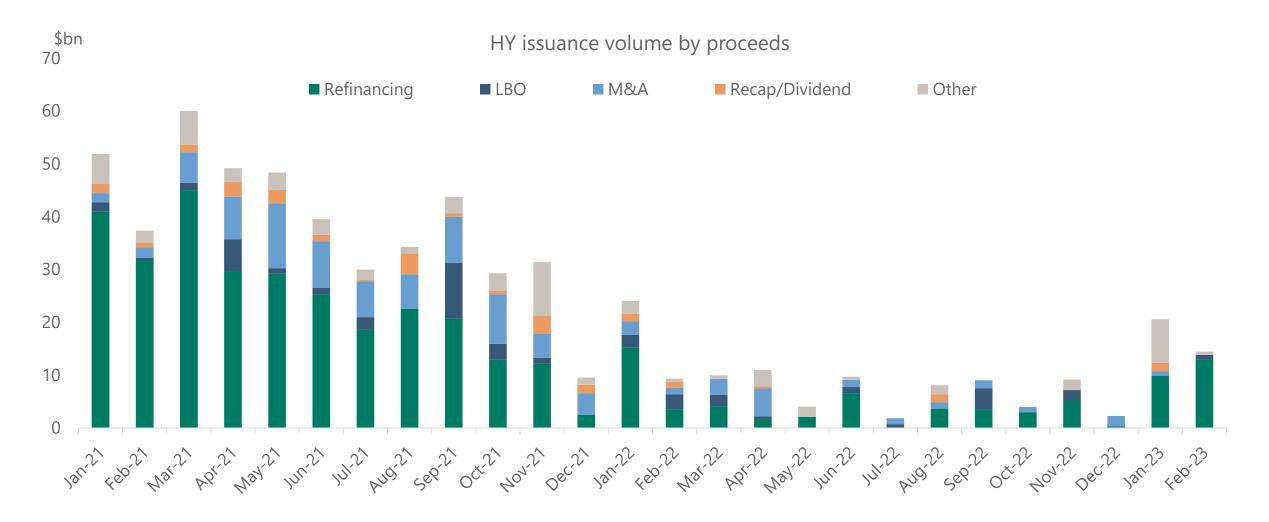
Loans new money primary mix



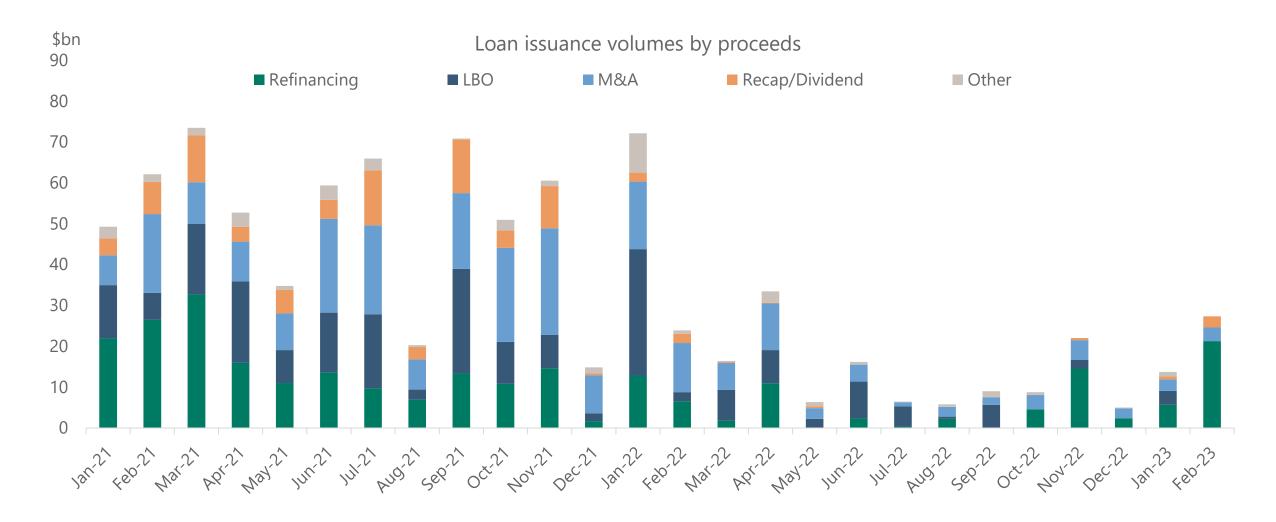
High grade volume by proceeds



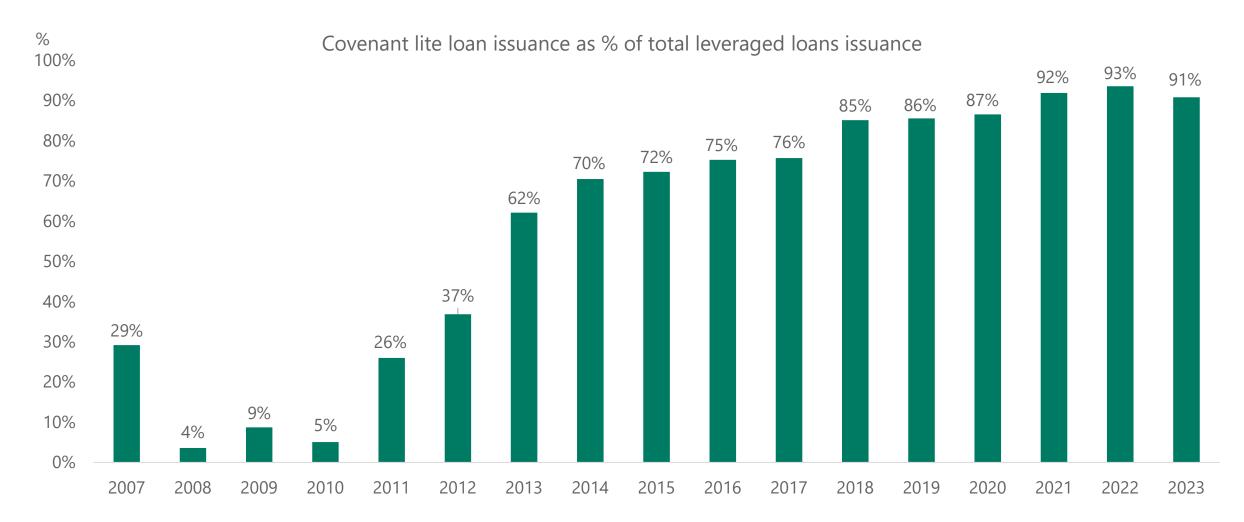
High yield volumes by proceeds



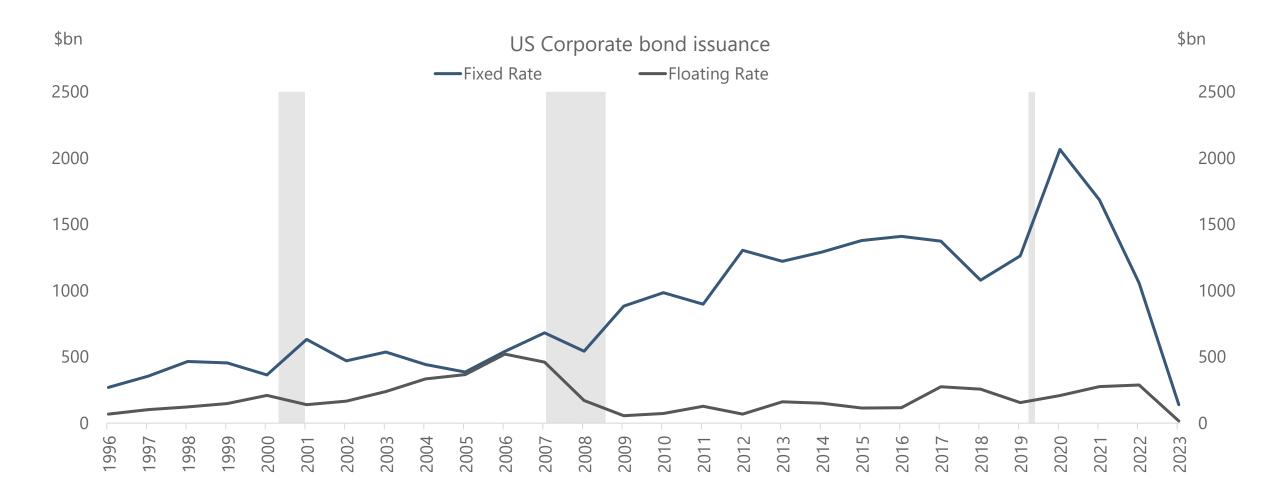
Loan volumes by proceeds



Covenant lite loan issuance



Corporate bond issuance

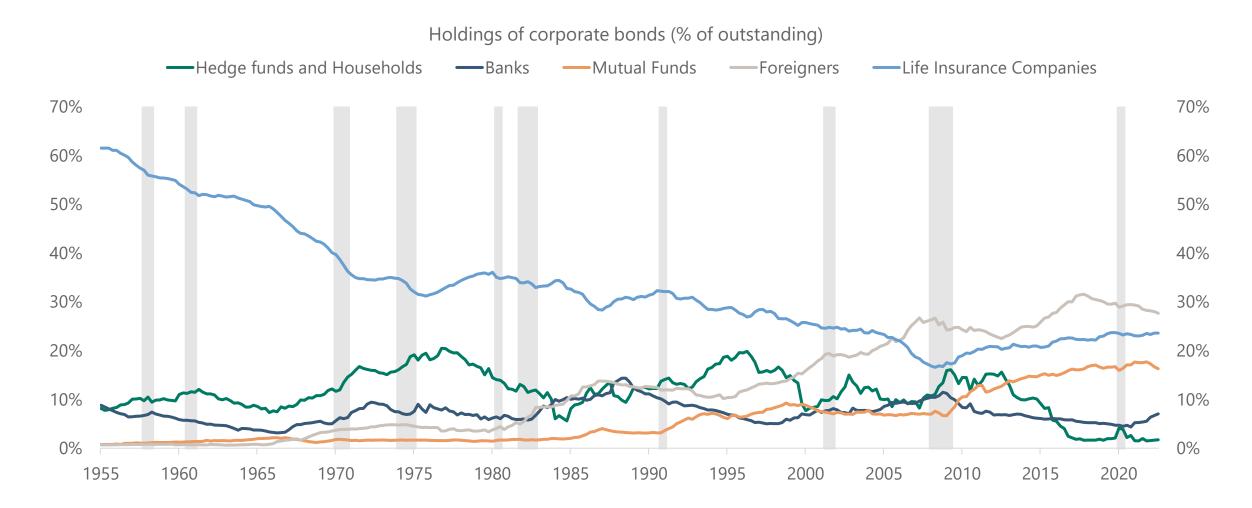


Source: SIFMA, Apollo Chief Economist.

Corporate bond holdings

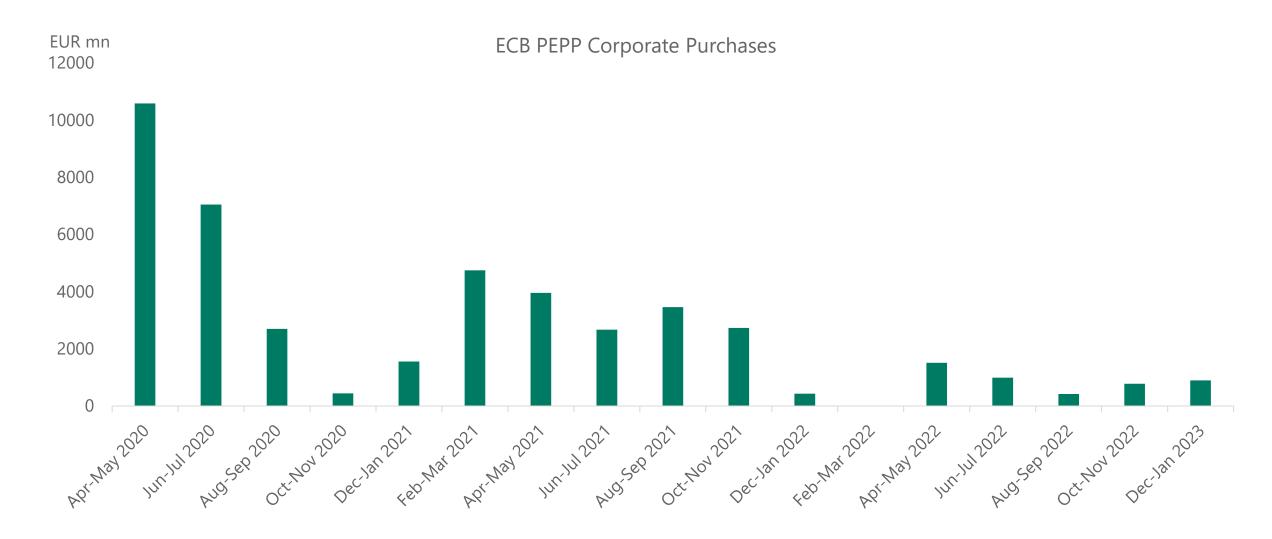


The biggest holder of US corporate bonds is foreigners



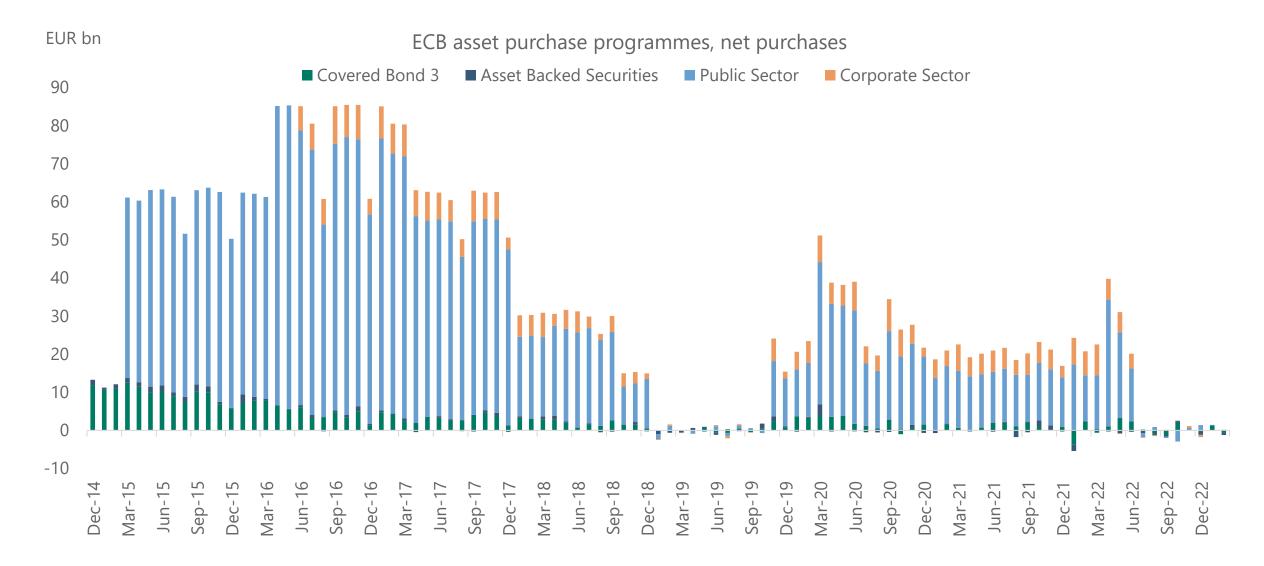
Source: FRB, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

ECB purchases of corporate bonds



Source: ECB, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

ECB QE ending



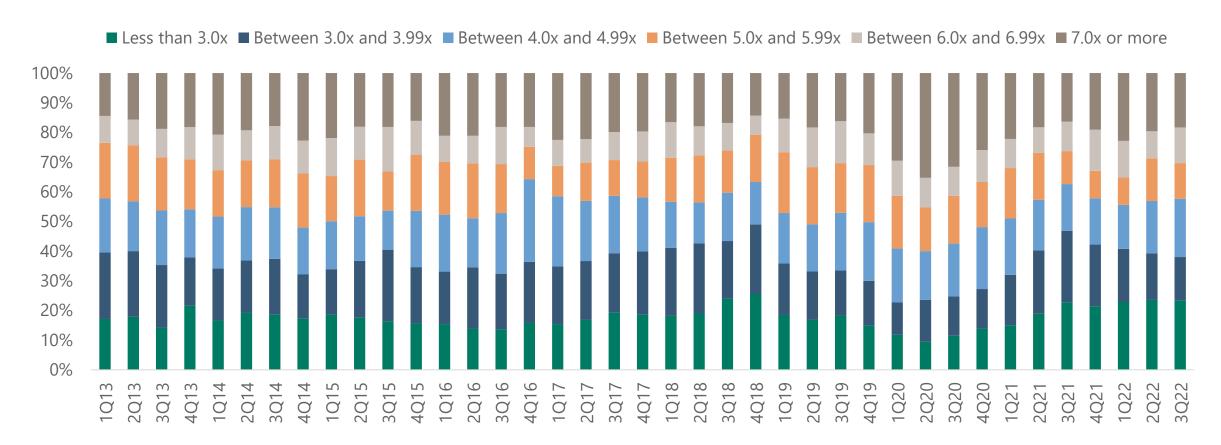
Source: ECB, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

Loans

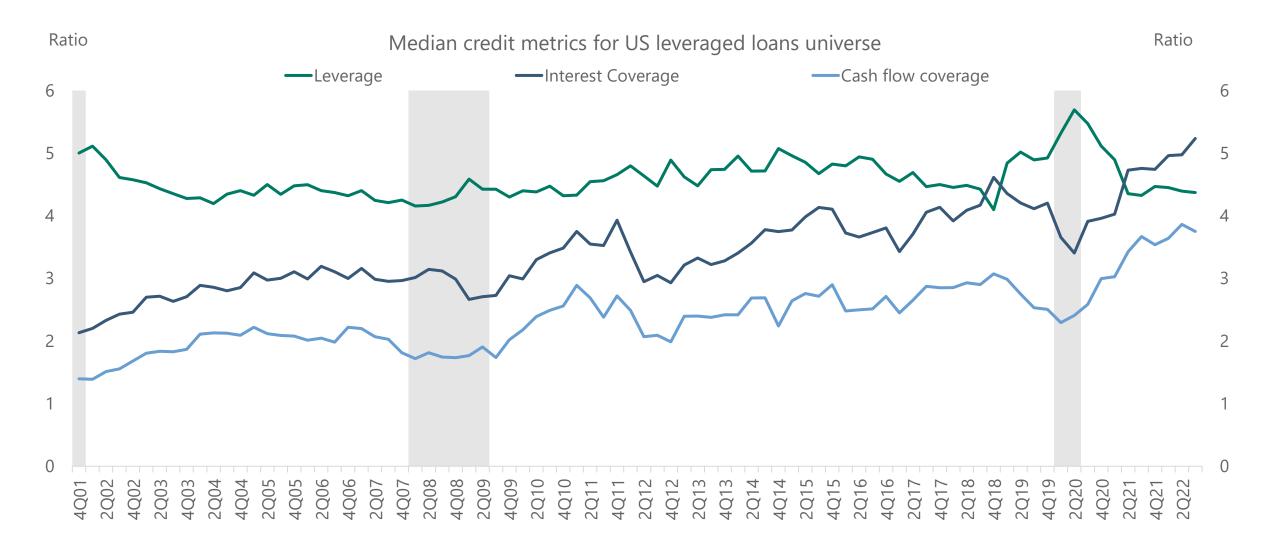


Leveraged loan deals, by multiple

Share of leveraged deals

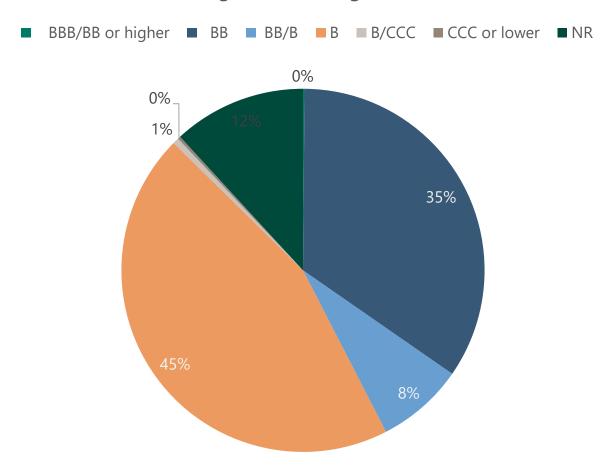


Credit metrics for leveraged loan deals



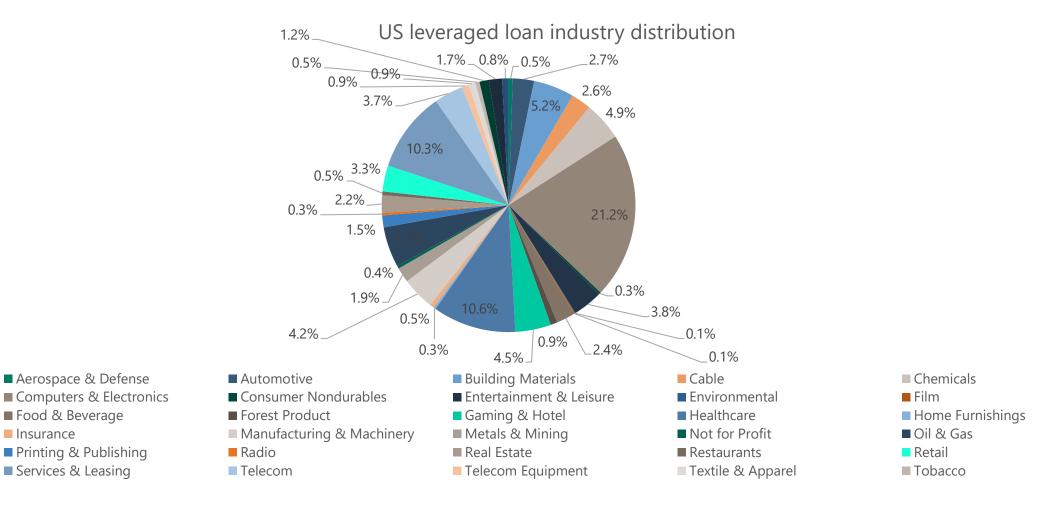
Leveraged loans rating distribution, 2022Q4

