

Consumer Finance

Additional thoughts on the COF-DFS merger and looking at network synergies

Rating Change

Network and merchant connectivity play

The strategic rationale for Capital One's (COF) acquisition of Discover (DFS) is the Discover network. COF has called the tying of the issuer business with a network, so an issuer can deal directly with merchants the 'Holy Grail.' In addition to the near-term economic benefits (and COF has identified \$1.2B of those), operating its own network should enable COF to develop even more competitive card offerings, as well as, lead to lower fraud and higher authorization rates. We explore these issues in more detail below. Longer-term, this is a big strategic positive for COF that provides loads of incremental optionality, in our view. The combination could yield differentiated and unique offerings that will be difficult for others to replicate. COF expects the deal to close in late '24/early '25, subject to closing conditions, regulatory approvals and approval by each company's shareholders.

Some pushback to the pro-competitive argument

In our conversations, many investors pointed out that boosting volume on the Discover network will improve its competitive position vis a vis Visa and Mastercard. Boosting the Discover network also gives Capital One a reasonable pro-competitive case to make in its discussions with regulators. While we mostly agree, we do note that COF will remain a large Visa / Mastercard customer, likely for many years, which could limit its desire to lower pricing or directly compete with them. We also note the movement of debit to the Discover network will result in higher merchant discount fees, a potential negative for competition and lower consumer prices.

Valuing the debit interchange benefit to COF

We estimate ~\$6.2B of the deal value is driven by COF earning better economics on its debit card purchase volume (Durbin interchange exemption) and converting debit cards to the Discover network would add approx. \$650M of incremental revenue for Capital One. This is consistent with COF's commentary that the bulk of the \$1.2B in network synergies will come from the debit side. On the credit side, we believe moving selected portfolios to the Discover network will enable Capital One to earn incremental merchant acquiring (\$55-\$118M) and network fee revenue (\$105M).

Management teams more optimistic than investors

In our conversations at BofA's Financial conference, management teams were more optimistic that a transaction would eventually go through than investors, though there were some questions about how long the regulatory review could take. Most investors and management teams appreciated the strategic rationale for COF (network play), though some did question the price paid and network synergy rationalization timing. The key question we heard was why would COF owning the network, improve its acceptance.

Move to No Rating for DFS; Maintain Buy on COF

We are moving to No Rating for DFS (previously Buy) and maintaining a Buy rating for Capital One. We believe DFS shares are no longer trading on fundamentals. Investors should no longer rely on our prior investment opinion or price objective for DFS. For Capital One we maintain a positive outlook on near-term credit trends and we also like the strategic fit of acquiring a network.

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The Holy Grail: Network + issuer + merchant relationships

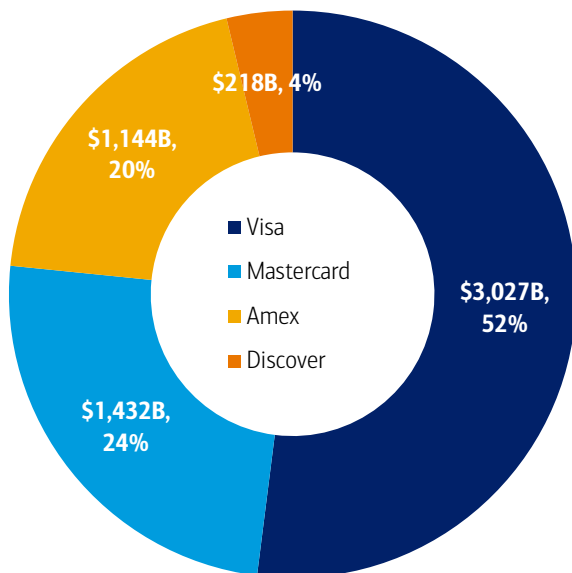
“We have always had a belief that the Holy Grail is to be able to be an issuer with one's own network so that one can deal directly with merchants.” – Richard Fairbank, COF CEO

Capital One (COF) emphasized on the merger call that acquiring the Discover network and becoming a vertically integrated global payments platform, was a “game changing strategic” opportunity. We and many investors we have spoken with agree. While the potential economic benefits are meaningful – and COF has identified \$1.2B of those by 2027 (discussed below) – there could also be meaningful improvements in fraud/authorization rates, deeper connections with merchants enabling customized offers, and future use cases from having direct relationships with consumers and merchants.

Bulking up the Discover Network

Capital One expects to move \$175B of purchase volume and 25M cards to the Discover network by 2027. Such a move would materially boost the Discover network. Currently the Discover Network is the smallest US credit card network by some distance in terms of purchase volume with only 4% share (Exhibit 1). By number of cards, the Discover network is about even with American Express (Amex, AXP) at ~66M cards, well below Visa and Mastercard, both 300M+ (Exhibit 2). Clearly moving 25M cards and \$175B+ of volume to the Discover network will boost its scale which is important because networks are scale businesses.

