

2019 US IG Credit Outlook

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PLEASE SEE ANALYST CERTIFICATIONS AND IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES STARTING AFTER PAGE 23.

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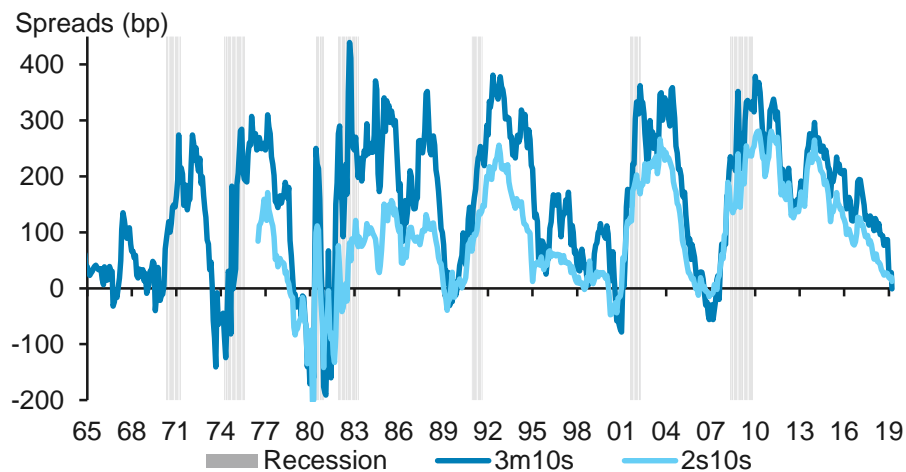
Forecasts and key questions

- **After a sizable rally to start the year, we expect spreads to widen c20bp through year-end**
 - Near-term technical remain strong, softness more likely in H2 if recession concerns reemerge
 - Inversion of 3m10y Treasury curve remains a source of concern
 - IG credit reacts in advance of a recession; liquidity conditions to exacerbate any widening
- **Corporate fundamentals overall are robust but quantum of BBBs pose a risk**
 - Leverage is slightly elevated but so are margins
 - Growth in BBB debt is an issue when the cycle turns
- **Systemic concerns regarding leveraged loans are overdone**
 - Ownership changes have driven the shift to cov-lite, but also mitigate forced selling/contagion risks
 - But recoveries are likely to be lower through the next cycle
- **Tax reform will result in lower leverage over the medium term**
 - Initial effects (eg lower tech supply) have already been noticeable

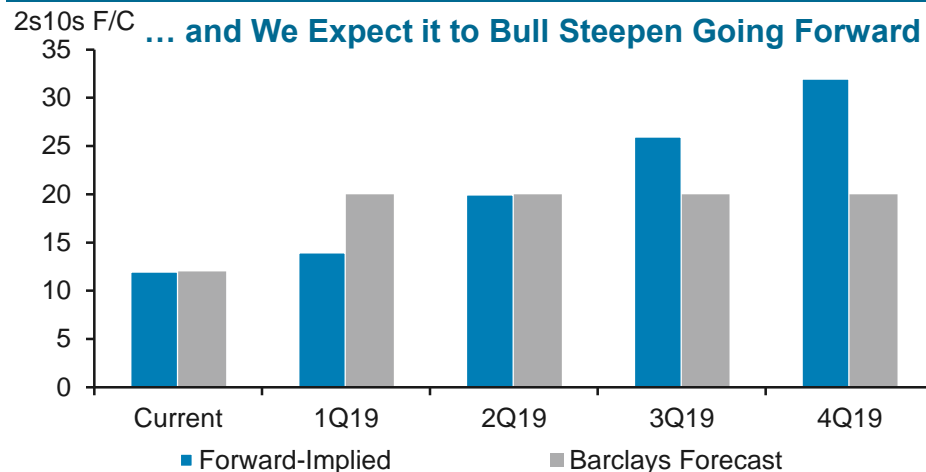
Source for all charts: Bloomberg, ISM, BLS, Barclays Research

The inversion of 3m10y Treasury curve will be a focus

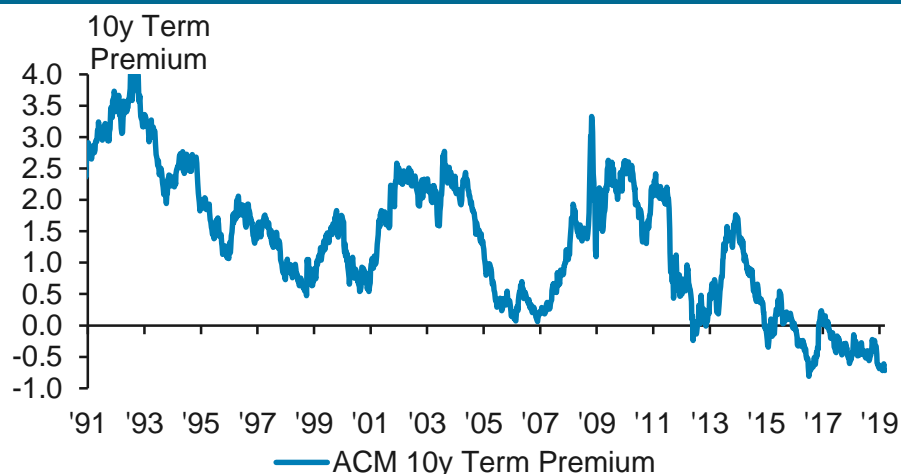
US 3m10y Inverted; First Time Since '07



2s10s Has Not Inverted Yet...



But Does the Low Term Premium* ...



... Reduce the Efficacy of this Indicator?

- Is a flatter curve easier to invert?
- Curve inversion can cause distortions that can contribute to recessions
 - Bank lending, capex, asset allocation
- Lack of term premium reflects one-sided risks from monetary policy

*Kim and Wright Model. Source: <https://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/feds/2005/200533/200533abs.html>. Source: Bloomberg, Barclays Research

However, we do not believe the credit cycle will end in 2019 and chances remain low even for early 2020

Factors and Their Relationship with Recession: Not Flashing Red Yet

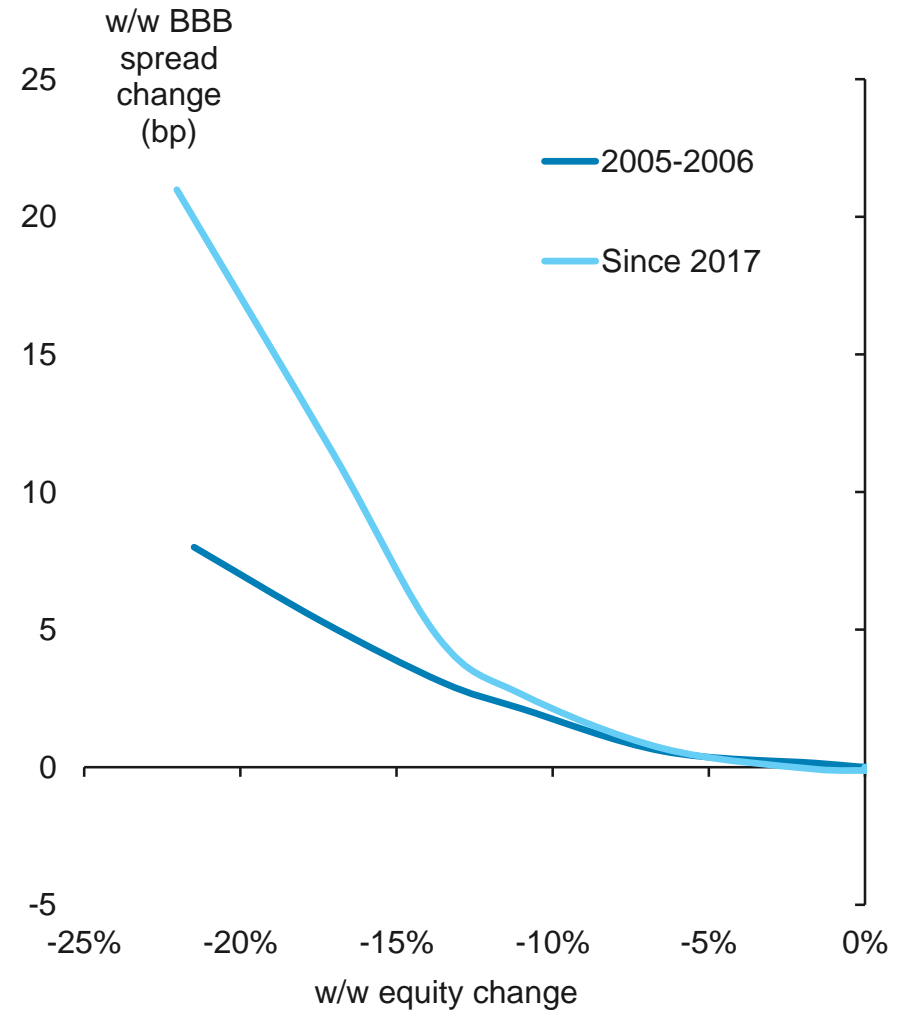
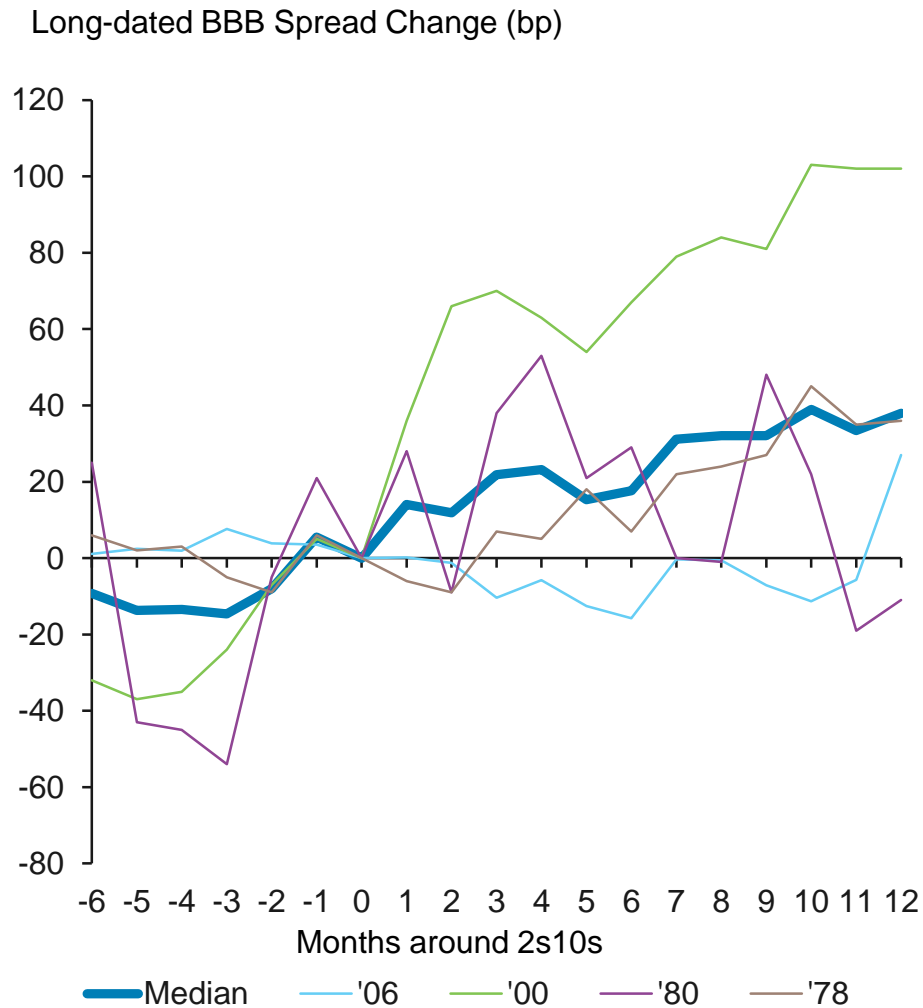
Factors	Current State	Recession Indication (on average)
Treasury Curve Term Spread (2s10s and 3m10s)	2s10s and 3m10s are close to flat, near cycle lows	Recession starts 5Qs following 2s10s curve inversion (using 3m10s, it's ~4Qs)
Output Gap	Near top levels, hasn't started to roll over	Output gap starts to roll over 3-4Qs before a recession
Jobless Claims	Low, but stagnating to slightly increasing	Jobless claims turn from decreasing to increasing 3Qs prior to a recession
Leading Economic Indicators	Trending lower after reaching multi-year highs last year, but still positive	Recession starts 2Qs after LEI turns negative Typically, a mini-cycle in the LEI (defined as zero to local peak, and back to zero) takes ~3y

