

## **Credit Market Strategist**

## What's working

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IG corporate bond spreads reached new cyclical tights of 93bps on the ICE BofA US IG index. After adjusting for dollar prices and index composition, that's  $34^{th}$  percentile since 2021, the tightest level since February 2022 and 21bps off the 2021 tights (vs. 7bps off the 2021 tights without adjustments). While we look for demand to remain robust, the almost indiscriminate buying from the first half of February should ease. That means although the spread tightening likely overshot a bit so far in February, we look for IG spreads to remain near the tight end of our expected 100-120bps range. As a result, trades that have worked in February may still have more room to run for both financials over industrials and BBBs over single-As. We estimate the spread compression for financials and BBBs has already tightened the overall IG index spread by 6bps. A full compression to the long-term medians could be worth another 6bps.

## What's tight

Single-A industrial spreads have reached new tights since 2010 of 63bps. Adjusting for the dollar price shows the US IG index spread at 9th percentile since 2010, while single-A industrials are at 4t percentile (so still a bit off record tights).

## What's compressing

By now the big six US banks have almost completely compressed to single-A industrials. We estimate only 3bps of further compression before the spread ratio reaches the historical median level.

## From buying the dip to just buying

On Tuesday Treasury yields were stable, stocks lower, supply heavy and IG corporate bond spreads 1 to 4bps tighter. This price action suggests the demand for IG corporate bonds is getting unusually strong. Such supportive technicals currently are unlikely to be sustainable in the longer term.

## The IMR impact on valuations, volumes

In August 2023 a regulatory rule change made it easier for life insurance companies to sell underwater bonds. Valuations cheapened for bonds trading at low dollar prices to just 4th percentile since 2010.

#### IG market technicals

**Supply**: \$60.3bn of issuance this week, expect \$35-40bn next week. **Flows**: +\$2.96bn inflow this past week ending on February 21. **Weekly technicals**: expect \$9.1bn of coupon payments, \$0.6bn of calls to become effective next week. Bond maturities: \$3.9bn this week, \$20.8bn next week. **Dealer inventories**: +\$3,864mn past week ended Thu. Details inside.

We published the weekly CMS data and charts in <u>Situation Room</u>.

#### 23 February 2024

Credit Strategy United States

# Data Analytics



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#### Recent credit strategy research

Publication	Name
Situation Room	Situation Room: Inflows to HG
	<u>moderate</u>
Situation Room	Situation Room: The IMR impact
	on valuations, volumes
Situation Room	Situation Room: From buying
	the dip to just buying
Monthly HG	Monthly HG Market Review: Jan
Market Review	'24: More goldilocks
Credit Market	Credit Market Strategist:
Strategist	<u>Demanding yield</u>
Credit Market	Summer 2023 snapshot of US
Strategist	<u>IG market</u>

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Refer to important disclosures on page 19 to 21.

## **US IG key views**

- US IG spread view. Our 6M IG spread target is 100 120bps, compared to 93bps currently. The key risk to IG spreads are lower interest rates on the back of weaker than expected US economic growth. On the other hand, higher growth / higher rates / fewer Fed cuts are benign for IG spreads. Given the strong US economic momentum currently we look for IG spreads to remain near the tighter end of the expected range in the near term.
- Quality. We prefer BBB over single-A industrials. BBB spreads screen cheap relative
  to the big rally in spreads over the past six months (see <u>Situation Room: Soft</u>
  <u>landing = buy BBBs</u>). At the same time single-A issuers are subject to rising releveraging risk (see <u>Credit Market Strategist: The return of re-leveraging</u>).
- **Sectors.** Our biggest sector conviction is US banks over industrials. Despite the recent outperformance banks continue to trade cheap. We also expect banks to outperform in the risk scenario of lower yields / weaker growth, as tail risk related to the Fed hiking cycle decline (see <u>Situation Room: Bank risks vs the Fed</u>). We also like Healthcare and Utilities on valuations.
- **Curve.** US IG corporate spread curves are flat on the lack of supply in the back end and strong investor demand. Recent increase in 30yr issuance and investor repositioning into shorter maturities (potentially to reduce duration risk) has resteepened IG spread curves. However, we look for IG spread curves to remain flat as long as Treasury yields remain elevated, which should continue given the strong recent US data (see <u>Situation Room: No escape from flatland</u>).
- Sector views matrix. (For more details see <u>Situation Room: Sector outlook 15</u> November 2023).

## Exhibit 1: High Grade Sector Views Summary

US IG credit strategy sector views matrix

Overweight	View	Market weight	View	Underweight	View
Aerospace/Defense	Over	Automobiles	Market	Consumer Products	Under
Banks/Brokers	Over	Basic Materials	Market	Food, Bev, & Bottling	Under
Energy	Over	Chemicals	Market	Industrial Products	Under
Oil & Gas	Market	Metals & Mining	Market	Railroads	Under
Pipelines	Over	Insurance	Market	Retail	Under
Health Care	Over	Life Insurance	Market	Discounters	Under
REITs	Over	P&C & Reinsurance	Market	Non-Discounters	Under
Telecom	Over	Media & Entertainment	Market	Technology	Under
Utilities	Over	Tobacco	Market		

Source: BofA Global Research



## What's working

IG corporate bond spreads reached new cyclical tights of 93bps on the ICE BofA US IG index. After adjusting for dollar prices and index composition, that's 34th percentile since 2021, the tightest level since February 2022 and 21bps off the 2021 tights (vs. 7bps off the 2021 tights without adjustments). While we look for demand to remain robust, the almost indiscriminate buying from the first half of February should ease. That means although the spread tightening likely overshot a bit so far in February, we look for IG spreads to remain near the tight end of our expected 100 – 120bps range. As a result, trades that have worked in February may still have more room to run for both financials over industrials and BBBs over single-As. We estimate the spread compression for financials and BBBs has already tightened the overall IG index spread by 6bps. A full compression to the long-term medians could be worth another 6bps.