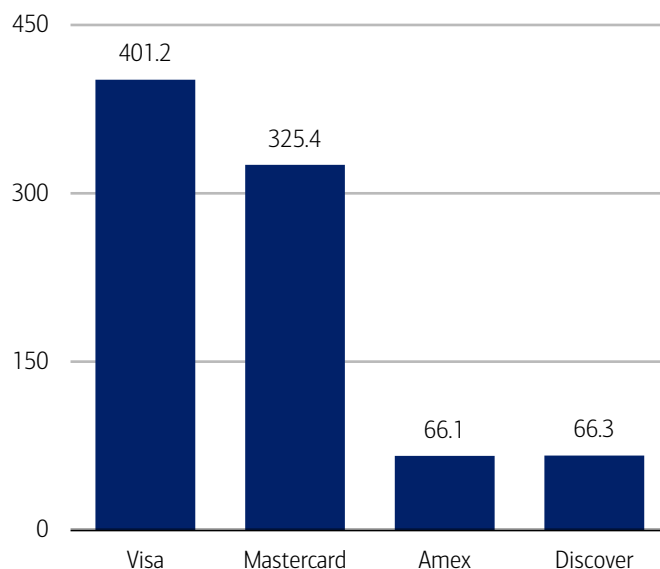
Exhibit 1: Discover is the smallest credit network by some distance
2023 US General Purpose Credit Card Purchase Volumes by Network



Source: Nilson reports, BofA Global Research,
Note: Amex and Discover volume includes debit and pre-paid

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Exhibit 2: Discover is about even with Amex in number of cards
2023 US General Purpose Credit Cards (million)



Source: Nilson reports, BofA Global Research

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Operating a network is scale business, with large fixed costs and high incremental margins. Adding \$175B of volume and 25M new cardholders to the network over the next three years, should provide scale benefits including higher visibility with consumers and merchants, as well as, higher profitability from efficiencies. Longer-term, if COF can grow the Discover network internationally, it could conceivably move it's entire

\$606B of domestic card purchase volume to the Discover network. We do note that even moving 100% volume to Discover, would still result in the Discover network being smaller than Amex and Mastercard, and lagging Visa.

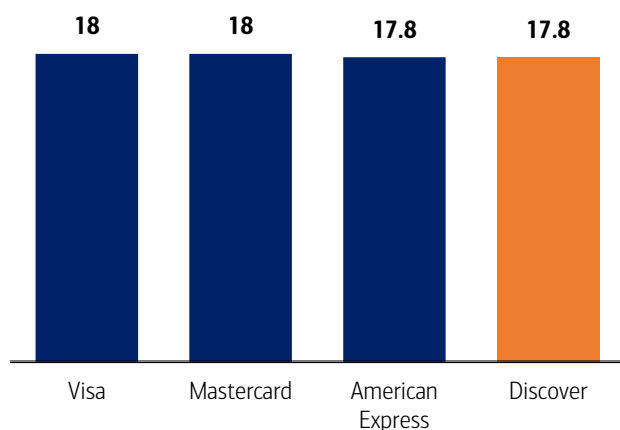
Perception is reality.. can COF change perceptions?

In the U.S., the reality is that Discover has achieved near parity with Visa and Mastercard in terms of both the number of merchants enabled for acceptance and the number of merchants actively accepting Discover cards (Exhibit 3). However, the legacy perception of acceptance still persists. Case in point, at the recent BofA Financial Conference, we were struck by the number of conversations we had with finance sector investors and bank management teams that pointed to DFS' weak acceptance footprint in the US as a potential issue Capital One would need to overcome. If sophisticated financial investors were unaware the acceptance gap had been closed, clearly there is still a long way to go in educating the public at large.

On the acquisition call, COF said their research shows high levels of customer satisfaction with the level of acceptance but reiterated that it is the perception of acceptance by non-customers that is lagging. To combat this misperception, COF is going to invest in the brand. As discussed above, the COF is also going to move 25M cards over to the network, including select credit card portfolios. As more consumers use their Discover cards and find acceptance universal, we expect perception will improve. We also expect COF to be aggressive with marketing campaigns and we would not be surprised to see a "what's in your wallet" style campaign to boost acceptance perceptions in the mind of the general public, before it moves major portfolios over to the Discover network.

Exhibit 3: Discover has virtual parity with Visa, Mastercard in US

2023 US merchant acceptance locations (M)

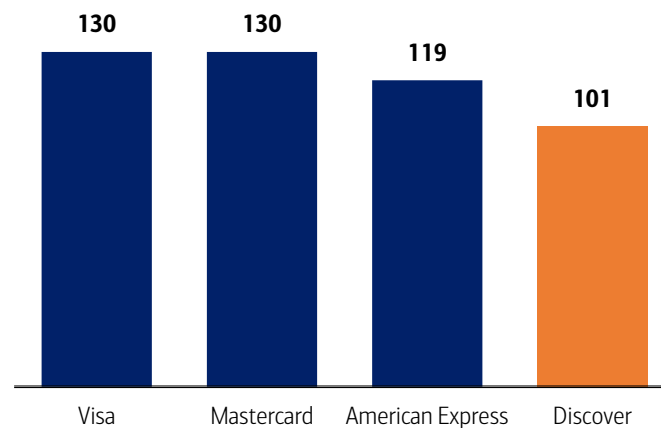


Source: Nilson Reports, BofA Global Research

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Exhibit 4: Discover does lag in international acceptance

3Q23 Global merchant acceptance locations (M)



Source: Nilson Reports, BofA Global Research

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International could take some time

Internationally, acceptance on the Discover network does lag that of Visa/Mastercard (Exhibit 4). Discover has been making investments to grow both Discover and Diners Club acceptance internationally. That said, given the acceptance gap, we think it will be some time before COF can move its more travel oriented cards to Discover (e.g. venture). Currently, COF issues cards on both the V and MA networks. About 42% of COF's credit cards run on V and 58% on MA. Capital One has acknowledged that even though they are acquiring a network, Visa and Mastercard are going to remain important partners for COF for some time. The migration of volumes Discover to will be gradual so as not to disrupt cardholders.

