

Q2 2023

Securitisation Report

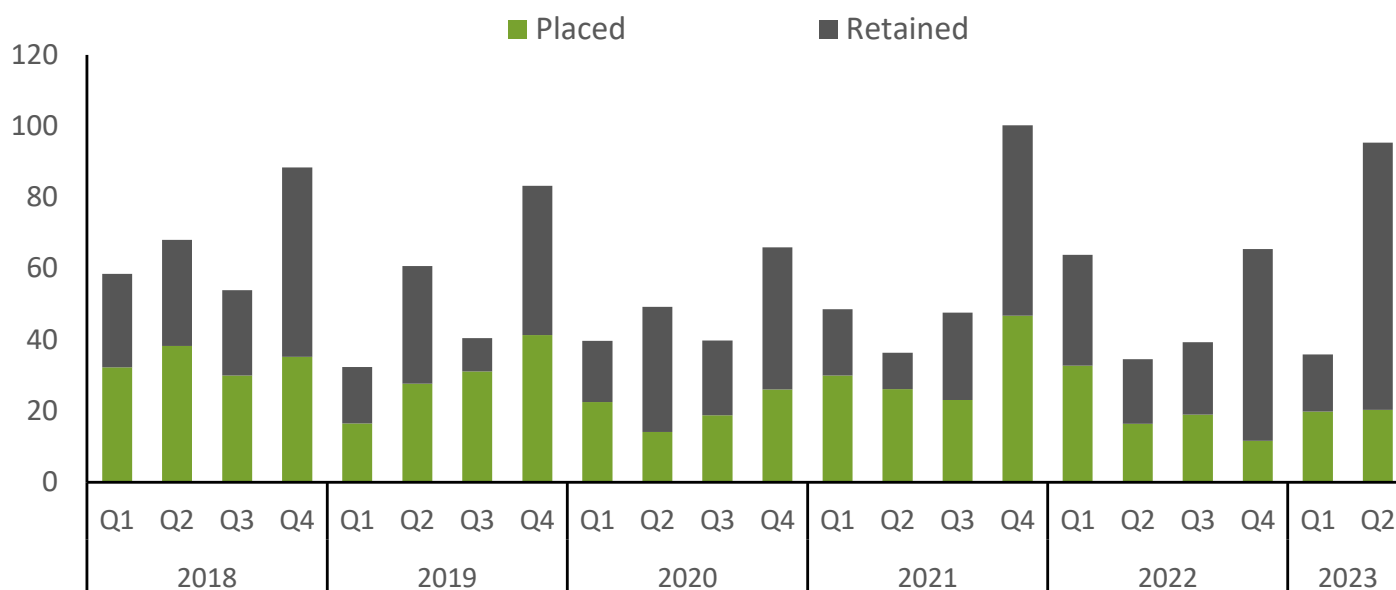
European Structured Finance



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Key Findings

1.1 European Securitisation Issuance (EUR Billions)



Source: AFME, SIFMA, Bank of America, JP Morgan

In Q2 2023, EUR 95.4 bn of securitised product was issued in Europe, an increase from EUR 35.9 bn in Q1 2023 and an increase from EUR 34.5 bn in Q2 2022 (EUR 95.4 bn represents total issuance, namely placed and retained issuance together.)

Increased issuance was principally driven by a large French retained RMBS deal from the BPMHL programme (EUR 49.5 bn) issued in May 2023. Excluding this large deal, total securitisation issuance would have increased by 32.8% YoY (27.9% QoQ) only.

Due to the same deal, which was originated by Groupe BPCE, retained issuance specifically has also increased to EUR 75.1 bn, the highest quarterly retained volume since Q2 2014.

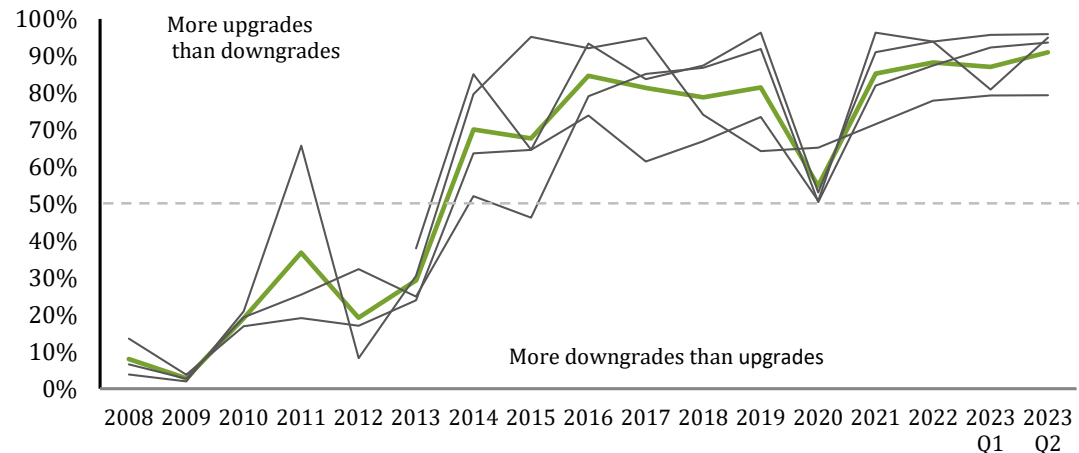
Of the EUR 95.4 bn issued, EUR 20.3 bn was placed, representing 21.3% of the total, compared to 55.4% of issuance in Q1 2023 and 47.4% of issuance in Q2 2022.

Among placed issuance, UK RMBS, Pan-European CLOs and German Auto ABS led placed totals, with EUR 6.1 bn, EUR 4.9 bn and EUR 1.9 bn of issuance, respectively.

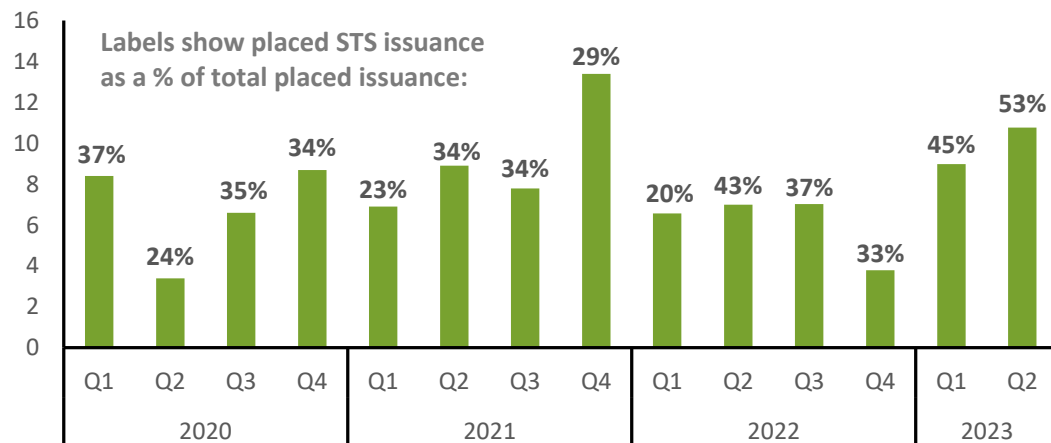
Outstanding volumes (including CLOs) increased to EUR 1178.3 bn at the end of Q2 2023, an increase of 3.6% QoQ.

Based on SCI data, quarterly SRT issuance in Europe reached EUR 20.4 bn in Q2 2023, an increase of 48.4% from Q1 2023 and an increase of 131.6% from Q2 2022.

1.2 Upgrades/Downgrades ratio (Upgrades as % of rating actions)



1.3 Placed STS Securitisation issuance, EUR bn



Source: DBRS, Fitch, Moody's, S&P [Chart 1.2] In chart 1.2, each line represents the rating actions by a Credit Rating Agency (CRA). The green line is the average of the four CRAs' rating actions. AFME, SIFMA, Bank of America, JP Morgan. [Chart 1.3] Non-STIS in Chart 1.3 includes CLO / CDO, CMBS and UK NC RMBS issuance which are ineligible under the STS regime

In Europe, the proportion of upgrades as a percentage of total rating actions increased during Q2 2023, when upgrades comprised 91% of total rating actions by the main Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs), up from 87% in Q1 2023 and up from 88% in Q2 2022.

European placed STS Securitisation issuance, as a proportion of total placed issuance (STS+non-STIS), increased to 53% during Q2 2023, up from 45% in Q1 2023 and up from 43% in Q2 2022.

Placed STS issuance volumes increased during Q2 2023 to EUR 10.8 bn, up from EUR 9.0 bn in Q1 2023. European placed STS issuance has surged in H1 2023 with Q2 2023 and Q1 2023 representing the highest and second-highest placed STS issuance volume in Europe since Q4 2021.

Regulatory Update

Securitisation Framework in the EU

- The European Commission (EC) completed its review on the functioning of the Securitisation Regulation (SECR) mandated by Article 46 of the SECR and published its [Report](#) on 10 October 2022. The Report concluded that it would be premature to suggest the re-opening of the legislative framework (i.e., the Level 1 text), however it asked ESMA to review the disclosure templates for underlying exposures. The Report also welcomed the EBA [report](#) on sustainable securitisation as an important contribution to developing such framework, and the European Parliament and the Council were invited to take it into consideration in the context of the trilogue negotiations on the EU Green Bond Standard (EuGBS). The Report did not address the prudential treatment of securitisation (CRR/Solvency II) as the advice of the Joint Committee (JC) of the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) was expected at the time of publication (please see bullet point below).
- The JC of the ESAs published their [response](#) to the EC's [Call for Advice](#) on 12 December 2022. In respect of the CRR, the EBA made a number of recommendations, however no changes to the p-factor were proposed. Similarly, the JC suggested that the liquidity framework should be kept unchanged, while no recommendations were made on Solvency II either. The JC concluded that the Solvency II framework does not seem to influence insurance activity in the EU securitisation market and there is not sufficient evidence to conclude that the current capital requirements for spread risk on securitisation positions in Solvency II are not fit for purpose.
- On 17 February 2023, the JC of the ESAs published an updated version of their [Q&As](#) relating to the SECR.
- Trilogue negotiations on the CRR/D banking package came to an end on 27 June 2023, and the political agreement reached includes the following mitigating measures on securitisation, namely:
 - Transitional measures on the output floor - effective until 31 December 2032 - which lower the p-factor by 50% for both STS and non-STS securitisations for banks using Internal Ratings-Based Approaches ("IRBA"); and
 - A review clause which mandates a wider review of the prudential treatment of securitisation by 31 December 2026. The review may then lead the Commission to submit a legislative proposal by 31 December 2027.

Securitisation Framework in the EU

- ESMA's informal pre-consultation on the disclosure templates revision commenced in December 2022, and market participants' feedback was submitted in the beginning of February. A formal public consultation is expected to be announced in Q4 2023.
- On 22 September 2023, ESMA published a [study](#) setting out details on the EU securitisation market based on the data ESMA receives under the SECR. Amongst other findings, the study concludes that the size of the European securitisation market has decreased significantly since the EUR 2tn it reached at the end of 2010.
- ESMA has recently kicked off a new initiative which is to prepare Guidelines on Article 5 SECR. A public consultation is expected to commence in Q1/Q2 2024.

