



10 June 2016

### Overview– Wednesday's child (is full of woe)

An unchanged Fed at Wednesday's meeting (rate, dot plot) is likely to be bad news for securitized products. We hold our neutral view on the agency MBS basis, but with the 10yr through the 1.70 level, short term widening seems likely. We stick with our neutral stance for securitized products credit; given liquidity, it's not worth moving to an underweight.

### Agency MBS – A leak wider

We stay neutral, recognizing a drag to wider spreads on low rates. G2s are expected to be at the forefront of any weakness. Liquidity benefits of MBS manifest in rising money manager holdings, up to levels of 2 years ago on three quarters of growth. FNMA's data release of modified loans offers a breakthrough enabling better modeling and valuation supporting securitization.

### Non-agency MBS - Citi settlement may pay \$1bn in 2-3 quarters

More than five months have elapsed since the NY Supreme Court approved the \$1.1bn Citi settlement. Going by the Countrywide experience, IRS approval could be received before the end of next month. Further delays, if any, are likely to be limited; investors might receive Citi settlement's \$1bn between Dec'16 and Apr'17.

### CMBS – Stuck in the middle again

Two private label deals priced this week and conduit cash bond spreads were largely unchanged in limited secondary trading. We are neutral newly issued conduit paper and think mezzanine conduit bond spreads could widen in secondary trading. Despite improving since Feb, CMBS-originator market share is below 10%, which will obviously limit new issue production.

### ABS – The countdown before the countdown

Spreads for on-the-run ABS were unchanged, while spreads for higher yielding ABS moved to tighter levels. Credit performance for equipment ABS remains relatively strong despite weaker overall conditions in key sectors. Fitch expects new criteria for FFELP ABS in less than 60 days and rating actions over the subsequent three months.

### CLO – Slow but positive earnings growth despite credit deterioration

We maintain our broadly neutral view on US CLOs as we attempt to balance poor liquidity versus cheap valuations. YoY EBITDA growth has remained positive since the crisis and concluded 1Q16 at 7.1% for publically filing index loan issuers. We look at YTD 2016 European CLO spread performance and discuss our outlook for the rest of the year.

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# Overview

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## Wednesday's child (is full of woe)

Chair Yellen had a chance on Monday this week to allay fears over excess hawkishness from the Fed going forward. Based on the round trip move on the 10yr breakeven rate (Chart 1), it appears as if she passed on that chance – at 1.56%, the rate is back to the pre-Yellen levels. Bigger picture, the 10yr breakeven remains in the downtrend that started around the taper tantrum in 2013 (Chart 2), and is nowhere near the Fed's 2% inflation target. In addition, the 2yr-10yr spread narrowed to under 89 bps as of writing (Chart 3), the flattest level since 2007. We view both of these trends as negative for securitized products: the Fed seems to be increasingly willing to accept recession in the next few years.

Chart 1: Intraday 10yr breakeven inflation rate

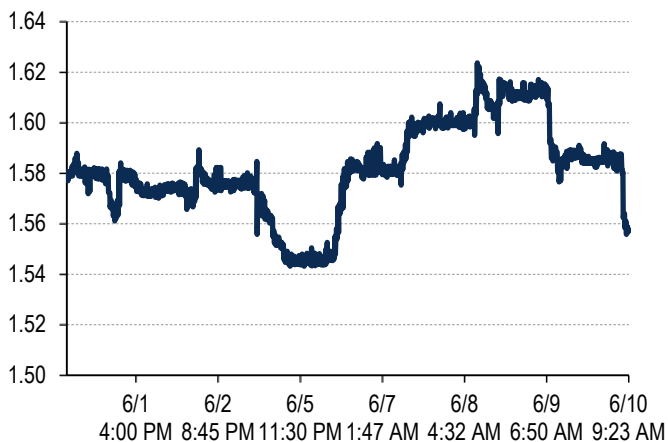


Chart 2: 10yr breakeven inflation rate

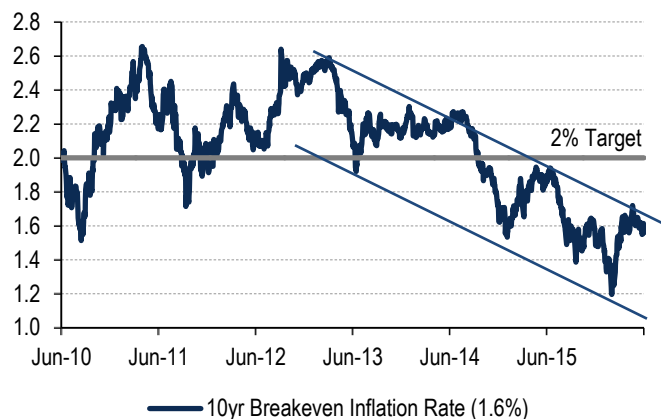


Chart 3: 2yr-10yr treasury spread



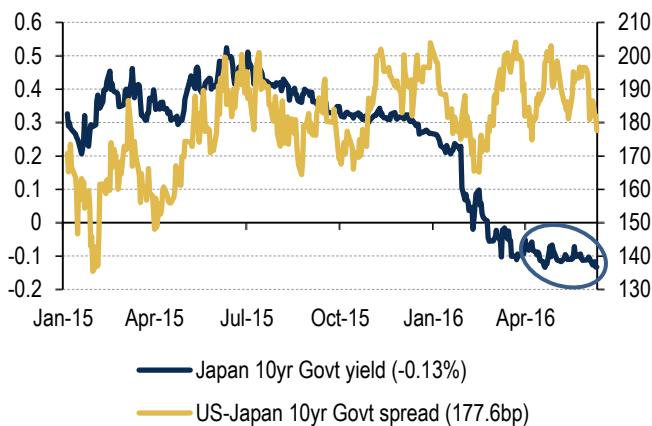
Next up is Wednesday's Fed decision. The BofAML Economics view is the Fed will be unchanged on rates and the dot plot, which say 2 more hikes in 2016 and 4 in 2017, and will reduce its GDP growth forecast. Chair Yellen is likely to suggest that it will become

appropriate to hike this year, but will avoid giving any timeline. In short, it will be status quo – which, in our view, is hawkish.

We think markets are likely to take such an outcome badly and that we probably have already entered a risk-off phase for markets as a result. Due to its liquidity challenges, securitized products credit could be a relatively poor performer within an overall negative environment. We'll get to our breakeven inflation framework in a moment, but the up-front take away from that analysis is that corporate bonds and equities have performed much better than securitized products on an alpha basis since the lows in February: corporates are up 3%-6% relative to fair value while securitized products are down roughly 3%, or even more in the case of BB/B CLOs. The liquidity scars for securitized products from early this year appear to be deep, and not healing quickly. We have no reason to believe that will change anytime soon.

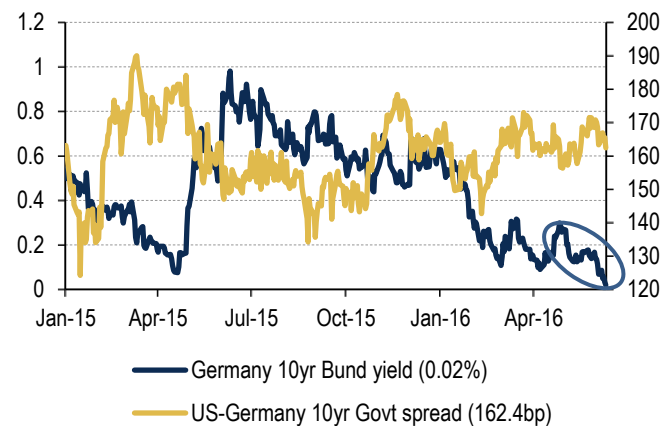
In our March 18 piece "[Demography is destiny](#)," we noted that aging populations in Japan and Europe are sustaining downward pressure on their government bond yields. As Chart 4 (Japan) and Chart 5 (Germany) show, that pressure shows no signs of abating. We also noted that as much as the Fed would like to raise interest rates, it is difficult for long term US interest rates to decouple from the global pressures: Chart 4 and Chart 5 also show the recent compression of the 10yr yield spread to Japanese and German 10yr yields, with the 10yr now at 1.65%, among the lowest levels of the past few years. Escape from the global framework appears challenged.

**Chart 4: Japan 10yr govt yield and US-Japan 10yr govt spread**



Source: Bloomberg

**Chart 5: Germany 10yr govt yield and US-Germany 10yr govt spread**



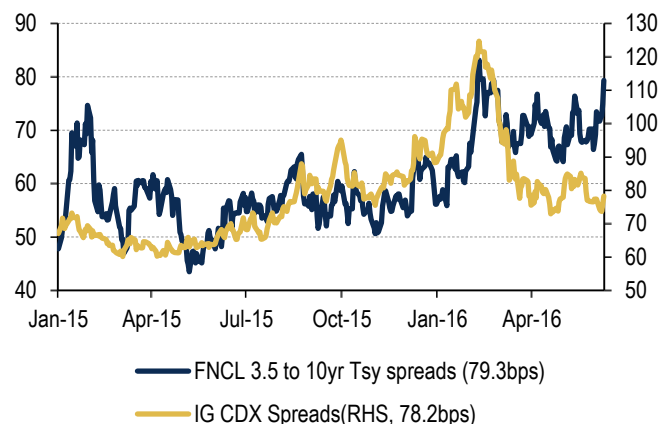
Source: Bloomberg

We anticipated spread volatility coming into the summer, but made the judgment up front that we would ride things out with our neutral allocation to securitized products and agency MBS (timing the Fed's mood swings is just too difficult for us). That anticipated spread volatility has begun.

The break through 1.70% is an obvious negative for the agency MBS basis (Chart 6). Traders and tactical MBS investors should be underweight the basis given this rate development and the potential for yields to accelerate to the downside given Fed hawkishness. Our horizon is a little longer term so we retain our neutral stance – we still believe the Fed will eventually respond with another capitulation on its hawkishness and are skeptical on our ability to time the shift. Also, we note that the agency MBS basis is now at the widest level relative to high grade corporates (Chart 7), so relative value has improved. This also keeps us in the neutral camp.

**Chart 6: FNCL 3.5 to 10yr Treasury spreads**


Source: Bloomberg

**Chart 7: FNCL 3.5 to 10yr Treasury spreads and IG CDX spreads**


Source: Markit, Bloomberg

Turning to credit, Table 1 shows our regression framework for various securitized products, oil and corporate credit and equity versus the 10yr breakeven rate. When we look at how valuations have changed since the breakeven low on February 10, it is not a pretty alpha picture for securitized products versus the other sectors. The beta trade from this analysis is the rising breakeven rate. Since the breakeven has increased since February (even if it's now rolling over), all asset prices were supposed to move higher. That has happened.

**Table 1: Pricing regression vs. 10yr breakeven inflation rates (1Y lookback)**

10yr Breakeven Inflation Rate			12/29/2015			2/10/2016			6/3/2016			6/9/2016			
			1.56			1.20			1.55			1.59			
Sector (Price)	Coefficient	R-Squared	Actual	Fair Value	% vs Fair Value	Actual	Fair Value	% vs Fair Value	Actual	Fair Value	% vs Fair Value	Actual	Fair Value	% vs Fair Value	WoW Chg
CLO 2.0 B	35.5	28%	77.6	72.7	6.8%	59.0	59.9	-1.6%	64.4	72.6	-11.4%	64.4	73.8	-12.8%	-1.4%
CLO 2.0 BB	26.1	33%	85.5	83.3	2.7%	74.2	73.9	0.5%	77.4	83.2	-7.0%	77.4	84.1	-7.9%	-1.0%
CMBX 7 BBB- Cash	14.7	43%	91.7	92.0	-0.3%	85.3	86.7	-1.7%	89.8	91.9	-2.3%	90.1	92.4	-2.5%	-0.2%
Subprime 06 LCF	8.2	23%	65.8	63.8	3.1%	59.0	60.9	-3.1%	62.5	63.8	-2.1%	62.5	64.1	-2.5%	-0.4%
CMBX 7 BBB- Synthetic	20.9	53%	94.6	92.5	2.3%	82.0	85.0	-3.5%	88.9	92.4	-3.7%	90.9	93.2	-2.5%	1.2%
CLO 2.0 BBB	15.0	32%	93.0	91.8	1.2%	85.5	86.4	-1.0%	90.5	91.8	-1.4%	90.5	92.3	-2.0%	-0.6%
Alt-A FRM	4.7	31%	76.0	76.5	-0.6%	74.5	74.7	-0.4%	75.6	76.5	-1.1%	75.6	76.6	-1.3%	-0.2%
Jumbo FRM	4.5	28%	95.1	94.9	0.1%	92.7	93.3	-0.6%	94.1	94.9	-0.9%	94.1	95.1	-1.0%	-0.2%
CMBX 7 A Synthetic	17.1	56%	95.3	94.3	1.1%	86.3	88.1	-2.1%	91.9	94.2	-2.4%	93.9	94.8	-0.9%	1.4%
CLO 2.0 AA	4.2	47%	98.3	98.2	0.2%	96.4	96.7	-0.3%	98.2	98.2	0.1%	98.2	98.3	-0.1%	-0.2%
CLO 2.0 AAA	1.4	51%	99.1	99.3	-0.1%	98.9	98.8	0.1%	99.7	99.3	0.4%	99.7	99.3	0.3%	-0.1%
Option ARM	5.0	21%	69.2	69.8	-1.0%	66.9	68.0	-1.7%	70.3	69.8	0.7%	70.3	70.0	0.4%	-0.3%
HY Loans	11.1	60%	91.2	92.9	-1.7%	89.8	88.9	1.1%	93.5	92.8	0.8%	93.6	93.2	0.5%	-0.3%
CLO 2.0 A	6.3	54%	97.4	97.3	0.1%	95.1	95.0	0.0%	98.2	97.3	0.9%	98.2	97.5	0.7%	-0.3%
HY CDX	14.6	77%	101.0	102.1	-1.1%	97.0	96.8	0.2%	102.7	101.9	0.7%	103.3	102.5	0.8%	0.0%
NASDAQ 100 Stock	665.4	33%	4,691.1	4,406.2	6.5%	3,966.3	4,166.7	-4.8%	4,509.8	4,398.2	2.5%	4,512.7	4,427.3	1.9%	-0.6%
CMBX 7 A Cash	8.1	47%	101.4	102.7	-1.2%	99.3	99.7	-0.4%	104.6	102.6	2.0%	105.3	102.9	2.4%	0.3%
US HG Corp	4.3	22%	102.0	104.0	-2.0%	102.7	102.5	0.2%	106.9	104.0	2.8%	107.2	104.2	2.9%	0.1%
STACR 2014-DN2 M3	14.1	69%	93.3	93.6	-0.3%	88.3	88.5	-0.2%	96.6	93.4	3.4%	96.8	94.0	2.9%	-0.5%
US HY Corp	21.4	69%	88.5	91.7	-3.5%	84.6	84.0	0.8%	94.7	91.5	3.5%	95.7	92.4	3.5%	0.1%
S&P	372.1	61%	2,078.4	2,018.6	3.0%	1,851.9	1,884.6	-1.7%	2,099.1	2,013.8	4.2%	2,115.5	2,030.4	4.2%	0.0%
Oil Price	41.6	70%	37.9	41.6	-9.0%	27.5	26.6	3.0%	48.6	41.2	18.0%	50.6	42.9	17.8%	-0.2%

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg

Note: fair value estimated from regression results vs. 10yr breakeven inflation rate. CLO prices are marked at the end of each month using BofAML PriceServe data. Between month-ends, CLO prices are interpolated using generic secondary spread movements. Price data since the most recent month-end are estimated using the modified durations of a generic 2015 CLO deal.

However, the alpha part of the analysis is the change in value relative to the fair value estimate. Here, we see that the % of fair value for SPX, NDX and HY and HG bond has increased by 3%-6%. Oil has increased by 14%, going from 3% above fair value in February to 17% above fair value this week. For the most part, securitized products have vastly underperformed:

- Single-B CLOs went from -1.6% undervalued to -12.8% undervalued, dropping by over 11% relative to the fair value estimate – they are up by 5 points, but should have been up by 14 points given the recovery in breakevens. Somewhat surprisingly, even HY loans have underperformed, dropping from 1.1% overvalued in February to 0.5% overvalued today.
- CMBX 7 BBB- cash is up by 5 points since February but, given the recovery in breakevens, should have been up by 6 points; valuation has gone from 1.7% undervalued to 2.5% undervalued.
- Valuations for higher quality sectors such as option ARMs and AAA CLOs have remained roughly unchanged.
- The one bright spot for securitized products has been risk transfer. Valuation for STACR M3s has improved roughly in line with corporate credit – up by about 3%.

The question raised by these results is, what is going on? We think there is a 1-word explanation: liquidity. The broad-based selloff to start the year highlighted the reality that liquidity for securitized products has become challenged relative to other markets. We do not think this is likely to change quickly, and that securitized products are likely to experience the poorest relative liquidity in another risk-off scenario. We once again emphasize the liquidity risk associated with sectors such as BB/B CLOs, which appear relatively cheap on a fundamental basis. Our neutral view on this market has attempted to balance poor liquidity with fundamental cheapness. We recommend these for buy and hold investors with a long term investment horizon, not for total return investors looking for daily liquidity.

Table 2 shows spread performance versus breakevens. Rich sectors under this framework include AAA CMBS and prime and subprime autos. Here we see the preference for liquidity and quality within securitized products. We do not anticipate that changing any time soon, particularly if the Fed disappoints on Wednesday.

**Table 2: Spreads/yields regression vs. 10yr breakeven inflation rates (1Y lookback)**

			12/29/2015			2/10/2016			6/3/2016			6/9/2016			
10yr Breakeven Inflation Rate			1.56			1.20			1.55			1.59			
Sector (Spread/Yield)	Coefficient	R-Squared	Actual	Fair Value	vs Fair Value	Actual	Fair Value	vs Fair Value	Actual	Fair Value	vs Fair Value	Actual	Fair Value	vs Fair Value	WoW Chg
GNR 10-20 SE (3 MIP 5s)	-173.4	12%	255.3	285.7	-30.4	242.0	348.2	-106.2	254.0	285.5	-31.5	305.0	280.2	24.8	56.2
G2SF 3.5 to 10yr Tsy	-25.2	24%	40.4	45.4	-5.0	65.1	54.5	10.6	53.9	45.4	8.5	58.2	44.6	13.6	5.0
FNCL 3.5 to 10yr Tsy	-26.3	26%	60.4	63.1	-2.7	82.1	72.6	9.5	72.9	63.1	9.8	74.2	62.3	11.9	2.1
Freddie K A2	-68.2	73%	85.0	77.6	7.4	98.0	102.2	-4.2	74.0	78.0	-4.0	76.0	75.4	0.6	4.6
IG CDX	-79.1	79%	89.7	87.1	2.6	121.5	115.5	6.0	77.3	87.9	-10.5	75.8	84.6	-8.8	1.8
AAA Prime Auto	-26.0	26%	57.0	47.1	9.9	47.0	56.4	-9.4	37.0	47.3	-10.3	37.0	46.2	-9.2	1.1
CMBX 7 AAA Synthetic	-64.1	73%	98.6	100.6	-2.0	132.7	123.7	9.0	91.9	101.3	-9.4	88.8	98.6	-9.8	-0.4
CMBX 7 AAA Cash	-99.0	79%	123.6	114.4	9.2	147.0	150.1	-3.0	104.2	115.3	-11.0	100.9	111.3	-10.4	0.7
AAA Subprime Auto	-56.0	49%	90.0	81.2	8.8	90.0	101.3	-11.3	67.0	81.6	-14.6	67.0	79.4	-12.4	2.2
10yrTsy Yield	79.5	31%	230.6	203.3	27.3	166.9	174.7	-7.8	170.1	203.6	-33.5	168.8	205.9	-37.1	-3.6
JOS FN30.300.12	175.0	17%	-2.6	-43.3	40.7	-160.0	-106.3	-53.7	-176.3	-41.9	-134.4	-177.6	-37.8	-139.8	-5.4

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg

Note: fair value estimated from regression results vs. 10yr breakeven inflation rate

## Spreads, issuance and volumes

Table 3: Spreads for securitized credit products

		1-Week Δ		1-Month Δ		12-mth Δ		2016 YTD			
Non-agency Spreads	Current Level	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%	YTD Min	YTD Max
Legacy Spreads											
Jumbo Fixed	275	0	0%	(5)	-2%	55	25%	15	6%	260	310
Alt-A Floater	305	0	0%	0	0%	55	22%	20	7%	285	330
Option ARM	305	0	0%	(10)	-3%	60	24%	5	2%	300	370
Current Pay Subprime	225	0	0%	0	0%	(25)	-10%	(35)	-13%	225	260
LCF Subprime	335	0	0%	0	0%	60	22%	35	12%	300	375
New Issue Spreads											
LCF Jumbo 2.0	170	0	0%	0	0%	33	24%	20	13%	150	170
NPL A1	320	0	0%	(30)	-8%	2	1%	(58)	-15%	320	378
NPL A2	636	0	0%	11	2%	243	62%	146	30%	490	636
SFR											
A	140	(5)	-3%	2	1%	10	8%	(29)	-17%	138	218
B	205	(5)	-2%	5	3%	30	17%	(35)	-15%	200	275
C	255	(10)	-4%	(15)	-6%	55	28%	(50)	-16%	255	357
D	290	(10)	-3%	(10)	-3%	15	5%	(27)	-9%	290	446
E	410	(5)	-1%	(5)	-1%	35	9%	(25)	-6%	410	541
F	495	(5)	-1%	(25)	-5%	20	4%	(37)	-7%	485	641
Credit Risk Transfer											
STACR Low LTV M1	135	0	0%	0	0%	5	4%	9	7%	124	135
STACR Low LTV M2	170	0	0%	0	0%	(34)	-17%	(40)	-19%	155	230
STACR Low LTV M3 (NR)	408	(2)	0%	3	1%	8	2%	(62)	-13%	395	590
STACR Low LTV B (NR)	1,013	0	0%	(4)	0%	192	23%	143	16%	870	1,077
STACR High LTV M1	110	0	0%	0	0%	(8)	-7%	(25)	-19%	110	155
STACR High LTV M2	230	0	0%	(20)	-8%	24	12%	(25)	-10%	230	295
STACR High LTV M3 (NR)	410	(2)	0%	(33)	-7%	12	3%	(60)	-13%	410	585
CAS Low LTV M1	165	0	0%	0	0%	42	34%	9	6%	156	175
CAS Low LTV M2	465	5	1%	5	1%	50	12%	(50)	-10%	440	685
CAS High LTV M1	170	0	0%	0	0%	43	34%	14	9%	156	170
CAS High LTV M2	463	(3)	-1%	8	2%	47	11%	(49)	-10%	440	680
CAS Actual Loss Low LTV M1	180	0	0%	0	0%			26	17%	154	215
CAS Actual Loss Low LTV M2	487	(3)	-1%	12	3%			(58)	-11%	463	690
CAS Actual Loss High LTV M1	210	0	0%	0	0%			45	27%	165	220
CAS Actual Loss High LTV M2	509	(1)	0%	4	1%			(26)	-5%	495	710
		1-Week Δ		1-Month Δ		12-mth Δ		2016 YTD			
CMBS Spreads	Current Level	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%	YTD Min	YTD Max
Legacy Spreads											
2006/2007 A4s	170	0	0%	0	0%	80	89%	66	63%	104	104
2006/2007 AMs	250	0	0%	0	0%	117	88%	50	25%	200	350
Indicative 2015 MSBAM Conduit Spreads											
3yr AAA	65	0	0%	0	0%	27	71%	(10)	-13%	65	80
5yr AAA	80	0	0%	0	0%	30	60%	(15)	-16%	80	98
A-SB	100	(5)	-5%	(5)	-5%	25	33%	(30)	-23%	100	149
10yr AAA	115	0	0%	0	0%	25	28%	(20)	-15%	115	165
A-S	145	0	0%	0	0%	20	16%	(20)	-12%	145	200
AA	205	0	0%	(10)	-5%	55	37%	(3)	-1%	205	320
A	310	0	0%	(5)	-2%	100	48%	2	1%	308	445
BBB-	625	0	0%	(25)	-4%	240	62%	110	21%	515	800
CLO	Current Level	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%	YTD Min	YTD Max
1.0											
AAA	165	0	0%	(10)	-6%	40	32%	15	10%	150	175
AA	240	0	0%	(10)	-4%	90	60%	40	20%	200	250
A	325	0	0%	0	0%	125	63%	50	18%	275	325
BBB	425	0	0%	0	0%	125	42%	75	21%	350	425
BB	650	0	0%	0	0%	165	34%	165	34%	485	650
2.0											
AAA	155	0	0%	0	0%	10	7%	(10)	-6%	155	185
AA	220	0	0%	5	2%	30	16%	(15)	-6%	215	275
A	315	0	0%	0	0%	30	11%	(20)	-6%	315	400
BBB	550	0	0%	25	5%	155	39%	50	10%	500	650
BB	975	0	0%	50	5%	350	56%	150	18%	825	1,200
B	1,450	0	0%	50	4%	650	81%	400	38%	1,050	1,550

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Table 4: Sectors ranking by the spread per unit of the spread volatility - 1Y View**

Rank	Asset Class	Current Spread	Spread Per Unit Vol	Spread (Nov 20, 2015)	Spread Per Unit Vol (Nov 20, 2015)
1	Current Pay Subprime	225	18.3	260	36.6
2	CAS Low LTV M1	165	14.7	155	6.4
3	CLO 2.0 AAA	155	14.6	168	24.3
4	CAS High LTV M1	170	14.1	155	6.7
5	Prime Auto-Fixed BBB 5Y	160	13.7	175	10.4
6	LCF Subprime	335	12.0	300	23.2
7	Alt-A Floater	305	11.5	270	28.9
8	CLO 2.0 A	315	11.0	335	15.4
9	CLO 2.0 AA	220	10.8	235	12.0
10	STACR High LTV M3 (NR)	410	10.5	454	13.1
11	SFR F	495	10.5	532	10.0
12	Credit Card FL 5Y BBB	110	10.3	105	8.9
13	SFR E	410	10.1	429	9.9
14	STACR High LTV M2	230	10.0	240	9.0
15	USD Lev Loans	522	9.9	576	22.3
16	Jumbo Fixed	275	9.8	245	30.3
17	STACR Low LTV M2	170	9.4	200	8.5
18	STACR High LTV M1	110	9.3	135	7.6
19	FNCL 4.0	69	9.2	91	8.1
20	Option ARM	305	9.0	285	20.7
21	CAS High LTV M2	463	8.9	493	12.4
22	STACR Low LTV M3 (NR)	408	8.9	453	13.5
23	CAS Low LTV M2	465	8.7	501	11.5
24	CLO 2.0 BBB	550	8.5	500	15.7
25	UK RMBS (AAA)	43	8.2	40	6.6
26	Credit Card FL 5Y AAA	58	7.8	65	7.5
27	Private SL Class BBB	330	7.2	350	11.6
28	CMBS 3.0 5yr (AAA)	80	7.0	81	8.0
29	IG Corp Index	165	7.0	181	9.5
30	SFR B	205	6.8	240	9.1
31	CLO 2.0 BB	975	6.5	825	14.2
32	Freddie K A2	76	6.3	80	6.5
33	SFR A	140	6.3	166	11.7
34	FNCL 3.0	97	6.2	77	8.7
35	FNCL 3.5	95	6.1	92	9.6

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Note: Nov 20, 2015 is the date we published 2016 securitized products outlook.

Note: current spread as of 6/9/2016



Table 5: US Fixed Income and Securitized Products Gross Issuance (\$bn)

	Agency MBS	FN	FH	GN	Agency CMO	Non-agency MBS	CRT	SFR	Jumbo	NPL/RPL	ABS	Auto	Cards	Other
Jan-15	85	35	23	27	9	5	1	1	1	2	20	12	0	8
Feb-15	87	34	30	23	13	8	1	1	2	3	21	12	3	6
Mar-15	99	42	26	30	16	5	1	1	1	3	21	8	9	4
Apr-15	120	47	34	40	15	6	1	1	1	2	21	9	7	6
May-15	112	41	33	38	18	5	1	1	1	2	23	12	3	7
Jun-15	117	43	34	39	15	8	1	2	1	4	14	9	1	4
Jul-15	128	44	39	45	16	5	2	0	1	3	18	9	5	4
Aug-15	109	38	28	43	15	1	0	0	0	1	13	9	2	2
Sep-15	113	44	30	39	12	4	1	0	1	2	11	6	2	3
Oct-15	107	40	28	38	12	6	2	0	1	3	23	14	3	6
Nov-15	85	28	23	34	11	5	1	0	1	2	8	3	2	3
Dec-15	89	37	23	29	12	3	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	2
Jan-16	88	34	22	32	11	1	1	0	0	0	10	7	2	1
Feb-16	80	29	21	30	11	3	1	0	0	2	19	13	0	6
Mar-16	99	39	27	32	12	5	2	0	1	3	13	8	1	4
Apr-16	108	43	26	39	22	4	1	0	0	3	14	9	3	3
May-16	114	43	30	41	NA	9	2	1	1	6	24	12	5	7
Jun-16	49	15	17	17	NA	1	1	0	0	0	8	2	3	2
2016 YTD	537	203	144	191	56	24	7	1	2	13	88	51	14	23
2016 Forecast	1,276	499	376	401	180	52	13	5	10	22	200	115	37	48
2015 Total	1,250	472	352	426	165	60	13	7	12	29	195	103	37	55

	CMBS	Agency	Conduit	SA/SB	US CLO	Total SP	USD HG Corps	US HY Corps	US Lev Loans	Treasury	Agency Debt	Total FI
Jan-15	12	7	4	1	5	126	91	14	14	178	48	471
Feb-15	21	9	5	7	9	145	114	25	12	176	48	521
Mar-15	18	8	4	6	16	159	143	37	16	174	40	568
Apr-15	19	11	4	4	10	177	104	24	27	181	47	561
May-15	18	11	6	1	6	163	153	29	25	181	47	598
Jun-15	20	10	7	2	13	172	94	21	22	168	48	525
Jul-15	16	8	7	1	8	175	129	7	35	178	34	558
Aug-15	15	7	5	2	6	143	47	10	8	184	41	433
Sep-15	15	8	4	3	6	149	102	15	18	174	46	503
Oct-15	20	11	6	3	7	162	104	7	18	170	72	534
Nov-15	12	4	6	2	5	115	100	22	12	180	39	469
Dec-15	11	6	3	2	7	112	54	5	6	177	25	379
Jan-16	15	12	3	0	1	116	126	5	16	180	44	487
Feb-16	17	9	6	2	3	121	105	9	9	170	72	487
Mar-16	17	10	3	3	4	137	126	20	17	168	65	534
Apr-16	13	11	2	1	5	144	87	20	15	175	55	496
May-16	15	10	6	0	5	167	176	26	32	164	66	630
Jun-16	4	4	0	0	2	64	45	14	24	56	15	216
2016 YTD	80	55	19	7	20	750	665	94	111	913	318	2,850
2016 Forecast	170	115	35	20	45	1,743	1,200	196	210	2,029	490	5,868
2015 Total	196	101	61	33	98	1,799	1,235	216	214	2,123	534	6,121

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, SIFMA, Intex, Bloomberg, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHLM, S&amp;P LCD

\*Treasury numbers exclude bills / Agency debt numbers exclude short-term and discount notes / Non-Agency MBS numbers exclude ReREMICs / US CLOs include broadly syndicated and middle-market deals / CMBS single borrower includes multi-borrower floaters/ CMBS Total does not include CRE CLOs, NPLs, etc./ Agency MBS does not include Agency CMO; Agency MBS forecast assumes 2% 10yr yield; US Lev Loan May issuance is an estimate



**Table 6: Trading volumes across securitized products (\$mn)**

	Non-agency		CMBS		ABS		CDO/CLO		Agency CMO			Agency Specified			TBA, STIP, \$ ROLLS		
	IG	Non IG	IG	Non IG	IG	Non IG	IG	Non IG	FNMA	FHLMC	GNMA	FNMA	FHLMC	GNMA	FNMA	FHLMC	GNMA
Jan-14	2,161	45,774	16,997	17,672	17,380	2,952	2,954	3,120	20,764	25,087	17,724	89,161	39,781	47,354	2,540,583	303,150	147,472
Feb-14	3,198	31,995	22,562	19,521	19,114	5,014	3,162	2,631	17,917	17,564	14,515	87,075	44,222	43,773	2,280,723	261,349	134,786
Mar-14	2,805	37,464	22,604	20,655	20,812	4,010	5,516	3,790	17,727	20,340	16,251	109,464	45,313	33,491	2,589,398	299,984	137,527
Apr-14	2,172	34,232	22,165	23,240	18,441	6,595	2,401	1,694	17,778	23,258	17,170	94,282	42,045	34,445	2,666,138	284,259	124,042
May-14	1,891	35,510	22,023	23,205	18,965	3,969	2,869	2,882	16,432	16,862	11,207	78,813	39,773	40,859	2,850,041	299,925	125,510
Jun-14	2,554	36,195	17,515	16,271	19,364	2,561	2,890	3,194	14,656	20,547	8,833	71,152	34,949	42,453	2,404,992	251,125	125,555
Jul-14	2,466	43,284	26,497	19,262	27,725	3,487	11,642	2,014	14,303	20,761	7,584	85,322	43,152	52,868	2,757,693	287,323	599,722
Aug-14	1,592	35,805	12,449	14,039	17,142	2,737	2,971	3,801	10,180	11,567	7,234	71,175	47,189	57,956	2,482,869	269,643	576,664
Sep-14	1,446	32,658	20,784	20,027	32,222	2,611	4,397	2,028	15,324	19,396	9,715	97,614	56,925	59,261	2,987,957	293,230	594,692
Oct-14	1,828	41,039	21,764	17,954	23,278	5,645	3,885	1,848	14,765	19,163	10,229	105,100	52,009	65,373	3,143,869	289,218	611,719
Nov-14	2,095	36,146	20,034	19,663	18,322	3,137	2,720	3,607	13,286	11,762	6,934	75,705	35,178	43,230	2,734,149	279,582	511,424
Dec-14	1,466	23,407	15,312	17,084	21,916	1,959	2,075	1,751	15,023	12,654	7,764	88,595	42,352	47,699	2,677,669	268,315	561,998
Jan-15	1,545	34,125	18,843	14,966	20,383	3,262	4,203	2,589	13,061	14,050	14,054	99,039	62,134	60,464	3,513,814	375,626	751,862
Feb-15	2,810	33,623	18,227	26,832	18,493	4,986	3,737	2,014	14,292	13,301	8,543	98,943	47,697	45,204	2,923,192	325,339	598,023
Mar-15	4,053	34,638	28,519	28,807	23,314	3,271	4,114	5,137	14,846	17,426	10,013	94,217	50,531	78,340	2,970,336	348,313	743,292
Apr-15	1,894	31,067	26,784	20,203	22,119	3,697	4,332	1,960	14,956	15,619	8,881	91,671	71,687	82,503	2,570,137	357,854	717,978
May-15	1,895	30,810	23,832	16,211	21,068	3,061	4,793	3,645	11,495	13,107	9,124	88,038	63,240	78,448	2,710,137	347,743	732,695
Jun-15	2,433	25,101	19,866	17,173	27,263	4,046	5,919	3,463	10,465	10,005	9,394	95,943	70,928	77,787	2,763,261	325,235	667,866
Jul-15	1,865	23,675	13,098	12,825	17,697	3,521	3,375	4,326	11,337	11,159	8,383	90,802	64,932	93,964	2,858,260	379,482	813,115
Aug-15	1,110	21,175	15,264	15,301	13,443	3,600	2,233	1,652	10,392	8,489	6,751	88,496	53,867	102,292	2,569,220	318,117	771,792
Sep-15	1,643	19,583	17,621	12,644	16,383	3,143	4,898	1,857	12,511	12,115	7,378	106,119	64,598	96,965	2,564,034	339,139	768,367
Oct-15	1,929	26,118	20,612	19,612	20,928	3,337	6,409	2,850	13,658	12,466	9,309	107,452	65,717	101,657	2,695,256	309,933	811,393
Nov-15	2,151	16,188	16,319	12,228	14,978	3,123	5,180	2,111	12,325	11,144	6,894	80,862	52,804	78,234	2,267,957	280,015	805,081
Dec-15	1,964	15,405	11,635	9,622	12,783	2,782	3,180	7,534	9,560	7,826	8,388	81,530	50,558	76,139	2,150,165	245,242	642,704
Jan-16	3,647	20,108	18,896	11,037	14,086	3,653	4,209	1,643	10,986	9,464	7,927	99,905	47,424	88,874	2,434,185	315,606	679,909
Feb-16	2,118	28,207	23,014	13,241	23,433	2,679	4,584	2,269	16,216	11,619	9,219	106,081	61,122	107,456	2,581,426	339,881	786,196
Mar-16	2,915	22,408	20,758	15,590	17,007	3,427	4,316	2,847	15,128	13,790	11,645	104,709	76,469	99,392	2,609,586	378,636	847,388
Apr-16	2,755	30,574	20,524	19,543	16,503	3,195	4,364	3,291	19,103	13,468	10,742	111,488	93,934	114,961	2,640,347	372,566	980,986
May-16	3,462	19,122	17,079	17,427	14,545	2,042	7,517	3,520	17,311	14,507	10,376	103,251	68,924	88,006	2,819,404	365,986	811,484
Jun-16	1,025	6,555	7,180	6,034	6,618	1,282	1,062	1,853	4,477	5,184	2,669	35,350	26,429	35,752	1,323,935	221,438	245,249
1Q16	8,679	70,723	62,669	39,867	54,527	9,759	13,109	6,758	42,330	34,873	28,791	310,695	185,016	295,722	7,625,198	1,034,123	2,313,493
1Q15	8,408	102,387	65,590	70,606	62,191	11,519	12,054	9,740	42,199	44,777	32,610	292,199	160,363	184,008	9,407,342	1,049,278	2,093,178
% Change	3.2%	-31%	-4%	-44%	-12%	-15%	9%	-31%	0%	-22%	-12%	6%	15%	61%	-19%	-1%	11%
YTD 2016	15,921	126,974	107,452	82,871	92,193	16,279	26,052	15,423	83,221	68,033	52,578	560,784	374,302	534,441	14,408,883	1,994,113	4,351,213
1/15 - 6/15	14,630	189,365	136,072	124,193	132,641	22,323	27,098	18,809	79,115	83,507	60,008	567,851	366,218	422,746	17,450,877	2,080,110	4,211,717
% Change	9%	-33%	-21%	-33%	-30%	-27%	-4%	-18%	5%	-19%	-12%	-1%	2%	26%	-17%	-4%	3%

Source: TRACE

Note: the volumes include derivatives. Volumes as of 6/9/2016

## Markets

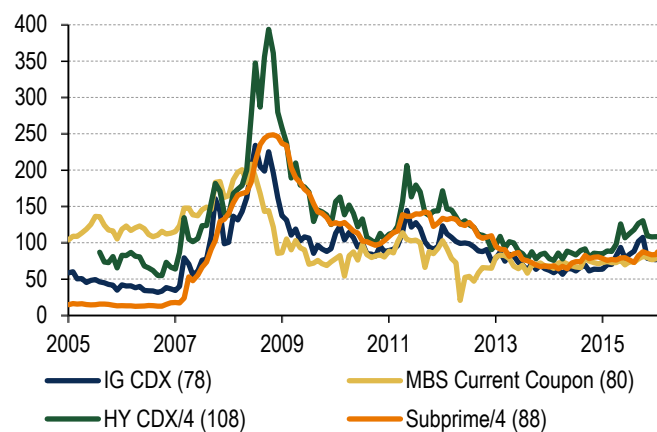
Market performance across key sectors is shown in Chart 8 though Chart 15 and Table 7 and Table 8.