Direct merchant relationships improve products

We believe COF can utilize Discover's network and merchant relationships to build customized offers for cardholders and improve its card offering. Discover through its network has direct relationships with large merchants in the US, as well as indirect relationships (through acquirers) with small and medium sized merchants. The network will also provide richer transaction data for COF which it can utilize to drive volume to merchants, lower fraud rates or increase authorization rates for transactions.

Capital One highlighted that an important component of its strategy has been to get close to merchants. Acquisitions like wikibuy (now Capital One Shopping) have been aimed at driving more volume to merchants and providing more interesting offers to its customers. This drives incremental purchase and loan volume to Capital One cards. By owning the network and establishing direct relationships, COF will be in a position to be even more creative – it could provide targeted offers, instant rebates, more card-linked offers, and also potentially enhance its private label / co-brand business.

Premium products could benefit from direct exclusive offers

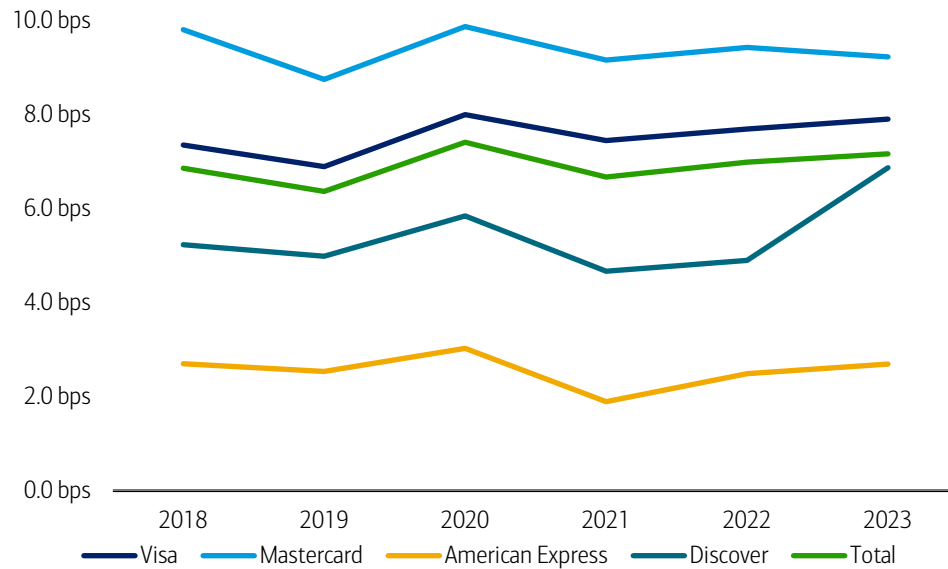
COF has been focused on building out its offering in the super premium transactor space for many years (see: [COF: Venturing into new territory: A deeper look at COF's super-premium card strategy 27 June 2023](#)). Adding the Discover network and Diner's Club could provide it with a boost. Relationships with large merchants should enable COF to build customized offers for its premium card holders. It can also benefit internationally from Diner's Club brand and premium card holder base as it approaches merchants to build customized offers.

Lower fraud and better authorization rates

Capital One should be able to lower fraud rates on its cards by operating a three party network. Amex and Discover have long operated with lower fraud costs than Visa and Mastercard (Exhibit 5). This is likely driven by better data and the tying together of the network and issuance operations. Three-party networks, in which the roles of the network, issuing bank, and acquiring bank are consolidated, create a closed-loop network. As such, Discover and Amex get direct access to data at both ends of the transaction and the increased information drives better fraud rates. Both benefit from materially better fraud rates than the four-party networks due to this dynamic and further investments from Capital One may be able to drive Discover's fraud rates even closer to Amex.

Exhibit 5: Discover has lower fraud rates than V, MA due the nature of a three-party transaction

Net fraud losses as a % of total volume



Source: Nilson Reports, BofA Global Research

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On the call, COF highlighted that the combination would allow them to provide better fraud management, higher authorization rates, and rich transaction data, particularly with COF's tech-savvy approach. This should in turn drive more sales for merchants. Better fraud detection should also drive better net charge-offs for the combined entity.

More data, less fraud could boost COF's small business offering

While there are a lot of factors driving Amex's strong market position in the small business card market, one important consideration is Amex's ability to offer "no credit limit" cards. We believe this functionality is driven by Amex's rich history in the segment and the transaction level data it is able to capture, in order to approve transactions as they occur. By owning a network, Capital One will get a similar level of data and over time should be able to replicate the transaction level approval capabilities of Amex. While Amex is likely to remain the market leader for many years, owning the network should enable Capital One to improve fraud and authorization rates. The richer transaction level data set could even, over time, enable true "no credit limit" cards for Capital One that will be difficult for bank competitors on four party networks to match.

Would network competition lower pricing?

It is not immediately clear to us that Capital One owning Discover and boosting Discover network volumes will result in lower network pricing. Firstly, Capital One is likely to remain a large customer of Visa and/or Mastercard for many years given the lack of international acceptance on the Discover network. One of Visa/Mastercard's largest customers owning its own network, would no doubt improve Capital One's position in negotiations with Visa/Mastercard. However, it is not readily apparent why that should result in lower prices for all consumers or merchants. In addition, it is also not clear to us that Capital One will have much incentive to lower merchant fees given Discover acceptance is already at parity.

