Article | 21 October 2026

CREDIT

USD supply: Another trillion for corporates

We forecast another hefty year for USD corporate issuance in 2027, with supply once again set to reach around US$1tr

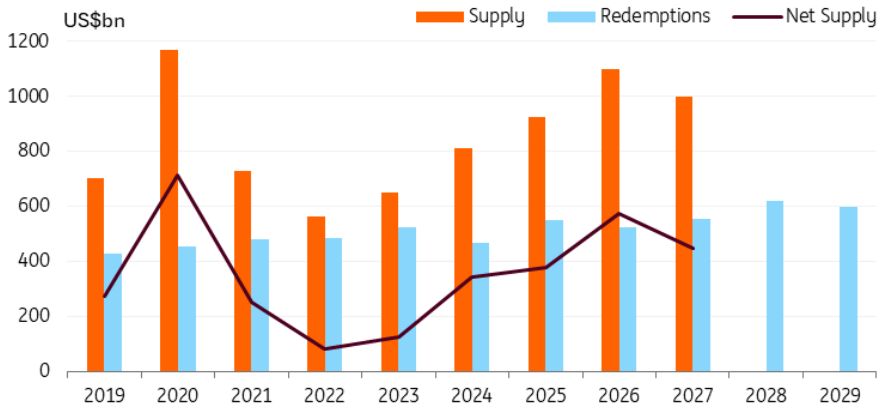


Dollar supply stays strong as corporate issuance heads towards another US$1tr year

We forecast another hefty year for USD corporate issuance in 2027, with gross supply again expected to be around US$1tr. While below the record-like US$1.1tr seen in both 2020 and 2026, issuance is expected to remain exceptionally strong by historical standards.

Redemptions are expected to remain broadly unchanged at US$553bn, leaving net supply of around US$447bn. While this is a modest improvement from 2026, the USD market will continue to face a significantly heavier net supply burden than its EUR counterpart.

USD Corporate supply set to see another big year



Source: ING, Dealogic

Hyperscalers and tech issuers are a driving force

As discussed above, the scale of investment required for data centres, energy infrastructure and digital capacity is unprecedented. The financing burden has spread well beyond technology firms themselves and is increasingly influencing broader capital markets.

Already in 2026, the hyperscalers have been a major source of debt issuance, raising around US$237bn across currencies, including US$160bn in USD and US$31bn in EUR. Issuance has been led by the usual suspects: Amazon, Alphabet, Meta, Oracle and IBM.

Looking ahead, we expect hyperscaler funding needs to increase further as investment in AI infrastructure, data centres and power capacity accelerates. As a result, we forecast total issuance of around US$280bn in 2027, including approximately US$190bn in USD and US$65bn in EUR (€60bn).

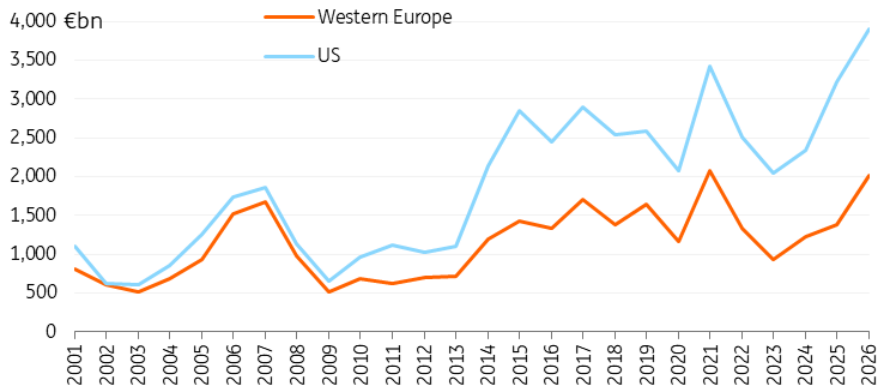
The rest of the technology sector will also remain very busy in 2027, with an expected US$200bn forecast to come to market.