Source for all charts: Dealogic, S&P LCD, Bloomberg, Barclays Research

IG spreads react earlier than other asset classes to a weakening macro backdrop and could widen if 2s10s invert

Credit Sells Off around 2s10s Inversion

Credit Reacted Stronger to Equities Lately



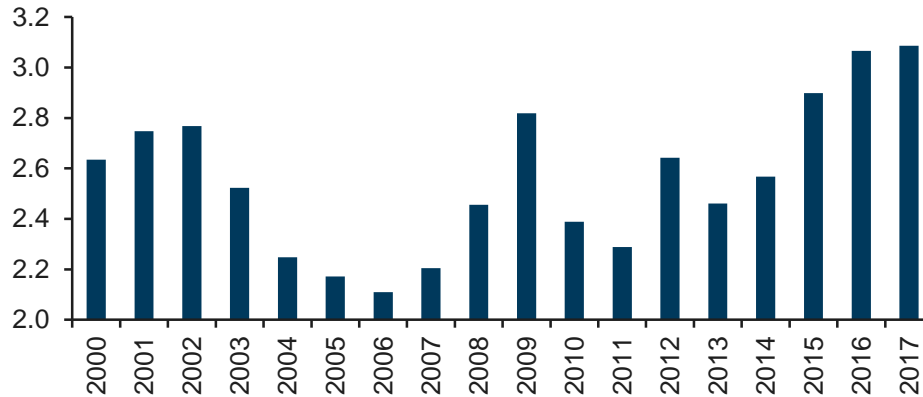
Source: Moody's, Bloomberg, Bloomberg Barclays Indices, Barclays Research

Corporate fundamentals still robust; BBBs are a growing concern

Some US credit metrics seem worrisome at first glance, but properly adjusted metrics look less troublesome

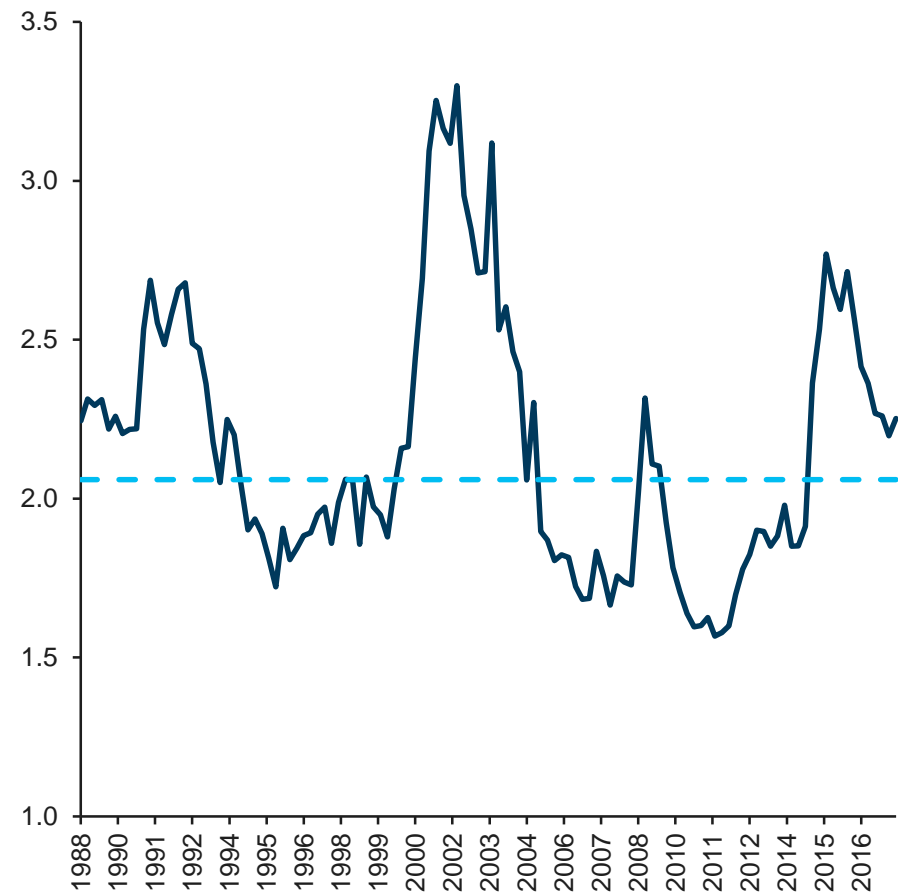
Simple Avg of IG Leverage Has Risen

IG gross leverage* (2017 cohort)

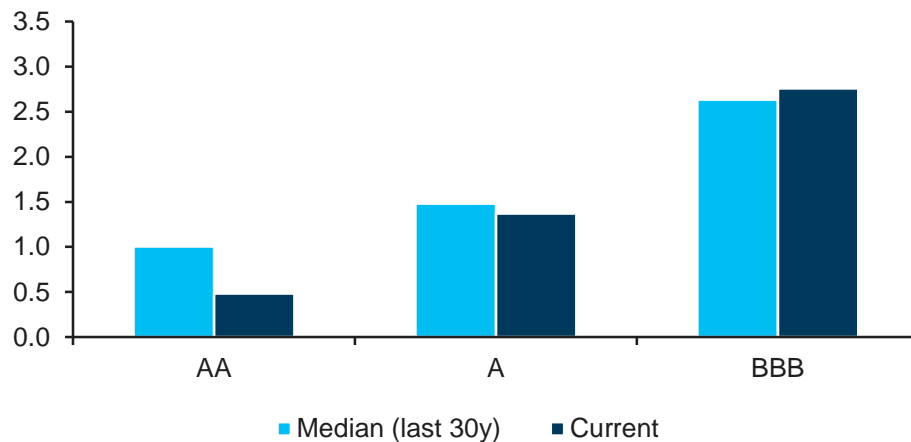


Non-Fin Leverage Is Near Long-term Avg

IG Index-Weighted Net Leverage (ex-financials)



Net Leverage by Rating



Note: Leverage and EBITDA data excludes financials. Source: Factset, Compustat, Bloomberg Barclays Indices, Barclays Research.

High EBITDA margin and low short-term debt likely to support valuations in a downturn

IG EBITDA Margins

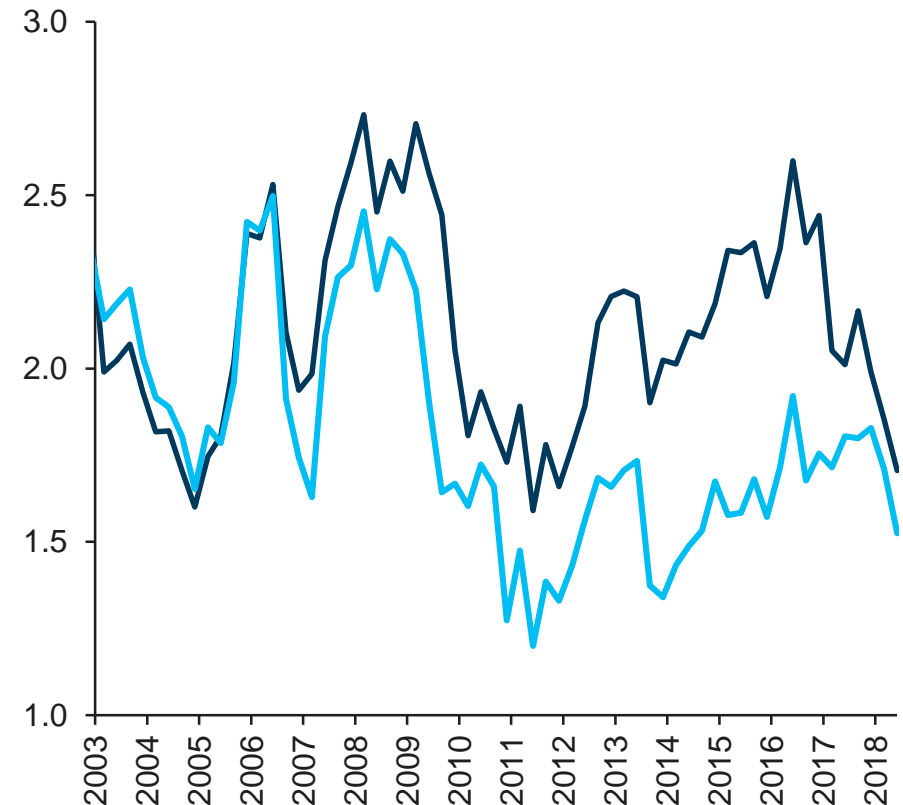
EBITDA Margin (%)