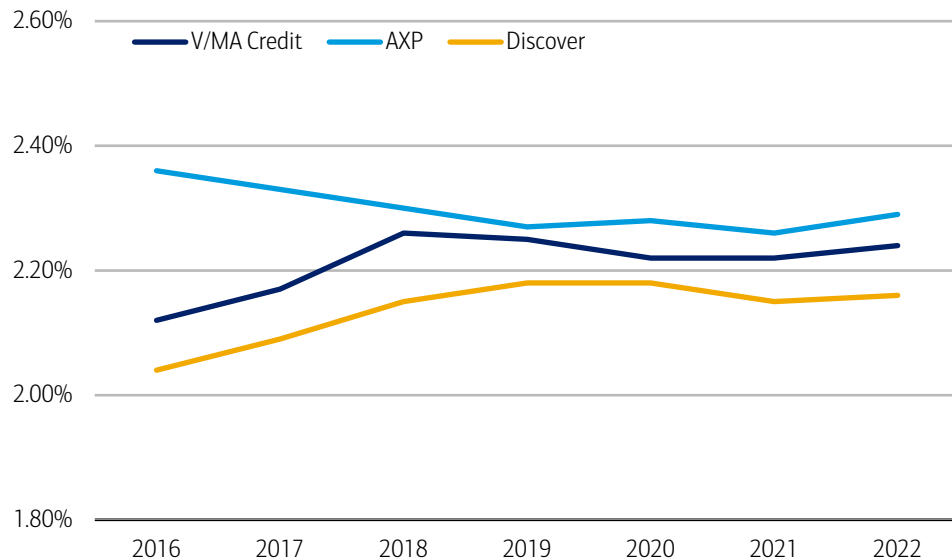
As seen in Exhibit 6, merchant processing fees have hovered around 2.30% for Amex, 2.25% for Visa and Mastercard and 2.15% for Discover for the last few years. We believe these differences are driven more by the type of card and spending mix than inherent differences in network prices. For example, an Amex Platinum card or a Chase Sapphire Reserve card likely carries higher fees than a 1% cashback card issued by the same issuers. As such, given Amex's premium mix it is not surprising to see it above peers. On the other hand, Discover network volume is likely driven by its strong cashback presence



which likely carries lower pricing and it's overall rate is at the low-end. Arguably, when Capital One moves its rewards rich programs like Venture X to the Discover network, it will likely create a higher tier in the pricing algorithm (as it needs to fund the higher rewards). This would have the effect of increasing merchant processing fees on the Discover network (even if keeping overall levels stagnant).

Exhibit 6: Merchant processing fees have remained relatively stable across networks

Merchant processing fees in the United States (% of transaction value)



Source: Nilson reports, BofA Global Research

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What Capital One is likely to do in a few years is an unknown at this time. That said, we have heard from many investors that the network benefits are so obviously pro-competitive and would improve Discover's market position viz a viz Visa and Mastercard. We do agree that boosting volumes and competitiveness of the Discover network could be a positive and to the extent COF can bring third party issuing to Discover, that would also increase competition among networks. However, we think the ground realities are more nuanced and worth considering.

Thinking through network synergies

Durbin exemption drives bulk of near-term synergies

We estimate ~\$6.2B of the deal value is driven by COF earning better economics on its debit card purchase volume. Capital One highlighted that it expects to deliver \$1.2B in network synergies by moving its debit portfolio and selected credit products to the Discover network. It also said that the majority of synergies are on the debit side in the near-term. Below we walk through our assumptions.

Understanding the Durbin exempt opportunity

The Durbin amendment, which regulates the interchange fees on debit transactions, mandates that debit interchange pricing for large issuers (\$10B+ assets) cannot exceed \$0.21 + 5% of the transaction value. However, the amendment does not apply to three-party networks like Discover. As a result of owning Discover, Capital One could issue Durbin-exempt debit cards, despite being over the \$10B limit, boosting revenues on essentially the same cards / transactions.

\$6.2B in deal value, \$651M revenue lift

In 2022, COF had ~\$58.5B of debit volume. We assume this grows to \$70B by 2027. We note that COF highlighted the growth in the front book and said that would be an important factor (as opposed to moving back books). Our assumptions implies only 3.6% debit spend CAGR, which we think is achievable particularly if COF leans into growing

deposits and checking accounts as it begins to earn higher debit interchange in 2025. Per the Federal Reserve, the average debit transaction that was subject to the interchange fee standard earned 0.48% as a percent of transaction value on the Mastercard network. However, on the Discover network, transactions that were exempt from the fee cap, earned 1.41% on average. The difference yields incremental revenues of \$651M. This incremental revenue, could theoretically flow to the bottom line and would yield, \$505M in incremental earnings. Utilizing the 12.3x current year estimate as a multiple that COF cited in announcing the merger, that implies the Durbin exemption is worth \$6.2B (Exhibit 7).

