



Market Update – Fixed Income Trading Liquidity
For the Week Ended 25 September 2020

Liquidity management has been a heightened focus for AllianceBernstein for years, as we recognized the reduced liquidity in the marketplace after the 2008-2009 financial crisis. We view liquidity management as a business imperative.

In an effort to provide timely updates for our clients on fixed income market trading liquidity, we have developed the following update, aggregated from our traders at the end of each week.

Table with 3 columns: Sector, Liquidity Trading Comment, and Bid-Ask Spreads. The 'Sector' column lists 'US Treasuries'. The 'Liquidity Trading Comment' column contains a bulleted list of market observations. The 'Bid-Ask Spreads' column provides details on on-the-run and off-the-run Treasury bonds, and TIPS bid/ask spreads.

Sector	Liquidity Trading Comment	Bid-Ask Spreads
	and bid/offer spreads on off-the-run bonds widened a couple ticks and depth dropped.	
Investment Grade (IG) Corporates	<p style="text-align: center;">US IG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US IG underperformed stocks during the week ended September 25, with cash bond spreads moving wider. The index moved 12 bp tighter, as market sentiment took a sharp turn mid-week, with \$35bn of supply in just 2 days and ETF outflows. • There is still demand for IG paper, as the market saw inflows during the week, but demand is not as robust as seen in the last few weeks as investors are now more cautious. • Dealer willingness to take on risk is low, adding further to the “gappy” moves to find clearing levels. • The Fed’s latest weekly report showed that Fed purchases slowed even further from the previous week, buying only \$45 million for its secondary market purchase program (SMCCF). This is the second-lowest week of purchases yet and remains at levels well below the pace when the program began when the Fed bought an average of \$1.4bn/week for the first seven weeks. • Bid/ask spreads remain wider than pre-crisis levels. <p style="text-align: center;">European IG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the shift in sentiment during the week ended September 25, liquidity remained reasonable. Although the market was softer, it seemed that the IG credit and AT1 markets were being led lower by other markets, as opposed to being the source of the pain. There was only modest cash raising activity (unlike March), which was easily absorbed by buyers/the ECB, keeping liquidity fairly reasonable. One emerging theme is that “the street” is increasingly reluctant to take risk heading into year end, a trend that is expected to continue. <p style="text-align: center;">REIT Preferreds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity in the REIT preferred market is typically limited under more normal conditions given the retail nature of the investor base. Current liquidity is better than in March and April but is still not back to normal. 	<p>US IG spreads are generically 2x wider vs normal market conditions</p> <p>AT1/Preferreds are 2x wider vs normal market conditions</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealers are only providing balance sheet capacity on select issuers, so for many issuers, trades must be done on an agency basis; trading is therefore limited. Trading volume is trending low since valuations continue to recover. 	
High Yield (HY) Corporates	<p style="text-align: center;">US HY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary market trading was choppy during the week ended September 25 amid equity market volatility. Most of the selling of risk in the secondary market was from ETF arbitrage/debt-equity sellers with “real money” investors on the sidelines. While the headline number for outflows was large at \$4.9bn, only \$600mn was from mutual funds and most of the ETF outflows were believed to be from arbitrage investors and not retail driven. Compared with prior weeks, the new issue calendar was light, with \$6.75bn in new deals pricing. All 12 bonds were priced at the tight end of initial price guidance, with all but 3 deals oversubscribed. The lack of consequential selling by “real money” investors and their participation in new issues indicates that cash balances are still supportive to the market. <p style="text-align: center;">Euro HY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the week ended September 25, it was a week of pricing lower on little volume. There was not much actual selling from “real money” investors, with most selling pressure led by ETFs and retail investors. CDS also underperformed as there was a sizeable amount of long risk positions in “XOVER” index unwind rather than rolling into the new contract which began trading last week. But this index flow also did not seem indicative of “real money” investors rushing to reduce risk, as most of the de-risking via XOVER was reportedly led by CTAs (commodity trading advisers). Taken altogether, the underlying market technical still seem firm as cash balances built over the past couple months have put investors in a comfortable spot to withstand volatility and near-term outflows (which occurred for the first time in months last week). 	<p>Bid/ask spreads vary by issuer but generically:</p> <p>BB-rated securities: 0.75-1.25 points, which is 0-0.25pt wider versus normal market conditions</p> <p>B-rated securities: 1-1.5 points; 0 to 0.5pt wider vs normal</p> <p>CCC-rated and below: 1.5-2.5 points; 0 to 1pt vs normal</p> <p>CDX HY bid/ask is 1-2x vs normal conditions.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new issue market was slower, with only 3 “niche” deals coming to market. • All-in-all the ability to transact in the euro HY market seems healthy but overall volumes are on the light side for September. <p style="text-align: center;">CDX HY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDX HY traded weaker along with the broader credit market during the week ended September 25. Investor positioning in CDX HY leans toward long, which led to negative technical on the current series ahead of “roll week”, as the current series is expected to be for sale against the new series 35 launching on September 28. • Trading volumes have picked up as the market heads to the roll. • Bid/ask spreads have declined but remain elevated relative to pre-crisis levels. 	
Emerging-Market Debt (EMD)	<p style="text-align: center;">Hard Currency EM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EM credit had its worst week since the beginning of the covid-19 crisis as global macro risk moved lower amid concerns over new lockdowns, some questionable messaging from Fed speakers and consensus forming that another fiscal stimulus deal in the US won’t get done until after the US election. The JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified index spreads widened 30 bp on the week. • Decompression continued to be the theme, with high yield index spreads wider 60 bp in the past 2 weeks, while investment grade index spreads were 15 wider. • ETFs were trying to sell bonds throughout the week, with 2 days of ~250mn outflows, the largest combined outflows since March; active managers were also net sellers of risk. <p style="text-align: center;">Local Currency EM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity is close to normal. 	<p>EM IG sovereigns are 1.25-1.5x wider vs normal market conditions</p> <p>EM HY sovereigns are 1.25-1.5x wider vs normal market conditions</p> <p>EM IG corporates are 1.25-1.5x wider vs normal market conditions</p> <p>EM HY corporates are 1.25-1.5x wider vs normal market conditions</p>
Securitized	<p style="text-align: center;">CMBS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMBS spreads widened modestly on healthy trading volumes during the week ended 25 September. Levels held for most of the week before softening as the weekend approached. 10-year AAA-rated bonds were 3 bps wider, while A-rated bonds were 5 bps wider. Approximately \$2bn of bonds were out for bid, nearly double the amount versus the prior week. No new issues priced, and only modest issuance is expected in October. 	