**Table 7: Tick performance across 30Y and 15Y conventionals and GNMA's (Versus 10Y UST)**

FNCL	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
WoW	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-3
February 29, 2016 - June 9, 2016	14	9	13	18	15	5
G2SF/GNSF (5, 5.5)	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
WoW	-5	-7	-5	-4	-2	-3
February 29, 2016 - June 9, 2016	11	6	-5	-4	12	-30
FNCI	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
WoW	0	1	5	-3	-1	0
February 29, 2016 - June 9, 2016	18	11	11	-20	-15	-5

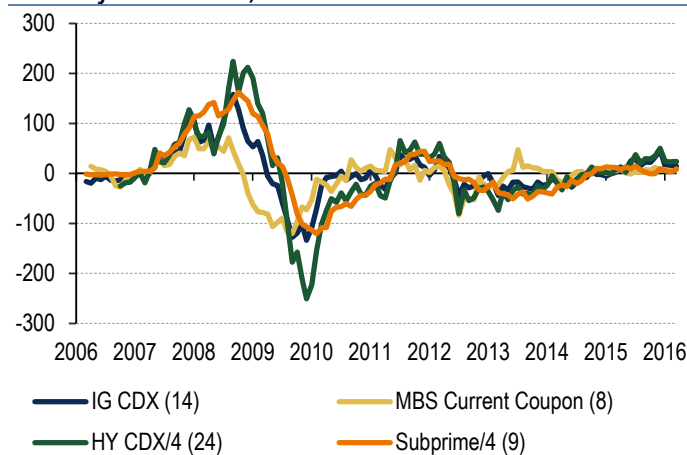
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 8: Fixed income spreads (HY and subprime spread divided by 4 to normalize)**



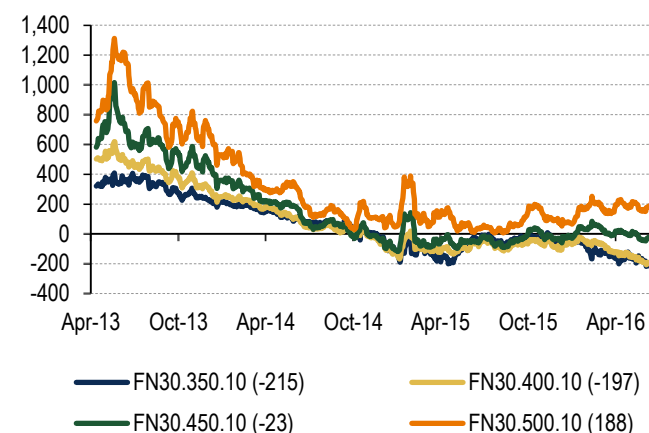
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg

**Chart 9: Fixed income YoY spread change (HY and subprime YoY change divided by 4 to normalize)**



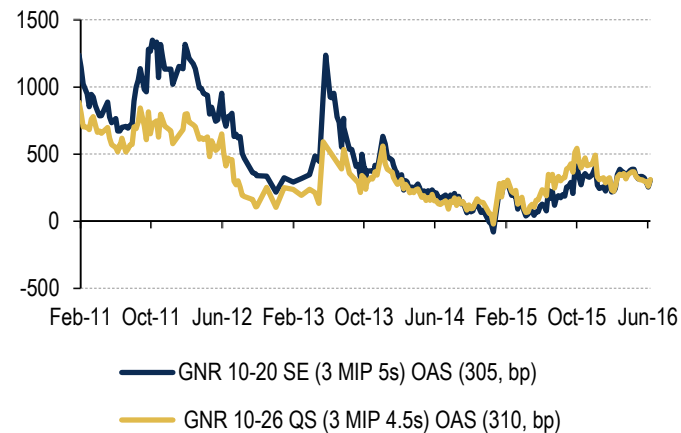
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg

**Chart 10: IOS OAS**



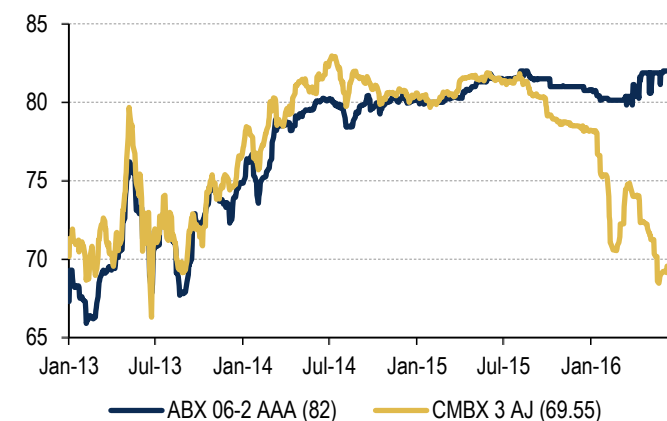
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 11: Inverse IOS OAS**



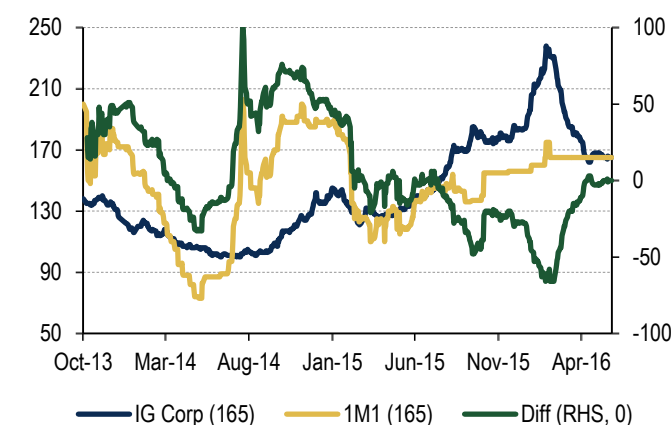
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 12: ABX 06-2 AAA and CMBX 3 AJ Prices**



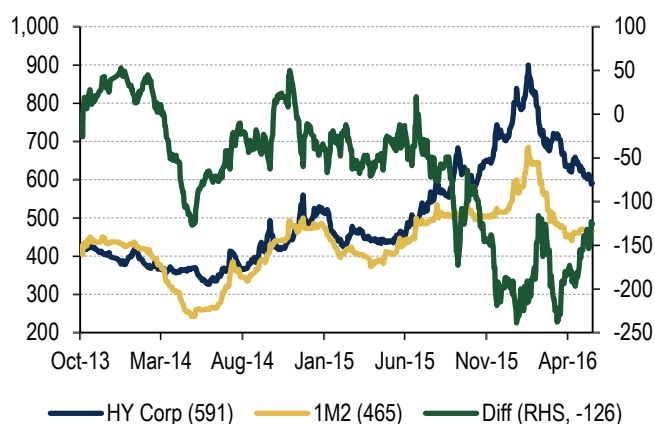
Source: Markit

**Chart 13: On-the-run spread for low LTV CAS BBB vs. IG Corp**



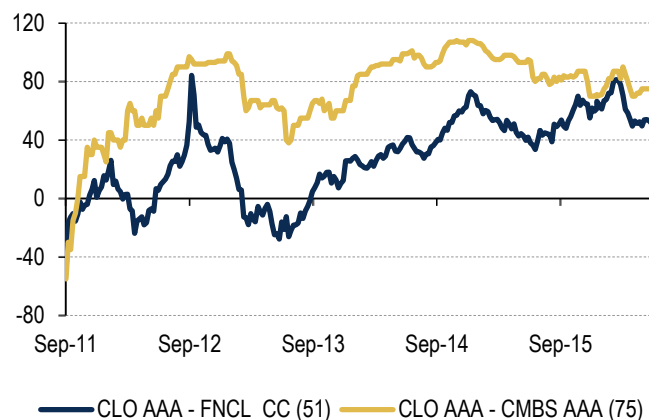
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research  
Note: spreads are as of 6/9/2016

Chart 14: On-the-run spread for low LTV CAS NR vs. HY Corp



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research  
Note: spreads are as of 6/9/2016

Chart 15: CLO AAA spread to CMBS AAA and FNCL Current Coupon



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Table 8: Prices and spreads across sectors

		Change							Change								
Benchmark		6/9/16	6/2/16	1/8/15	1/2/14	6/2/16	1/8/15	1/2/14			6/9/16	6/2/16	1/8/15	1/2/14	6/2/16	1/8/15	1/2/14
Agency MBS									Equities								
FNCL 3 OAS	LIBOR	20	19	-6	34	1	26	-13	S&P 500	2,115	2,105	2,062	1,832	10	53	284	
FNCL 3 ZVOAS	LIBOR	97	91	53	42	7	44	55	KBW Bank Index	69	71	72	69	-2	-2	0	
FNCL 3.5 OAS	LIBOR	18	16	-1	21	2	19	-3	Swaps								
FNCL 3.5 ZVOAS	LIBOR	95	94	68	38	1	27	57	5 Year	-4	-3	15	5	-1	-18	-9	
FNCL 4 OAS	LIBOR	26	23	-29	15	3	55	11	10 Year	-13	-13	12	7	0	-25	-20	
FNCL 4 ZVOAS	LIBOR	69	70	47	46	-1	23	23	Commodities								
FNCL 4.5 OAS	LIBOR	20	14	-21	14	6	41	7	Gold	1,270	1,211	1,209	1,224	59	61	45	
FNCL 4.5 ZVOAS	LIBOR	45	40	23	55	6	22	-10	Crude Oil	51	49	49	95	1	2	-45	
Non-Agency MBS									Sovereign CDS								
Prime Jumbo (CCC)	Swaps	275	275	230	260	0	45	15	UK	32	32	20	27	1	12	5	
Alt-A Floater (non-IG CCC)	LIBOR	305	305	250	275	0	55	30	Germany	18	18	18	25	0	0	-6	
Option ARM (super senior)	LIBOR	305	305	255	285	0	50	20	France	41	37	49	52	3	-8	-12	
LCF Subprime	LIBOR	335	335	285	310	0	50	25	Spain	98	96	99	143	1	-2	-46	
CAS BBB	LIBOR	165	165	188	172	0	-23	-7	Italy	132	129	141	156	3	-9	-24	
CAS NR	LIBOR	465	460	474	437	5	-9	28									
ABS									Rates								
Autos (3Y)	Swaps	37	37	33	28	0	4	9	3M10Y Swap Spread	89	100	188	281	-11	-99	-192	
Cards (5Y)	LIBOR	58	58	45	40	0	13	18	GT10 Yield	1.68	1.81	2.01	2.98	-13	-34	-130	
FFELP (5Y)	LIBOR	130	130	56	55	0	74	75	3M10Y BP Vol	74	75	83	81	0	-9	-7	
									3Y10Y BP Vol	85	85	88	100	0	-2	-15	
CMBS									Risk								
A4	Swaps	170	170	90	91	0	80	79	VIX	15	14	17	14	1	-2	0	
AM	Swaps	250	250	141	160	0	109	90	FRA-OIS	26	24	14	16	1	12	9	
2.0 AAA (10Y)	Swaps	145	145	83	89	0	62	56	Euribor-OIS	9	8	11	13	0	-2	-4	
2.0 AA (10Y)	Swaps	230	230	150	155	0	80	75	EUR Basis Swap 3M	-29	-34	-14	-3	5	-15	-26	
CMBX 3 AAA		70	77	47	65	-6	23	6	MBS Index OAS	27	24	16	36	3	11	-9	
CMBX 3 AM		399	393	168	252	6	231	147	OAS / Gov Yield	21	17	11	22	4	9	-2	
CMBX 3 AJ		4,588	4,542	1,093	1,010	47	3,496	3,578									
CLOs																	
AAA 1.0	LIBOR	165	165	70	110	0	95	55									
AAA 2.0	LIBOR	155	155	163	150	0	-8	5									
Corporates																	
CDX IG		76	77	69	63	-1	7	13									
CDX HY		423	439	366	313	-16	57	110									

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Markit, S&P, Keefe Bruyette & Woods, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Bloomberg

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## Market update

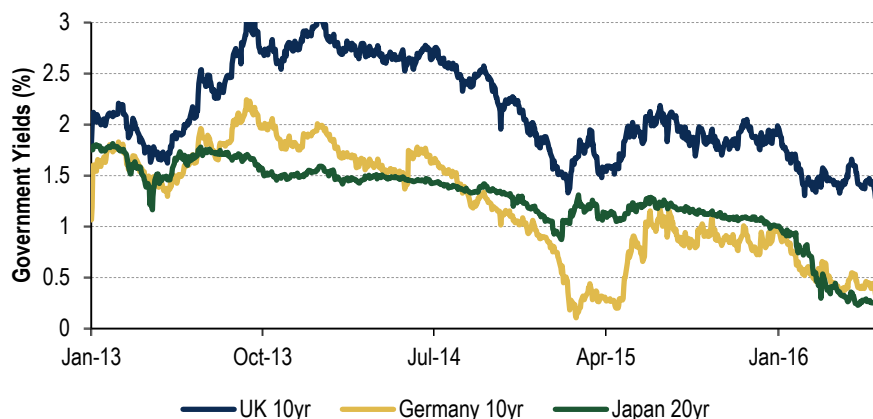
We stay neutral on the mortgage basis while acknowledging the potential for widening over the next few weeks. The global drag into lower yields, mortgage rates close to three-year lows, potential for higher volatility due to Brexit, and the risk of a hawkish Fed all set the stage for some degree of give-back from recently stable performance. Technical support could hit a soft patch, with G2s likely to be at the forefront of any underperformance. Overseas investors are likely to favor USTs over G2s, given G2 carry profiles that have declined substantially since early April versus both USTs and JGBs as profiled in the next section. This is expected to weaken G2/FN swaps, especially for 3.5s, which we profiled last week ([Seasonals in perspective](#)).

**Chart 16: Basis has exhibited summer seasonal widening observed over the past two years**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 17: Declining yields overseas force buyers into US spread assets**

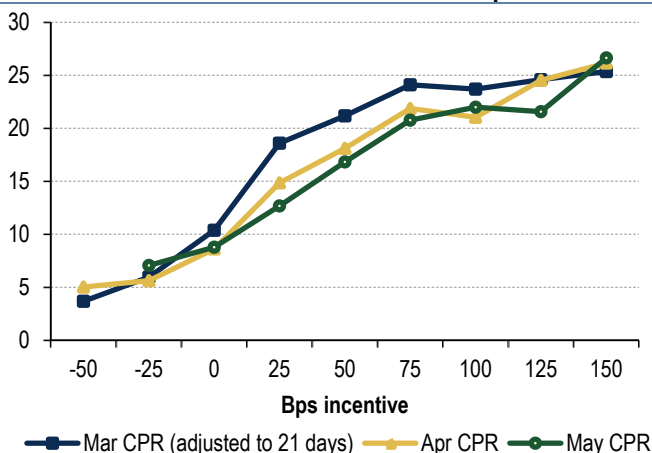


Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Overall supply and demand could get back in balance from being skewed in favor of demand. The Fed's Z1 data for Q1 shows \$65bn in net growth across money managers, overseas investors, insurance companies and the Fed, which absorbed \$26bn in net issuance. Money managers have recorded three straight quarters of net growth, since 2H:15, speaking to the liquidity benefits of agency MBS at a time while liquidity was being repriced, reflected in both negative swap spreads and widening credit spreads. We detail additional takeaways from the Z1 report in the following section.

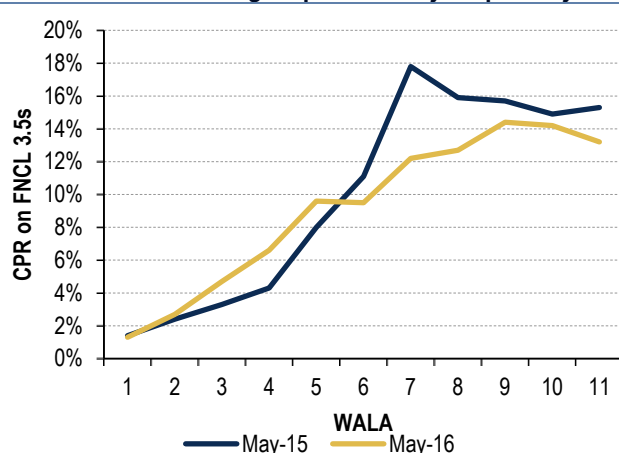
MBS are unlikely to be spared from a broad risk-off, especially triggered by a hawkish Fed, a surprise Brexit "leave" vote, or a correction in equity prices and a further bond rally, delivering new lows in rates. Supply should rise from what has been a muted seasonal pickup, and prepays likely will rise as S curves steepen from stable profiles thus far (Chart 18). Harsh seasoning ramps already highlight potential pitfalls in typically safe new-production pools (Chart 19). However, any of these risk-off events would also raise the value of liquidity. To that effect, agency MBS remain wide relative to high grade, while 84% of the sector remains in the hands of buy and hold or quasi buy and hold hands. This leaves us neutral the sector from a core allocation standpoint.

**Chart 18: S-curves have flattened since the March response to low rates**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 19: 0-6 WALA seasoning ramp substantially steeper this year**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

## Welcome to the house of liquidity

The Fed's Z1 data release on Thursday provided an updated snapshot of investor holdings as of Q1 2016, largely underscoring the continued liquidity benefits of the sector as private investor sponsorship demonstrates continued breadth.

During this period, various investor groups grew net agency MBS holdings, led by money managers, overseas investors and modest growth by insurance companies and the Fed (Table 9). Total agency MBS holdings in money manager hands have finally crept back up to levels two years ago, at \$621bn currently, with the Q1 net growth of \$28bn (Table 10). Money managers have now had three straight quarters of net growth, totaling \$132bn since 2H:15, coinciding with the broad widening in spread and investment grade markets.

**Table 9: Aggregate agency MBS holdings, by investor type**

Quarter	Total	Bank	Fed	GSE	Insurance	MM	Overseas	REIT	Street
2013Q4	5477	1689	1490	324	258	696	663	269	88
2014Q1	5480	1700	1603	297	252	627	654	260	86
2014Q2	5490	1702	1664	293	248	566	669	271	77
2014Q3	5525	1713	1696	293	244	543	690	266	79
2014Q4	5561	1710	1737	278	236	515	707	278	100
2015Q1	5579	1769	1732	286	227	491	710	269	95
2015Q2	5612	1805	1732	269	216	489	746	248	106
2015Q3	5681	1827	1741	261	202	549	749	241	110
2015Q4	5722	1899	1747	235	194	593	729	228	98
2016Q1	5767	1893	1753	231	201	621	753	227	87
Percentage	100%	33%	30%	4%	3%	11%	13%	4%	2%

Source: Fed Z1, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Table 10: Net change in agency MBS holdings, by investor type**

Quarter	Total	Bank	Fed	GSE	Insurance	MM	Overseas	REIT	Street
2014Q1	4	11	113	(27)	(5)	(68)	(8)	(9)	(2)
2014Q2	10	2	61	(4)	(4)	(62)	15	11	(9)
2014Q3	35	11	33	0	(4)	(22)	21	(5)	2
2014Q4	35	(3)	40	(15)	(8)	(28)	17	12	21
2015Q1	19	58	(5)	8	(9)	(24)	3	(8)	(5)
2015Q2	32	37	0	(17)	(11)	(2)	36	(21)	11
2015Q3	69	22	9	(8)	(14)	60	3	(7)	4
2015Q4	42	71	6	(26)	(9)	44	(20)	(13)	(11)
2016Q1	44	(5)	6	(4)	7	28	24	(0)	(11)

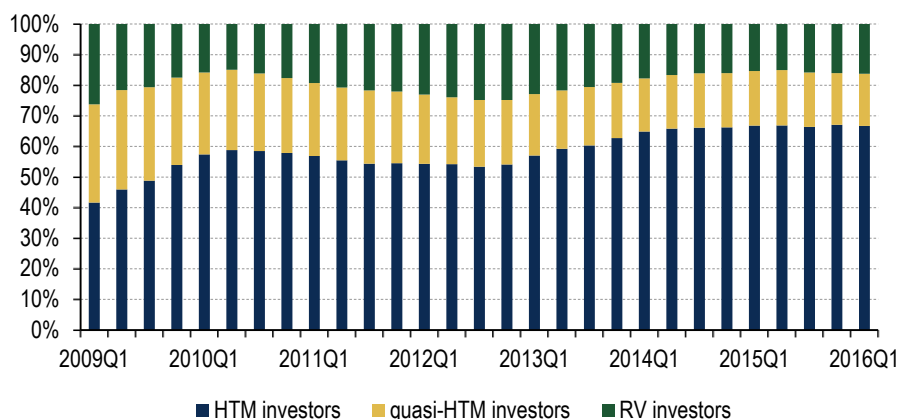
Source: Fed Z1, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Money managers and overseas investors net growth has more than offset bank portfolio run off during Q1. In particular, as banks shed \$6bn, money manager and overseas investor added \$52bn. This is double the \$26bn net issuance in Q1 (note the difference between net issuance and change in outstanding – Q1 outstanding accounts for March issuance, but not March paydowns).

The Fed is running a bit ahead of schedule, adding \$6bn of a net \$16bn to account for maturing agency debt slated to be reinvested into MBS this year. Nearly cancelling this is the GSE wind-down schedule, which requires the GSEs to shed \$15bn this year to meet 2016's portfolio cap of \$340bn. The agencies have sold \$4bn in Q1.

Q1 changes in holdings continue to display the remarkable breadth of sponsorship for the agency MBS sector by private investors. Lending further support for the sector is the holdings stability imparted by dominance of held to maturity investors, particularly banks and the Fed. Even with the growth in money manager holdings, we estimate just 16% of outstanding MBS in active relative value hands, spanning money managers, REITs and dealers (Chart 20).

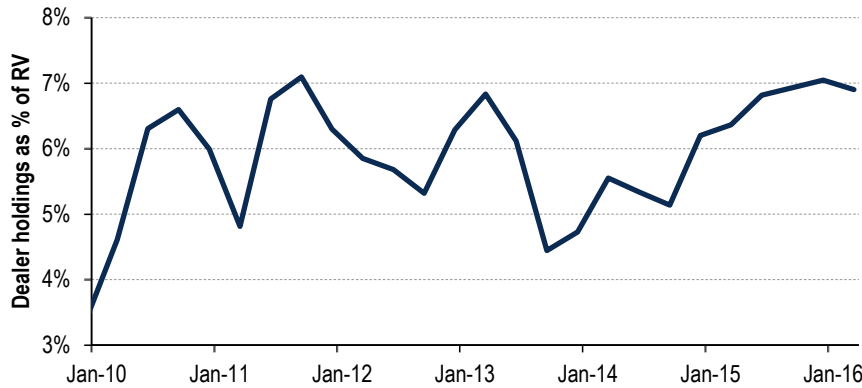
**Chart 20: Even with money manager growth this quarter, RV holdings amount to only 16% of MBS**



Source: Fed Z1, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

The liquidity profile of agency MBS remains a standout, even relative to USTs and high grade corporates. Based on our preferred liquidity measure of holdings in relative value hands as a share of dealer balance sheets, we see stable to improving liquidity for agency MBS (Chart 21).

**Chart 21: Dealer balance sheets for agency MBS hold steady near 7% of RV holdings**

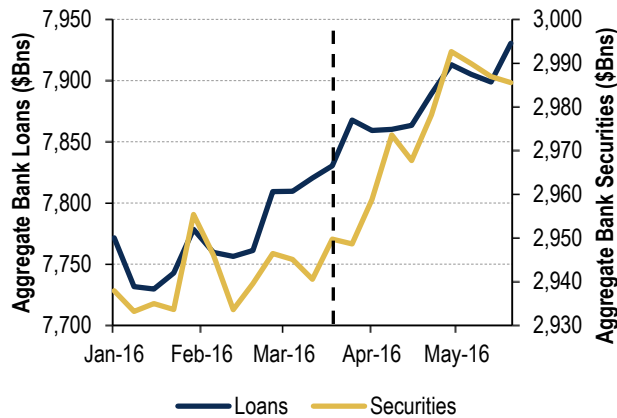


Source: Fed Z1, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

### Bank portfolios grow in Q2 after freezing up during Q1 rally

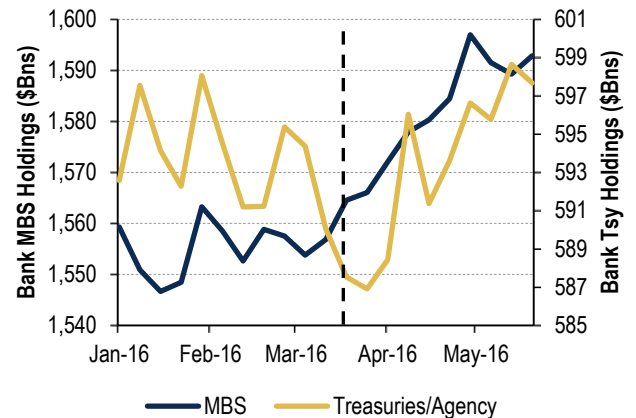
Bank portfolios froze up amid a tumultuous first quarter, with yields rallying nearly 65bps in the first month and a half of the New Year. Securities holdings flatlined while loan books grew at a record pace, likely driven by corporates drawing down existing C&I credit lines ([The loan game](#), Chart 22). Fed H8 data provide a more updated view into Q2 trends. As expected, the relative stability of the second quarter has allowed bank securities portfolios to catch up, so far adding about \$40bn of securities, with about \$30bn in agency MBS and another \$10bn in USTs (Chart 23).

**Chart 22: Bank securities portfolios have caught up in Q2...**



Source: Fed H8, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 23: ... with \$40bn from agency MBS and USTs**

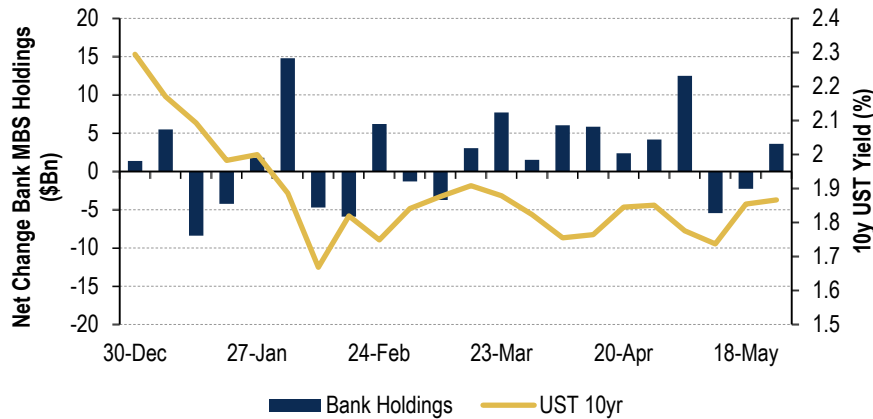


Source: Fed H8, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

In our view, banks have likely reset yield bogeys to the 1.80-1.90% range on the UST 10yr, given recent activity recorded in that rate range (Chart 24). Given the push to lower yields since the poor May payrolls, we might see bank portfolios sidelined once again, exposing MBS to gapping out demand.



**Chart 24: Banks have likely reset yield boogies to the 1.80 % range, unlikely to add at 1.60% 10yr UST**

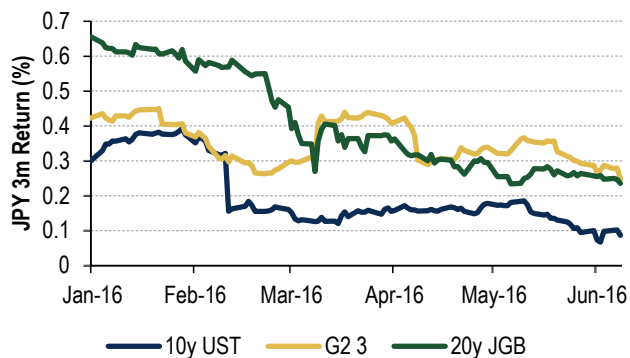


Source: Fed H8, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

### Overseas support may stall with deteriorating carry, favoring USTs

Fed Z1 showed strong overseas demand, adding \$24bn in its second biggest quarter since the taper. This follows on a strong \$15bn net addition in the March TIC report, dominated by almost \$10bn from Japan in the wake of its negative rate policy announced in February. Carry in Ginnies has deteriorated significantly relative to JGB benchmarks in April and continued to leak into May (Chart 25, Table 11), reflecting steep S-curves and shaky fundamentals in the sector ([Seasonals in perspective](#)). With less of a carry pick, Japanese investors may also step back from the sector leading into Q3.

**Chart 25: GNMA carry weakened in April and May as speeds picked up**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Table 11: GNMA carry vs JGB benchmarks has deteriorated since April**

USD Asset	Annualized 3m Carry % vs			
	JGB10	JGB20	JGB10	JGB20
	Today		4/8/2016	
3m T-bill	-1.5	-1.9	-1.3	-2.2
5yr	-0.1	-0.5	0	-0.8
10yr	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	-0.6
G2 3	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.3
G2 3.5	0.0	-0.5	0.9	0.1

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

### FNMA's modified loan dataset a notable breakthrough

This week Fannie Mae confirmed its plans to release historical loan level data in July on a portion of the company's loans modified due to delinquency. This is a follow-up on the company's announcement in late April declaring its intentions to release this data in the second half of the year. The data will cover performance on 700k loans that were modified between 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2015. This sets up Fannie Mae to securitize a portion of these loans later in the year as was announced earlier.

As we have noted, the decision to securitize is less due to funding needs and constraints ([Real money rains](#)). Since conducting buyouts of delinquent loans, both GSEs have been able to retain these on balance sheet while working out each loan towards reperformer status, either through borrower insolvency curing or loan modification.

The data release will be on loans that have been brought to a current status, performing for at least six months, through a modification. Loan modifications have been offered to

help resolve borrower's permanent hardship. Modifications typically involve changes to original terms including product type, interest rate, amortization term, maturity date and/or interest-bearing unpaid principal balance.

Modification plans include HAMP, expiring 31 December 2016, as well as standard and streamlined modification. HAMP lowers the monthly payment to a cap of 31% of gross monthly income. Standard mods capitalize arrears, reduce rates, extend terms and offer forbearance. Streamlined modification was introduced in July 2013 to extend outreach and borrower response. This entails non document modification extended to borrowers at least 90 days delinquent.

No data will be released on loans reperforming due to a borrower's own situation curing. The data release will also exclude loans performing for less than six months, interest-only loans, ARMs, balloon loans, loans with trial modifications, step rate loans that have not reached the final step up coupon, forbearance loans, and loans under repayment plans.

Pooling is intended to parallel Freddie Mac's, with the R/U/I pool types mirroring Freddie Mac's R/M/H. R pools are those reperforming without a modification. U and M avail of standard or streamline mods with a level payment; coupons and amortization terms are set to target DTI limits. I and H pooled loans also avail of standard or streamlined mods, but bear step-up coupon features as the borrowers' ability-to-pay has been severely compromised.

Fannie Mae's intent to provide granular performance data on this subset of loans and through the entire performance history enables robust modeling and valuations. Complete attribution of cash flows from voluntary and involuntary factors over the life of the loans is critical to enable the creation of securitization channels. This data release marks a much needed turn in the development of these sales programs.

Developing this segment of the market is key in our view for the GSEs to eventually meet their transition from a portfolio-focused to a guaranty-focused business. As the GSE's agency MBS holdings – \$69bn for Fannie and \$160bn for Freddie – continue to pay down, portfolio reduction targets can only be met through sales channels either via securitization or loan sales. Fannie Mae's holdings alone are \$187bn as of 31 December 2015; \$137 of restructured, accrual; loans and \$47bn in nonaccrual loans.

While Freddie Mac has led in securitizing its holdings, its actual tradable volumes remain low. Our estimates show Freddie Mac's total securitization volumes at \$19bn out of total estimated holdings of almost \$75bn. Below we list the agency CMOs and collateral type securitized by Freddie Mac to date.