Exhibit 7: We estimate \$650M revenue upside from moving Debit transactions to Discover

Illustrative upside from converting all debit transactions to the Discover network

	2022 COF Debit volumes	\$58,500 M
	Assumed 2027 Debit Volume	\$70,000 M
	Average fee on MA network	0.48%
(1)	Implied interchange revenue	\$336 M
	Average fee on Discover network	1.41%
(2)	Implied interchange revenue	\$987 M
(2) - (1)	Revenue lift	\$651 M
	Tax rate	22.50%
	After Tax revenue lift	\$505 M
	Deal multiple (COF presentation)	12.3x
	Capital Value of Revenue lift	\$6,206 M

Source: BofA Global Research estimates, Federal Reserve, Nilson

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While it is possible that COF might choose to return some of the higher interchange by way of rewards to drive faster deposit growth, we have assumed that is a discretionary choice. Should COF choose to invest in the deposit franchise, it would likely result in faster spend/deposit growth and also potentially has other benefits.

Credit card side synergies are also meaningful

In addition to Debit side synergies, COF would also likely benefit from synergies as it transitions its credit card portfolios to the Discover network. Admittedly, these synergies are more difficult to estimate. Below we walk through a framework to estimate these synergies, though we admit that information gaps make this more challenging.

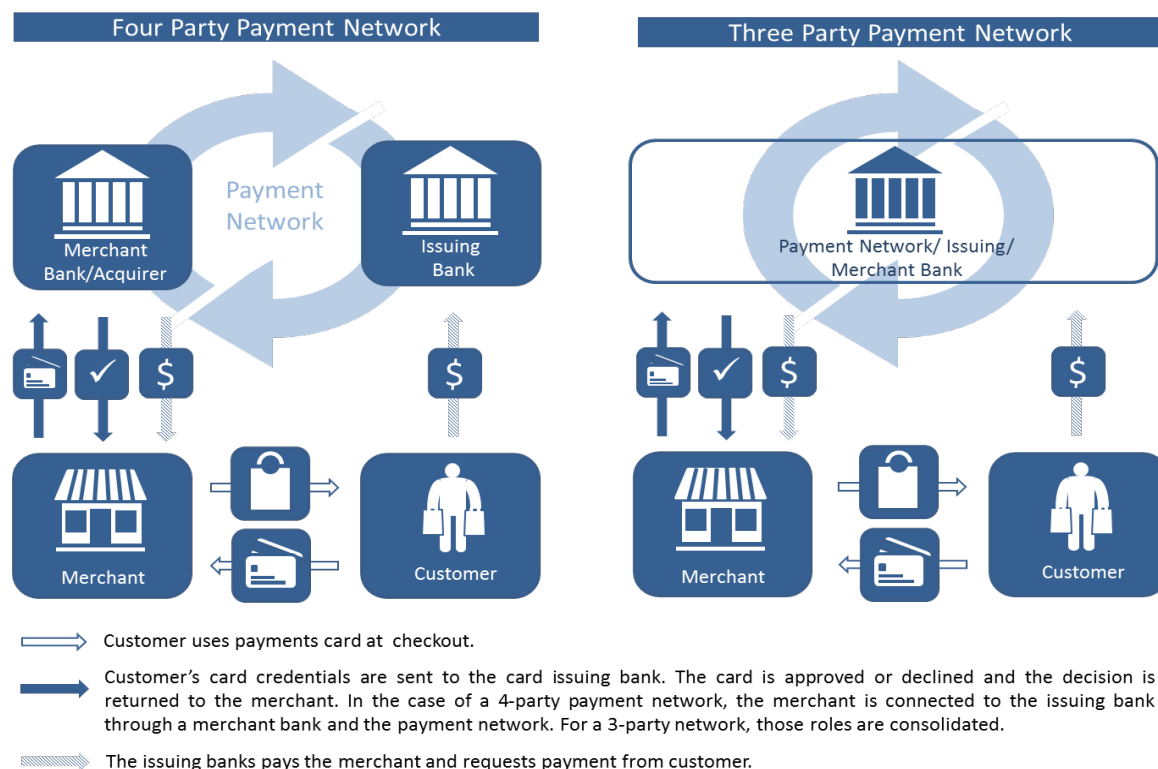
Three party network drives credit card synergies

We think there are two broad categories of revenue synergies on the credit card side – merchant acquirer and network economics. Currently, Capital One issues cards on the Visa and Mastercard network. These are four-party networks where transaction economics are shared between the issuer (Capital One), the network (Visa and Mastercard) and a merchant acquiror. In contrast, Discover operates a three party network, where it serves as the network and often also serves as the merchant acquiror. As a result for such transactions it retains the issuer, network, and merchant acquiror's share of transaction economics (See Exhibit 8).



Exhibit 8: With Discover's network, some of COF's transactions would transition to a three-party network

Four-party vs three-party payment systems



Source: BofA Global Research

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Estimated merchant acquiring synergies: \$55M-\$118M

We estimate by operating as its own merchant acquirer, COF will earn \$55M-\$118M of incremental revenues, depending on the purchase volume spent at merchants where it has direct relationships. DFS highlights in its 10-K filing that its Discover card net transaction dollar volume was concentrated among its top 100 merchants in 2023, with the largest merchant accounting for approximately 6% of that net transaction volume. DFS also notes that it has direct relationships with large merchants in the US. For our analysis, we assume total credit volume at \$105B based on COF estimating \$175B+ volume on the Discover network, and our assumption above of \$70B being debit volume. We also assume a 0.15% merchant acquirer take rate. This is lower than the typical merchant acquiring take rate, but given the direct relationships are with large merchants, we think it is appropriate. Depending on the share of volume at merchants where DFS has a direct relationship, this yields our revenue estimate of \$55-\$118M.