Securitisation Framework in the UK

- The SECR, including article 46, was on-shored into the UK at the end of 2020. On 13 December 2021, the HM Treasury (HMT) published its [Report and Responses to the Call of Evidence](#) on the Review of the UK Securitisation Regulation (UK SECR). The Report does not include any legislative proposals and it “finds that, at present, it is challenging to definitively draw conclusions on the effect of the Sec Reg on the functioning of the UK securitisation market.” HMT also recommends that some areas of the UK SECR, such as disclosures or jurisdictional scope, may benefit from targeted and appropriate refinement, and the FCA and PRA will monitor the market developments.
- On 20 July 2022, HMT introduced the [Financial Services and Markets Bill](#) (the “FSM Bill”) to Parliament. The FSM Bill aims to implement the outcomes of the UK government’s [Future Regulatory Framework Review](#) and to update the UK’s regulatory regime post-Brexit. In respect of securitisation, the FSM Bill repeals the UK SECR and introduces an equivalence regime for non-UK STS Securitisations.
- On 21 July 2022, the UK Government’s consultation on Solvency II closed, and the [outcome](#) of the consultation was published by HMT on 17 November 2022. The Government will now legislate as necessary and will also work with the PRA to enable changes to its rulebook.
- On 30 November 2022, HMT launched a [consultation](#) on the implementation of the Basel 3.1 standards, which closed on 31 January 2023. On the same day, the Bank of England published [consultation paper 16/22](#) which sets out the PRA’s proposed rules and expectations with respect to the implementation of the Basel 3.1 standards. The latter includes proposals in respect of the output floor application to securitisation exposures (p. 321 of the CP). This consultation closed on 31 March 2023.
- On 9 December 2022, the UK Government announced a [package](#) of proposed reforms to the financial services framework, the “Edinburgh Reforms”, and securitisation was one of the files covered. On the same day, HMT published a draft statutory instrument (the “Draft SI”) ([here](#)) and an accompanying policy note ([here](#)). The Draft SI shows how, following the commencement of the repeal of the UK SECR, HMT intends to set the scope of regulatory requirements for securitisation (that is, to which entities requirements should apply).
- On 11 July 2023, HMT published a near-final version of the SI ([here](#)) alongside an explanatory policy note ([here](#)) and invited technical comments. AFME has submitted its comments ([here](#)). HMT intends to lay the SI by the end of 2023 subject to Parliamentary time allowing.
- The financial services regulators, the FCA and the PRA, will set most firm-facing requirements in their rules. On 27 July 2023, the PRA published its consultation paper ([CP 15/23](#)) and on 7 August 2023, the FCA published its own consultation paper ([CP 23/17](#)). Both consultations will run until 30 October 2023.

Regulatory Developments outside Europe

- In January 2023, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) (re)proposed a rule – the Rule 192 - to prohibit certain securitisation participants from engaging in transactions (or taking substantial steps to reach a transaction) that would directly or indirectly involve or result in a material conflict of interest between the securitisation participant and an investor in an asset-backed security (“ABS”), subject to certain exceptions. The scope of the proposed rule is broad with no safe harbour available for foreign transactions, namely the prohibition could apply to transactions without a US element, as there is no territorial restriction. The prohibition will also apply to all affiliates or subsidiaries of the above-mentioned entities regardless of where they are in the world and regardless of their knowledge of, or participation in the transaction or the presence of information barriers. The prohibition will likely therefore impact European securitisation transactions, and in this regard, AFME responded to the consultation ([here](#)), which closed on 31 March 2023.
- On 30 August 2023, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) published an [invitation for feedback](#) on the effects of G20 financial regulatory reforms on securitisation and an accompanying [Summary Terms of Reference](#) which provides details about the objectives, scope and process of the FSB's evaluation of these reforms. Feedback, which was due by 22 September 2023, will be considered by the FSB, as it prepares a note with preliminary findings. The latter will then be issued for public consultation in early 2024, and the final evaluation report will be published around mid-2024. AFME has submitted its response ([here](#)).

European Commission Capital Markets Recovery Package (CMRP) for securitisation

The CMRP, which came into effect on 9 April 2021 and includes amendments to the SECR ([here](#)) and the CRR ([here](#)), introduces a new framework for STS synthetic securitisation and amendments to the treatment of NPL securitisations as well as several mandates for the ESAs to draft further Level 2 legislation:

- **RTS on risk retention:** Final (draft) RTS were published on 12 April 2022 ([here](#)) and were adopted by the Commission on 7 July 2023. The relevant Commission-adopted text was published on the same day ([here](#)) and is now subject to scrutiny by the European Parliament and Council, which can take up to two months. Assuming there won't be any objections, the final text will be published in the Official Journal and will enter into force on the 20th day of its publication, most likely in Q4 2023 or Q1 2024.
- **RTS on homogeneity in STS synthetic securitisation:** Final (draft) RTS were published on 14 February 2023 ([here](#)). Adoption by the Commission is pending.
- **RTS on pro-rata amortisation triggers and their calibration:** Final (draft) RTS were published on 20 September 2022 ([here](#)). Adoption by the Commission is pending.
- **RTS and ITS on STS notification for synthetic securitisation:** (a) On 15 August 2022 entered into force the amending RTS ([Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2022/1301](#)) which amend the RTS prescribing the EU STS notification templates ([Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/1226](#)). The consolidated version of the RTS published in the Official Journal of the EU is [here](#). (b) On 2 November 2022 entered into force the amending ITS ([Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2022/1929](#)) which amend the ITS prescribing the EU STS notification templates ([Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/1227](#)). The consolidated version of the ITS published in the Official Journal of the EU is [here](#).
- **RTS in relation to synthetic excess spread:** Final (draft) RTS were published on 25 April 2023 ([here](#)). Adoption by the Commission is pending.
- **RTS on the content, methodologies and presentation of information in respect of the sustainability indicators for STS securitisation:** Final (draft) RTS were published on 25 May 2023 ([here](#)). Adoption by the Commission is pending.

On 21 April 2023, the EBA launched a public consultation on its draft Guidelines ([here](#)) on the criteria related to simplicity, standardisation and transparency and additional specific criteria for on-balance-sheet securitisations (so-called STS criteria). These Guidelines will ensure a harmonised interpretation of these STS criteria, in alignment with the EBA Guidelines for traditional securitisations. The consultation ran until 7 July 2023. AFME submitted its response ([here](#)). Publication of the final Guidelines is pending.

ECB Guide on the notification of securitisation transactions

- On 15 November 2021, the ECB launched a [public consultation](#) on its draft Guide on the notification of securitisation transactions. This follows the ECB's announcement of its [decision](#) in May 2021 to ensure that directly supervised banks comply with the requirements for risk retention, transparency and resecuritisation for all securitisations, which are set out under Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the SECR.
- This non-binding [Guide](#) clarifies the information that the ECB expects directly supervised banks acting as originators or sponsors of securitisation transactions to provide. The requirements of the SECR cover all securitisation transactions, from public to private, traditional, synthetic and asset-backed commercial paper transactions, irrespective of whether or not they are structured to achieve significant risk transfer.
- The ECB expects banks to follow the Guide for all securitisation transactions issued after 1 April 2022. The Guide will be updated when needed to reflect relevant developments in the regulation and supervision of securitisations.
- After the first months of supervision under the Guide, the SSM Securitisation Hub noted the need for banks to have some technical clarifications on the ECB's expectations on SIs' assessments of how their internal policies, processes and procedures ensure compliance with articles 6 to 8 SECR, in line with paragraph 3 of Section D of the Guide. The industry's feedback was informally solicited, and the technical clarifications have been published on CASPER.

Sustainable Securitisation

1. EBA Report

- On 02 March 2022, the EBA published its Report on developing a framework for sustainable securitisation ([here](#)), by which it recommended adjustments to the proposed (at the time) EU Green Bond Standard (EuGBS) with regard to securitisation transactions. The Report was mandated by the CMRP.
- The EBA's analysis concluded that it would be premature to establish a dedicated framework for green securitisation, and that the EuGBS should apply to securitisation provided that some adjustments were made to the standard. In this regard, the EBA recommended that the EuGBS requirements apply at the originator level (instead of at the issuer/ securitisation special purpose entity (SSPE) level). This would allow a securitisation that is not backed by a portfolio of green assets to meet the EuGBS requirements provided that the originator commits to using all the proceeds from the green bond to generate new green assets.
- The EBA saw the proposed adjustments as an intermediate step to allow the sustainable securitisation market to develop and to play a role in financing the transition towards a greener EU economy. They were also meant to ensure that securitisation is treated in a consistent manner as other types of asset-backed securities.
- The EBA also recommended that the SECR be amended in order to extend voluntary "principal adverse impact disclosures" to non-STS securitisations. In respect of establishing a framework for green synthetic securitisation, the EBA acknowledged the benefits that synthetic securitisation could contribute to a more sustainable economy but noted that more time is needed in order to assess whether and how the specificities of synthetic securitisation could be reflected in a green framework.
- The European Commission in its report agreed with the EBA that given the low amount of green assets available to be securitised, there is no scope at present for creating a dedicated sustainability label for securitisation.

Sustainable Securitisation

2. EU Green Bond Standard

- Trilogue negotiations started on 12 July 2022 and concluded on 28 February 2023. The trilogue deal was approved by EU ambassadors in COREPER and in the European Parliament by the ECON committee in May 2023.
- The final (draft) text maintains the voluntary nature of the EuGBS label which was also extended to traditional securitisation. The relevant provisions:
 - adopt the “use of proceeds” approach at the level of the originator;
 - exclude synthetic securitisation from the scope of the framework;
 - exclude exposures to fossil fuels, unless the relevant activities meet the “Do No Significant Harm” criteria referred to in the Taxonomy Regulation; and
 - introduce disclosure requirements via the prospectus in relation to the green characteristics of the securitised exposures.
- In terms of next steps, the final (draft) text needs to be approved in Plenary – scheduled on 4 October 2023 – and signed off at ministerial level in the Council. The text will then be published in the Official Journal of the EU (OJEU), and it will enter into force on the 20th day following such publication.

3. Joint ESAs-ECB Statement on disclosure on climate change for structured finance products

On 13 March 2023, the European Supervisory Authorities together with the ECB published a joint statement ([here](#)) which encouraged the development of disclosure standards for securitised assets through harmonised climate-related data requirements. Even though mandatory disclosure requirements are not yet in place, the ECB and the ESAs called on originators to already collect, at the time of loan origination, the data that investors need to assess the climate-related risks of the underlying assets. In the case of securitisation, originators and sponsors should fill in the voluntary climate-related fields in the existing securitisation disclosure templates.

Non-Performing Loans in the EU

- On 8 December 2021, the NPLs Secondary Markets Directive (the Directive) was published in OJEU ([here](#)). The Directive was entered into force on 29 December 2021, and Member States will have until 29 December 2023 to transpose it into national law. Pursuant to article 16(5) of the Directive, the EBA had to submit its draft ITS on the mandatory data templates to the Commission by 29 September 2022.
- Deviating from the Directive's timeline, the EBA launched a [public consultation](#) on the draft ITS on 16 May 2022. The consultation ran until the 7th of September 2022. The final draft ITS were published on 16 December 2022 ([here](#)) and were also submitted to the European Commission for adoption which is currently pending.
- The negotiations in the European Parliament on the second part of the Directive on an Accelerated Extra-Judicial Collateral Enforcement (AECE) mechanism are currently on hold.

Non- Performing Loans in the UK

- Following its [Consultation Paper](#) on 21 October 2021 the PRA published its Policy Statement [PS24/21](#) 'Implementation of Basel standards: Non-performing loan securitisations', which sets out the PRA's rules in respect of the implementation of prudential standards agreed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) for NPL securitisations.
- The updated [SS10/18](#) and the rules for calculating capital requirements on exposures to NPE securitisations took effect from Saturday 1 January 2022. This will take effect in conjunction with any consequential amendments to the CRR by HM Treasury.