US leveraged loan rating distribution

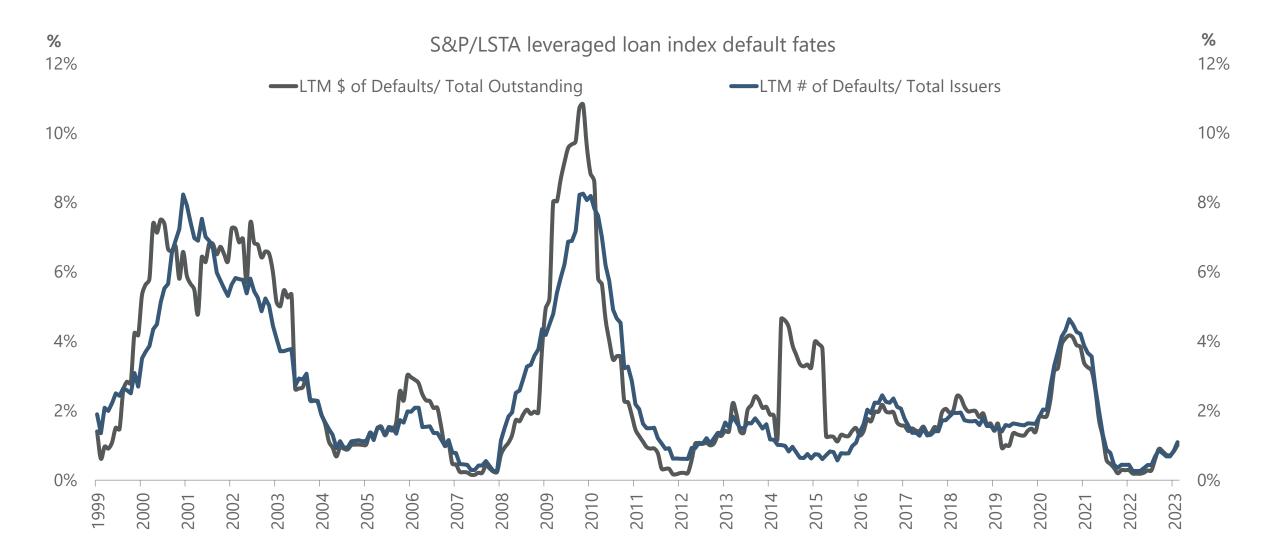


Leveraged loans distribution, by industry, 2022Q4

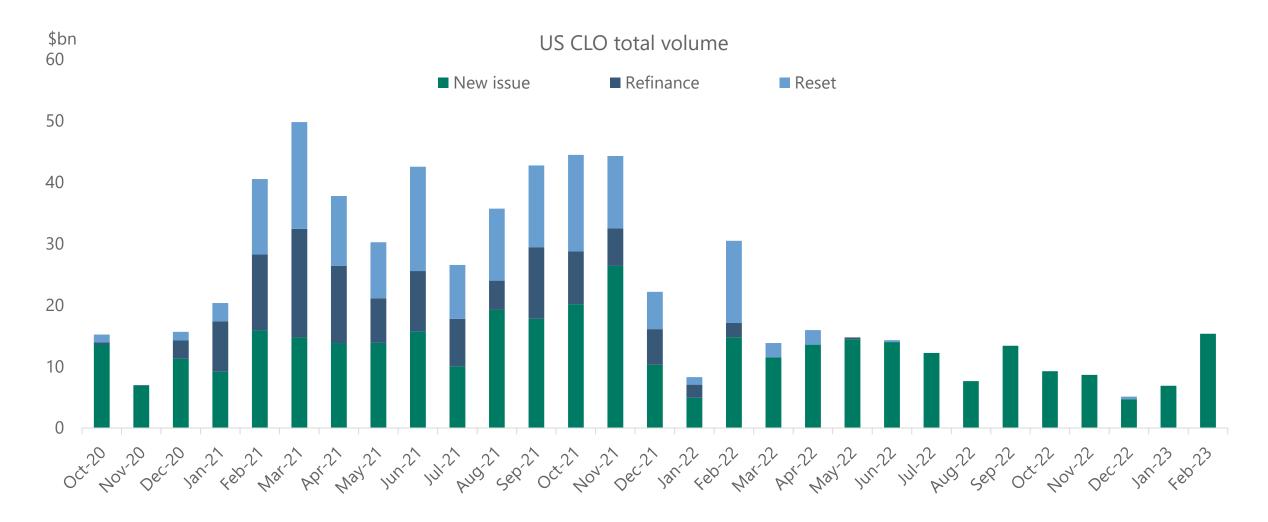
Insurance



Leveraged loan index default rates starting to rise



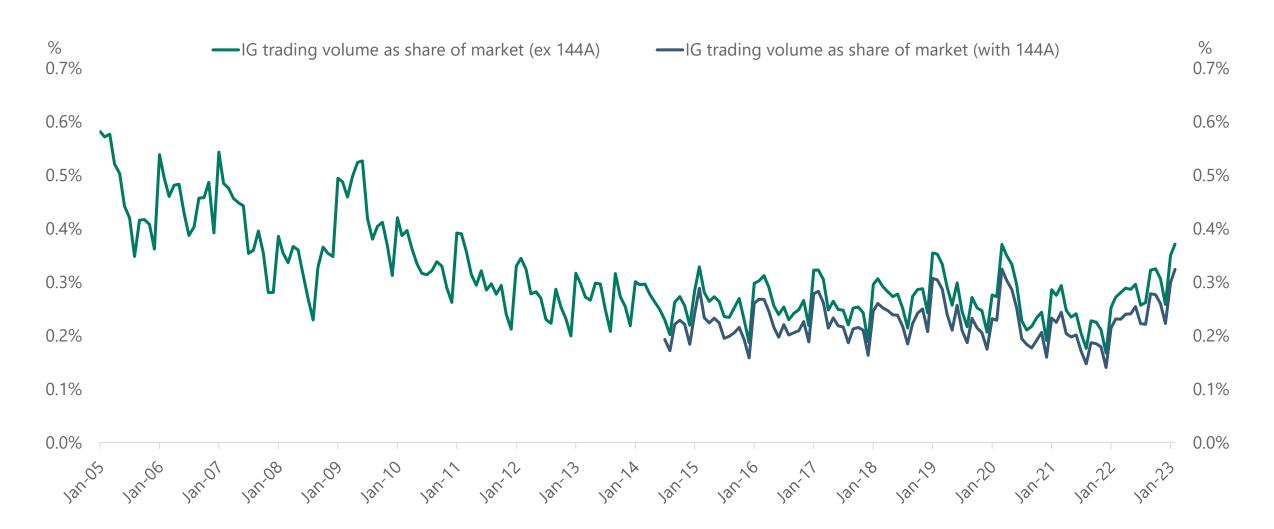
US CLO total volume



Liquidity in US credit markets

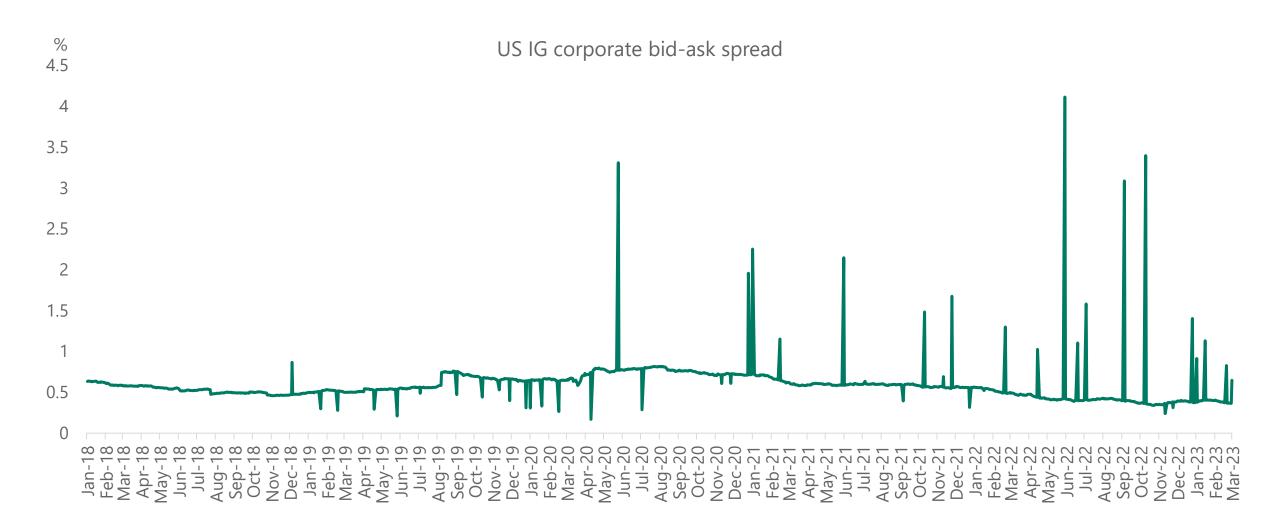


IG trading liquidity

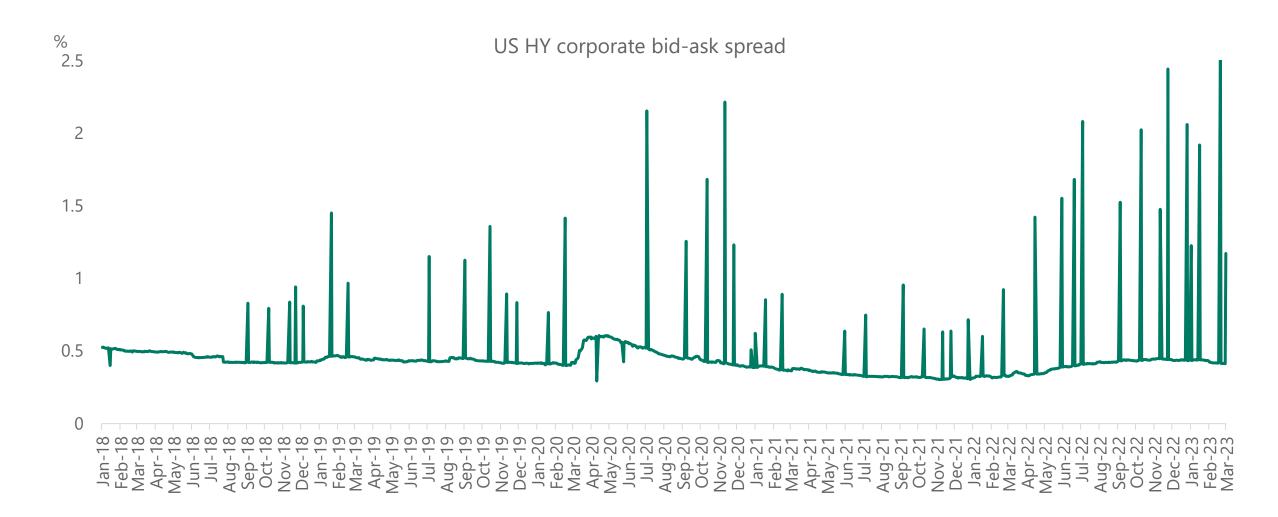


Source: ICE BofA, FINRA TRACE, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

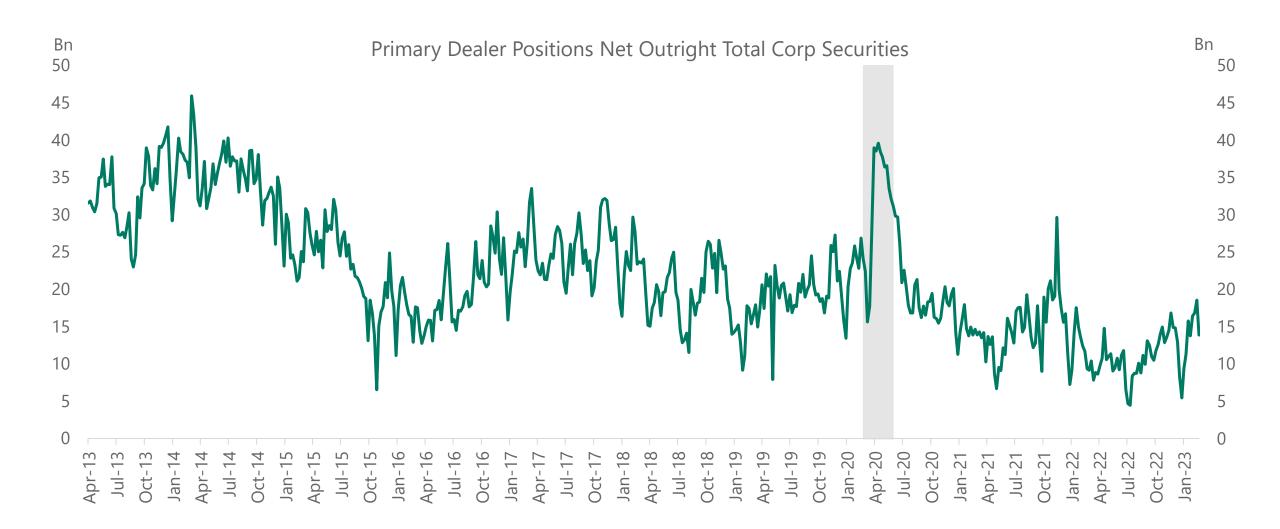
Bid-ask spread for US IG



Bid-ask spread for US HY



Rising dealer inventory of corporate bonds (IG+HY)

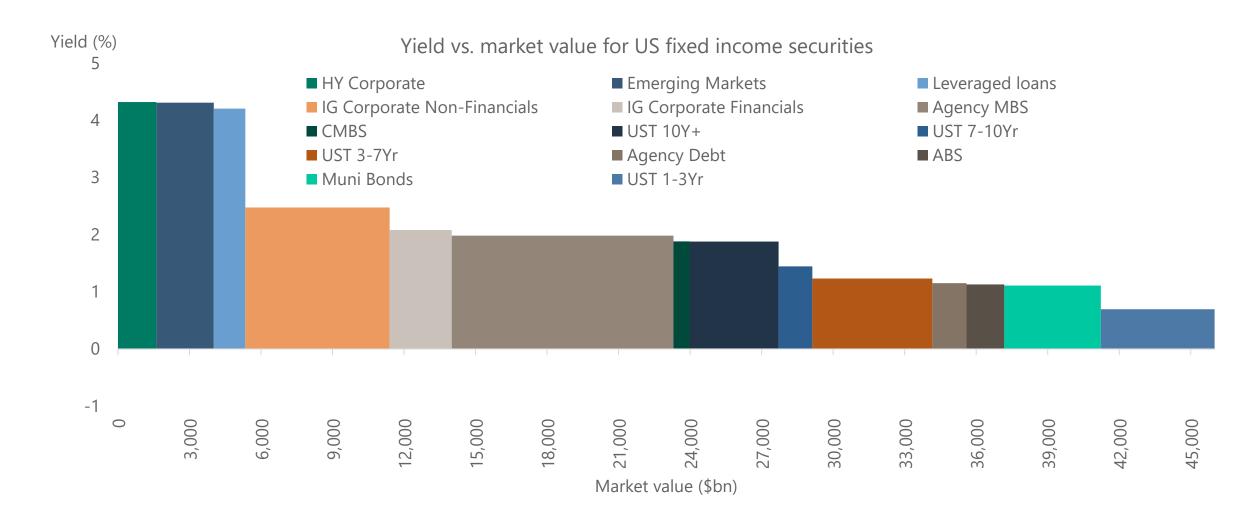


Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

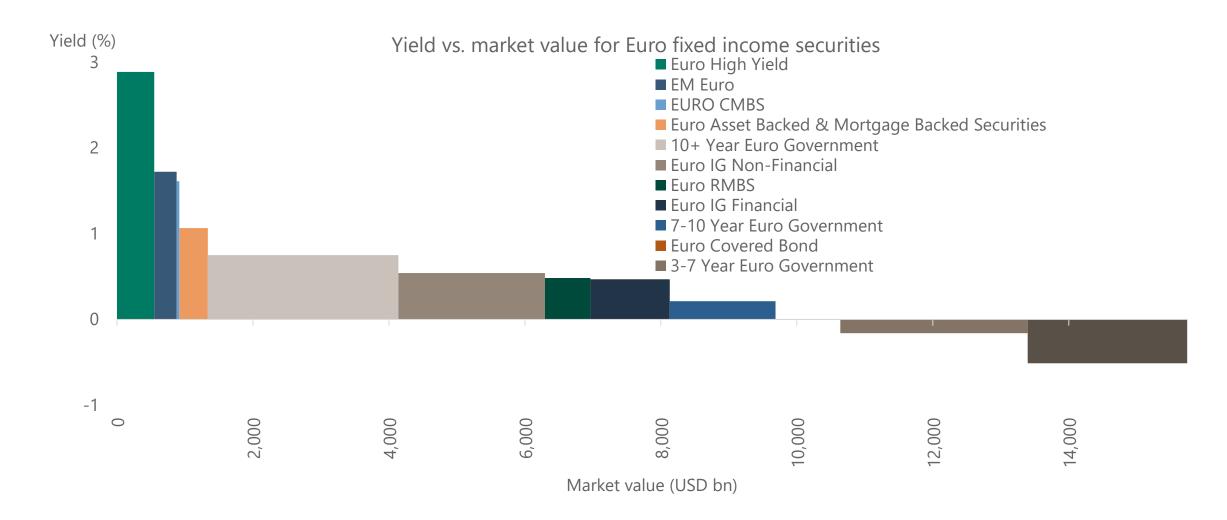
Credit markets in a broader perspective



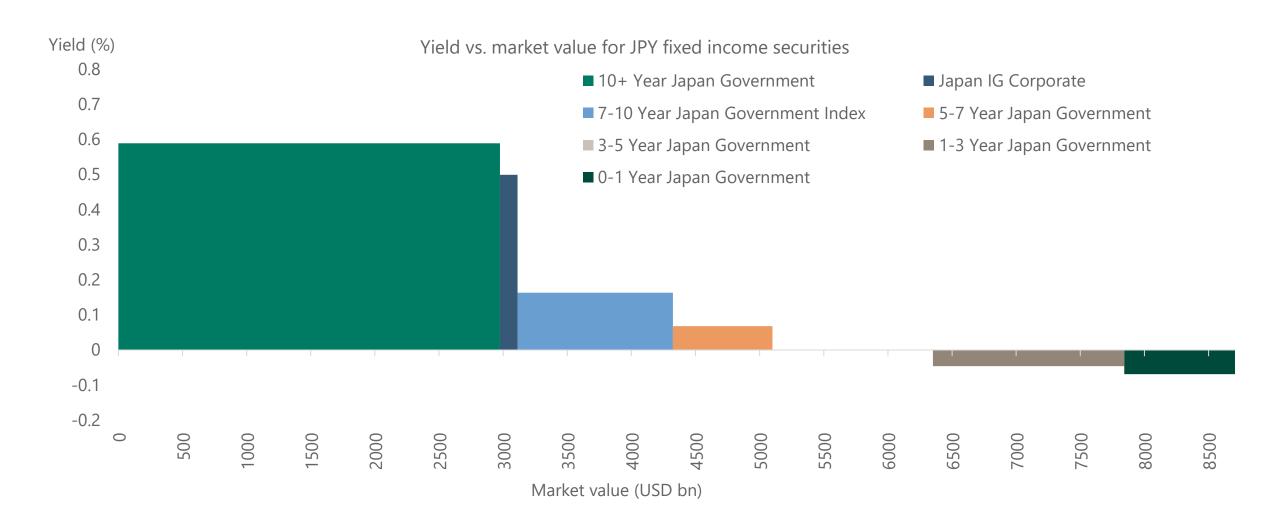
US fixed income markets by yield and size



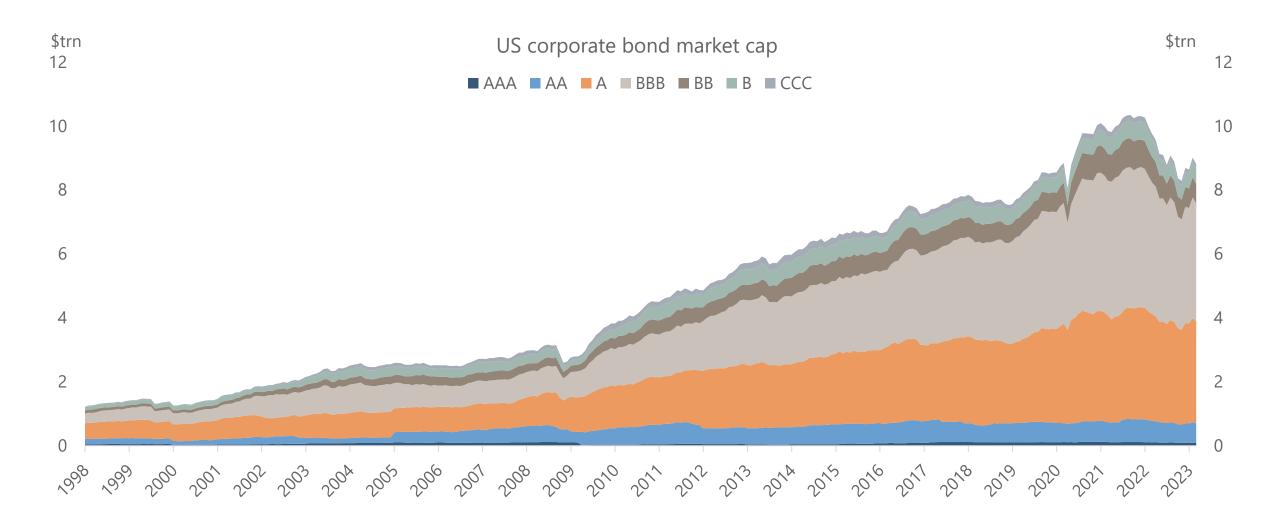
European fixed income markets by yield and size