Reliance on Short-Term Debt Relative Is Near Lows

Net ST Debt/FCF

— Net ST Debt/FCF
— ex Energy

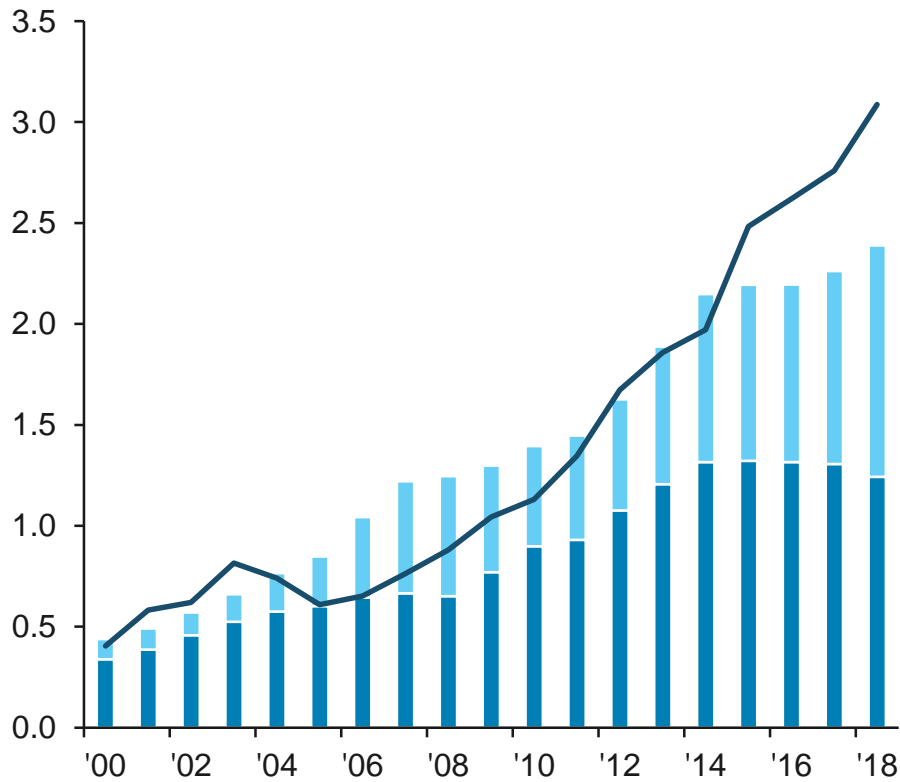


*For non-financial BBBs only. Please see [Beyond Leverage: Fundamental Factors That Matter](#). Source for all charts: Factset, Bloomberg Barclays Indices, Bloomberg, Barclays Research

The increase in BBB debt poses a risk

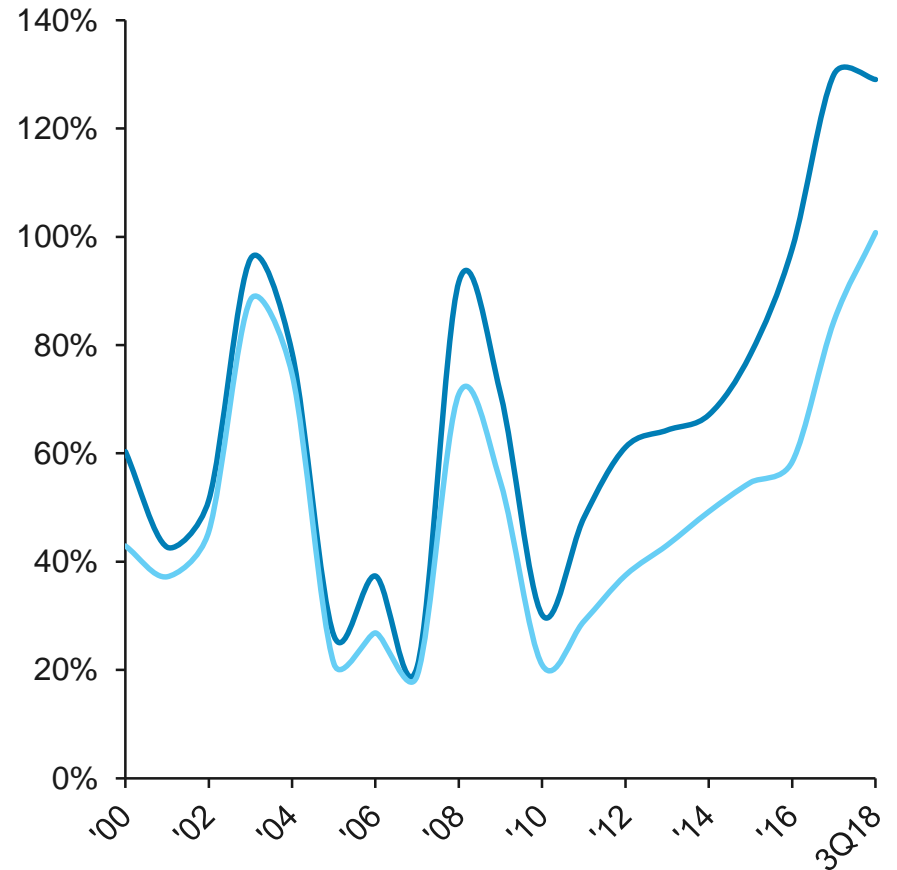
BBB Market vs. HY & Leveraged Loans

Amount Outstanding (\$ trn)



■ HY ■ Lev Loans — BBB

Size: IG with Lev Above BB Avg vs. BB

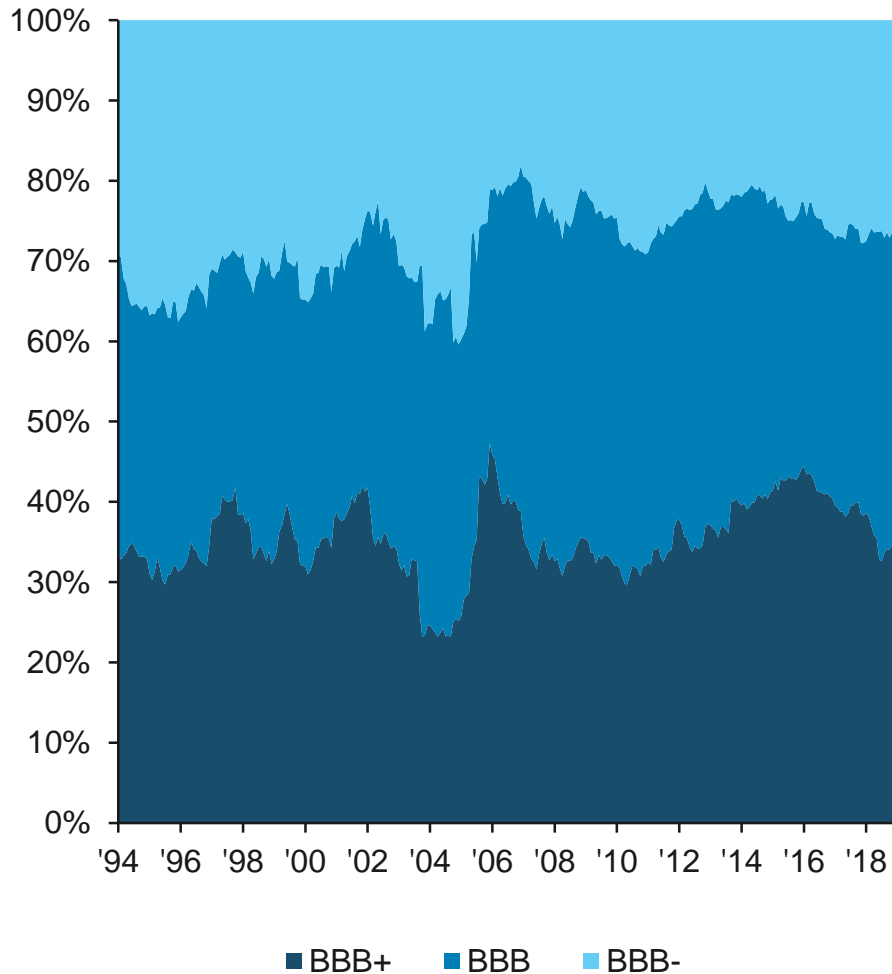


— IG with Lev Greater than BB Average / US HY BB

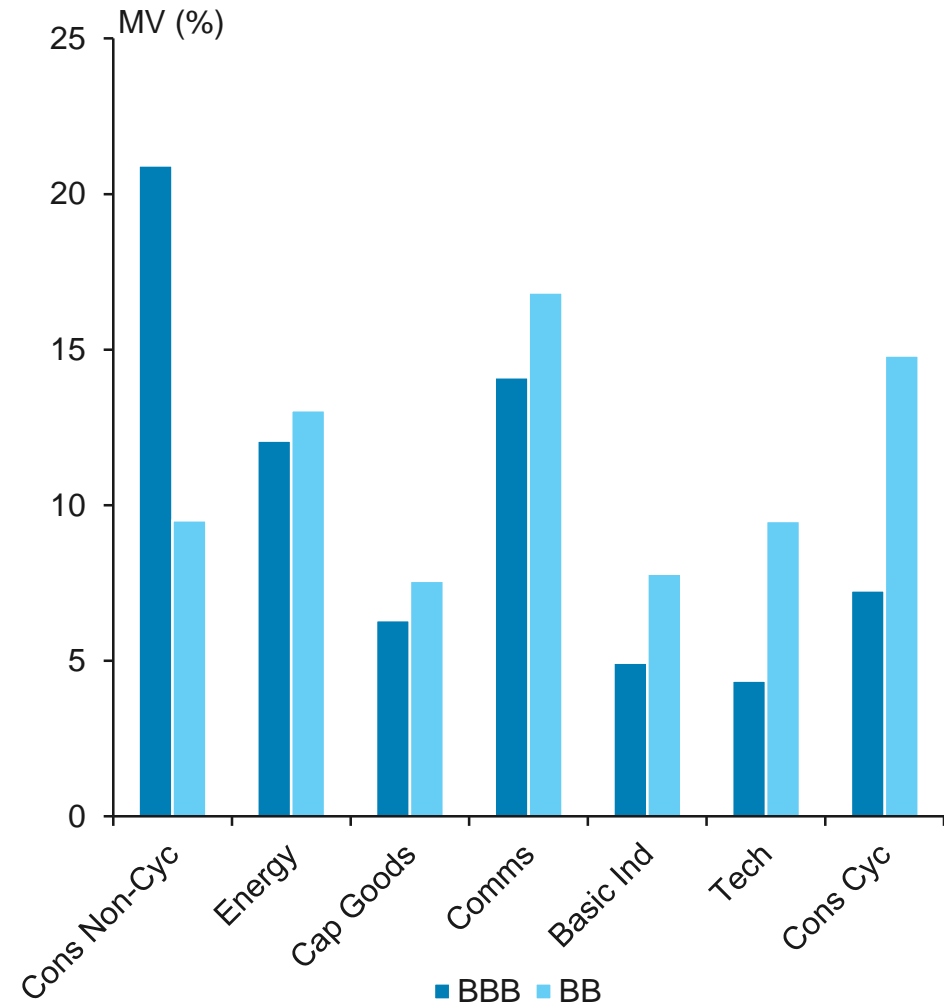
Note: For more details, see ["Gauging the Effect of Falling BBBs"](#) June 29, 2018. Source for all charts: Bloomberg, Bloomberg Barclays Indices, S&P LCD