M&A is substantial

M&A activity should continue to support primary market volumes. While technology has grabbed the headlines, M&A outside the sector has also accelerated, with both US and European deal activity reaching new highs in 2026. The pipeline remains healthy, suggesting momentum should carry into at least the first half of 2027.

However, higher rates, rising debt costs and somewhat tighter liquidity conditions are likely to become a greater constraint over time. As a result, we expect M&A-related issuance to remain supportive of supply, albeit at a more moderate pace as the year progresses.

M&A on the rise



Source: ING

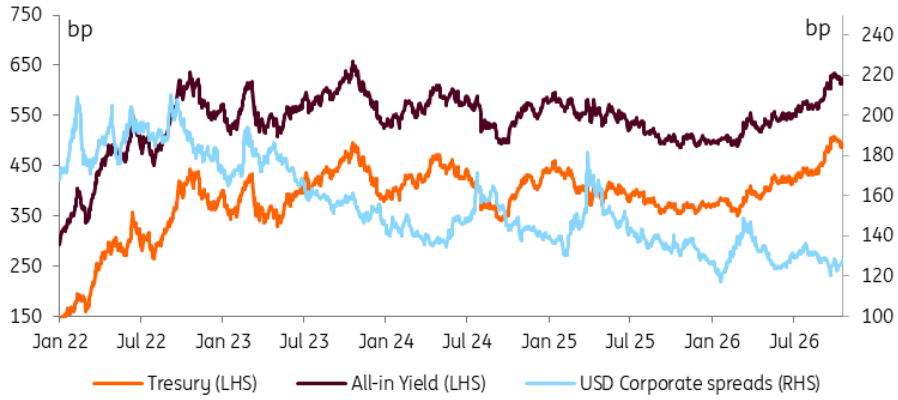
Higher rates, higher cost of debt

All-in yields in USD IG credit have risen back towards 5.2% (5yr), driven largely by higher underlying rates rather than wider credit spreads.

Looking ahead, our rates strategists expect a modest steepening bias in 2027, with slightly more downward momentum at the front end of the curve. The broader message, however, is that rates should remain elevated enough to keep all-in yields attractive.

We expect only limited changes in outright rates, curve shape and swap spreads, leaving all-in yields broadly intact. As a result, the search for yield should remain a powerful tailwind for credit markets throughout 2027, although the same elevated rates continue to increase the cost of debt for issuers.

Cost of debt has risen



Source: ING, IHS Markit

Sectors supply shows the amount of tech issuance

Most sectors are expected to see relatively modest net supply in 2027. The clear exception is TMT, which will once again dominate issuance volumes. We forecast around US$180bn of supply from the hyperscalers alone, with a further US$850bn coming from the broader technology universe. Telecoms should add another US$60bn, leaving TMT firmly at the centre of the supply story.

Utilities remain another major source of issuance as rising capex requirements continue to drive funding needs, extending a trend that has defined the sector in recent years. Healthcare and Industrials should also remain active issuers, although a sizeable portion of gross supply will be offset by elevated redemption profiles.

In short, while net supply remains contained across much of the market, technology and utilities continue to shoulder the bulk of issuance growth in 2027.

Supply per sector (US$bn)

	2026 YTD	2026 FY	Reds	Net Supply	2027 FY	Reds	Net Supply
Auto	38	40	34	6	45	41	4
Consumer	67	75	90	-15	70	81	-11
Healthcare	109	120	61	59	90	65	25
Industrials & Chemicals	121	135	84	51	120	100	20
Real Estate	33	35	35	0	30	30	0
TMT	380	400	117	283	425	121	304
Utility	156	180	51	129	160	61	99
Oil & Gas	42	55	36	19	35	32	3
Others	60	60	17	43	25	23	2
Total	**1,008**	**1,100**	**525**	**575**	**1,000**	**553**	**447**

Source: ING, Dealogic

Author

Timothy Rahill
Credit Strategist
timothy.rahill@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek
Global Head of Sector Research
jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("**ING**") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the

publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.