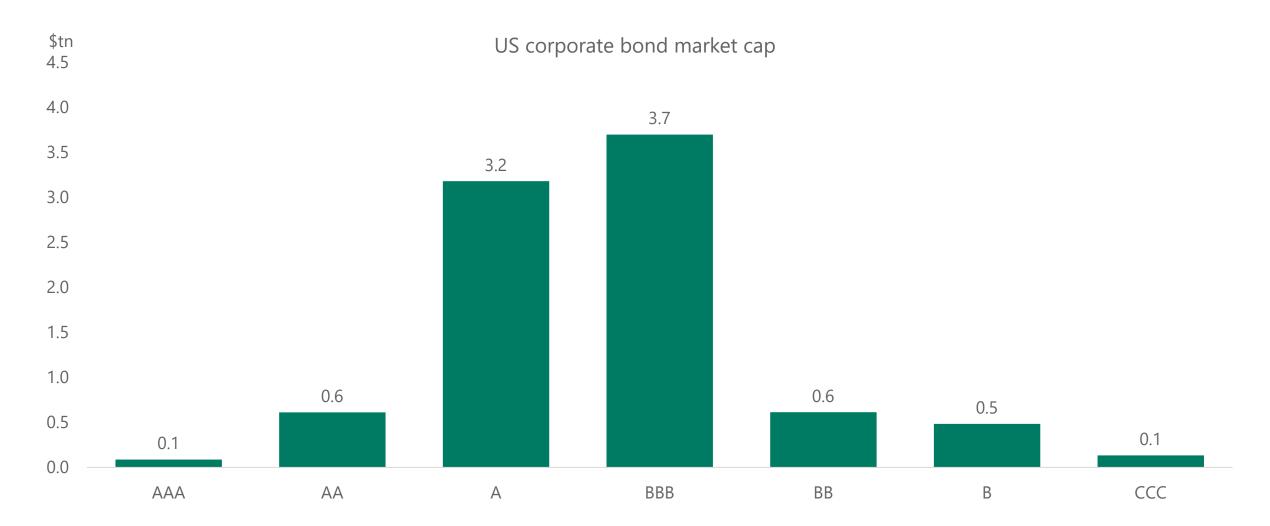
Japanese fixed income markets by yield and size



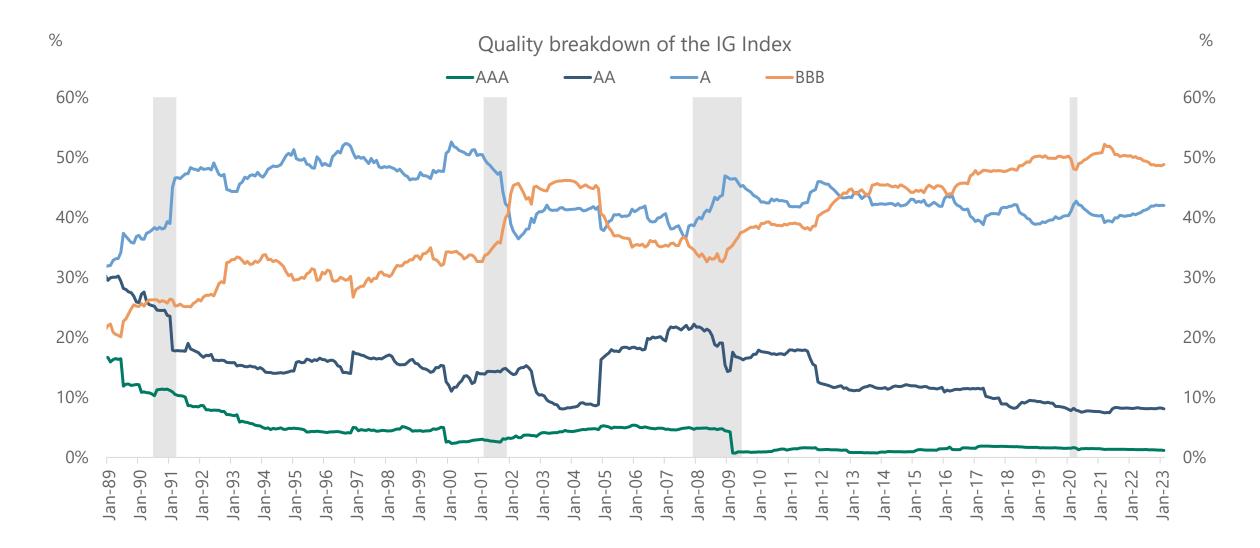
Market cap of US credit markets



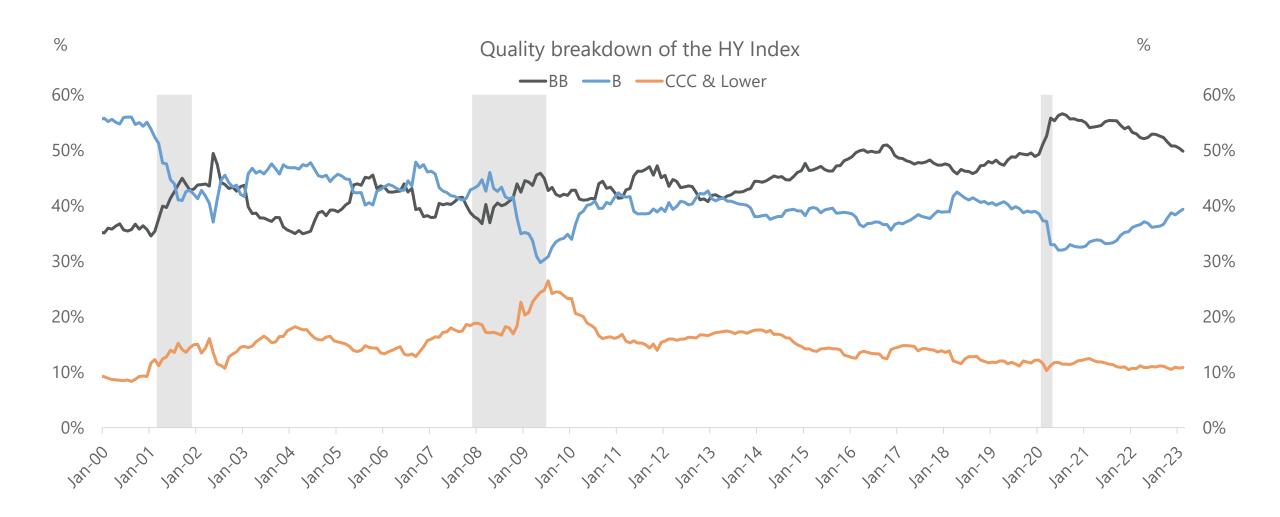
Corporate bond market cap, by rating



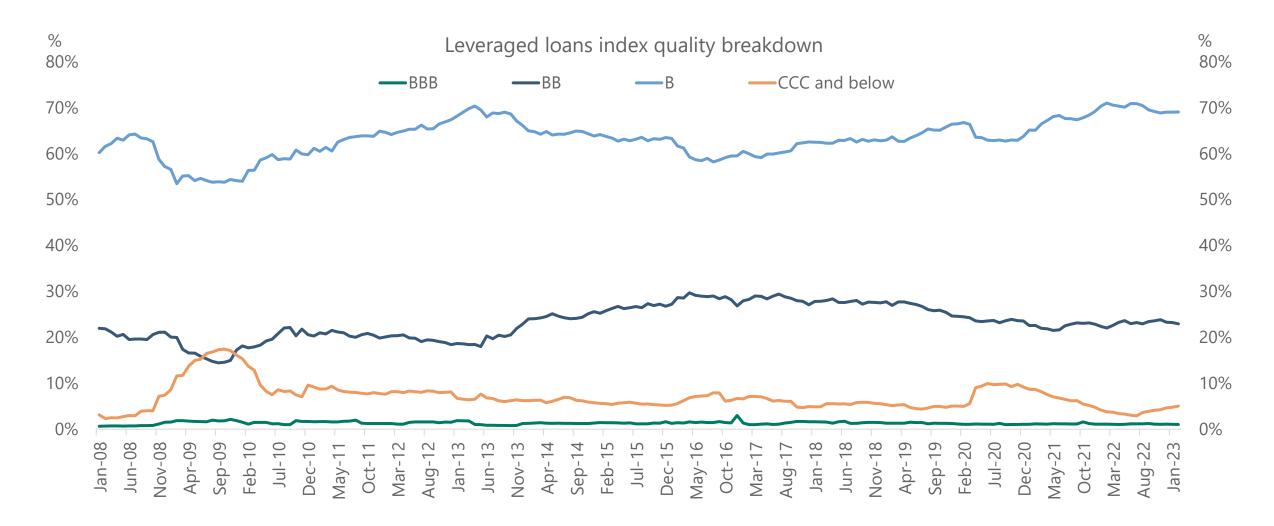
Quality composition of the IG Index



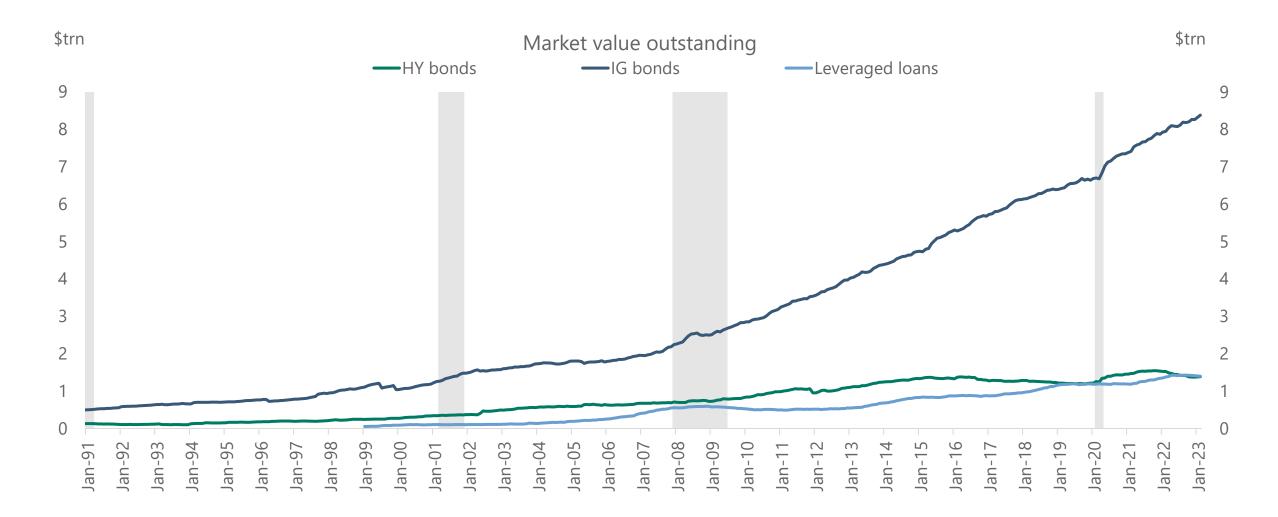
Quality composition of the HY Index



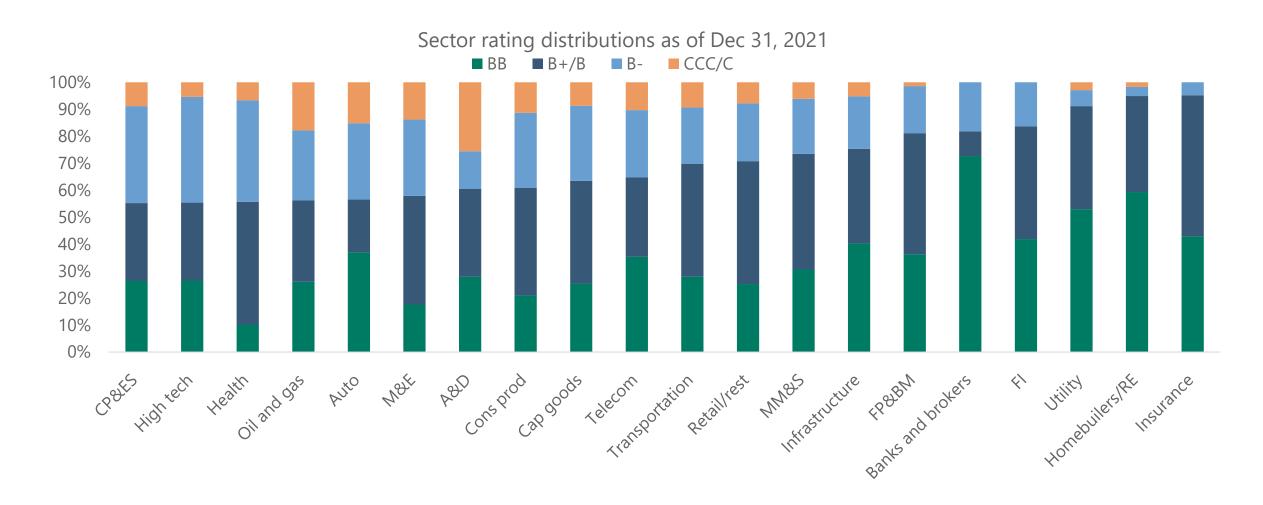
Quality composition of the leveraged loans index



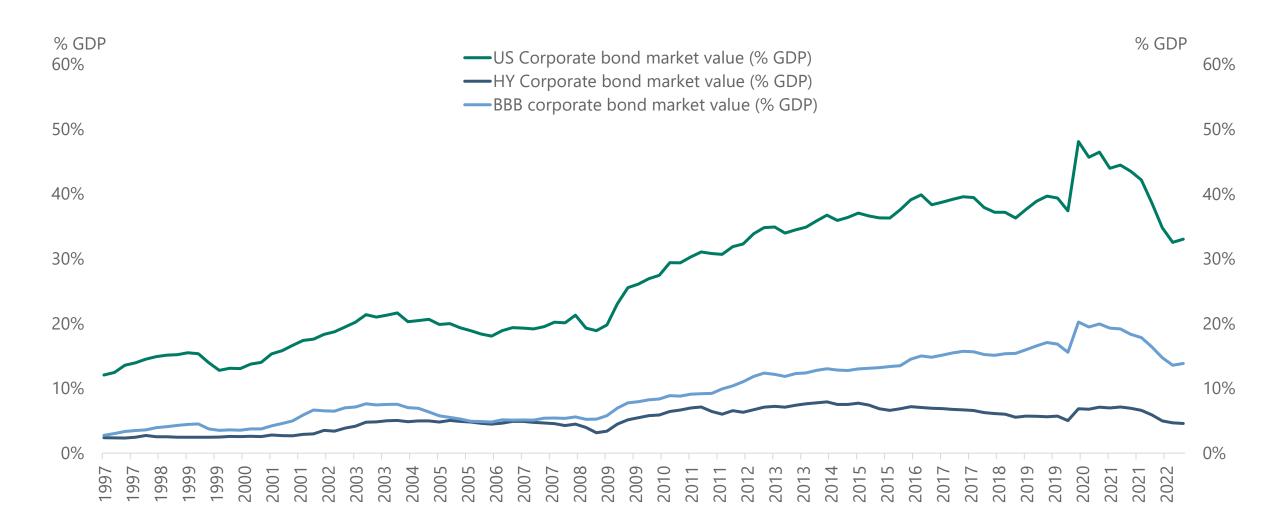
IG market is seven times bigger than HY and seven times bigger than the loan market