Libor and benchmark rates

Latest developments in the EU:

- On 28 November 2022, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) published a [final report](#) on the review of the regulatory technical standards (RTS) on the form and content of applications for recognition by non-EU benchmark administrators, and a [consultation](#) on amendments to the RTS on the information that EU benchmark administrators need to provide in applications for authorisation and registration.
- On 29 September 2022, the European Money Markets Institute (EMMI), Euribor administrator, [announced](#) that Raiffeisen Bank International AG (RBI) will join the EURIBOR panel on 2 November 2022. ESMA and the Financial Market Authority Austria (FMA) [welcomed](#) the inclusion of RBI in the panel as a positive development for users of EURIBOR and for safeguarding market confidence in this critical benchmark in general.
- On 26 September 2022, ESMA published a [recommendation](#) on the availability of derivative products referencing €STR, particularly those that will be utilised for the purpose of calculating and publishing a forward-looking term €STR rate in order to support the adoption of EURIBOR fallback.
- In July 2023, the Commission adopted a [Delegated Regulation](#) extending the transitional period for existing benchmarks and non-EU benchmarks until 31 December 2025 in order to ensure continued access by market participants in the EU to most of the world's benchmarks. (The transitional period was originally set to expire on 31 December 2023.)

Latest developments in the UK:

- The 1- and 6-month synthetic sterling LIBOR settings ceased on 1 April 2023. Publication of the 3-month synthetic sterling LIBOR is proposed to cease on 28 March 2024.
- On 3 April 2023, the FCA announced ([here](#)) their intention that the publication of the 1-, 3- and 6-month synthetic US dollar LIBOR settings cease on 30 September 2024.
- On 31 May 2023, the FCA published (a) a Feedback Statement ([here](#)) which provided a detailed summary of the responses received to its November 2022 consultation ([here](#)) and (b) a News Story ([here](#)) reminding the market of the upcoming end of panel bank USD LIBOR on 30 June 2023 and the need to transition away from LIBOR.
- The FCA made a further announcement in respect of US dollar Libor on 3 July 2023 ([here](#)).

Securitisation 2023 – Regulations in force and published level 2 measures, reports and guidelines

Regulation	Topic	Article	Org	Completion date in published regulation	Status
CMRP	STS Framework for on-balance sheet securitisations and NPL securitisations (Regulation (EU) 2021/557)	N/A	EC	N/A	Published in the OJ on 6 April 2021 (here).
UK SECR	The Securitisation (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (SI 2019/660)	N/A	UK Gov.	N/A	Came into force 25 March 2019 - published on gov.uk (here).

Level 2 measures, reports & guidelines	Topic	Article	Org	Completion date in published regulation	Status
CMRP (SECR)	RTS on the content, methodologies and presentation of information in respect of the sustainability indicators for STS securitisations	22	ESA	Within 3 months from entry into force of the CMRP.	Final draft RTS published on 25 May 2023 (here).
CMRP (CRR)	RTS in relation to the exposure value of synthetic excess spread	248	EBA	Within 6 months of entry into force of the CMRP.	Final draft RTS published on 25 April 2023 (here).
CMRP (SECR)	Guidelines on the STS criteria for on-balance-sheet securitisation	26a(2)	EBA	N/A	Consultation (here) closed on 7 July 2023. Publication of final Guidelines is pending.
CMRP (SECR)	RTS on homogeneity	26b	EBA	Within 6 months from entry into force of the CMRP.	Final draft RTS published on 14 February 2023 (here).
ESAs Advice	Joint ESAs' response to the European Commission's Call for Advice.	NA	ESAs	1 September 2022	ESAs' report published on 12 December 2022 (here).
SECR	EC Report on the functioning of the Securitisation Regulation	46	EC	1 January 2022	EC report published on 10 October 2022 (here).
CMRP (SECR)	RTS on pro rata amortisation triggers and their calibration	26c	EBA	30 June 2021	Final draft RTS published on 20 September 2022 (here).
CMRP (SECR)	RTS on Risk Retention	6	EBA	6 months from entry into force CMRP	Final draft RTS published on 12 April 2022 (here). The Commission-adopted text was published on 7 July 2023 (here).
ECB Guideline	Guide on the notification of securitisation transactions	6, 7 & 8 of the SECR.	ECB	N/A	Consultation closed on 5 January 2022. Final guideline was published on 18 March 2022 (here).

Securitisation 2023 – Level 2 measures, reports and guidelines in the pipeline

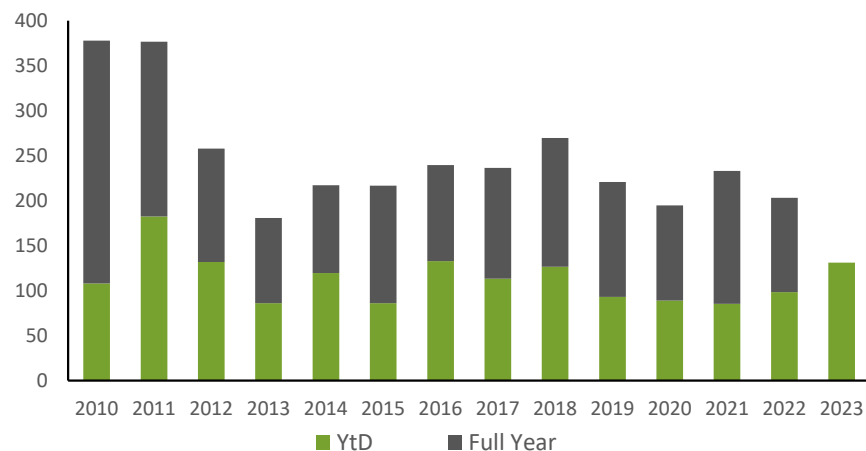
Level 2 measures, reports & guidelines.	Topic	Article	Org.	Completion date in published regulation	Status
Review of the UK SECR	Review of the Securitisation Regulation: Report and call for evidence response	NA	HM Treasury	1 January 2022	Consultation closed on 2 September 2021. The report was published in December 2021 and laid before Parliament ahead of the statutory deadline of 1 January 2022 (here).
CMRP (SECR)	Report on developing a specific sustainable securitisation framework	45	EBA	1 November 2021	EBA report published on 2 March 2022 (here).
CRR	Arm's length and implicit support guidelines	250	EBA	Deadline not specified	Final report published on 3 October 2016 (here).
CMRP (SECR)	RTS and ITS on STS Notification for synthetic securitisation	26	ESMA	6 months from entry into force CMRP	On 15 August 2022 entered into force the amending RTS (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1301) which amend the RTS prescribing the EU STS notification templates (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1226). On 2 November 2022 entered into force the amending ITS (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1929) which amend the ITS prescribing the EU STS notification templates (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1227).
SECR	Competent Authority and ESA cooperation RTS	36	ESMA	18th January 2019	RTS adopted by the Commission and published in the OJ on 30 August 2021 (here).
SECR	Joint ESAs' report on implementation of the STS Framework	44	ESAs	1 January 2021	Published on 17 May 2021 (here).
CRR	Purchased receivables/internal models/proxy data RTS	255	EBA	18th January 2019	Final draft (here) published by the EBA and submitted to the European Commission. Adoption is pending.

Securitisation 2023 – Level 2 measures, reports and guidelines in the pipeline

Level 2 measures, reports & guidelines.	Topic	Article	Org.	Completion date in published regulation	Status
SECR	Competent Authority Peer Review	36	ESMA	1 January 2022	TBD
CRR	Securitisation markets macroprudential and economic perspective report	519	EC	N/A	TBD
CRR	Case by case prohibition of SEC-SA report and guidelines	254	EBA	Annual report to COM and issue guidelines	TBD
CRR	Combining dilution and credit risk guidelines	255	EBA	Deadline not specified	TBD
CRR	IRC model PD LGD estimate guidelines	337	EBA	Deadline not specified	TBD
SECR	Solvency II additional capital charge RTS	39	EIOPA	Deadline not specified	TBD
SECR	Resecuritisation RTS	8	ESMA	Deadline not specified	TBD
SECR	Financial stability report	31	ESRB EBA	At least every three years	TBD
CRR	Measurement of undrawn portion of cash advance facilities RTS	248	EBA	18th January 2019	TBD

True Sale Issuance

2.1 Total European Historical Issuance (Placed and Retained), EUR bn



	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
2010	75.5	32.6	110.7	159.2	378.0
2011	115.2	67.3	57.1	137.2	376.8
2012	64.3	67.7	62.0	63.9	257.8
2013	32.8	53.2	38.4	56.4	180.8
2014	20.0	99.5	37.8	59.8	217.1
2015	35.7	50.3	57.8	72.8	216.6
2016	57.0	75.8	46.6	60.1	239.6
2017	40.2	73.0	49.1	74.1	236.5
2018	58.5	68.1	54.5	88.6	269.7
2019	32.4	60.7	40.4	87.4	220.9
2020	39.7	49.2	40.3	65.5	194.7
2021	48.9	36.4	47.6	100.2	233.1
2022	63.9	34.5	39.4	65.5	203.3
2023	35.9	95.4			131.3

Source: AFME, SIFMA, Bank of America, JP Morgan.

In Q2 2023, EUR 95.4 bn of securitised product was issued in Europe, an increase of 165.9% from Q1 2023 and an increase of 176.2% from Q2 2022.

Increased issuance was principally driven by a large French retained RMBS deal from the BPMHL programme (EUR 49.5 bn) issued in May 2023. Excluding this large deal, total securitisation issuance would have increased by 32.8% YoY (27.9% QoQ) only.

Total placed and retained European and US issuance

All volumes in EUR bn

Source: AFME, SIFMA, Bloomberg, Bank of America & JP Morgan.

Total issuance includes placed and retained issued volumes.

Due to a change in sources of securitisation issuance data used in this report affecting European volumes issued from 2020:Q1 onwards, collateral types now include a “Corporate” category from 2020:Q1, while no longer including the WBS/PFI category.

Historical issuance (reported prior to 2020:Q1) continues to use prior sources.

For Q1-Q4 2022, European issuance volumes (ex-CLOs) are sourced from JP Morgan, with CLO issuance volume data sourced from Bank of America.

*Collateral issuance volumes in table 2.3 may not add to total due to rounding.

**Due to ongoing revisions to the data, US non-agency issuance volumes have been revised upwards for 2019-2020. Most recent quarterly issuance data volumes (2Q22-2Q23) concerning the US non-agency RMBS, CMBS and CDO categories likely to be revised upwards next quarter.

