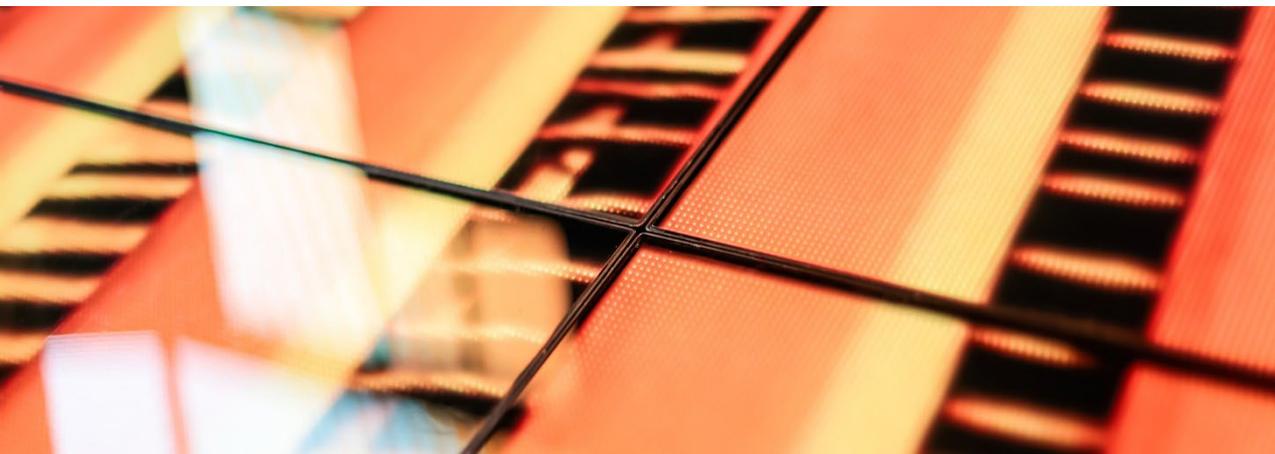


# Unlocking Opportunities The Power of Subordinated debt

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Hong Kong, 27<sup>th</sup> of September 2023



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# Key advantages of subordinated debt

- ✓ **Steady and attractive income:** reliable income comparable to high-yield securities, backed by investment-grade issuers
- ✓ **Yield enhancement:** offers a yield advantage of ca. 2-3% per annum over the economic cycle compared to senior unsecured → Yield to call currently of ca. 10%
- ✓ **Resilience to interest rate changes:** bonds usually callable within 5 years. In the event of a non-call, coupon becomes variable, mitigating interest rate risk
- ✓ **Very liquid market:** issuance size ca. 1-2bn, holders tend to exhibit strong commitment
- ✓ **Highly regulated market:** predominantly comprised of financial institutions subject to rigorous regulation. Regulators prioritize sector stability, so indirectly acting on behalf of bondholders

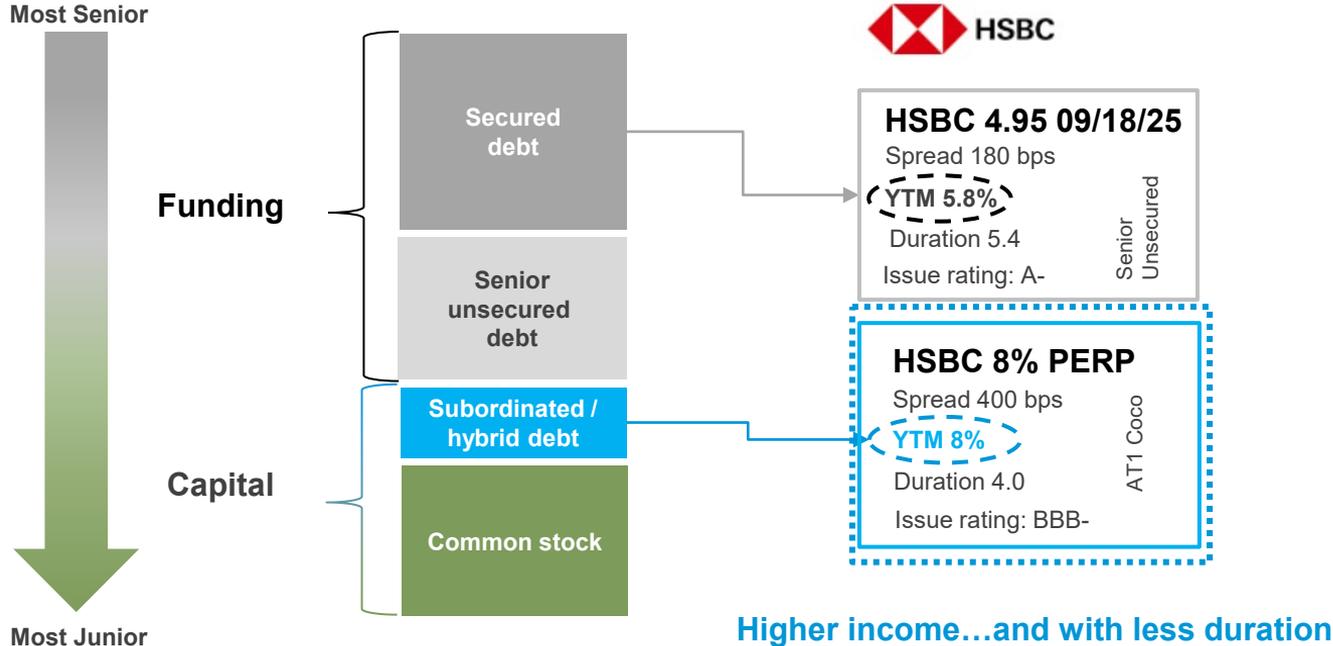
# Key challenges in subordinated debt investing