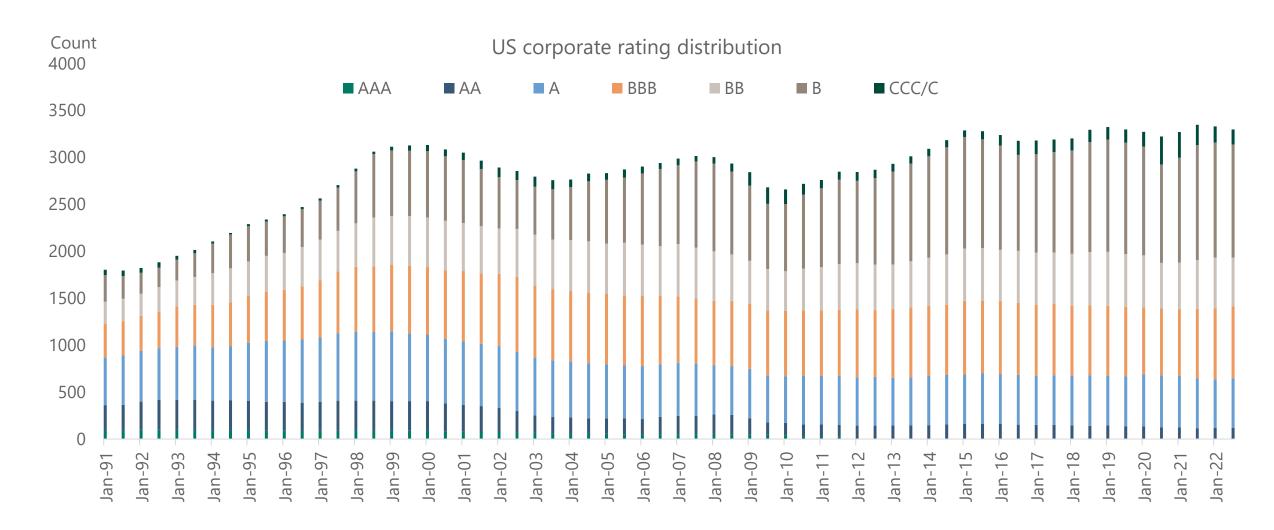
HY sector rating distributions



US corporate bond markets as a share of GDP

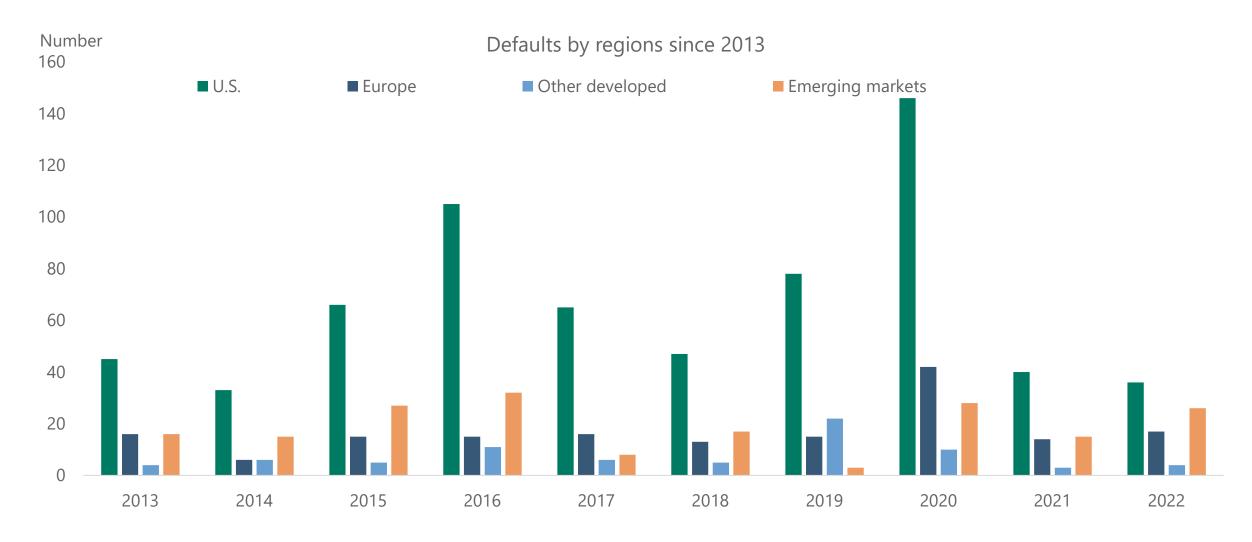


Distribution of corporate credit ratings

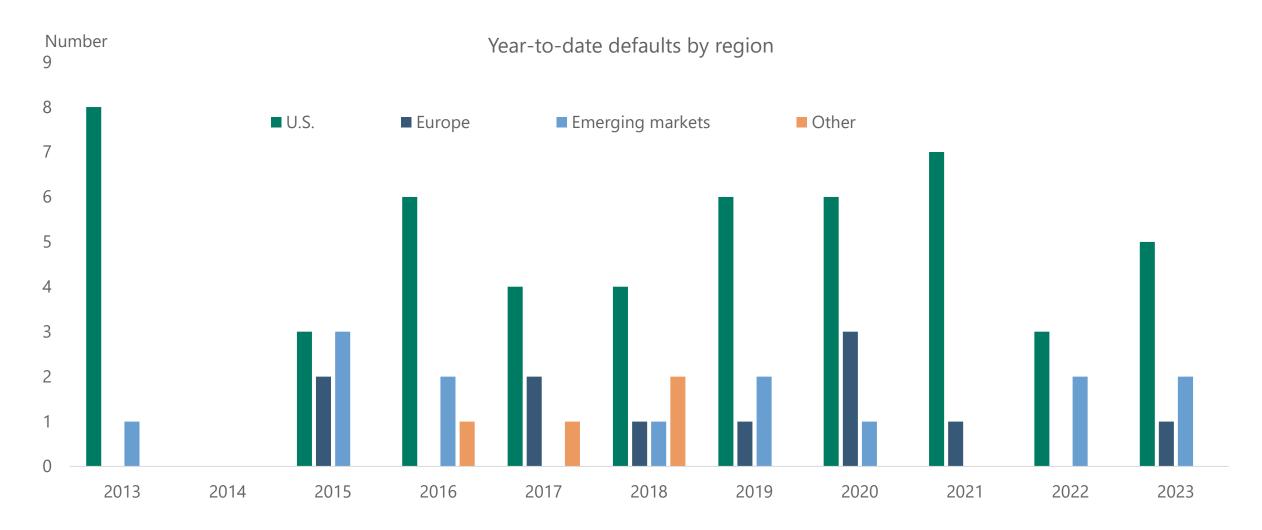


Source: S&P, Apollo Chief Economist

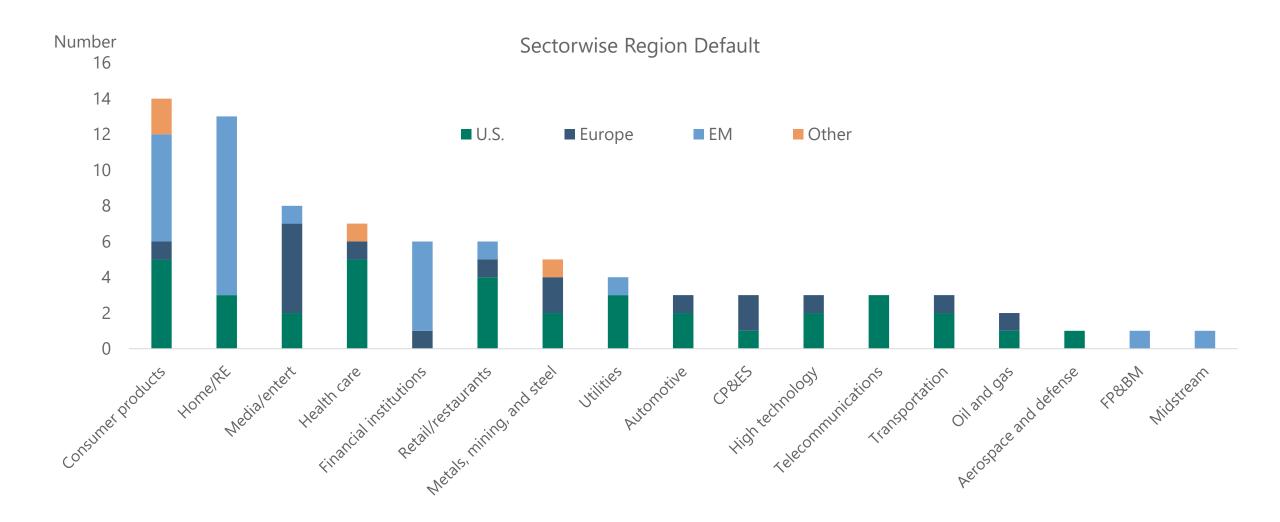
Global default rates remain low



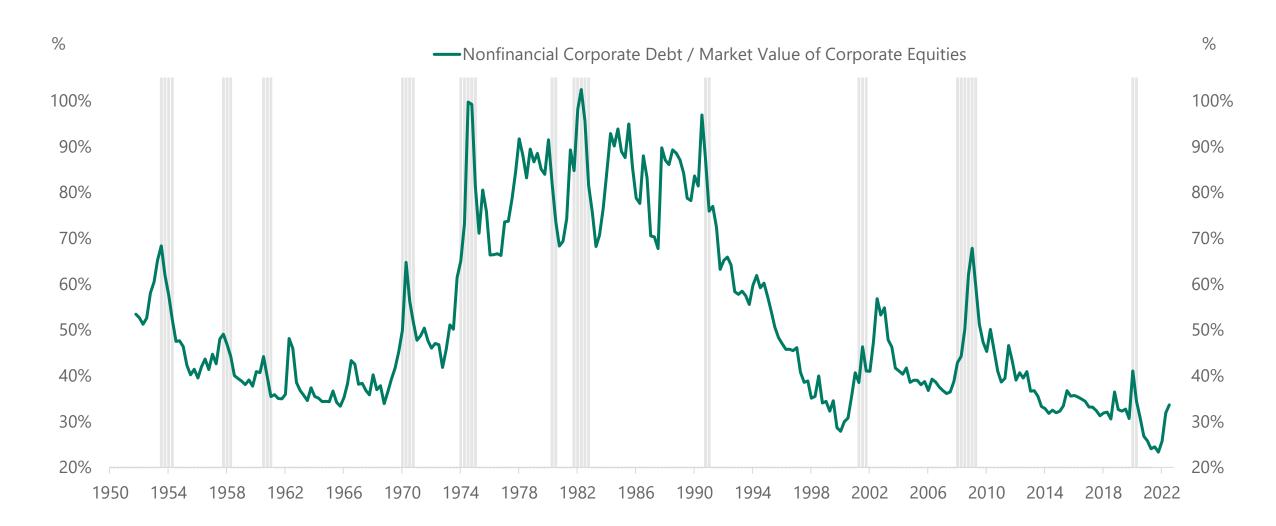
Global default rates remain low



Default rates differ across sectors



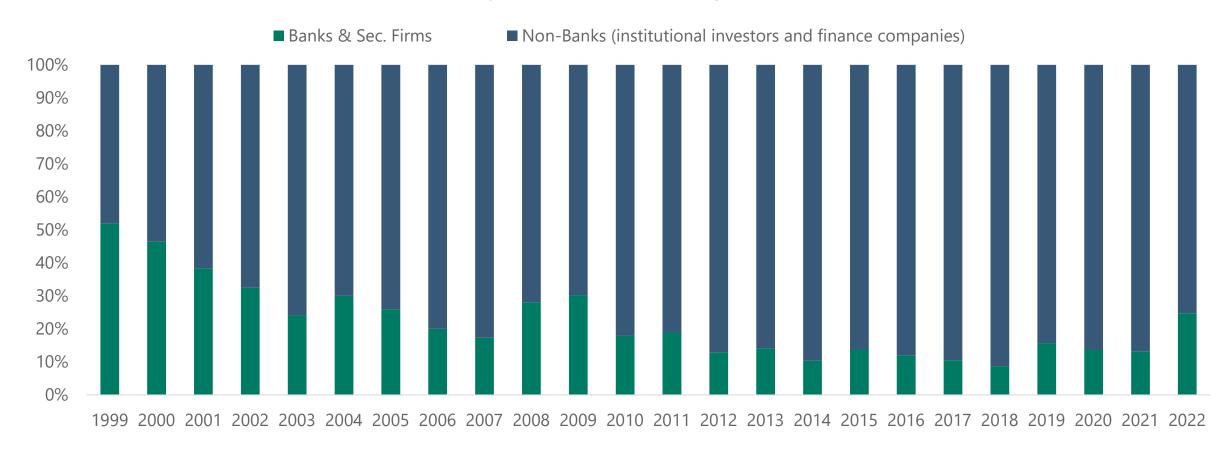
Debt-to-equity ratio is very low for corporate America



Source: FRB, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist.

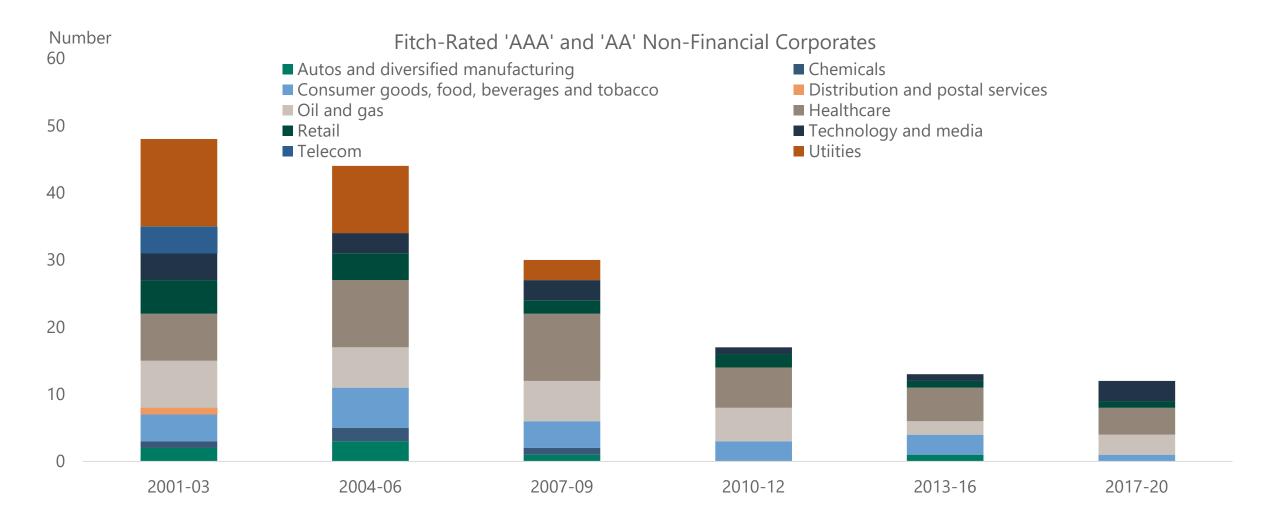
More leveraged loans are held by banks

Primary investor market: leveraged loans

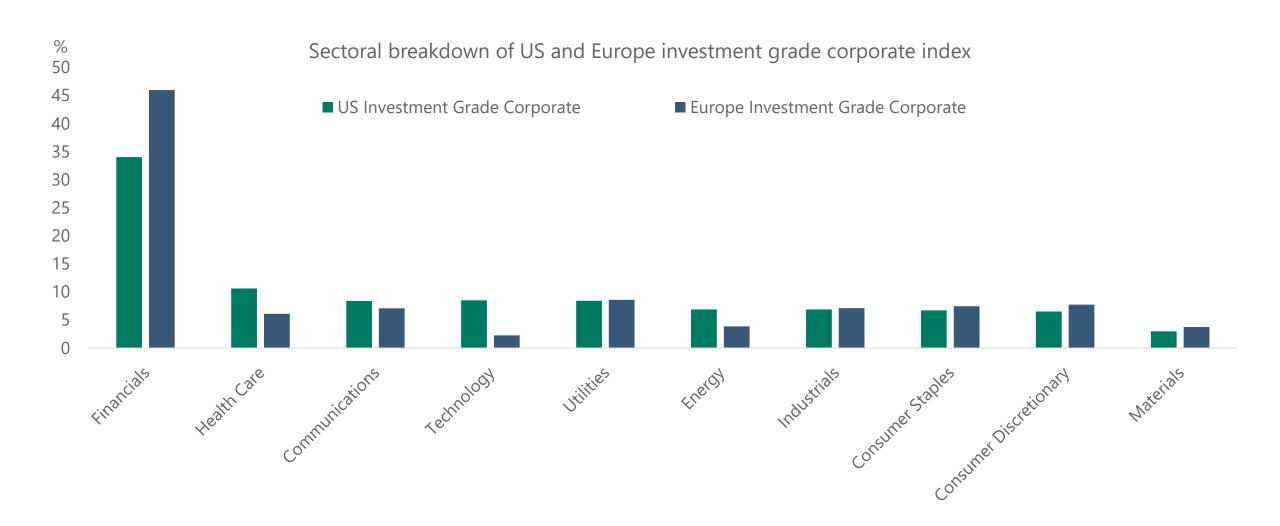


Source: S&P LCD, Apollo Chief Ecoomist

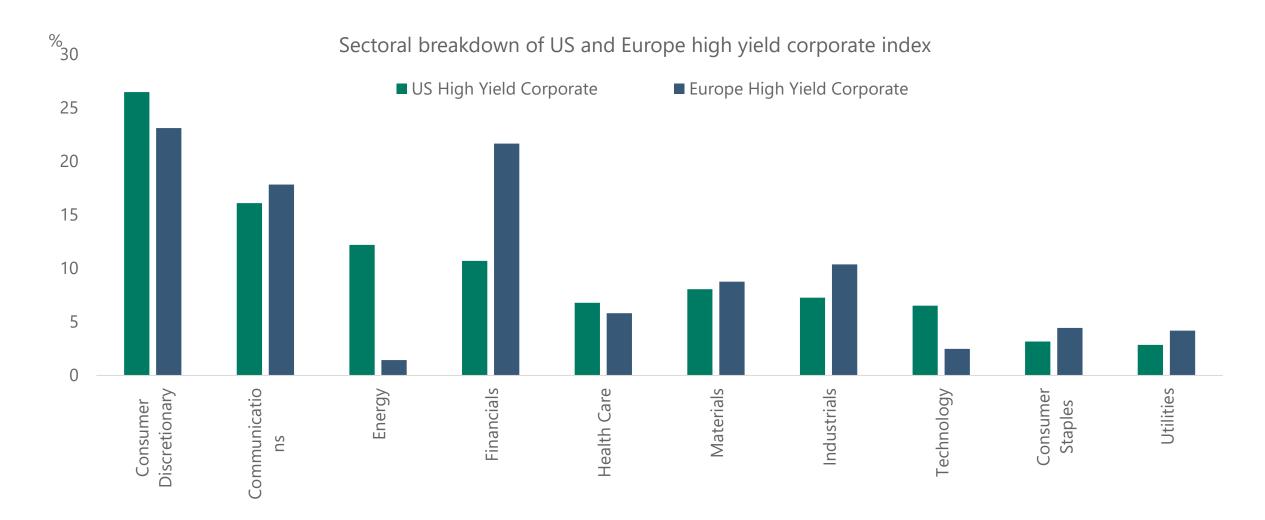
Fewer and fewer corporate bonds are rated AAA and AA



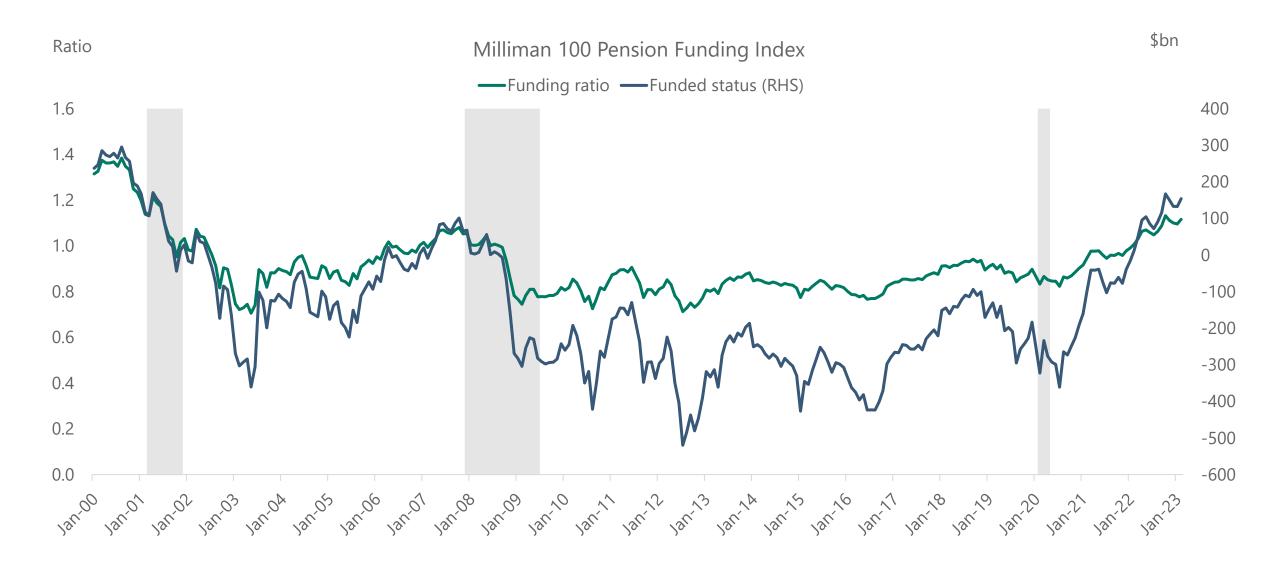
EU IG index: Bigger weight to financials, lower weight to energy, healthcare and tech



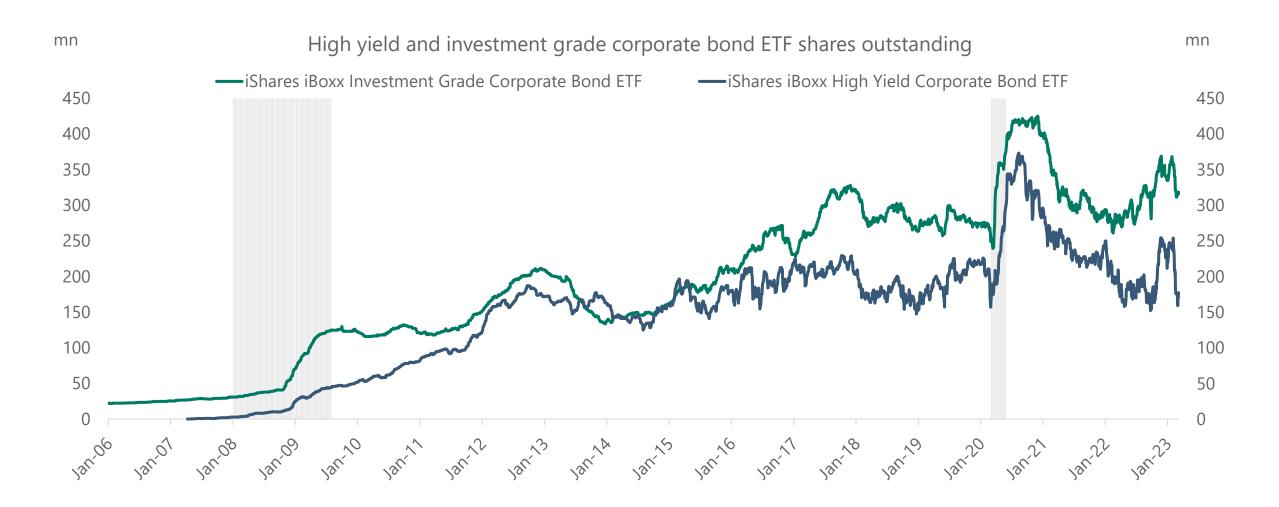
EU HY index: Bigger weight to financials and industrials. Lower weight to energy, healthcare, and tech



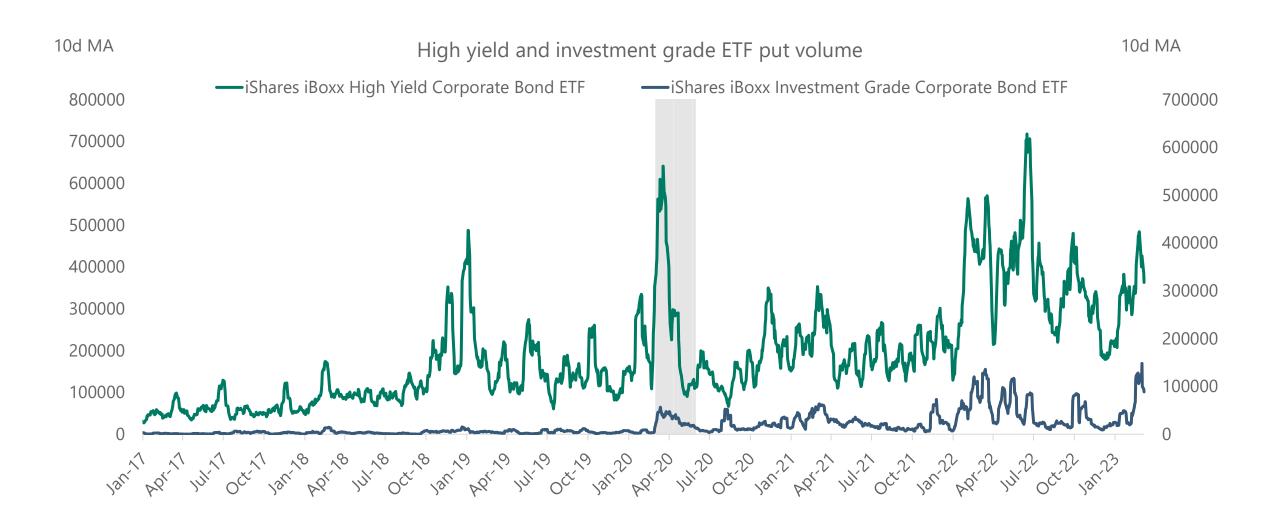
Pension funding status has improved



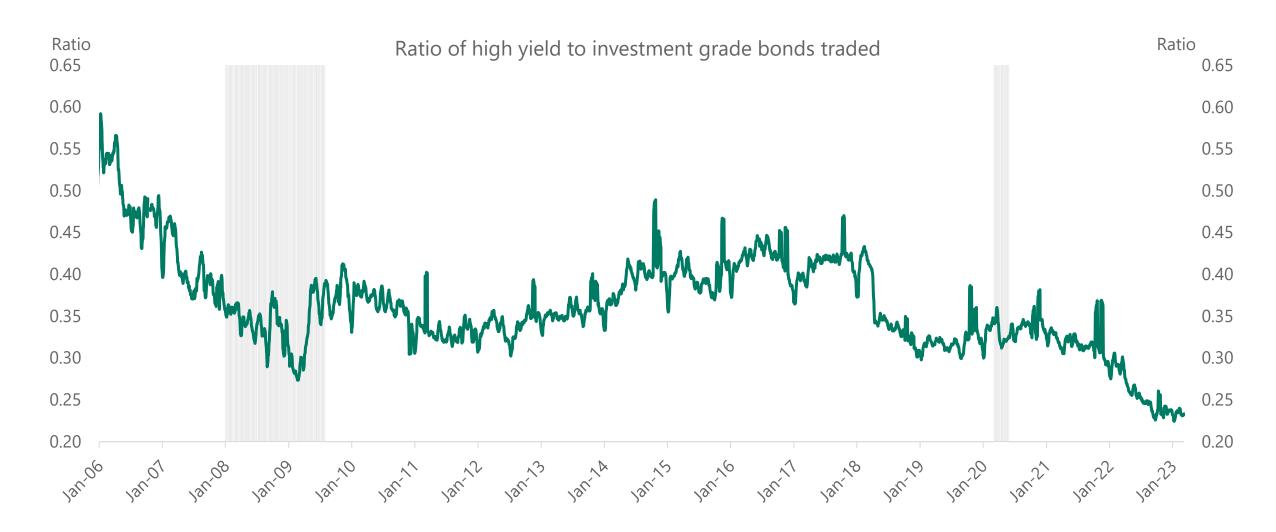
Retail investors have recently been selling IG and HY