Exhibit 2: After adjusting for composition and \$ prices, IG spread is 34th percentile since 2021 The adjusted IG spread is 21bps off 2021 tights.



Source: BofA Global Research, ICE Data Indices, LLC

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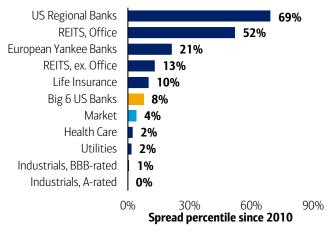
## What's tight

By now single-A industrial spreads have reached new record tights since 2010 of 63bps (Exhibit 3). However, spreads are currently distorted by historically low bond dollar prices (see Situation Room: An apples-to-apples comparison to 2021 IG tights). Adjusting for the dollar price shows the US IG index spread at 9th percentile since 2010, while single-A industrials are not at record tights yet, although not by much (4th percentile). Most spread value in IG continues to be concentrated in financials, including Life Insurance (18th percentile), REITs ex. office (20th percentile) and European Yankee banks (25th percentile, Exhibit 4).



## Exhibit 3: IG spread percentiles, spreads as reported

A-rated industrials have reached new tights since 2010.

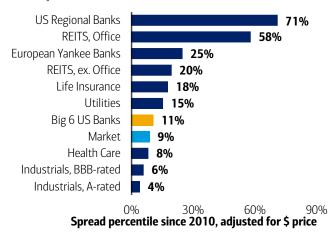


Source: BofA Global Research, ICE Data Indices, LLC

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### Exhibit 4: IG spread percentiles, spreads adjusted for \$ prices

After adjusting for \$ prices the IG spread is currently at  $9^{th}$  percentile historically.



Source: BofA Global Research, ICE Data Indices, LLC

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## What's compressing

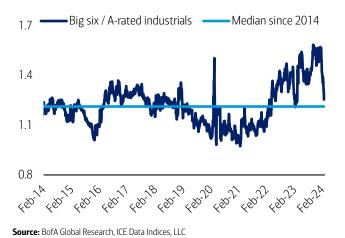
Some of the biggest outperformers since late January / early February has been big six US banks (Exhibit 5) and BBB industrials (Exhibit 8). On the other hand Yankee banks (Exhibit 6) and non-bank financials lagged (Exhibit 7).

By now the big six US banks have almost completely compressed to single-A industrials. We estimate only 3bps of further compression before the spread ratio reaches the historical median level. We continue to like banks as a hedge for the lower US growth / lower yields scenario (see, for example, <u>Situation Room: Talking about cuts</u>).

In contrast BBB-rated industrials still have 10bps of outperformance before reaching the typical valuation vs. single-A industrials. The potential outperformance for Yankee banks and non-bank financials is even larger at about 15bps (Exhibit 9).

#### Exhibit 5: The big six US bank spreads have almost fully compressed

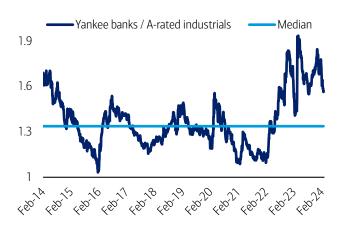
The ratio of the big six US bank to single-A industrials has compressed to 1.25 – similar to 1.21 median since 2014.



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#### Exhibit 6: Yankee banks vs. single-A industrials

The ratio of Yankee bank spreads to single-A industrial remains evelated.

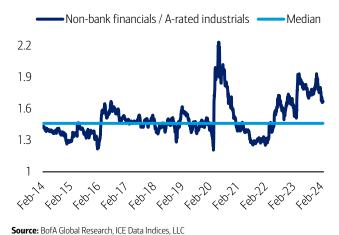


**Source:** BofA Global Research, ICE Data Indices, LLC



### Exhibit 7: Non-bank financials vs. single-A industrials

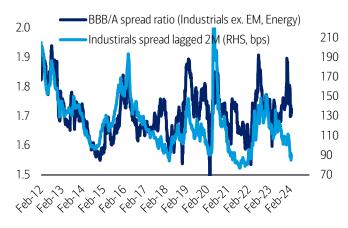
Non-bank financials continue to trade wide to industrials



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#### Exhibit 8: BBBs remain cheap vs. single-As

The ratio of BBB to single-A industrial spreads continues to lag the rally in spreads



Source: BofA Global Research, ICE Data Indices, LLC

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### **Exhibit 9: Spread compression index impact**

Spread compression YtD has tightened the IG index spread by 6bps. Further compression to historical medians could be worth another 6bps of index tightening.

			ratio to ndustria	single-A Ils		ead ession		Index spread impact			
			2024	Historical	From 2024 peak to	From current to	Sector index	From 2024 peak to	From current to median		
Sector	Spread	Current	peak	median	current	median	share	current			
Big six US banks	83	1.25	1.57	1.21	-21	-3	9.5	-2.0	-0.3		
Yankee banks	103	1.56	1.78	1.34	-14	-15	11.2	-1.6	-1.7		
Non-bank financials	111	1.67	1.80	1.46	-9	-14	12.6	-1.1	-1.8		
BBB Industrials	103	1.72	1.81	1.55	-5	-10	24.8	-1.2	-2.6		
Total							58.0	-5.9	-6.3		

Note: BBB vs. single-A industrial spread ratio is ex. EM and Energy, the median is adjusted for the current level of spread as in Exhibit 8. **Source:** BofA Global Research.