**Table 12: Freddie Mac modified/reperforming CMO deals**

Deal	Pool Type	Balance (\$mm)	Issue Date	WALA	WAC	FICO	LTV	1m CPR	3m CPR	6m CPR	12m CPR
FHL 4263	R	286	2013	125	6.27	622	76	21	19	19	20
FHL 4265	R	190	2013	126	5.58	624	74	17	21	20	21
FHL 4272	R	122	2013	159	7.02	628	80	17	18	19	19
FHL 4273	R	281	2013	128	6.01	619	75	15	21	21	22
FHL 4281	M	104	2013	63	3.45	665	N/A	9	5	5	5
FHL 4291	M	400	2014	63	4.63	649	N/A	13	15	14	14
FHL 4298	M	162	2014	64	4.91	652	N/A	23	19	16	15
FHL 4303	M	64	2014	65	4.42	652	N/A	27	20	16	13
FHL 4305	M	82	2014	64	3.95	670	N/A	0	5	5	6
FHL 4326	M	157	2014	70	3.95	680	N/A	13	10	7	8
FHL 4336	M	277	2014	74	5.37	644	N/A	29	21	22	22
FHL 4337	M	725	2014	70	3.98	659	N/A	8	9	9	9
FHL 4338	R	244	2014	131	6.23	633	78	14	18	18	19
FHL 4339	M	406	2014	69	4.41	650	N/A	14	13	12	11
FHL 4341	M	167	2014	67	3.95	670	N/A	13	10	8	8
FHL 4347	M	611	2014	66	4.78	649	N/A	20	17	15	15
FHL 4354	M	71	2014	71	5.91	638	N/A	22	22	23	25
FHL 4363	H	159	2014	68	3.00	674	65	16	13	10	9
FHL 4365	H	98	2014	65	3.65	659	62	18	20	18	16
FHL 4368	H	163	2014	56	2.49	652	61	7	13	10	8
FHL 4374	H	150	2014	62	3.00	676	65	20	17	15	10
FHL 4377	R,H	214	2014	88	3.91	642	70	10	17	16	13
FHL 4379	R	122	2014	116	5.43	628	75	32	22	21	23
FHL 4380	M	163	2014	69	3.04	673	N/A	9	6	7	6
FHL 4385	M	131	2014	75	5.43	643	N/A	29	21	23	23
FHL 4390	M	293	2014	46	3.98	641	N/A	11	10	8	8
FHL 4391	M	317	2014	48	4.39	639	N/A	12	11	12	11
FHL 4395	H	123	2014	43	2.00	652	68	5	9	6	6
FHL 4398	M	42	2014	48	4.39	639	N/A	12	11	12	11
FHL 4409	M	49	2014	63	5.43	633	N/A	15	22	22	22
FHL 4419	M	359	2014	50	4.99	636	N/A	17	18	17	15
FHL 4446	M	97	2015	38	4.00	635	N/A	3	7	6	7
FHL 4464	R	32	2015	140	6.52	620	77	21	19	19	19
FHL 4465	R,M	121	2015	68	4.41	649	72	23	16	13	15
FHL 4469	H	142	2015	59	2.15	670	63	19	13	10	8
FHL 4471	M	26	2015	63	3.45	665	N/A	9	5	5	5
FHL 4472	R,M	140	2015	84	5.39	647	77	20	25	22	21
FHL 4479	H	336	2015	54	2.16	667	63	6	9	8	7
FHL 4501	R	127	2015	118	5.56	640	74	17	20	20	N/A
FHL 4503	M	60	2015	65	5.41	648	N/A	16	22	22	22
FHL 4508	R	213	2015	127	6.01	634	74	19	19	20	N/A
FHL 4524	M	59	2015	71	3.45	657	N/A	9	6	7	8
FHL 4528	M	31	2015	50	4.99	636	N/A	17	18	17	15
FHL 4529	H	101	2015	67	4.80	674	64	31	35	31	N/A
FHL 4536	H	171	2015	59	2.27	675	67	8	9	6	N/A
FHL 4555	M	78	2016	68	4.41	650	N/A	15	14	12	12
FHL 4559	M	1,897	2016	39	4.28	641	N/A	12	10	9	17
FHL 4568	R	123	2016	87	4.89	649	73	15	15	15	16
FHL 4576	H	3,056	2016	58	3.17	668	63	21	N/A	N/A	N/A
FHL 4577	H	2,871	2016	60	2.91	673	66	14	N/A	N/A	N/A
FHL 4578	M	2,470	2016	34	4.68	640	N/A	7	6	N/A	N/A
FHL 4582	H	413	2016	53	2.00	N/A	77	4	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Table 13: MBS performance snapshot

		Performance snapshot (ticks)					
		1-day	1-week	1-month	3-month	HR	
<b>FNCL</b>							
	Price						
2.5	100-00+	-2	-3	-3	-5	0.64	
3	102-25+	-1	-2	-1	5	0.51	
3.5	104-28+	-1	-2	-3	-1	0.37	
4	106-31	0	0	1	2	0.25	
4.5	109-01+	-1	1	2	9	0.14	
5	110-28	0	-2	-3	10	0.07	
5.5	111-31+	0	-3	-3	2	0.04	
<b>FNCI</b>							
2	100-27	-1	0	-10	-7	0.51	
2.5	102-26+	0	0	-4	9	0.37	
3	104-14	0	1	-4	4	0.27	
3.5	105-23	1	5	-2	11	0.15	
4	103-26+	0	-3	-8	-13	0.18	
4.5	102-19	0	-1	-2	-16	0.05	
5	102-25	0	0	8	-5	0.01	
<b>G2SF</b>							
2.5	100-26+	-2	0	0	2	0.64	
3	103-22	-2	-5	-4	-4	0.51	
3.5	105-18	-2	-7	-8	-9	0.37	
4	106-23+	-2	-5	-6	-16	0.25	
4.5	107-16+	-1	-4	-3	-14	0.14	
<b>GNSF</b>							
5	110-26+	0	-2	-5	8	0.07	
5.5	111-13	0	-3	-3	-33	0.04	
<b>IOS Performance</b>							
FN30 3.00 13	17-29	0	0	12	27	0.98	
FN30 3.00 12	17-27+	0	0+	12+	25+	0.97	
FN30 3.50 14	16-01+	0	1	10	19	1.47	
FN30 3.50 13	18-09	-0+	0+	9+	24	1.20	
FN30 3.50 12	18-05	-0+	0	7	19	1.14	
FN30 3.50 10	16-24+	-0+	0+	8	20	1.16	
FN30 4.00 14	17-09+	-0+	1+	11+	28+	1.37	
FN30 4.00 13	17-18+	0	1+	13+	35	1.25	
FN30 4.00 11	18-26+	-0+	0+	10+	32+	1.17	
FN30 4.00 10	18-15	-0+	0+	11	36	1.12	
FN30 4.00 09	17-17+	0	1	11	28+	1.09	
FN30 4.50 11	20-00	-0+	1	10+	29	1.03	
FN30 4.50 10	18-28	-0+	0+	10	28	1.03	
FN30 4.50 09	17-31+	-0+	0+	12	27	1.03	
FN30 5.00 10	19-29	0	0+	8+	15	0.87	
FN30 5.00 09	19-00	0	2	12+	21+	0.87	
FN30 5.00 08	19-00+	0+	2	16	-14+	0.71	
FN30 5.00 05	21-05+	0+	2+	17	34	0.60	
FN30 5.00 03	21-19+	0	1+	17+	37	0.51	
FN30 5.50 08	22-00	0+	2	16	-14+	0.57	
FN30 5.50 05	24-15	0+	2+	17	34	0.49	
FN30 5.50 03	23-21+	0	1+	17+	37	0.46	
GII30 5.00 10	19-22	0+	2+	19+	40	0.76	
GII30 4.50 10	18-01	0	2	19	37+	0.93	
GII30 4.00 10	16-30	0	2+	20	37+	1.01	

Note: Pass-through performance is versus 10yr Treasury. IOS performance is versus FNCL 3.0s

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Table 14: Select analytical and prepayment reports (PDF, XLS format where noted)**
[Pass-through Package](#)
[Hybrid ARM Package](#)
[Agency MBS Supply, Issuance, Prepayment History \(XLS\)](#)
[30-year Mortgage Rate Survey \(XLS\)](#)

	Fixed				ARMs		
	Fannie Mae	Freddie Mac	GNMA II	GNMA I	Fannie Mae	Freddie Mac	Ginnie Mae
Coupon / Vintage	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>
Specified Pools	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>			
Servicer speeds	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	
GEO speeds	<a href="#">May</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>			
S curve by story	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>	<a href="#">Jun</a>			

**Scheduled updates:**

4th business day

6th business day

8th business day

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

## Market news

**Table 15: MBS gross and net supply by agency, amount \$Bn**

	Fannie			Freddie			Ginnie			Total		
	Gross	Paydown	Net	Gross	Paydown	Net	Gross	Paydown	Net	Gross	Paydown	Net
2000	196	109	87	139	84	55	100	73	27	435	266	169
2001	497	312	185	381	213	168	169	192	-23	1047	717	330
2002	691	491	201	541	421	119	166	224	-57	1399	1136	263
2003	1132	809	323	755	680	74	210	277	-68	2096	1766	330
2004	504	468	36	389	340	49	117	154	-37	1011	962	49
2005	478	408	70	400	279	121	79	117	-38	956	803	153
2006	467	303	164	344	191	153	76	72	3	887	566	321
2007	597	304	292	412	199	213	93	62	32	1102	565	537
2008	539	326	213	349	247	101	264	74	190	1152	647	505
2009	790	612	178	463	437	26	439	206	233	1692	1255	437
2010	600	776	-176	376	538	-162	375	185	190	1352	1499	-148
2011	555	583	-28	300	392	-92	304	165	139	1159	1140	19
2012	828	816	13	441	522	-81	394	294	101	1663	1631	33
2013	734	636	98	427	389	38	383	288	96	1544	1312	232
2014	376	385	-9	258	231	27	289	242	48	923	857	67
2015	473	468	5	352	286	66	426	330	97	1251	1084	167
Jan-15	35	33	2	23	20	3	27	23	4	84	75	9
Feb-15	34	41	-7	30	25	5	23	30	-6	87	95	-9
Mar-15	42	49	-7	26	30	-4	30	36	-6	99	115	-16
Apr-15	47	44	3	34	27	7	40	33	7	120	103	17
May-15	41	43	-2	33	26	7	39	31	8	113	100	13
Jun-15	43	44	-1	34	27	8	40	32	8	117	103	15
Jul-15	44	40	4	39	25	15	45	28	17	128	93	35
Aug-15	38	36	2	28	23	5	43	27	15	109	86	22
Sep-15	44	36	8	30	22	9	39	26	12	113	84	29
Oct-15	40	36	4	28	22	6	38	27	11	107	85	22
Nov-15	28	32	-4	23	20	4	35	22	13	85	73	12
Dec-15	37	35	2	23	21	1	30	15	14	90	72	18
Jan-16	34	29	5	23	19	4	32	22	10	89	69	19
Feb-16	29	31	-2	21	19	2	30	23	7	80	73	7
Mar-16	39	42	-3	27	26	1	32	30	2	98	98	0
Apr-16	43	41	2	26	25	1	39	29	10	108	95	13
May-16	43	43	0	30	27	3	41	32	9	114	102	12
<b>YTD-May</b>												
2015	199	208	-10	146	127	18	158	153	6	503	488	14
2016	188	186	2	127	116	11	174	136	37	489	438	51
<b>Annualized 2016</b>												
	451	447	5	305	277	27	417	327	90	1173	1051	122

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

- Net Fed purchases for the week were \$8.1bn, up \$1.6bn WoW (Table 16). The Fed's share of GNMA purchases rose to 32% from 21% last week (Table 17). The Fed's share of 15s purchases rose to 13% from 8% last week.
- The Fed shifted slightly up-in-coupon, with \$4.5bn (56% of overall purchase) in 3s versus \$3.9bn (60% of overall purchase) last week.

**Table 16: Fed purchases, net of roll, WoW (\$ million)**

Week of 6/2/16						Week of 5/26/2016							
	Coupon	FHLMC	FNMA	GNMA	GNMA2	Total, by coupon		Coupon	FHLMC	FNMA	GNMA	GNMA2	Total, by coupon
	3	1,203	1,773	0	1,563	4,539		3	1,234	1,864	0	801	3,899
	3.5	577	895	0	1,076	2,548		3.5	604	918	0	551	2,073
	4	0	0	0	0	0		4	0	0	0	0	0
30yr Totals		1,780	2,668	0	2,639	7,087	30yr Totals		1,838	2,782	0	1,352	5,972
15yr	2.5	308	444	0	0	752	15yr	2.5	158	228	0	0	386
	3	129	172	0	0	301		3	70	88	0	0	158
	3.5	0	0	0	0	0		3.5	0	0	0	0	0
15yr Totals		437	616	0	0	1,053	15yr Totals		228	316	0	0	544
Total, by sector		2,217	3,284	0	2,639	8,140	Total, by sector		2,066	3,098	0	1,352	6,516

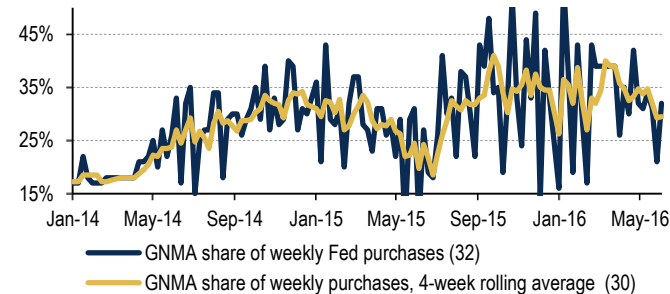
Source: NY Fed

**Table 17: Fed purchases as a % of total purchases, net of roll**

Week of 6/2/16							Week of 5/26/2016						
	Coupon	FHLMC	FNMA	GNMA	GNMA2	Total, by coupon		Coupon	FHLMC	FNMA	GNMA	GNMA2	Total, by coupon
30yr	3	15%	22%	0%	19%	56%	30yr	3	19%	29%	0%	12%	60%
	3.5	7%	11%	0%	13%	31%		3.5	9%	14%	0%	8%	32%
	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
30yr Totals		22%	33%	0%	32%	87%	30yr Totals		28%	43%	0%	21%	92%
15yr	2.5	4%	5%	0%	0%	9%	15yr	2.5	2%	3%	0%	0%	6%
	3	2%	2%	0%	0%	4%		3	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
	3.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		3.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
15yr Totals		5%	8%	0%	0%	13%	15yr Totals		3%	5%	0%	0%	8%
Total, by sector		27%	40%	0%	32%	100%	Total, by sector		32%	48%	0%	21%	100%

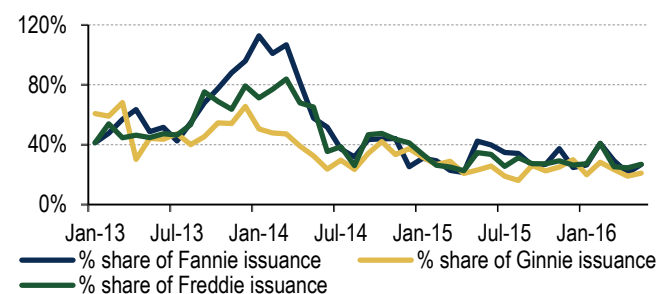
Source: NY Fed

**Chart 26: GNMA share of Fed's weekly purchases**



Source: NY Fed, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

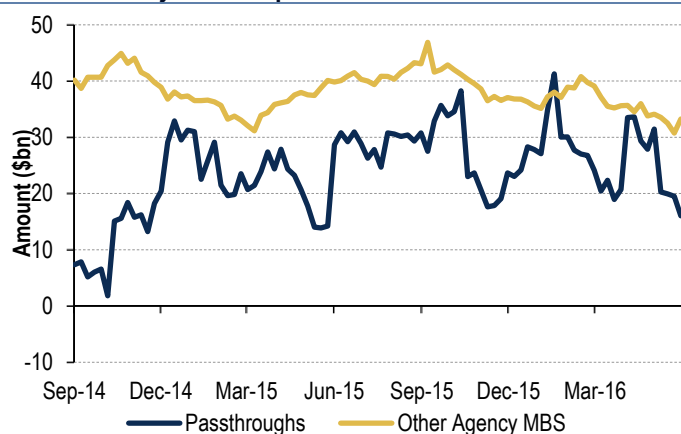
**Chart 27: Fed MBS Purchases, as a percent of gross issuance**



Source: NY Fed, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

- Primary dealer holdings of agency MBS pass-throughs were down \$3.5bn WoW to \$16.0bn, while holdings of other agency MBS were up \$2.5bn WoW to \$33.3bn (Chart 28, Table 18).

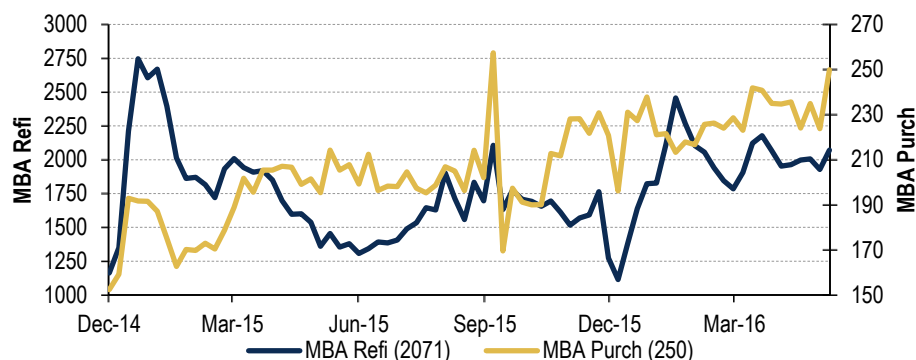
**Chart 28: Primary dealer net positions**



Source: NY Fed, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

- For the week ending June 3, the MBA refi index rose 7.4 %, while the purchase index jumped 11.7 % (Chart 29). The MBA government refi index was up 3.3% WoW and the government purchase index rose 14.7%. The MBA conventional refi index rose 8.6% WoW and conventional purchase index was up 10.5%.

**Chart 29: MBA refi and purchase indices**



Source: MBA

- Freddie Mac's 30-year survey rate was down 6bps to 3.60% this week.

**Table 18: Primary dealer net positions, as of 6/1/2016**

Category	Current	WoW	Previous week
Federal Agency and GSE RMBS, Passthrough	16,026	(3,494)	19,520
Federal Agency and GSE RMBS, Other	33,264	2,527	30,737
Federal Agency and GSE CMBS	5,079	653	4,426
Non-Agency RMBS	8,973	3	8,970
Other CMBS	6,185	(329)	6,514

Source: NY Fed, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research



**Table 19: 30-year Conventional Fed purchases detailed summary (\$mn), by sector/coupon adjusted for specified issuance**

Settle Month	Fed purchases (\$mn)				Share of monthly purchases				Coupon issuance (\$mn)				Fed purchases as % of issuance				Coupon, non-spec issuance (\$mn)				Fed purchases, % non-spec issuance			
	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5
<b>FNCL</b>																								
Jan-14	0	8,000	18,600	450	0%	14%	34%	1%	36	2,915	11,749	2,700	0%	274%	158%	17%	32	2,734	9,764	1,541	0%	293%	190%	29%
Feb-14	0	3,900	15,200	2,350	0%	8%	30%	5%	42	2,306	11,834	3,318	0%	169%	128%	71%	42	2,207	9,961	1,887	0%	177%	153%	125%
Mar-14	0	5,250	16,000	200	0%	12%	36%	0%	15	1,103	10,632	3,334	0%	476%	150%	6%	12	1,072	8,782	2,011	0%	490%	182%	10%
Apr-14	0	5,950	13,600	0	0%	14%	32%	0%	9	2,496	11,908	3,510	0%	238%	114%	0%	9	2,449	10,116	2,107	0%	243%	134%	0%
May-14	0	3,211	11,251	0	0%	9%	32%	0%	10	2,029	12,960	2,931	0%	158%	87%	0%	10	1,953	10,619	1,615	0%	164%	106%	0%
Jun-14	0	3,378	9,222	0	0%	12%	32%	0%	13	4,170	14,551	2,369	0%	81%	63%	0%	11	3,907	11,849	1,160	0%	86%	78%	0%
Jul-14	0	5,310	6,002	0	0%	18%	20%	0%	12	6,827	15,323	2,254	0%	78%	39%	0%	12	6,176	12,200	1,139	0%	86%	49%	0%
Aug-14	0	3,438	5,054	0	0%	14%	20%	0%	23	8,332	13,378	1,681	0%	41%	38%	0%	20	7,541	10,636	641	0%	46%	48%	0%
Sep-14	0	6,012	8,745	0	0%	16%	23%	0%	58	11,349	13,561	2,270	0%	53%	64%	0%	58	10,162	10,242	1,292	0%	59%	85%	0%
Oct-14	0	6,665	6,584	0	0%	16%	16%	0%	138	13,167	12,619	1,416	0%	51%	52%	0%	137	11,457	7,794	273	0%	58%	84%	0%
Nov-14	0	6,220	5,510	0	0%	19%	17%	0%	219	9,949	8,742	1,929	0%	63%	63%	0%	217	9,009	5,265	803	0%	69%	105%	0%
Dec-14	625	5,339	2,716	0	2%	18%	9%	0%	1,341	16,147	11,889	959	47%	33%	23%	0%	1,293	14,679	6,798	178	48%	36%	40%	0%
Jan-15	787	5,435	2,968	0	3%	20%	11%	0%	4,019	15,122	5,925	443	20%	36%	50%	0%	3,947	12,996	2,348	75	20%	42%	126%	0%
Feb-15	3,018	5,227	885	0	13%	22%	4%	0%	5,214	14,512	4,206	513	58%	36%	21%	0%	5,205	13,854	3,859	476	58%	38%	23%	0%
Mar-15	4,149	3,219	0	0	17%	13%	0%	0%	11,011	16,644	3,001	243	38%	19%	0%	0%	11,005	16,178	2,573	217	38%	20%	0%	0%
Apr-15	1,742	5,313	1,148	0	7%	20%	4%	0%	14,343	15,160	2,905	272	12%	35%	40%	0%	13,774	10,607	943	34	13%	50%	122%	0%
May-15	8,740	6,278	0	0	23%	17%	0%	0%	7,533	18,471	4,115	256	116%	34%	0%	0%	7,224	14,640	2,023	80	121%	43%	0%	0%
Jun-15	6,105	7,589	788	0	16%	20%	2%	0%	5,827	19,226	5,080	286	105%	39%	16%	0%	5,400	13,799	2,240	40	113%	55%	35%	0%
Jul-15	2,297	8,934	2,027	0	7%	26%	6%	0%	5,634	21,050	6,133	528	41%	42%	33%	0%	5,261	16,563	2,312	80	44%	54%	88%	0%
Aug-15	1,182	6,830	2,875	0	4%	24%	10%	0%	2,426	17,463	7,487	621	49%	39%	38%	0%	2,316	13,094	3,324	91	51%	52%	86%	0%
Sep-15	734	6,286	2,207	0	2%	21%	7%	0%	2,411	21,433	9,023	525	30%	29%	24%	0%	2,366	17,981	4,467	144	31%	35%	49%	0%
Oct-15	1,497	6,191	1,364	0	6%	23%	5%	0%	2,589	20,783	6,528	576	58%	30%	21%	0%	2,527	15,927	2,731	153	59%	39%	50%	0%
Nov-15	1,233	5,733	1,653	0	5%	22%	6%	0%	992	13,001	5,039	285	124%	44%	33%	0%	966	11,227	2,777	101	128%	51%	60%	0%
Dec-15	1,208	4,742	1,549	0	5%	20%	6%	0%	2,596	18,912	6,007	636	47%	25%	26%	0%	2,547	16,580	3,442	134	47%	29%	45%	0%
Jan-16	736	5,504	1,710	0	3%	26%	8%	0%	3,308	17,239	4,861	531	22%	32%	35%	0%	3,279	14,284	2,055	104	22%	39%	83%	0%
Feb-16	1,320	7,363	1,862	0	5%	25%	6%	0%	3,793	11,732	4,153	693	35%	63%	45%	0%	3,674	9,352	1,749	98	36%	79%	106%	0%
Mar-16	2,180	4,122	734	0	10%	18%	3%	0%	8,027	15,010	5,018	1,010	27%	27%	15%	0%	7,726	12,011	1,847	196	28%	34%	40%	0%
Apr-16	3,741	3,730	0	0	16%	16%	0%	0%	16,219	10,141	3,932	703	23%	37%	0%	0%	15,549	6,458	1,677	141	24%	58%	0%	0%
May-16	6,051	3,428	0	0	21%	12%	0%	0%	16,919	10,340	3,363	800	36%	33%	0%	0%	16,317	6,267	1,440	262	37%	55%	0%	0%
Jun-16	6,693	3,912	0	0	20%	12%	0%	0%																
Jul-16	2,705	1,354	0	0	26%	13%	0%	0%																
<b>FGLMC</b>																								
Jan-14	0	4,700	7,850	0	0%	8%	14%	0%	13	2,728	8,871	1,533	0%	172%	88%	0%	13	2,536	7,550	621	0%	185%	104%	0%
Feb-14	0	2,250	7,950	800	0%	4%	16%	2%	22	1,733	9,164	1,307	0%	130%	87%	61%	22	1,613	7,320	578	0%	139%	109%	139%
Mar-14	0	3,400	7,050	0	0%	8%	16%	0%	20	648	7,402	1,315	0%	525%	95%	0%	20	599	5,963	492	0%	568%	118%	0%
Apr-14	0	3,800	8,050	0	0%	9%	19%	0%	2	2,186	8,342	1,319	0%	174%	97%	0%	2	2,078	6,556	458	0%	183%	123%	0%
May-14	0	3,409	7,639	0	0%	10%	22%	0%	3	2,460	8,865	1,171	0%	139%	86%	0%	3	2,262	6,637	350	0%	151%	115%	0%
Jun-14	0	1,858	3,764	0	0%	6%	13%	0%	0	3,397	10,109	1,129	0%	55%	37%	0%	0	3,080	7,780	359	0%	60%	48%	0%
Jul-14	0	3,719	4,433	0	0%	12%	15%	0%	8	5,566	8,709	912	0%	67%	51%	0%	8	5,135	6,446	205	0%	72%	69%	0%
Aug-14	0	2,614	3,398	0	0%	11%	14%	0%	198	10,033	9,732	823	0%	26%	35%	0%	150	8,708	7,240	149	0%	30%	47%	0%
Sep-14	0	4,803	6,018	0	0%	13%	16%	0%	130	9,005	8,510	638	0%	53%	71%	0%	128	7,931	5,901	182	0%	61%	102%	0%
Oct-14	0	5,003	4,942	0	0%	12%	12%	0%	172	9,419	8,327	502	0%	53%	59%	0%	172	8,067	5,925	108	0%	62%	83%	0%
Nov-14	0	5,046	4,178	0	0%	16%	13%	0%	285	10,036	6,291	455	0%	50%	66%	0%	283	8,562	3,687	94	0%	59%	113%	0%
Dec-14	315	5,035	2,065	0	1%	17%	7%	0%	975	9,246	4,703	291	32%	54%	44%	0%	962	8,244	2,955	80	33%	61%	70%	0%
Jan-15	420	4,538	1,486	0	2%	17%	6%	0%	1,481	10,668	3,485	204	28%	43%	43%	0%	1,437	9,035	2,313	84	29%	50%	64%	0%
Feb-15	2,251	3,744	990	0	9%	16%	4%	0%	4,836	11,937	4,315	681	47%	31%	23%	0%	4,579	9,822	2,790	410	49%	38%	35%	0%
Mar-15	2,865	2,564	0	0	12%	10%	0%	0%	6,538	8,224	1,771	401	44%	31%	0%	0%	6,352	6,623	918	259	45%	39%	0%	0%
Apr-15	1,504	4,376	678	0	6%	17%	3%	0%	10,621	11,031	1,314	81	14%	40%	52%	0%	9,794	8,662	733	18	15%	51%	93%	0%
May-15	5,312	4,708	0	0	14%	12%	0%	0%	7,333	13,524	1,673	103	72%	35%	0%	0%	6,995	10,593	648	26	76%	44%	0%	0%
Jun-15	3,996	5,214	472	0	10%	13%	1%	0%	6,363	16,035	2,534	138	63%	33%	19%	0%	6,042	13,233	1,348	21	66%	39%	35%	0%
Jul-15	1,462	5,880	1,184	0	4%	17%	4%	0%	6,142	13,823	3,647	309	24%	43%	32%	0%	5,435	11,253	2,350	141	27%	52%	50%	0%
Aug-15	859	4,593	1,665	0	3%	16%	6%	0%	3,483	12,168	3,593	262	25%	38%	46%	0%	3,233	9,841	1,964	63	27%	47%	85%	0%
Sep-15	978	4,412	1,295	0	3%	15%	4%	0%	1,668	14,149	5,195	395	59%	31%	25%	0%	1,573	11,853	2,749	79	62%	37%	47%	0%
Oct-15	1,158	4,421	840	0	4%	16%	3%	0%	2,249	12,714	4,920	321	51%	35%	17%	0%	2,159	10,650	2,155	45	54%	42%	39%	0%
Nov-15	972	3,701	840	0	4%	14%	3%	0%	1,874	10,636	4,146	439	52%	35%	20%	0%	1,792	8,139	2,353	185	54%	45%	36%	0%
Dec-15	962	3,184	841	0	4%	13%	3%	0%	3,391	10,091	3,038	246	28%	32%	28%	0%	3,102	8,421	1,364	42	31%	38%	62%	0%
Jan-16	683	3,650	960	0	3%	17%	4%	0%	3,088	9,871	3,306	264	22%	37%	29%	0%	2,936	8,135	1,574	43	23%	45%	61%	0%
Feb-16	1,447	4,917	1,049	0	5%	17%	4%	0%	1,589	9,869	3,820	291	91%	50%	27%	0%	1,524	8,208	2,249	102	95%	60%	47%	0%
Mar-16	2,006	3,097	474	0	9%	14%	2%	0%	5,381	8,980	3,535	358	37%	34%	13%	0%								

**Table 20: 30-year Ginnie Fed purchases detailed summary (\$mn), by sector/coupon adjusted for specified issuance**

Settle Month	Fed purchases (\$mn)				Share of monthly purchases				Coupon issuance (\$mn)				Fed purchases as % of issuance				Coupon, non-spec issuance (\$mn)				Fed purchases, % non-spec issuance			
	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	3	3.5	4	4.5
<b>GNSF</b>																								
Jan-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	8	84	153	31	0%	0%	0%	0%	1	56	55	6	0%	0%	0%	0%
Feb-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	16	70	317	27	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	45	139	7	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mar-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	11	65	542	11	0%	0%	0%	0%	7	47	380	5	0%	0%	0%	0%
Apr-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	6	102	267	24	0%	0%	0%	0%	1	80	127	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
May-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	7	73	340	20	0%	0%	0%	0%	3	65	117	1	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jun-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	11	87	137	15	0%	0%	0%	0%	3	66	67	5	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jul-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	21	114	172	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	12	94	99	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aug-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	24	318	420	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	15	289	285	2	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sep-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	25	288	465	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	14	226	292	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Oct-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	41	139	178	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	30	93	82	2	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nov-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	74	142	226	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	66	120	74	3	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dec-14	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	66	53	169	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	58	26	122	4	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jan-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	237	604	285	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	213	467	190	6	0%	0%	0%	0%
Feb-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	179	712	232	8	0%	0%	0%	0%	131	582	156	6	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mar-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	982	666	420	11	0%	0%	0%	0%	934	545	330	7	0%	0%	0%	0%
Apr-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	246	686	687	38	0%	0%	0%	0%	193	559	560	19	0%	0%	0%	0%
May-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	149	154	914	76	0%	0%	0%	0%	149	154	914	76	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jun-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	177	87	612	45	0%	0%	0%	0%	177	87	612	45	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jul-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	522	291	783	56	0%	0%	0%	0%	522	291	783	56	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aug-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	300	139	813	97	0%	0%	0%	0%	300	139	813	97	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sep-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	68	119	569	136	0%	0%	0%	0%	68	119	569	136	0%	0%	0%	0%
Oct-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	42	96	195	152	0%	0%	0%	0%	42	96	195	152	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nov-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	31	106	265	132	0%	0%	0%	0%	31	106	265	132	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dec-15	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	39	35	252	117	0%	0%	0%	0%	39	35	252	117	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jan-16	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	27	62	99	82	0%	0%	0%	0%	27	62	99	82	0%	0%	0%	0%
Feb-16	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	28	33	104	109	0%	0%	0%	0%	28	33	104	109	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mar-16	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	21	22	234	98	0%	0%	0%	0%	21	22	234	98	0%	0%	0%	0%
Apr-16	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	37	66	244	108	0%	0%	0%	0%	37	66	244	108	0%	0%	0%	0%
May-16	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	52	41	131	76	0%	0%	0%	0%	52	41	131	76	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jun-16	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%																
Jul-16	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%																
<b>G2SF</b>																								
Jan-14	0	3,050	7,450	0	0%	6%	13%	0%	351	7,167	9,269	1,873	0%	43%	80%	0%	349	7,153	9,116	1,756	0%	43%	82%	0%
Feb-14	0	2,150	6,050	1,150	0%	4%	12%	2%	224	4,526	9,889	2,656	0%	48%	61%	43%	224	4,515	9,631	2,491	0%	48%	63%	46%
Mar-14	0	2,700	4,750	150	0%	6%	11%	0%	88	2,987	8,529	2,282	0%	90%	56%	7%	86	2,983	8,102	1,994	0%	91%	59%	8%
Apr-14	0	3,550	4,750	0	0%	8%	11%	0%	148	5,509	10,492	2,221	0%	64%	45%	0%	146	5,493	10,355	2,053	0%	65%	46%	0%
May-14	0	3,205	4,357	0	0%	9%	13%	0%	216	5,956	11,674	2,554	0%	54%	37%	0%	216	5,935	10,981	2,245	0%	54%	40%	0%
Jun-14	0	2,941	2,849	0	0%	10%	10%	0%	214	6,722	12,349	2,827	0%	44%	23%	0%	212	6,706	11,924	2,429	0%	44%	24%	0%
Jul-14	0	4,304	3,676	0	0%	14%	12%	0%	272	9,921	11,191	2,089	0%	43%	33%	0%	270	9,886	10,700	1,827	0%	44%	34%	0%
Aug-14	0	3,677	3,202	0	0%	15%	13%	0%	806	12,594	10,583	1,842	0%	29%	30%	0%	801	12,529	9,732	1,627	0%	29%	33%	0%
Sep-14	0	4,747	4,293	0	0%	13%	11%	0%	617	11,908	9,507	1,476	0%	40%	45%	0%	612	11,808	8,671	1,313	0%	40%	50%	0%
Oct-14	0	6,986	5,281	0	0%	17%	13%	0%	2,033	12,508	9,890	1,562	0%	56%	53%	0%	2,031	11,976	8,702	1,366	0%	58%	61%	0%
Nov-14	0	5,365	3,246	0	0%	17%	10%	0%	1,310	11,389	8,338	1,529	0%	47%	39%	0%	1,308	10,889	7,338	1,340	0%	49%	44%	0%
Dec-14	862	6,485	2,373	0	3%	22%	8%	0%	3,120	12,042	6,946	1,070	28%	54%	34%	0%	3,114	11,669	5,913	932	28%	56%	40%	0%
Jan-15	963	5,595	1,948	0	4%	21%	7%	0%	3,985	12,083	5,538	961	24%	46%	35%	0%	3,949	11,619	4,894	816	24%	48%	40%	0%
Feb-15	1,964	3,976	210	0	8%	17%	1%	0%	5,046	9,668	4,101	681	39%	41%	5%	0%	5,028	8,851	3,459	577	39%	45%	6%	0%
Mar-15	4,356	4,216	95	0	17%	17%	0%	0%	9,183	11,758	3,469	745	47%	36%	3%	0%	9,177	11,140	3,063	622	47%	38%	3%	0%
Apr-15	3,226	4,306	736	0	12%	17%	3%	0%	12,072	17,311	3,577	975	27%	25%	21%	0%	12,040	16,063	3,191	808	27%	27%	23%	0%
May-15	3,759	5,092	0	0	10%	14%	0%	0%	10,315	18,844	3,629	847	36%	27%	0%	0%	10,315	18,844	3,629	847	36%	27%	0%	0%
Jun-15	5,290	4,444	420	0	14%	11%	1%	0%	12,259	18,233	3,638	761	43%	24%	12%	0%	10,266	17,820	3,638	761	52%	25%	12%	0%
Jul-15	1,867	5,058	1,534	0	6%	15%	5%	0%	11,398	21,561	5,091	878	16%	23%	30%	0%	11,398	21,561	5,091	878	16%	23%	30%	0%
Aug-15	850	4,224	1,800	0	3%	15%	6%	0%	5,897	21,884	8,441	1,235	14%	19%	21%	0%	5,897	21,884	8,441	1,235	14%	19%	21%	0%
Sep-15	1,560	6,700	1,784	0	5%	22%	6%	0%	3,115	20,510	9,406	1,323	50%	33%	19%	0%	3,115	20,510	9,406	1,323	50%	33%	19%	0%
Oct-15	1,357	4,805	2,459	0	5%	18%	9%	0%	3,271	21,373	8,302	1,118	41%	22%	30%	0%	3,271	21,373	8,302	1,118	41%	22%	30%	0%
Nov-15	2,083	5,602	938	0	8%	22%	4%	0%	4,003	19,150	6,789	901	52%	29%	14%	0%	4,003	19,150	6,789	901	52%	29%	14%	0%
Dec-15	1,633	5,167	2,077	0	7%	21%	9%	0%	4,728	15,828	5,042	626	35%	33%	41%	0%	4,728	15,828	5,042	626	35%	33%	41%	0%
Jan-16	1,026	4,337	912	0	5%	20%	4%	0%	4,630	17,417	5,584	694	22%	25%	16%	0%	4,630	17,417	5,584	694	22%	25%	16%	0%
Feb-16	1,338	5,049	2,090	0	5%	17%	7%	0%	4,164	16,715	5,201	713	32%	30%	40%	0%	4,164	16,715	5,201	713	32%	30%	40%	0%
Mar-16	2,358	4,051	1,065	0	10%	18%	5%	0%	6,309	17,066	4,742	786	37%	24%	22%	0%	6,309	17,066	4,742	786	37%	24%	22%	0%
Apr-16	3,939	3,466	0	0	17%	15%	0%	0%	13,829	16,494	3,890	586	28%	21%	0%	0%	13,829	16,494	3,890	586	28%	21%	0%	0%
May-16	4,700	3,910	0	0	17%	14%	0%	0%	16,174	16,181	3,576	573	29%	24%	0%	0%	16,174	16,181	3,576	573	29%	24%	0%	0%
Jun-16	6,795	4,755	0	0	21%	14%	0%	0%																
Jul-16	1,563	1,076	0	0	15%	10%	0%	0%																

Source: NY Fed, BoFA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Table 21: 15-year Fed purchases detailed summary (\$mn), by sector/coupon adjusted for specified issuance**