Exhibit 9: We estimate \$55-\$118M of revenue synergies from merchant acquiring

Illustrative synergies from capturing merchant acquiring economics

Credit volume	\$105,000 M	\$105,000 M	\$105,000 M	\$105,000 M
% of volume at relationship merchants	35%	50%	60%	75%
Acquirer take rate (assumed)	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Revenue benefit from acquiring	\$55 M	\$79 M	\$95 M	\$118 M

Source: BofA Global Research estimates

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Estimated credit card network synergy: \$105M

We also estimate DFS could earn an additional \$105M in revenue as it will no longer have to pay network fees to Mastercard and would instead be operating its own network. Similar to above, we assume \$105B of purchase volume. On this we assume Capital One will retain an incremental 0.10% as it will no longer have to pay a network fee to Visa or Mastercard. A 0.10% assumption is below the typical fee associated with

network economics. However, given COF is the third largest issuer of Visa/Mastercard cards, we believe it is likely getting better pricing / rebates. We would also note, the merchant acquiror also pays a portion of the network fee to the networks.

Exhibit 10: We estimate \$105M in revenue benefit from operating its own network

Illustrative synergies from capturing network economics

Credit volume	\$105,000 M
Network fee, Net	0.10%
Revenue benefit from network	\$105 M

Source: BofA Global Research estimates

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Putting it together – we identify \$800M+ of the \$1.2B in synergies

COF has called out \$1.2B in network synergies. Our analysis points to \$800M+ of synergies from three broad categories – debit interchange, credit merchant acquiring, and credit network fees. Presumably, there could be some incremental revenues from merchant acquiring and network fees on the debit side as well, which could add additional revenue upside to our estimates. In addition, the ratio of debit vs. credit could be more weighted towards debit. Our analysis is not to say that COF cannot achieve the \$1.2B in synergies it has called out but instead provides a starting point to discuss how and where the synergies could be achieved.

Don't overlook card issuing strategic fit

Filling the prime gap

Historically, Capital One has pioneered a barbell strategy in which it has targeted offerings for super prime customers (740+ FICO score) as well offerings for the upper end of the sub-prime base (<660 FICO score). Discover's cardholder base, on the other hand, largely consists of prime consumers. The combination of the two bases allows the company to span the entirety of the near-prime and above consumer credit market, offering greater opportunity in a variety of credit environments.

Exhibit 11: DFS's prime base fits nicely within COF's mini barbell strategy

Credit card industry competitive landscape by consumer segment

		Type of Consumer	
		Revolver (carries a balance)	Transactor (Pays off card in full each month)
FICO Band	Super-Prime (740+)	- Tend to be fewer consumers in this segment	- Tend to be reward focused which drives reward competition - American Express, Chase, Capital One - Other large banks have developed products to gain traction
	Prime (660-740)	- Discover's focus area - Most large banks active here given their large national deposit customer base (e.g. Wells Fargo, Bank of America)	
	Sub-prime (<660)	- Capital One targets the high-end of this category - Fintechs often play in this space - Small, regional banks also compete here	- Tend to be fewer consumers in this segment

Source: BofA Global Research, Company information.

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Credit card scale begets opportunity and efficiency

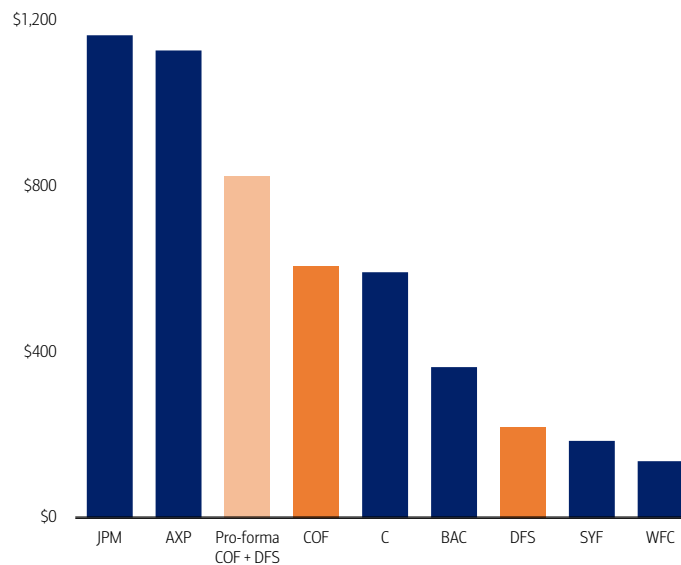
A combination of Capital One and Discover, upon completion, not only drives synergies within the businesses but provides a new level of scale. The combined entity in 2023 would have been the third largest credit card issuer by volume, behind only JPMorgan and AmEx (Exhibit 12). In addition, the combined company would have had the largest credit card lender (Exhibit 13). Scale on the purchase volume side is particularly important as COF can leverage this scale to drive deeper merchant relationships and



provide its card holders differentiated offerings. It can also help grow the Discover network and brand.