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## Previously published here

Situation Room: From buying the dip to just buying

## From buying the dip to just buying

Today on Tuesday Treasury yields were relatively stable, S&P 500 index was down 0.6%, IG new issue supply was a heavy \$14.3bn. Unchanged yields and heavy supply would normally be a spread widener. Instead, IG corporate bond spreads closed 1 to 4bps tighter. This price action suggests the demand for IG corporate bonds is getting unusually strong. Note that the demand for bonds already pushed the net performance of new issues (new issue concession less break performance) close to flat last week (Exhibit 10). We highlighted in <a href="Credit Market Strategist: Demanding yield">Credit Market Strategist: Demanding yield</a> that IG spreads have been negatively correlated with Treasury yields so far in 2024 (higher yields = tighter spreads, Exhibit 11). That suggests a "buy the dips" strategy. Today we saw a "just buy" strategy, as Treasury yields were little changed (and even lower in the frontend), while the demand accelerated further.

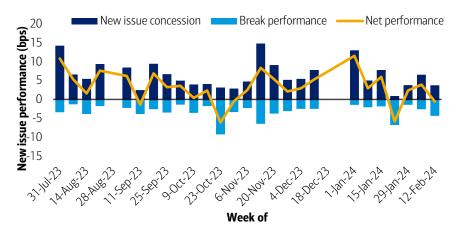


## **Bubbly conditions**

The unusually supportive technicals currently are unlikely to be sustainable in the longer term. That creates the risk that IG spread tightening overshoots in February. Note that new issue supply should remain seasonally strong into March.

## Exhibit 10: IG new issue supply performance was already strong last week

The net performance of new issues (new issue concession less break performance) was -0.6bps last week, down from +3.9bps for the week of February 5.



Source: BofA Global Research

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#### Exhibit 11: IG spreads benefit from higher Treasury yields ...

The correlation between IG spreads and 10yr Treasury yields is close to the levels post the SVB in March.

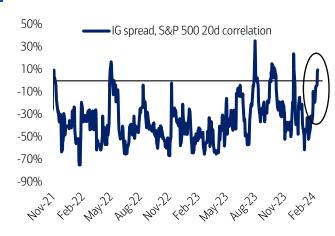


Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg.

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### Exhibit 12: ... regardless of the reaction in equity prices

The correlation between IG spreads and the S&P 500 index is currently close to zero.



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg.

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Situation Room: The IMR impact on valuations, volumes

## The IMR impact on valuations, volumes

In August 2023, the NAIC (National Association of Insurance Commissioners) relaxed a restriction on so called negative IMR (Interest Maintenance Reserves). The change made

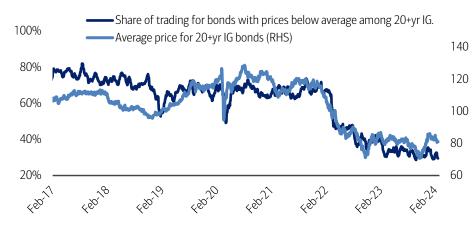


it easier for life insurance companies to sell bonds that had declined in value due to the increase in interest rates. In other words, the rule change helped unfreeze holdings of low-coupon, low-dollar price, long-duration (30yr) corporate bonds that otherwise could be stuck on insurance company balance sheets. With the restrictions eased, life insurance companies could be incentivized to increase the average yield of their investment portfolios by rotating out of the low book yield bonds and into more recently issued bonds with higher coupons and yields. Still, trading volumes in low dollar price bonds remained low, but the spread premium for low dollar prices has compressed.

## **Trading volumes: little impact**

Despite the rule change, trading volumes for low-dollar priced back-end bonds remains low. In Exhibit 13 below we plot the share of trading volumes for back-end IG corporate bonds that trade at below-average dollar prices (vs. the total trading volumes for back-end IG bonds). The share dropped significantly in 2022 as off-the-run bonds shifted from trading at a premium to trading at a discount. However, the share did not change much in late 2023 and into 2024, even as the average price increased. At the same time, the overall trading in back-end bonds remained relatively stable, as a share of the total (Exhibit 14).

**Exhibit 13: No increase in trading volume of low-price back-end IG bonds recently**The share of trading in back-end low-dollar price bonds remained relatively stable in late 2023 and into 2024.

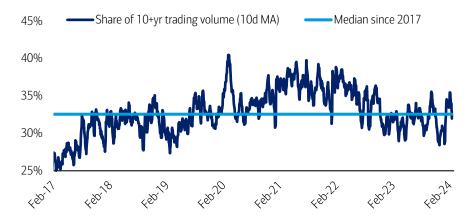


Source: BofA Global Research, TRACE, ICE Data Indices, LLC



### Exhibit 14: The overall trading volumes for IG back-end corporate bonds remained steady

Currently the share of IG corporate bond trading volumes for bonds 10yr and longer is 32% -- similar to the median since 2017.



Source: BofA Global Research, TRACE, ICE Data Indices, LLC

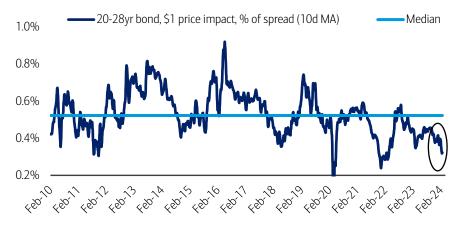
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## Valuations: cheaper

Unlike trading volumes, valuations cheapened for bonds trading at low dollar prices. We estimate that investors currently pay 0.32% of spread for each \$1 of price discount for back-end bonds. That is just 4<sup>th</sup> percentile since 2010 and notably below 0.52% median since 2010. The dollar price premium was already below average in late 2023 and declined further in 2024 (Exhibit 15). That suggests net selling by insurance companies has potentially impacted valuations, making discount bonds attractive from a relative value perspective.