- ✓ **Complexity of non-harmonized bonds:** *bond diversity requires a deep understanding of individual prospectuses beyond just credit risk assessment*
  - ✓ **Dynamic regulatory environment:** *regulatory changes can create both risks and opportunities, necessitating vigilance and adaptability from investors*
  - ✓ **Callable and perpetuals bonds:** *bonds often have callable and perpetual structures, introducing extension risk and potential volatility.*
  - ✓ **Market accessibility and high barrier to entry:** *both related to primary as well as secondary market. Minimum ticket size of usually \$100-200k and time-consuming prospectus analysis can pose entry challenges.*
- ➔ **Consider investing via specialists or investment funds to mitigate these complexities and benefit from diversification and access to the market**

# Subordinated for capital enhancement

A closer look at HSBC's approach

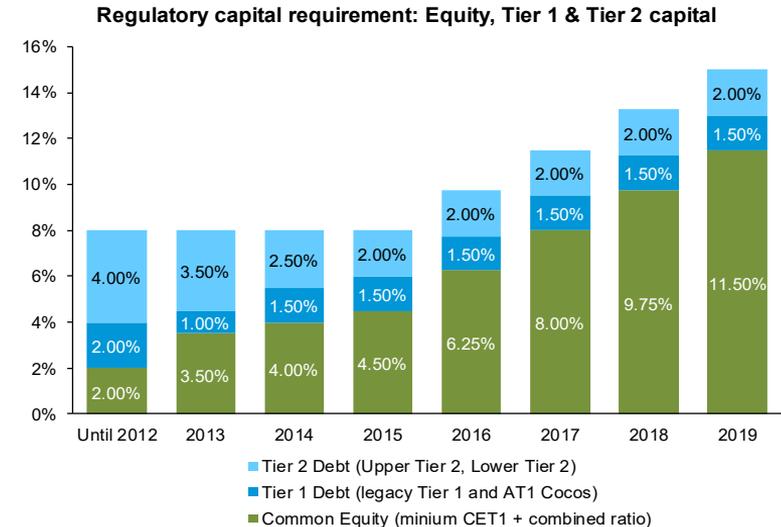
**Unlike funding, capital is expensive.** Which explains why HSBC is willing to pay an income of 8% on its subordinated debt



# The regulatory backbone of subordinated debt

An integral component of capital enhancement

- ✓ **Purpose of subordinated debt:** it serves as a vital tool for banks for bolstering capital reserves. Regulators permit banks to partially fulfill capital requirements with such bonds
- ✓ **Cost efficiency of subordinated debt:** while it carries a high coupon (e.g. 8% for HSBC, 8.5% for BNP, 9.25% for Barclays), it remains a cost-effective alternative
- ✓ **Historical context:** 1988 Basel Capital Accord. Eligible capital = equity + subordinated debt
- ✓ **Size of the market:** significant growth to ca \$ 1 trillion. Key segments include banks \$600bn, insurers \$200bn, corporates hybrids \$200bn



# Resilience of EU Banks...a pillar of stability

Due to on-going regulatory pressure, sector has never been so strong

## Capital ratios → Strong

Good for stability of the sector as well as bondholders

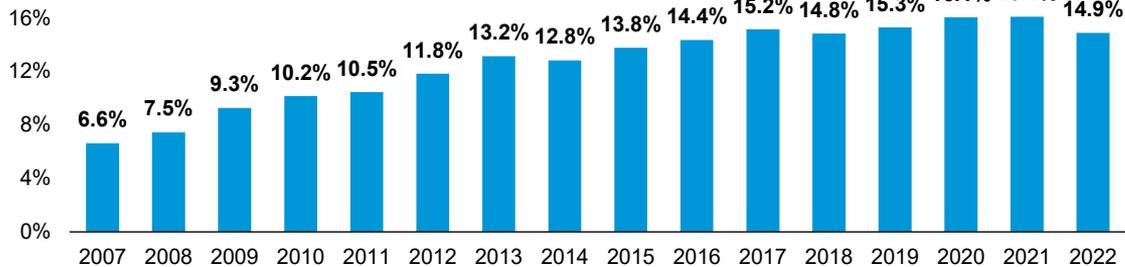
## Asset quality → Strong

More than a decade of de-risking has led to a radical **clean-up of banks' balance sheets**