Settle Month	Fed purchases (\$mn)				Share of monthly purchases				Coupon issuance (\$mm)				Fed purchases as % of issuance				Coupon, non-spec issuance (\$mn)				Fed purchases, % non-spec issuance			
	2	2.5	3	3.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	2	2.5	3	3.5
<b>FNCL</b>																								
Jan-14	0	550	3,000	0	0%	1%	5%	0%	3	202	2,914	1,506	0%	272%	103%	0%	1	180	2,212	889	0%	305%	136%	0%
Feb-14	0	500	2,600	2,650	0%	1%	5%	5%	8	147	2,469	1,726	0%	341%	105%	154%	7	140	1,910	1,022	0%	356%	136%	259%
Mar-14	0	250	1,750	1,100	0%	1%	4%	2%	1	36	2,533	1,409	0%	686%	69%	78%	1	35	1,989	746	0%	720%	88%	147%
Apr-14	0	100	1,450	750	0%	0%	3%	2%	4	101	3,369	1,261	0%	99%	43%	59%	4	92	2,631	614	0%	108%	55%	122%
May-14	0	200	300	450	0%	1%	1%	1%	9	91	3,339	950	0%	220%	9%	47%	9	87	2,613	468	0%	229%	11%	96%
Jun-14	0	0	2,120	1,221	0%	0%	7%	4%	4	311	3,352	1,218	0%	0%	63%	100%	4	297	2,781	568	0%	0%	76%	215%
Jul-14	0	0	1,217	364	0%	0%	4%	1%	3	682	3,127	1,096	0%	0%	39%	33%	3	650	2,444	539	0%	0%	50%	68%
Aug-14	0	313	1,275	312	0%	1%	5%	1%	3	801	2,765	987	0%	39%	46%	32%	2	744	2,126	443	0%	42%	60%	70%
Sep-14	0	310	1,341	207	0%	1%	4%	1%	24	755	3,502	1,362	0%	41%	38%	15%	24	678	2,620	746	0%	46%	51%	28%
Oct-14	0	462	2,273	462	0%	1%	6%	1%	2	1,010	2,985	726	0%	46%	76%	64%	0	887	1,960	341	0%	52%	116%	135%
Nov-14	0	153	1,123	417	0%	0%	3%	1%	0	649	2,367	1,489	0%	24%	47%	28%	0	619	1,717	788	0%	25%	65%	53%
Dec-14	0	620	1,017	102	0%	2%	4%	0%	58	1,448	2,723	1,273	0%	43%	37%	8%	56	1,348	1,825	680	0%	46%	56%	15%
Jan-15	0	422	972	210	0%	2%	4%	1%	65	1,969	2,373	379	0%	21%	41%	55%	65	1,966	2,361	370	0%	21%	41%	57%
Feb-15	0	702	14	0	0%	3%	0%	0%	7	1,789	2,630	233	0%	39%	1%	0%	7	1,487	1,490	73	0%	47%	1%	0%
Mar-15	0	1,299	1,037	0	0%	5%	4%	0%	197	3,341	2,639	426	0%	39%	39%	0%	197	2,778	1,730	158	0%	47%	60%	0%
Apr-15	0	924	891	0	0%	4%	3%	0%	141	5,351	2,648	238	0%	17%	34%	0%	141	5,347	2,643	235	0%	17%	34%	0%
May-15	0	1,600	720	0	0%	4%	2%	0%	212	3,195	2,224	381	0%	50%	32%	0%	212	2,472	1,415	106	0%	65%	51%	0%
Jun-15	0	1,632	1,109	0	0%	4%	3%	0%	156	3,534	2,873	476	0%	46%	39%	0%	156	2,959	1,871	159	0%	55%	59%	0%
Jul-15	0	707	1,368	0	0%	2%	4%	0%	41	2,810	2,918	336	0%	25%	47%	0%	41	2,810	2,918	336	0%	25%	47%	0%
Aug-15	0	853	1,362	0	0%	3%	5%	0%	19	1,450	3,723	703	0%	59%	37%	0%	19	1,252	2,450	271	0%	68%	56%	0%
Sep-15	0	767	1,481	0	0%	3%	5%	0%	108	1,542	3,849	532	0%	50%	38%	0%	94	1,391	2,646	141	0%	55%	56%	0%
Oct-15	0	579	1,070	0	0%	2%	4%	0%	23	1,526	3,121	433	0%	38%	34%	0%	23	1,321	1,975	95	0%	44%	54%	0%
Nov-15	0	858	840	0	0%	3%	3%	0%	3	1,313	2,849	520	0%	65%	29%	0%	3	1,199	2,092	205	0%	72%	40%	0%
Dec-15	0	737	944	0	0%	3%	4%	0%	49	1,936	2,611	453	0%	38%	36%	0%	49	1,681	1,751	127	0%	44%	54%	0%
Jan-16	0	172	882	0	0%	1%	4%	0%	66	1,654	2,497	317	0%	10%	35%	0%	66	1,422	1,705	96	0%	12%	52%	0%
Feb-16	0	331	962	0	0%	1%	3%	0%	47	1,840	2,933	417	0%	18%	33%	0%	47	1,618	1,732	105	0%	20%	56%	0%
Mar-16	0	763	709	0	0%	3%	3%	0%	166	2,346	2,364	611	0%	33%	30%	0%	164	2,024	1,445	156	0%	38%	49%	0%
Apr-16	0	499	1,093	0	0%	2%	5%	0%	182	3,942	2,230	258	0%	13%	49%	0%	182	3,550	1,300	56	0%	14%	84%	0%
May-16	0	1,362	647	0	0%	5%	2%	0%	309	4,944	1,289	368	0%	28%	50%	0%	309	4,238	622	73	0%	32%	104%	0%
Jun-16	0	1,603	540	0	0%	5%	2%	0%																
Jul-16	0	444	172	0	0%	4%	2%	0%																
<b>FGCI</b>																								
Jan-14	0	0	1,700	0	0%	0%	3%	0%	1	177	2,273	823	0%	0%	75%	0%	1	163	1,894	424	0%	0%	90%	0%
Feb-14	0	0	1,700	1,050	0%	0%	3%	2%	5	58	2,000	782	0%	0%	85%	134%	5	58	1,675	402	0%	0%	102%	261%
Mar-14	0	0	1,350	500	0%	0%	3%	1%	3	28	1,354	582	0%	0%	100%	86%	3	24	1,117	226	0%	0%	121%	222%
Apr-14	0	0	500	350	0%	0%	1%	1%	0	63	1,693	470	0%	0%	30%	74%	0	63	1,503	214	0%	0%	33%	163%
May-14	0	0	600	150	0%	0%	2%	0%	0	226	1,805	487	0%	0%	33%	31%	0	157	1,376	223	0%	0%	44%	67%
Jun-14	0	0	1,118	608	0%	0%	4%	2%	0	319	2,143	530	0%	0%	52%	115%	0	310	1,707	225	0%	0%	65%	270%
Jul-14	0	0	751	52	0%	0%	3%	0%	2	575	1,748	445	0%	0%	43%	12%	2	545	1,384	194	0%	0%	54%	27%
Aug-14	0	51	1,224	103	0%	0%	5%	0%	3	667	1,936	473	0%	8%	63%	22%	3	630	1,526	235	0%	8%	80%	44%
Sep-14	0	0	1,085	153	0%	0%	3%	0%	13	1,040	2,688	501	0%	0%	40%	31%	13	1,009	1,999	245	0%	0%	54%	62%
Oct-14	0	411	1,520	364	0%	1%	4%	1%	6	991	2,005	466	0%	41%	76%	78%	6	930	1,421	141	0%	44%	107%	259%
Nov-14	0	104	683	110	0%	0%	2%	0%	14	612	1,784	390	0%	17%	38%	28%	14	567	1,282	149	0%	18%	53%	74%
Dec-14	0	472	655	325	0%	2%	2%	1%	36	1,153	1,660	311	0%	41%	39%	105%	36	1,078	1,158	116	0%	44%	57%	281%
Jan-15	0	369	814	52	0%	1%	3%	0%	25	1,753	1,468	166	0%	21%	55%	31%	25	1,615	860	47	0%	23%	95%	110%
Feb-15	0	477	368	0	0%	2%	2%	0%	15	2,285	1,851	143	0%	21%	20%	0%	15	2,080	1,010	40	0%	23%	36%	0%
Mar-15	0	990	102	0	0%	4%	0%	0%	312	2,297	1,377	144	0%	43%	7%	0%	312	2,157	901	47	0%	46%	11%	0%
Apr-15	0	587	497	0	0%	2%	2%	0%	59	3,379	2,009	119	0%	17%	25%	0%	59	2,868	1,145	29	0%	20%	43%	0%
May-15	0	985	505	0	0%	3%	1%	0%	41	3,241	1,741	146	0%	30%	29%	0%	41	2,727	1,060	31	0%	36%	48%	0%
Jun-15	0	1,143	699	0	0%	3%	2%	0%	61	2,366	1,676	634	0%	48%	42%	0%	61	2,120	1,177	240	0%	54%	59%	0%
Jul-15	0	567	865	0	0%	2%	3%	0%	51	4,180	3,203	225	0%	14%	27%	0%	51	4,180	3,203	225	0%	14%	27%	0%
Aug-15	0	647	863	0	0%	2%	3%	0%	13	1,816	2,359	303	0%	36%	37%	0%	13	1,576	1,640	114	0%	41%	53%	0%
Sep-15	0	615	1,001	0	0%	2%	3%	0%	9	1,283	2,680	256	0%	48%	37%	0%	9	1,148	1,863	78	0%	54%	54%	0%
Oct-15	0	508	795	0	0%	2%	3%	0%	6	1,743	2,559	233	0%	29%	31%	0%	6	1,546	1,693	80	0%	33%	47%	0%
Nov-15	0	577	719	0	0%	2%	3%	0%	10	1,162	2,442	320	0%	50%	29%	0%	10	978	1,678	115	0%	59%	43%	0%
Dec-15	0	328	690	0	0%	1%	3%	0%	8	1,538	1,998	141	0%	21%	35%	0%	8	1,382	1,437	55	0%	24%	48%	0%
Jan-16	0	172	672	0	0%	1%	3%	0%	73	1,845	1,629	167	0%	9%	41%	0%	73	1,660	1,117	82	0%	10%	60%	0%
Feb-16	0	331	842	0	0%	1%	3%	0%	25	895	1,687	194	0%	37%	50%	0%	25	780	1,077	62	0%	42%	78%	0%
Mar-16	0	603	631	0	0%	3%	3%	0%	52	1,815	2,299	267	0%	33%	27%	0%	52	1,657	1,414	88	0%	36%	45%	0%
Apr-16	0	393	315	0	0%	2%	1%	0%	81	1,861	1,620	177	0%	21%	19%	0%	81	1,602	897	49	0%	25%	35%	0%
May-16	0	1,034	455	0	0%	4%	2%	0%	73	2,857	1,219	144	0%	36%	37%	0%	73	2,351	679	41	0%	44%	67%	0%
Jun-16	0	1,008	382	0	0%	3%	1%	0%																
Jul-16	0	308	129	0	0%	3%	1%	0%																

Source: NY Fed, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

# Non-agency MBS

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## Market overview

The third STACR DNA deal of the year was priced this week, with M1 at 110DM, M2 at 200 DM, M3 at 500 DM and the first loss piece at 1125DM. Two prime jumbo deals are also in the market and a rated non-QM deal has been announced by Lonestar. Year-to-date non-agency issuance was \$23bn, with \$7.3bn in CRT, \$1.6bn in Jumbo 2.0, \$1.3bn in SFR, and \$12.9bn in NPL/RPL/seasoned securitization/S&D (Table 22).

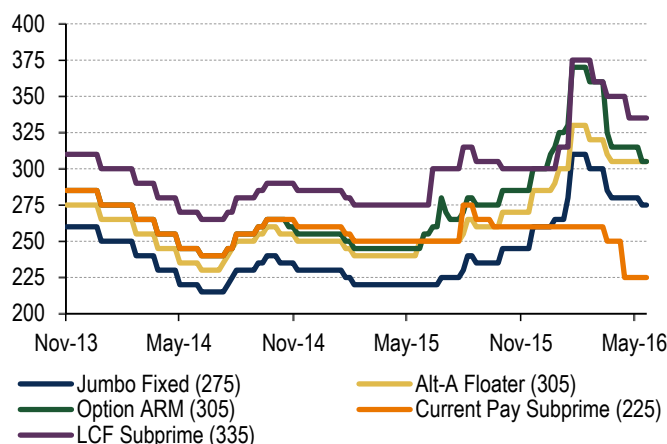
**Table 22: Non-agency RMBS annual gross issuance and forecast**

Sector	2014	2015	2016 YTD	2016E
Jumbo	8.8	12.1	1.6	10
Alt-A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Option ARM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Subprime/Non-QM	0.0	0.5	0.0	1
RPL/NPL	23.4	28.5	12.9	22
SF Rental	6.7	6.6	1.3	5
Risk Transfer	10.8	12.8	7.3	13
<b>Non-agency</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Intex

Weekly BWIC volumes in the legacy non-agency RMBS space rose by 82% to \$678mn, with \$395mn in subprime, \$213mn in Alt-A, \$52mn in Option ARM and \$19mn in jumbo. There were also \$22mn ReREMICs and \$280mn derivatives in for the bid. Primary dealer non-agency holdings in the week of 6/1/2016 remained flat to \$9bn (Chart 31) and the spreads remained relatively unchanged WoW (Chart 30). We remain overweight legacy RMBS and believe strong mortgage credit fundamentals and favorable technicals from the negative net supply should support further spread tightening.

**Chart 30: Non-agency spreads**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 31: Primary Dealer Non-agency Holdings (\$mn)**



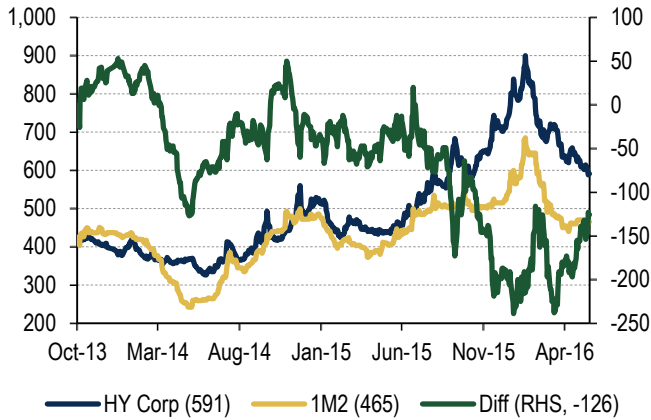
Source: NY Fed

CRT weekly volumes as of Thursday totaled at least \$580mn; 20% of the trades were on CAS and 49% on the CAS M2/STACR M3s, respectively. CAS M2/STACR M3 continued to underperform high yield corporates. As of Thursday, CAS M2 bonds tightened by 1-3bps and STACR M3s widened by 2-3bps, compared with a 23bps spread tightening for

high yield corporates (H0AO Index, Chart 32). Spreads for IG –rated CRT tranches remained relatively unchanged while IG corporates spreads tightened by 1bp WoW (COAO Index, Chart 33).

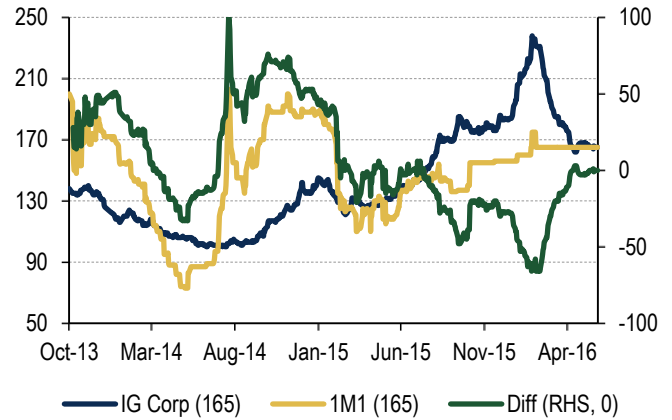
Weekly volumes in the SFR space as of Thursday totaled at least \$149mn, according to TRACE. At least \$56mn was on the AAA rated classes, \$45mn was on BBB+ rated classes, and \$58mn on the other tranches. Spreads tightened by 5-10bps across the board (Chart 34). In the same period, CMBS 5yr AAA remained relatively unchanged at 80bps (Chart 35).

**Chart 32: On-the-run spread for low LTV CAS NR vs. HY Corp**



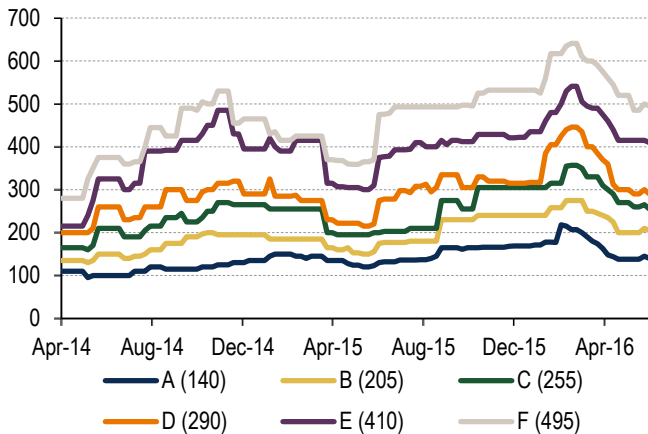
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research  
Note: HY Corp spreads are as of 6/9/2016

**Chart 33: On-the-run spread for low LTV CAS BBB vs. IG Corp**



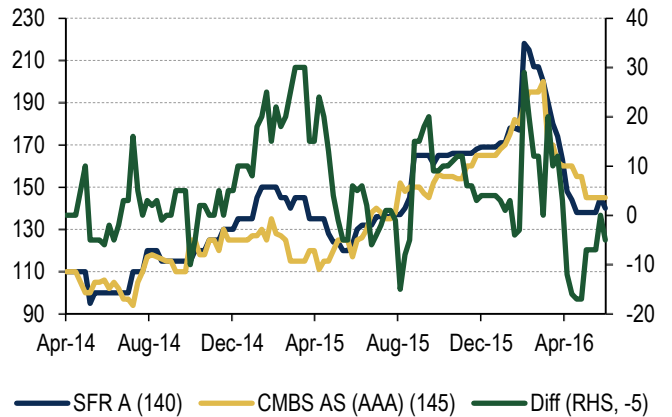
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research  
Note: IG Corp spreads are as of 6/9/2016

**Chart 34: SFR 5Y Floating-rate Spreads**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 35: SFR A vs. CMBS AS (AAA) spreads**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

## Citi settlement may pay \$1b in 2-3 quarters

Last week, we discussed that non-agency investors would be receiving \$7.9bn from the Countrywide settlement payout later this month and how that may have a net positive impact on the market (see [The Countrywide technical for non-agencies](#) for more details). Although the largest in size, the Countrywide settlement is not the only large rep-and-warranty settlement, and among the others, we believe there is a good chance that payouts related to the Citigroup settlement also could come through by the end of this year or early next year. The total allocation for the accepted trusts is likely to be about \$1bn.

### Recap: Court approved the Citi settlement in December

On December 24, 2015, the NY Supreme Court entered the order approving the RMBS trustees' motion to accept the proposed settlement for the 68 trusts. In the ruling, the court held that the "trustees exercised their discretionary power reasonably and in good faith in accepting the RMBS Trust Settlement Agreement," and consequently barred the certificate holders from asserting any claims against the trustees with respect to the trustee's evaluation and acceptance of the settlement. Earlier, in December 2014, the trustees had initiated an Article 77 proceeding seeking judicial approval of their decision to accept the settlement, to which no objectors came forward.

### IRS approval likely remains pending

After the court's entry, the "effective date" for the settlement remained primarily contingent upon when the trustees would receive a private letter ruling(s) (or similar guidance) from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The ruling(s) should establish that the settlement agreement will not cause (1) failure of any settlement trust to qualify as REMIC or (2) imposition of any taxes on the trusts.

We would expect the trustees to publish an informational notice following IRS approval. The trustee in the Countrywide settlement did this, and, given the importance of the IRS approval date in defining the timing for subsequent cash flows (more on this below), we think it is reasonable to expect the trustee to provide public notice. So far none of the trustees has provided any such notice, which makes us believe that IRS approval is pending.

### Prior experience suggests IRS approval may come soon

According to the settlement agreement, trustees were to request such IRS ruling(s) within 30 days of the acceptance date (December 19, 2014). However, the agreement also stated that if the IRS is not amenable to such requests within the 30-day period, then the trustees should make such requests "as promptly as practicable thereafter."

We would expect that the trustees should have submitted their request to the IRS soon after the court judgment became final and non-appealable. The period to appeal the judgment should expire in 30 days from the judgment entry date, which means that the trustees may have made their request to the IRS toward the end of January 2016. Note that the trustee in the Countrywide settlement made its request 34 days after the appellate court's favorable ruling.

IRS approval was granted about six months from the date of the request in the Countrywide settlement (request: April 8, 2015; approval: October 13, 2015). A similar lag for Citi would suggest that the IRS approval could be granted by the end of July.

### Citi would likely be paying the trustees in Q4 this year

Once the IRS approval is received, the expert retained by the trustees will have 90 days to calculate the amount of net losses for each trust and thereby, the allocable share of each trust (denoted as final expert calculation). Within 30 days of the final expert calculation, Citigroup will have to make the settlement payment to the trustees. Citigroup will be making the settlement payment to a single escrow account designated by the accepting trustees.



In all, we estimate that the trustees could receive the settlement cash within 120 days of the IRS approval. On this basis, if the IRS approval is granted by the end of next month, Citi would be making the payment to the trustees by the end of November.

### **Payment to trusts unlikely to be delayed much after that**

Once the trustees receive the payment from Citi, they “shall use their reasonable best efforts to distribute the Settlement Payment to the Settlement Trusts as promptly as possible.” Given that the allocation share of each trust would have been established by the final expert calculation, any further delays before the payment is distributed to the bondholders are likely to be procedural delays or delays related to determining the applicable distribution waterfall for the trusts (as was the case with Countrywide).

While we cannot rule out such delays, we believe they are less likely to occur in the Citi settlement. The reason for the delays for Countrywide was that the distribution methodology described in the settlement agreement (“paying first, and writing-up second”) created inconsistencies with governing agreements of certain OC trusts, which may or may not be the case for Citi’s deals. Nonetheless, it is possible that the trustees either give some time to investors who may want to raise an objection to distributing as per the settlement agreement’s payment waterfall, or initiate a judicial instruction proceeding, as done by the trustee in the Countrywide settlement.

If the trustees are comfortable making the payment to the trusts without seeking further investor opinion or judicial instruction, then we estimate that bondholders could, at the earliest, receive the \$1bn cash in December this year. If the trustees opt to seek further instruction before they distribute the payment, the Countrywide experience would suggest that the delay should be 3-4 months, at least for the trusts where the payment waterfall described in settlement agreement does not raise inconsistencies with the governing documents.

### **Timing of eventual payout could be within Dec’16 to Apr’17**

Altogether, the exact timing of the payout would primarily be governed by:

1. *The timing of IRS approval*, which we believe could come by the end of next month based on the Countrywide timing
2. *Delays related to determining the appropriate payment waterfall*, if any, should be limited to 3-4 months for the majority of the trusts in our opinion

Overall, we think that the investors in Citi settlement trusts could receive the \$1bn in December this year, and if there are any delays, we do not expect the payout to be on hold further than April next year.



## Appendix

**Table 23: List of accepting trusts and expected allocation**

Deal	Group	Allocable share	Expected Allocation (\$ '000)	Deal	Group	Allocable share	Expected Allocation (\$ '000)
CMLTI 2005-1	Group I	0.00%	-	CMLTI 2005-HE3	Group III	0.33%	3,657
	Group II-1	0.05%	556		Group I	0.77%	8,710
	Group II-2	0.03%	300		Group II	1.30%	14,659
	Group III	0.00%	13		Group I	0.66%	7,383
CMLTI 2005-2	Group I-1	0.02%	268	CMLTI 2005-HE4	Group II	0.73%	8,257
	Group I-2	0.10%	1,148		Total Pool	0.42%	4,710
	Group I-3	0.07%	734		Total Pool	0.71%	7,944
	Group I-4	0.07%	738		Group I	0.35%	3,937
	Group I-5	0.04%	409	CMLTI 2005-OPT4	Group II	0.54%	6,083
	Group II-1	0.02%	259		Total Pool	0.15%	1,673
	Group II-2	0.00%	5		Total Pool	0.16%	1,760
	Group I	0.02%	190		Group I	0.50%	5,581
CMLTI 2005-3	Group II-1	0.01%	120	CMLTI 2005-WF2	Group II	0.13%	1,476
	Group II-2	0.15%	1,726		Group II	0.01%	106
	Group II-3	0.05%	508		Group I	0.22%	2,495
	Group II-4	0.12%	1,336		Group I	2.03%	22,891
	Group III	0.00%	-	CMLTI 2006-AMC1	Group II	1.43%	16,087
	Total Pool	0.13%	1,431		Group I	0.29%	3,236
	Group I-1	0.01%	84		Group II	0.09%	1,025
	Group I-2	0.08%	943		Group III	0.62%	6,926
CMLTI 2005-4	Group I-3	0.02%	251	CMLTI 2006-AR2	Group I-1	0.20%	2,249
	Group I-4	0.07%	783		Group I-2	0.19%	2,191
	Group I-5	0.01%	137		Group II	0.00%	27
	Group II-1	0.15%	1,713		Group 1-1	0.39%	4,369
CMLTI 2005-5	Group II-2	0.01%	135	CMLTI 2006-AR3	Group 1-2	0.55%	6,149
	Group II-3	0.01%	62		Group 2-1	0.19%	2,092
	Group III-1	0.20%	2,291		Group 2-2	0.10%	1,160
	Group III-2	0.10%	1,071		Group 2-3	0.60%	6,741
	Group III-3	0.09%	1,049	CMLTI 2006-AR5	Group 2-4	0.19%	2,140
	Group III-4	0.03%	323		Group 1-1	0.08%	948
	Group III-5	0.03%	385		Group 1-2	0.04%	468
	Group I	0.02%	275		Group 1-3	0.08%	925
CMLTI 2005-6	Group II	0.11%	1,287	CMLTI 2006-AR6	Group 1-4	0.01%	156
	Group III	0.01%	57		Group 1-5	0.25%	2,811
	Group 1-1	0.06%	639		Group 1-6	0.02%	212
	Group 1-2	0.20%	2,260		Group 1-7	0.02%	198
CMLTI 2005-7	Group 1-3	0.14%	1,620	CMLTI 2006-AR7	Group 2-1	0.08%	871
	Group 1-4	0.09%	992		Group 2-2	0.20%	2,208
	Group II-1	0.00%	52		Group 2-3	0.08%	879
	Group II-2	0.06%	712		Group 2-4	0.05%	606
	Group II-3	0.10%	1,128	CMLTI 2006-AR9	Group 2-5	0.04%	470
	Group II-4	0.02%	221		Group 2-6	0.06%	712
	Group II-5	0.12%	1,313		Group 2-7	0.03%	353
	Group I-1	0.07%	823		Group 1	0.50%	5,671
CMLTI 2005-8	Group I-2	0.04%	427	CMLTI 2006-AR7	Group 2	1.38%	15,469
	Group I-3	0.07%	820		Group 1-1	0.00%	-
	Group I-4	0.21%	2,334		Group 1-2	0.03%	358
	Group II	0.22%	2,425		Group 1-3	0.25%	2,764
CMLTI 2005-9	Group III	0.04%	506	CMLTI 2006-FX1	Group 1-4	0.12%	1,354
	Group I	0.12%	1,375		Group 2-1	0.07%	756
	Group II-1	0.16%	1,789		Group 2-2	0.42%	4,766
	Group II-2	0.01%	82		Group 2-3	0.22%	2,467
	Group II-3	0.01%	156	CMLTI 2006-HE1	Group 2-4	0.11%	1,198
	Group I-1	0.19%	2,092		Group 1	0.48%	5,399
	Group I-2	0.09%	1,004		Group 2	0.18%	2,065
	Group I-3	0.27%	2,990		Total Pool	0.77%	8,620
CMLTI 2005-10	Group I-4	0.10%	1,118	CMLTI 2006-HE2	Total Pool	1.18%	13,280
	Group I-5	0.12%	1,304		Group I	0.80%	8,976
	Group II	0.00%	23		Group II	0.76%	8,531
	Group I	0.01%	163		Group I	0.84%	9,433
CMLTI 2005-11	Group II	0.14%	1,589	CMLTI 2006-HE3	Group II	1.52%	17,127
	Group III	0.04%	440		Group I	0.79%	8,879
	Group I	0.22%	2,488		Group II	1.83%	20,603
	Group II	0.16%	1,837		Group I	0.60%	6,745

**Table 23: List of accepting trusts and expected allocation**

Deal	Group	Allocable share	Expected Allocation (\$ '000)	Deal	Group	Allocable share	Expected Allocation (\$ '000)
CMLTI 2006-SHL1	Group II	2.34%	26,339	CMLTI 2007-AMC2	Group II	0.63%	7,132
	Total Pool	0.52%	5,836		Group III	4.10%	46,074
CMLTI 2006-WF1	Group I	0.60%	6,736	CMLTI 2007-AMC3	Group I	1.52%	17,083
	Group II	0.49%	5,487	CMLTI 2007-AMC4	Group I	2.18%	24,524
CMLTI 2006-WF2	Group I	0.74%	8,330		Group II	1.70%	19,132
	Group II	0.93%	10,416	CMLTI 2007-AR1	Total Pool	1.57%	17,693
CMLTI 2006-WFH1	Total Pool	0.54%	6,041	CMLTI 2007-AR4	Group 1	0.48%	5,376
CMLTI 2006-WFH2	Total Pool	2.06%	23,159		Group 2-1	0.02%	185
CMLTI 2006-WFH3	Total Pool	3.64%	40,904		Group 2-2	0.19%	2,094
CMLTI 2006-WFH4	Total Pool	1.93%	21,761		Group 2-3	0.08%	919
CMLTI 2006-WMC1	Group I	0.64%	7,162	CMLTI 2007-AR5	Group 1-1	0.68%	7,697
	Group II	1.41%	15,858		Group 1-2	0.44%	4,909
CMLTI 2007-2	Group 1	0.38%	4,246		Group 1-3	0.07%	788
	Group 2	0.00%	18		Group 2-1	0.10%	1,177
CMLTI 2007-6	Group 1-1	0.16%	1,848	CMLTI 2007-AR7	Group 2-2	0.08%	902
	Group 1-2	0.86%	9,653		Group 1	0.39%	4,383
	Group 1-3	0.78%	8,739		Group 5	0.14%	1,571
	Group 1-4	0.17%	1,880	CMLTI 2007-AR8	Group 1-1	0.32%	3,604
CMLTI 2007-10	Group 2	0.66%	7,439		Group 1-2	0.07%	732
	Group 1	0.04%	433		Group 1-3	0.04%	494
	Group 2-1	0.02%	187		Group 2	0.51%	5,786
	Group 2-2	0.76%	8,582	CMLTI 2007-FS1	Group I	0.56%	6,342
	Group 2-3	0.05%	507		Group II	0.34%	3,815
	Group 2-4	0.05%	593	CMLTI 2007-OPX1	Total Pool	1.39%	15,591
	Group 2-5	0.01%	57	CMLTI 2007-SHL1	Total Pool	1.80%	20,226
	Group 3-1	0.61%	6,875	CMLTI 2007-WFH1	Total Pool	1.15%	12,980
CMLTI 2007-AHL1	Group 3-2	0.02%	182	CMLTI 2007-WFH2	Total Pool	2.65%	29,839
	Group 3-3	0.04%	429	CMLTI 2007-WFH3	Total Pool	1.43%	16,048
	Group I	1.28%	14,349	CMLTI 2007-WFH4	Group I	0.47%	5,314
	Group II	1.22%	13,747		Group II	0.39%	4,407
CMLTI 2007-AHL2	Group II	0.77%	8,661	CMLTI 2005-HE2	Total Pool	0.18%	1,988
CMLTI 2007-AHL3	Group I	0.55%	6,147	CMLTI 2006-NCB1	Group I	0.19%	2,110
	Group II	0.55%	6,160		Group II	0.78%	8,789
CMLTI 2007-AMC1	Group III	1.99%	22,345	CMLTI 2008-2	Group I	0.00%	-
	Group I	2.97%	33,446		Group II	0.00%	-
	Group II	2.71%	30,541				

Source: Court documents

**Table 24: List of rejected trusts**

Deal	Group	Allocable share	Expected Allocation (\$ '000)
CMLTI 2007-AHL2	Group I	0.72%	8,074
CMLTI 2007-AHL2	Group III	1.60%	18,052
CMLTI 2007-AMC2	Group I	2.69%	30,225
CMLTI 2007-AMC3	Group II	1.69%	19,000
CMLTI 2007-AR7	Group 2	0.48%	5,346
CMLTI 2007-AR7	Group 3	0.83%	9,330
CMLTI 2007-AR7	Group 4	0.26%	2,878

Source: Court documents

# Market pricing and spread

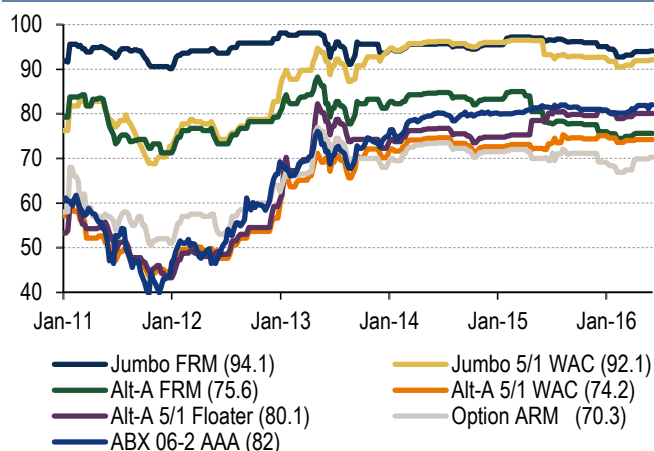
Table 25: Non-agency spreads

		1-Week Δ		1-Month Δ		12-mth Δ		2016 YTD			
Non-agency Spreads	Current Level	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%	YTD Min	YTD Max
Legacy Spreads											
Jumbo Fixed	275	0	0%	(5)	-2%	55	25%	15	6%	260	310
Alt-A Floater	305	0	0%	0	0%	55	22%	20	7%	285	330
Option ARM	305	0	0%	(10)	-3%	60	24%	5	2%	300	370
Current Pay Subprime	225	0	0%	0	0%	(25)	-10%	(35)	-13%	225	260
LCF Subprime	335	0	0%	0	0%	60	22%	35	12%	300	375
New Issue Spreads											
LCF Jumbo 2.0	170	0	0%	0	0%			20	13%	150	170
NPL A1	320	0	0%	(30)	-8%	2	1%	(58)	-15%	320	378
NPL A2	636	0	0%	11	2%	243	62%	146	30%	490	636
SFR											
A	140	(5)	-3%	2	1%	10	8%	(29)	-17%	138	218
B	205	(5)	-2%	5	3%	30	17%	(35)	-15%	200	275
C	255	(10)	-4%	(15)	-6%	55	28%	(50)	-16%	255	357
D	290	(10)	-3%	(10)	-3%	15	5%	(27)	-9%	290	446
E	410	(5)	-1%	(5)	-1%	35	9%	(25)	-6%	410	541
F	495	(5)	-1%	(25)	-5%	20	4%	(37)	-7%	485	641
Credit Risk Transfer											
STACR Low LTV Actual Loss M1	108	(9)	-8%	(9)	-8%	(2)	-2%	(23)	-18%	108	190
STACR Low LTV Actual Loss M2	199	(6)	-3%	(6)	-3%	6	3%	(91)	-31%	199	315
STACR Low LTV Actual Loss M3	501	11	2%	31	7%	171	52%	16	3%	463	690
STACR Low LTV Actual Loss B	1,125	80	8%	85	8%	407	57%	191	20%	934	1,197
STACR Low LTV M1	135	0	0%	0	0%	5	4%	9	7%	124	135
STACR Low LTV M2	170	0	0%	0	0%	(34)	-17%	(40)	-19%	155	230
STACR Low LTV M3 (BB)	318	(2)	-1%	(2)	-1%	(52)	-14%	(137)	-30%	310	540
STACR Low LTV M3 (NR)	408	(2)	0%	3	1%	8	2%	(62)	-13%	395	590
STACR Low LTV B (NR)	1,013	0	0%	(4)	0%	192	23%	143	16%	870	1,077
STACR High LTV M1	110	0	0%	0	0%	(8)	-7%	(25)	-19%	110	155
STACR High LTV M2	230	0	0%	(20)	-8%	24	12%	(25)	-10%	230	295
STACR High LTV M3 (BB)	388	(2)	-1%	8	2%	50	15%	(42)	-10%	380	555
STACR High LTV M3 (NR)	410	(2)	0%	(33)	-7%	12	3%	(60)	-13%	410	585
STACR High LTV B (NR)	819	0	0%	0	0%	34	4%	8	1%	811	866
STACR High LTV Actual Loss M1	114	0	0%	(46)	-29%			2	2%	112	170
STACR High LTV Actual Loss M2	218	(2)	-1%	(22)	-9%			(72)	-25%	218	320
STACR High LTV Actual Loss M3	517	2	0%	7	1%			22	4%	503	690
STACR High LTV Actual Loss B	1,145	0	0%	(42)	-4%			99	9%	1,046	1,275
CAS Low LTV M1	165	0	0%	0	0%	42	34%	9	6%	156	175
CAS Low LTV M2	465	5	1%	5	1%	50	12%	(50)	-10%	440	685
CAS High LTV M1	170	0	0%	0	0%	43	34%	14	9%	156	170
CAS High LTV M2	463	(3)	-1%	8	2%	47	11%	(49)	-10%	440	680
CAS Actual Loss Low LTV M1	180	0	0%	0	0%			26	17%	154	215
CAS Actual Loss Low LTV M2	487	(3)	-1%	12	3%			(58)	-11%	463	690
CAS Actual Loss Low LTV B	1,045	0	0%	(9)	-1%					1,043	1,210
CAS Actual Loss High LTV M1	210	0	0%	0	0%			45	27%	165	220
CAS Actual Loss High LTV M2	509	(1)	0%	4	1%			(26)	-5%	495	710
CAS Actual Loss High LTV B	1,165	0	0%	0	0%					1,165	1,275

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

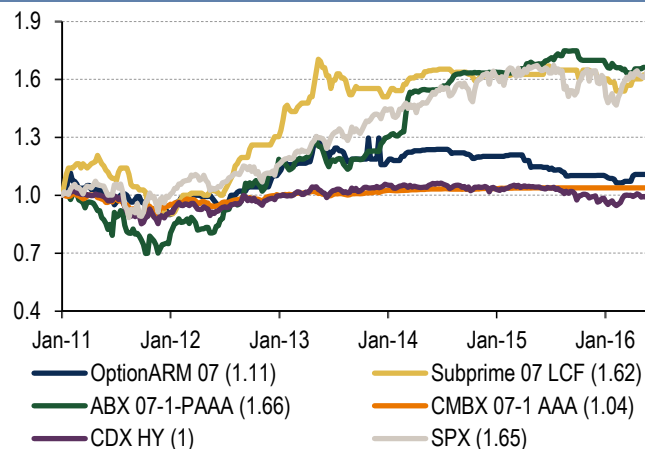
Note: current spreads are as of 6/09/2016

Chart 36: Non-agency senior bond prices- 2006 vintage



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Chart 37: Non-agency prices vs. CDX HY & S&P 500 (100=1/11)



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Table 26: Non-agency market pricing using sample, indicative bonds

Sector	Sub-sector	Vintage	Price	Yield (%)
Jumbo	Fixed Rate	2005	100.09	4.20
		2006	94.08	4.35
		2007	97.29	4.30
	5/1 WAC	2005	98.08	4.55
		2006	92.08	4.90
		2007	89.33	4.58
Alt-A	Fixed Rate	2005	81.71	5.45
		2006	75.63	5.33
		2007	73.94	5.51
	5/1 WAC	2005	78.33	5.12
		2006	74.22	4.95
		2007	69.23	5.20
	5/1 Floater	2005	73.40	4.65
		2006	80.07	4.95
		2007	72.50	5.25
Option ARM		2005	80.82	4.85
		2006	70.28	4.92
		2007	77.37	5.00

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Table 27: Subprime market pricing using sample, indicative bonds

Vintage	Crossover	Tranche	Price	Yield (%)
2005	Sequential	FCF	99.54	1.55
2006	Pro Rata	Mid Pay	89.26	3.95
		LCF	62.47	5.84
2007	Sequential	Front Pay	Paid Off	Paid Off
		Second Pay	95.74	3.10
		Penultimate	81.79	5.40
		LCF	74.86	6.09

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

# Non-agency new issue summary

Table 28: RMBS Monthly Issuance by Asset Type (in \$ millions)

Date	Jumbo	Alt-A	Option ARM	Subprime	CRT	SFR	RPL/ NPL	Total Non Agency	Re REMIC
2016-06	345				795		37	1,177	
2016-05					1,543	791	5,862	8,196	20
2016-04					1,464		2,566	4,030	32
2016-03	517				1,562		2,635	4,714	597
2016-02	408				945	483	1,639	3,475	63
2016-01	299				996		148	1,443	476
2015-12	231			207	590		1,822	2,850	683
2015-11	957			195	1,070		1,717	3,939	785
2015-10	680				1,528	450	3,122	5,779	1,021
2015-09	761				965	478	2,026	4,230	1,237
2015-08	915			72	93		520	1,600	1,136
2015-07	878			0	1,557		2,992	5,427	1,292
2015-06	1,000				1,376	1,632	3,879	7,887	1,142
2015-05	967				1,449	674	1,891	4,980	2,209
2015-04	1,138				1,010	1,488	1,890	5,526	2,727
2015-03	933				860	553	2,780	5,126	3,302
2015-02	1,726				1,469	559	3,401	7,154	2,663
2015-01	1,940				880	541	2,434	5,795	3,365
2014-12	536					531	2,755	3,821	2,952
2014-11	2,036				1,449	1,298	4,601	9,383	2,867
2014-10	1,102				1,087		2,101	4,290	1,154
2014-09	1,189				770	987	2,716	5,661	1,747
2014-08	929				1,132	1,375	1,205	4,641	658
2014-07	670				2,050		1,741	4,460	1,192

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Intex, Bloomberg

Table 29: RMBS Annual Issuance by Asset Type (in \$ millions)

Date	Jumbo	Alt-A	Option ARM	Subprime	CRT	SFR	RPL/ NPL	Total Non Agency	Re REMIC
YTD 2016	1,569				7,305	1,274	12,887	23,035	1,188
2015	11,858			474	12,846	6,373	28,475	60,293	21,563
2014	8,792			10	10,812	6,737	23,387	49,739	16,227
2013	12,830				1,805	479	11,986	27,100	11,989
2012	3,469						4,635	8,104	14,164
2011	671						3,536	4,207	23,827
2010	273			162			4,141	4,576	60,238
2009	0			0			7,131	7,131	58,453
2008	14,941	9,433	371	4,421			397	29,564	14,656
2007	153,641	188,214	91,893	248,061			7,870	689,679	21,192
2006	145,756	279,290	157,514	535,020			12,231	1,129,811	20,203
2005	183,140	278,846	147,948	530,959			11,614	1,152,507	36,214
2004	195,602	164,702	40,187	430,550			19,035	850,077	9,684
2003	238,245	86,393	3,362	240,555			6,044	574,599	6,207
2002	178,665	46,584	4,624	184,006			1,710	415,588	7,746
2001	118,269	27,458	2,584	110,667			629	259,607	2,885
2000	46,597	12,336	7,336	72,944			493	139,707	1,669

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Intex, Bloomberg

# CMBS

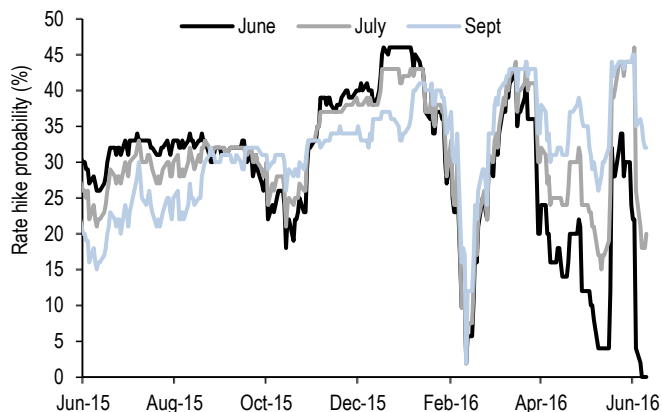
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## Recap & relative value

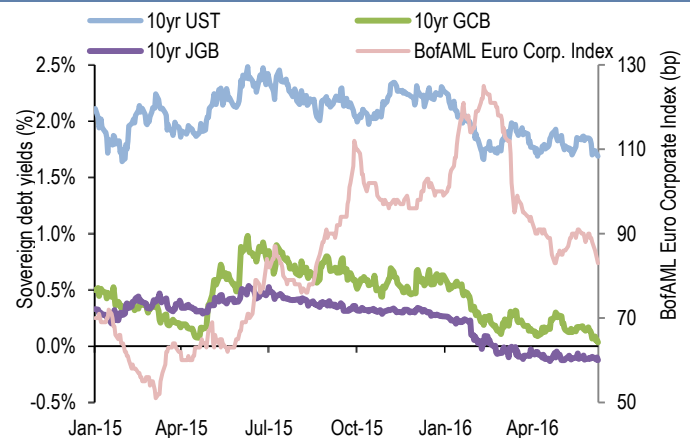
Investors returned to “risk on” mode early this week, fueled (pun intended) by rising oil prices, Fed Chair Yellen’s dovish comments this Monday, which many investors may have interpreted to imply that the Fed would be on hold at least through the summer, and an announcement on Wednesday that the ECB began to buy corporate bonds as part of its \$80 billion euro monthly purchase program. On the heels of this information, the probability of a rate hike before September fell to below 20% (Chart 38) and yields decreased globally (Chart 39), exacerbating the pressure many fixed income investors may already be under to find investments that offer suitable returns.