2.2 Total European Issuance by Placed and Retained

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2
Placed	19.9	20.3
Retained	16.0	75.1
Total	35.9	95.4

2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4	TOTAL
32.7	16.4	19.0	11.6	79.7
31.2	18.2	20.4	53.9	123.6
63.9	34.5	39.4	65.5	203.3

2.3 Total European Issuance by Collateral*

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2
ABS	11.5	15.3
CDO/CLO	6.7	5.3
CMBS	0.0	0.0
RMBS	17.6	74.8
SME	0.0	0.0
Corporate	0.0	0.0
Total	35.9	95.4

2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4	TOTAL
8.7	10.1	9.1	5.9	33.8
10.7	6.4	6.4	6.1	29.6
0.8	0.7	0.0	4.1	5.6
43.7	17.4	23.9	20.1	105.1
0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	29.3
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63.9	34.5	39.4	65.5	203.3

2.4 Total US Issuance by Collateral**

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2
ABS	54.0	59.0
CDO	4.6	3.3
Agency MBS	207.4	276.1
Non-Agency CMBS	3.6	5.5
Non-Agency RMBS	0.5	1.9
Total	270.1	345.7

2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4	TOTAL
61.8	69.7	52.5	41.5	225.6
22.1	24.6	9.9	3.1	59.7
577.0	454.8	398.5	282.1	1,712.5
13.7	12.5	5.1	2.7	34.0
7.1	7.1	1.8	0.8	16.8
681.8	568.8	467.9	330.1	2,048.5

All volumes in EUR bn

2.5 Placed Issuance by Country of Collateral

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2
Belgium	0.0	0.0
France	0.9	0.9
Germany	4.5	1.9
Greece	0.0	0.0
Ireland	0.3	0.5
Italy	0.5	0.7
Netherlands	1.3	1.8
Pan European	6.5	4.9
Portugal	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.3	0.8
Switzerland	0.3	0.4
UK	5.4	7.4
Other Europe	0.0	1.0
EU Total	14.2	12.5
European Total	19.9	20.3
US Total	270.1	345.7

2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4	TOTAL
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.1	0.9	1.4	0.0	4.3
1.7	1.7	2.8	0.9	7.1
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	3.6
0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.6
0.6	2.1	0.2	0.4	3.3
10.7	4.1	6.4	6.1	27.3
0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9
0.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.8
0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5
15.3	4.4	5.3	1.8	26.8
0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5
18.3	11.8	13.7	9.6	53.4
33.6	16.4	19.0	11.7	80.7
681.8	568.8	467.9	330.1	2,048.5

Source: JP Morgan and Bank of America.

Total European placed issuance in tables 2.2 and 2.5 may show discrepancies due to the different sources used to produce these tables, with country-level placed issuance volumes in table 2.5 having variations to what AFME has reported prior to 2020:Q1.

EU total category includes EU countries, Pan European and 'other Europe' issuance, excluding the UK and Switzerland.

Placed European issuance by collateral

All volumes in EUR bn

2.6 Placed European Issuance by Collateral Type and Country of Collateral

2023: Q2	Auto	Cards	SME ABS	CMBS	Consumer	Leases	RMBS	Other	CLO	Total
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	0.5	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.9
Germany	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5
Italy	0.3	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.7
Netherlands	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.8
Pan Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	4.9
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Switzerland	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
UK	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.3	-	6.1	-	0.2	7.4
Other Europe	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
EU Total	4.9	-	-	-	0.9	-	1.8	-	4.9	12.5
European Total	5.4	0.6	-	-	1.2	-	7.9	-	5.1	20.3

Source: JP Morgan and Bank of America.

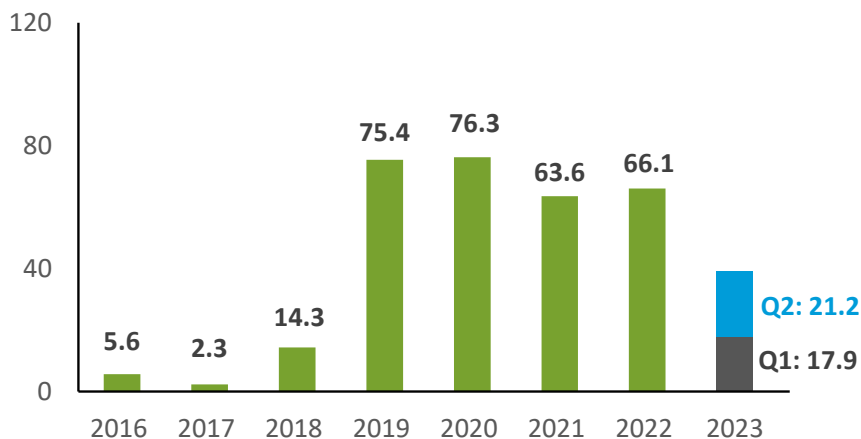
Total European placed issuance in charts 1.1, 1.2, and tables 2.2 and 2.6 may show discrepancies due to the separate data sources used.

EU total category includes EU countries, Pan European and 'other Europe' issuance, excluding the UK and Switzerland

Simple Transparent & Standardised (STS) Securitisation

All volumes in EUR bn

2.7 STS Securitisation Issuance



2.8 STS Securitisation Issuance by Placed and Retained

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4	TOTAL
Placed	9.0	10.8	6.6	7.0	7.0	3.8	24.4
Retained	9.0	10.4	4.5	8.2	2.2	26.8	41.8
Total	17.9	21.2	11.1	15.2	9.3	30.6	66.1

2.9 STS Securitisation Issuance by Country of Collateral

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4	TOTAL
EU STS	15.5	16.1	7.7	13.9	8.0	23.1	52.7
UK STS	2.5	5.1	3.3	1.3	1.3	7.5	13.4
Total	17.9	21.2	11.0	15.2	9.3	30.7	66.1

In Q2 2023, EUR 21.2 bn of securitised product was notified as STS to ESMA and the FCA.

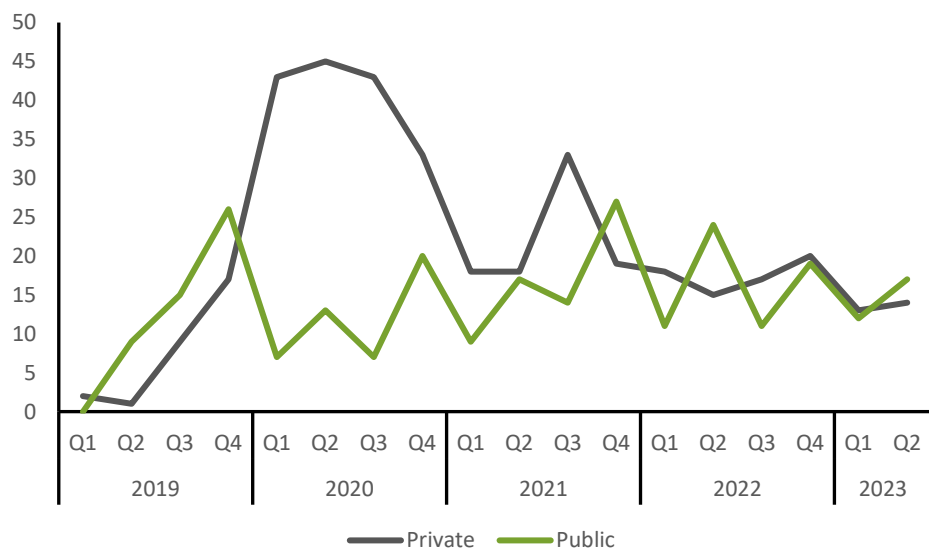
This represented 22.2% of the total issued volume in Q2 2023 (EUR 95.4 bn).

Out of the EUR 21.2 bn in STS issuance, EUR 10.8 bn was placed, representing 53.1% of total placed issuance in Q2 2023 (EUR 20.3 bn).

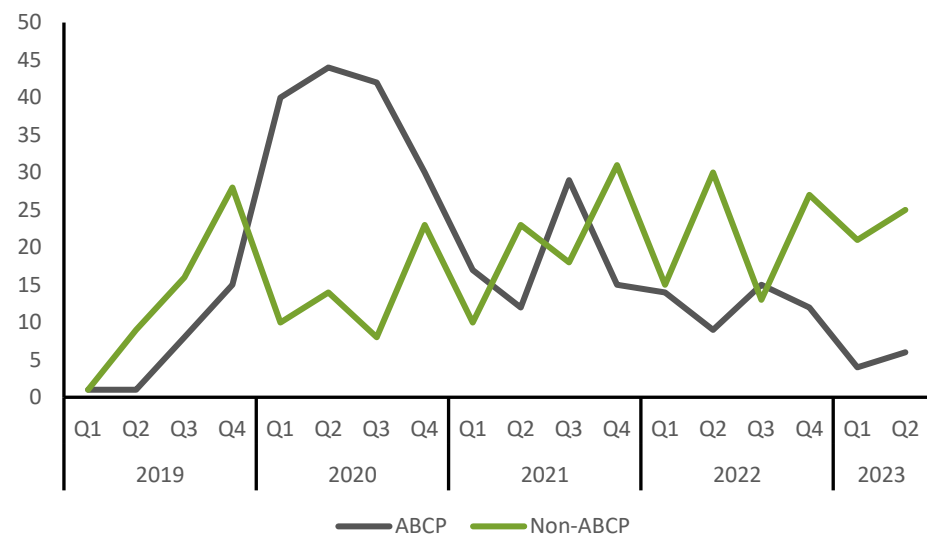
Source: Bank of America, JP Morgan. STS volumes in Chart 2.7 include EU & UK RMBS and ABS. STS issuance prior to the regulation coming into force (1 Jan 2019) is due to legacy transactions being notified as STS by ESMA. Numbers may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Simple Transparent & Standardised (STS) Securitisation

2.10 Number of EU STS Notifications by Private and Public



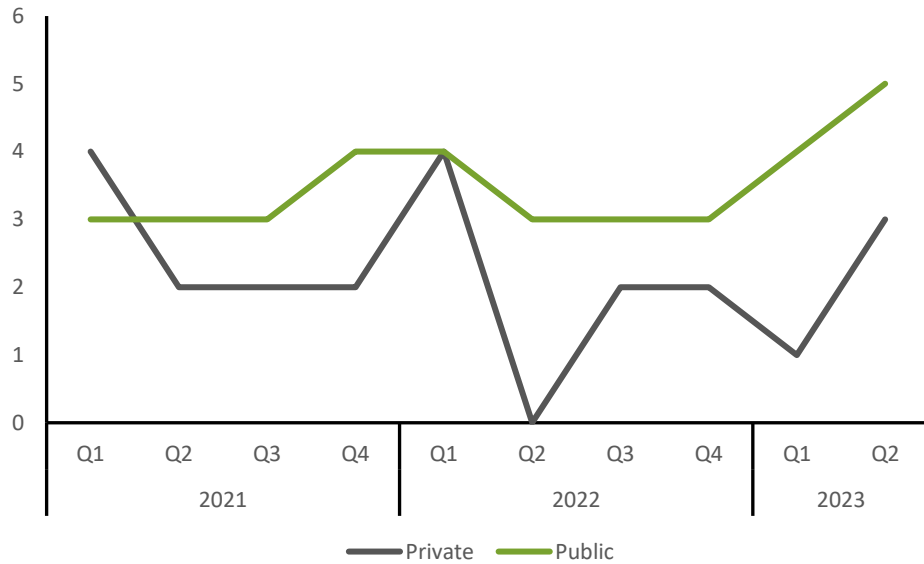
2.11 Number of EU STS Notifications by ABCP and Non-ABCP