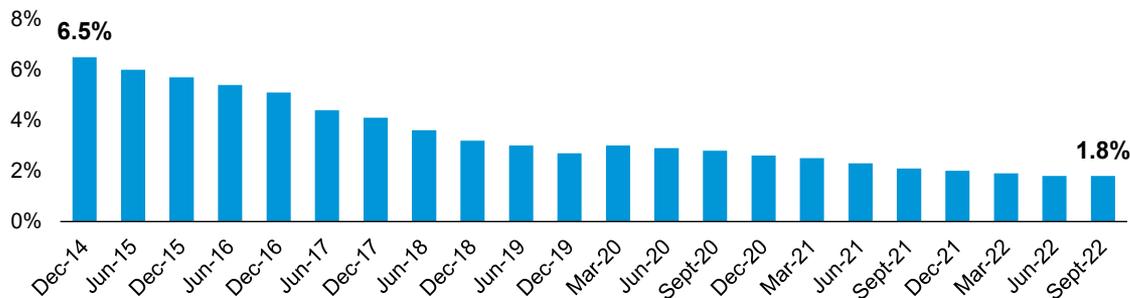
## Liquidity → Strong

European Banks' average regulatory **liquidity ratios of >160%** vs 100% requirement

## Equity buffer i.e. CET1 (%)



## Non-performing loans (%)



# Current environment is supportive for financials

Sound fundamentals boosted by profitability



## A backdrop of higher for longer interest rates

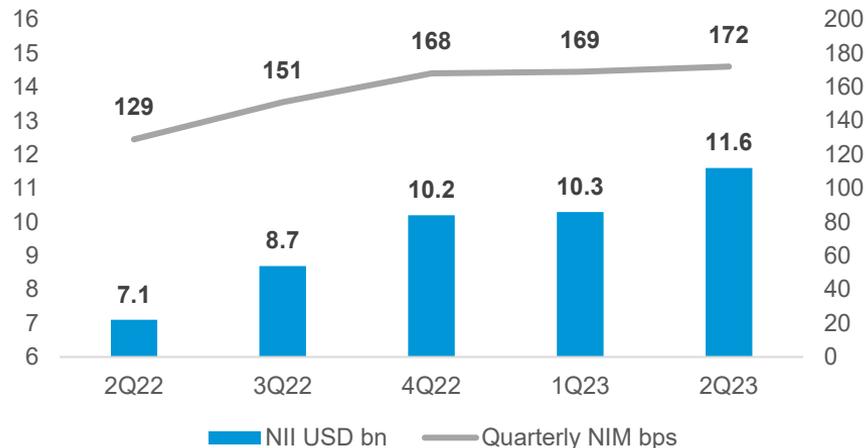
- Is good for net interest margins and profitability

## And stronger than expected macro data

- Is good for asset quality, as indicated by low NPLs, provisioning and cost of risk

→ **Net interest income's expansion** remains the primary driver, effectively counterbalancing potential concerns related to **asset quality**

Net interest income analysis



# Q2 earnings showcase sector strength

Ticking all the right boxes for bondholders

## Taking HSBC as an example:



- ✓ **Rock solid capital:** CET1 ratio of 14.7% vs requirement of 10.9%, so an excess capital of USD 32bn
- ✓ **Robust asset quality:** NPLs remain low at 2.1% and cost of risk of only 35bps, so below guidance
- ✓ **Strong tailwinds from higher rates:** 1H's revenue up 56% to \$37bn, NII up 42% to \$18bn, 22.4% RoTE
- ✓ **Stable deposits:** USD 1.6tn
- ✓ **Strong liquidity buffer:** LCR of 132%, USD796bn in high-quality liquid assets
- ✓ **Chinese CRE exposure of USD 14bn vs 1H23 profit before tax of USD 21bn**

Past performance is not an indicator of future performance and current or future trends.