Chart 38: The implied probability of a summer rate hike collapsed over the past two weeks



Source: Bloomberg

Chart 39: Yields declined globally this week, fueled by a dovish Fed and ECB corporate bond purchases

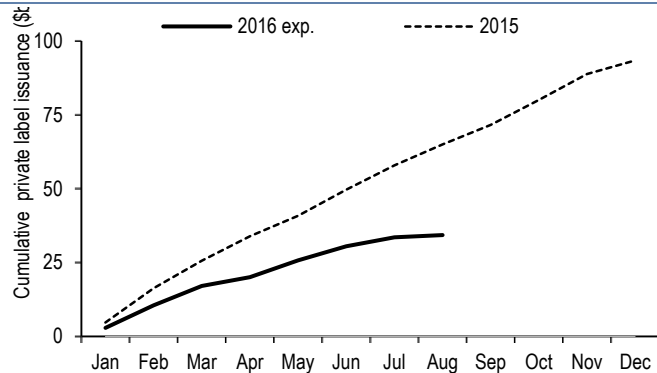


Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg

By the end of the week, however, the early optimism faded as a resurgence in “safe haven” demand returned. As a result of the cross currents affecting the broader market, CMBS investors may feel as if they’re stuck in the middle again: although decreasing odds of a near term rate hike may make them want to add risk and clip coupon, the uncertain macro environment against a backdrop of limited liquidity may temper their enthusiasm. As a result, we think spreads will remain rangebound with investors buying dips and selling rallies.

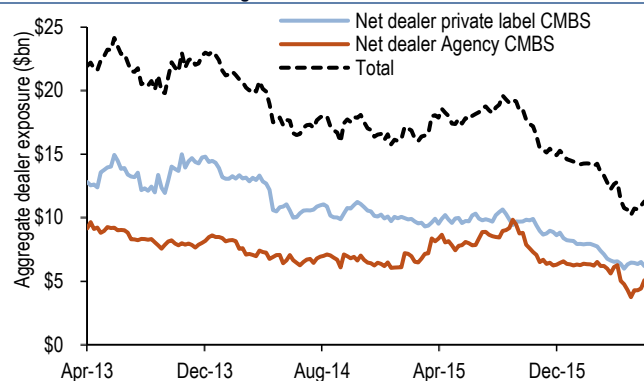
**One possible bright side for CMBS investors** is that private label issuance, and conduit issuance in particular, is expected to be very limited over the near term: one \$162 million single-asset deal and one \$506 million conduit deal priced this week and no other conduit deals are anticipated to price until at least after next week’s CREFC conference. The paucity of new issue, which has led to a significant year/year decrease in private label CMBS issuance (Chart 40) may actually help support new issue deal pricing; investors still have to put money to work and deals that are perceived to be higher quality will likely be the beneficiaries of the pent up demand. We are less optimistic over the near term, however, that recently issued conduit bonds will rally in secondary trading. **Shrinking dealer balance sheets have exacerbated the problem** (Chart 41) and offer a limited selection of bonds for investors to choose from.

Chart 40: We anticipate only about \$35 billion of private label supply during the first 8 months of 2016 versus almost \$65bn over the same time frame in 2015



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Commercial Mortgage Alert

Chart 41: Dealer balance sheet exposure to private label CMBS is about 25% below the level at which it began 2016



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Additionally, the lackluster performance that has troubled many faster money investors over the past year has significantly reduced the number of buyers of mezzanine conduit paper. As a result, year-to-date CMBS excess returns have lagged that of other credit products (Table 30) and we, unfortunately, think this trend will continue through the summer.

Table 30: Total and excess returns for securitized products credit through the middle of May, 2016

	Modified	Total Returns				Excess Returns			
	Duration	5/16	QTD	YTD	2015	5/16	QTD	YTD	2015
Non-Agency									
Prime Fixed	3-5Y	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	4.5%	0.7%	2.2%	-1.7%	2.8%
Alt-A 5/1 WAC	0-1Y	0.5%	1.5%	1.1%	4.0%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	3.9%
Option ARM	0-1Y	0.0%	3.6%	1.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	3.5%	1.0%	-0.2%
Subprime ARM	0-1Y	1.0%	2.2%	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%	2.2%	0.8%	1.7%
Risk-transfer									
Low LTV A		0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%
Low LTV BBB		0.5%	1.7%	2.7%	2.5%	0.5%	1.6%	2.6%	2.4%
Low LTV BB/B		-0.2%	3.6%	5.7%	3.6%	-0.2%	3.6%	5.6%	3.5%
Low LTV First Loss		1.7%	6.0%	0.4%	7.7%	1.7%	6.0%	0.3%	7.6%
High LTV A		0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%
High LTV BBB		1.2%	2.1%	2.7%	2.9%	1.2%	2.0%	2.6%	2.8%
High LTV BB/B		-0.1%	3.1%	4.8%	5.4%	-0.2%	3.1%	4.7%	5.3%
High LTV First Loss		0.9%	4.6%	-0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	4.6%	-0.9%	0.4%
SFR									
A		0.1%	1.6%	1.6%	-0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	1.5%	-0.2%
B		0.5%	2.4%	2.1%	0.3%	0.4%	2.4%	2.0%	0.2%
C		0.7%	3.0%	2.5%	0.3%	0.7%	2.9%	2.4%	0.2%
D		0.7%	3.9%	2.2%	2.2%	0.7%	3.8%	2.1%	2.1%
E		0.5%	3.7%	2.6%	2.6%	0.5%	3.6%	2.5%	2.5%
F		0.6%	3.9%	2.5%	2.8%	0.6%	3.8%	2.4%	2.8%
CMBS	4.4	0.0%	0.7%	3.4%	1.1%	0.1%	0.9%	1.0%	-0.6%
AAA	4.9	0.0%	0.4%	3.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	-0.7%
AA-BBB	3.3	0.1%	1.3%	2.3%	1.1%	0.1%	1.4%	0.6%	-0.3%
BBB	4.0	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	-1.1%	-1.0%
Agency	5.3	0.0%	0.3%	4.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	-1.0%
ABS - Fixed	2.0	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	1.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Autos	1.4	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Cards	2.1	0.1%	0.3%	1.7%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
HEL	6.0	0.4%	1.6%	2.3%	5.5%	0.4%	1.8%	-0.8%	3.0%
MH	5.6	0.4%	0.8%	2.0%	6.7%	0.4%	0.9%	-1.4%	4.1%
Other	3.3	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%	0.5%	1.0%	-0.4%	0.1%
ABS - Floating	0.1	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.6%
Cards	0.1	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
HEL	0.0	0.0%	0.2%	-0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.3%	1.3%
Other	0.1	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	-1.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	-1.6%
Student Loans	0.1	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	-1.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	-1.7%
High Yield	4.7	0.7%	4.7%	8.1%	-4.6%	0.8%	5.0%	5.7%	-6.7%
High Grade	7.0	-0.1%	1.3%	5.3%	-0.6%	-0.2%	1.4%	1.5%	-3.2%
Banks	5.0	0.2%	0.9%	3.0%	1.9%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	-0.2%
Financials	5.4	0.2%	1.0%	3.2%	1.7%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	-0.5%

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg



In new issue we think the conduit market will continue to tier. Deals that are perceived to be lower quality or less liquid will trade poorly, while those that investors like will trade at significantly tighter spreads. **This highlights the recent disparity in investors' attitudes regarding the primary and secondary market.** Historically, the levels at which a deal priced in the primary market were in part determined by how well (or not) bonds were trading in the secondary market. Today, however, that is not necessarily true as many new issue conduit bonds trade at levels that are well through where similarly rated, recently issued bonds trade in the secondary market. Why? Not only does the new issue market potentially allow investors to buy bigger block sizes, but they may also feel more comfortable knowing that:

- they are buying bonds based on the most up-to-date information on the loans that collateralize the deal (which limits negative surprises or information asymmetries),
- the clearing level is known, and
- the potential for a technical selloff (that could occur if fast money investors need to sell a block of the same paper) is significantly more remote.

**As one result of the limited new issuance this year, we've seen an increase in the number of investors using the CMBX to gain exposure.** Not only does the CMBX allow investors to add larger, block-sized exposure, but by the nature of its construction, it limits their exposure to idiosyncratic, bond-specific risk. For example, using CMBX data provided by DTCC, we see that dealers got shorter CMBX.9.AAA (investors added risk) by about \$458 million during the week ending June 3 (Table 31).

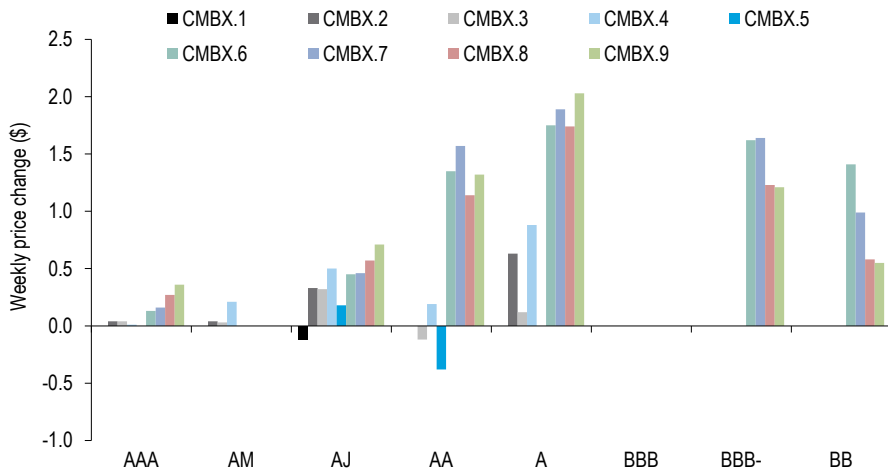
Table 31: Net dealer exposure to CMBX.9.AAA decreased by about \$460 million during the week ending June 3

	Week Ending	Week Change	Month Change	YTD Change	YTD Min	YTD Max
Net dealer exposure (\$mn)	06/03/16	\$mn	\$mn	\$mn		
<b>AAA</b>						
CMBX.1	28	0	0	(50)	28	78
CMBX.2	(1,791)	50	(50)	(50)	(1,841)	(1,416)
CMBX.3	(1,319)	0	(99)	(241)	(1,319)	(1,077)
CMBX.4	(3,434)	(25)	0	27	(3,461)	(3,409)
CMBX.5	2	0	0	12	(10)	2
CMBX.6	(774)	(3)	255	(489)	(1,157)	104
CMBX.7	(328)	64	252	1,357	(1,686)	(328)
CMBX.8	(2,086)	43	460	1,095	(3,886)	(2,035)
CMBX.9	(915)	(458)	(674)	(915)	(915)	(216)
Total	(10,618)	(328)	143	746		

Source: DTCC

As a result of the uptick in demand, the CMBX rallied early this week in conjunction with other risky assets, sold off on Thursday and Friday (again in conjunction with the broader market), but was still able to increase by as much as two points (Chart 42).

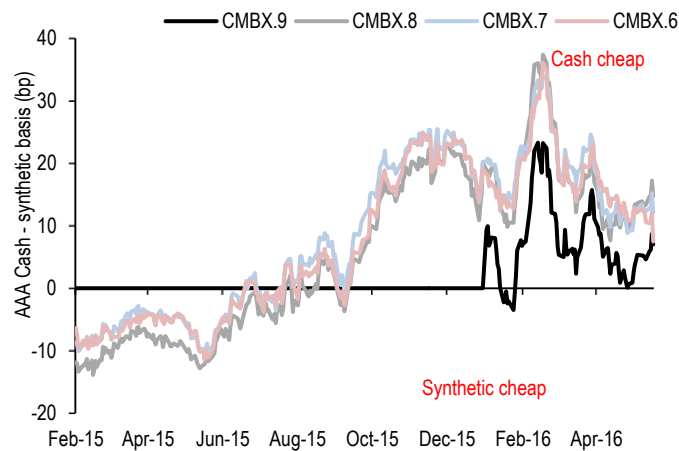
Chart 42: CMBX prices rallied by as much as two points this week



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Markit Partners

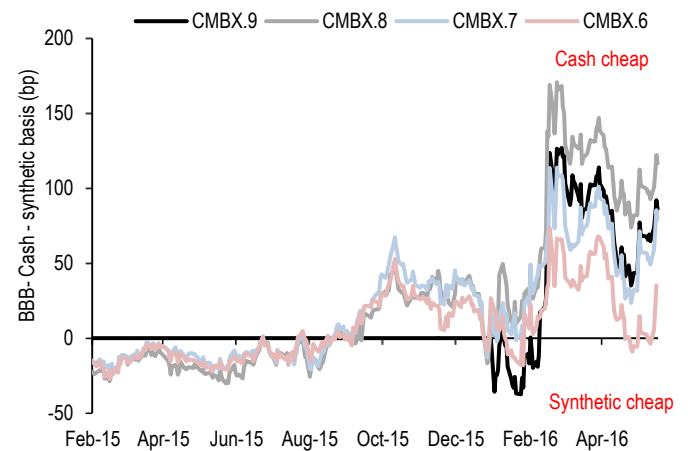
With cash spreads ending the week unchanged on limited secondary trading activity, the cash/synthetic basis widened as CMBX.6-9 triple-A (Chart 43) and BBB-minus (Chart 44) tranches outperformed their underlying reference obligations.

Chart 43: CMBX.8 and 9 AAA tranches outperformed the underlying reference obligations this week



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Markit Partners, IDC

Chart 44: Synthetic BBB- tranches outperformed the underlying reference obligations this week



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Markit Partners, IDC

While part of the change in CMBX.9.AAA net position was due to investors adding risk, some was also due to dealers hedging whole loan pipelines as the recent rally in rates and CMBS market spread stability have brought some borrowers off the sideline. While the potential exists for an uptick in conduit issuance post-Labor Day if rates/spreads remain low and breakeven whole loan spreads decline further (Chart 45), the most common investor question we get is: what's going to happen with all of the legacy loans that need to finance in 2016?

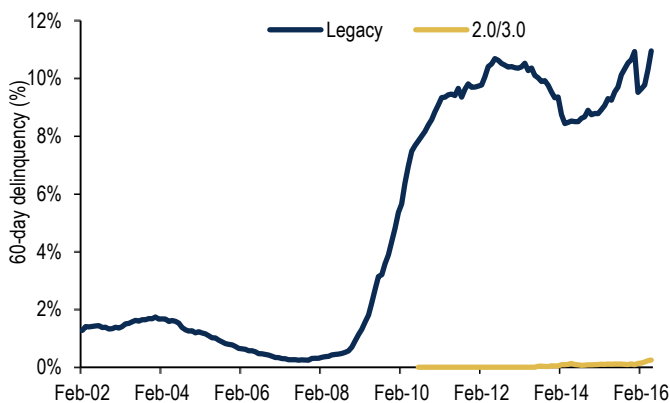
Chart 45: Whole-loan breakeven spreads recently narrowed and are now at levels seen at the beginning of the year



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

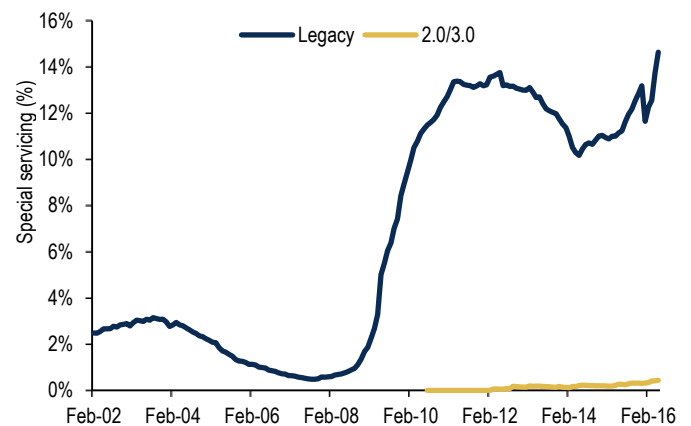
While many borrowers will be able to successfully refinance their loans, it is inevitable that some will not. **To the extent that borrowers with higher quality properties have already refinanced, we think that many of the outstanding 2006 vintage loans are adversely selected.** If they can't refinance we anticipate that the 60+ day delinquency rate (Chart 46) and special servicing rate (Chart 10) for legacy loans could increase sharply over the next six months.

Chart 46: The 60+ day delinquency rate will likely increase over the next 6 months as legacy borrowers have difficulty refinancing



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Intex

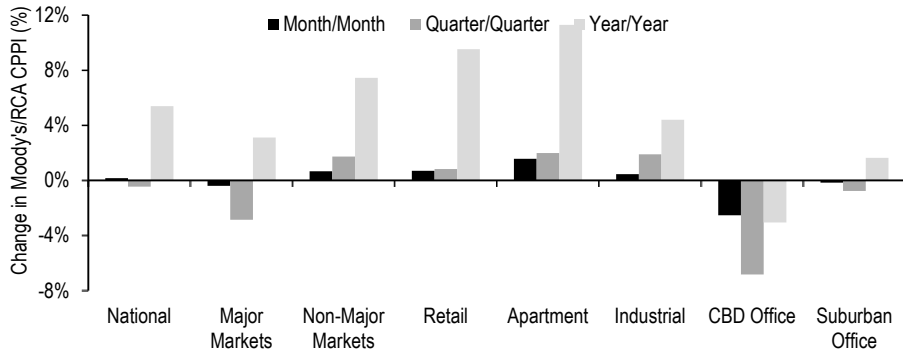
Chart 47: The special servicing rate will likely increase over the next 6 months as legacy borrowers have difficulty refinancing



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Intex

**The inability for some legacy borrowers to refinance will likely be exacerbated by the recent slowdown of CRE price appreciation.** To this point, April 2016 Moody's/RCA CPPI data were released this week and offered mixed results. Although the data indicate that the index increased 16bp month/month at the national level, the index that represents assets in major markets fell (Chart 48). Furthermore, price change by property type was mixed as well. At the property level, prices for retail, apartment and industrial properties increased, while office prices fell.

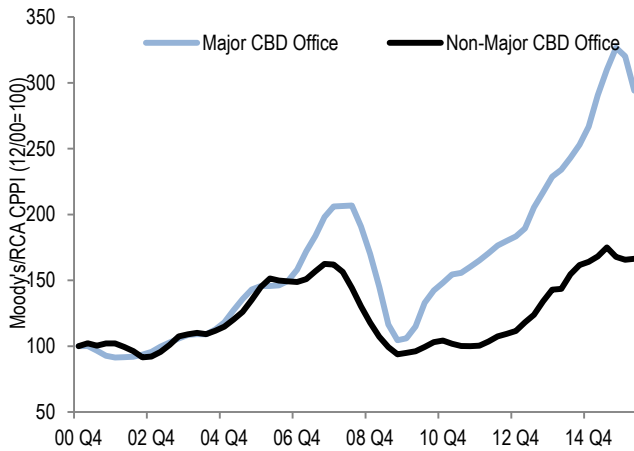
**Chart 48: Moody's/RCA CPPI performance was mixed last month across markets and property types**



Source: Real Capital Analytics

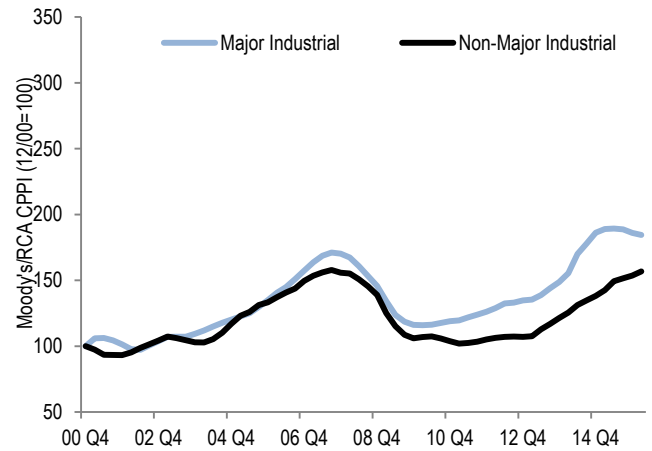
When we analyzed the long term commercial real estate price trends by property type, the slowdown in commercial real estate price appreciation for assets located in major markets was especially noticeable. This held true for each of the core property types: office (Chart 49), industrial (Chart 50), retail (Chart 51) and apartment (Chart 52).

**Chart 49: CPPI index for CBD office properties located in major and non-major markets**



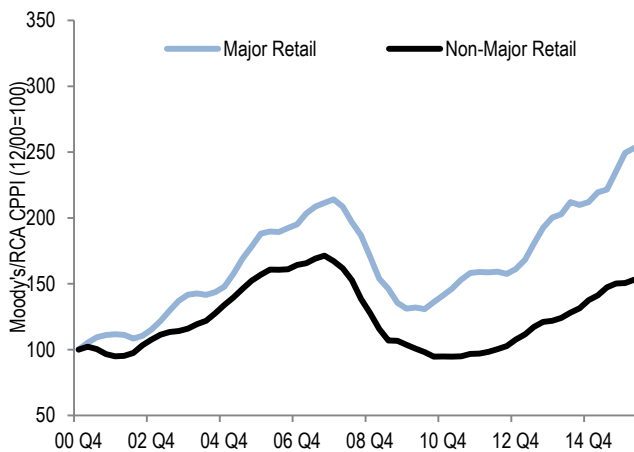
Source: Real Capital Analytics

**Chart 50: CPPI index for industrial properties located in major and non-major markets**



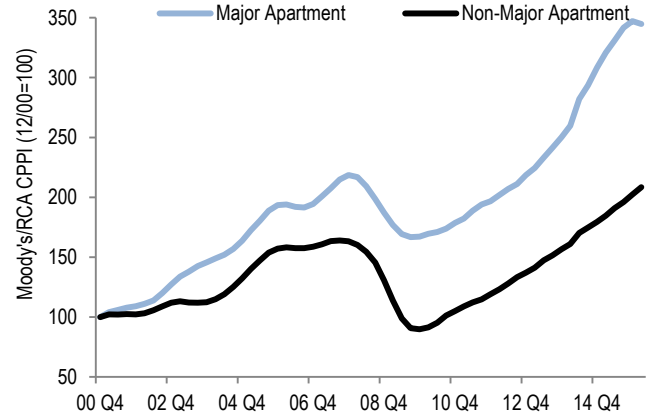
Source: Real Capital Analytics

**Chart 51: CPPI index for retail properties located in major and non-major markets**



Source: Real Capital Analytics

**Chart 52: CPPI index for apt properties located in major and non-major markets**



Source: Real Capital Analytics

Interestingly, it appears that price appreciation for the retail sector has held up better than it has for other property types. We think, however, that headline metrics may be deceiving and that there is a considerable performance distribution at a more granular level. For example, our equity retail analyst, Lorraine Hutchinson, published a report earlier today titled [Consumer still spending, just not in full-priced apparel](#), which details that while the overall consumer is showing positive signs, she continues to see a shift in wallet share away from full-price apparel. **Quarterly same-store sales (SSS) by retail segment support this: mall-anchored department store SSS were the most negative of any of the segments, falling 3.2% Y/Y for the quarter ending April 2016 (Table 32).**

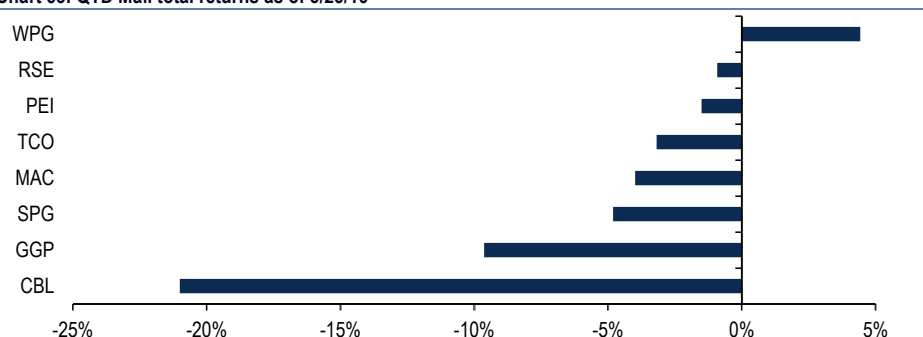
Table 32: Quarterly same store sales by shopping center format (% YoY chg)

	Qtr End Apr'16	Qtr End Jan'16	Qtr End Oct'15	Qtr End Jul'15	Qtr End Apr'15	Qtr End Jan'15	Qtr End Oct'14
Mall Specialty Tenants	-2.40%	-0.60%	0.00%	0.20%	-1.00%	2.70%	0.40%
Mall Anch - Dept Store	-3.20%	-0.70%	-0.60%	1.30%	1.40%	3.70%	0.10%
Comm. Center Tenants	3.20%	3.20%	3.00%	3.60%	2.90%	5.00%	4.00%
Big Box - Comm. Ctrs	0.50%	-1.20%	0.80%	0.60%	-0.50%	1.00%	-0.90%
Power Center Anchors	1.50%	2.30%	2.20%	2.50%	2.80%	3.30%	-0.10%
Total Formats	-0.10%	0.60%	1.10%	1.60%	1.10%	3.10%	0.70%

Source: Company Reports, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Within the mall space, quarter-to-date returns don't look particularly attractive as only one of the eight companies our equity mall REIT analysts cover posted positive returns (Chart 53). Along this line, Ralph Lauren announced this week that it plans to cut 8% of its workforce and close more than 50 stores.

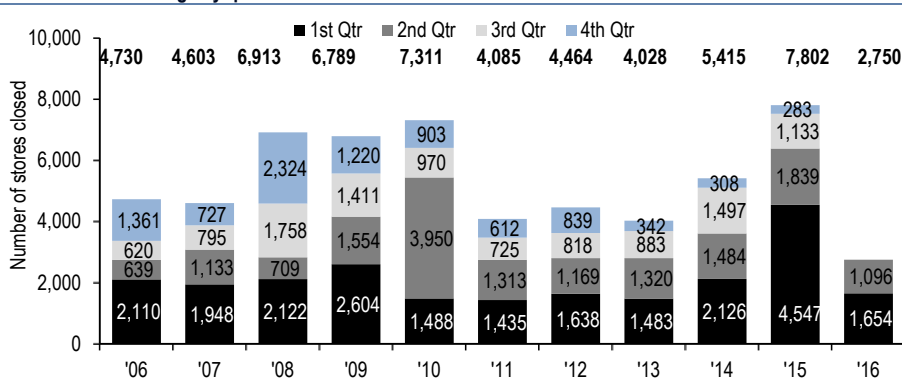
Chart 53: QTD Mall total returns as of 5/25/16



Source: FactSet, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Despite feeling like we read these types of announcements several times a week, store closings so far this year are not only lower than they were last year at this time, but are at levels last seen in 2013 (Chart 54).

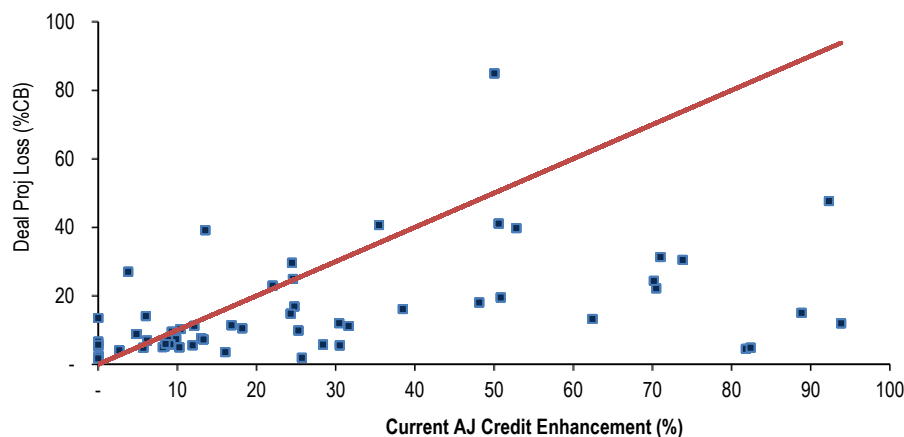
Chart 54: Store closings by quarter



Source: Company reports, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Bringing this back to what retail sector weakness means for the CMBS market, we think that the weakness, coupled with slowing CRE price growth, imply that loss expectations for cuspy legacy bonds may be too low. This could be particularly painful for bonds in this category that are priced at levels that don't incorporate unexpected downside. For example, many legacy deals only have a small handful of loans left, many of which are, and have been, current. **Despite this, if a tenant has (or plans to) vacate the building but is still paying rent, this might result in a loss that has been neither considered nor accounted for.** When we plotted 2006 vintage AJ current subordination levels against our credit model's expected deal losses, we found that a number of AJs were very close to taking an expected loss (Chart 55) – even without taking into the account unknown unknowns that could cause performance to deteriorate relative to one's current expectations.

**Chart 55: 2006 vintage AJ bonds current credit enhancement vs. projected deal loss**

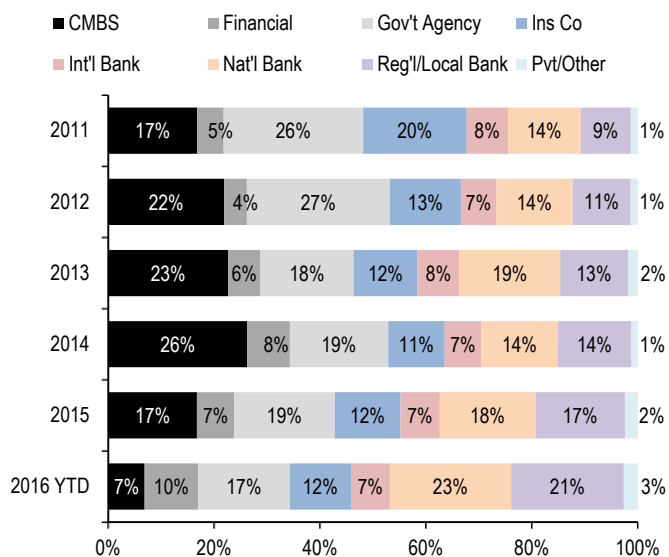


Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Intex

The way to interpret Chart 55 is that any “dot” above the diagonal red line indicates that expected deal losses exceed the amount of subordination for the AJ represented by the dot. **While it is likely that many of these AJs already trade at discounted dollar prices given the expectation that they will incur some loss, what about bonds trading at mid-to-high \$90s (or higher) that are not expected to take a loss?** These bonds are represented by dots below the diagonal line. Obviously, dots closer to the line indicate that less cushion exists to absorb any unanticipated negative surprises.

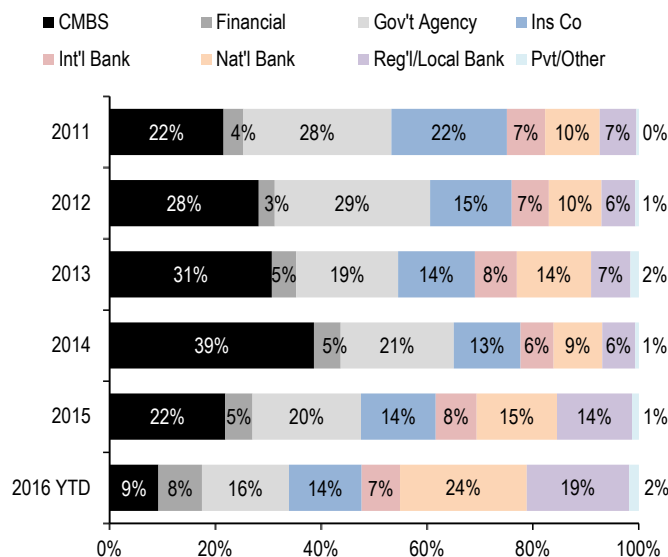
**Although greater market stability may lead to better refinance success, it appears that fewer loans are being recycled back into the CMBS market. To the extent that the alternate lender has tighter underwriting standards, it is possible that losses could increase relative to many investors' current expectations.** In fact, despite recent comments from regulators noting the increase in CRE exposure on bank balance sheets, many local, regional and national banks continue to increase their CRE loan origination activity and market share. This holds true both for all commercial real estate lending (both acquisition and refinance) (Chart 56) as well as for only loans that are refinancing (Chart 57). **While we aren't suggesting that losses may increase significantly from current levels, we think that it makes sense to price “cuspier” bonds to a slightly more negative scenario in order to buffer against unanticipated negative events.**

**Chart 56: CMBS lenders lost market share to local, regional & national banks over the past year**



Source: Real Capital Analytics

**Chart 57: Market share percentage among lenders for refinancing CRE loans**



Source: Real Capital Analytics

## Issuance Summary

**Table 33: Issuance Summary**

(\$mm)	This Week	Quarter to Date	2016 YTD	2015 comparable YTD	Q2 16	Q1 16	Q4 15	Q3 15	Q2 15	2016 Total	2015 Total	2014 Total	2013 Total	2012 Total
Conduit/Fusion	506	7,729	19,138	25,104	7,729	11,409	14,951	16,838	16,945	19,138	61,915	51,752	53,145	32,082
Single Asset / Single Borrower	162	711	6,368	17,786	711	5,658	6,864	5,111	7,081	6,368	31,488	26,879	22,845	14,660
Multi-borrower Floater	0	0	0	545	0	0	305	0	676	0	1,526	4,203	912	343
Other	0	0	166	1,729	0	166	995	1,415	659	166	4,294	4,954	2,994	598
<b>Private Label Total</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>8,439</b>	<b>25,672</b>	<b>45,164</b>	<b>8,439</b>	<b>17,233</b>	<b>23,114</b>	<b>23,364</b>	<b>25,361</b>	<b>25,672</b>	<b>99,223</b>	<b>87,787</b>	<b>79,896</b>	<b>47,684</b>
FNMA DUS	578	5,264	16,497	26,295	5,264	11,232	7,825	7,843	12,740	16,497	37,587	27,734	32,921	42,316
FNMA GeMS	0	1,950	4,683	4,075	1,950	2,733	3,690	1,842	4,147	4,683	13,982	13,295	11,556	13,392
Freddie K	1,280	12,797	22,471	9,846	12,797	9,674	13,690	6,781	10,007	22,471	35,479	21,325	28,036	21,204
Freddie SBL	386	1,007	1,938	0	1,007	931	1,314	435	0	1,938	1,749	0	0	0
GNR	0	2,393	7,026	5,654	2,393	4,633	3,125	3,596	4,721	7,026	15,160	18,329	22,796	18,776
SBAP	350	631	1,505	1,124	631	874	861	860	971	1,505	3,476	3,670	4,654	5,100
SBIC	0	0	1,107	0	0	1,107	0	1,192	0	1,107	2,352	2,004	1,686	1,373
<b>Agency CMBS Total</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>24,042</b>	<b>55,226</b>	<b>46,993</b>	<b>24,042</b>	<b>31,184</b>	<b>30,505</b>	<b>22,549</b>	<b>32,586</b>	<b>55,226</b>	<b>109,785</b>	<b>86,356</b>	<b>101,648</b>	<b>102,161</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>32,481</b>	<b>80,898</b>	<b>92,157</b>	<b>32,481</b>	<b>48,417</b>	<b>53,619</b>	<b>45,913</b>	<b>57,947</b>	<b>80,898</b>	<b>209,007</b>	<b>174,144</b>	<b>181,544</b>	<b>149,845</b>

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Commercial Mortgage Alert, Bloomberg, BNY Mellon  
 "Other" category includes CRE CLOs, NPLs, etc.