Put volumes for IG ETF and HY ETF

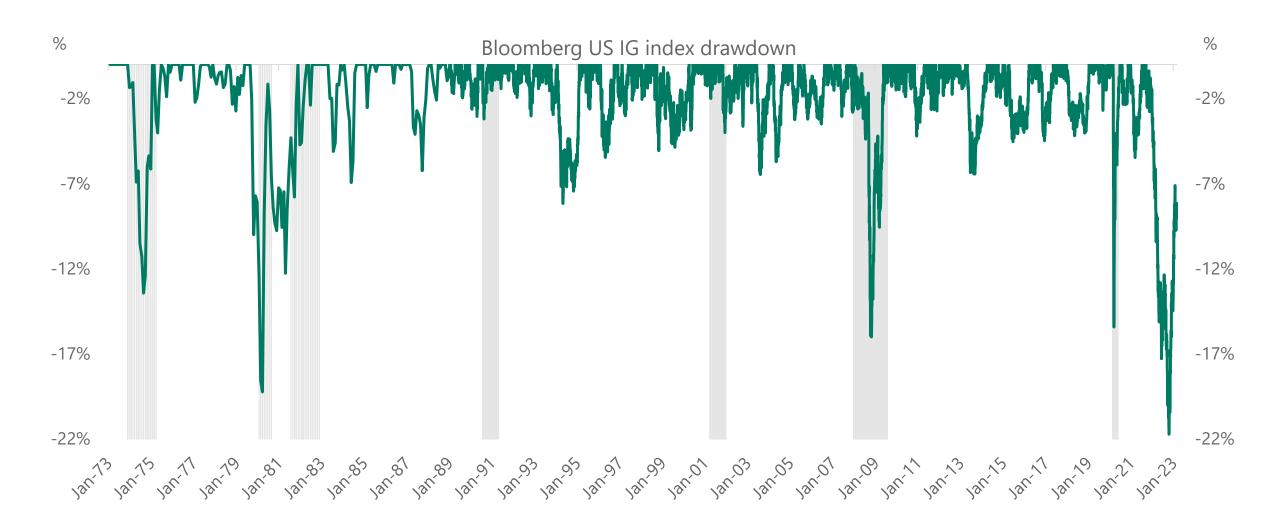


Fewer high yield bonds being traded

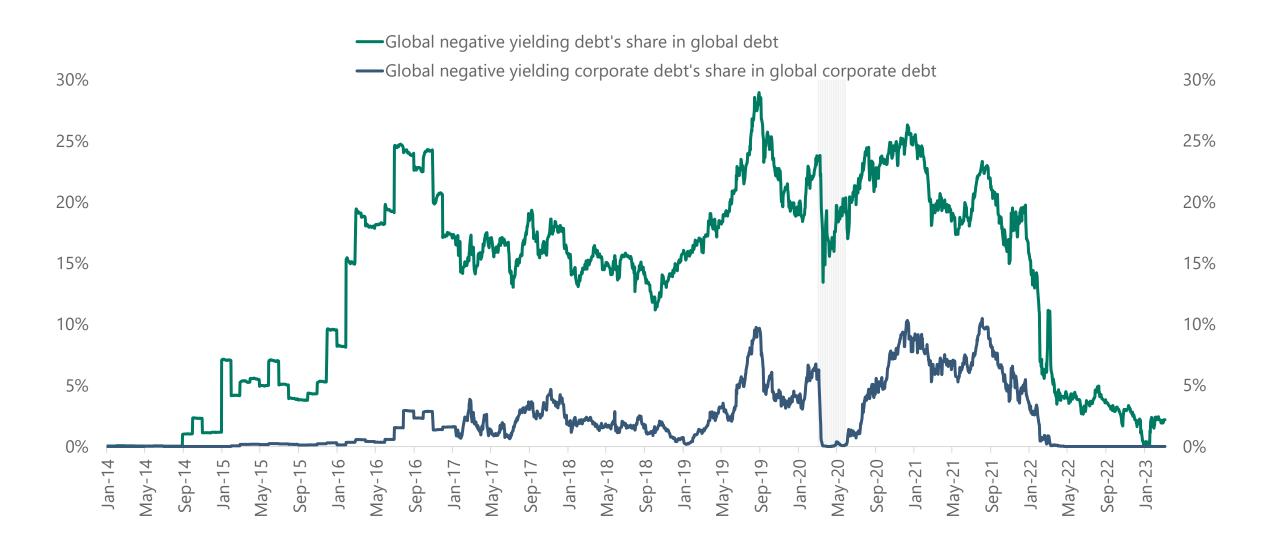


Source: FINRA Trace, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

Passive IG investors down 8% from peak



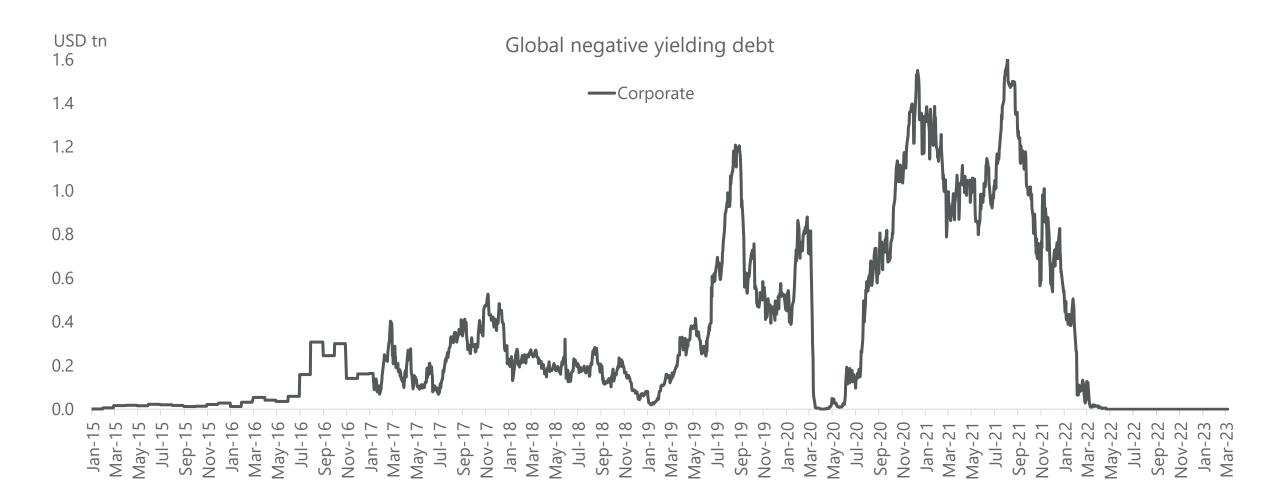
Bonds outstanding trading at negative interest rates



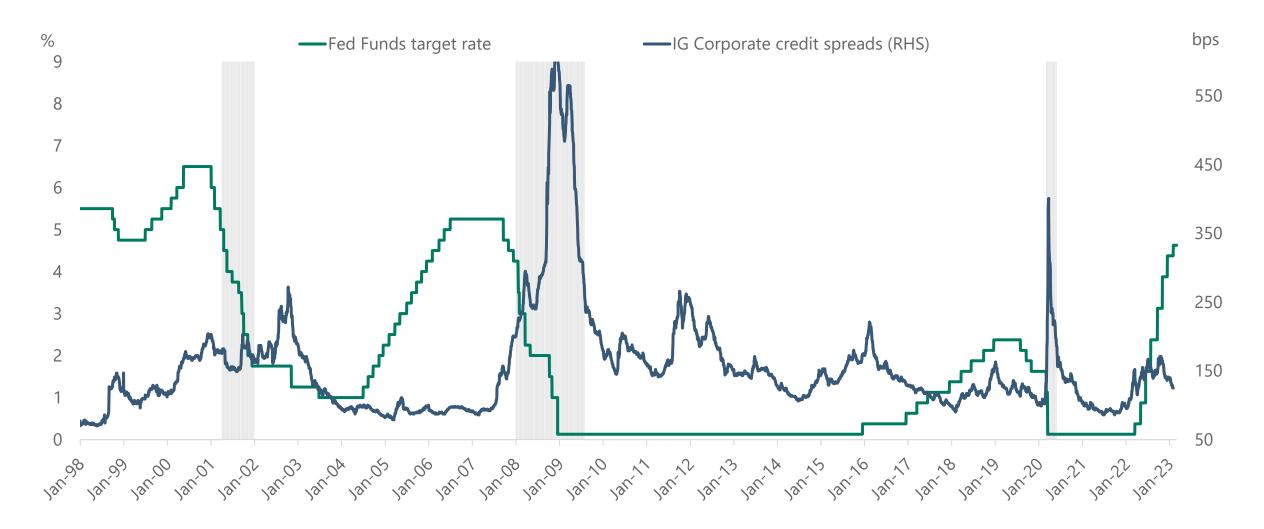
The total value of negative yielding debt in the world: \$1.2trn



All corporate bonds now have positive yields

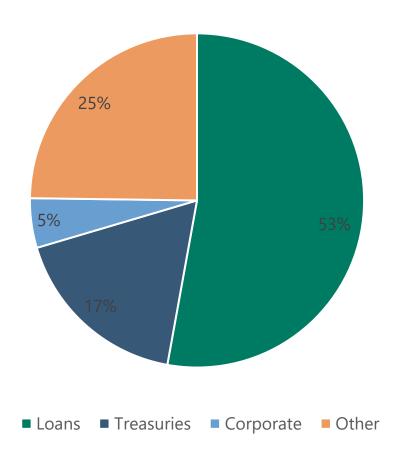


Fed hiking and credit spreads widening

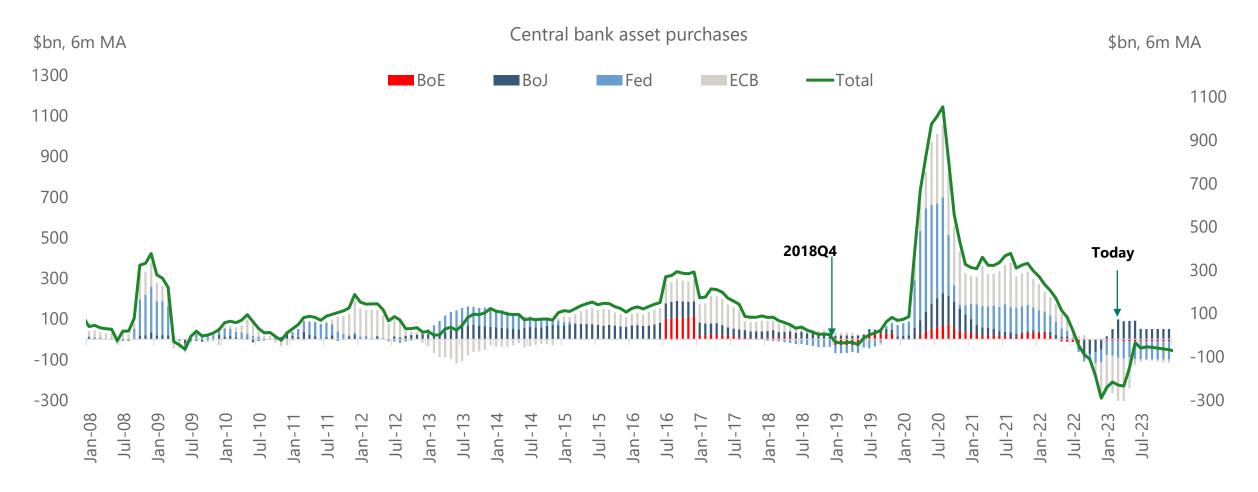


US: Floating rate bonds outstanding, March 2023





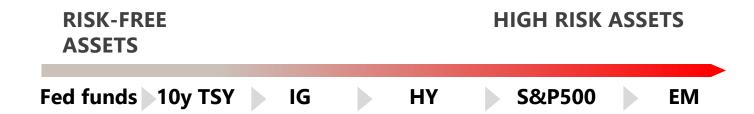
From QE to QT to BoJ QE



Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist. Pace of purchases for 2021: BOE: £3.4bn per week till mid December 2021, FED: USD120bn per month with wind down from December with purchases ending in March 2022, ECB: Euro 90bn per month (20 bn APP + 60 bn PEPP), PEPP till March 2022, Euro 40bn in April, Euro 30bn in May and Euro 20bn in June, and only redemptions reinvested from August. BOJ:: USD 60bn per month. For 2022: All programs are expected to wind down linearly from January 2022 to December 2022. Fed QT \$ 95 per month from May 2022. BoE starts to sell GBP80 bn in the next 12 months and ECB starts QT in 2Q23

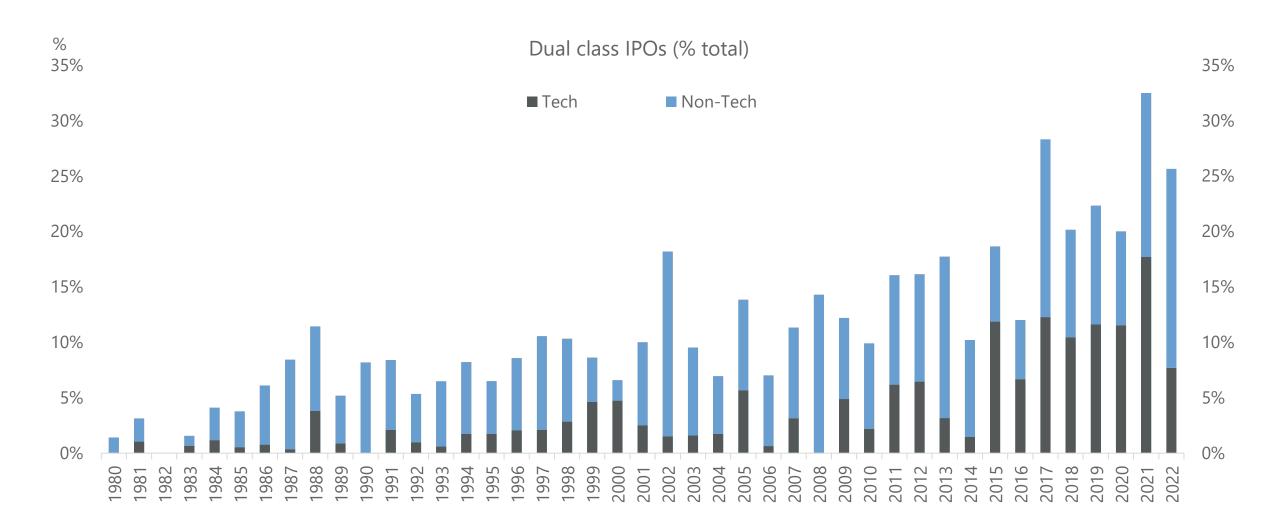
Inflation is reversing the hunt for yield





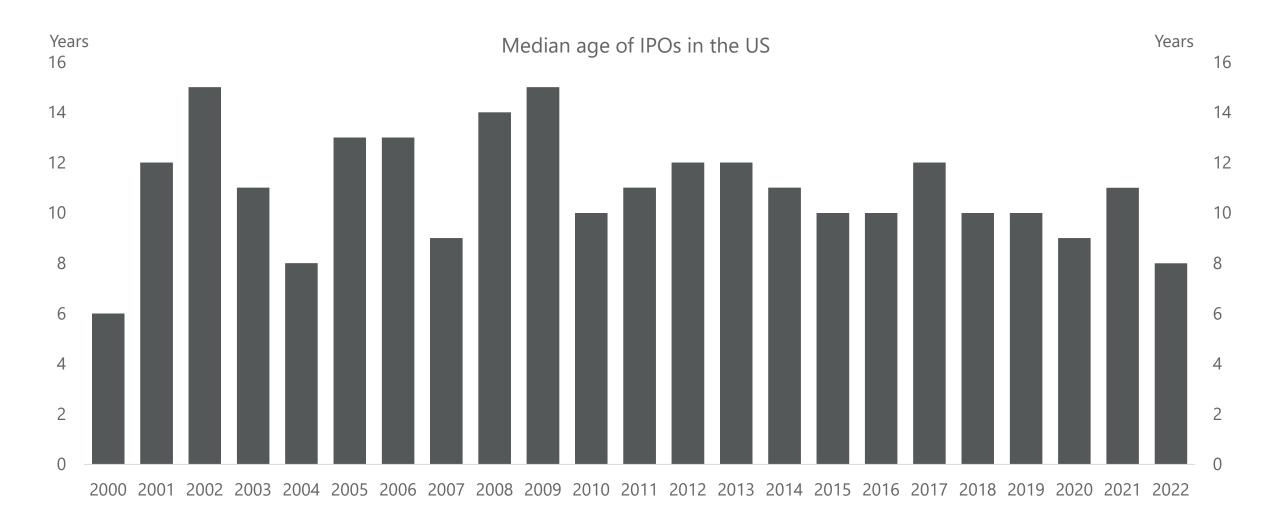
Source: Apollo Chief Economist

Dual class IPOs, driven by tech



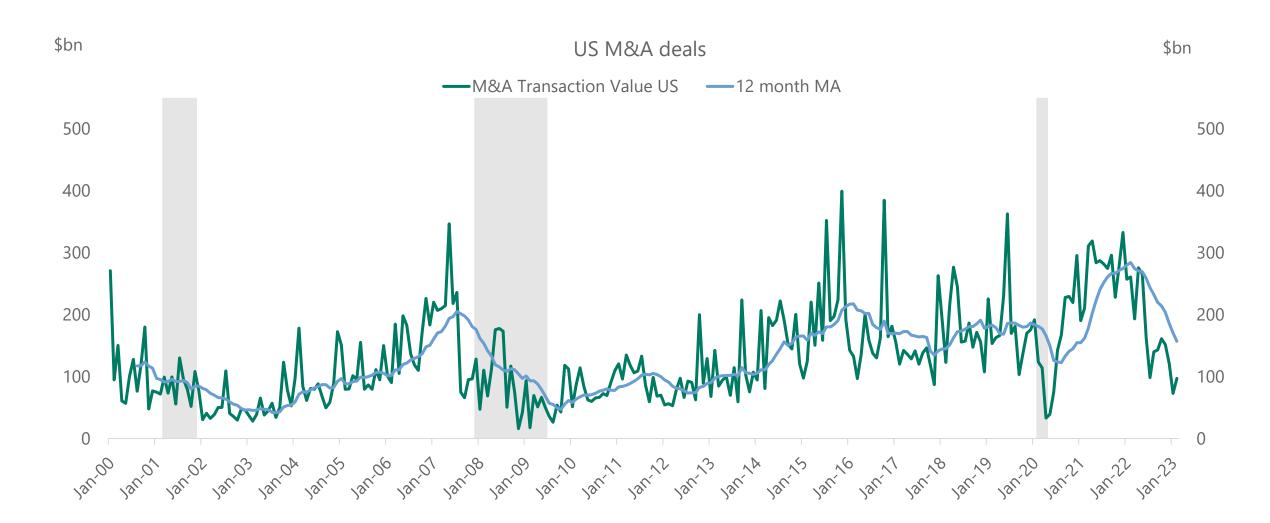
Source: Jay Ritter, Apollo Chief Economist

Median age of IPOs

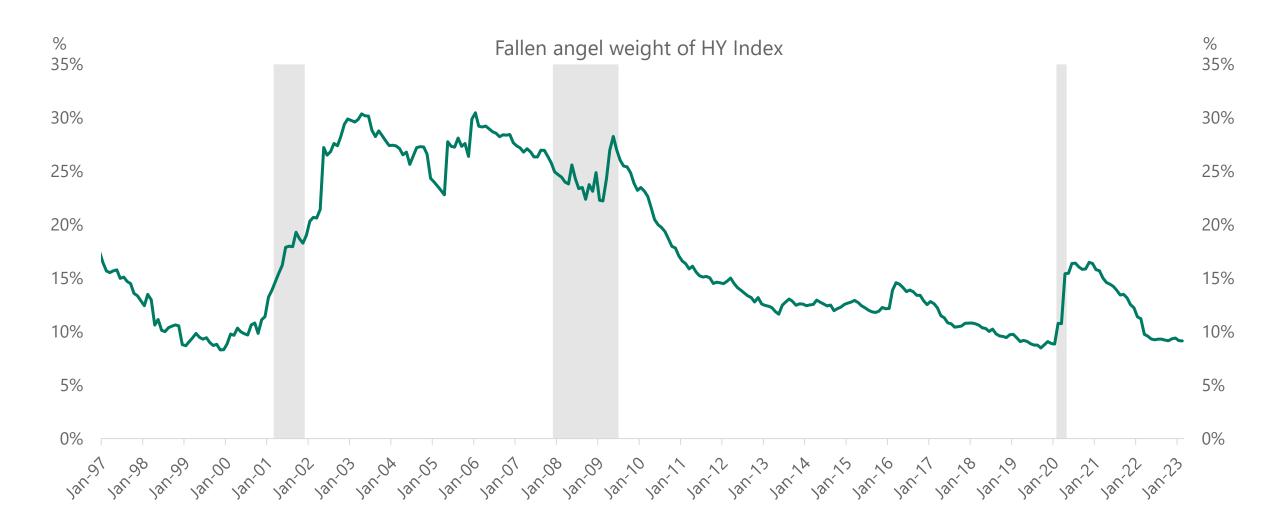


Source: Jay Ritter, Apollo Chief Economist

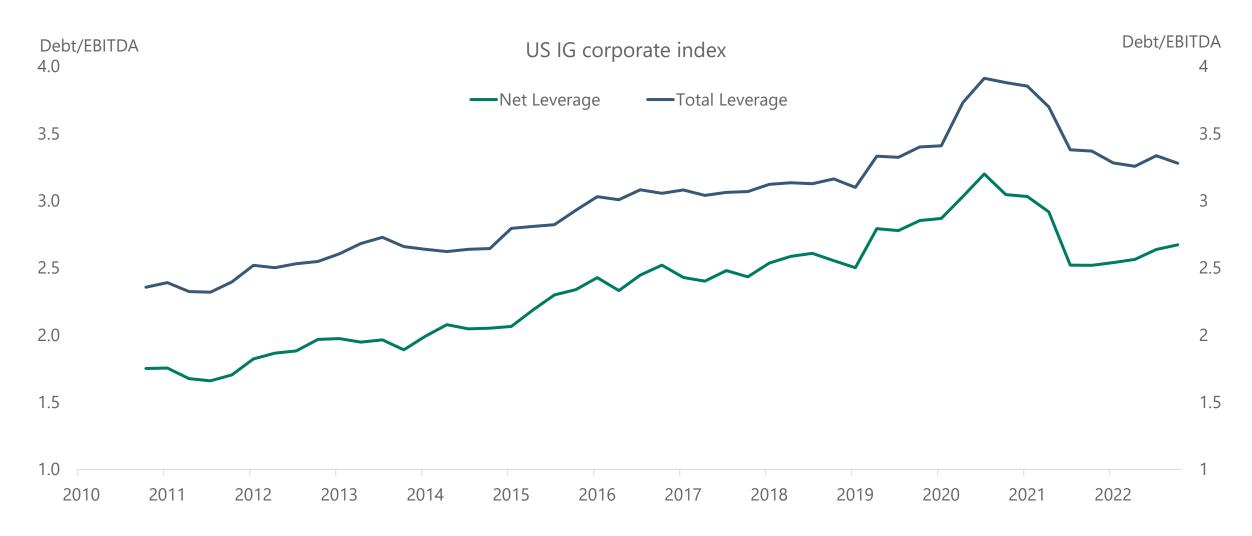
M&A activity declining



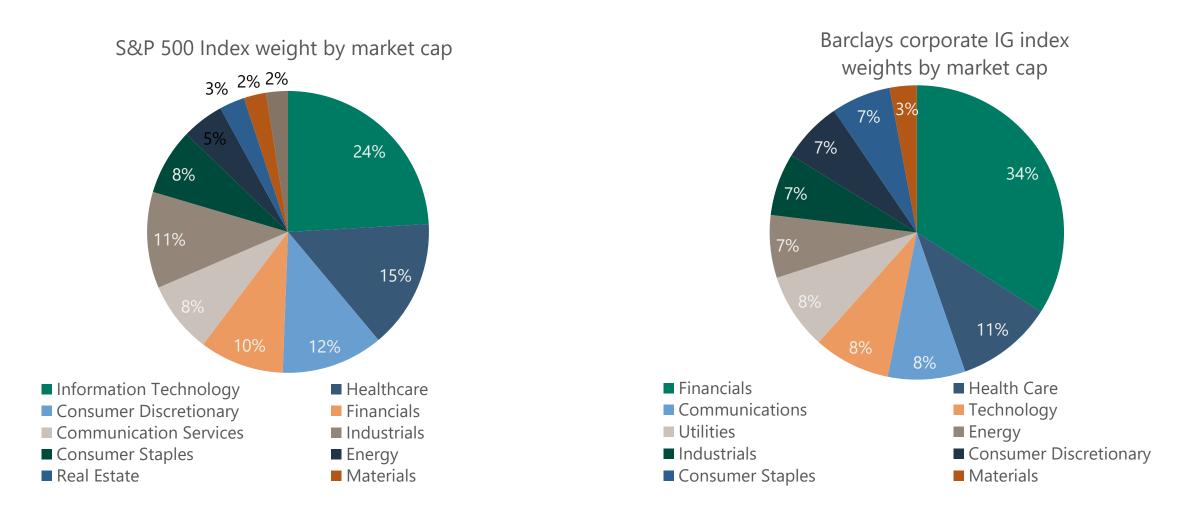
Declining share of fallen angels in the HY index