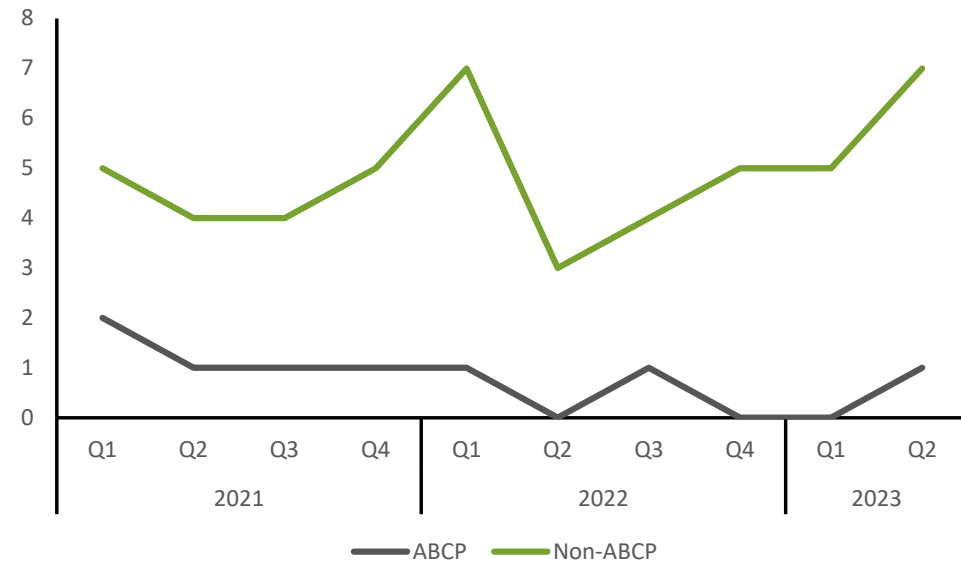
Source: ESMA

Simple Transparent & Standardised (STS) Securitisation

2.12 Number of UK STS Notifications by Private and Public

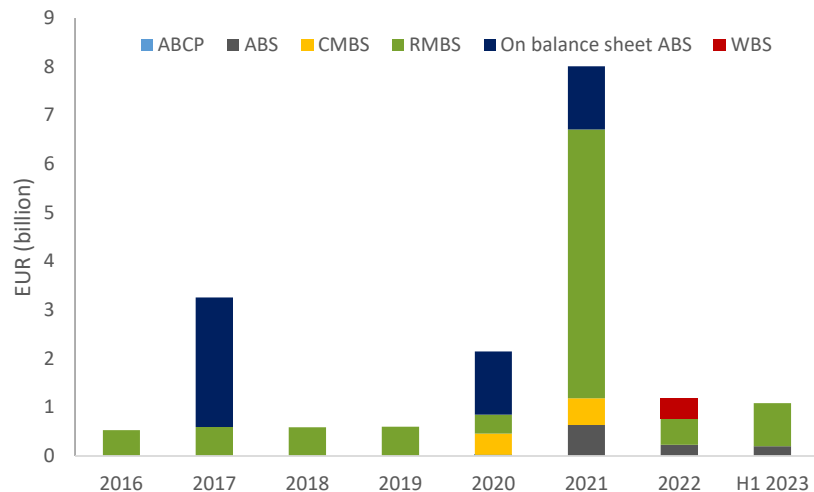


2.13 Number of UK STS Notifications by ABCP and Non-ABCP

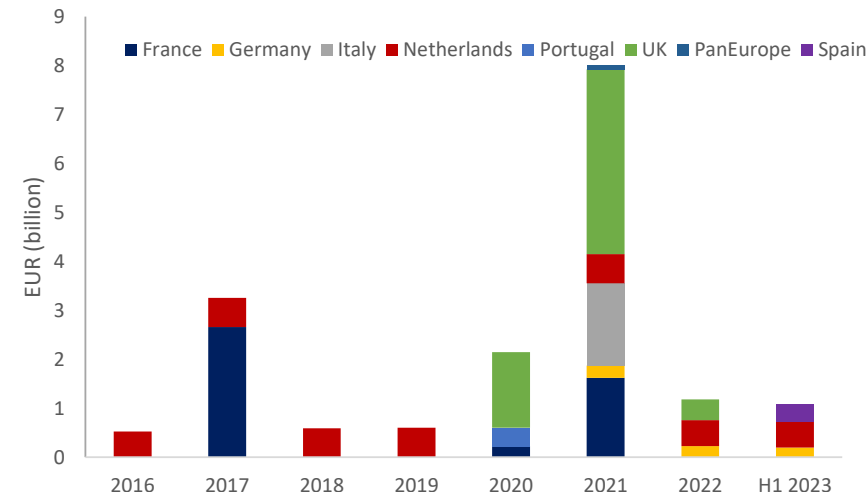


Source: FCA.

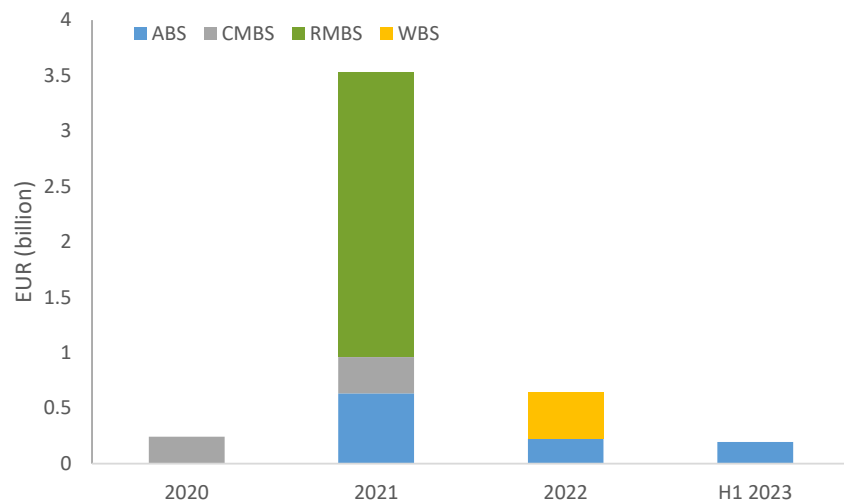
2.14 European ESG Securitisation Issuance by Asset Class



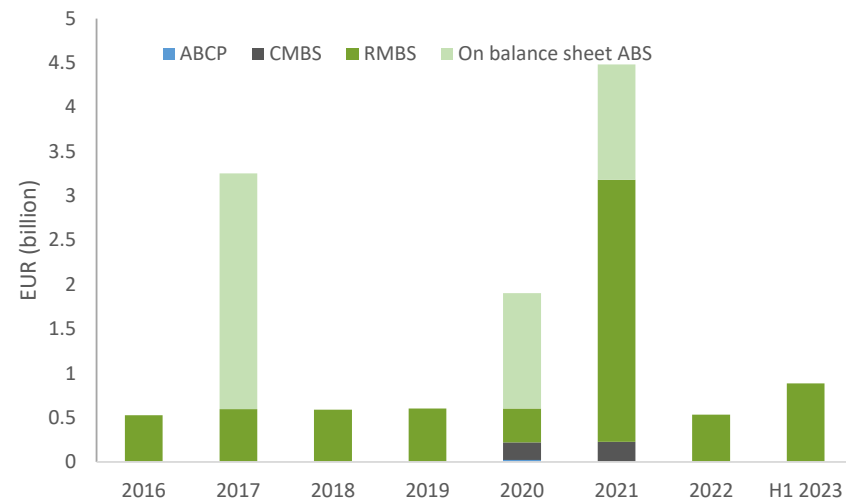
2.15 European ESG Securitisation Issuance by Country



2.16 European Social and Sustainable Securitisation Issuance by Asset Class



2.17 European Green Securitisation Issuance by Asset Class



Source: AFME, Bank of America, Climate Bond Initiative, Credit Agricole, S&P, and European Data Warehouse

Outstandings

afme / European and US outstandings

Finance for Europe

All volumes in EUR bn

3.1 Total European Outstandings by Collateral Type

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4
Auto	78.7	77.7	94.0	94.6	91.7	78.6
Cards	24.2	24.6	25.9	25.7	25.7	24.5
SME ABS	118.4	119.3	108.8	106.6	103.8	119.6
CMBS	37.4	33.3	35.4	35.3	34.7	38.0
Consumer	82.7	82.4	83.0	82.8	84.5	81.1
Leases	8.8	9.6	16.1	15.3	11.6	9.9
RMBS	522.5	565.6	572.5	553.2	537.0	529.4
Other	47.8	47.6	51.8	50.7	47.2	48.9
Total*	920.5	960.1	987.6	964.1	936.3	930.2

CLO / CDO	217.1	218.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (incl. CLO / CDO)	1,137.6	1,178.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.3 Total US Outstandings by Collateral Type

	Latest US outstandings data as of 2021:Q4	2021:Q4
ABS		1,386.5
Agency MBS		8,134.8
Non-Agency RMBS		734.4
Non-Agency CMBS		588.4
Total		10,844.1

3.2 Total European Outstandings by Vintage (ex-CLOs)

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4
2023	29.1	109.9				
2022	165.4	161.8	53.5	82.6	113.1	169.3
2021	165.5	159.9	189.9	185.5	179.2	174.1
2020	127.1	119.6	146.7	142.2	136.8	132.2
2019	90.5	87.5	117.0	110.0	101.4	94.8
2018	57.2	42.2	93.5	86.2	76.6	63.0
2017	32.2	31.0	55.9	48.5	41.5	35.6
2016	35.6	30.8	58.8	49.5	41.9	37.9
2015	19.4	19.4	30.4	30.3	28.0	19.5
2014	12.1	12.0	22.5	19.1	18.9	12.2
2013	17.7	15.0	23.8	21.3	21.1	18.7
2012	2.3	1.9	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.4
2011	0.9	0.9	4.5	3.6	3.6	1.1
2010	48.6	47.4	61.1	58.9	52.7	49.9
Prior	116.9	120.8	126.1	123.6	118.6	119.5
Total	920.5	960.1	987.6	964.1	936.3	930.2

Source: JP Morgan, AFME, SIFMA, SCI.

*Outstanding volumes in table 3.2 do not include outstanding CLO/CDO volumes. Due to a change in sources used to generate European outstandings securitisation volumes from 2020:Q1 onwards, outstanding volumes in tables 3.1 and 3.2 may show discrepancies compared with volumes AFME has reported prior to 2020:Q1. Collateral type categorisation has also been subject to change due to the new reporting format. Complete US outstandings data is available only up to 2021:Q4. Outstanding European volumes by vintage in table 3.2 may show discrepancies with issuance volumes reported in Section 2 of this report due to different sources of data used for the relative volumes.

afme/ Total European outstandings by country

Finance for Europe

All volumes in EUR bn

3.4 Total European Outstandings by Country of Collateral

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2
Belgium	46.6	51.3
France	121.5	168.8
Germany	80.4	79.3
Greece	9.5	9.5
Ireland	26.6	23.3
Italy	141.4	135.9
Netherlands	120.2	122.5
Pan Europe	5.7	5.6
Portugal	9.8	9.4
Spain	120.6	118.3
Switzerland	2.3	2.1
UK	230.0	228.4
Other Europe	6.0	5.8
Eurozone	687.8	729.2
EU Total	688.2	729.6
European Total	920.5	960.1

CLO / CDO	217.1	218.2
European Total (incl. CLO / CDO)	1,137.6	1,178.3

2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4
48.2	44.8	44.0	46.3
123.5	131.7	125.8	122.0
62.8	61.4	74.8	71.9
10.1	10.1	9.6	9.5
31.3	33.5	32.6	31.1
144.8	141.2	134.5	146.1
151.4	140.3	126.7	123.4
5.3	6.1	6.0	6.0
15.8	15.4	13.1	10.3
142.7	132.7	128.7	123.6
4.1	4.1	4.1	2.2
238.6	234.6	228.1	231.4
8.1	8.2	8.3	6.6
743.3	723.9	702.7	696.1
744.9	725.4	704.1	696.6
987.6	964.1	936.3	930.2

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: JP Morgan, SCI.

Note that outstanding volumes of CLO/CDO are aggregated on a European basis and not broken down by country. Volumes for Pan Europe do not include outstanding CLO/CDO data and therefore may show discrepancies with Section 2 of this report as most CLOs/CDOs are classified as “Pan European” issuance in Section 2 of this report.

EU total category includes EU countries, Pan European and 'other Europe' issuance, excluding the UK and Switzerland.