	10-June	Wk	Change Mnth	YTD	YTD	
					Min	Max
<b>2016 On-the-Run Conduit Bond Spreads</b>						
3 Year AAA	65	0	0	-10	65	85
5 Year AAA	80	0	0	-15	80	98
A-SB	100	-5	-5	-30	100	149
10 Year AAA	115	0	0	-20	115	165
A-S	145	0	0	-20	145	200
AA	205	0	-10	-3	205	320
A	310	0	-5	2	308	445
BBB-	625	0	-25	110	515	800
<b>2006/2007 Vintage Legacy Credit Bonds</b>						
10 Yr AM	250	0	0	50	200	350
10 Yr AJ	800	0	0	325	475	900
<b>CMBX.7 spreads</b>						
AAA	89	-2	-2	-10	87	139
AS	140	-7	-6	5	133	208
AA	202	-24	-21	12	191	321
A	294	-31	-22	24	272	437
BBB-	449	-29	-15	66	388	635
BB	833	-22	22	225	611	998
<b>CMBX.8 spreads</b>						
AAA	98	-4	-5	-12	98	157
AS	158	-8	-8	4	153	229
AA	238	-17	-10	31	209	341
A	336	-27	-11	40	300	473
BBB-	569	-23	-2	88	485	790
BB	949	-15	9	234	722	1,110
<b>CMBX.9 spreads</b>						
AAA	109	-5	-7	-32	109	171
AS	177	-9	-8	-24	170	244
AA	256	-18	-11	-30	242	360
A	356	-30	-11	-46	330	498
BBB-	582	-22	-13	-90	526	818
BB	965	-14	10	-21	885	1,138
<b>Swap spreads</b>						
5 YR Swap	-3.8	-0.9	0.5	-1.6	-9.4	-2.5
10 YR Swap	-12.9	-0.1	1.1	-5.8	-16.9	-8.6
<b>UST closing yields (%)    Changes in bp</b>						
2 YR	0.76	-13	0	-24	0.6	1.1
5 YR	1.21	-15	-3	-50	1.1	1.8
10 YR	1.68	-13	-8	-56	1.6	2.3

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

\*\*CMBX prices, Swap spreads and Treasury yields as of prior night's close

YTD max &amp; min reflect only values collected weekly.

# ABS

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## Market View

### Another week of \$6bn+ new issue volume

This week, eleven new deals with an aggregate principal balance of \$6.1bn priced. The transactions included two non-prime auto loan ABS, one prime auto loan ABS, a motorcycle loan ABS, two credit card ABS, a FFELP student loan ABS, and an equipment transaction. Total new issue volume is down 22% year-over-year. So far this year, 149 deals totaling over \$88.7bn have priced. This time last year, 168 deals with an aggregate principal balance of \$114.2bn had priced. In the coming weeks, new issue volume will be supported by at least seven new deals in the pipeline including: subprime auto loan, auto fleet, auto floorplan, solar, and equipment transactions.

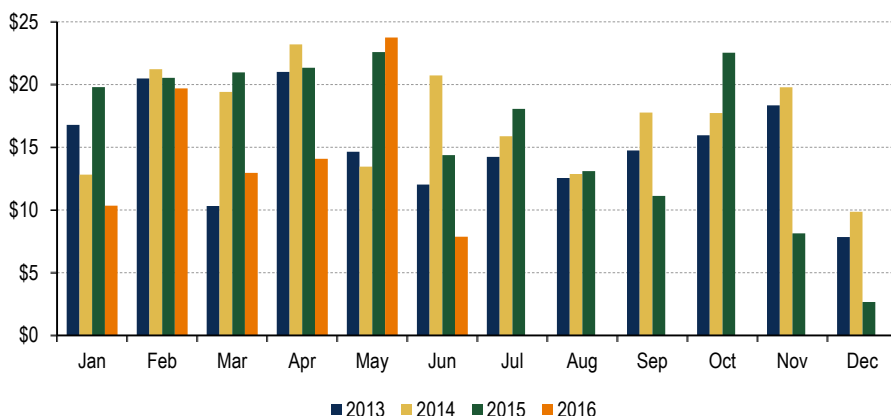
This week, JP Morgan Chase issued \$1.8bn of three-year credit card ABS (CHAIT 2016-A2 A). The transaction was upsized from \$500mn and priced at the tight end of guidance at 36bp over swaps. Moreover, the deal priced 9bp tighter than the platform's prior transaction which came to market mid-May (CHAIT 2016-A1 A).

**Table 34: New issue volume**

Sector	2016 Forecast	2016 Actual	2015 Actual
Auto	\$115,000	\$51,304	\$125,000
Credit Cards	\$37,000	\$13,927	\$50,000
Ed Loans	\$15,000	\$5,222	\$15,000
Equip	\$10,000	\$5,582	\$15,000
Other	<u>\$23,000</u>	<u>\$12,662</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>
Total	\$200,000	\$88,696	\$235,000

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 58: 2013-2016 new issue volume by month**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

### Secondary market activity: spreads for higher yielding assets continue to tighten

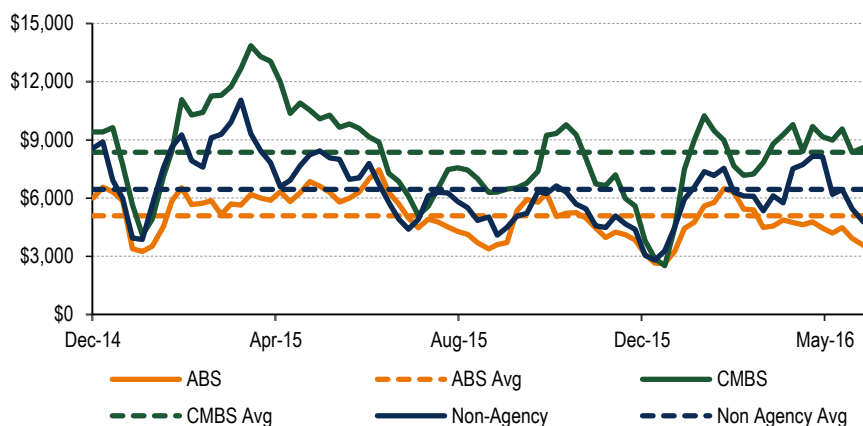
Secondary spreads for auto, credit card, and student loan ABS were unchanged from last week's levels, while spreads for floorplan, fleet and rental leases, container, and railcar moved to tighter levels.

Spreads in several sectors have moved inside the middle of 12-month or longer trading ranges. Since the end of the first quarter, spreads for prime and sub-prime auto loan ABS have tightened 8bp and 23bp, leaving them inside the middle of their respective 12-, 24- and 36-month trading ranges. Credit card ABS, equipment ABS and private student loan ABS sectors have seen similar performance, with spreads tightening 15bp, 17bp and 55bp since the end of the first quarter. Since the end of the second quarter, triple-B sub-prime auto loan and consumer loan (non-marketplace lending) have seen the most spread tightening (95bp and 90bp, respectively). Given the increased risks in the overall market the move to tighter spreads in these sectors may have stalled for these and certain higher yielding ABS.

TRACE data covering June 3 to June 9 show that there were 1,537 trades with total volume of at least \$3.6bn (based on current face). These trades involved 673 securities with 389 of these securities trading more than once. Based on Bloomberg's TACT function, there were at least 140 trades that exceeded the dissemination cap of \$10mn. For trades that exceed the cap, FINRA only reports the original face as \$10mn+.

#### Chart 59: TRACE weekly volumes for securitized products (\$bn)

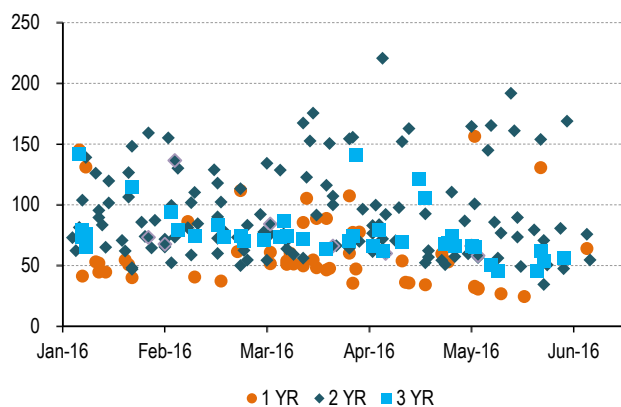
Secondary volume for ABS has been lower but more stable than other markets



Source: FINRA, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research.

### Chart 60: TRACE Spreads for A&C and mid-to-large ticket equipment

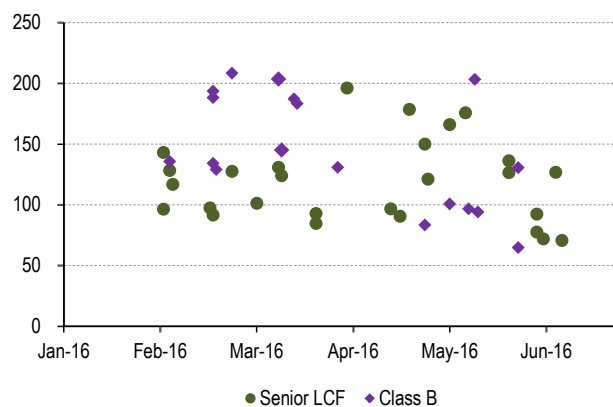
Generic 3-year AAA rated equipment ABS spreads have tightened 17bp since the end of 1Q and are now trading around the middle of 12-month trading ranges. Though, spreads are still wider than the middle of 36-month trading ranges.



Source: Bloomberg, FINRA, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research.

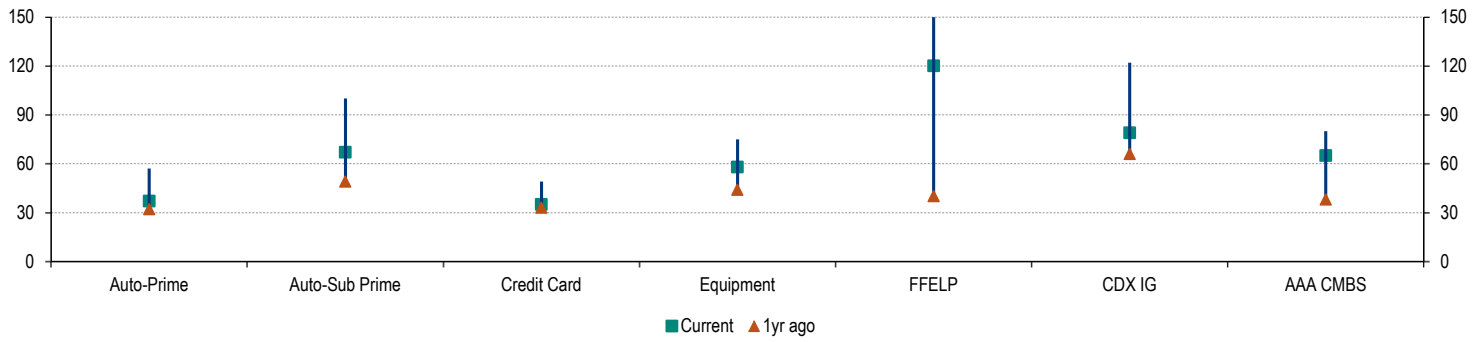
### Chart 61: TRACE Spreads for small ticket equipment

Both senior and sub classes of small-ticket equipment ABS spreads have tightened since February wides, though trading volumes are lower and tiering is greater relative to the A&C and mid-to-large ticket sectors.



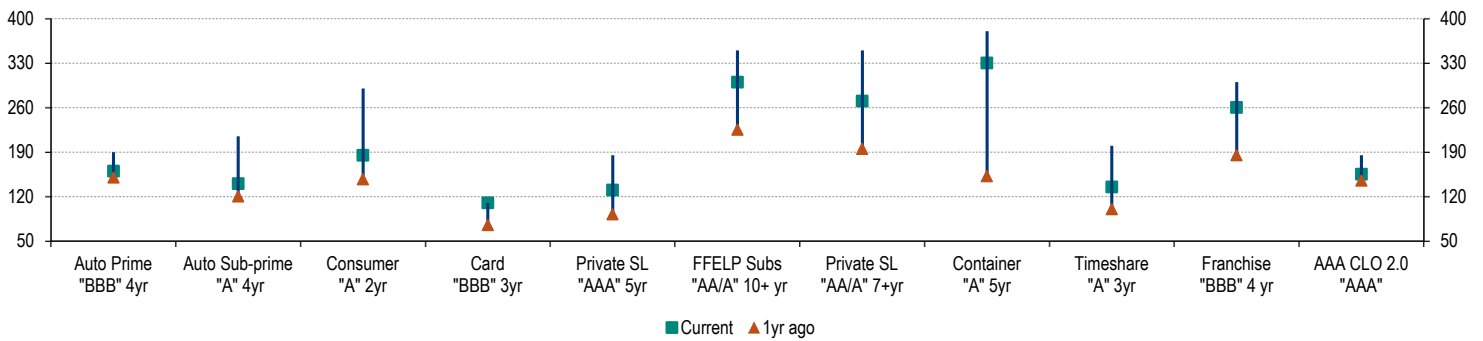
Source: Bloomberg, FINRA, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research.

**Chart 62: Current spreads versus 12-month trading range and year ago levels for 3-year, triple-A rated auto, card, equipment , FFELP ABS and CMBS**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 63: Current spreads versus 12-month trading range and year ago levels for higher yielding ABS sectors and CLOs**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Table 35: ABS Spreads

			Current Week						Current Week		
			06/10/16						06/10/16		
			1-wk change						1-wk change		
			10 week						10 week		
			Min	Max	Avg				Min	Max	Avg
<b>Credit Cards (Fixed Rate-Swaps)</b>						<b>Student Loan-FFELP (3 Mo. LIBOR)</b>					
1-yr	16	0	16	23	17	1-yr	90	0	90	115	92
2-yr	25	0	25	35	28	2-yr	105	0	105	130	109
3-yr	35	0	35	50	40	3-yr	120	0	120	140	125
5-yr	58	0	58	70	61	5-yr	130	0	130	155	143
7-yr	74	0	74	87	78	7-yr	140	0	140	160	149
10-yr	94	0	94	107	98	10-yr	150	0	150	170	159
Class B -5y, "A"	90	0	90	90	90	13-yr	155	0	155	170	163
Class C -5y, "BBB"	115	0	115	115	115	Class B ("A")	300	0	300	350	337
<b>Credit Cards (Floating Rate-1Mo. LIBOR)</b>						<b>Student Loan-Private (3 Mo. LIBOR)</b>					
1-yr	16	0	16	22	17	3-yr	105	0	105	160	128
2-yr	26	0	26	34	28	5-yr	130	0	130	180	150
3-yr	35	0	35	48	40	7-yr	155	0	155	215	179
4-yr	48	0	48	58	51	10-yr	165	0	165	230	190
5-yr	58	0	58	69	62	15-yr	190	0	190	255	215
7-yr	74	0	74	85	78	Class B ("A/BBB")	270	0	270	340	295
9-yr	95	0	95	102	97	Class C ("BBB/BB")	330	0	330	415	360
10-yr	100	0	100	107	102						
15-yr	125	0	123	127	125						
Class B -5y, "A"	90	0	90	90	90						
Class C -5y, "BBB"	110	0	110	110	110						
<b>Auto -Prime (Fixed-Swaps)</b>						<b>Stranded Assets (Swaps)</b>					
1-yr	17	0	17	25	20	1-yr	30	0	30	37	32
2-yr	28	0	28	37	31	2-yr	40	0	40	45	41
3-yr	37	0	37	45	40	3-yr	50	0	50	50	50
Class B-5y ("AA")	100	0	100	130	115	5-yr	60	0	59	60	60
Class D-5y ("BBB")	160	0	160	190	175	7-yr	68	0	65	68	67
<b>Auto -Prime (Floating Rate-1Mo. LIBOR)</b>						10-yr	81	0	75	81	80
MMKT	-10	0	-10	-10	-10	<b>Equipment (Swaps)</b>					
1-yr	18	0	18	25	20	1-yr	35	0	35	52	42
2-yr	29	0	29	37	31	2-yr	43	0	43	60	50
3-yr	36	30	6	45	31	3-yr	58	0	58	75	66
<b>Auto -Subprime (Fixed-Swaps)</b>											
1-yr	55	-2	55	80	64						
2-yr	62	0	62	85	69						
3-yr	67	0	67	90	74						
<b>Auto -Subprime (Floating Rate-1Mo. LIBOR)</b>											
1-yr	57	0	57	80	64						
2-yr	62	0	62	85	69						
3-yr	67	0	67	90	74						

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

# Sector Update

## Equipment ABS

At the time of our last [equipment ABS update](#) (March 2016), secondary spreads were at multi-year wides, with three-year triple-A rated paper trading at 75bp. The spread differential between equipment ABS and prime auto loan ABS was +28bp, a level not been seen since 2011. At the time, we expected spreads on equipment ABS would move back to the middle of their 12-month trading range, while the spread differential between equipment ABS and prime auto loan ABS would revert back to historical averages (10bp over the last two years).

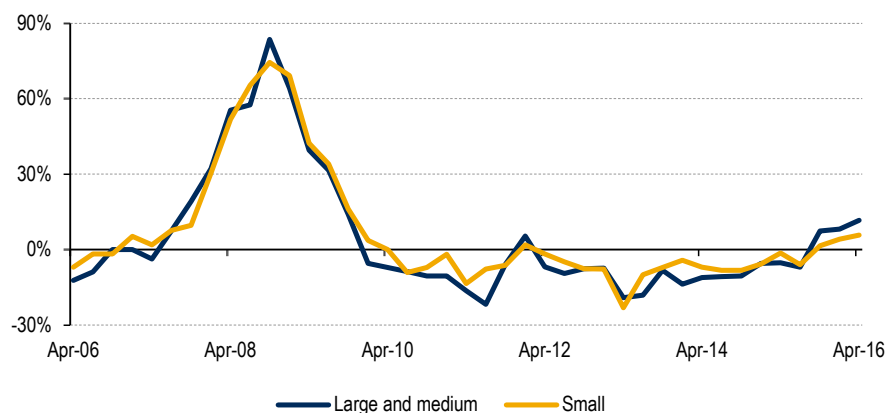
Since then, three-year triple A rated paper has tightened 17bp and is now trading at 58bp, the middle of its 12-month trading range. Even though the spread differential between equipment ABS and prime auto loan ABS has compressed to 21bp, the equipment sector continues to trade wider than the middle of its 36-month trading range, while prime auto loan spreads are tighter. We believe equipment ABS still has room to run, though sentiment in credit sensitive securitized products could move the sector in either direction.

### Despite a weaker macro backdrop in certain sectors...

The credit performance for equipment ABS continues to be relatively stable, despite a weaker macro backdrop for certain sectors. The macro environment supporting the equipment loan/lease market has become increasingly mixed over the last nine months. Going into 2016, our economists anticipated GDP growth of 2.3% for the full year. They now anticipate GDP growth to be 1.8% in 2016 and 2.0% in 2017 (see Economic Forecast Summary in the latest [US Economic Weekly](#)). Meanwhile, the April Senior Loan Officer Opinion Surveys show banks tightening lending standards for commercial and industrial loans, continuing the trend from the prior two surveys (Chart 64).

#### Chart 64: Net percentage of banks reporting tightening standards for C&I loans

Starting in October 2015, banks have increasingly reported tightening lending standards for commercial and industrial loans to firms of all sizes. According to the most recent survey, banks that tightened standards or terms on C&I loans cited a less favorable or more uncertain economic outlook as well as a worsening of industry-specific problems.



Source: FRB Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending

Spending continues to grow year-over-year in the construction sector, though the pace has slowed. Moreover, the growth in shipments for construction equipment has been negative since October 2015 (Chart 65 and Chart 66).

Meanwhile, in the agriculture sector, the YoY decline in farm machinery and equipment shipments has moderated, though absolute levels are well below those of 2014-2015. According to the USDA, farm financial health improved after the great recession driven by low borrowing costs, high commodity prices, and rising farm income. The USDA expects total farm asset values to drop for a second consecutive year in 2016, as commodity prices and farm income continue to decline (Chart 68).

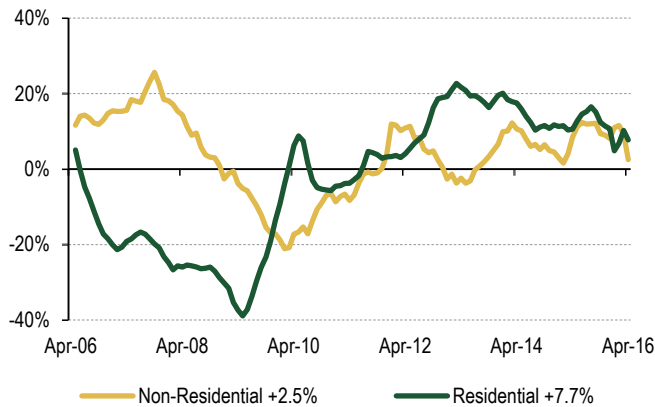


As seen in Chart 67, US farm commodity prices have declined over the past two years. Though, grain prices, particularly soybean, have recovered in recent months. Continued strength in grain prices should offer some unexpected support to the sector.

To the point, in John Deere's 2Q16 earnings release and during the related call, company management said that second quarter results were lower than last year's, "reflecting the continuing impact of the downturn in the global farm economy and further weakness in construction equipment markets."

#### Chart 65: Growth in construction spending

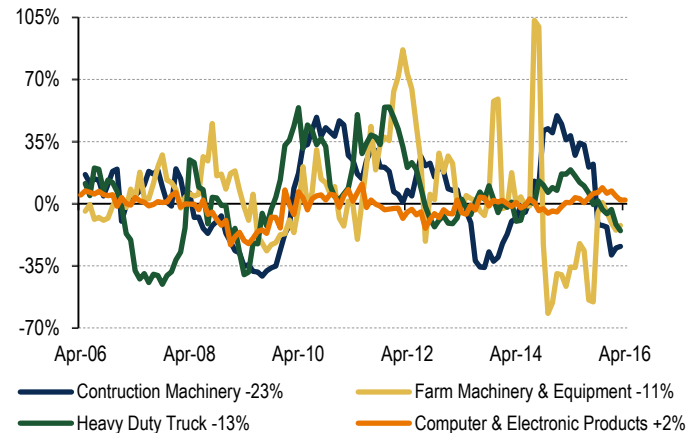
Growth in residential and, particularly, commercial construction spending has slowed, which may result in lower demand for construction equipment. Spending by energy related industries has likely had a negative impact on prices for equipment used in such industries.



Source: Bloomberg, US Census Bureau

#### Chart 66: Growth in equipment shipments

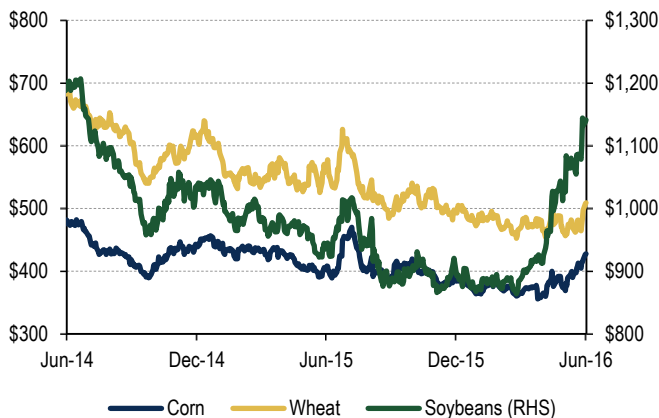
In terms of equipment shipments, the construction sector has seen negative growth for the prior seven months. Meanwhile, the YoY decline in farm machinery and equipment shipments has been less severe in 2016 than the average rate of decline in 2015.



Source: Bloomberg, US Census Bureau

#### Chart 67: Corn, Wheat, and Soybean futures

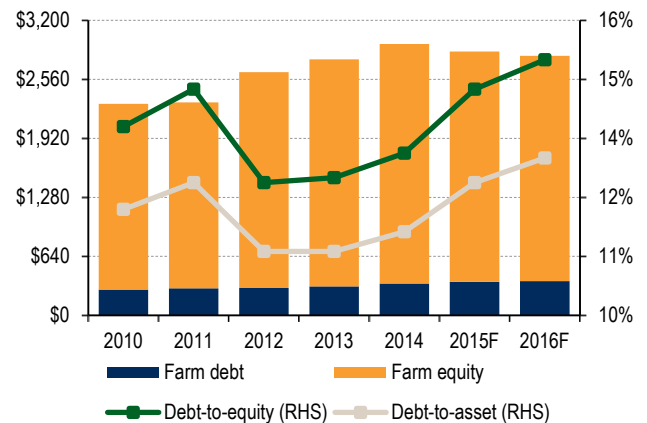
Over the past 2 years, corn, wheat and soybean prices have dropped 11%, 27%, and 5%, respectively. Though, grain prices, particularly soybean, have rebounded in recent months. Persistently low commodity prices and declining farm income have impacted farm asset values.



Source: Bloomberg, CBT

#### Chart 68: Farm debt and equity and debt-to-equity ratios

The USDA expects total farm assets and equity to fall in 2016 but expects debt will continue to rise. Even so, the USDA is forecasting a 0.7% increase in vehicle and machinery assets in 2016, as expenditures on new equipment outpace consumption. A drop in equipment prices is expected to reduce the value of existing equipment.



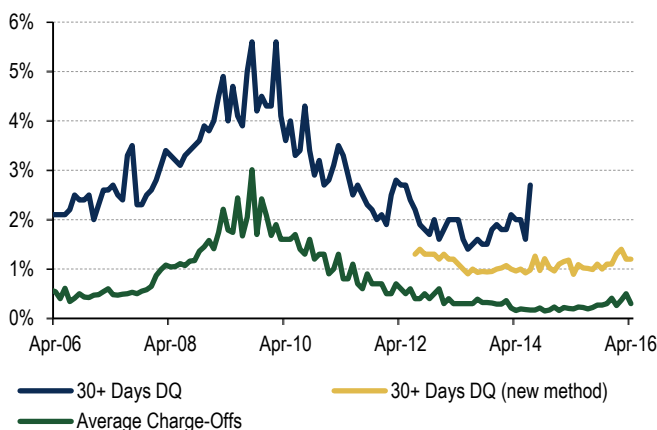
Source: USDA

### ..credit performance for equipment ABS remains relatively stable

Despite a weaker backdrop, credit performance in the equipment loan and lease market has remained relatively strong. While default and delinquency rates for the broader loan and lease market have increased marginally in recent months, both metrics remain well below peak levels seen in 2010 (Chart 69). In the equipment loan and lease ABS sector, current 60+ day delinquency rates have increased modestly from post-recession lows, yet remain considerably below recession highs (Chart 70).

**Chart 69: Equipment loan and lease default and delinquency rates**

The Equipment Leasing and Finance Association reported the 30+ day delinquency rate was flat MoM but increased 31bp YoY in April. Charge-offs were 0.3% for the month, down 20bp MoM but up 11bp YoY.



Source: Equipment Leasing and Finance Association

**Chart 70: Equipment ABS 60+ day delinquency rate**

In the equipment loan/lease ABS market, the 60+ day delinquency rate was 0.84% in May, down 3bp MoM and up 35bp YoY. Delinquencies remain well below peak recession highs of 4%.



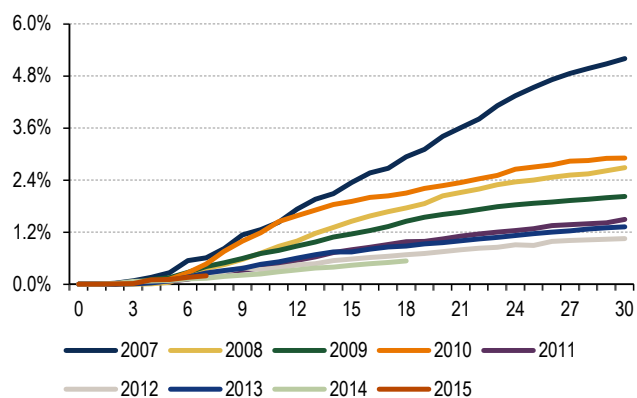
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Intex

From a vintage perspective, the credit performance in recent vintages of equipment loan/lease ABS generally improved and subsequently stabilized after the great recession. Based on life-to-date cumulative net losses, however, the 2015 vintages are performing weaker than the 2014 vintages. Even so, recent vintages are well below peak great recession levels. Despite similarity in trends, the small-ticket equipment sector tends to have higher cumulative net losses relative to the mid-to-large ticket/agriculture and construction sector. The difference between the two can be explained by differences in borrower base and collateral types.

In the small-ticket equipment sector (Chart 71), the 2011-2014 vintages have outperformed the 2007-2010 vintages. After peaking in 2007, the cumulative net default curves for the small-ticket sector have generally moved lower with each successive vintage. At 18 months of seasoning, the 2014 vintage has the lowest cumulative net default rate relative to earlier vintages. The 2015 vintage is underperforming the 2014 vintage.

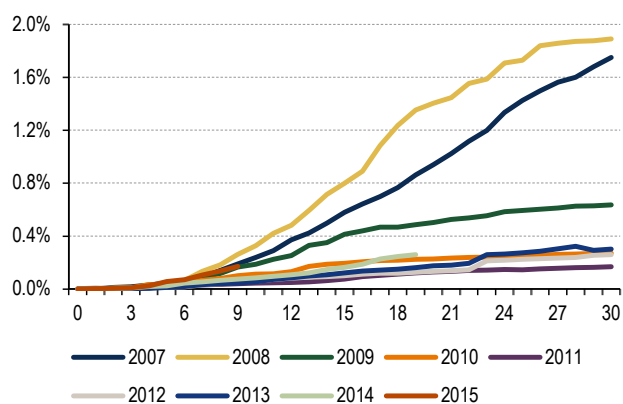
Meanwhile, in the mid-to-large-ticket/agriculture and construction sector (Chart 72), cumulative net losses peaked with the 2007-2008 vintages, with levels beginning to normalize thereafter. The 2014 vintage is tracking modestly higher than the 2010-2013 vintages, while the 2015 vintage is tracking above 2014 levels and is near the 2009 vintage (0.6% loss at 30 months).

**Chart 71: Small ticket cumulative net defaults**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Intex

**Chart 72: Mid-to-Large-ticket cumulative net defaults (includes A&C)**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Intex;

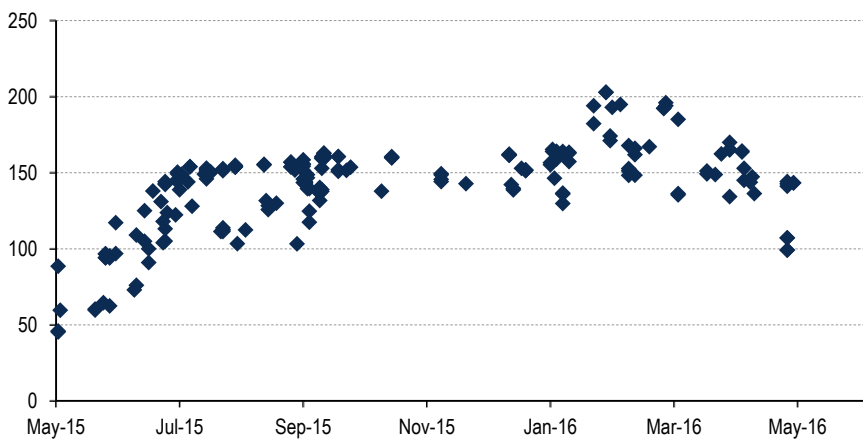
## FFELP ABS

New issue and secondary spreads for FFELP ABS have moved to tighter levels. New issue volume and secondary activity has started to increase. The best entry point into the FFELP ABS market might be now.

In the new issue market, this week's FFELP ABS priced at spreads tighter than the related sponsor's prior FFELP ABS, which priced in April 2016. The Class A1 notes (1.2 years), Class A2 notes (3.7 years) and Class A3 notes (8.3 years) priced 15bp, 20bp and 12bp tighter than comparable notes for the deal that priced in April. This week's deal brings year-to-date new issue volume for student loan ABS to \$5.2bn (down 41% YoY) versus our full year forecast of \$15.0bn. There is downside risk to our new issue forecast for student loan ABS, along with our credit card ABS forecast.

In the secondary market, spreads have tightened by 20bp for three-year senior notes since the end of first quarter. For comparison purposes prime auto loan, credit card, and private student loans have tightened by 8bp, 13bp, and 55bp, respectively. TRACE data shows the number of trades over the last 12 weeks has increased 14 over the prior 12 week period, while the dollar amount of trades has increased 7%. For trades over \$10mn, we assume original face of \$10mn.

**Chart 73: TRACE Spreads (DM) for FFELP ABS on review/watch**



Source: FINRA, Bloomberg, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research. \*Includes senior notes with WALs between 4-6 years

New issue market for FFELP ABS, sponsor's actions and changes to proposed criteria have helped to improve the sentiment in the FFELP ABS market.

The sentiment in the FFELP ABS market has improved since the end of the first quarter, as overall market sentiment has improved; new issue FFELP ABS (FFELP 2.0) have been structured with features meant to reduce principal payment events of default and have been assigned ratings based on existing and proposed criteria; investors have become more comfortable with their respective base case assumptions for cash flows; investors have been taking a longer term view on the FFELP market, despite potential for ratings volatility; and Navient continues its efforts to minimize the risk of principal payment events of default on its existing deals. Also, the lengthy review by Fitch and Moody's of their respective rating criteria for FFELP ABS could mean one or both may adopt more

flexible criteria than originally proposed. In fact, a recent announcement by Fitch indicates the agency is considering changes some of its proposals (see below).

The structural features for FFELP 2.0 deals include full turbo features after a specified date and legal final maturity dates which take into account current and proposed rating agency stress tests and add a multi-year cushion to such dates. The features were added to increase the likelihood notes will be repaid by their respective legal final maturity dates.

Navient has taken several actions to minimize the risks related to principal payment events of default, including: amending legal final maturity dates (Table 36); exercising clean-up calls; amending transaction documents to add 10% optional servicer purchase rights; amending documents to incorporate revolving credit agreements with Navient; responding to the ratings agencies' request for comments; and providing additional collateral performance information.