# Exploring the case for subordinated debt

## Four compelling reasons

### 1. Subordinated debt trades cheap to high yield

- Both on an absolute as well as relative basis

### 2. Subordinated debt trades cheap to equity

- Recovery so far has lagged but normalization is underway

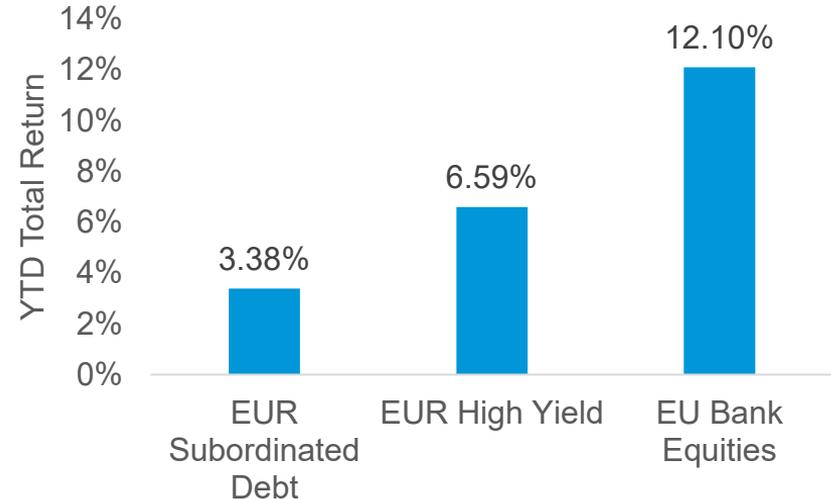
### 3. Subordinated debt trades cheap to senior

- An opportunity given the so-called pull to par

### 3. Extension risk is currently mispriced

- An opportunity to capture price appreciation

Despite strong performance of bank equities, subordinated debt has lagged so far this year



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# 1. Subordinated debt trades **cheap** to High Yield

And this despite its stronger credit quality

EUR AT1 cocos for EUR HY



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# Subordinated debt

An asset class that has **outperformed** EU and US **high yield**

Performance: USD fund vs high yield

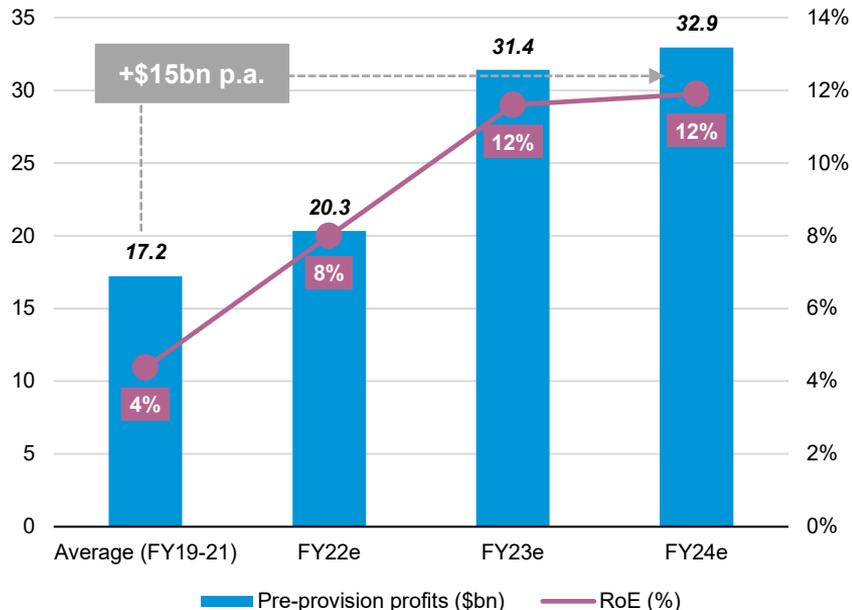


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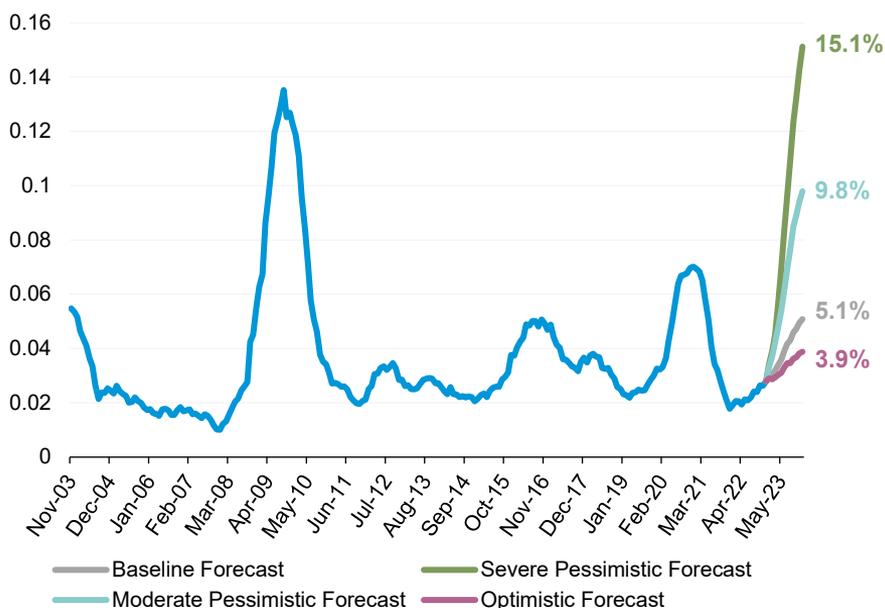
# Financials poised to outperform corporates