IG leverage down after the pandemic

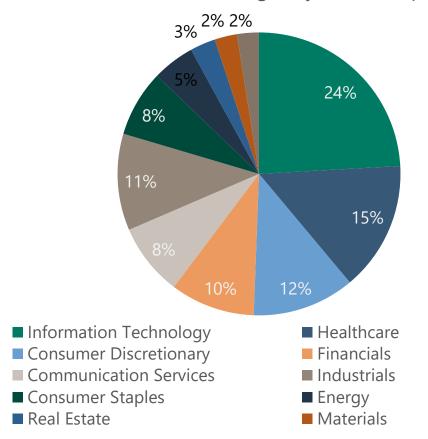


Big differences between weights in S&P500 and IG index

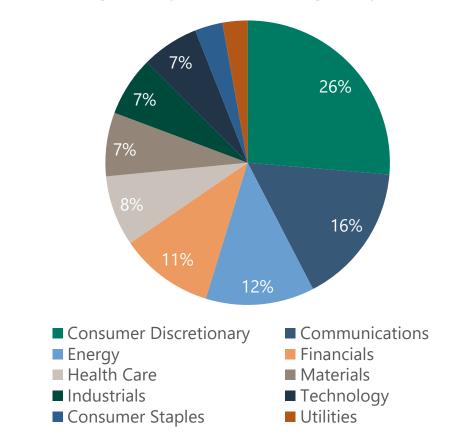


Big differences between weights in S&P500 and HY index





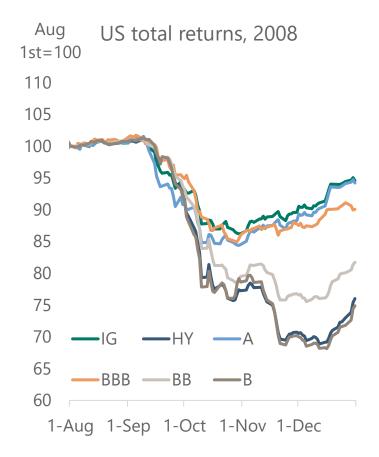
Bloomberg Barclays HY index weights by mkt cap

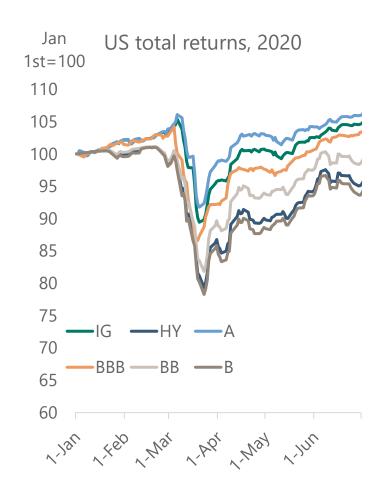


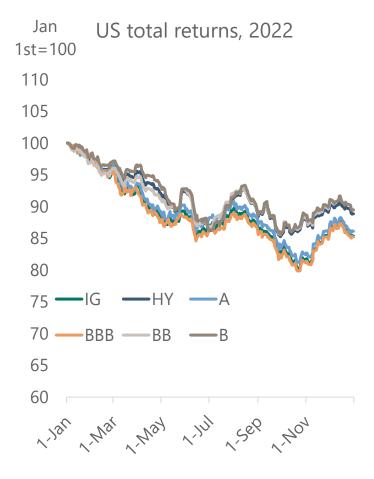
Top issuer names for IG and HY

	Top 50 Investment Grade corporate bond issuers	Top 50 High Yield corporate bond issuers
1	Bank of America Corporation	Ford Motor Credit Company LLC
2	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	CCO Holdings LLC/ CCO Holdings Capital Corp.
3	Goldman Sachs Group Inc.	Occidental Petroleum Corporation
4	Morgan Stanley	Tenet Healthcare Corporation
5	Citigroup Inc.	Centene Corporation
6	Wells Fargo & Company	CSC Holdings LLC
7	Apple Inc.	TransDigm Inc.
8	AT&T Inc	Ford Motor Company
9	Verizon Communications Inc.	T-Mobile US Inc
10	HSBC Holdings PLC	Carnival Corporation
11	Comcast Corporation	DISH DBS Corporation
12	Oracle Corporation	Bausch Health Companies Inc
13	Amazon.com Inc.	Community Health Systems Incorporated
14	AbbVie Inc.	Lumen Technologies Inc
15	The Boeing Company	Sirius Xm Radio Inc
16	Microsoft Corporation	OneMain Financial Corporation
17	T-Mobile USA Inc.	Royal Caribbean Group
18	UnitedHealth Group Inc.	Altice France S.A
19	CVS Health Corp	AAdvantage Loyalty IP Ltd/ American Airlines Inc
20	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc.	Bombardier Inc.
21	Charter Communications Operating LLC/Charter Communications Operating Capital Corp.	Caesars Entertainment Inc New
22	Walt Disney Company	Mozart Debt Merger Subordinated Inc.
23	Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc	Equitrans Midstream Corporation
24	The Home Depot Inc.	Western Midstream Operating LP
25	Intel Corporation	1011778 B.C. Unlimited Liability Company / New Red Finance Inc.
26	BNP Paribas SA	Iron Mountain Incorporated
27	Amgen Inc.	Albertsons Cos Inc / Safeway Inc / New Albertsons LP / Albertsons LLC
28	Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc.	Sprint Capital Corporation
29	Barclays PLC	Icahn Enterprises L.P. / Icahn Enterprises Finance Corporation
30	Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	FirstEnergy Corp.
31	International Business Machines Corporation	Post Holdings Inc.
32	HCA Inc.	Calpine Corporation
33	Shell International Finance B.V.	Hilton Domestic Operating Co Inc.
34	Broadcom Inc	Univision Commmunications Inc.
35	Energy Transfer LP	Navient Corporation
36	Pacific Gas and Electric Company	Vistra Operations Co LLC
37	Aercap Ireland Capital DAC	Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch
38	General Motors Financial Company Inc	The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
39	Exxon Mobil Corporation	Ball Corporation
40	Raytheon Technologies Corporation	Level 3 Financing Inc.
41	Pepsico Inc	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.
42	Magallanes Inc.	YUM Brands Inc
43	The Toronto-Dominion Bank	Service Properties Trust
44	Societe Generale S.A.	Bath & Body Works Inc
45	Cigna Corporation	GFL Environmental Inc.
46	Royal Bank of Canada	Prime Securities Services Borrower LLC and Prime Finance Inc.
47	Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	Uber Technologies Inc
48	Pfizer Inc.	United Rentals (North America) Inc.
49	Lowes Companies Inc.	Uniti Group LP/Uniti Fiber Holdings Inc/Uniti Group Finance 2019 Inc/CSL Capital LLC
50	Capital One Financial Corporation	NRG Energy Inc.

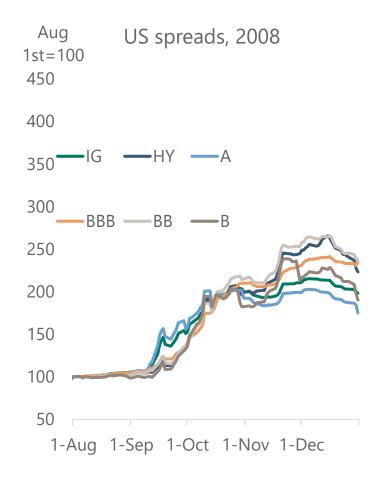
Synchronized sell-off in credit so far. Little differentiation between credits compared with 2008 and March 2020 episodes.

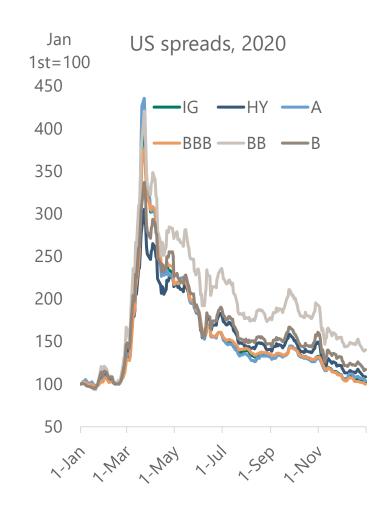


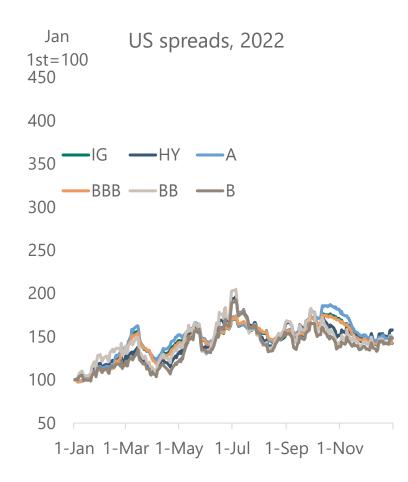




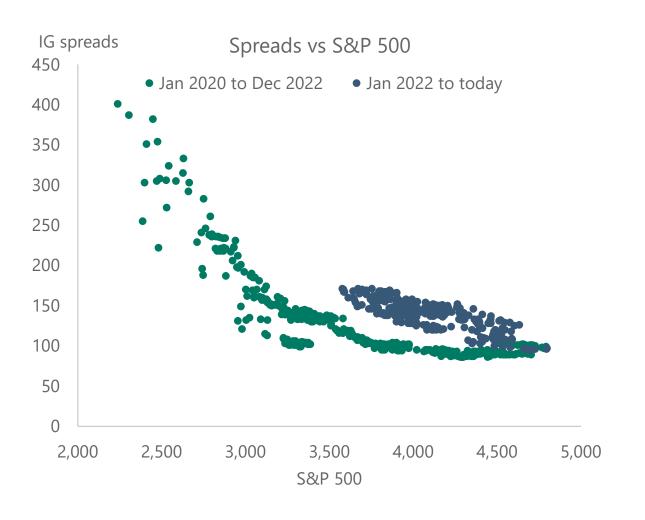
Synchronized sell-off in credit so far. Little differentiation between credits compared with 2008 and March 2020 episodes.

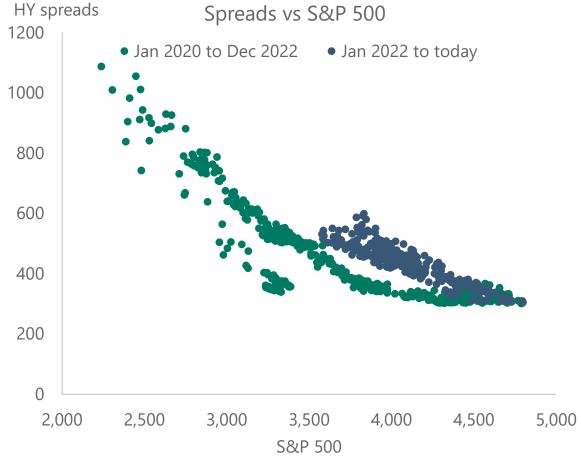




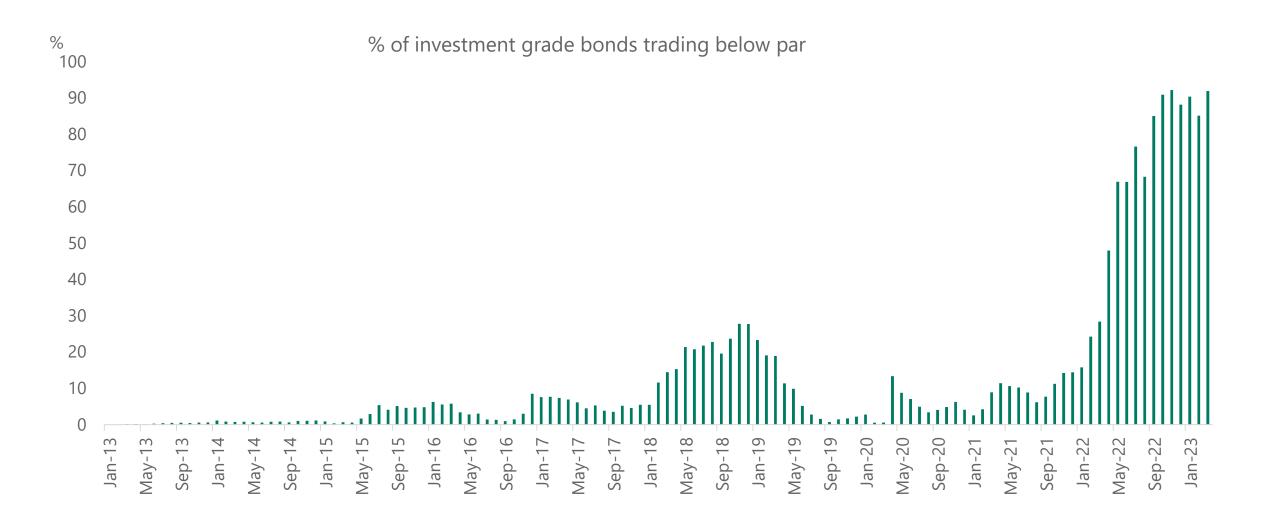


Valuation of credit versus equities

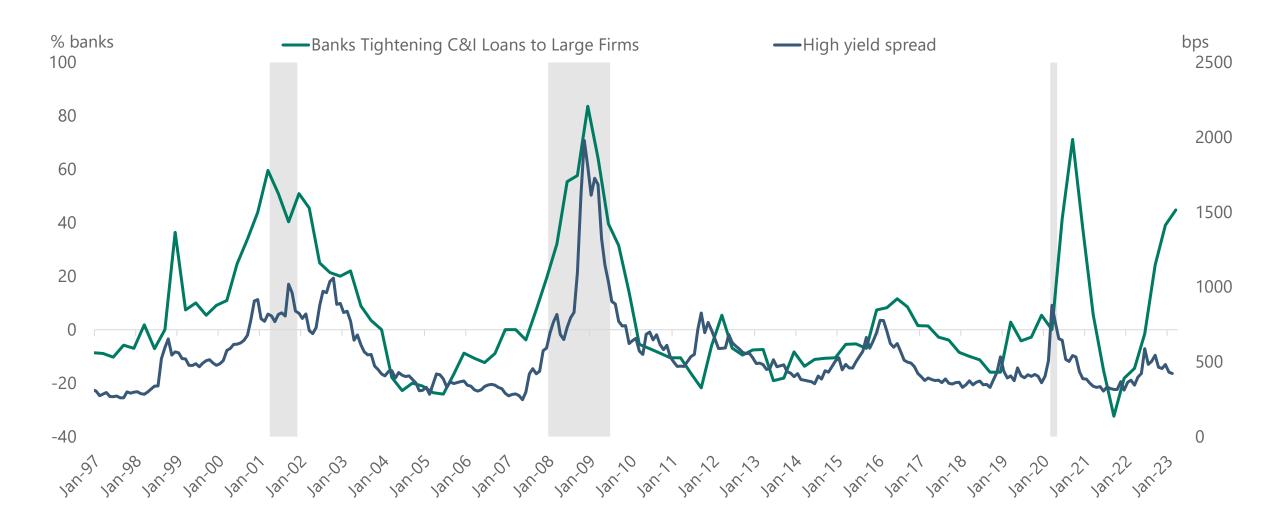




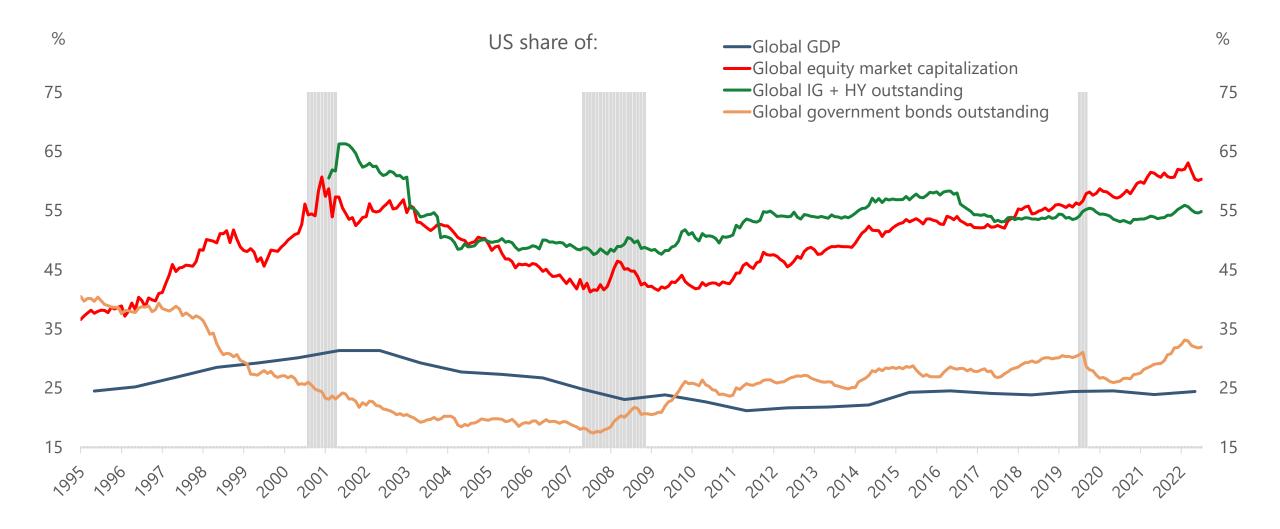
92% of the US IG market trading below par



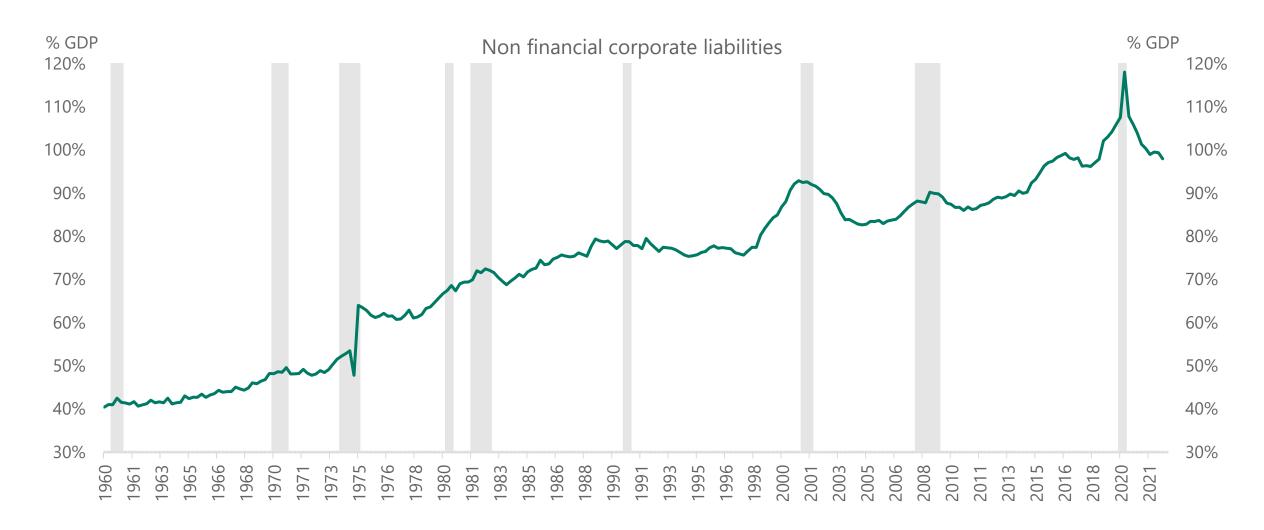
Banks starting to tighten credit conditions, HY spread should be trading wider