Exhibit 12: The COF + DFS combined entity would've been the third largest issuer by purchase volume in 2023

2023 credit card purchase volumes by issuer (\$B)

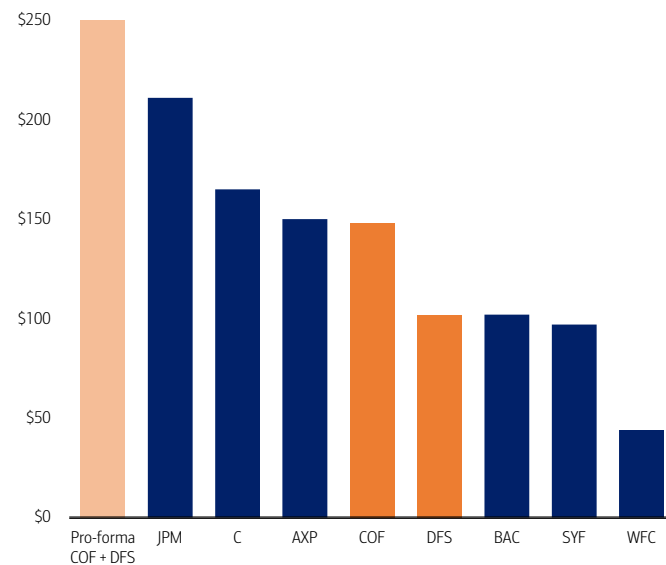


Source: Company reports, BofA Global Research

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Exhibit 13: The COF + DFS combined entity would've had the largest credit card loan book in 2023

2023 credit card loans by issuer (\$B)



Source: Company reports, BofA Global Research

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Beyond external benefits to the network, scale also enables COF to leverage its technology, data analytics, and brand investments more efficiently. From purchasing to machine learning, the enhanced scale and data should lead to more efficient operations. COF has noted that it expects to reduce Discover's operating expenses by 26% and marketing expense by 10%. Specifically, OpEx savings will be phased in at 22%/67%/98% in 2025/2026/2027, while marketing will be phased in over two years – 50% in 2025 and the remainder in 2026. Notably, the savings are being achieved despite Capital One planning to reinvest in the network and Discover brand post merger.

The merger will bring more customers and data to the Capital One franchise. This could lead to underwriting, marketing, and collection improvements as best practices are shared and additional data is mined for opportunity. In addition, Capital One by bringing Discover customers into the Capital One ecosystem, they will also have the opportunity to cross-sell them on COF's other offerings such as Capital One Travel, Capital One Shopping, Auto Navigator, and the National Bank product.

Price objective basis & risk

Capital One Financial (COF)

Our \$146 PO is based on a 10.5x PE multiple to our 2024 EPS forecast. A 10.5x PE multiple is in the middle of the historical range (7-12x) which we think is appropriate given the more optimistic macro outlook and strong loan growth, partially offset by rising credit costs.

Downside risks are: slower than expected revolving credit growth, faltering economic recovery and rising loan losses, which could drive earnings below our estimates, and result in valuation compression. Cybersecurity and regulations are also risks.

Discover Financial (DFS)

We have removed the investment opinion on the company's stock. Investors should no longer rely on our previous opinion or price objective.

Analyst Certification

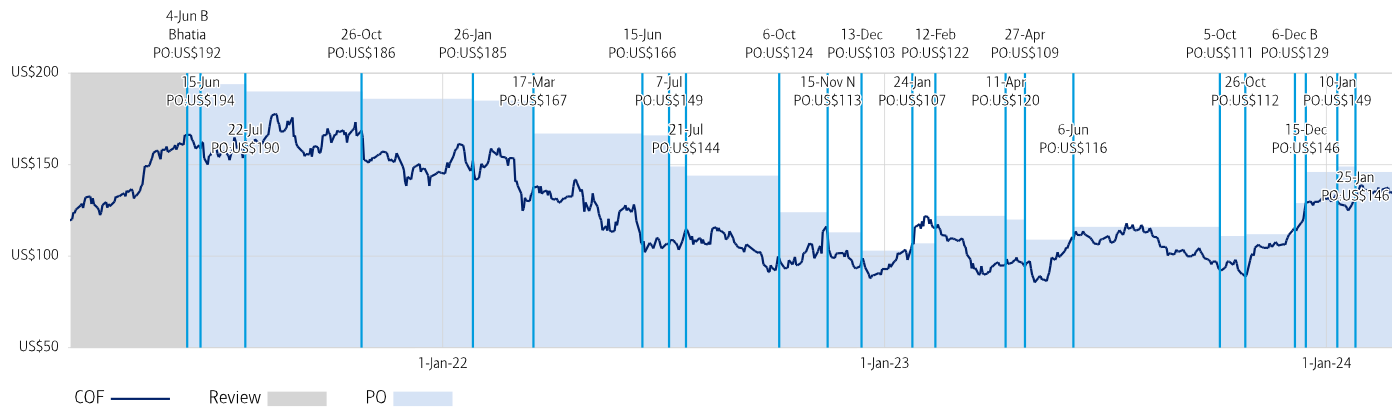
I, Mihir Bhatia, hereby certify that the views expressed in this research report accurately reflect my personal views about the subject securities and issuers. I also certify that no part of my compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or view expressed in this research report.