High rates means a profitability boost for banks vs. higher funding costs for corporates

### HSBC Pre-Provision Profits and RoE



### Moody's Global HY Default Rates Forecasts

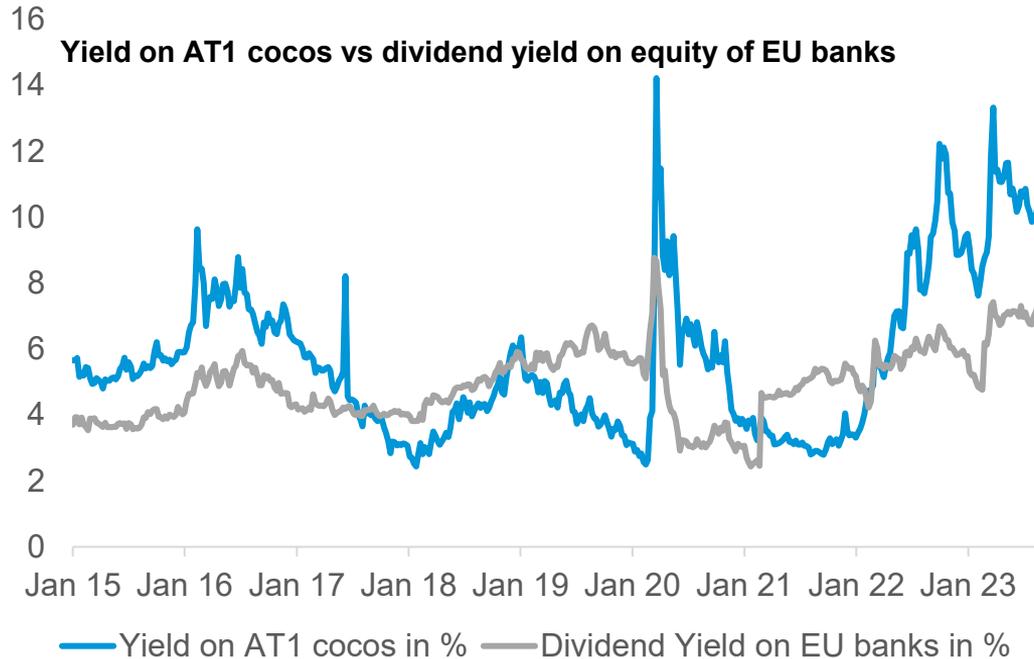


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## 2. Subordinated debt trades **cheap** to equity

Shareholders should be compensated more than bondholders



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# Positive earnings story reflected in equity price

While subordinated debt from European banks has lagged the rally

## Investors needed validation of Basel III framework

- The sector's resilience post Credit Suisse indicates that Basel III regulations are effective, preventing contagion
- Equity performance has been impressive (TR of 18%) and with notable stock gains, e.g. Unicredit +57%, UBS +36%, BBVA +24%

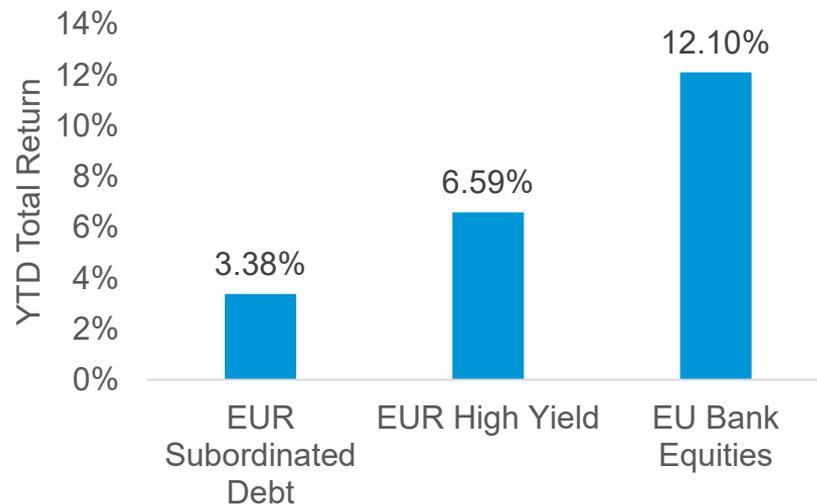
## Banks have been calling as expected

- Which suggests that regulators are comfortable with banks' capital levels, adding to investor confidence