However, this is offset by more defensive nature of the highly leveraged issuers

Portion of BBB- Cohort Has Been Stable



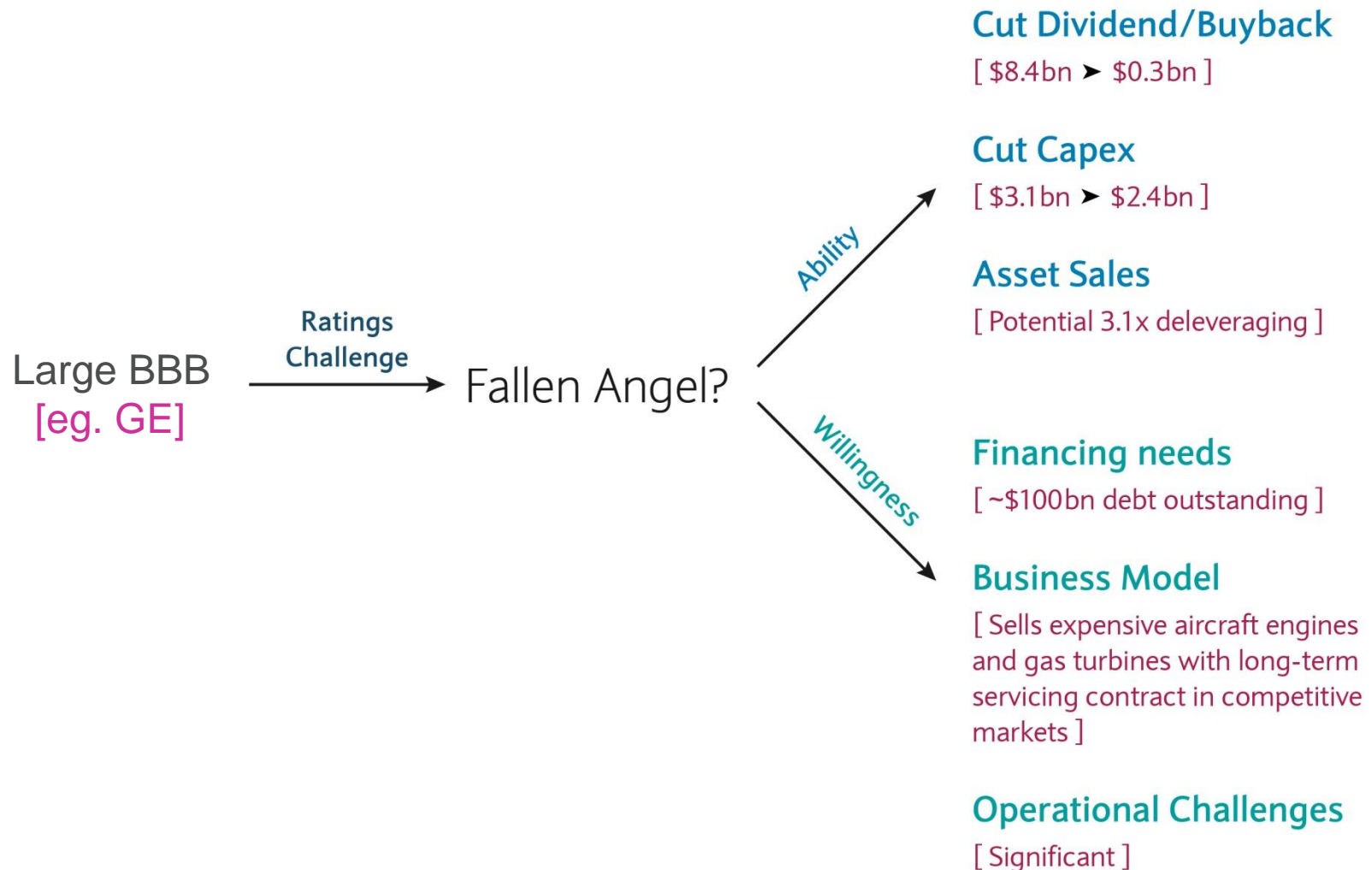
BBB Skews More toward Cons Non-Cyclical



Note: For more details, see ["Gauging the Effect of Falling BBBs"](#) June 29, 2018. Source for all charts: Bloomberg, Bloomberg Barclays Indices, S&P LCD

Large BBBs are unlikely to go to HY: they have several levers to pull to avoid downgrades

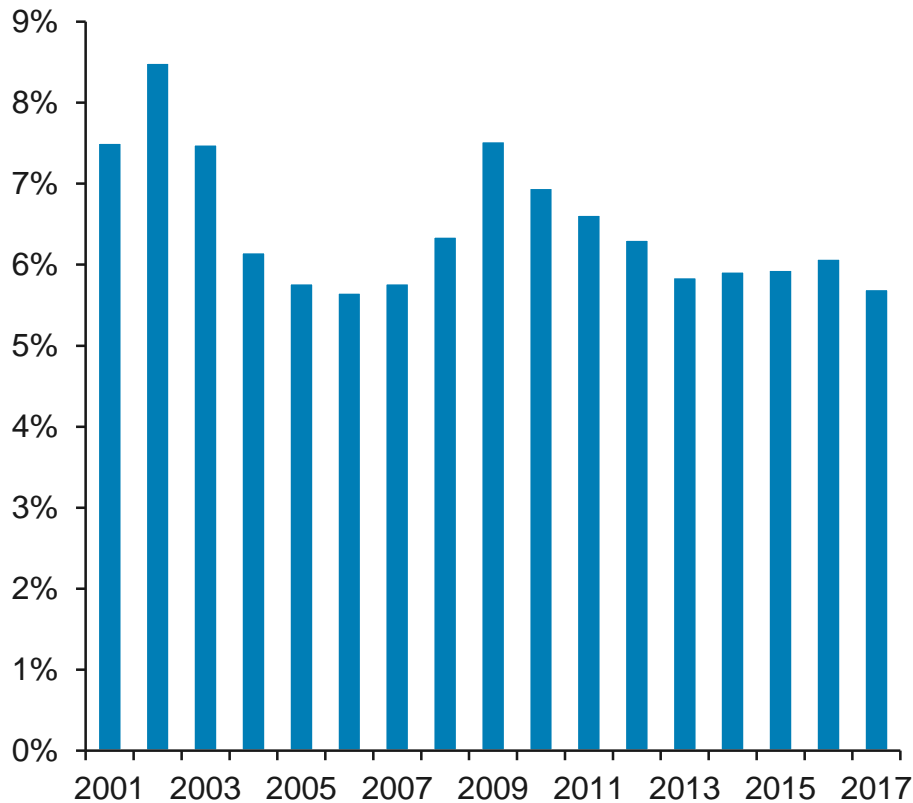
Framework for evaluating large BBB company's likelihood of avoiding downgrades to HY



For more details see: [US Credit Strategy: Big BBBs Won't Break Bad](#). Source: Barclays Research

Insurance companies are underexposed to HY today and changes in risk factors should make fallen angels less punitive to hold

Insurance Allocation to HY Has Declined Over Time

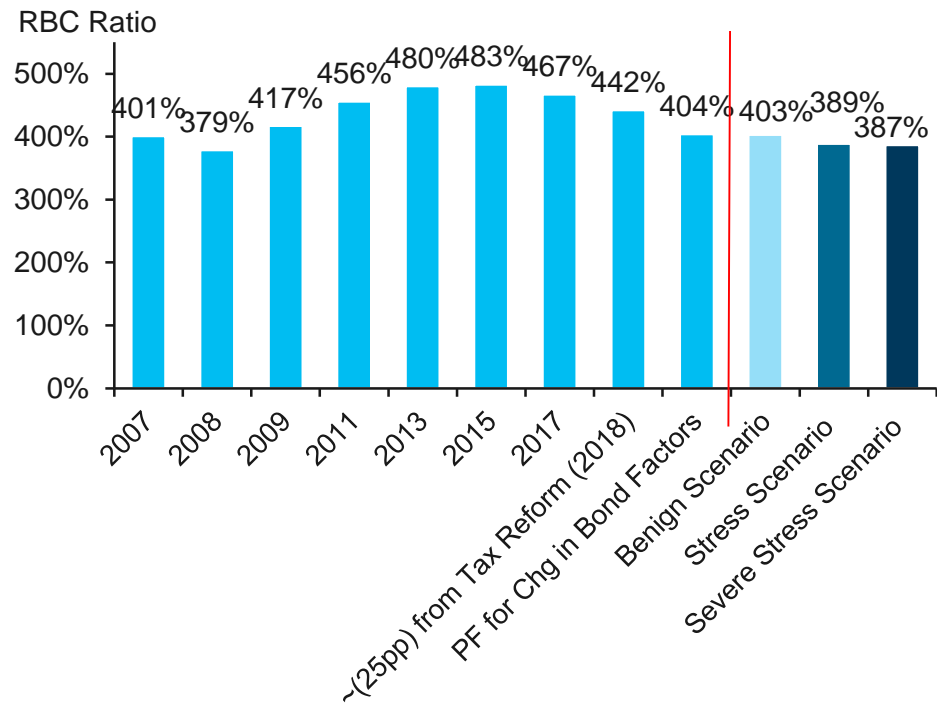


High Fallen Angel Volume: Minimal Incremental Effect to Insur. RBC Ratio

RBC ratio faces risk from a recessionary scenario, but layering on a high volume of fallen angels has minimal incremental effect

Stress scenario: rating migration patterns in line with Moody's rating transition data for 2007-08.