US - Payments, Processors, Specialty Finance and IT services Coverage Cluster

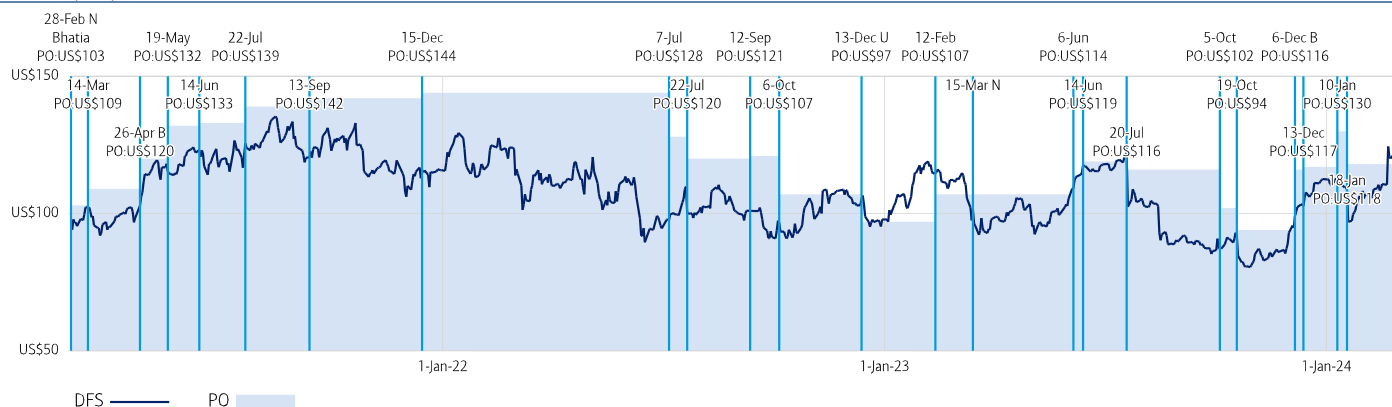
Investment rating	Company	BofA Ticker	Bloomberg symbol	Analyst
BUY				
	Accenture Plc	ACN	ACN US	Jason Kupferberg
	American Express Company	AXP	AXP US	Mihir Bhatia
	Block Inc	SQ	SQ US	Jason Kupferberg
	Capital One Financial	COF	COF US	Mihir Bhatia
	Enact Holdings	ACT	ACT US	Mihir Bhatia
	Essent Group	ESNT	ESNT US	Mihir Bhatia
	Fidelity National Information Services	FIS	FIS US	Jason Kupferberg
	Fiserv Inc	FI	FI US	Jason Kupferberg
	FleetCor Technologies Inc.	FLT	FLT US	Mihir Bhatia
	Flywire	FLYW	FLYW US	Jason Kupferberg
	Global Payments Inc	GPN	GPN US	Jason Kupferberg
	Jack Henry & Associates	JKHY	JKHY US	Jason Kupferberg
	Marqeta	MQ	MQ US	Cassie Chan
	Mastercard Inc	MA	MA US	Jason Kupferberg
	MGIC Investment Corp.	MTG	MTG US	Mihir Bhatia
	NMI Holdings	NMIH	NMIH US	Mihir Bhatia
	Nuvei	NVEI	NVEI US	Jason Kupferberg
	Nuvei	YNVEI	NVEI CN	Jason Kupferberg
	OneMain Holdings, Inc.	OMF	OMF US	Mihir Bhatia
	Shift4 Payments, Inc	FOUR	FOUR US	Jason Kupferberg
	Telus International	TIXT	TIXT US	Cassie Chan
	Telus International	YTIXT	TIXT CN	Cassie Chan
	Visa Inc.	V	V US	Jason Kupferberg
	WEX Inc.	WEX	WEX US	Mihir Bhatia
NEUTRAL				
	ADP	ADP	ADP US	Jason Kupferberg
	Affirm Holdings	AFRM	AFRM US	Jason Kupferberg
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	TTEC Holdings	TTEC	TTEC US	Cassie Chan
UNDERPERFORM				
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	CGI Inc.	YGIBA	GIB/A CN	Jason Kupferberg
	Cognizant Technology Solutions	CTSH	CTSH US	Jason Kupferberg
	Coinbase	COIN	COIN US	Jason Kupferberg
	DXC Technology	DXC	DXC US	Jason Kupferberg
	EPAM Systems	EPAM	EPAM US	Jason Kupferberg
	Paychex	PAYX	PAYX US	Jason Kupferberg
	Radian Group Inc	RDN	RDN US	Mihir Bhatia
	Rocket Companies, Inc.	RKT	RKT US	Mihir Bhatia
	TaskUs	TASK	TASK US	Cassie Chan
	Western Union	WU	WU US	Jason Kupferberg

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Capital One (COF) Price Chart

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Discover Finl (DFS) Price Chart

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Equity Investment Rating Distribution: Financial Services Group (as of 31 Dec 2023)

Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships ^{R1}	Count	Percent
Buy	156	53.79%	Buy	94	60.26%
Hold	72	24.83%	Hold	48	66.67%
Sell	62	21.38%	Sell	35	56.45%

Equity Investment Rating Distribution: Global Group (as of 31 Dec 2023)

Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships ^{R1}	Count	Percent
Buy	1895	53.62%	Buy	1083	57.15%
Hold	832	23.54%	Hold	454	54.57%
Sell	807	22.84%	Sell	383	47.46%

^{R1} Issuers that were investment banking clients of BofA Securities or one of its affiliates within the past 12 months. For purposes of this Investment Rating Distribution, the coverage universe includes only stocks. A stock rated Neutral is included as a Hold, and a stock rated Underperform is included as a Sell.

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Investment rating	Total return expectation (within 12-month period of date of initial rating)	Ratings dispersion guidelines for coverage cluster ^{R2}
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Neutral	≥ 0%	≤ 30%
Underperform	N/A	≥ 20%

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