## Primary market has re-opened

- Transactions have been significantly oversubscribed, indicating the strong demand from global investors

Despite strong performance of bank equities, subordinated debt has lagged so far this year

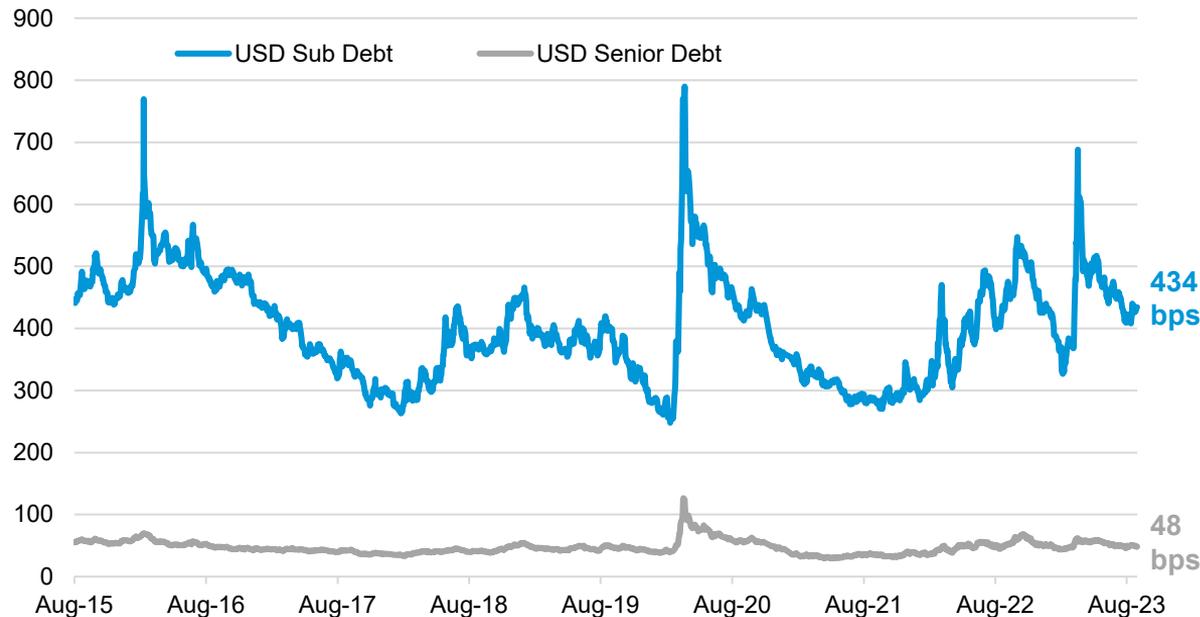


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### 3. Subordinated debt trades **cheap** to senior unsecured

...Spreads on senior debt have already reverted back to historical averages

Spreads on subordinated debt are wide



#### Subordinated debt

- Spread reflects **credit risk + subordination risk + other risks** such as extension risk, etc.

#### Senior unsecured bonds

- Spread reflects **credit risk**

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# 4. Extension risk is currently mispriced

Creating an opportunity for bondholders

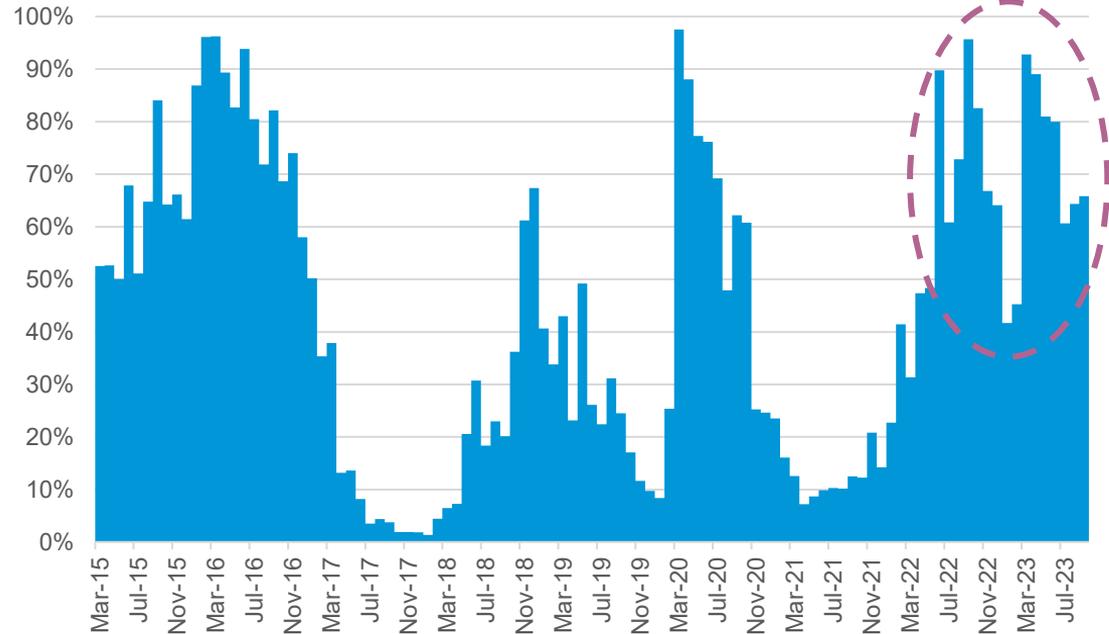
During risk-offs, investors tend to re-price callable perpetuals **to maturity** (the so-call extension risk)