Severe scenario: stress scenario + large BBB downgrades



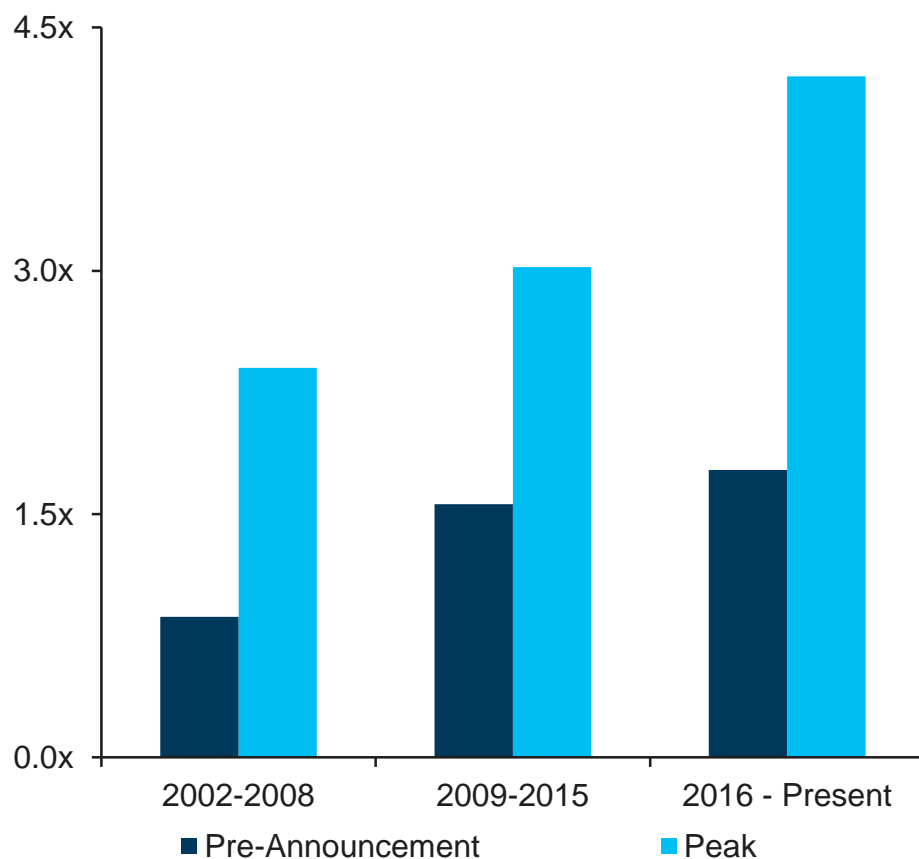
Note: For the risk factors, we assume tax factors for 2019 are the same as 2018. For bottom right chart, PF for Chg column reflects the life insurance industry aggregate RBC ratio at year-end 2017, pro forma for Barclays Research's estimates of the effects from changes in the RBC formula related to tax reform and the change in bond risk factors. For more details, please see "[Fallen Angels to See Less Selling Pressure from Life Insurers](#)", Jan 22, 2019. Source for all charts: SNL, NAIC, Barclays Research

Our thoughts on debt-driven M&A

M&A credits could face Intra-IG downgrades: acquirers have added more leverage and higher quality credits have not deleveraged substantially

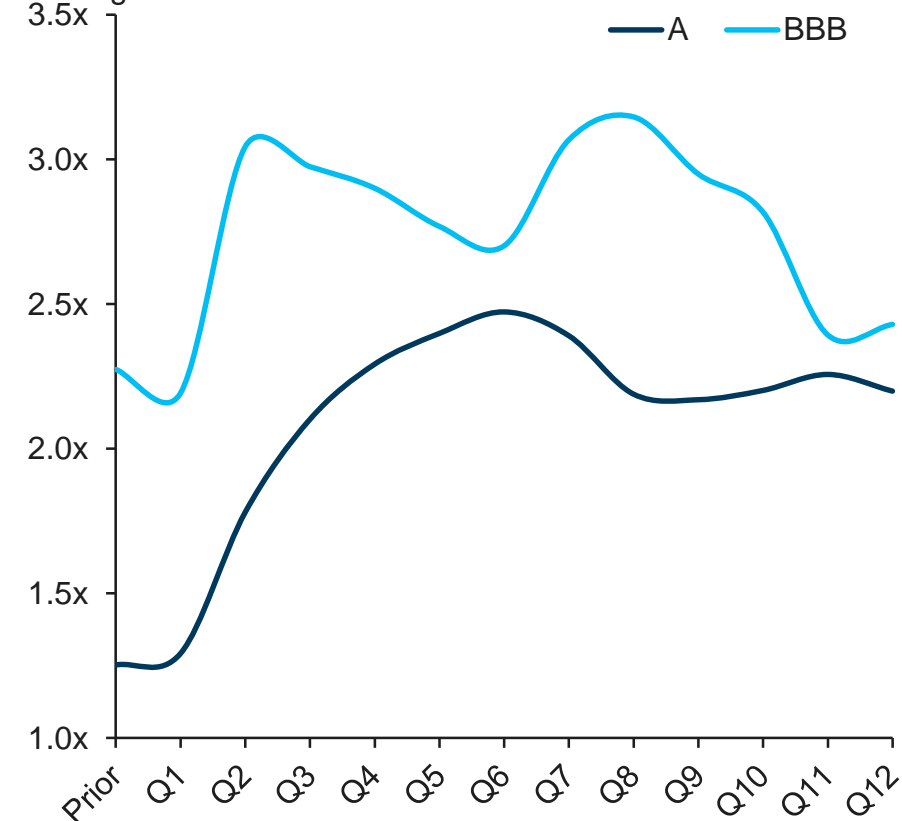
Most Recent M&A Cohort has the Highest Starting Lev. & Highest Peak Leverage

Gross Leverage



Unlike BBBs, As Tend to Keep Leverage Elevated after M&A

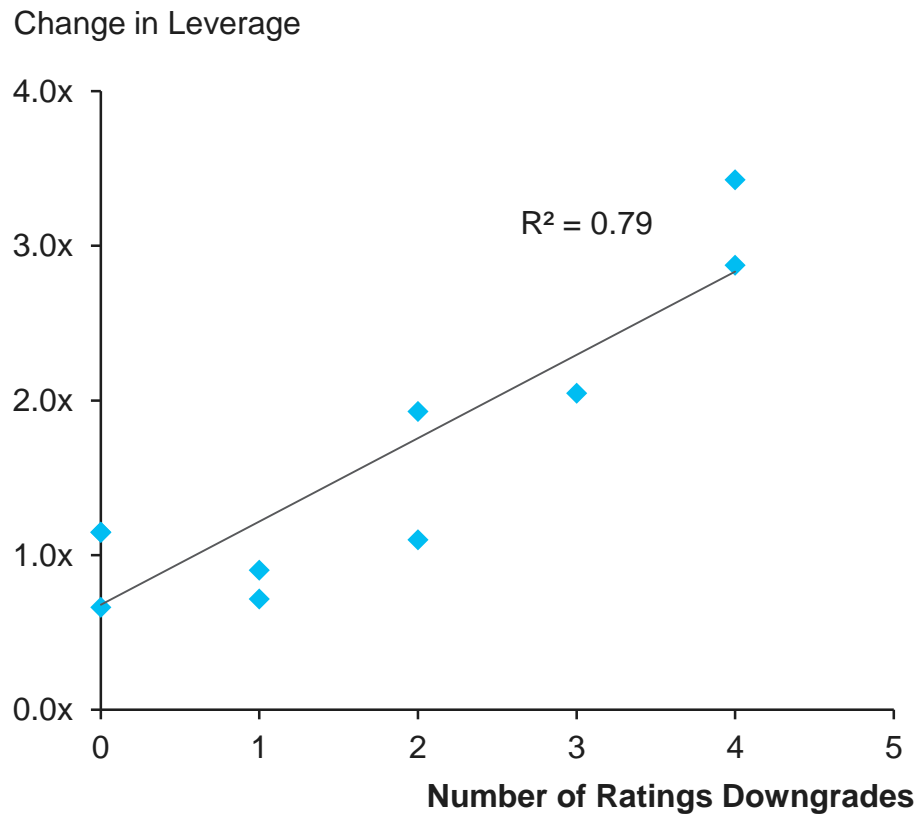
Gross Leverage



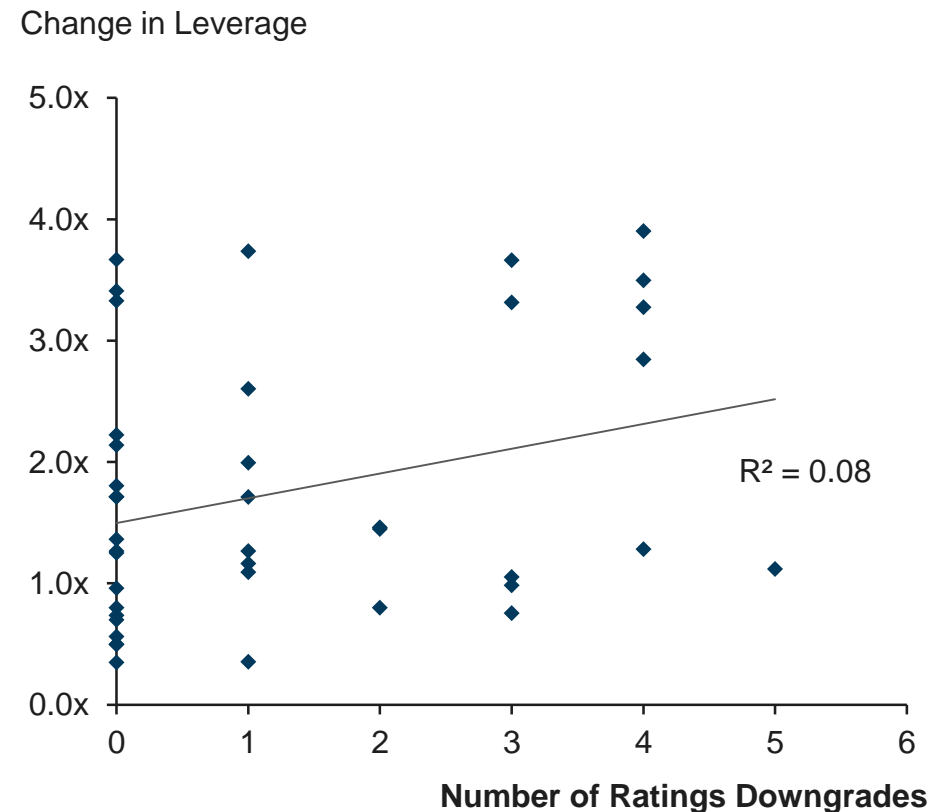
For more details, see "[M&A Deleveraging Stuck in the Slow Lane](#)," Aug 3, 2018. Source for all charts: Factset, Barclays Research

Rating agencies have been lenient but recently have been more stringent on M&A names late to deleverage

Leverage and Downgrades Correlated Pre-Crisis...