#### **Exhibit 15: Discount bonds are trading cheap**

The average premium for back-end bond low dollar prices has declined to 0.32% of spread for each \$1 of price, which is just  $4^{th}$  percentile since 2010.



Note: for the details of the calculation see: Credit Market Strategist: Price fall

Source: BofA Global Research, ICE Data Indices, LLC

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#### What is IMR

IMR (Interest Maintenance Reserves) is a statutory accounting concept for US life insurance companies. It effectively allows gains or losses on bond sales due to changes in interest rates to be amortized over the duration of the bond. Mechanically, the IMR is positive when the sale of a bond generates a gain and negative – when the sale



generates a loss. However, the original rule did not allow for a negative aggregate IMR. In other words, when the aggregate dropped below zero, insurance companies could no longer amortize losses, and the entire loss amount would directly reduce statutory capital. The new rule removes this restriction under certain circumstances (up to 10% of the adjusted statutory surplus, only if risk-based capital ("RBC") ratio remains above 300%, the change is currently set to expire on January 1, 2026).

Therefore, on balance the updated IMR rule makes it easier for life insurance companies to sell underwater bonds. Note that life insurance companies were able to sell underwater bonds even before the change if, for example, they had a positive IMR balance (about 70% of companies as of 3Q-2023) or could take a hit to capital. As a result, estimating the potential impact of the rule is complicated. Prudential, for example, stated on their 3Q-2023 earnings call that they were able to "admit" \$1.3bn of additional IMR due to the rule change. That would correspond to the ability to sell \$6.5bn of back-end IG bonds, assuming the average price of \$80. Prudential had one of the largest negative IMR balances, according to SNL data.

#### Exhibit 16: The aggregate life insurance IMR balance declined in 2023.

The aggregate IMR for life insurance companies declined to 8.8bn by 3Q-2023 from the highs of 39bn in 2021.



Source: SNL

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Situation Room: Inflows to HG moderate

## **Flows**

## Inflows to HG moderate

Inflows to US HG bond funds and ETFs moderated this past week ending on February 21 with a +\$2.96bn inflow, down from +\$4.70bn in the prior week. This week's inflow was split between HG funds (to +\$1.99bn from +\$1.91bn the prior week), and HG ETFs (to +\$0.97bn from +\$2.80bn). Short-term HG flows were near flat (to -\$0.06bn from +\$0.63bn), while inflows continued ex. short-term (to +\$3.03bn from +\$4.07bn).

## **Strong inflows for stocks**

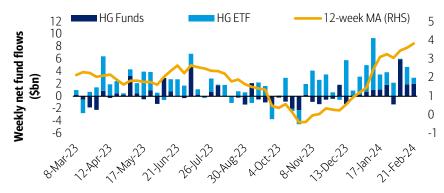
This past week inflows accelerated for equities (to +\$12.71bn, the strongest inflow in eight weeks, from +\$10.37bn the prior week). They also improved for HY (to +\$0.70bn from +\$0.08bn) and for munis (to +\$0.57bn from +\$0.00bn). Flows were flat for loans



(to +\$0.01bn from +\$0.27bn) while outflows from global EM bonds accelerated (to -\$0.74bn from -\$0.58bn). Finally, money markets reported a +\$1.73bn inflow this past week, following a +\$1.91bn inflow a week earlier.

## Exhibit 17: Weekly high grade fund flows, \$bn

HG ETF +\$0.97bn, HG Funds +\$1.99

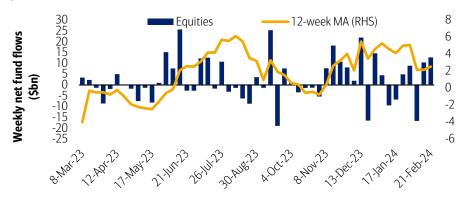


**Source:** EPFR Global. Note: data are for US-domiciled funds only.

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## Exhibit 18: Weekly equity fund flows, \$bn

Equities +\$12.71bn



**Source:** EPFR Global. Note: data are for US-domiciled funds only.

## **Exhibit 19: Fund flows summary**

YTD fund flows summary by asset class

Asset class	Last week (% of AUM for weekly reporting funds/ETFs)	YTD (% of AUM for all funds/ETFs)	YTD (\$bn)
High grade: total	0.14%	1.3%	52.7
High grade: ex short-term	0.19%	1.7%	53.7
High yield: total	0.27%	1.5%	5.5
High yield: ETFs only	0.48%	2.7%	2.0
Loans	0.01%	1.0%	1.2
EM	-0.16%	-0.5%	-3.1
Munis	0.10%	0.5%	5.0
All fixed income	0.12%	1.1%	69.7
Money markets	0.03%	1.5%	96.8
Equities	0.11%	0.0%	0.9

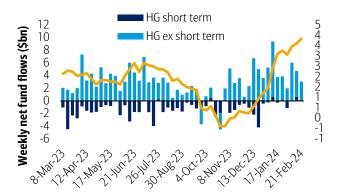
Note: Last week flow as % of AUM is based on AUM for weekly reporting funds / ETFs only. YTD flow as % of AUM is based on AUM for the full fund/ ETF universe as of December 31 2020. Global EM funds, US-domiciled funds only for other fund types.