▶ Right now, **65%** of AT1 CoCos are priced to maturity vs. a historical call rate of 90%

▶ Huge **gap between perception vs. reality**

**Implication for investors?**  
*Large upside on a re-pricing to call*

**% of AT1 CoCo Market Priced to Perp**



Past and current trends should not be relied upon as an indicator of future trends.

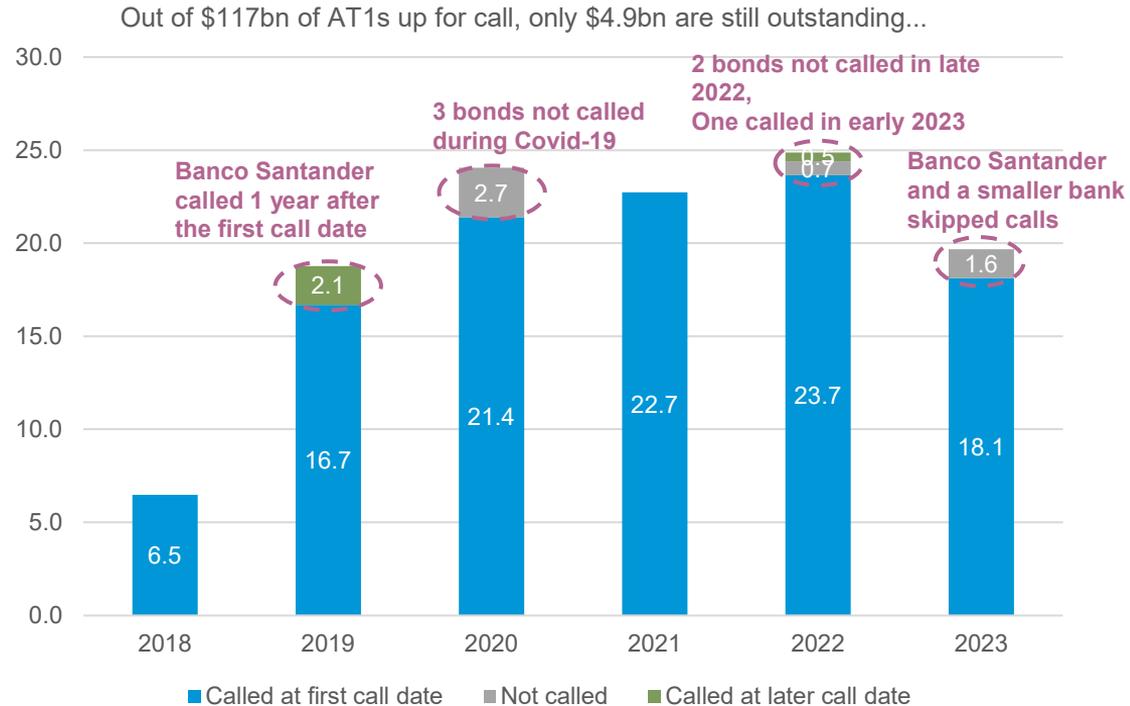
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# Extension risk

What is the actual risk of not being called?

- Historically **only ~6% AT1s have not been called, and only ~4% still outstanding**
- Extension risk is **much lower than perceived by the market**
- European issuers bondholder friendly, typically call at the first call date**
- In 2023 only two AT1s not called, \$18bn called as expected
- Nevertheless, bond selection remains key to avoid those with downside potential**



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# AT1 cocos callable in 2023