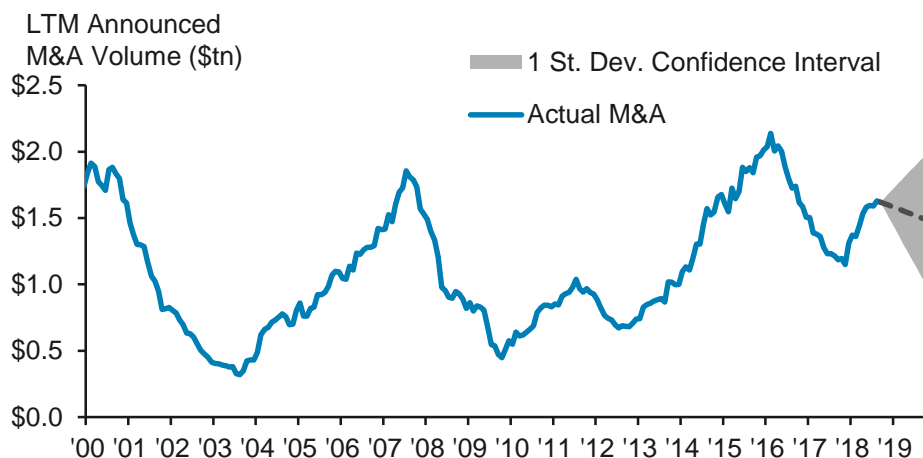
...But Not Post-Crisis



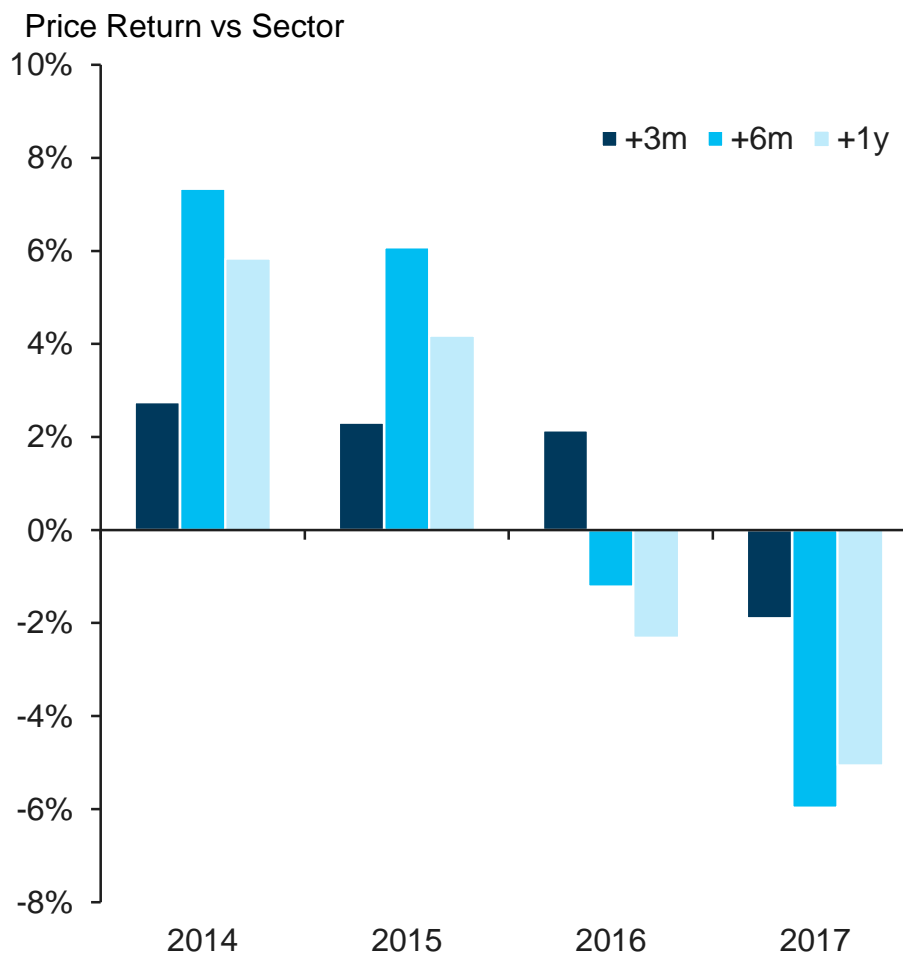
Source for all charts: Bloomberg Barclays Indices, Barclays Research

Cheap financing has driven debt-funded M&A, but companies are not being rewarded for debt-funded deals anymore

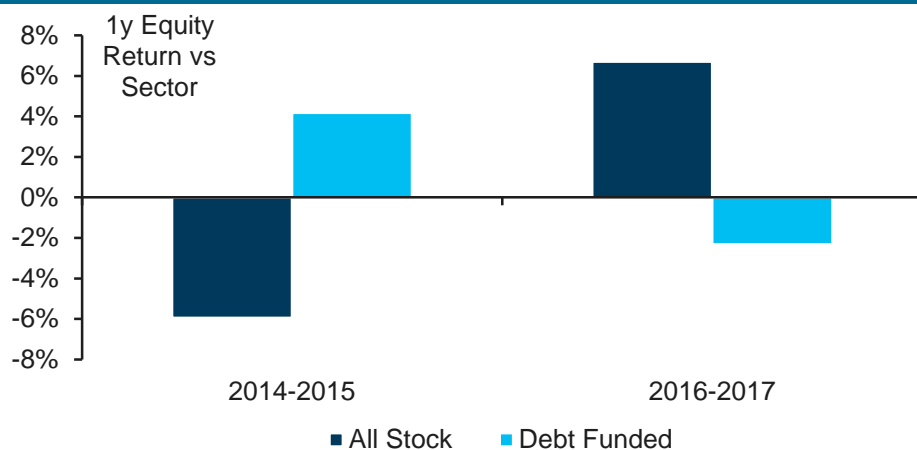
We expect M&A activity to decline



Equity Performance of Debt-funded M&A*



All Stock vs Debt-funded M&A Deals

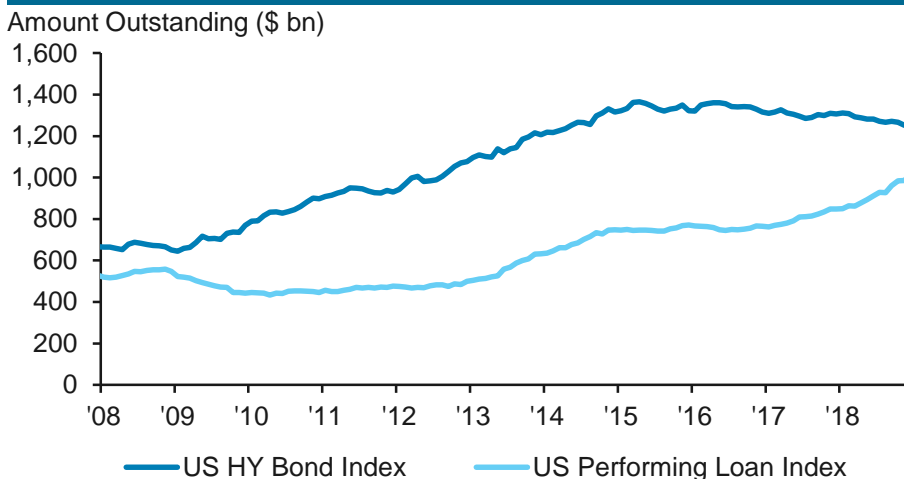


*: Our sample is naturally biased toward equities with higher credit quality, which have underperformed the broader market since 2016. 2017 deals announced within the past twelve months show to-date performance instead of +1y. For more details, see [Debt-Funded Acquisitions Lose Their Luster](#), July 27, 2018. Source for all charts: Bloomberg, Bloomberg Barclays Indices, Barclays Research

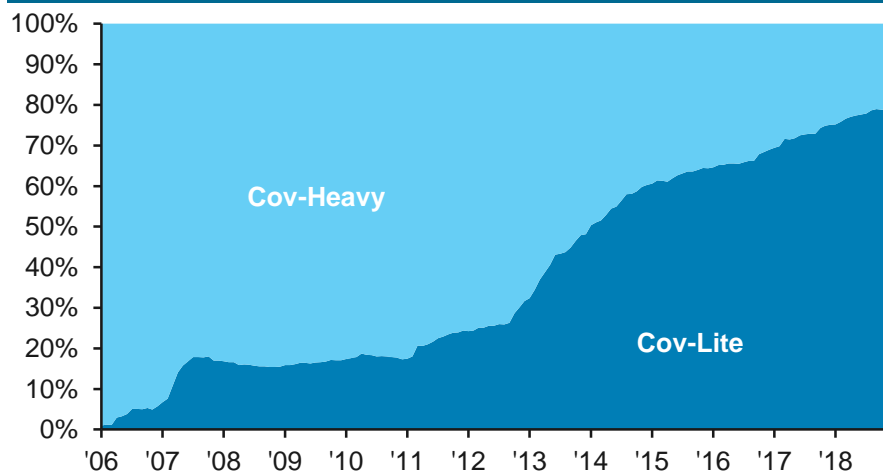
Concerns regarding leveraged loans are
overdone

In loans, rapid growth and the loosening of protection have attracted scrutiny

Phenomenal Loan Market Growth



Cov-Lite Represent ~80% of the Loan Market



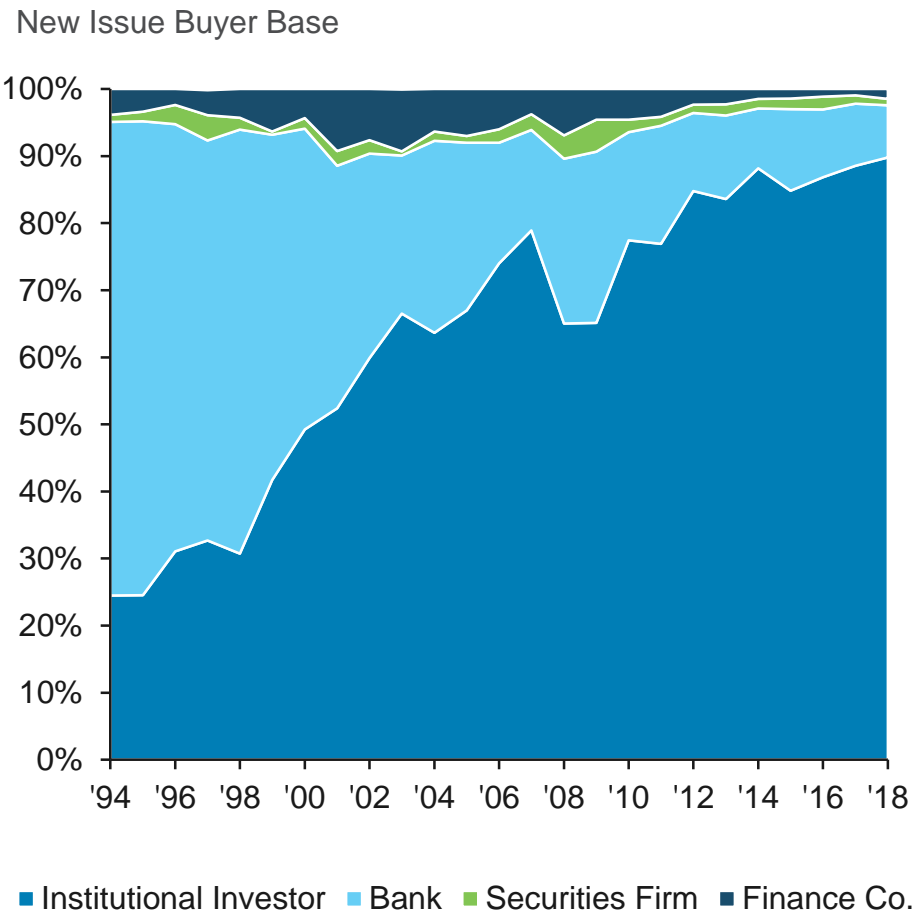
Its Not Just Cov-Lite

- Cov-heavy protections have deteriorated as well, as the number and types of covenants have declined
- New issue leverage has increased, particularly since the easing of the leveraged lending guidelines
- Bond cushion subordinated to loans has declined notably
- These almost surely have implications for loans themselves: lower recoveries, more bond-like performance
- But cov-lite still has the same protections as HY bonds...