Source: EPFR Global, BofA Global Research

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**Exhibit 21: Weekly high grade fund flows, \$bn** HG short-term -\$0.06bn, HG ex short-term +\$3.03

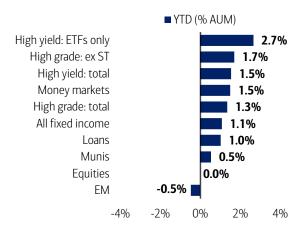


Source: EPFR Global. Note: data are for US-domiciled funds only.

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#### Exhibit 20: Year to date fund flows, % of AUM

EM has had the biggest outflows so far in 2023.



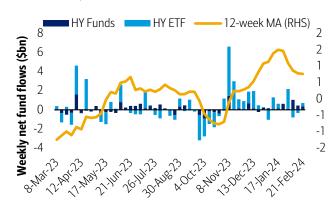
Note: Global EM funds, US-domiciled funds only for other fund types

Source: EPFR Global, BofA Global Research

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## Exhibit 22: Weekly high yield fund flows, \$bn

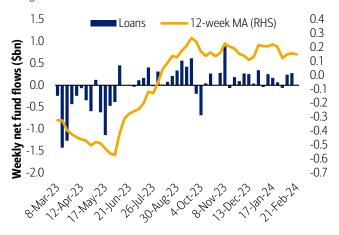
HY ETFs +\$0.36bn, HY funds +\$0.33



**Source:** EPFR Global. Note: data are for US-domiciled funds only.

#### Exhibit 23: Weekly loan fund flows, \$bn

Leveraged loans +\$0.01bn

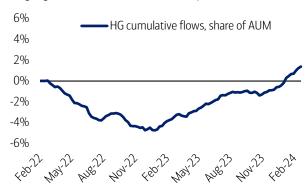


Source: EPFR Global. Note: data are for US-domiciled funds only.

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### Exhibit 25: Cumulative % flows in HG over the last 2 years

Following large outflows in 2022, HG flows turn positive in 2023



Source: EPFR Global, BofA Global Research

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### Exhibit 27: Cumulative % flows in equities over the last 2 years

Flows moderate in equities after two years of inflows

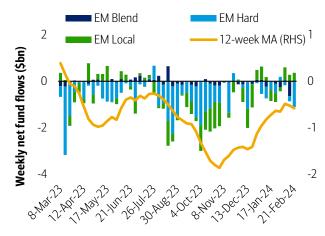


Source: EPFR Global, BofA Global Research

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### Exhibit 24: Weekly EM fund flows, \$bn

Global EM bonds -\$0.74bn

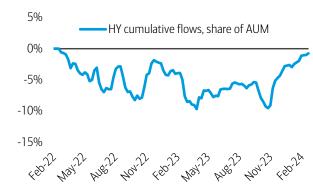


Source: EPFR Global. Note: data are for US-domiciled funds only.

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### Exhibit 26: Cumulative % flows in HY over the last 2 years

2022 and 2023 have seen consequent outflows in HY

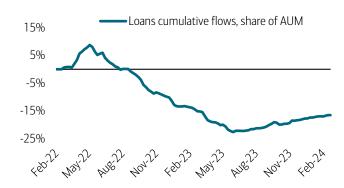


Source: EPFR Global, BofA Global Research

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#### Exhibit 28: Cumulative % flows in loans over the last 2 years

After large inflows until mid-2021, loans subject to large outflows ever since



Source: EPFR Global, BofA Global Research



#### Appendix: defining high grade

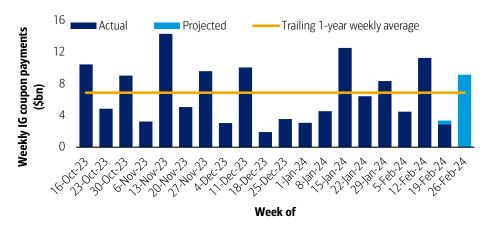
We define our high grade flows metric as a combination of "bond" and "corporate bond" fixed income funds and ETFs domiciled in the US (and investing in any currency, although the majority is invested in USD). We also exclude funds primarily focused on Government, HY, EM and MBS from the sample. The "bond" category refers to the broad high grade market, which includes Treasuries, mortgages and agencies in addition to corporate bonds. This category accounts for the majority of AUM and flows. On the other hand the dedicated corporate bond funds and ETFs are much smaller in terms of assets under management. We also include the "total return" bond category in our tracking of high grade flows. Finally note that "short-term" maturity refers to duration of 0 to 4 years.

## Weekly technicals

The US IG corporate bond market is expected to generate \$9.1bn in coupon payments next week, above the trailing 1-year weekly average of \$6.9bn (Exhibit 29). In addition, \$1.3bn of calls were settled and paid this week, while \$0.6bn of calls are expected to become effective next week. Bond maturities: \$3.9bn this week, \$20.8bn next week.

## **Exhibit 29: Weekly US IG coupon payments**

Expect \$9.1bn of coupon payments next week, above the \$6.9bn trailing 1-year weekly average.



Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC, BofA Global Research

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## Supply

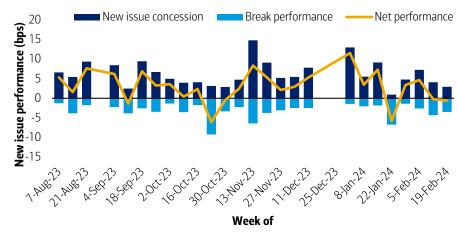
US IG gross issuance totaled \$60.3bn this week, consisted of \$3.0bn financials, \$38.6bn high-quality industrials and \$18.7bn BBB industrials. Given \$145.3 bn of gross issuance, \$53.1 bn of maturities and \$2.4bn of additional redemptions, net issuance is tracking \$89.8bn MTD. Supply was elevated this week due to a number of larger M&A deals, which is unlikely to continue next week. Hence we look for issuance to remain elevated but slow for the very heavy pace this week to \$35 - \$40bn range next week(Exhibit 31).