Net supply is expected to be very tight...creating very supportive technicals

We expect 93% of callable bonds this year to be called at first call date

Security	Announcement of call	Currency	Spread at issuance	Yield to Call	Yield to Maturity	amt_issued
UBS 5 PERP	05/12/2022	USD	243			2,000,000,000
SABSM 8.735 PERP	18/01/2023	EUR	605			400,000,000
BACR 7 1/4 PERP	02/02/2023	GBP	674			1,250,000,000
HSBC 6 1/4 PERP	30/01/2023	USD	345			2,350,000,000
STANLN 7 3/4 PERP	01/03/2023	USD	572			1,000,000,000
PBBGR 8.474 PERP	Not Called, but coupon increased from 5.75% to 8.5%	EUR	538	19.0	12.3	300,000,000
UCGIM 6 5/8 PERP	27/04/2023	EUR	639			1,250,000,000
LLOYDS 7 5/8 PERP	28/04/2023	GBP	529			1,494,392,000
BACR 7 3/4 PERP	27/07/2023	USD	484	9.8	9.1	2,500,000,000
CABKSM 6 3/8 PERP	28/07/2023	EUR	622	7.1	9.5	500,000,000
BBVASM 5 7/8 PERP	21/07/2023	EUR	566	7.4	8.9	1,000,000,000
HSBC 6 PERP	03/08/2023	EUR	534	5.0	8.6	1,000,000,000
SANTAN 5 1/4 PERP	Not Called, but coupon to increase from 5.25% to 8.2%	EUR	500	13.1	8.4	1,000,000,000
ABANCA 7 1/2 PERP	03/08/2023	EUR	733	8.8	10.6	250,000,000
SOCGEN 7 3/8 PERP	21/08/2023	USD	430	8.0	8.5	1,250,000,000
SOCGEN 7 7/8 PERP	Pending	USD	498	10.3	9.2	1,750,000,000
						<b>19,294,392,000</b>

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# New issuances so far this year

High coupon and high back-end = a **vintage** year

## Attractive bonds as...

- High coupon = great for carry
- Attractive spread at issuance
- Relatively short call dates

Name	Currency	Spread at issuance	Yield to call	Duration	Issuance Size	Pricing date
ACAFP 7 1/4 PERP	EUR	444	7.6	4.1	1,250,000,000	03/01/2023
SABSM 9 3/8 PERP	EUR	683	9.9	3.8	500,000,000	04/01/2023
BNP 7 3/8 PERP	EUR	463	7.8	5.1	1,250,000,000	04/01/2023
LLOYDS 8 1/2 PERP	GBP	514	10.3	3.9	750,000,000	09/01/2023
SOCGEN 7 7/8 PERP	EUR	523	8.6	4.5	1,000,000,000	11/01/2023
CAZAR 9 1/8 PERP	EUR	683	10.1	3.8	350,000,000	18/01/2023
ALPHA 11 7/8 PERP	EUR	931	11.7	3.3	400,000,000	01/02/2023
BAERVX 6 5/8 PERP	EUR	385	9.2	5.0	400,000,000	07/02/2023
INTNED 7 1/2 PERP	USD	371	9.5	4.1	1,000,000,000	07/02/2023
SWEDA 7 5/8 PERP	USD	359	9.5	3.9	500,000,000	16/02/2023
BKTSM 7 3/8 PERP	EUR	471	8.7	4.0	300,000,000	06/02/2023
BACR 9 1/4 PERP	GBP	564	11.7	4.1	1,500,000,000	27/02/2023
HSBC 8 PERP	USD	386	8.2	4.0	2,000,000,000	28/02/2023
CABKSM 8 1/4 PERP	EUR	514	8.9	4.6	750,000,000	01/03/2023
LLOYDS 8 PERP	USD	391	10.2	4.6	1,250,000,000	06/03/2023
BBVASM 8 3/8 PERP	EUR	554	8.6	4.1	1,000,000,000	13/06/2023
BNP 8 1/2 PERP	USD	435	8.7	3.9	1,500,000,000	07/08/2023
ISPIM 9 1/8 PERP	EUR	626	9.0	4.8	1,250,000,000	31/08/2023
KBCBB 8 PERP	EUR	493	8.1	4.4	750,000,000	29/08/2023
ERSTBK 8 1/2 PERP	EUR	546	8.7	4.4	500,000,000	05/09/2023
BBVASM 9 3/8 PERP	USD	510	9.4	4.3	1,000,000,000	11/09/2023
					<b>19,200,000,000</b>	

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# Outlook for 4Q23

Embracing strength amidst challenging market conditions earlier this year

## 1

### Resilient fundamentals

- The sector is running with **excess regulatory capital** and **excess liquidity**
- Investment grade issuers are by nature **defensive**, so providing a hedge against the risk of economic downturns

## 2

### Compelling valuations

- Valuations levels for subordinated debt remain **highly appealing**, poised to revert to historical averages

## 3

### Favourable technicals

- Net supply is expected to be limited, fuelled by **strong demand from global investors**
- **Extension risk** should be seen as **an opportunity**, especially in the context where banks have once again demonstrated their ability and willingness to call at first call date

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