**Table 36: Navient sponsored FFELP ABS with legal final extensions**

Ratings									
Collateral	Deal	Class	Ratings		Effective Date of		Amended	Years Extended	Total
			Fitch	Moody's	Amendment	Original Maturity	Maturity		
Consolidation	NAVSL 2014-2	A	AAA	Aaa	12/2/2015	3/25/2043	3/25/2083	40	\$214,923,486
		B	AA	Aa1	12/2/2015	6/25/2054	6/25/2083	29	\$7,000,000
	NAVSL 2014-3	A	AAA	Aaa	12/2/2015	3/25/2043	3/25/2083	40	\$216,041,386
		B	AA	Aa1	12/2/2015	6/25/2054	6/25/2083	29	\$7,000,000
	NAVSL 2014-4	A	AAA	Aaa	12/2/2015	3/25/2043	3/25/2083	40	\$212,240,194
		B	AA	Aa1	12/2/2015	6/25/2054	6/25/2083	29	\$7,000,000
	NAVSL 2014-5	A	AAA	Aaa	12/2/2015	3/25/2043	3/25/2083	40	\$127,521,815
		B	AA	Aa1	12/2/2015	6/25/2054	6/25/2083	29	\$4,200,000
	NAVSL 2014-6	A	AAA	Aaa	12/2/2015	3/25/2043	3/25/2083	40	\$126,095,964
		B	AA	Aa1	12/2/2015	6/25/2054	6/25/2083	29	\$4,200,000
	NAVSL 2014-7	A	AAA	Aaa	12/2/2015	3/25/2043	3/25/2083	40	\$128,320,527
		B	AA	Aa1	12/2/2015	6/25/2054	6/25/2083	29	\$4,200,000
	SLMA 2003-14	A7	AAA/*-	Aaa	6/6/2016	10/25/2038	10/25/2065	27	\$327,810,000
		B	A	Aa1/*-	6/6/2016	10/25/2038	10/25/2065	27	\$36,276,478
	SLMA 2004-3	B	A	Aa1	6/6/2016	10/25/2039	10/25/2064	25	\$51,973,477
	SLMA 2004-3A	A6A	AAA	Aaa	6/6/2016	10/25/2039	10/25/2064	25	\$362,200,000
		A6B	AAA/*-	Aaa	6/6/2016	10/25/2039	10/25/2064	25	\$362,200,000
	SLMA 2012-4	A	AAA	Aaa	2/16/2016	7/25/2036	11/27/2045	9	\$869,201,015
	SLMA 2012-8	A	AAA/*-	Aaa	2/16/2016	1/25/2039	4/28/2070	31	\$1,034,859,630
		B	AA/*-	A1	2/16/2016	4/27/2048	4/28/2070	22	\$42,500,000
Stafford/PLUS	SLCLT 2008-2	B	A/*-	Baa1	4/20/2016	9/15/2022	9/15/2066	44	\$61,365,000
	SLCLT 2009-1	A2	AAA/*-	Aaa	3/7/2016	5/15/2024	5/15/2055	31	\$143,999,223
	SLMA 2007-7	B	A/*-	A1	4/6/2016	10/25/2028	10/25/2070	42	\$60,015,000
	SLMA 2008-2	B	A/*-	Baa1	4/6/2016	1/25/2029	1/25/2083	54	\$68,414,000
	SLMA 2008-3	B	A+/*-	A2	4/6/2016	4/25/2029	4/25/2083	54	\$30,374,000
	SLMA 2008-6	B	A/*-	Baa1	4/6/2016	7/25/2029	7/25/2083	54	\$60,439,000
	SLMA 2008-7	B	A/*-	A1	4/18/2016	7/25/2029	7/25/2083	54	\$46,502,000
	SLMA 2008-9	B	AAA/*-	A1	4/18/2016	10/25/2029	10/25/2083	54	\$122,584,000
	SLMA 2012-2	B	AA/*-	Aa1	4/6/2016	4/25/2044	4/25/2072	28	\$25,000,000
	SLMA 2012-3	B	AA/*-	Aa3	4/6/2016	11/25/2042	1/25/2072	29	\$37,605,000
	SLMA 2013-6	A3	AAA/*-	Aaa	4/18/2016	6/26/2028	6/26/2055	27	\$510,700,000
		B	A+/*-	Aa1	4/18/2016	7/25/2044	7/25/2083	39	\$27,400,000
	SLMA 2014-1	B	A+/*-	Aa1	6/6/2016	6/25/2047	6/25/2068	21	\$27,300,000
	SLMA 2014-2	A3	AAA/*-	Aaa	4/18/2016	3/26/2029	3/26/2055	26	\$506,100,000
		B	A+/*-	Aa1	4/18/2016	1/25/2045	1/25/2072	27	\$27,200,000
Grand Total									\$5,900,761,194

Source: Bloomberg, related prospectus, company's press releases

Fitch is in the final phase of updating its criteria for FFELP ABS and expects to publish the new criteria in less than 60 days. Once the new criteria are finalized and published, Fitch expects to complete the related rating changes over the subsequent three months.

Fitch Ratings is in the final phase of updating its criteria for FFELP ABS and expects to publish the new criteria in less than 60 days, according to the related press release dated June 9th. The final phase of the criteria review includes transaction testing and model validation.

According to the release, once the new criteria are finalized and published, Fitch expects to complete the related rating changes over the subsequent three months, although Fitch's guidelines allow for rating changes to be implemented over a six month period.

The release states Fitch has conducted additional analysis during the review period that has resulted in modest changes to its initial proposals. Key changes to final criteria are expected to include:

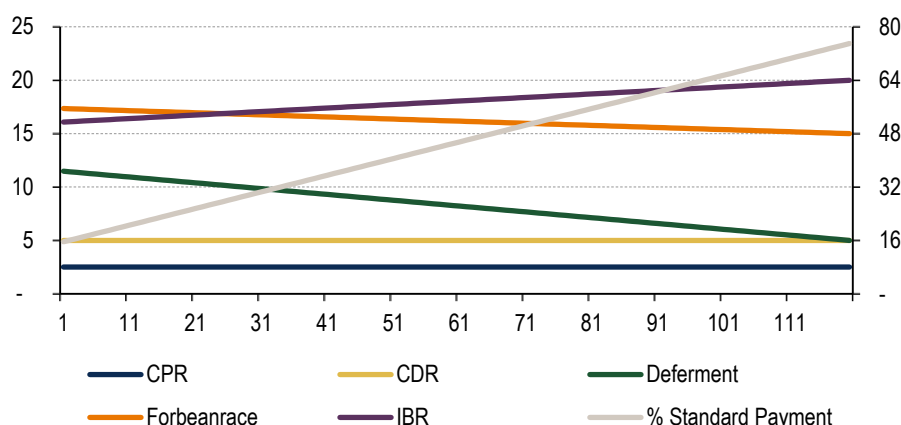
- Using a constant default rate approach to replace the FFELP default model and default timing curves in the maturity scenarios;
- Modest changes to the previously proposed deferment assumptions, floor and stresses in the maturity scenarios;
- Modest changes to the previously proposed forbearance assumptions, floor and stresses in the maturity scenarios;
- Revised assumption to include loan forgiveness for outstanding loans in IBR starting in 2036 and over a set window of time;
- A revision from an 'Asf' cap to an 'AAsf' cap for bonds that fail certain maturity stresses.

Although sentiment has improved, the risks of hitting a principal payment event of default and/or experiencing rating downgrades still exist.

The risk of principal payment events of defaults has been a key concern for the FFELP ABS market for well over a year and will likely remain a concern for at least several more months. Measuring the risk is highly dependent upon cash flow assumptions and complex models. Unlike other sectors backed by consumer debt, the underlying borrowers have many payment options over the life of the loan. As always, these options can be changed on a political whim. Even so, for the most part, repayment behavior follows predicting patterns (see [Class distinction](#)).

Based on the trends we have seen in the FFELP ABS market, we have come up with a set of assumptions found in Chart 74. The set of assumptions is only one of many that we feel could occur. We used the set of assumptions to run cash flows for notes issued by trusts that have one or more notes on watch/review by Fitch/Moody's due to the risk of not being paid by their respective legal maturity date. The results can be seen in Chart 75 and Chart 76.

**Chart 74: Cash flow assumptions for Stafford/PLUS ABS**

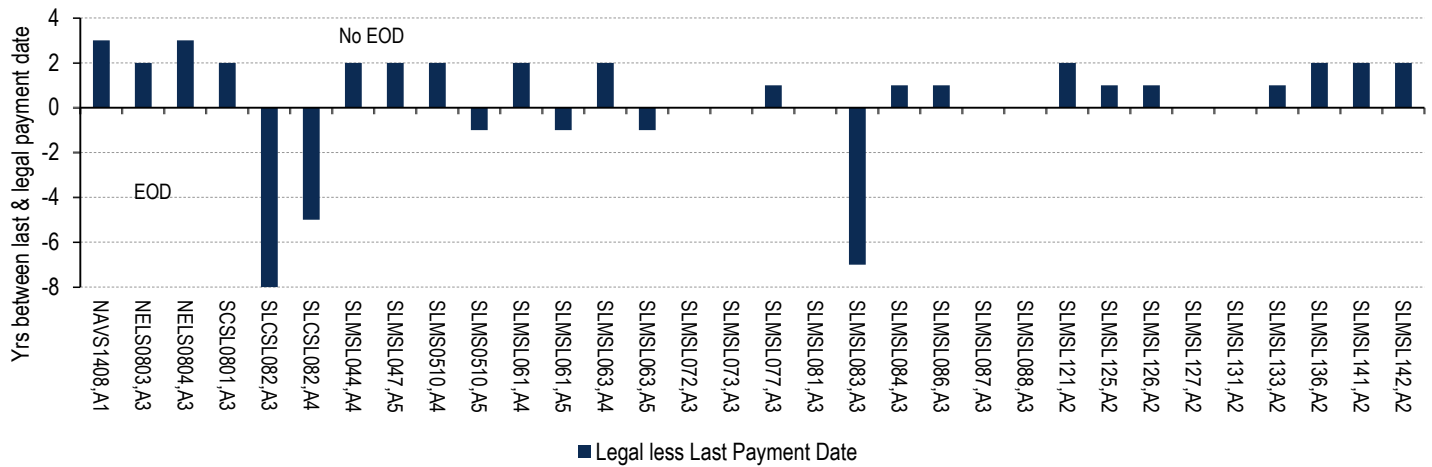


Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research



### Chart 75: Stafford/PLUS ABS (trust has one or more notes on watch/review, Class A notes, legal maturity date within 5 years)

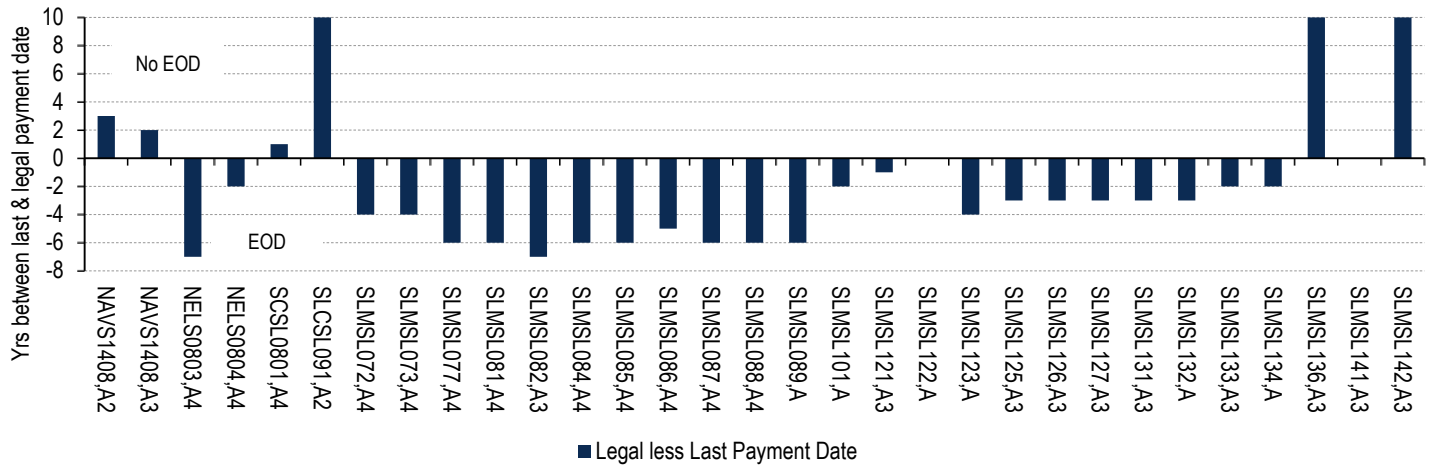
Using the assumptions found in Chart 74, we found that 6 of the 32 notes (19%) would not be fully repaid on their respective legal maturity date and, consequently, experience a principal payment event of default.



Source: Bloomberg, Intex

### Chart 76: Stafford/PLUS ABS (trust has one or more notes on watch/review, Class A notes, legal maturity date beyond 5 years)

Using the assumptions found in Chart 74, we found that 23 of the 31 notes (74%) would not be fully repaid on their respective legal maturity date and, consequently, experience a principal payment event of default.



Source: Bloomberg, Intex

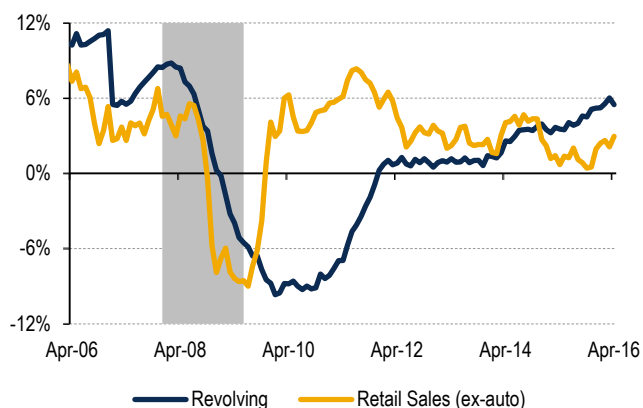
# The Data Shows

## Consumer Credit

Consumer credit grew 6.2% YoY in April.

### Chart 77: Revolving debt versus consumer spending (YoY change)

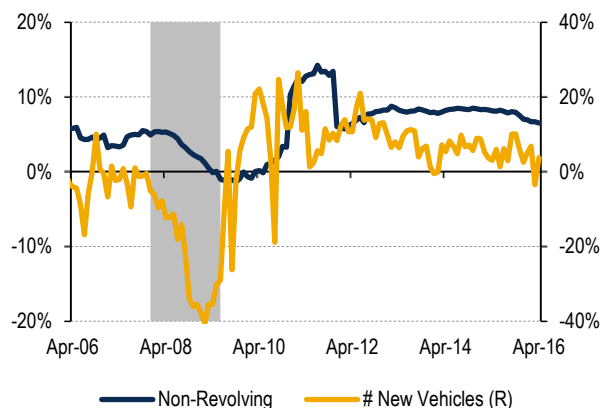
Revolving debt increased 5.5% YoY in April. Growth in revolving debt is outpacing sales. Even so, strong payment rates and the lack of new card additions have kept balances within credit card trusts at stable levels.



Source: Federal Reserve Board

### Chart 78: Non-revolving debt versus new vehicle sales (YoY change)

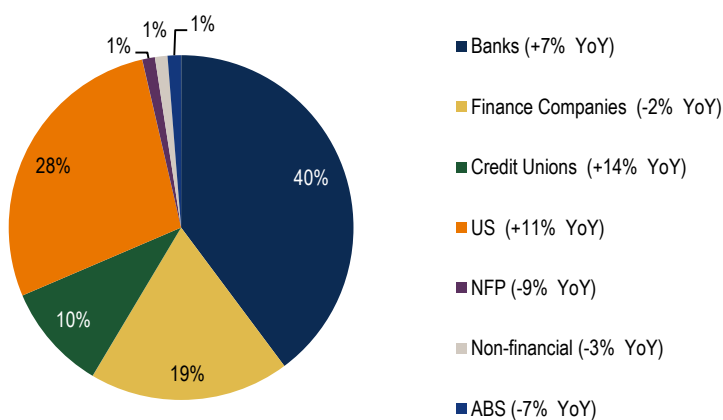
Non-revolving debt increased 6.5% YoY in April. Through May, year-to-date vehicle sales are up ~2% relative to 2015. Growth in vehicle sales and loan balances should support our 2016 new issue forecast of \$100bn for auto ABS.



Source: Federal Reserve Board

### Chart 79: Holders' share of consumer debt

Banks hold the largest share of consumer credit. Credit Unions and the Federal government have seen the greatest growth in holdings.



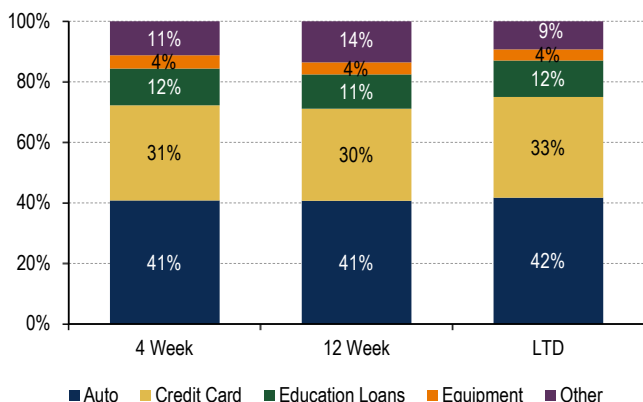
Source: Federal Reserve Board

# TRACE Data

Chart 80 through Chart 85 show the relative percentages for trade volumes by current face and trade count for 4-week, 12-week, and life-to-date TRACE transaction data.

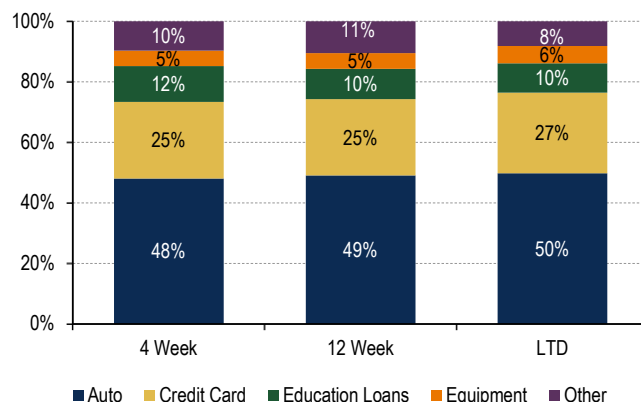
Table 37 shows the tickers with the highest trade volume for the most recent 4-week period, while Table 38 provides a sector breakdown by current face, trade count and average price for the most recent 4-week period.

**Chart 80: Percentage of trading volume by sector (current face)**



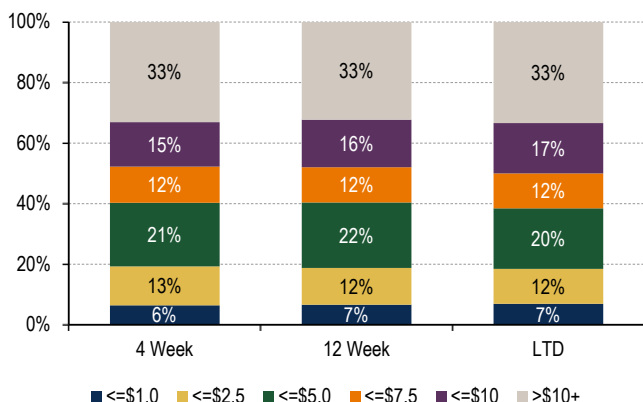
Source: FINRA, Bloomberg, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research. Note trades exceeding \$10mn are assumed to have a \$10mn face amount.

**Chart 81: Percentage of trading volume by sector (trade count)**



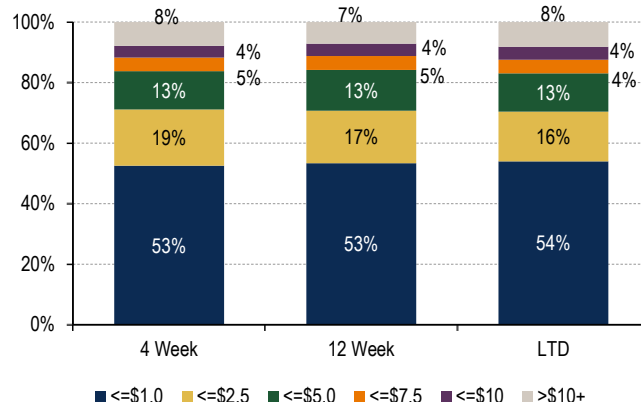
Source: FINRA, Bloomberg, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 82: Percentage of trading volume by trade size (current face)**



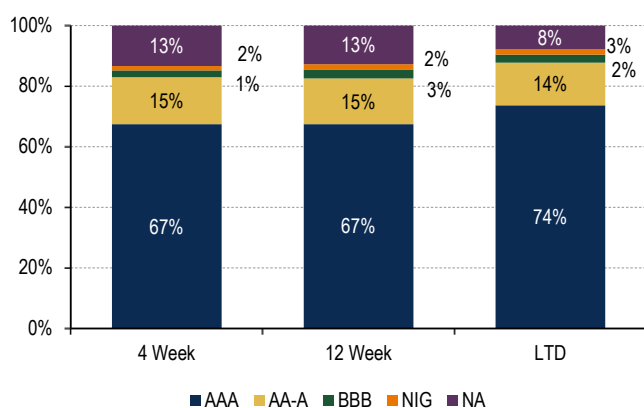
Source: FINRA, Bloomberg, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research. Note trades exceeding \$10mn are assumed to have a \$10mn face amount.

**Chart 83: Percentage of trading volume by trade size (trade count)**



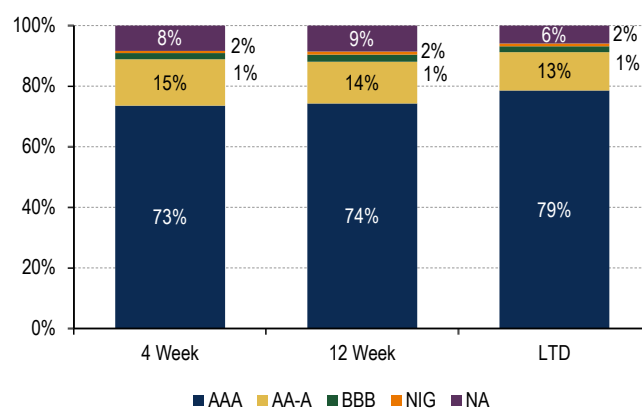
Source: FINRA, Bloomberg, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 84: Percentage of trading volume by rating (current face)**



Source: FINRA, Bloomberg, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research. Note trades exceeding \$10mn are assumed to have a \$10mn face amount.

**Chart 85: Percentage of trading volume by rating (trade count)**



Source: FINRA, Bloomberg, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Table 37: Tickers with the highest volume by current face (\$ thousands)**

TICKER	Current Face	Average Price	Number of Trades
SLMA	\$727,314	\$92.87	288
CHAIT	\$645,959	\$100.19	237
CCCIT	\$527,044	\$100.97	210
SDART	\$510,067	\$100.64	206
COMET	\$458,227	\$100.08	215
DCENT	\$446,565	\$100.85	123
AMCAR	\$363,105	\$100.31	202
AMXCA	\$319,715	\$99.81	122
BACCT	\$251,835	\$100.15	108
CARMX	\$226,222	\$99.71	166
FORDO	\$217,931	\$100.02	131
HART	\$198,882	\$99.65	147

Source: FINRA, Bloomberg, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research. Note trades exceeding \$10mn are assumed to have a \$10mn face amount.

Table 38: Sector by Current Face, Number of Trades and Average Price (\$ thousands)

Sector	Sub-Sector	Current Face	Number of Trades	Average Price
Auto	Fleet	\$49,006	36	\$99.94
	Floorplan	\$322,855	129	\$100.01
	Leases	\$516,731	297	\$99.88
	Non US	\$1,448	8	\$99.67
	Non-Prime Loans	\$1,392,664	702	\$100.38
	Prime Loans	\$1,947,296	1,169	\$99.85
	Rental	\$150,107	42	\$100.14
	Other	\$3,769	2	\$101.74
<b>Auto Total</b>		<b>\$4,383,875</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>\$100.02</b>
Credit Card	General Purpose	\$2,830,261	1,065	\$100.36
	Non US	\$106,710	24	\$100.10
	Private Label	\$432,586	165	\$100.73
<b>Credit Card Total</b>		<b>\$3,369,557</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>\$100.40</b>
Education Loans	FFELP	\$728,777	433	\$92.13
	Private	\$576,180	155	\$93.38
<b>Education Loans Total</b>		<b>\$1,304,957</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>\$92.46</b>
Equipment	A&C	\$132,517	138	\$99.67
	Floorplan	\$52,713	17	\$99.89
	Large-Ticket	\$49,090	12	\$99.85
	Mid-Ticket	\$146,760	30	\$100.00
	Small-Ticket	\$68,714	34	\$100.14
	Trucks	\$15,508	12	\$100.07
	Other	\$5,744	9	\$95.81
<b>Equipment Total</b>		<b>\$471,046</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>\$99.68</b>
Other	Other	\$46,428	19	\$99.99
	Consumer	\$306,322	110	\$99.41
	Container	\$145,219	40	\$95.55
	Film Rights	\$2,757	4	\$99.79
	Franchise	\$363,823	100	\$100.27
	Insurance Premiums	\$93,898	17	\$92.16
	Planes	\$41,544	18	\$70.46
	Rail	\$70,457	19	\$97.09
	RRB	\$14,791	98	\$101.71
	Structured settlement	\$19,498	15	\$99.54
	Time Share	\$90,987	40	\$99.99
	Trade Receivables	\$3,000	1	\$99.55
	Solar	\$9,713	1	\$94.13
<b>Other Total</b>		<b>\$1,208,436</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>\$98.38</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$10,737,870</b>	<b>4,961</b>	<b>\$99.04</b>

Source: FINRA, Bloomberg, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research. Note trades exceeding \$10mn are assumed to have a \$10mn face amount.

# New Issue Volume & Pricing

Table 39: ABS Issuance by Asset Type (\$ Million)

	Total	Auto	Credit Cards	Education Loans	Equipment	Other
Jan-13	\$16,788	\$12,382	\$2,917	\$1,232	\$163	\$94
Feb-13	\$20,492	\$8,003	\$4,985	\$4,400	\$1,828	\$1,276
Mar-13	\$10,315	\$4,545	\$1,525	\$755	\$1,429	\$2,061
Apr-13	\$21,011	\$9,172	\$3,275	\$3,358	\$1,599	\$3,608
May-13	\$14,646	\$9,242	\$3,358	\$1,180	\$725	\$140
Jun-13	\$12,030	\$6,192	\$235	\$3,512	\$153	\$1,938
Jul-13	\$14,235	\$8,792	\$3,033	\$355	\$508	\$1,547
Aug-13	\$12,550	\$5,466	\$3,361	\$747	\$2,725	\$250
Sep-13	\$14,750	\$7,700	\$3,003	\$2,028	\$772	\$1,248
Oct-13	\$15,957	\$8,912	\$4,850	\$0	\$1,270	\$925
Nov-13	\$18,346	\$9,444	\$2,654	\$2,961	\$1,707	\$1,581
Dec-13	\$7,848	\$1,016	\$4,750	\$599	\$0	\$1,483
Jan-14	\$12,813	\$7,759	\$3,400	\$1,654	\$0	\$0
Feb-14	\$21,230	\$11,121	\$5,097	\$676	\$2,125	\$2,211
Mar-14	\$19,411	\$9,738	\$6,275	\$2,075	\$202	\$1,121
Apr-14	\$23,202	\$12,379	\$6,420	\$720	\$2,204	\$1,480
May-14	\$13,461	\$6,231	\$4,579	\$1,812	\$265	\$574
Jun-14	\$20,732	\$11,859	\$2,906	\$1,308	\$2,343	\$2,315
Jul-14	\$15,887	\$4,956	\$3,700	\$2,167	\$1,397	\$3,667
Aug-14	\$12,866	\$7,577	\$0	\$2,147	\$1,237	\$1,906
Sep-14	\$17,768	\$7,408	\$6,049	\$647	\$589	\$3,076
Oct-14	\$17,736	\$10,316	\$2,500	\$664	\$2,139	\$2,117
Nov-14	\$19,787	\$8,383	\$7,362	\$1,532	\$750	\$1,760
Dec-14	\$9,744	\$2,799	\$5,147	\$303	\$0	\$1,495
Jan-15	\$19,802	\$12,137	\$0	\$1,263	\$1,316	\$5,086
Feb-15	\$20,538	\$11,521	\$2,575	\$1,701	\$1,694	\$3,048
Mar-15	\$20,977	\$7,973	\$8,609	\$1,034	\$2,415	\$946
Apr-15	\$21,348	\$8,577	\$7,245	\$2,338	\$1,519	\$1,669
May-15	\$22,587	\$12,150	\$3,065	\$867	\$1,955	\$4,550
Jun-15	\$14,376	\$9,495	\$1,210	\$1,808	\$412	\$1,451
Jul-15	\$18,061	\$9,218	\$4,573	\$1,335	\$250	\$2,686
Aug-15	\$13,104	\$8,843	\$1,925	\$700	\$1,051	\$585
Sep-15	\$11,121	\$5,954	\$2,290	\$340	\$1,081	\$1,456
Oct-15	\$22,539	\$13,609	\$3,416	\$816	\$1,149	\$3,549
Nov-15	\$8,135	\$3,319	\$2,225	\$735	\$0	\$1,855
Dec-15	\$2,655	\$380	\$0	\$908	\$0	\$1,367
Jan-16	\$10,340	\$7,306	\$1,625	\$488	\$663	\$258
Feb-16	\$19,691	\$12,913	\$0	\$1,938	\$2,232	\$2,608
Mar-16	\$12,959	\$8,270	\$976	\$0	\$0	\$3,713
Apr-16	\$14,087	\$8,809	\$2,626	\$703	\$513	\$1,436
May-16	\$23,752	\$11,789	\$5,250	\$1,332	\$1,991	\$3,390
Jun-16	\$7,866	\$2,215	\$3,450	\$761	\$183	\$1,257

## YTD Summary

2016	\$88,696 100%	\$51,304 58%	\$13,927 16%	\$5,222 6%	\$5,582 6%	\$12,662 14%
2015	\$114,239 100%	\$58,237 51%	\$22,704 20%	\$8,788 8%	\$9,082 8%	\$15,428 14%
Full Year						
2015	\$195,242 100%	\$103,175 53%	\$37,133 19%	\$13,844 7%	\$12,842 7%	\$28,248 14%
2014	\$204,755 100%	\$100,526 49%	\$53,434 26%	\$15,704 8%	\$13,251 6%	\$21,839 11%

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

# CLO

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## Market View

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Even though US BWIC volumes increased WoW by over 40% to about \$500mn, the secondary market still felt somewhat quiet this week. The majority of the line items were senior tranches from post-crisis deals. Spread levels remained overall unchanged WoW at 155, 220, 315, 550, 975 and 1450bp down the capital structure for US CLO 2.0/3.0s.

Over in the primary market, four new deals priced this week in the US including Voya's \$407mn Voya CLO 2016-2, Apollo Credit Management's \$450mn ALM XVIII and GSO/Blackstone's \$650mn Westcott Park CLO. Data provided by S&P LCD shows that the Voya deal priced at 154, 210, 290, 455 and 800 DM, the Apollo deal priced at 153, 215, 290, 450 and 800 DM and the GSO/Blackstone deal priced at 153, 210, 290, 450 and 800 DM from AAA down to BB. Year-to-date, issuance has surpassed \$21bn including broadly syndicated and middle-market deals.

As we pointed out in [Securitization Weekly Overview: Wednesday's child \(is full of woe\) 10 June 2016](#), an unchanged Fed at Wednesday's meeting (rate, dot plot) is likely to be bad news for securitized products. While high-grade and high-yield corporate credit have experienced notable increases in flows due to the global hunt for yield, the same cannot be said for deeper credit securitized products including CLOs. Using our breakeven inflation valuation framework, deeper securitized products credit including CLOs, and even leveraged loans, have actually worsened since February. The liquidity scars from February remain evident and we maintain our broadly neutral view on US CLOs as we attempt to balance poor liquidity versus cheap valuations.

Secondary market supply picked up this week for European CLOs, with around €170mn of bonds appearing on BWIC lists, mostly from 2.0 deals. 2.0 equity trading remained, busy as with previous weeks, and mostly traded at yields of around 11-12%, with relatively little tiering. Around €95mn of 2.0 mezzanine bonds appeared on lists, with spreads generally appearing to widen slightly.

In the primary market, deals from Cairn Loan Investments and Babson Capital priced this week, following a deal from KKR which priced at the end of last week. Pricing of these deals showed notable tightening in new issue AAA spreads, with discount margins of 130bps reported for Cairn's deal according to LCD. Babson's deal priced with a coupon spread of 128bps for the AAA tranche, though discount margins were not reported.

This followed a coupon spread of 135bps for KKR's deal last week, which was already several basis points tighter than the previous deals which priced in May. Across the rest of the capital structure, the coupon spreads on the AA to single B notes priced at 205, 310, 430, 625 and 825bps respectively.

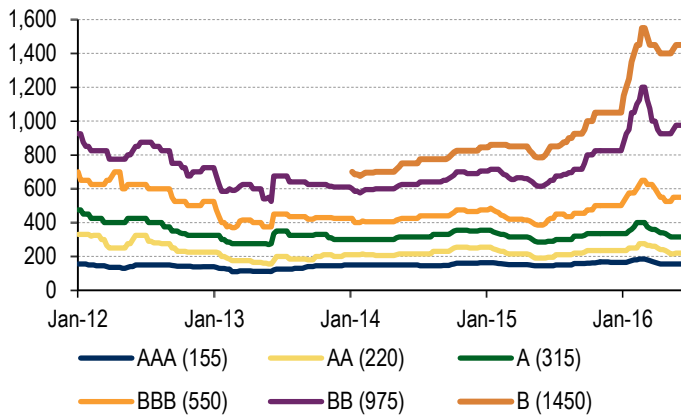
For Babson's deal, the floating rate AA to single B tranches priced with coupon spreads of 200, 300, 400, 610 and 810bps respectively. The deal also includes fixed rate AAA and AA tranches which priced with coupons of 1.52% and 2.36% respectively. For



Cairn's deal, the floating rate AA to single B tranches priced at coupon spreads (discount margins) of 130 (130), 205 (205), 305 (305), 405 (430), 625 (725) and 835 (1020)bps respectively.

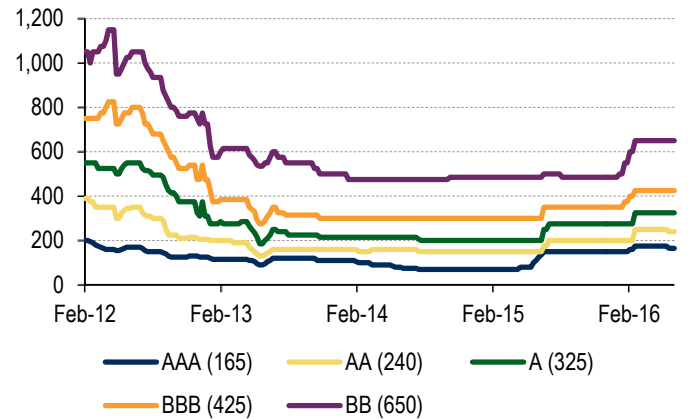
The three deals take YTD issuance to €6.5bn. slightly behind the €6.8bn that priced over the same period of 2015.

**Chart 86: US CLO 2.0/3.0 indicative spread levels**



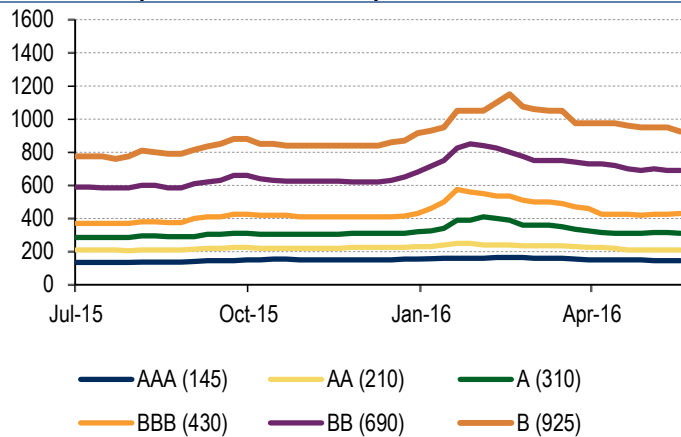
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 87: US CLO 1.0 indicative spread levels**



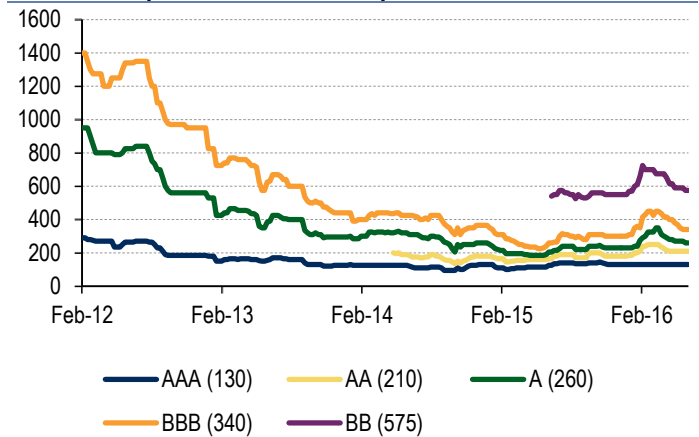
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 88: European CLO 2.0 indicative spread levels**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 89: European CLO 1.0 indicative spread levels**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Table 40: CLO spread tracker**

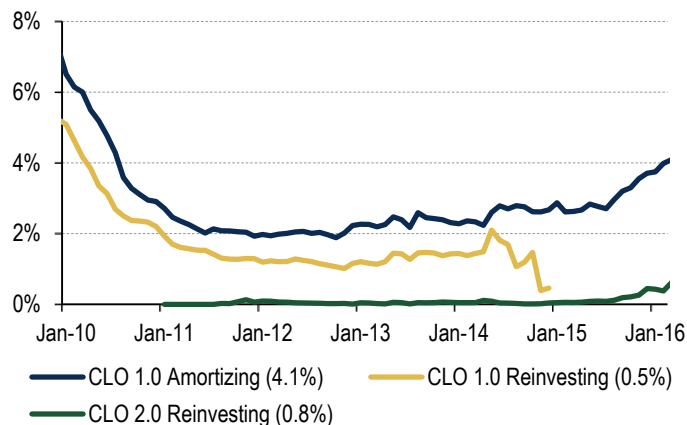
		Change			2016 YTD	
	6/10/2016	1-Wk	1-Mo	YTD	Min	Max
US						
CLO 2.0/3.0						
AAA	155	0	0	-10	155	185
AA	220	0	-5	-15	215	275
A	315	0	-10	-20	315	400
BBB	550	0	25	50	500	650
BB	975	0	50	150	825	1,200
B	1,450	0	50	400	1,050	1,550
Legacy CLO 1.0						
AAA	165	0	-10	15	150	175
AA	240	0	-10	40	200	250
A	325	0	0	50	275	325
BBB	425	0	0	75	350	425
BB	650	0	0	165	485	650
Europe						
CLO 2.0						
AAA	145	0	-5	-5	145	165
AA	210	0	0	-15	210	250
A	310	-5	0	0	310	410
BBB	430	5	5	20	410	575
BB	690	0	-10	70	620	850
B	925	-25	-35	85	840	1,150
Legacy CLO 1.0						
AAA	130	0	0	0	130	130
AA	210	0	0	30	180	250
A	260	0	-10	30	230	350
BBB	340	0	-30	40	300	450
BB	575	0	-15	25	550	725

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

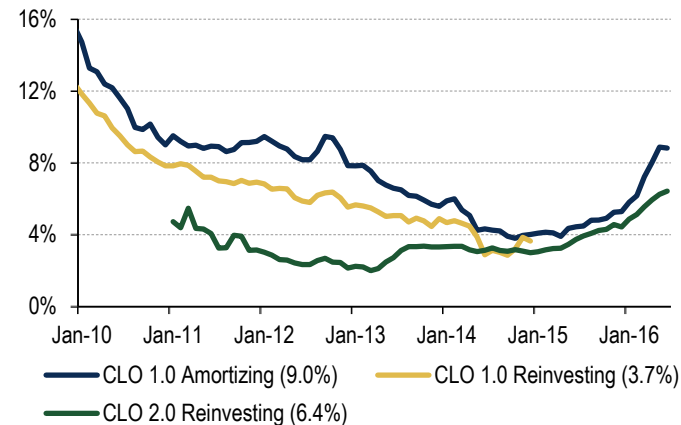
# Slow but positive earnings growth continues despite credit deterioration

There is now overwhelming evidence that the best of the current cycle is behind us given the uptick in defaults and downgrades we have seen in both the US high-yield and leveraged loan space as well as US CLOs over the last year or so. As detailed last week in [CLO Weekly: Loan prices trended higher in May amid steady US CLO issuance 03 June 2016](#), the weighted average percentages of defaulted and CCC+/Caa1 or below assets held by reinvesting US CLOs are now at about 0.8% and 6.4% as compared to 0.1% and 3.7% a year ago (Chart 90 and Chart 91).