New issue performance remained strong at 0.6bps tighter this week. The average new issue concession decreased to 2.9bps from 4.1bps last week, while the average break performance weakened to 3.5bps tighter this week from 4.3bps tighter last week. As a result, the overall new issue performance, which we measure as new issue concession plus break performance, improved to 0.6bps tighter this week from 0.2bps tighter last week (Exhibit 30). This week's new issues are trading 5bps tighter on average from pricing.



#### **Exhibit 30: Weekly new issue supply performance**

For the week of Feb 19 2024: new issue concession = 2.9bps; break performance = -3.5bps; net performance = -.6bps.

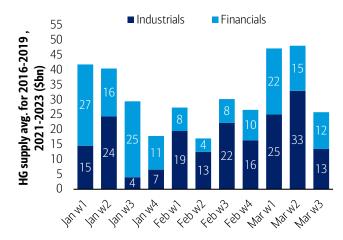


Source: BofA Global Research

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## **Exhibit 31: Weekly Supply seasonality**

Supply volumes pick tend to pick up 1st week of March.

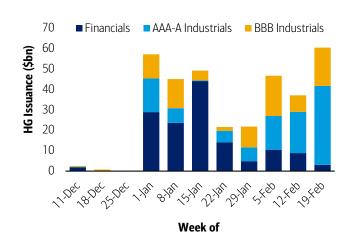


Source: Bloomberg, BofA Global Research

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## **Exhibit 32: Weekly Supply**

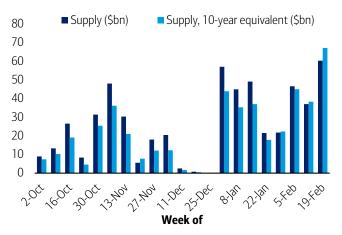
This week's supply consisted of \$3.0bn financials, \$38.6bn high-quality industrials and \$18.7bn BBB industrials.



Source: Bloomberg, BofA Global Research

## Exhibit 33: Weekly gross and 10-year equivalent supply volumes

10-year equivalent supply = \$67.1bn WTD

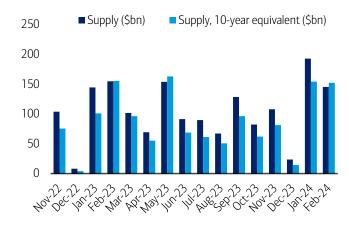


Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg

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## Exhibit 34: Monthly gross and 10-year equivalent supply volumes

10-year equivalent supply = \$152.2bn in February



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg

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### Exhibit 35: Recent new issue pricing and new issue concessions

List of new issues in the IG corporate bond market today along with performance metrics.

_			_	Size	Moody's/S&P	Coupon	Px Spread	New Issue Conc.	* Break	Current spread
Date	Ticker	Name	Tenor	(\$mm)	Rating	(%)	(bps)	(bps)	performance	(bps)
2024-02-20	AWK	American Water Capital Corp	10	700	Baa1/A	5.15	92	n.a.	n.a.	92
2024-02-20	AWK	American Water Capital Corp	30	700	Baa1/A	5.45	107	n.a.	n.a.	107
2024-02-20	CBG	CBRE Services Inc	5	500	Baa1/BBB+	5.5	130	n.a.	-11	119
2024-02-20	DTE	DTE Electric Co	3	500	Aa3/A	4.85	47	n.a.	n.a.	42
2024-02-20	DTE	DTE Electric Co	10	500	Aa3/A	5.2	93	12	-2	90
2024-02-20	HCA	HCA Inc	7	1,000	Baa3/BBB-	5.45	120	n.a.	n.a.	112
2024-02-20	HCA	HCA Inc	10	1,300	Baa3/BBB-	5.6	135	4	n.a.	129
2024-02-20	HCA	HCA Inc	30	1,500	Baa3/BBB-	6	160	7	n.a.	157
2024-02-20	HCA	HCA Inc	40	700	Baa3/BBB-	6.1	170	n.a.	n.a.	167
2024-02-20	MAR	Marriott International Inc/MD	5	500	Baa2/BBB	4.875	90	6	-4	86
2024-02-20	MAR	Marriott International Inc/MD	10	1,000	Baa2/BBB	5.3	120	6	n.a.	119
2024-02-20	MIZUHO	Mizuho Financial Group Inc	6NC5	750	A1/A-	5.376	112	-8	n.a.	104
2024-02-20	MIZUHO	Mizuho Financial Group Inc	11NC10	750	A1/A-	5.579	130	5	n.a.	121
2024-02-20	SO	Georgia Power Co	3	500	Baa1/BBB+	5.004	62	n.a.	n.a.	56
2024-02-20	SO	Georgia Power Co	10	900	Baa1/BBB+	5.25	102	5	-3	98
2024-02-20	VZ	Verizon Communications Inc	30	1,000	Baa1/BBB+	5.5	115	n.a.	-2	111
2024-02-20	WSTPNZ	Westpac New Zealand Ltd	3	750	A1/AA-	5.132	75	n.a.	n.a.	69
2024-02-20	WSTPNZ	Westpac New Zealand Ltd	5	750	A1/AA-	5.195	95	n.a.	n.a.	87
2024-02-21	AZN	Astrazeneca Finance LLC	3	1,250	A2/A	4.8	42	5	n.a.	39
2024-02-21	AZN	Astrazeneca Finance LLC	5	1,250	A2/A	4.85	57	8	n.a.	54
2024-02-21	AZN	Astrazeneca Finance LLC	7	1,000	A2/A	4.9	62	8	-3	58
2024-02-21	AZN	Astrazeneca Finance LLC	10	1,500	A2/A	5	72	12	-4	68
2024-02-21	CMPCCI	Inversiones CMPC SA	10	500	NA/BBB	6.125	185	n.a.	n.a.	178
2024-02-21	CSCO	Cisco Systems Inc	2	1,000	NA/AA-	4.9	25	n.a.	-4	21
2024-02-21	CSCO	Cisco Systems Inc	3	2,000	NA/AA-	4.8	40	n.a.	-6	33
2024-02-21	CSCO	Cisco Systems Inc	5	2,500	NA/AA-	4.85	55	n.a.	-6	48
2024-02-21	CSCO	Cisco Systems Inc	7	2,500	NA/AA-	4.95	65	n.a.	-7	58
2024-02-21	CSCO	Cisco Systems Inc	10	2,500	NA/AA-	5.05	75	n.a.	-7	66
2024-02-21	CSCO	Cisco Systems Inc	30	2,000	NA/AA-	5.3	85	n.a.	-6	79
2024-02-21	CSCO	Cisco Systems Inc	40	1,000	NA/AA-	5.35	90	n.a.	-2	87
2024-02-21	NGGLN	Massachusetts Electric Co	30	400	Baa1/BBB+	5.867	165	-4	n.a.	138
2024-02-22	ABBV	AbbVie Inc	3	2,250	A3/A-	4.8	35	-9	n.a.	34
2024-02-22	ABBV	AbbVie Inc	5	2,500	A3/A-	4.8	50	0	4	49
2024-02-22	ABBV	AbbVie Inc	7	2,000	A3/A-	4.95	60	-7	n.a.	59
2024-02-22	ABBV	AbbVie Inc	10	3,000	A3/A-	5.05	75	-1	-1	74
2024-02-22	ABBV	AbbVie Inc	20	750	A3/A-	5.35	75	-5	n.a.	74
2024-02-22	ABBV	AbbVie Inc	30	3,000	A3/A-	5.4	95	13	n.a.	94

