



# Why It's Not Yet Time to Add Credit Risk

Despite cheaper valuations, a rally does not seem imminent.

April 2022

Earlier this year, we reduced credit risk in our international and global multi-sector bond funds. Credit spreads<sup>1</sup> were very tight by historical standards, growth was shaky, and central banks were about to start tightening monetary policy to tackle inflation. The prospect of spread widening—which would reduce the value of corporate debt relative to high-quality government bonds—was very real. So we decided to cut our exposure.

Spreads have since widened, and corporate debt is now trading more cheaply than it was in January. In ordinary times, this might be regarded as a signal to add credit back to the portfolio. But we are not living through ordinary times.

Despite the cheap valuations on offer, we do not believe that now is a good time to add credit back to our funds. Why? Because, if anything, the outlook for credit has deteriorated since we reduced our exposure to the asset class a few months ago. There are two main reasons for this. First, the global growth outlook has declined since Russia invaded Ukraine and COVID-19 cases surged in China, and second, central banks seem even more determined to tighten policy to keep inflation under control. This combination of



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weak growth and tighter monetary policy means there is little reason to believe that a sustained credit rally is possible.

How could this be wrong? The growth outlook could improve if the war in Ukraine ends or there are clear signs of an improvement in China's growth outlook (through large-scale fiscal stimulus and successfully controlling COVID), but neither of these appear imminent. Central banks would probably only ease up on monetary tightening if there was a major growth slowdown and/or a significant widening of credit spreads. We would want to add credit risk back after that happened.

History tells us that rallies in credit have been preceded by an actual or anticipated easing of monetary policy. Whenever credit spreads have widened

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<sup>1</sup> Credit spreads measure the additional yield that investors demand for holding a bond with credit risk over a similar-maturity, high-quality government security.

## Current Spread Widening Does Not Fit Historic Pattern

(Fig. 1) Peaks in spreads have usually been preceded by Treasury rallies

Peak in U.S. IG Spreads*		US Treasury Generic 5-Year Yield		
Date	Bloomberg US Corporate Index—Option Adjusted Spread <sup>‡</sup>	T=0 <sup>§</sup>	1-Month Prior Change <sup>†</sup>	3-Month Prior Change <sup>†</sup>
February 1, 1991	1.54	7.45	-0.20	-0.70
October 30, 1998	1.45	4.23	0.15	-1.27
December 29, 2000	1.99	4.98	-0.47	-0.88
November 2, 2001	2.02	3.61	-0.11	-1.05
October 11, 2002	2.59	2.77	-0.20	-0.98
December 5, 2008	6.13	1.69	-0.87	-1.29
June 11, 2010	1.97	2.03	-0.13	-0.38
October 7, 2011	2.47	1.08	0.28	-0.50
June 1, 2012	2.14	0.62	-0.16	-0.22
February 12, 2016	2.15	1.21	-0.24	-0.44
January 4, 2019	1.55	2.50	-0.19	-0.57
March 20, 2020	3.63	0.46	-0.86	-1.27
March 16, 2022	1.36	2.18	0.26	0.94

As of March 16, 2022.

**Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.**

Negative yield changes are marked in green as bond prices and yields move in opposite directions.

\*The peak in US IG (investment-grade) spreads was taken as the highest weekly closing spread among weekly closing spreads in the three months prior to, and following, the peak.

<sup>†</sup> Change in yield in percent.

<sup>‡</sup> Option-adjusted spread is credit spread adjusted for any early redemption options.

<sup>§</sup> Represents yield in percent on the date of the credit spread peak.

Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.

“...the current period sticks out like a sore thumb....”

over the past 30 years, the peak in spreads (i.e., the point at which they stop widening before narrowing again) have almost always been immediately preceded by a rally in five-year U.S. Treasury yields (Figure 1). This typically happened because spreads widened due to concerns about economic growth, and the usual response of central banks to growth concerns is to ease monetary policy—which creates the conditions for a credit rally. But this hasn’t been happening this time: Central banks are clearly so concerned about inflation that yields have continued to climb.

So, the current period sticks out like a sore thumb compared with previous peaks in credit spreads. And while it is not an absolute rule that Treasury yields must rally before you can add credit risk to a portfolio, there is no reason to believe that credit can rally while central banks remain so determined to tighten financial conditions.

Could anything change this picture? Yes: If a major slowdown during the second quarter causes markets to become jittery and spreads to widen further, we might be able to identify an “investable bottom” in credit spreads.

However, if growth doesn't slow enough to get inflation forecasts down and central banks continue to hike, spreads may continue to be volatile for some time with no clear sign that the peak has been reached.

If that happens, it could be some time before we're ready to add credit risk back to our international and multi-sector bond funds.

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