Country and collateral of European outstandings

All volumes in EUR bn

3.5 Total European Outstandings by Country and Collateral Type

2023:Q2	Auto	Cards	SME ABS	CMBS	Consumer	Leases	RMBS	Other	CLO / CDO	Total
Belgium	0.5	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	25.4	0.0		46.6
France	6.0	1.0	6.8	0.2	20.5	0.4	133.9	0.0		168.8
Germany	32.0	0.0	6.4	2.0	5.8	1.6	31.3	0.1		80.4
Greece	0.1	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	4.2		9.5
Ireland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	19.9	3.1		26.6
Italy	8.5	0.0	43.6	1.2	37.1	5.9	29.5	10.2		141.4
Netherlands	1.5	0.0	25.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	93.9	0.0		120.2
Pan Europe	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0		5.7
Portugal	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.1	0.1		9.8
Spain	9.9	0.7	7.8	0.1	10.7	1.0	87.1	0.9		120.6
Switzerland	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.3
UK	12.4	21.4	0.4	25.1	5.8	0.3	134.9	28.2		230.0
Other Europe	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.9		6.0
Eurozone	63.6	2.7	118.9	8.1	76.6	9.3	430.5	19.4		729.2
EU Total	63.6	2.7	118.9	8.3	76.6	9.3	430.7	19.4		735.5
European Total	77.7	24.6	119.3	33.3	82.4	9.6	565.6	47.6	218.2	1178.3

Source: JP Morgan, SCI.

Note that outstanding volumes of CLO/CDO are aggregated on a European basis and not broken down by country. Volumes for Pan Europe do not include outstanding CLO/CDO data and therefore may show discrepancies with Section 2 of this report as most CLOs/CDOs are classified as “Pan European” issuance in Section 2 of this report.

EU total category includes EU countries, Pan European and 'other Europe' issuance, excluding the UK and Switzerland.

afme / European and US outstandings by rating

Finance for Europe

(as percentage of total Moody's rated securities)

3.6 Europe

	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4
Aaa/AAA	53.96%	55.62%	52.30%	51.82%	52.61%	53.25%
Aa/AA	31.14%	29.90%	33.04%	33.18%	32.77%	31.46%
A/A	7.54%	7.27%	7.67%	7.62%	7.33%	7.89%
Baa/BBB	4.01%	3.89%	3.50%	4.01%	3.91%	3.99%
Ba/BB	1.49%	1.48%	1.72%	1.52%	1.51%	1.52%
B/B	1.30%	1.22%	1.09%	1.23%	1.27%	1.28%
Caa/CCC	0.31%	0.38%	0.42%	0.36%	0.35%	0.36%
Ca/CC	0.10%	0.10%	0.12%	0.11%	0.10%	0.10%
C/C	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3.7 US

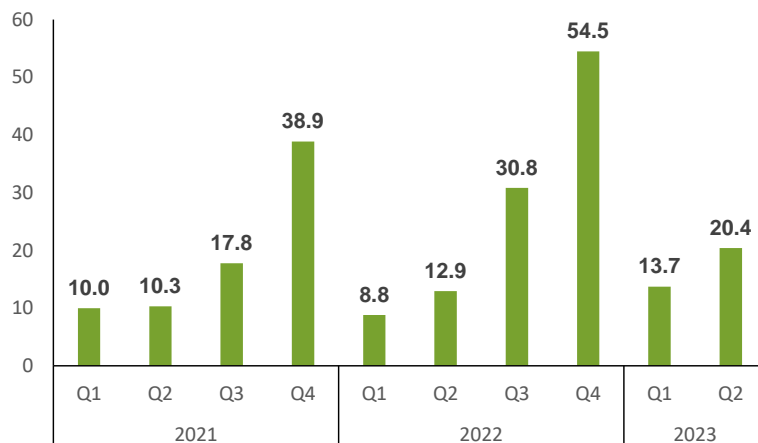
	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2022:Q1	2022:Q2	2022:Q3	2022:Q4
Aaa/AAA	47.27%	48.07%	43.13%	46.38%	46.94%	47.08%
Aa/AA	6.19%	6.07%	5.77%	5.96%	5.97%	6.10%
A/A	5.49%	5.44%	5.60%	5.42%	5.53%	5.48%
Baa/BBB	4.70%	4.62%	6.04%	5.17%	5.00%	4.82%
Ba/BB	3.37%	3.27%	3.30%	3.65%	3.59%	3.42%
B/B	3.81%	3.63%	4.39%	3.79%	3.71%	3.88%
Caa/CCC	13.52%	13.41%	15.11%	13.85%	13.65%	13.58%
Ca/CC	10.51%	10.42%	11.04%	10.51%	10.43%	10.49%
C/C	5.14%	5.06%	5.61%	5.27%	5.18%	5.13%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Significant Risk Transfer (SRT)

Significant Risk Transfer (SRT) Securitisation

4.1 Quarterly European SRT Securitisation Issuance, EUR bn



4.2 Top 10 asset classes for annual issuance, EUR bn

	2023 YtD	2022	2021
Corporate loans	17.4	50.5	13.8
Other	3.0	12.6	11.9
SME loans	2.2	11.5	13.7
Corporate & SME loans	2.2	8.6	9.4
SME & mid-cap loans	0.0	7.7	2.5
Leasing	0.0	6.5	0.0
Auto loans	1.3	4.3	5.8
Residential mortgages	2.1	3.0	6.5
Consumer loans	5.9	2.3	3.0
Undrawn corporate revolving facilities	0.0	0.0	5.3
Capital calls	0.0	0.0	5.0
Total	34.1	107.1	76.9

4.3 SRTx™ SPREAD INDEXES (July 2023)

Index Short Name	Index Style	SRT Category	Region	Index Value	Last	Chg	% Chg
SRTx™ CORP EU	Spread (bps)	Large Corporate	EU	1,176	1,156	+20	+1.7%
SRTx™ CORP US			US	915	887	+29	+3.2%
SRTx™ SME EU		Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)	EU	1,257	1,233	+23	+1.9%
SRTx™ SME US			US	1,236	1,295	-59	-4.5%

Source: SCI. European SRT volumes include EU and non-EU European countries and aggregated on the basis of the transaction currency being European (EUR, CHF, GBP, PLN and RON). Issuance refers to total portfolio notional volumes. For transactions for which portfolio volumes are unavailable, volumes have been estimated using the European median average. YtD in Chart 4.2 implies Q1 2023. The SRTx™ (the Index) is a fixed income benchmark rate index that measures the estimated prevailing new-issue price spread for generic private market risk transfer transactions. The Index is comprised of two theoretical deal structures with standardised, pre-defined characteristics across the corporate and SME sectors – the two most widely utilised SRT deal types. The principle of the index is to canvas prevailing opinion on the price of such generic deals. SRTx™ SPREAD INDEXES updated monthly.

Credit Quality

Upgrades/Downgrades by country

5.1 Moody's Investor Service

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2
France	21/1	22/1
Germany	34/5	34/5
Italy	42/98	45/100
Netherlands	50/5	56/6
Spain	168/16	181/17
UK	203/27	207/28
Multinational	266/44	283/50
European Total	882/231	934/243
US	3507/1327	3820/1397

2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
14/1	15/1	15/1	18/1	62/4
23/2	27/3	27/3	33/4	110/12
34/90	34/93	34/96	40/98	142/377
35/5	35/5	49/5	50/5	169/20
145/15	155/16	156/16	160/16	616/63
173/25	182/25	193/25	194/25	742/100
165/34	193/35	212/37	243/42	813/148
681/206	734/212	782/218	834/226	3031/862
2792/1178	3000/1232	3078/1244	3275/1283	12145/4937

5.2 S&P Global Ratings

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2
France	0/0	5/0
Germany	3/4	5/0
Italy	0/0	9/0
Netherlands	11/0	0/1
Spain	34/0	16/0
UK	28/2	121/9
Multinational	19/2	4/1
European Total	95/8	160/11
US	252/164	274/165

2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
0/0	5/0	0/0	0/0	5/0
2/0	9/0	2/0	2/0	15/0
0/0	5/0	2/0	5/0	12/0
2/0	4/2	3/0	3/4	12/6
23/1	14/0	8/0	0/1	45/2
26/5	19/2	46/14	25/5	116/26
13/0	0/0	21/0	10/2	44/2
66/6	56/4	82/14	45/12	249/36
415/55	254/185	469/77	349/211	1487/528

Source: Moody's Investors Service, S&P Global Ratings

Upgrades/Downgrades by country

5.3 DBRS

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2
France	0 / 0	11 / 0
Germany	0 / 0	4 / 0
Italy	22 / 3	22 / 4
Netherlands	8 / 0	15 / 0
Spain	14 / 0	13 / 0
UK	11 / 0	10 / 0
Multinational	11 / 0	18 / 0
European Total	66 / 3	93 / 4
US	696 / 20	702 / 53

2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
0 / 0	7 / 0	7 / 0	2 / 0	16 / 0
0 / 0	5 / 0	11 / 1	4 / 0	20 / 1
23 / 3	19 / 4	18 / 7	26 / 2	86 / 16
10 / 0	10 / 0	8 / 0	4 / 0	32 / 0
8 / 0	14 / 0	24 / 2	19 / 1	65 / 3
28 / 0	10 / 5	22 / 0	89 / 1	149 / 6
12 / 0	23 / 2	12 / 0	13 / 0	60 / 2
81 / 3	88 / 11	102 / 10	157 / 4	428 / 28
1129 / 90	771 / 41	581 / 30	1528 / 96	4009 / 257

5.4 Fitch Ratings

	2023: Q1	2023:Q2
France	0/0	7/3
Germany	1/0	10/1
Italy	7/5	17/0
Netherlands	4/0	3/0
Spain	32/2	32/1
UK	19/11	27/0
Multinational	6/0	12/2
European Total	76/18	131/7
US	780/132	1,376/109

2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
3/0	0/0	10/1	6/0	19/1
1/0	8/0	13/0	0/0	22/0
24/4	6/0	1/2	5/0	36/6
2/0	1/0	21/4	0/0	24/4
7/2	20/0	25/0	24/3	76/5
27/26	41/9	105/1	80/0	253/36
325/0	11/0	52/0	34/0	422/0
394/32	92/9	237/8	163/9	886/58
2,872/266	1,242/85	406/85	1,781/250	6301/686

Source: DBRS, Fitch Ratings

Upgrades/Downgrades by collateral

Moody's Investor Service

5.5 Europe

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2	2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
Auto	62 / 9	64 / 9	41 / 8	48 / 9	48 / 9	56 / 9	193 / 35
CDO	266 / 44	283 / 50	165 / 34	193 / 35	212 / 37	243 / 42	813 / 148
CMBS	21 / 21	21 / 21	19 / 15	21 / 15	21 / 17	21 / 18	82 / 65
Credit Card	2 / 1	2 / 1	1 / 1	2 / 1	2 / 1	2 / 1	7 / 4
RMBS (prime)	345 / 103	368 / 106	300 / 101	310 / 103	326 / 103	336 / 103	1272 / 410
RMBS (non-prime)	186 / 53	196 / 56	155 / 47	160 / 49	173 / 51	176 / 53	664 / 200
Total	882 / 231	934 / 243	681 / 206	734 / 212	782 / 218	834 / 226	3031 / 862

5.6 US

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2	2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
Auto	640 / 13	668 / 15	554 / 11	596 / 11	607 / 11	626 / 11	2683 / 44
CDO	711 / 345	825 / 378	509 / 333	552 / 333	574 / 334	629 / 341	2264 / 1341
CMBS	178 / 395	181 / 423	168 / 318	172 / 336	173 / 345	176 / 364	689 / 1363
Credit Card	11 / 0	11 / 0	11 / 0	11 / 0	11 / 0	11 / 0	44 / 0
RMBS	1967 / 574	2135 / 581	1550 / 516	1669 / 552	1713 / 554	1833 / 567	6765 / 21889
Total	3507 / 1327	3820 / 1397	2792 / 1178	3000 / 1232	3078 / 1244	3275 / 1283	12145 / 4937