US share of the world economy and global financial markets

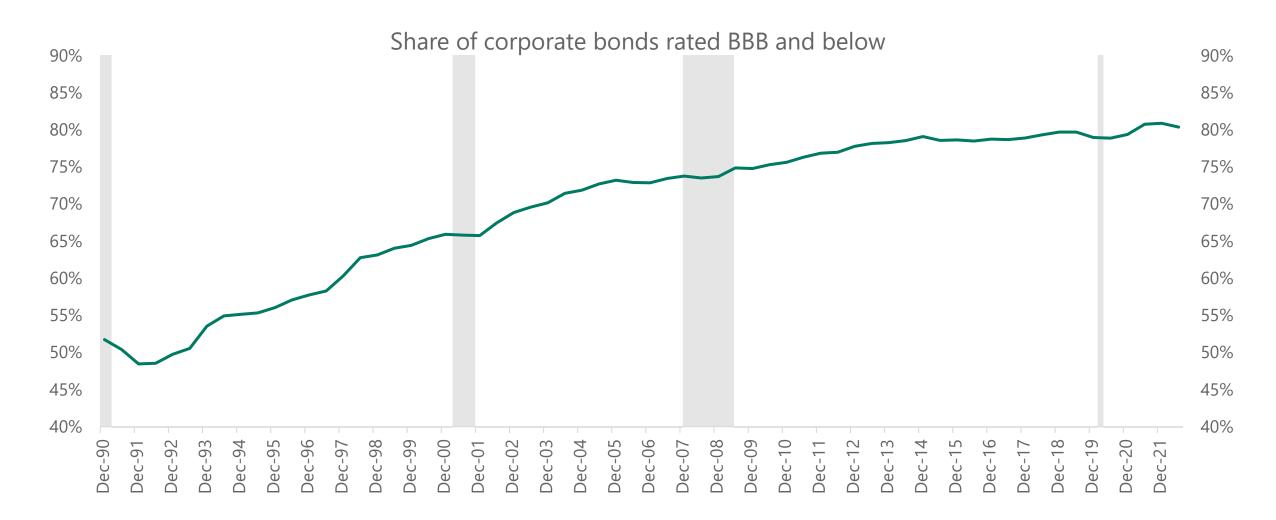


Corporate debt is coming down as a share of GDP



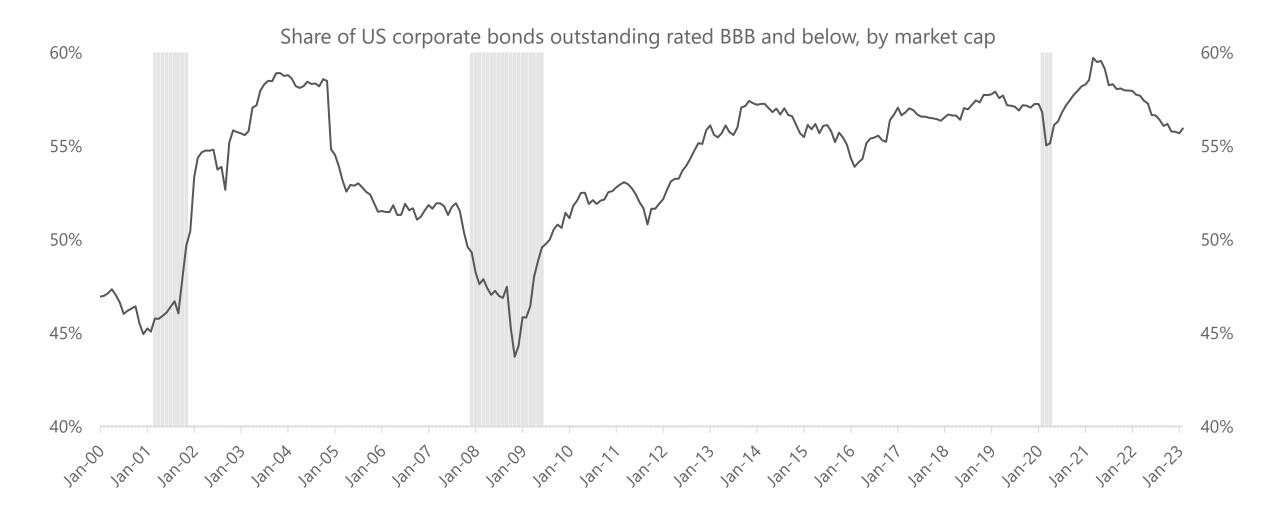
Source: FRB, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

Lower-rated firms are by definition more vulnerable to rising interest rates



Source: S&P, Apollo Chief Economist

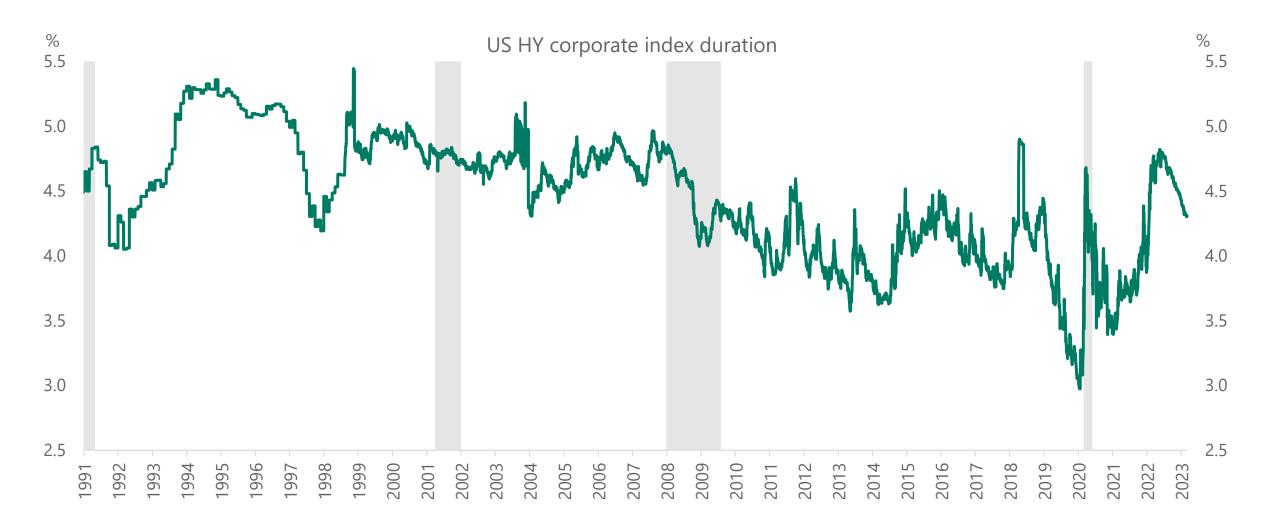
Share of corporate bond market value outstanding rated BBB and below



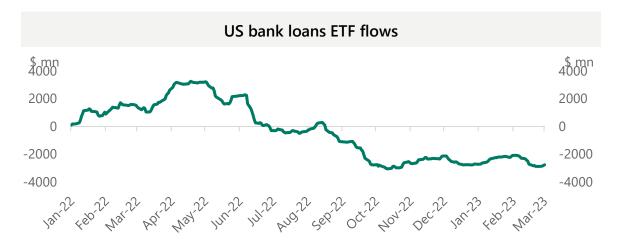
IG credit index duration declining

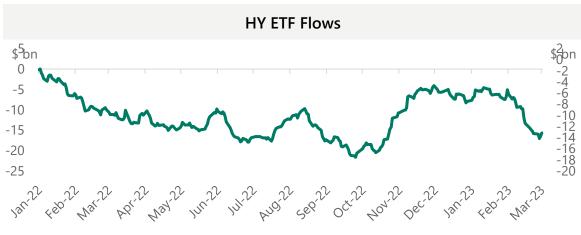


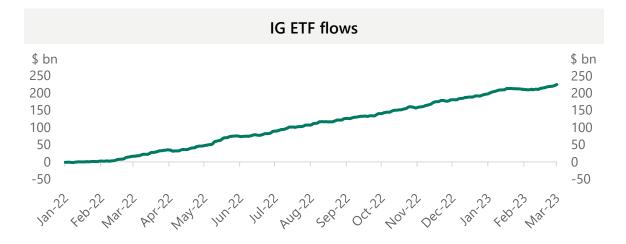
HY credit index duration

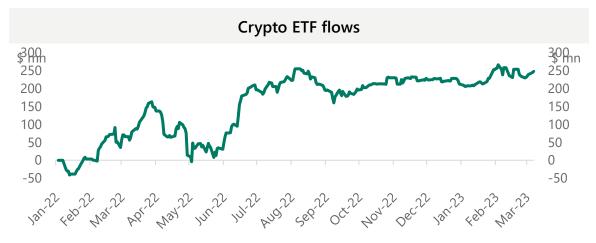


Flow monitor

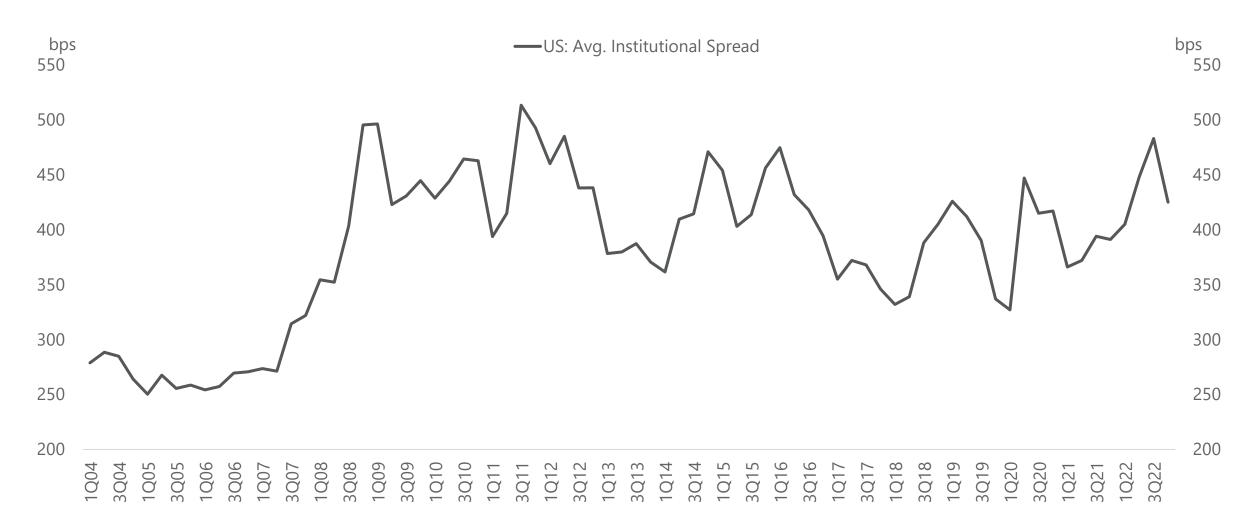






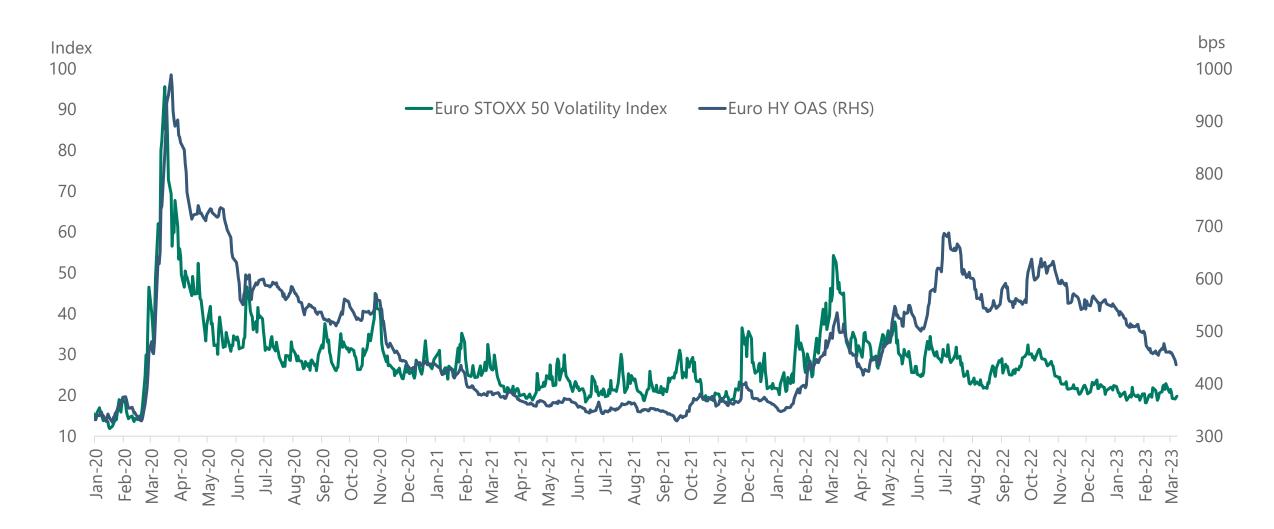


Loans: Institutional spread relative to bespoke loans

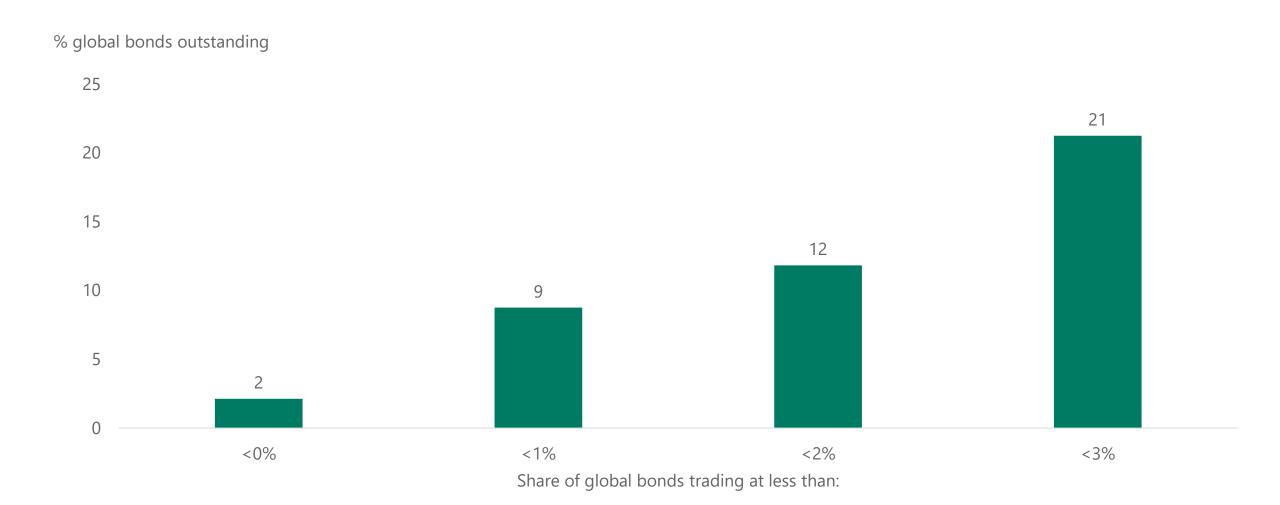


Source: S&P, Apollo Chief Economist

Convergence between EU equity vol and EU HY spreads

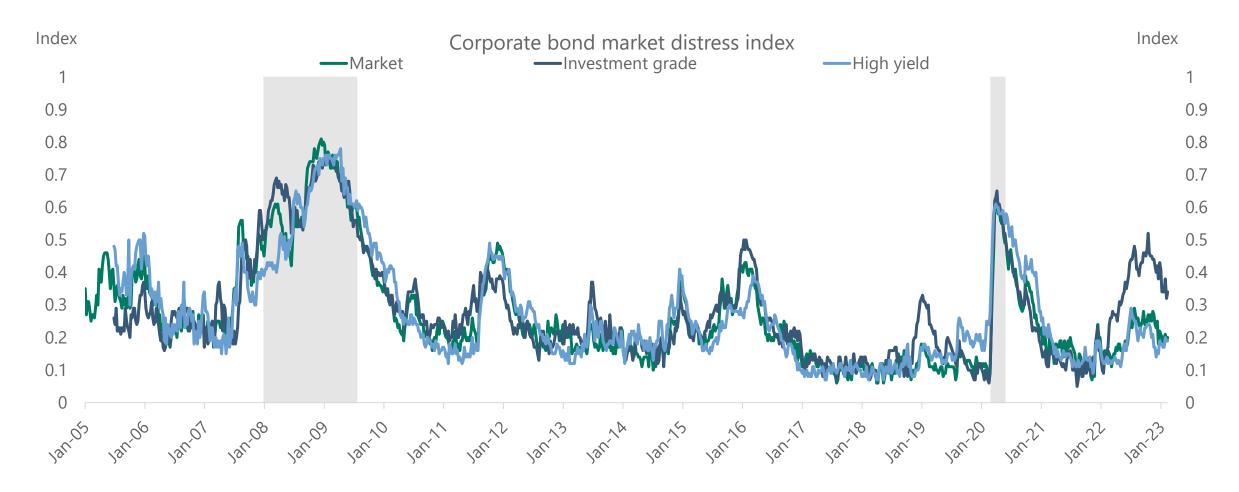


12% of bonds in the world trading at less than 2% yield



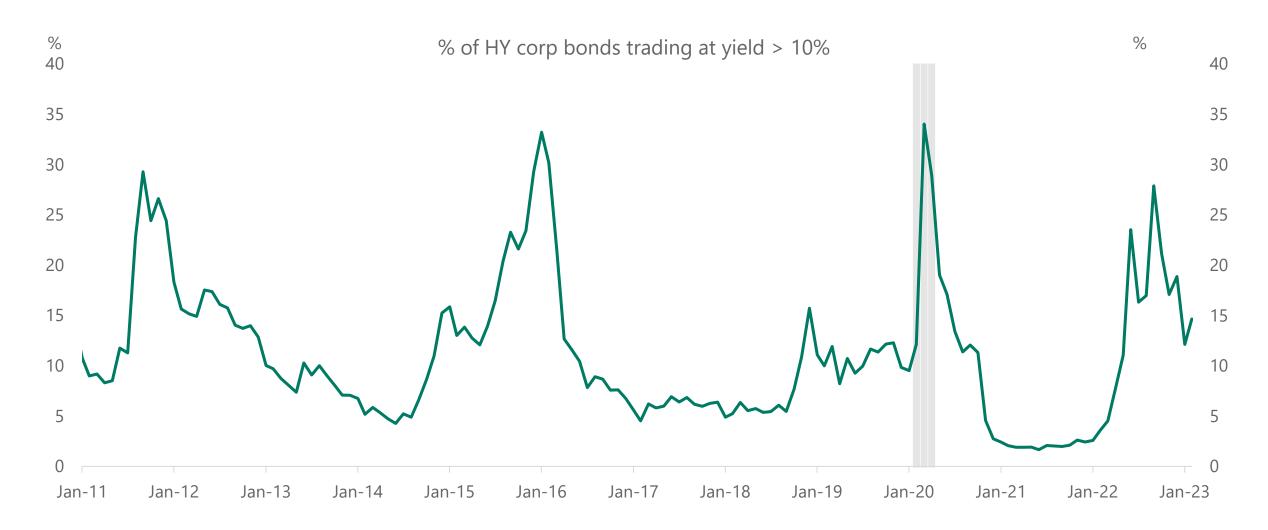
Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

NY Fed measure of corporate bond market functioning shows less distress in IG

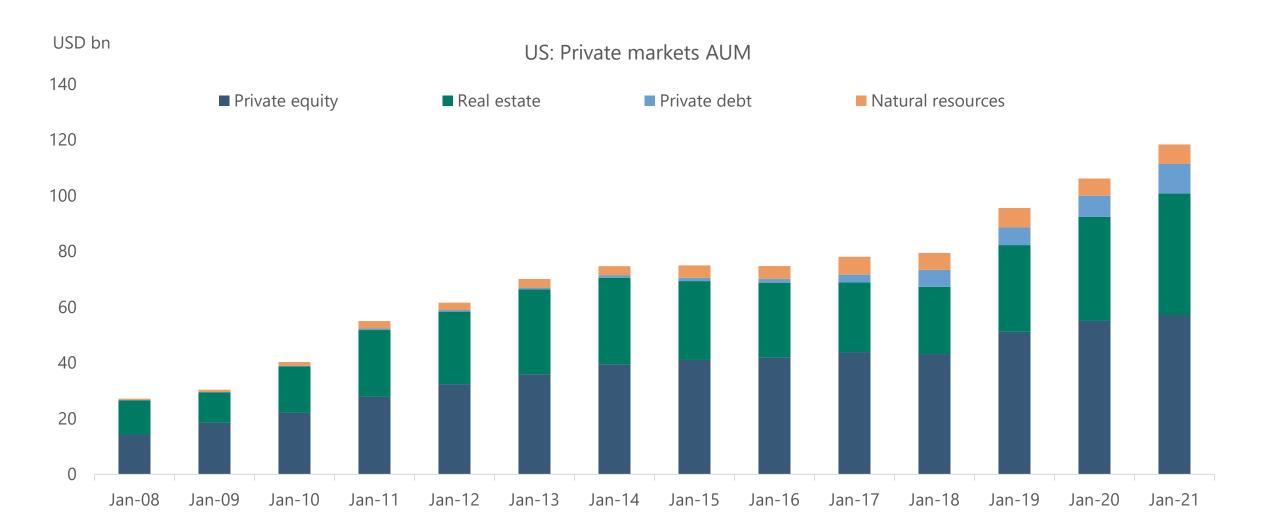


Source: FRB of New York, Apollo Chief Economist (Note: Corporate bonds are a key source of funding for U.S. non-financial corporations and a key investment security for insurance companies, pension funds, and mutual funds. Distress in the corporate bond market can thus both impair access to credit for corporate borrowers and reduce investment opportunities for key financial sub-sectors. CMDI offers a single measure to quantify joint dislocations in the primary and secondary corporate bond markets. Ranging from 0 to 1, a higher level of CMDI corresponds with historically extreme levels of dislocation. CMDI links bond market functioning to future economic activity through a new measure.