**Chart 90: Weighted average defaults held by US CLOs**

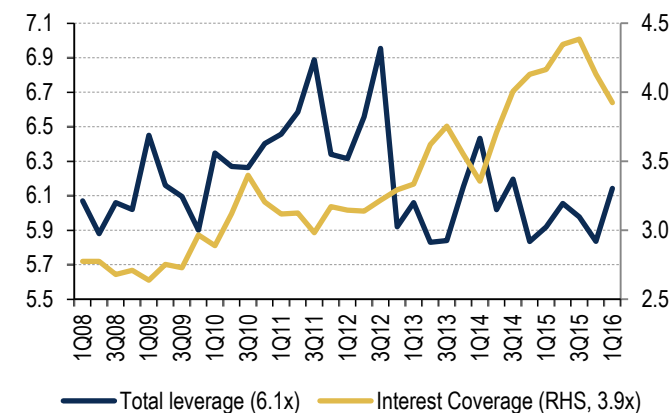


**Chart 91: Weighted average CCC+/Caa1 or below assets (combined across agencies) held by US CLOs**

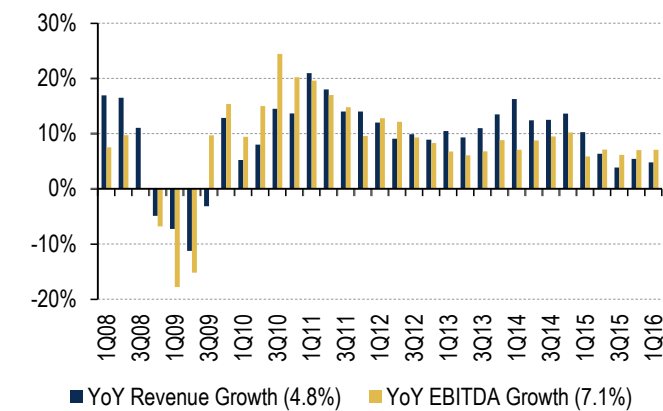


The latest statistics compiled by S&P LCD based on publicly filing issuers' 1Q data are also pointing to similar trends. Quarter over quarter, the weighted average total leverage of these companies ticked up from 5.8x to about 6.1x and the weighted average interest coverage went from 4.8x to 4.5x which are both moving in the wrong direction.

**Chart 92: Total leverage and interest coverage for publicly filing S&P/LSTA LLI index issuers**



**Chart 93: YoY revenue and EBITDA growth for publicly-filing loan index issuers**

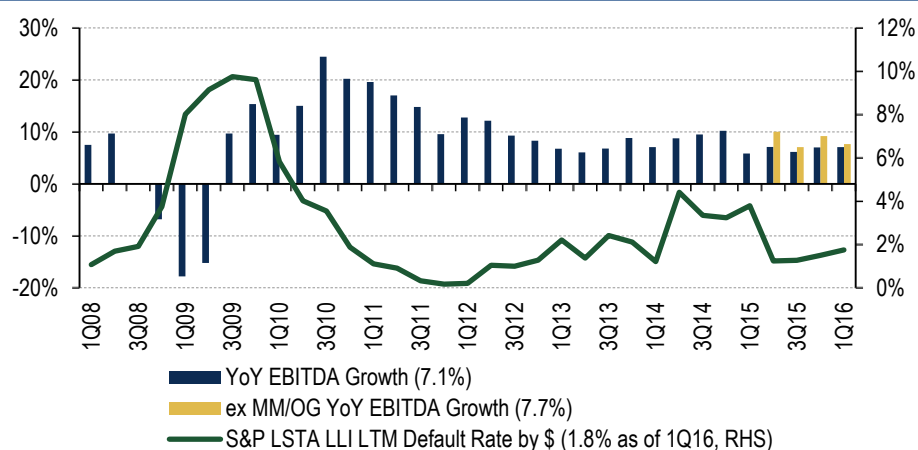


We make the note, however, that the total leverage is a less important statistic to look at for leveraged loans compared to a ratio that is based purely on 1<sup>st</sup> lien and secured lending relative to EBITDA. Nonetheless, a rising leverage is still indicative of some form of credit deterioration in the broader market.

Despite all of these statistics pointing to the fact that we are now likely past the peak of the current credit cycle, publically-filing leveraged loan issuers, about 200 of them, continue to post slow, but positive EBITDA growth YoY in 1Q16 (Chart 93). Compared to 1Q15, EBITDA has increased by about 7.1%. This compares favorably with those of 5.8%, 7.1%, 6.2% and 7.0% from 1Q through 4Q of 2015.

Excluding the more troubled commodities sectors, including metals & mining and oil & gas (MM/OG), which are where a lot of the weakness has been over the past year, YoY EBITDA growth concluded 1Q16 at about 7.7% which is less than that of 9.2% for 4Q15 (Chart 94), but still healthy.

**Chart 94: YoY EBITDA growth for publicly-filing loan index issuers**



Source: S&P LCD

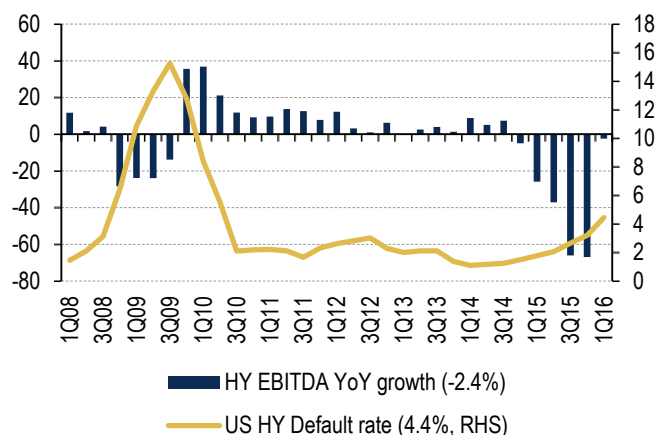
Whether the ex-MM/OG data points to slowing growth seeping into non-commodities sectors remains to be seen, as the last four data points of 10.0%, 7.1%, 9.2% and 7.7% cannot really be said to have formed much of a trend. Having said that, it is also not surprising to us that growth has slowed given where we are in the credit cycle, the upticks in downgrades and defaults, as well as the tightening path that the Fed seems determined to stay on.

What is encouraging to us and makes us believe that conditions will still be workable for US CLO managers who are doing their job of adding alpha by careful credit selections is the fact that the growth is still for the time being positive.

Moving lower in the capital structure to the more volatile space of HY bonds, things have actually had an interesting turn-around in 1Q16. Unlike the case for loans where the YoY EBITDA growth of publicly-filing companies has remained positive since the financial crisis, US HY companies experienced six consecutive quarters of negative YoY EBITDA growth starting in 4Q15 (Chart 95).

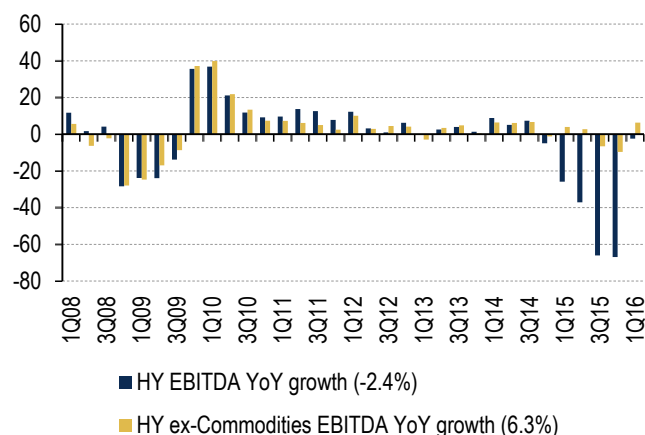
The uptick in LTM (last-twelve-month) default rate has also been more significant than in the loan space. As of the end of 1Q16, the last-twelve-month default rate of US HY was at about 4.4% (Chart 95). This compares with 1.8% (as of the end of 1Q16) for the S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index (the latest data point as of the end of May for the broad leveraged loan index is at about 2.0%) (Chart 94).

**Chart 95: US HY EBITDA YoY growth against US HY LTM default rates**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

**Chart 96: US HY EBITDA YoY growth alongside US HY ex-commodities EBITDA YoY growth**

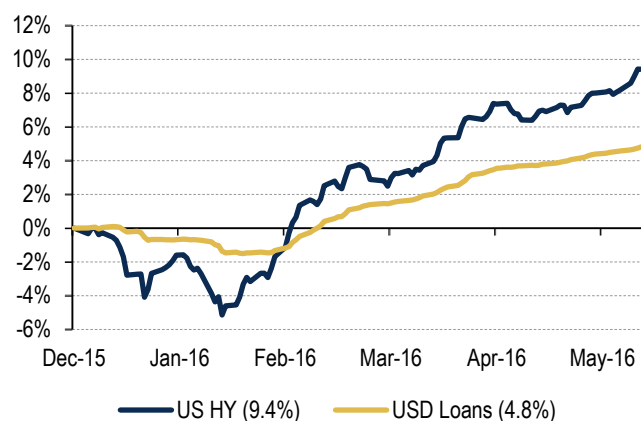


Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Even excluding the troubled commodities sectors which comprise a much more significant percentage of the US HY universe with energy and materials companies making up 17% and 9% respectively, the YoY EBITDA growth rates trended downward throughout 2015 and were negative at -7% and -10% in 3Q15 and 4Q15. In 1Q16 however, this number surprised to the upside at about 6%.

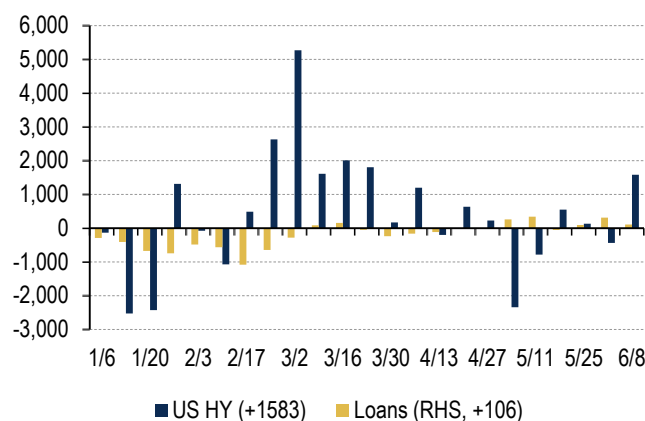
Relatively poorer fundamentals are the primary reason behind our HY credit strategists' bearish view on the US HY bond sector. Whether or not the 1Q16 data point for US HY issuers would turn into a trend remains to be seen. To the extent that this actually happens, leveraged loans, and hence US CLOs, are also likely going to benefit. But even if the data from 1Q16 were a one off for US HY issuers, our belief is still that the loan asset class would benefit from more favorable sector positioning, a more domestic focus and better diversification. This is despite the stronger performance we have seen thus far in the year for US HY, which has benefited from net positive fund flows YTD (Chart 97 and Chart 98).

**Chart 97: YTD US HY and USD loan total returns**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, S&P/LSTA, Bloomberg

**Chart 98: YTD weekly fund flows (\$mn)**



Source: EPFR

Broad leveraged loan trends and statistics aside, US CLO managers' ability to credit pick what goes into their portfolios especially during the reinvestment period should also generate additional alpha making the asset class attractive for longer-term investors.

We finish by shifting our focus back to the US CLO 2.0/3.0 universe. Summarized below in Table 41 are the USD term-loan industry holdings by outstanding US CLO 2.0/3.0s., their relative exposure as compared to the S&P/LSTA All Leveraged Loan Index, the

indicative price and spread levels of the various industries, their past total returns, alongside YoY EBITDA growth data for publicly filing companies for selected industries.

US CLOs are deemed to be overweight in an industry if the percentage exposure deviates from that of the broad loan index by more than 20%. The % pos and % neg columns to the very right of the table indicate the percentage of publicly filing companies which saw positive YoY EBITDA growth and negative YoY EBITDA growth within that industry in 1Q16.

**Table 41: US CLO 2.0/3.0 holdings by industries, S&P/LSTA LLI index level weighted average prices, spreads, and total returns alongside publicly filing EBITDA growth data**

	US CLO / Loan Market Holdings				Current Levels		Total Return %				EBITDA Growth Data			
	US CLO													
S&P Industry	Relative to Loan Mkt	US CLO (\$mn)	US CLO (%)	Loan Mkt (%)	Approx Price	Approx Spread	May	3-Month	2016 YTD	2015	1Q16 vs 1Q15	% Pos.	% Neg.	Sample Size
Healthcare		37,989	11.6%	10.9%	98.31	464	0.7%	4.0%	4.4%	0.9%	11.8%	64%	36%	28
Electronics		30,419	9.3%	11.1%	97.31	496	0.7%	4.6%	3.8%	2.7%	16.6%	67%	33%	21
Bus Equip & Services		28,219	8.6%	7.6%	96.77	534	0.9%	4.5%	3.6%	2.7%	8.8%	73%	27%	15
Financials		21,246	6.5%	6.1%	98.50	412	0.3%	2.7%	2.8%	4.7%	3.2%	71%	29%	7
Retailers (except food & drug)		18,621	5.7%	5.3%	93.72	591	-0.4%	5.3%	4.6%	-0.2%	-3.2%	54%	46%	13
Chemicals / Plastics	Overweight	16,185	4.9%	4.1%	98.87	439	1.1%	5.4%	4.6%	3.9%	12.3%	56%	44%	18
Telecom		15,133	4.6%	4.2%	95.10	524	1.2%	5.3%	4.7%	-0.4%	4.4%	50%	50%	16
Leisure		14,560	4.4%	3.8%	98.64	432	1.0%	4.8%	4.1%	4.0%	15.8%	85%	15%	13
Oil & Gas		12,043	3.7%	4.2%	67.75	1,843	5.2%	32.6%	13.4%	-29.4%	-15.9%	22%	78%	9
Cable TV		11,286	3.4%	3.2%	99.97	333	0.5%	3.6%	3.8%	3.3%	6.9%	100%	0%	4
Lodging & Casinos	Underweight	11,150	3.4%	4.7%	98.89	445	1.8%	5.9%	6.1%	3.0%	8.2%	73%	27%	15
Utilities	Underweight	10,894	3.3%	5.5%	93.89	558	-0.5%	6.0%	3.9%	-16.4%				
Industrial Equip	Overweight	10,551	3.2%	2.0%	96.12	499	0.7%	5.7%	3.4%	2.5%	-9.0%	50%	50%	4
Bldg & Develop	Overweight	9,860	3.0%	2.5%	98.93	410	0.8%	4.6%	3.7%	3.9%				
Containers & Glass	Overweight	9,742	3.0%	2.0%	99.16	427	0.8%	3.7%	3.7%	4.4%				
Automotive		8,599	2.6%	2.4%	95.23	558	0.7%	5.0%	3.7%	1.1%	12.7%	67%	33%	9
Publishing		7,712	2.4%	2.7%	96.51	548	1.3%	7.9%	5.7%	-1.6%	0.2%	50%	50%	6
Food Products		7,573	2.3%	2.1%	99.23	436	0.6%	3.3%	3.3%	5.0%				
Radio & TV		7,294	2.2%	2.7%	89.80	805	1.3%	6.9%	4.7%	-3.0%	7.8%	57%	43%	14
Aero & Defense		7,274	2.2%	1.9%	97.22	456	1.0%	5.9%	4.7%	0.5%				
Food / Drug Retailers		4,940	1.5%	1.4%	99.97	454	0.0%	3.5%	2.5%	5.0%				
Metals / Minerals	Underweight	5,365	1.6%	2.2%	86.39	944	4.1%	23.7%	5.8%	-24.2%	-41.6%	33%	67%	3
Surface Transport		4,505	1.4%	1.4%	96.23	567	1.0%	5.2%	2.6%	3.3%				
Food Service	Underweight	4,411	1.3%	2.2%	96.81	438	0.5%	3.5%	2.9%	4.6%	3.7%	83%	17%	6
Air Transport		3,527	1.1%	0.9%										
Ecological	Overweight	2,696	0.8%	0.6%	97.71	478	0.9%	6.5%	7.0%	0.5%				
Cosmetics/Toiletries		2,688	0.8%	0.7%	99.71	392	0.9%	3.2%	3.8%	5.7%				
Beverage & Tobacco	Overweight	561	0.2%	0.1%	94.21	692	1.8%	3.4%	3.0%	4.6%				
Forest Products	Underweight	119	0.0%	0.2%	99.22	557	-0.6%	-1.3%	-11.2%	-21.6%				
Conglomerates	Underweight	5	0.0%	0.3%	94.23	511	1.5%	3.7%	3.9%	1.9%				
Farming / Agriculture	Overweight	3	0.0%	0.0%										
Clothing / Textiles		1,698	0.5%	0.6%	97.16	494	0.1%	3.8%	3.0%	3.3%				
Home Furnish	Underweight	724	0.2%	0.3%	99.99	475	0.7%	3.6%	3.4%	5.5%				
<b>Total (broad index levels)</b>		<b>327,591</b>			<b>93.41</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>				

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, IntexCalc, S&P LCD

We make a few observations based on this table:

- Excluding the two industries for which index price and spread levels are not available, the average price level using US CLO exposure %s as weights comes down to 96.0 which compares with that of 95.6 if we use the exposure %s of the entire loan index.
- The weighted average spreads to maturity are 545 and 559, respectively, using US CLO exposure %s and loan index exposure %s as weights. The weighted average total 2016 YTD returns are 0.9% and 1.0% and the weighted average total 2015 returns are 0.1% and -0.9%, respectively.

- These statistics show that the current US CLOs are overall less biased towards industries which are trading at lower prices.
- That US CLOs are underweight in utilities, metals / minerals and forest products have helped contribute to a higher weighted average 2015 total return using US CLO exposure %s as weights. That some of these sectors have experienced a strong recovery over the past three months are contributing to the lower total YTD returns computed using US CLO exposure %s as weights.

## European CLO relative value

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European CLO spreads suffered from weak risk appetite and broad market volatility in the first few weeks of the year, with 2.0 spreads reaching their widest levels yet (since the market reopened in 2013). Shorter duration 1.0 bonds also saw sharp spread widening, which we think was partly driven by loan market volatility causing participants to reassess call assumptions.

While spreads have recovered since February, helped by better risk appetite and further supportive ECB measures, spreads mostly remain wide of 2015 year end levels. They have generally lagged spread tightening in corporate bonds, which have benefited from the introduction of the ECB's Corporate Sector Purchase Programme (CSPP).

The exceptions have been 2.0 AAA-AA spreads, which have tightened inside 2015 year end levels, benefiting from an expanding investor base. Pricing for the most recent new issue deals suggests spreads of around 128-130bps for new issue AAA bonds, compared to year to date wides of around 160bps. 1.0 AAA-AA spreads remain at similar levels to the end of 2015, though trading volumes have been very thin for these bonds.

Overall, we continue to expect strong credit performance for the CLO sector. The measures announced by the ECB in March 2016 further help improve funding conditions for European corporates and leveraged loan borrowers generally face little in terms of refinancing pressure. We believe this should support mezzanine and equity performance in particular.

However, given growing potential downside risks, from weakening global growth among other things, we expect to see greater performance tiering emerge across deals and managers. These parts of the capital structure are also likely to remain most sensitive to market volatility, and are vulnerable to potential upcoming risks relating to the UK's upcoming EU referendum and US interest rate rises for example.

In addition to performance tiering, we believe regulatory tiering remains important, with investors being required to assess deal compliance with numerous regulations, each of which impact pricing and liquidity. Regulatory risks appear to have increased again following this week's publication of the European Parliament's draft report on STS securitization, which proposes increasing risk retention to 20%. Although the report is unlikely to be adopted as regulation in its current form in our view, it introduces further regulatory uncertainty to the market.

Below, we summarize our thoughts across 1.0 and 2.0 CLO markets.

- **2.0 senior** – spreads appear to have tightened sharply, based on recent new issue pricing. We believe this has been helped by an expanding investor base, with greater participation from Asian investors and the recent reported return of a large US bank investor. In the space of only a couple of months, 2.0 AAA pricing appears to have gone from its widest ever pricing to a few basis points off its tightest ever pricing. We believe pricing can tighten further, though note that tighter spreads (particularly at the AAA level) tend to prompt greater new issue volumes, which is likely to keep the pace of spread tightening limited.

We believe vintage is likely to become increasingly important for these bonds. We note that some of the 2013 vintage deals have started exiting non-call periods, and some bonds may therefore become eligible for coupon repricing, with new issue spread tightening making this an increasingly attractive option for equity investors. In addition, as Euribor continues to fall, the liability floors typically included on bonds issued since late 2014 may cause pricing to diverge between these bonds and those from earlier vintages.

- **2.0 mezzanine** – We expect 2.0 mezzanine to benefit from a benign credit environment and continuing supportive ECB policies, though with weakening global



growth, we may see greater performance tiering start to develop as certain borrowers and sectors see more challenging market conditions. Continued low yields across fixed income products should encourage more demand for products such as CLO mezzanine, though the bonds remain vulnerable to periods of market volatility

- **2.0 equity** – Cash payments have been strong so far, with cash flows generally around 15-20% of principal per annum. As described for mezzanine above, we expect to see increasing tiering in performance going forward, and manager selection is likely to become increasingly important. Equity yields have tightened sharply over the last couple of months, from high teens to 11-12%, and price tiering is generally narrow across deals
- **1.0 senior** – Trading volumes have been very low for these bonds, and this is likely to remain the case given the increasing scarcity of the bonds and the reduced liquidity caused by the introduction of the Volcker Rule. Where available, we believe spreads are attractive however, given the short duration and what is in our view negligible credit risk.
- **1.0 mezzanine** – As with 2.0 mezzanine, we believe there are supportive credit factors for 1.0 mezzanine. However, portfolios are more concentrated in these deals, and pricing can therefore be more sensitive to the performance of individual loans. Although we believe calls are largely priced in for better candidates, there may still be some upside for mezzanine investors from an earlier than expected call.
- **1.0 equity** – As with 1.0 mezzanine, these bonds are generally increasingly sensitive to the performance of individual loans in the portfolios. As these deals deleverage, cash returns are likely to continue to fade. Many 1.0 equity investors are likely to be considering the optimal call timing, provided portfolio prices are high enough to call the deal.

**Table 42: European CLO vs US CLOs and European and US corporates**

	European legacy CLO					European 2.0 CLO*						US 1.0 CLO						US 2.0 CLO						US CDX				iTraxx		Loan flow names		US corps		Euro corps	
	Short AAA	AAA	AA	A	BBB	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	IG	HY	main	Xover	Euro	US	IG	HY	IG	HY		
Jun-16	90	130	210	260	340	145	210	310	430	690	925	165	240	325	425	650		155	220	315	550	975	1450	78	434	78	333	430	377	169	527	87	375		
May-16	100	130	210	270	340	145	210	315	425	700	950	165	240	325	425	650		155	220	315	550	975	1450	77	435	73	312	431	384	168	534	93	394		
Apr-16	100	130	210	280	400	150	225	315	425	730	975	175	250	325	425	650		155	235	335	525	925	1400	77	433	74	313	451	377	165	543	89	391		
Mar-16	100	130	250	350	450	160	235	360	500	750	1060	175	250	325	425	650		165	260	360	600	1000	1450	79	304	73	304	474	397	184	596	98	436		
Feb-16	100	130	250	325	450	160	240	410	550	840	1050	175	250	325	425	650		185	275	400	650	1200	1550	107	408	99	408	559	456	218	640	121	519		
Jan-16	100	130	200	240	360	157	230	325	460	715	930	150	200	275	375	550		175	250	360	575	1050	1350	102	508	92	368	485	428	209	645	117	501		
Dec-15	100	130	180	230	300	150	220	310	410	625	840	150	200	275	350	485		165	235	335	500	825	1050	88	470	77	314	480	505	179	582	102	457		
Jun-15	100	135	180	215	265	134	205	275	345	585	760	150	175	250	350	500		145	195	290	425	650	850	70	355	76	329	437	389	141	442	88	388		
Dec-14	100	130	180	260	365	132	210	317	410	650	840	70	150	200	300	485		163	255	355	475	705	845	66	358	63	345	448	467	139	449	73	375		
Dec-13	120	130	200	300	440	150	210	330	425	600		110	160	215	300	500		150	210	300	425	610		62	313	70	286	423	390	122	365	94	329		
Dec-12	155	180		560	850							125	205	310	475	725		139	225	325	525	725		94	487	117	482	508	454	155	498	131	507		
Dec-11	290	340		1200	1550							250	475	675	900	1300		160	330	475	725	950		120	681	173	755	625	526	235	631	255	833		
Dec-10	250	275		850	1400							220	375	550	825	1050								85	430	105	437	473	391	159	498	144	494		
Dec-09	300	525		1200	2250							275	475	750	1400	1900								86	518	76	432	438	456	170	553	135	618		
Dec-08	475	520		1750	2250							600	1400	2700	4000	6500								205	1147	178	1029	1502	1028	496	1199	324	1355		
Dec-07	70	80		250	400							85	175	325	450	775								78	495	50	339	321	313	134	470	78	411		
Dec-06	23	25		60	160							24	40	60	150	375								34	247	23	219	259	205	50	235	32	207		
Dec-05	24	26		65	165							25	38	65	163	450								46	348	37	279	302	202	44	294	34	364		

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg, Intex

\*Estimates based on new issue discount margins or 2.0 secondary trading levels

**Table 43: European CLO vs European structured finance**

	European legacy CLO					European 2.0 CLO*						UK RMBS						Dutch RMBS		Spain RMBS		Italy RMBS		Auto ABS		CMBS			
	Short											Prime	Prime	Prime	NCF	NCF	NCF												
	AAA	AAA	AA	A	BBB	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	AAA	A	BBB	AAA	A	BBB	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	AA	A	BBB
Jun-16	90	130	210	260	340	145	210	310	430	690	925	42.5	140	185	142.5	285	375	30	100	62.5	175	75	185	33	125	145	230	310	375
May-16	100	130	210	270	340	145	210	315	425	700	950	42.5	140	185	142.5	285	375	30	100	65	180	75	185	32.5	125	150	235	315	385
Apr-16	100	130	210	280	400	150	225	315	425	730	975	47	150	200	145	305	400	32	100	65	180	80	185	35	130	160	240	320	400
Mar-16	100	130	250	350	450	160	235	360	500	750	1060	47	150	200	145	310	400	33	100	65	190	80	185	35	130	160	240	320	400
Feb-16	100	130	250	325	450	160	240	410	550	840	1050	45	150	200	157.5	325	400	35	100	65	215	85	190	35	135	160	235	300	340
Jan-16	100	130	200	240	360	157	230	325	460	715	930	35	125	175	145	285	335	35	90	70	190	80	175	30	115	140	200	250	280
Dec-15	100	130	180	230	300	150	220	310	410	625	840	35	125	175	145	275	325	30	90	75	210	70	155	33	120	145	200	250	280
Jun-15	100	135	180	215	265	134	205	265	325	475	624	33	105	155	140	235	285	22	70	75	160	70	125	21	63	130	185	205	260
Dec-14	100	130	180	260	365	132	210	317	410	650	840	42	105	155	120	190	245	31	83	65	145	65	120	27	68	120	155	190	250
Dec-13	120	130	200	300	440	150	210	330	425	600		50	140	195	120	220	295	80	170	200	310	140	275	27	70	165	200	275	500
Dec-12	155	180		560	850							70	175	240	160	400	590	105	200	370	740	200	425	30	92	290	580	1325	2000
Dec-11	290	340		1200	1550							170	370	550	375	825	1300	160	330	500	1300	475	950	63	150	675	950	1600	2050
Dec-10	250	275		850	1400							150	275	400	325	700	1000	145	350	400	1000	150	485	80	240	400	550	700	1175
Dec-09	300	525		1200	2250							155	725	950	650	1700	2900	165	775	450	1400	140	850	115	500	650	1200	1750	2350
Dec-08	475	520		1750	2250							415	1400	1900	775	2000	3250	325	1050	710	1700	450	1325	265	875	625	1100	1600	2100
Dec-07	70	80		250	400							65	195	305	135	350	550	60	185	95	245	75	180	60	80	80	130	175	240
Dec-06	23	25		60	160							11	28	50	19	50	90	12	27	14	31	12	32	10	24	19	31	53	86
Dec-05	24	26		65	165							10	32	54	18	55	90	12	30	13	31	13	32	8	26	25		60	100

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg, Intex

\*Estimates based on new issue discount margins or 2.0 secondary trading levels

# Relative value

**Table 44: Cross-sector spreads**

		1-Wk Change		1-Mo Change		12-Mo Change		2016 YTD		YTD Min/Max	
	Current	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%	bp	%		
<b>CLO</b>											
<b>2.0</b>											
AAA	155	0	0%	0	0%	10	7%	(10)	-6%	155	185
AA	220	0	0%	5	2%	30	16%	(15)	-6%	215	275
A	315	0	0%	0	0%	30	11%	(20)	-6%	315	400
BBB	550	0	0%	25	5%	155	39%	50	10%	500	650
BB	975	0	0%	50	5%	350	56%	150	18%	825	1,200
B	1,450	0	0%	50	4%	650	81%	400	38%	1,050	1,550
<b>1.0</b>											
AAA	165	0	0%	(10)	-6%	40	32%	15	10%	150	175
AA	240	0	0%	(10)	-4%	90	60%	40	20%	200	250
A	325	0	0%	0	0%	125	63%	50	18%	275	325
BBB	425	0	0%	0	0%	125	42%	75	21%	350	425
BB	650	0	0%	0	0%	165	34%	165	34%	485	650
<b>Corporate</b>											
<b>S&amp;P/LSTA Loan Indices*</b>											
All Loans*	522	(2)	0%	(17)	-3%	38	8%	(103)	-16%	522	669
BB Loans*	376	(2)	0%	(9)	-2%	(10)	-3%	(78)	-17%	376	473
B Loans*	575	(5)	-1%	(14)	-2%	42	8%	(144)	-20%	575	765
<b>Corp Indices</b>											
IG Corp	165	(1)	-1%	(3)	-2%	30	22%	(19)	-10%	162	236
HY Corp	591	(23)	-4%	(56)	-9%	139	31%	(111)	-16%	591	876
<b>Non-Agency MBS</b>											
<b>Legacy Spreads</b>											
Jumbo Fixed	275	0	0%	(5)	-2%	55	25%	15	6%	260	310
Alt-A Floater	305	0	0%	0	0%	55	22%	20	7%	285	330
Option ARM	305	0	0%	(10)	-3%	60	24%	5	2%	300	370
Current Pay Subprime	225	0	0%	0	0%	(25)	-10%	(35)	-13%	225	260
LCF Subprime	335	0	0%	0	0%	60	22%	35	12%	300	375
<b>New Issue Spreads</b>											
NPL A1	320	0	0%	(30)	-8%	2	1%	(58)	-15%	320	378
NPL A2	636	0	0%	11	2%	243	62%	146	30%	490	636
<b>SF Rental</b>											
A	140	(5)	-3%	2	1%	10	8%	(29)	-17%	138	218
B	205	(5)	-2%	5	3%	30	17%	(35)	-15%	200	275
C	255	(10)	-4%	(15)	-6%	55	28%	(50)	-16%	255	357
D	290	(10)	-3%	(10)	-3%	15	5%	(27)	-9%	290	446
E	410	(5)	-1%	(5)	-1%	35	9%	(25)	-6%	410	541
F	495	(5)	-1%	(25)	-5%	20	4%	(37)	-7%	485	641
<b>Risk Transfer</b>											
STACR Low LTV M1	135	0	0%	0	0%	5	4%	9	7%	124	135
STACR Low LTV M2	170	0	0%	0	0%	(34)	-17%	(40)	-19%	155	230
STACR Low LTV M3 (BB)	318	(2)	-1%	(2)	-1%	(52)	-14%	(137)	-30%	310	540
STACR Low LTV M3 (NR)	408	(2)	0%	3	1%	8	2%	(62)	-13%	395	590
<b>CMBS Spreads</b>											
<b>Legacy Spreads</b>											
2006/2007 A4s	170	0	0%	0	0%	80	89%	66	63%	104	170
2006/2007 AMs	250	0	0%	0	0%	117	88%	50	25%	200	350
2006/2007 AJs	800	0	0%	0	0%	(130)	-14%	325	68%	475	900
<b>2015 On-the-Run Conduit Spreads</b>											
5yr AAA	80	0	0%	0	0%	30	60%	(15)	-16%	80	98
10yr AAA	115	0	0%	0	0%	25	28%	(20)	-15%	100	149
A-S	145	0	0%	0	0%	20	16%	(20)	-12%	145	200
AA	205	0	0%	(10)	-5%	55	37%	(3)	-1%	205	320
A	310	0	0%	(5)	-2%	100	48%	2	1%	308	445
BBB-	625	0	0%	(25)	-4%	240	62%	110	21%	515	800

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg, S&P LCD / \*S&P/LSTA Index spreads lag by a week.

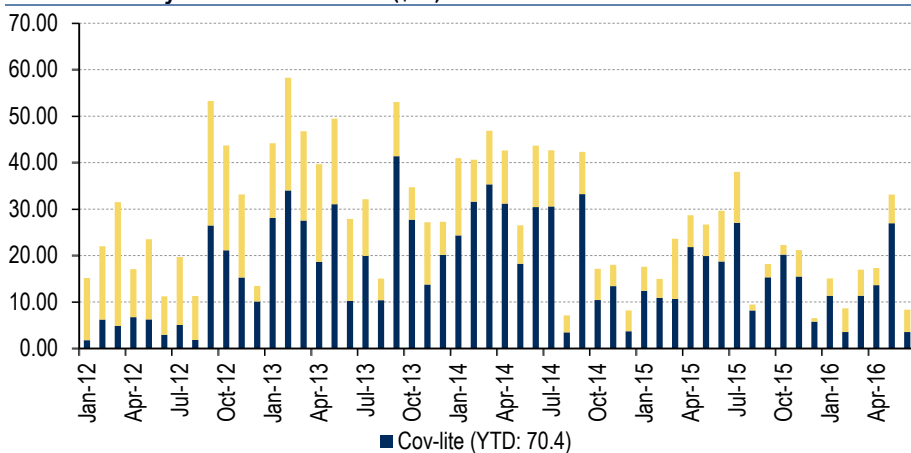
# CLO and institutional loan issuance

**Table 45: Global CLO issuance (mn)**

	US BSL (\$)	US Refi (\$)	US MM (\$)	Other (\$)	Euro (€)
Jan-14	2,549	533	0	0	414
Feb-14	7,636	0	731	0	800
Mar-14	11,410	689	309	0	1,297
Apr-14	10,823	1,007	1,506	375	1,027
May-14	10,912	0	403	0	894
Jun-14	12,893	380	704	0	2,491
Jul-14	13,989	2,226	0	521	0
Aug-14	10,950	1,139	358	0	1,084
Sep-14	7,016	1,661	713	0	2,097
Oct-14	10,083	0	1,078	0	1,802
Nov-14	10,525	0	761	0	1,848
Dec-14	7,847	0	407	0	739
Jan-15	4,838	290	309	0	500
Feb-15	9,384	0	0	1,112	1,268
Mar-15	14,689	1,109	1,554	440	1,288
Apr-15	9,772	1,743	409	170	1,331
May-15	5,659	3,340	0	0	2,402
Jun-15	11,556	1,816	1,192	0	768
Jul-15	6,847	1,178	867	0	2,025
Aug-15	5,610	572	0	0	0
Sep-15	3,934	415	814	0	517
Oct-15	7,739	0	413	0	827
Nov-15	4,812	0	0	0	1,281
Dec-15	6,554	0	901	0	1,348
Jan-16	826	0	0	0	414
Feb-16	1,726	120	826	0	410
Mar-16	4,200	389	0	658	1,542
Apr-16	4,420	0	1,007	481	1,793
May-16	5,441	0	0	0	1,130
Jun-16	2,782	0	0	0	1,236
<b>2016 YTD</b>	<b>19,396</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>6,524</b>
<b>2015 Full Year</b>	<b>91,394</b>	<b>10,464</b>	<b>6,459</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>13,556</b>

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Informa Global Markets, S&P LCD

**Chart 99: Monthly USD institutional loan (\$bn)**



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, S&P LCD

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BofA Merrill Lynch is currently acting as financial advisor to Hertz Corporation in connection with its approved plans to separate into two independent, publicly traded companies "Hertz" (comprised of the Hertz, Dollar, Thrifty, Firefly, and Donlen) and "HFRC" (the Hertz Equipment Rental Corporation), which was announced on March 18, 2014.

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We, Chris Flanagan, Alan Todd, CFA and Satish Mansukhani, hereby certify that the views each of us has expressed in this research report accurately reflect each of our respective personal views about the subject securities and issuers. We also certify that no part of our respective compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or view expressed in this research report.

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