S&P Global Ratings

5.7 Europe

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2	2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
Auto	7/0	25/1	2/0	20/0	8/0	3/0	33/0
CDO	19/3	8/1	10/0	1/1	21/0	8/3	40/4
CMBS	6/4	8/8	3/5	0/1	0/14	9/2	12/22
Credit Card	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
RMBS (prime)	53/0	19/0	30/1	21/2	13/0	6/5	70/8
RMBS (subprime)	10/1	100/1	21/0	14/0	40/0	19/2	94/2
Total	95/8	160/11	66/6	56/4	82/14	45/12	249/36

5.8 US

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2	2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
Auto	20/4	133/2	117/0	51/0	174/6	84/0	426/6
CDO	2/7	10/5	6/3	75/1	4/4	6/7	91/15
CMBS	0/61	0/64	154/11	5/128	6/32	0/61	165/232
Credit Card	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
RMBS (prime)	34/28	42/51	35/35	14/23	8/8	11/15	68/81
RMBS (subprime)	196/64	89/43	103/6	109/33	277/27	248/128	737/194
Total	252/164	274/165	415/55	254/185	469/77	349/211	1487/528

Source: Moody's Investors Service, S&P Global Ratings

Upgrades/Downgrades by collateral

DBRS

5.9 Europe

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2	2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
Auto	5 / 0	11 / 0	4 / 0	12 / 0	16 / 1	16 / 0	48 / 1
CDO	6 / 0	6 / 0	3 / 0	9 / 0	10 / 2	2 / 0	24 / 2
CMBS	0 / 0	6 / 0	4 / 0	4 / 5	3 / 0	4 / 1	15 / 6
Credit Card	18 / 0	19 / 0	16 / 0	7 / 0	16 / 2	22 / 0	61 / 2
RMBS (prime)	31 / 0	16 / 0	53 / 0	43 / 1	21 / 0	89 / 0	206 / 1
RMBS (non-prime)	2 / 0	20 / 0	0 / 0	9 / 0	19 / 0	18 / 0	46 / 0
Other ABS	4 / 3	15 / 4	1 / 3	4 / 3	17 / 5	6 / 3	28 / 14
Total	66 / 3	93 / 4	81 / 3	88 / 9	102 / 10	157 / 4	428 / 26

5.10 US

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2	2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
Auto	14 / 0	97 / 0	38 / 3	46 / 0	56 / 0	29 / 0	169 / 3
CDO	4 / 0	13 / 0	15 / 0	16 / 0	7 / 0	49 / 0	87 / 0
CMBS	72 / 20	42 / 42	62 / 64	80 / 31	109 / 23	234 / 93	485 / 211
Credit Card	3 / 0	6 / 2	1 / 0	29 / 0	9 / 0	9 / 0	48 / 0
RMBS	595 / 0	492 / 8	1000 / 23	596 / 8	378 / 7	1169 / 1	3143 / 39
Other ABS	8 / 0	52 / 1	13 / 0	4 / 2	22 / 0	38 / 2	75 / 4
Total	696 / 20	702 / 53	1129 / 90	771 / 41	581 / 30	1528 / 96	4009 / 257

Fitch Ratings

5.11 Europe

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2	2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
Auto	15/0	12/0	15/0	14/0	5/0	3/0	37/0
Credit Card	0/0	3/0	1/0	0/0	0/0	2/0	3/0
Other ABS	6/0	22/3	17/0	5/0	9/1	10/1	41/2
CDO	12/1	12/3	333/0	12/1	53/1	37/0	435/2
CMBS	4/15	6/0	3/14	4/2	7/0	2/6	16/22
RMBS (prime)	28/2	51/1	12/2	43/0	63/6	46/2	164/10
RMBS (non-conforming)	9/0	12/0	12/15	7/6	66/0	60/0	145/21
Other RMBS	2/0	13/0	1/1	7/0	34/0	3/0	42/0
Total	76/18	131/7	394/32	92/9	237/8	163/9	886/58

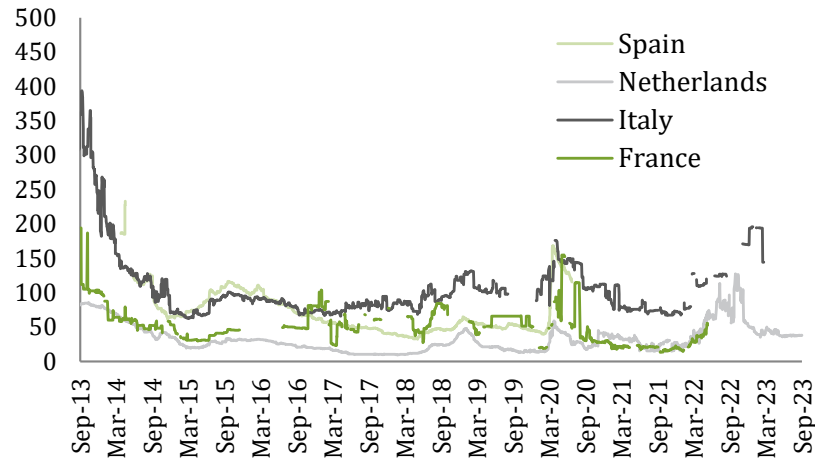
5.12 US

	2023: Q1	2023: Q2	2022: Q1	2022: Q2	2022: Q3	2022: Q4	TOTAL
Auto	43/0	15/0	53/0	25/0	45/0	24/0	147/0
Credit Card	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Other ABS	7/8	11/10	9/2	7/6	35/3	16/14	67/25
CDO	8/6	9/5	127/2	73/2	3/0	9/0	212/4
CMBS	86/118	21/89	34/62	51/75	18/78	21/65	124/280
RMBS (prime)	21/0	321/3	504/92	0/0	199/4	121/39	824/135
RMBS (subprime)	0/0	0/0	1,483/44	0/0	0/0	443/78	1926/122
Other RMBS	615/0	999/2	662/64	1,086/2	106/0	1,147/54	3001/120
Total	780/132	1,376/109	2,872/266	1,242/85	406/85	1,781/250	6301/686

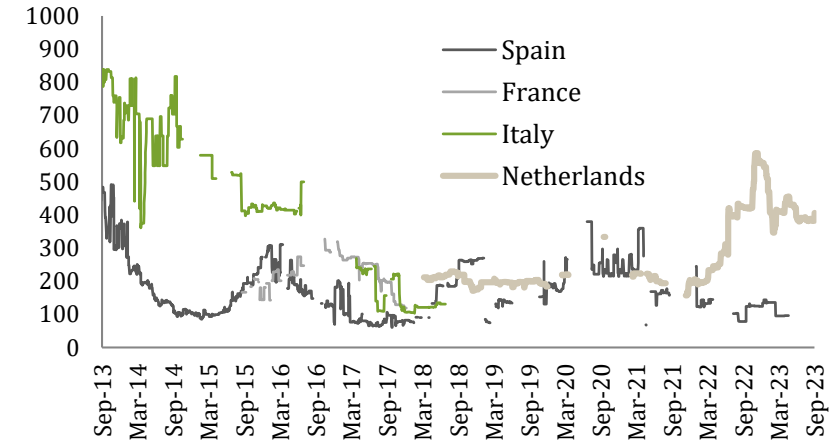
Source: DBRS, Fitch Ratings

Valuations and Spreads

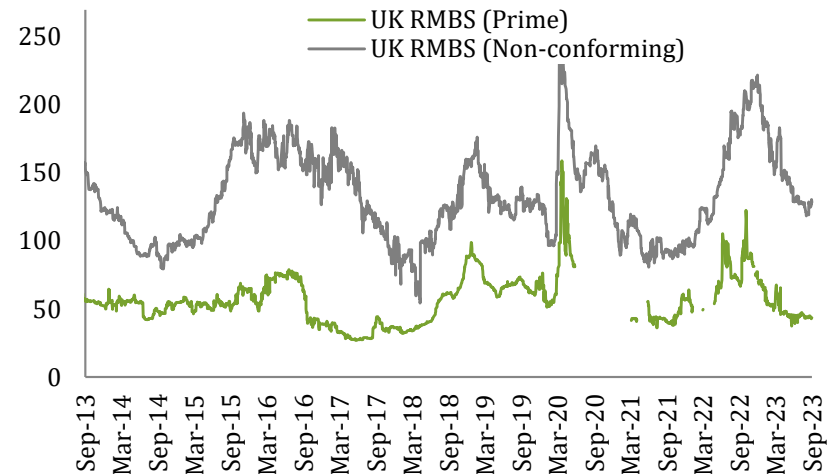
6.1 European 3-5 Yr AAA RMBS Spreads (bps)



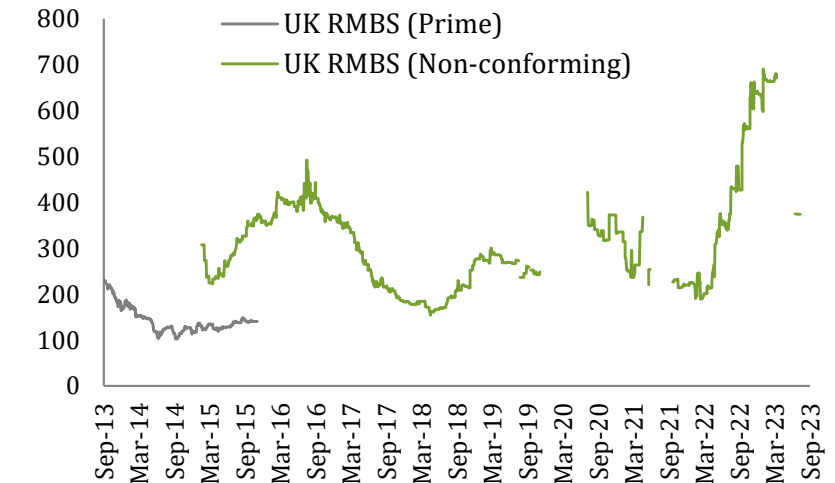
6.2 European 3-5 Yr BBB RMBS Spreads (bps)