#### Exhibit 35: Recent new issue pricing and new issue concessions

List of new issues in the IG corporate bond market today along with performance metrics.

ZUZT UZ ZZ	UDDA	ADDVIC IIIC	T∪	1,500	NJ/N-	ں.ں	د ۱۰	H.G.	H.a.	TUI
2024-02-22	CAT	Caterpillar Financial Services Corp	2	600	A2/A	FRN	SOFR+46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2024-02-22	CAT	Caterpillar Financial Services Corp	2	800	A2/A	5.05	35	8	-4	34
2024-02-22	CAT	Caterpillar Financial Services Corp	5	600	A2/A	4.85	55	6	n.a.	54
2024-02-22	EXC	Exelon Corp	5	650	Baa2/BBB	5.15	88	-1	2	90
2024-02-22	EXC	Exelon Corp	10	650	Baa2/BBB	5.45	115	-2	n.a.	115
2024-02-22	EXC	Exelon Corp	29	400	Baa2/BBB	5.6	130	-1	n.a.	132
2024-02-22	WHR	Whirlpool Corp	10	300	Baa2/BBB	5.75	145	8	n.a.	143
2024-02-22	XEL	Northern States Power Co/MN	30	700	Aa3/A+	5.4	97	1	n.a.	97
2024-02-23	SOLV	Solventum Corp	3	1,000	Baa3/BBB-	=	=	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2024-02-23	SOLV	Solventum Corp	5	1,500	Baa3/BBB-	=	=	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2024-02-23	SOLV	Solventum Corp	7	1,000	Baa3/BBB-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2024-02-23	SOLV	Solventum Corp	10	1,650	Baa3/BBB-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2024-02-23	SOLV	Solventum Corp	30	1,250	Baa3/BBB-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2024-02-23	SOLV	Solventum Corp	40	500	Baa3/BBB-	=	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: We calculate new issue concessions by estimating the difference between new issue bond spread and interpolated G spread from comparable liquid secondary bonds of the same issuer prior to the new issue deal announcement, adjusted for the spread impact of dollar prices deviating from par. Break performance is computed as the difference between new issue pricing and secondary closing spread on the first day of trading.

Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg

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## **Dealer inventories**

Below we estimate dealer inventories for the IG corporate bonds based on TRACE data. The actual inventories of US issuer bonds based on NY Fed survey, as well as the estimated change since the latest Fed report are plotted in Exhibit 36 and Exhibit 37. We estimate the corresponding DV01 equivalent in Exhibit 37. More details by sector and maturity are available in Exhibit 38 and Exhibit 39. Finally, note that the data for the current date is through about 4:40 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

#### Exhibit 36: Estimated dealer inventories of IG corporate bonds.

We estimate IG dealer inventories of US issuer bonds increased to \$3.8bn currently from -\$0.5bn on Feb-14.



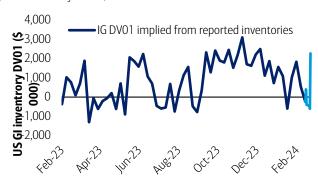
Note: data for US issuer bonds only, maturities 13M or longer. Actual dealer inventory data is from Primary Dealer Statistics survey by the NY Fed. The subsequent change in inventory is estimated based on TRACE.

Source: BofA Global Research, FINRA, TRACE, Federal Reserve

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# Exhibit 37: Estimated dealer inventory DV01 for IG corporate bonds.

We estimate IG dealer inventory DV01 of US issuer bonds increased to \$2.3mn currently from -\$0.3bn on Feb-14.



Note: data for US issuer bonds only, maturities 13M or longer. Actual dealer inventory data is from Primary Dealer Statistics survey by the NY Fed. The subsequent change in inventory is estimated based on TRACE.