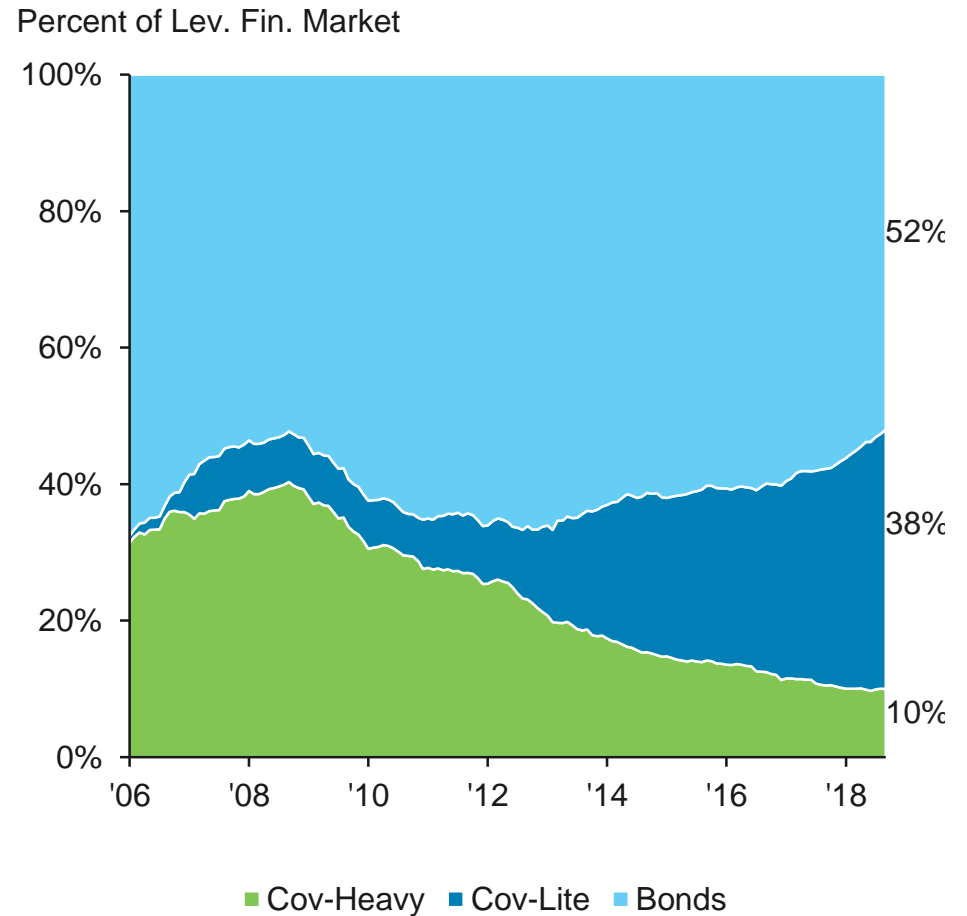
For more details, see "[Covenant-Lite: An Evolution, Not a Revolution](#)", February 20, 2019. Source for all charts: S&P LCD, Bloomberg, Bloomberg Barclays Indices, Barclays Research

Changing buyer base and shift from bonds to loans both limit any systemic concerns

Buyer Base Shifted from Banks to Institutional



Shift from Bonds to Loans in the Leveraged Finance Market

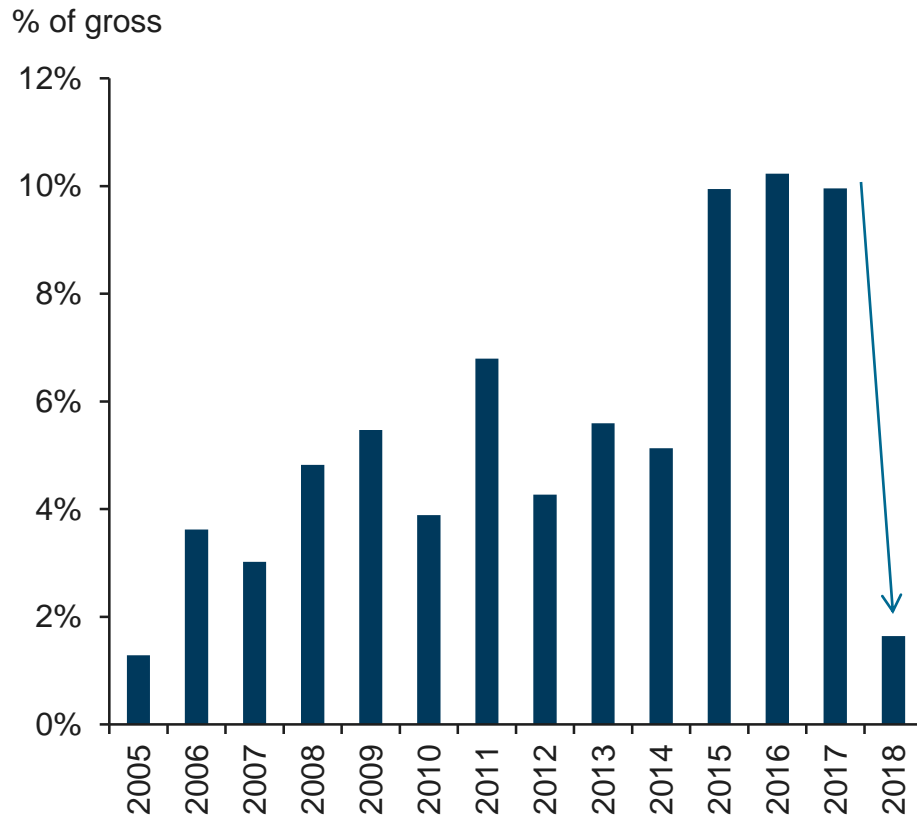


For more details, see "[Covenant-Lite: An Evolution, Not a Revolution](#)", February 20, 2019. Source for all charts: S&P LCD, Bloomberg, Bloomberg Barclays Indices, Barclays Research

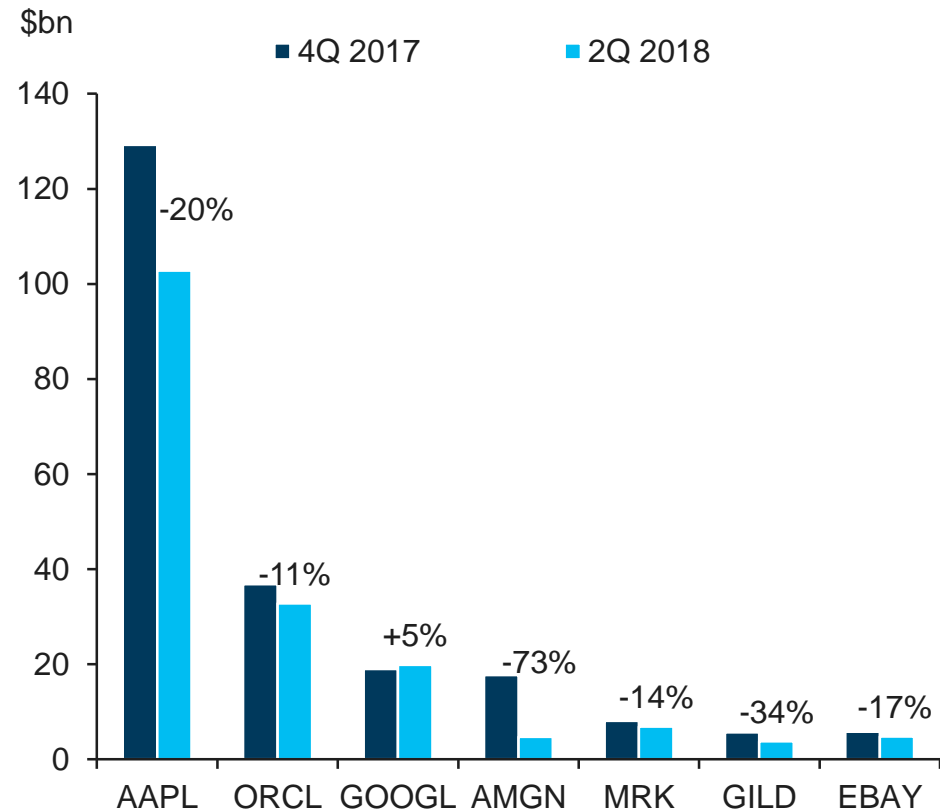
Tax reform should drive long-term deleveraging