6.3 UK 3-5 Yr AAA RMBS Spreads (bps)

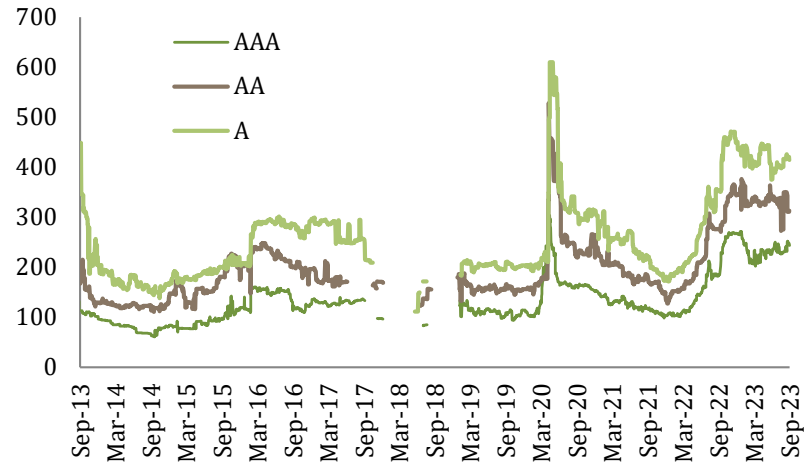


6.4 UK 5 Yr BBB RMBS Spreads (bps)

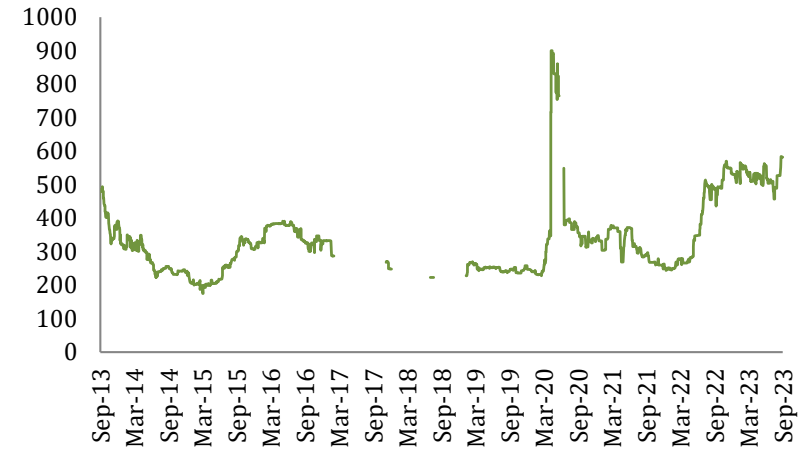


Source: IHS Markit

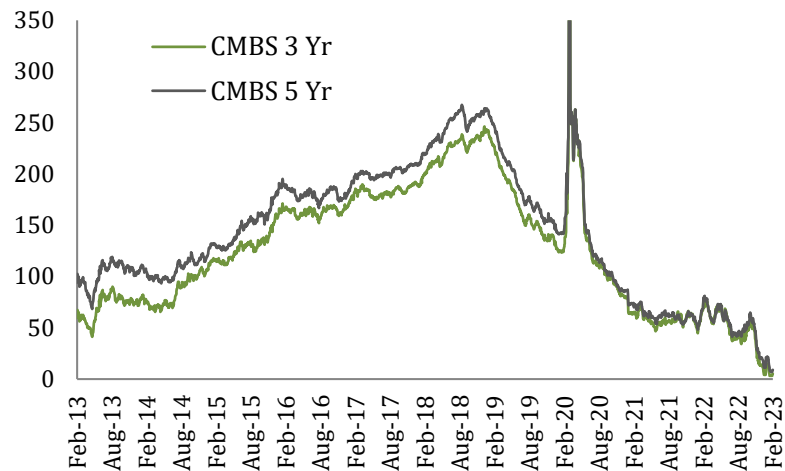
6.5 European 3-5 Yr AAA, AA, A CMBS Spreads (bps)



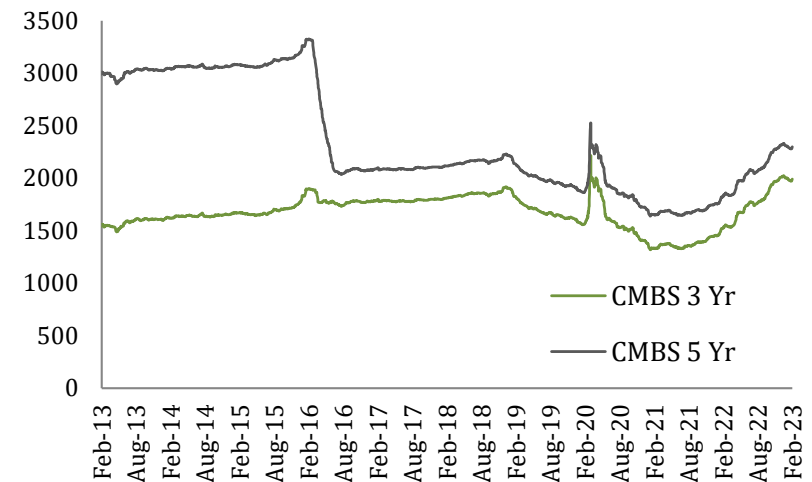
6.6 European 3-5 Yr BBB CMBS Spreads (bps)



6.7 US 3 & 5 Yr AAA CMBS Spreads (bps)

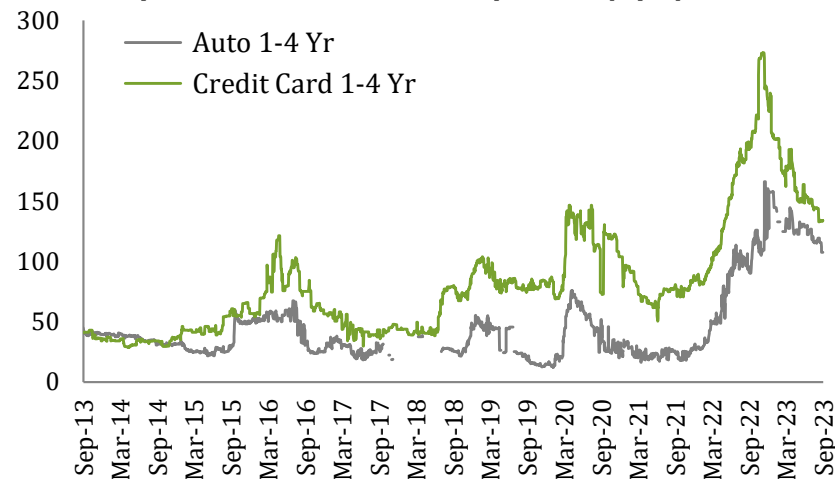


6.8 US 3 & 5 Yr BBB CMBS Spreads (bps)

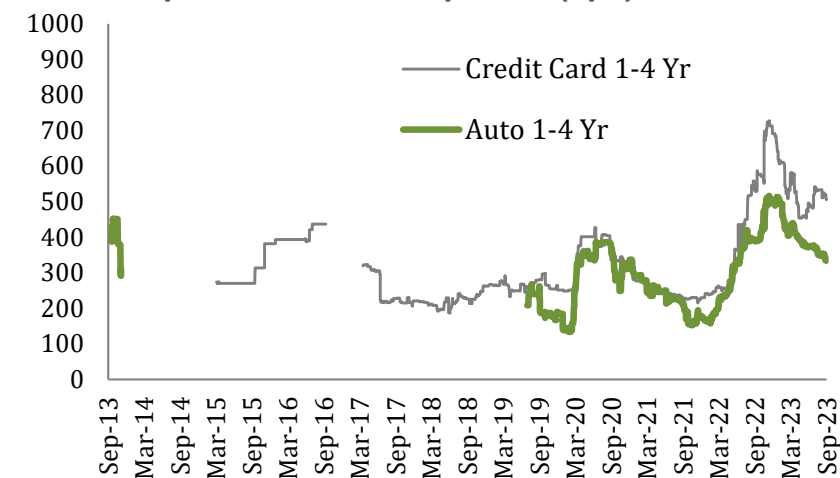


Source: IHS Markit, Trepp.

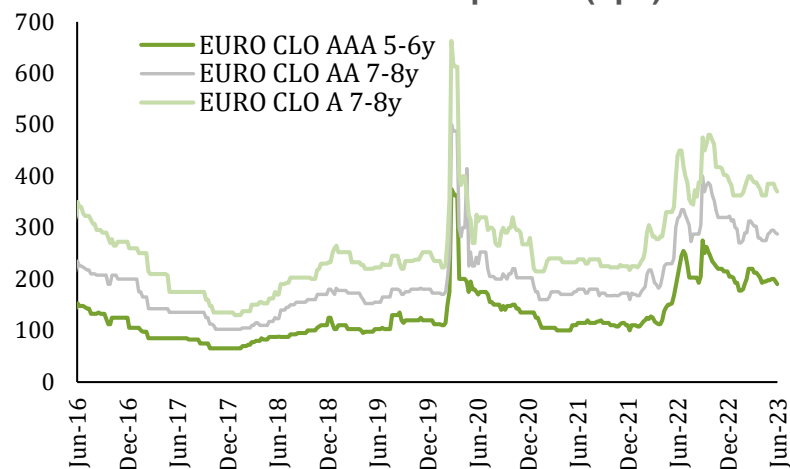
6.9 European 1-4 Yr AAA ABS Spreads (bps)



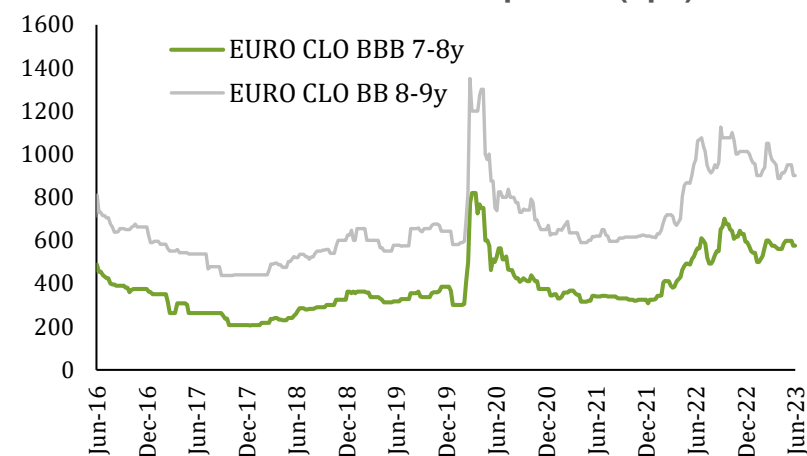
6.10 European 1-4 Yr BBB Spreads (bps)



6.11 EURO 5-10 Yr AAA-A CLO Spreads (bps)



6.12 EURO 7-9 Yr BBB-BB CLO Spreads (bps)



Source: IHS Markit, JP Morgan

ABCP

ABCP Outstandings

7.1 ABCP Outstandings: Asset breakdown by country of asset in multi-seller programmes

	2022		
	H2	H1	Change
Euromarket	13.91	12.60	1.31
France	11.93	9.57	2.36
Germany	13.81	10.87	2.93
Italy	15.61	12.92	2.68
Netherlands	2.47	1.62	0.86
Other	2.44	2.06	0.39
Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	12.29	9.94	2.35
Total	72.46	59.58	12.88

7.2 EMEA ABCP Outstandings by Programme Type

	2022		
	H2	H1	Change
Multi-Seller	78.28	66.27	12.00
Repo	45.81	37.09	8.72
Single-Seller	0.19	0.16	0.02
Total	124.28	103.53	20.75

7.3 US ABCP Outstandings by Programme Type

	2022		
	H2	H1	Change
Multi-Seller	199.8	168.4	31.37
Repo	21.3	22.9	-1.58
Single- Seller	24.5	22.6	1.85
Total	245.56	213.93	31.63

Source: Moody's Investors Service. Latest data available as of H2 2022.

ABCP seller additions

7.4 European ABCP Seller additions in multi-seller portfolios by Country of Asset

	2022		
	H2	H1	Change
Austria	0.22	0.06	0.16
Belgium	0.26	0.00	0.26
Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Euromarket	0.09	0.49	-0.40
Finland	0.00	0.00	0.00
France	2.82	0.22	2.60
Germany	1.08	0.32	0.75
Ireland	0.00	0.39	-0.39
Italy	2.10	0.80	1.30
Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	0.58	0.10	0.48
Poland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spain	0.00	0.10	-0.10
Sweden	0.00	0.00	0.00
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	0.91	1.05	-0.14
European Total	8.07	3.54	4.53

Source: Moody's Investors Service. Latest data available as of H2 2022. Seller additions represent a potential new source of assets which may be added to the portfolio up to the maximum of the respective purchase limit.

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