

Corporate bonds— A compelling long-term income profile

From the Field
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Key Insights

- Yields available in credit markets are both attractive and competitive with other asset classes, such as equity, in our view.
- The weak macro backdrop and higher cost of financing are headwinds for companies, however, and should be carefully monitored.
- Against this backdrop, security selection powered by bottom-up research is imperative and can help to instill confidence about investing in credit markets this year.



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What is appealing about credit markets for investors in 2024?

Put simply, it's their attractive and consistent income stream profile. But, with headwinds from a slowing economy and a higher cost of financing, some investors may be feeling apprehensive about credit investing this year.

In this first piece of our series on credit markets, we're delving into these issues and how an approach that prioritizes research can help instill confidence about investing in credit markets this year.

A compelling income profile

The corporate credit market continues to offer investors a compelling income-generating opportunity, particularly for those investing with a long-term horizon. Indeed, the average yield in European investment grade is 3.56%—which is well above the average level of 1.41% observed in the last decade.¹ Global high yield is also appealing with average yields of 7.69% at present,² again, much higher than the average yield of 6.34% observed in the last 10 years. These levels are not just attractive, but also competitive, in our view, especially given

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¹ As of December 31, 2023. Yield to worst of the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate—Corporate Bond Index. Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.

² As of December 31, 2023. Yield to worst for the ICE BofA Global High Yield Index. Source: ICE BofA. See Additional Disclosures.

For illustrative purposes only. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Yield to worst is a measure of the lowest possible yield on a bond whose contract includes provisions that would allow the issuer to redeem the securities before they mature.

that fixed income is typically less volatile and a higher-quality asset class than equity because it sits higher in the capital structure.

Burned in the past

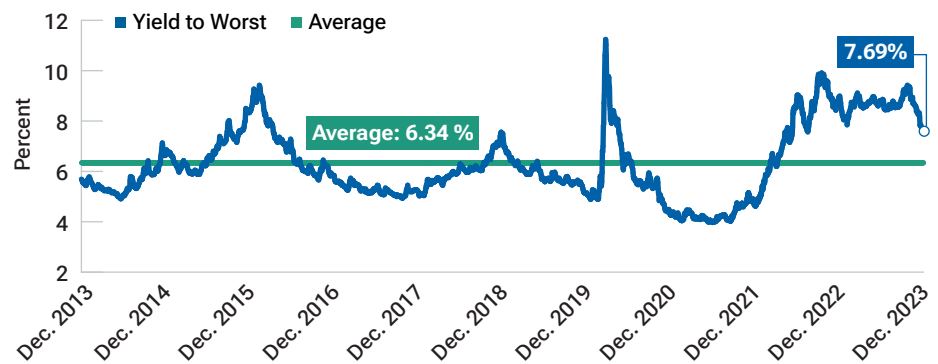
Despite these encouraging characteristics, some investors remain cautious about credit investing. For some, the pain of losses suffered from credit in 2022 due to rising interest rates is still fresh. But there are indicators that suggest 2024 may be different. Inflation is clearly trending down, and most central banks appear finished with rate hiking and now look set to move into easing cycles at some point this year. This should help stabilize rate volatility, which is good news after the heightened periods of turbulence experienced in recent years.

Rising headwinds must be monitored

The picture isn't entirely positive, and there are risks that need to be carefully navigated. Another concern for investors, for example, is that rising headwinds could lead to a pickup in rating downgrades and defaults this year. Even if a recession or a hard economic landing are avoided in 2024, the macro environment is likely to be weak, which could put pressure on company profit margins. In addition, companies face a higher cost of financing. The aggressive tightening of recent years means that it costs more for companies to borrow, which could eat into their profit margins. Although this could come down if central banks deliver cuts this year, it's unlikely that the near zero interest rate environment that was the norm for so long after the global financial crisis will return, so companies will need to adjust to a higher cost of debt going forward.

Today's yields have rarely been observed over the last 10 years

(Fig. 1) Yield to worst of the global high yield market



As of December 31, 2023.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Source: ICE BofA. The yield of the Global High Yield Market is represented by the ICE BofA Global High Yield Index. (See Additional Disclosures.)

Importance of research

While income opportunities are clearly available, the tricky macroeconomic and funding backdrop demands quality research. We acknowledge that the conditions are a little tougher for companies and that there is potential for a deterioration in fundamentals in 2024. And while this could lead to rating downgrades and defaults picking up, there are ways to mitigate this—skilled security selection powered by bottom-up research. By doing this, companies that are potentially more vulnerable to the headwinds of higher financing costs and a weak economy can be identified and avoided if needed. Similarly, research can help uncover those companies that are better equipped to navigate these conditions, and if the valuations and other factors, such as technicals, are right, these can become potential investments. We believe that an approach of rigorous research can help to restore investors' confidence about credit investing this year and empower them to take potential advantage of the attractive yields that are available.

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