## Loan Issuance Collapses

The US is not in the midst of a major credit contraction. As shown below, the volume of distressed bond issuers (those with bonds trading over 10 percentage points of option-adjusted spread) is elevated relative to an equilibrium environment for credit but is not at extreme levels. Roughly 200 issuers are distressed, numbers backed up by TRACE bond trading of distressed issues. While the index data below right is monthly, TRACE data is effectively real time.

While there is no credit crunch in the US, there are headwinds. One good example can be found in the leveraged loan market. While issuance was already weak at $\$ 85.6 \mathrm{bn}$ in March, April issuance is a paltry $\$ 21.2$ bn, the lowest April since 2009 and lower than any year except 2008 and 2009. Leveraged loan issuance is a close intersection of bank and public market credit; both are active in various stages of the market. The slowdown in issuance illustrates how the concerns over bank viability are driving weaker (for now) credit provision to the real economy.


## Treasury Yields, Prices, and 30 Year Fixed Mortgage Rate



5 Year Treasury Future (Price, Roll Adjusted)




30 Year Treasury Future (Price, Roll Adjusted)


2 Year Treasury Note (Yield, \%)
2 Year Treasury Note (Yield, \%)




National Average 30 Year Mortgage Rate (\%)


## Money Markets, ETFs and Trade of the Week

| Money Market Rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money Market Funds |  | Key Short Term Rates |  |
| Fid. Cash | 4.49 -0.020 | Fed Funds | $4.830 \square 0.000$ |
| Van. Cash | 4.77 - 0.012 | O/N Libor | 4.809 -0.001 |
| Blackrock Cash | $0.00 \square 0.000$ | 1MLibor | 4.951 - 0.051 |
| Fid. Munis | $2.08>-0.540$ | 3MLibor | 5.265 - 0.067 |
| Schwab Govt | $4.50 \triangle 0.009$ | 4 Wk T Bill | 3.718 -0.257 |
| Schwab Prime | $4.68>-0.007$ | 3MT Bill | $5.129 \triangle 0.185$ |
| JPM Prime | 4.60 - 0.003 | 6MT Bill | $5.063-0.147$ |
| State St Gov't | $4.74 \sim 0.021$ | 1YTBill | $4.792 \sim 0.156$ |
| GS MMkt | 4.73 - 0.016 | Repo | 4.830 ص 0.000 |




Rising yields mechanically mean less interest rate risk (duration). That process is visible in the duration and yield of the bonds held by LQD, the iShares iBoxx Investment Grade bond ETF. As shown, this proxy for the investment grade corporate bond space offers $5 \%+$ yields. That has helped push duration down to around 8.5 years, which is a historically normal level for the second half of the 2010s when rates were starting to rise off their post-GFC lows. What looks different for this period is the absolute level of yield available per unit of duration risk. As shown, investors can achieve much higher yields relative to the risk of higher interest rates than periods of low or zero rates.

## Benchmark Yield Curves



Eurozone rates are pulling back off the 50 bps hike priced for the May meeting, but are still showing 75 bps of total tightening by October before the forwards curve starts to show pricing for cuts. Peripheral sovereign yields continue to look boring while the German term structure has finally stopped its inexorable flattening.


Crude traded back below its 50-DMA today for the first time since OPEC+'s surprise output cut a month ago. Pressure on crude oil hasn't dealt a massive hit to breakeven pricing but it's certainly helped continue to put a lid on forward prices that reflect very contained and reasonable inflation risk premiums.


After poking their head as high as the 50 -day moving average last week, $10 y$ rates have plunged lower towards the congested zone above $3.25 \%$. That latest leg lower for rates has the 2 s 10 s curve back to -50 bps in a material steepening. Two year yield shave plunged back below their 200DMA over the past few days.


Short-term rates have focused on relatively negative economic data and Chinese market price action instead of generally firm earnings which reflect still-robust consumer demand and solid profit margins. Fed Funds futures full price cuts over the November, December, and January FOMC meeting dates.

Inflation Curve: Current vs 3 Months Prior, w/ BPs Change


American rates led the global curve lower with a $4-9$ bps decline in yields over the past week. Russia was also a notable contributor to declining global yields as well. Only a scattered handful of rates in Mexico, Brazil, Italy, Korea, Japan, and Indonesia were higher over the past week accounting for 10 of 105 yields we track around the entire global economy.


## Curves, Spreads and Total Returns










Total Return Over Past Year (BPs)








## The Fixed Income Report Explained

Page 2: These charts track the performance of the yield of Treasury bonds and their price in the futures market over the past year. Also presented is the National Average 30 Year Fixed Rate Mortgage according to bankrate.com's index of mortgage lending.

Page 3: At upper left is a table summarizing the level and change of short term interest rates. Money market fund rates represent the highest yields available to large money market fund investors for a spectrum of funds. Next to the money market fund rates are benchmark short-term interest rates. Each change represents the change in yield over the last five days. At lower left we show a grid of major fixed income ETFs and include yield, five day change, and year to date total return for each ETF.

Page 5: Benchmark yield curves are "risk free" interest rates that other fixed income securities trade relative to. All yield curves are expressed in basis points. Three month changes in the curves are shown in basis points at each point on the curve. The Bespoke Global Yield Curve is a Purchasing Power Parity Gross Domestic Product-weighted average of nominal yields for the world's fifteen largest economies. It is graphed versus the yield curves for the United States and Germany, the two mostfollowed global benchmarks.

Page 5: Time series charts for the yields of the Bespoke Global Yield curve, presented in basis points.
Page 6: The Treasury curve charts in column one show the difference in yield between the second security listed and the first. For instance, if 2 Year Treasuries currently yield $0.45 \%$ and 5 Year Treasuries yield $1.45 \%$, the "curve" between 2 Years and 5 Years is $1.00 \%$. Typically, a flattening yield curve (a chart of the curve moving downwards, or the difference between the two yields narrowing) is an indication of economic headwinds, but the absolute level of the curve between Treasuries can be as important as the change in that curve.

The spreads column shows yield differences between Treasuries and other important sectors of the fixed income market. Each spread is expressed as the yield on the bond in question. For instance, if Italian 10 Year government bonds or "BTPs" yield 3.50\% and 10 Year Treasuries yield 3.00\%, the spread between them is $0.50 \%$. This spread can be negative. All else being equal, a positive spread to Treasuries indicates increased credit risk. But when spreads are measured between two different currencies (for instance, between German Bunds and Treasuries), a negative spread to Treasuries can be caused by different inflation expectations, real growth rates or other differences between the currencies in question.

Finally, the total return indices in the right hand column show the total return for Bank of America Merrill Lynch bond market indices in each sector listed. Total return shows both coupon income and price appreciation for each basket of bonds. These total returns are graphed as total return over the prior year, starting from zero as of one year ago today.