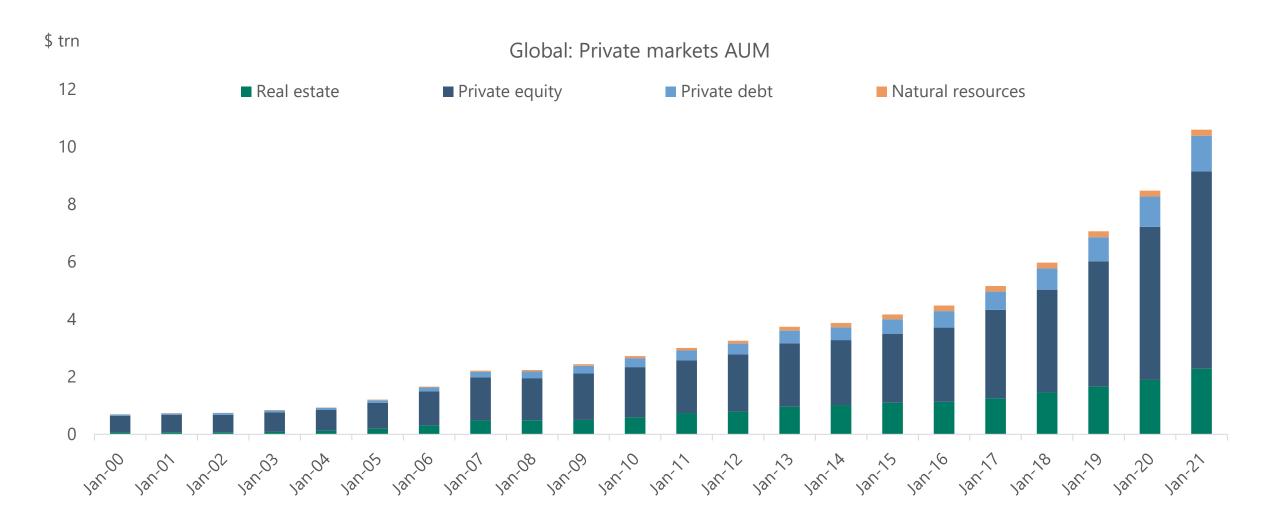
Percentage of HY bonds trading with yield higher than 10%



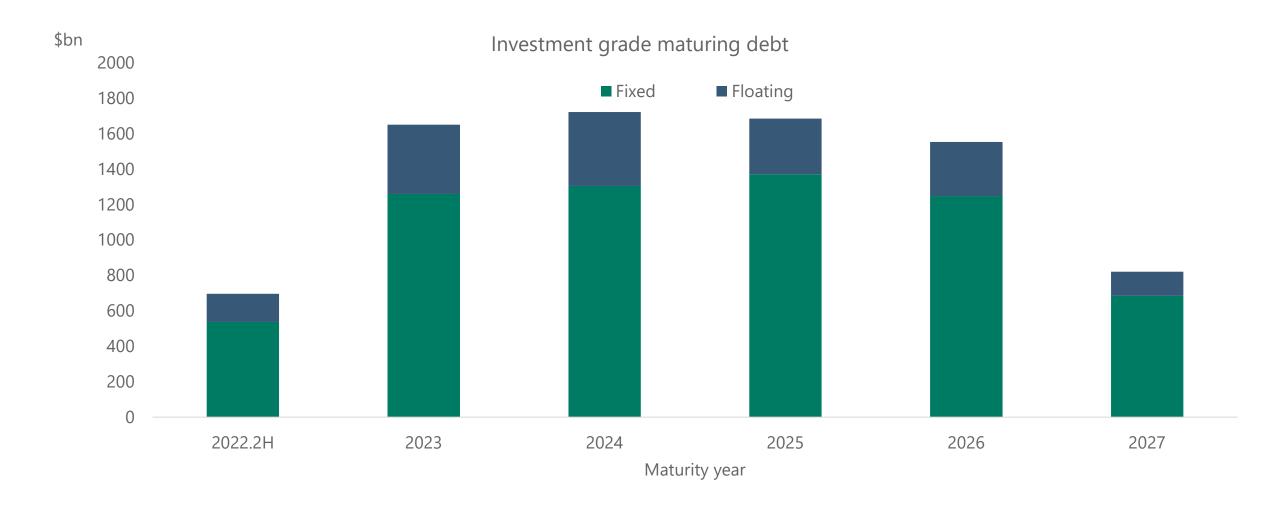
US: Total assets under management in private markets



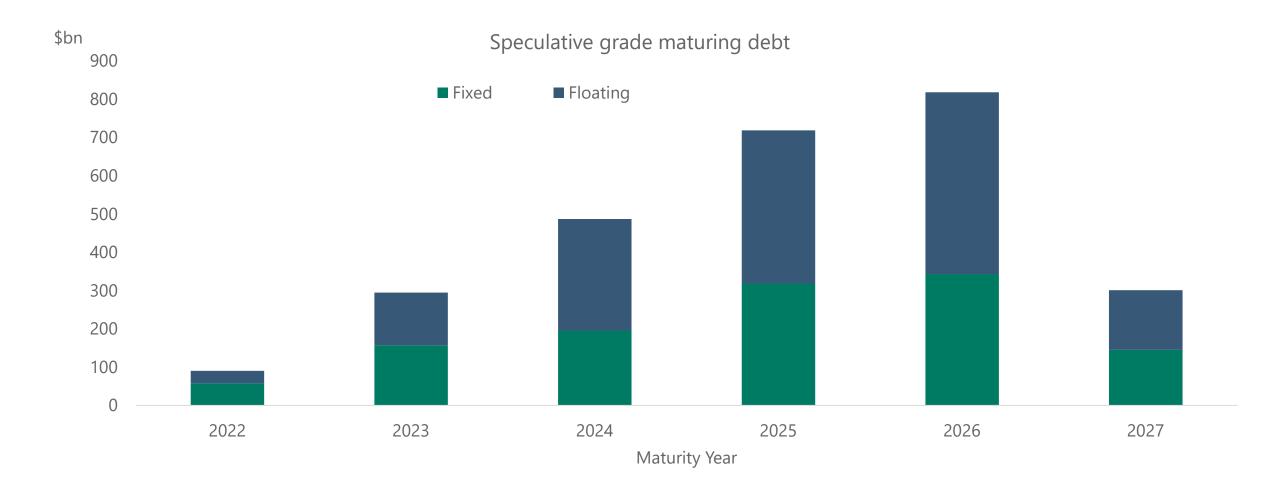
Total assets under management in private markets funds globally



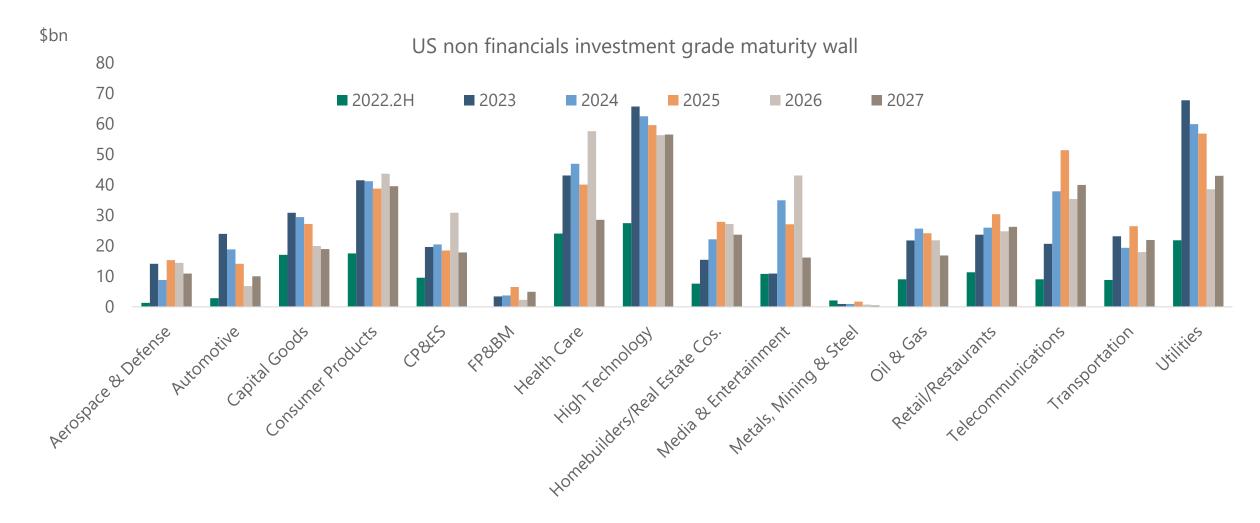
Investment grade maturity wall



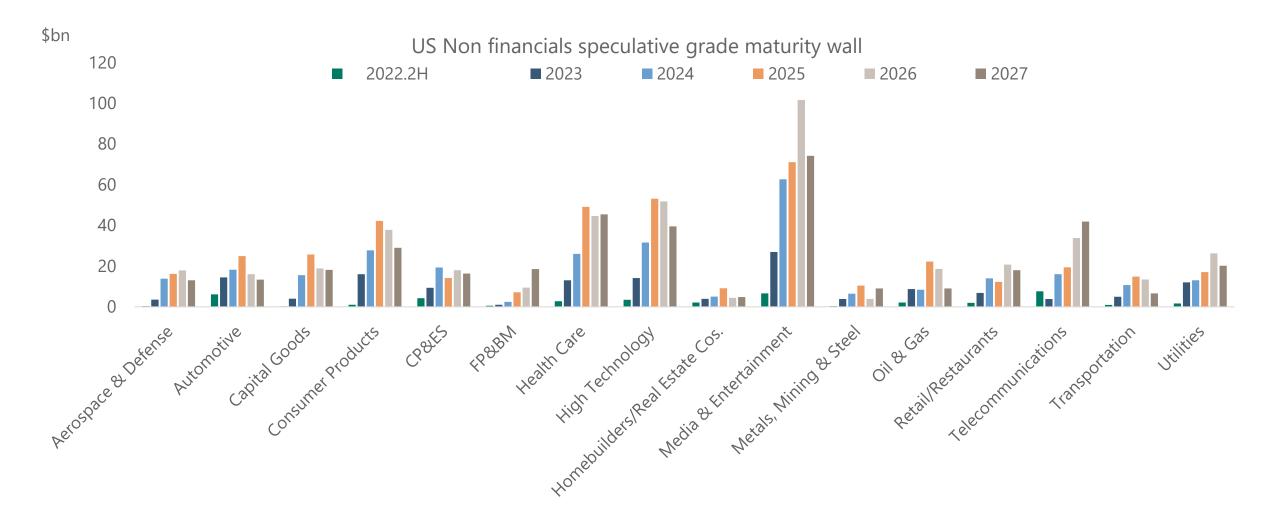
High yield maturity wall



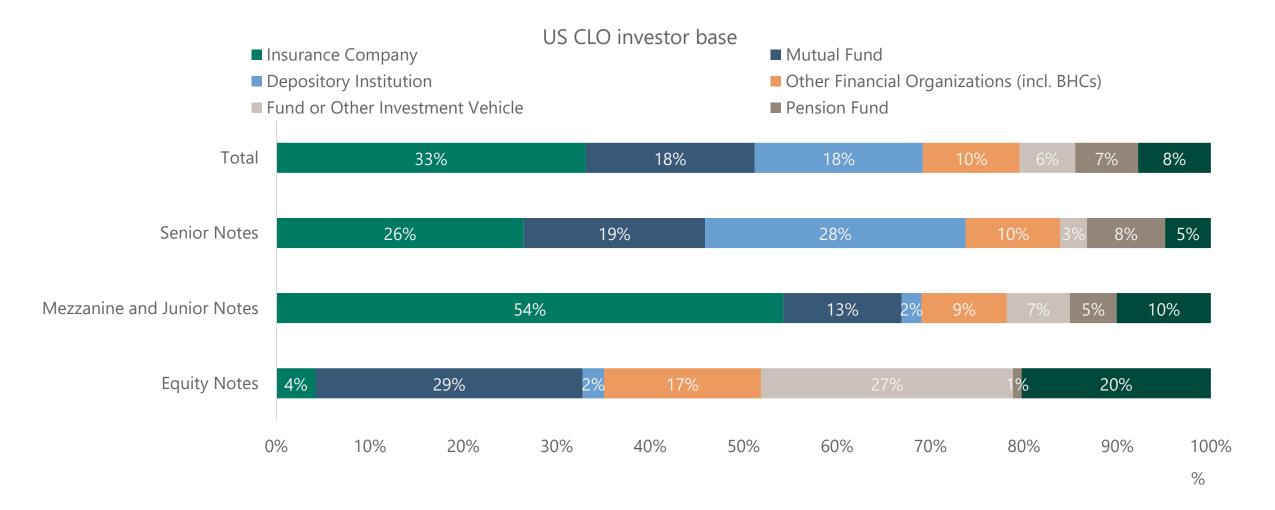
IG: US Non financials maturity wall



HY: US Non financials maturity wall

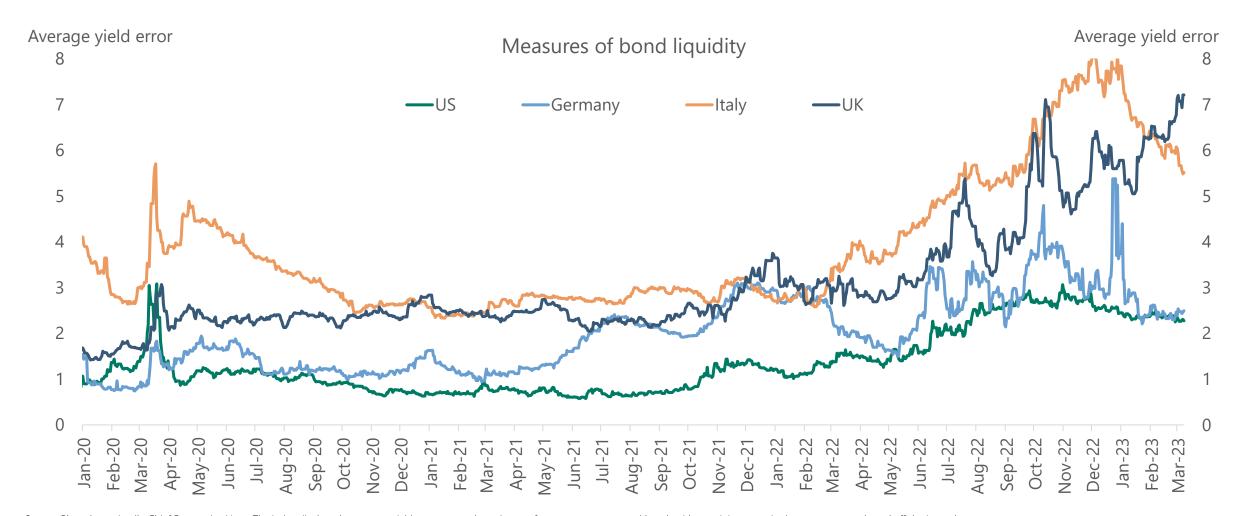


US CLO investor base by tranche



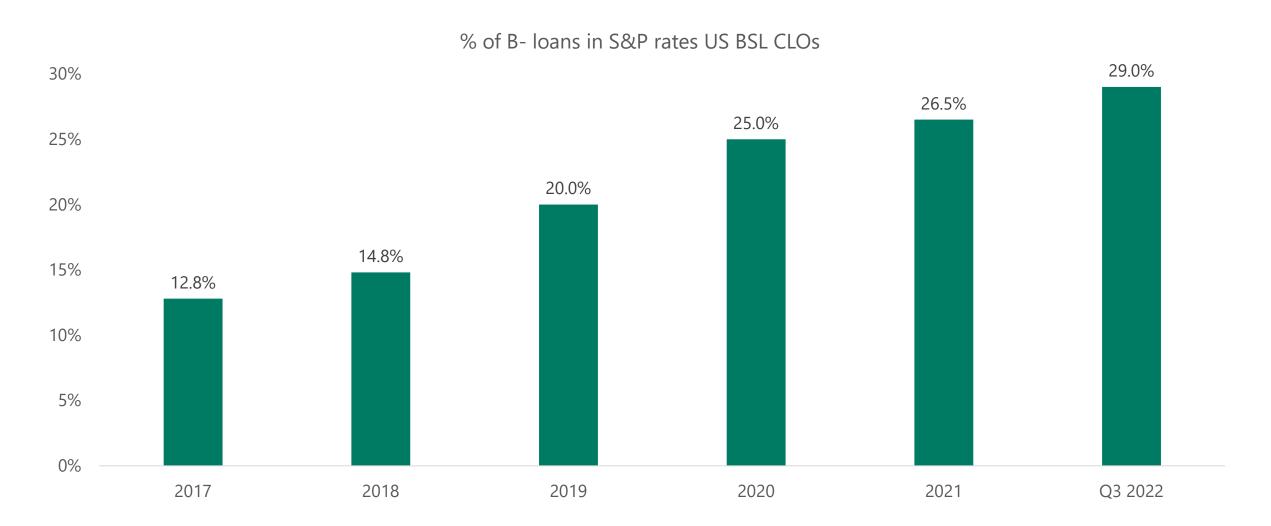
Source: TIC, Moody's data, Fed, Apollo Chief Economist

Liquidity deteriorating in UK bond market



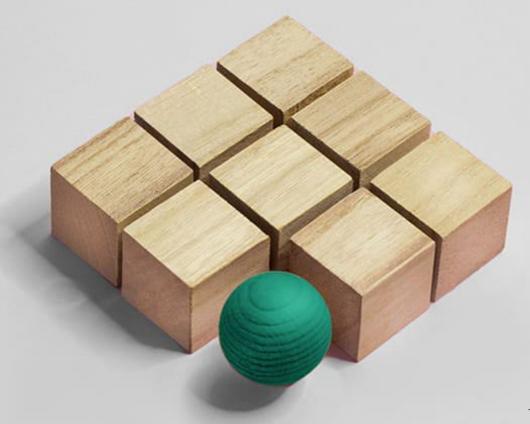
Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist. Note: The index displays the average yield error across the universe of government notes and bonds with remaining maturity 1-year or greater, based off the intra-day Bloomberg relative value curve fitter. When liquidity conditions are favorable the average yield error are small as any dislocations from fair values are normalized within a short time frame. Average yield error is defined as an aggregate measure for dislocations in Treasury securities across the curve.

29% of the loans in the S&P LSTA Leveraged Loan Index are rated B-



Source: S&P, Apollo Chief Economist

China HY



The yield on China HY has declined significantly, now at 16%

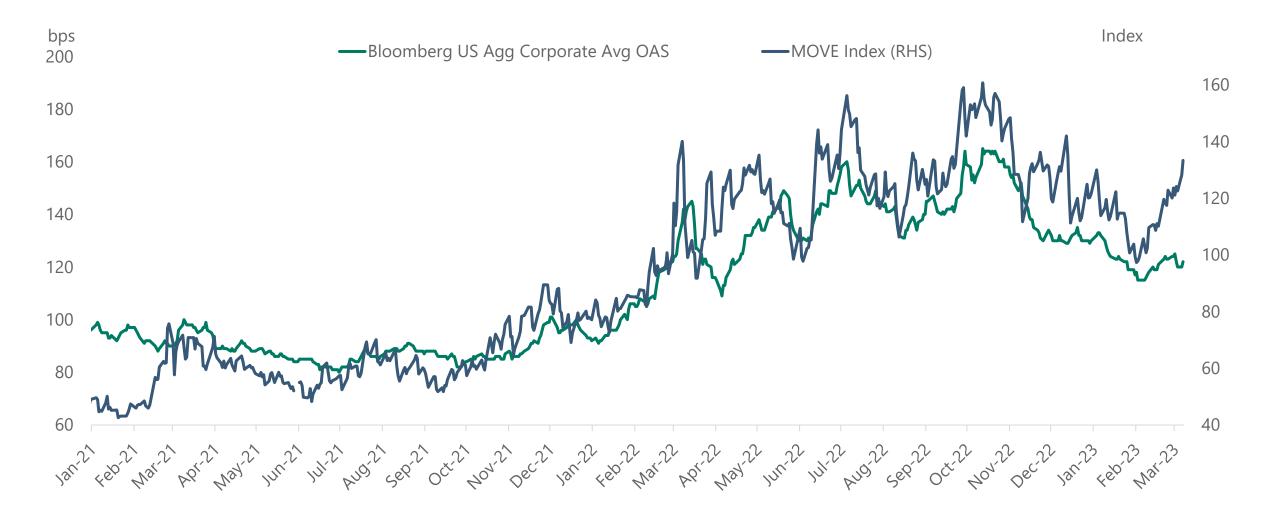


Little contagion from China HY to US and EU credit markets



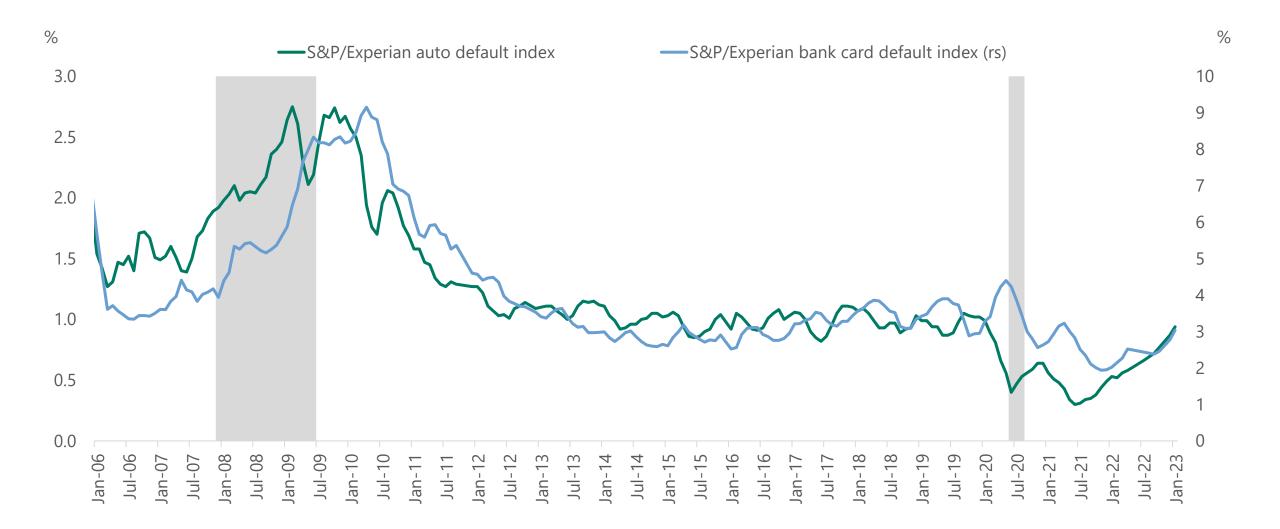
Source: ICE BofA, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist,

US IG spread has remained tight despite rising Fed uncertainty



Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

Default rates for auto loans and credit cards are normalizing



Source: S&P, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist 134



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Torsten Slok joined Apollo in August 2020 as Chief Economist and he leads Apollo's macroeconomic and market analysis across the platform.

Prior to joining, Mr. Slok worked for 15 years as Chief Economist at Deutsche Bank where his team was top ranked in the annual Institutional Investor survey for a decade. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank Mr. Slok worked at the IMF in Washington, DC and at the OECD in Paris.

Mr. Slok has a Ph.D in Economics and has studied at the University of Copenhagen and Princeton University.