The first-order effects of tax reform have been evident

Tech Supply has Slowed



Corp Bond Holdings Have Been Reduced

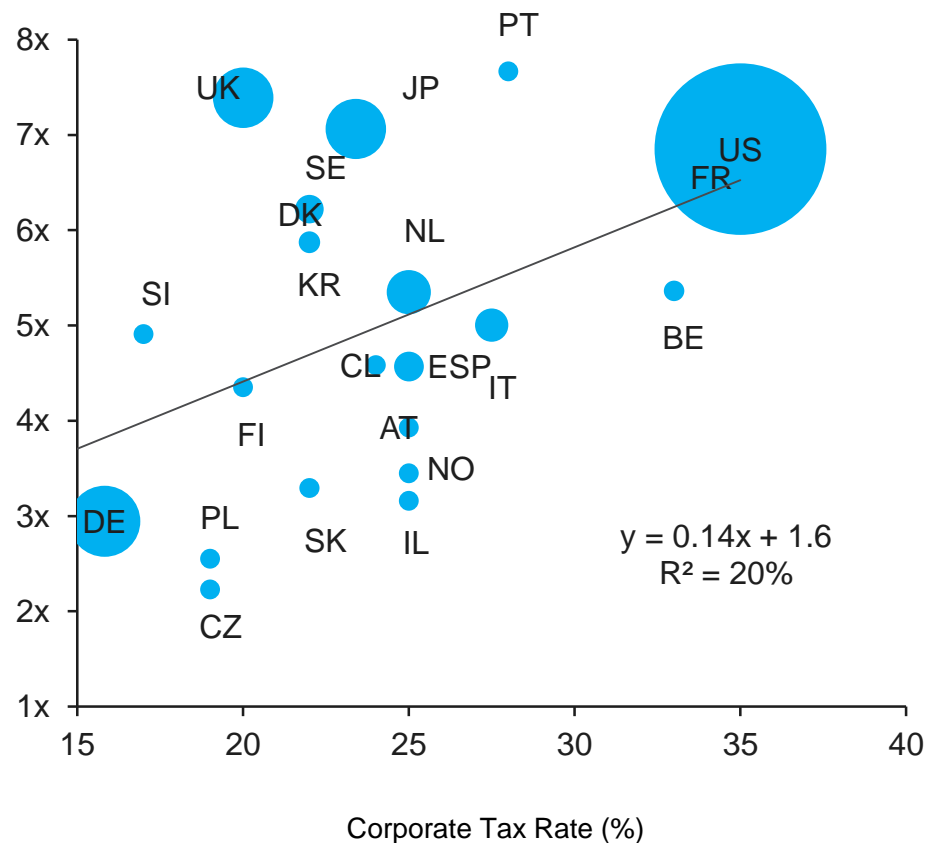


Source for all charts: Company Filings Bloomberg Barclays indices, Kinor, Barclays Research. US Credit Strategy [US Credit Focus: A Little Less Taxation, a Little More Action](#), 27, April 2018.

Tax cuts should drive deleveraging – there is a positive relationship between tax rates and leverage

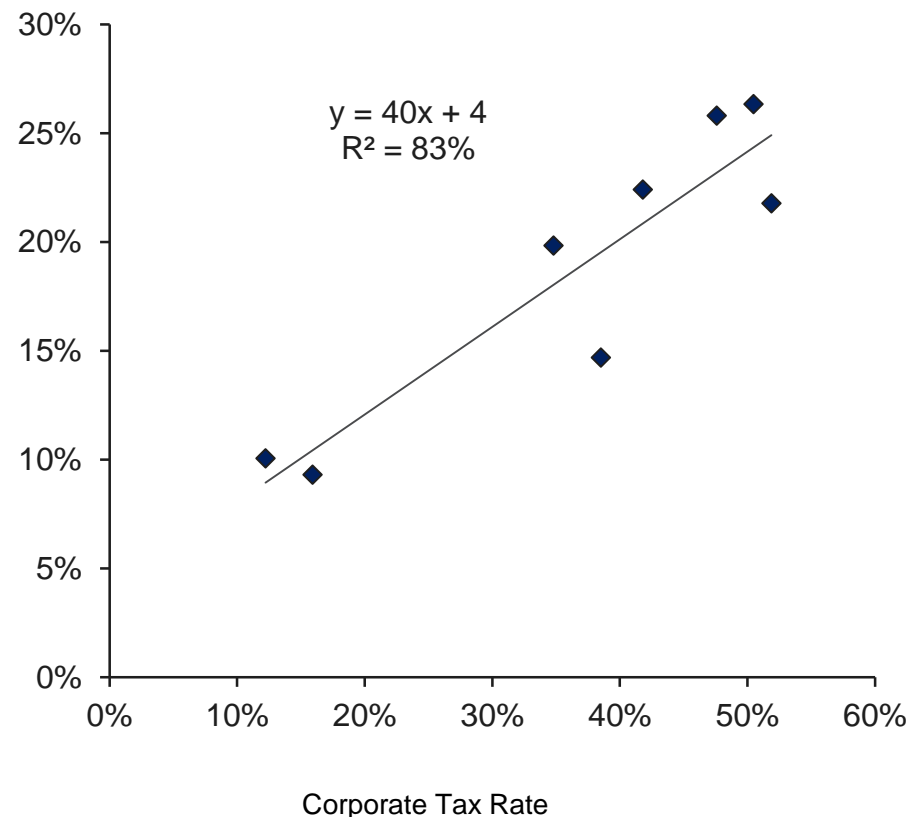
Leverage vs. Taxes across Countries

Non-Fin Debt to Operating Surplus



Lagged Relationship*

Total Debt/Assets

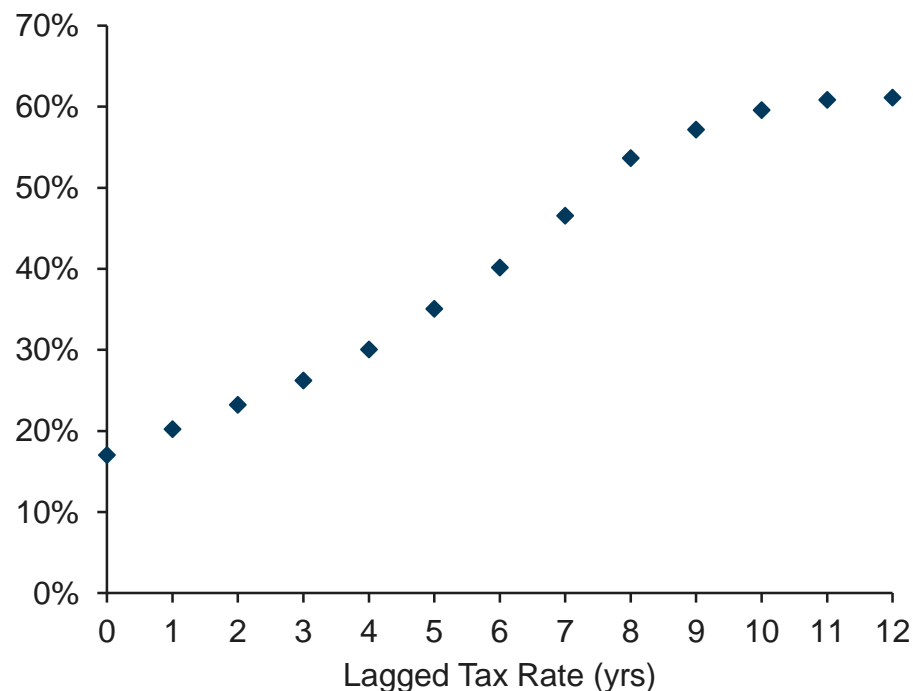


Note: Top Left chart data as of YE 2014. Bubble size corresponds to size of corporate debt market for each country. *For US only. Source: "Century of Capital Structure: The Leveraging of Corporate America," December 2012, Elsevier, OECD, Barclays Research +Assumes EBITDA growth rates of 5%/year. Source: Barclays Research. [A Tax on Leverage](#), 13 January 2017.

But this change has only started and will take up to a decade to be fully implemented

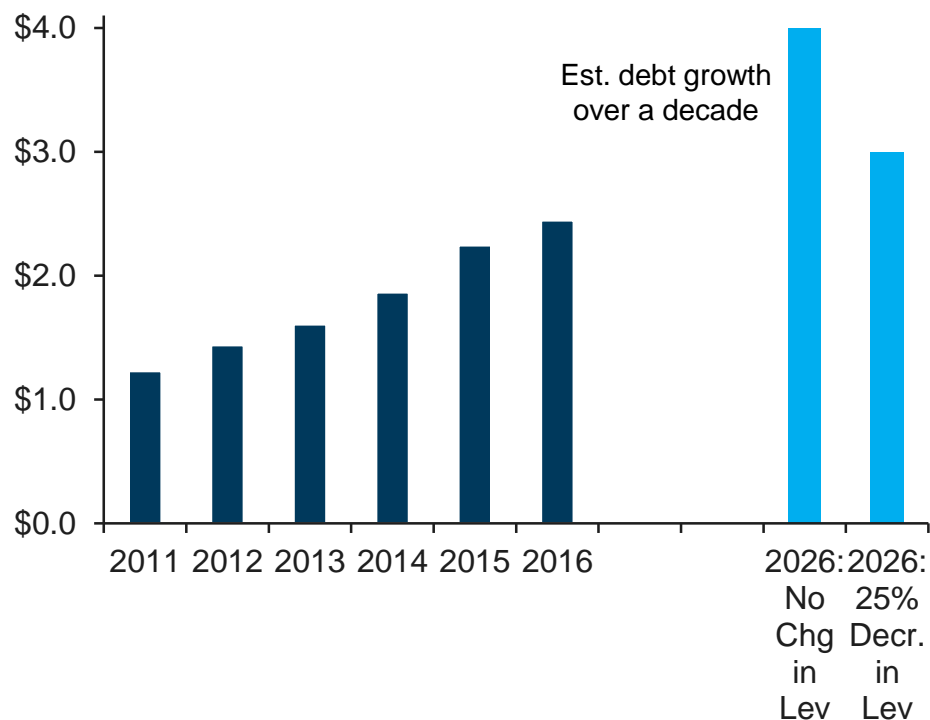
Correlation between Leverage and Tax Rates

Correlation



Growth in Total Debt Stock Will Be Slower

Total Debt Stock (US Domiciled Industrials)*
\$trillion



Note: Top Left chart data as of YE 2014. Bubble size corresponds to size of corporate debt market for each country. *For US only. Source: "Century of Capital Structure: The Leveraging of Corporate America," December 2012, Elsevier, OECD, Barclays Research +Assumes EBITDA growth rates of 5%/year. Source: Barclays Research. [A Tax on Leverage](#), 13 January 2017.

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For sectors rated against the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Credit Index, the Bloomberg Barclays Pan-European High Yield 3% Issuer Capped Credit Index excluding Financials, the Bloomberg Barclays Pan-European High Yield Finance Index or the Bloomberg Barclays EM Asia USD High Yield Corporate Credit Index, the analyst expects the six-month total return of the sector to exceed the six-month total return of the relevant index.

Market Weight (MW):

For sectors rated against the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Credit Index, the Bloomberg Barclays Pan-European Credit Index, the Bloomberg Barclays EM Asia USD High Grade Credit Index or the Bloomberg Barclays EM USD Corporate and Quasi-Sovereign Index, the analyst expects the six-month excess return of the sector to be in line with the six-month excess return of the relevant index.

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Market Weight (MW): The analyst expects the six-month excess return of the issuer's index-eligible corporate debt securities to be in line with the six-month expected excess return of the relevant sector.

Underweight (UW): The analyst expects the six-month excess return of the issuer's index-eligible corporate debt securities to be less than the six-month expected excess return of the relevant sector.

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