Source: BofA Global Research, FINRA, TRACE, Federal Reserve



## Exhibit 38: Estimated changes in IG dealer inventories by maturity and broad sector.

We estimate IG dealer inventories increased \$4,906mn today and increased \$3,864mn over the prior week.

		N-4 J		(¢)		N-4		/01 -l	(¢41	Trading volumes on 22-Feb-24					
		net a	ealer buy	(\$mn)		Net	dealer DV	U i chang	e (Stnous	ana)	(\$mn)				
Sector	22-Feb	21-Feb	1 W	2 W	4 W	22-Feb	21-Feb	1 W	2 W	4 W	Buy	Sell	Dealer	Total	
High grade (13M+)	4,906	509	3,864	5,117	1,408	3,570	-419	2,184	3,183	2,843	20,506	15,599	12,464	48,569	
<3yr	421	623	451	944	-230	97	114	90	148	-175	2,851	2,431	2,082	7,363	
3-5yr	1,261	438	1,313	655	372	471	166	468	172	91	3,635	2,374	2,564	8,573	
5-11yr	1,377	-285	897	913	-4,088	864	-245	500	448	-2,763	7,265	5,888	4,515	17,668	
11+yr	1,847	-266	1,203	2,605	5,354	2,138	-454	1,126	2,415	5,690	6,754	4,907	3,303	14,965	
Fin	1,606	0	401	-404	-3,660	1,003	-192	310	-129	-1,463	6,740	5,134	4,015	15,890	
Non-Fin	3,301	510	3,463	5,521	5,068	2,567	-226	1,873	3,312	4,306	13,766	10,465	8,448	32,679	
Fixed	4,939	545	3,956	5,156	1,806	3,602	-413	2,225	3,206	2,923	20,409	15,469	12,406	48,284	
Floating	-33	-36	-92	-40	-398	-32	-5	-41	-23	-80	97	130	58	285	
US issuers	3,848	692	3,367	4,268	1,102	2,879	-188	1,870	2,617	2,052	16,266	12,418	10,251	38,935	
DM Yankees	824	-271	123	252	-733	555	-277	81	197	114	3,642	2,818	2,006	8,467	
EM Yankees	234	88	374	596	1,039	136	46	232	369	676	597	363	206	1,167	

Note: data for maturities 13M or longer. Changes in inventories are estimated based on TRACE.

Source: BofA Global Research, FINRA, TRACE.

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### Exhibit 39: Estimated changes in IG dealer inventories by sector.

We estimate today IG dealer inventories increased \$1,074mn for Banks/Brokers and increased \$223mn for Energy.

						<b></b> .			/ <b>*</b>		Tradi	•	es on 22-F	eb-24	
	Net dealer buy (\$mn)						lealer DV(				(\$mn)				
Sector	22-Feb	21-Feb	1 W	2 W	4 W	22-Feb	21-Feb	1 W	2 W	4 W	Buy	Sell	Dealer	Total	
Aerospace/Defense	52	20	143	409	592	42	31	25	161	428	404	352	200	956	
Automobiles	138	93	271	314	-152	89	26	147	200	-145	491	353	366	1,210	
Banks/Brokers	1,074	-92	257	-203	-2,841	623	-214	91	-389	-1,706	4,554	3,481	2,738	10,773	
Basic Materials	294	141	361	425	332	228	35	227	297	208	900	606	470	1,976	
Commercial Services	117	17	72	44	-25	71	-4	34	76	97	329	212	136	677	
Energy	223	234	263	241	-275	188	121	208	276	5	1,016	793	724	2,533	
Finance	169	63	136	-30	-234	52	-13	60	12	-119	982	813	647	2,443	
Food, Bev, & Bottling	163	5	113	388	-1	138	-15	25	286	-29	484	321	372	1,176	
Health Care	511	-342	182	394	842	431	-538	-220	-108	811	2,506	1,995	1,675	6,176	
Industrial Products	428	66	645	793	621	309	28	481	606	568	1,160	732	524	2,416	
Insurance	271	-10	80	417	226	274	1	162	560	667	670	398	238	1,306	
Media & Entertainment	25	-32	-166	-381	-521	8	-99	-182	-512	-574	607	583	436	1,626	
REITs	92	39	-72	-588	-811	53	33	-3	-313	-305	533	442	393	1,368	
Retail	137	133	138	175	501	112	123	116	181	462	581	443	358	1,381	
Technology	330	152	609	407	749	248	29	477	138	695	1,080	750	660	2,490	
Telecom	536	-4	400	613	168	306	-1	207	386	42	1,946	1,411	1,379	4,736	
Tobacco	-12	-12	-9	332	299	-12	1	7	163	112	149	160	147	456	
Transportation	9	49	53	278	476	48	69	65	324	536	287	278	115	680	
Utilities	256	4	315	958	1,348	304	-36	235	732	960	1,517	1,261	676	3,454	
Other	91	-15	74	130	114	55	3	21	107	130	307	216	212	735	

Note: data for maturities 13M or longer. Changes in inventories are estimated based on TRACE.

**Source:** BofA Global Research, FINRA, TRACE.

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#### Common abbreviations:

IG: Investment Grade

HG: High Grade

LQD: iShares iBoxx \$ Investment Grade Corporate Bond ETF

DV01: Dollar value of a basis point

CDX IG: The Markit CDX North America Investment Grade Index

CDX HY: Markit CDX North America High Yield Index

ECB: European Central Bank

QE: Quantitative Easing

CSPP: corporate sector purchase programme

CPI: Consumer Price Index

FOMC: The Federal Open Market Committee





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