Sector	Liquidity Trading Comment	Bid-Ask Spreads
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity at the top of the capital stack remains strong and is improving in mezzanine tranches. Bid/offer spreads remain the same: AAA bid/offer spreads have retraced the post-covid-19 widening, while AA/A and BBB-rated classes remain approximately 2x their pre-covid-19 levels. • In CMBX, there has been a small increase in trading of more recent vintage mezzanine, however volumes in series 6 remain light. Levels ended the week softer in conjunction with other risk assets. Despite light flows, bid/offer spreads are moderating, with A.6 and BBB-.6 at approximately 2x and BB.6 at ~2x their pre-covid-19 levels. <p style="text-align: center;">ABS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ABS primary market priced eight transactions for the week ending September 25 totaling \$7.3bn across container, private credit student loan, equipment, auto fleet, lease and prime auto loan ABS deals. ABS year-to-date supply now stands at \$139.5bn compared to \$174.4bn recorded in 2019 over the same time period. • ABS investor appetite remains unquenchable as evidenced in the upsizing of deals and final pricing prints at or through the initial guidance range. Indicative benchmark ABS spreads remained largely stable on the week with 2-5bp of tightening in private credit student loan and 1 bp of tightening in fixed credit card ABS spreads. • In the week ahead, four deals are premarketing for a total of \$1.4 bn and 4 issuers that have filed 15G forms as we head into a new quarter. <p style="text-align: center;">CRTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new issue STACR deal (STACR 2020-HQA4) priced on Monday during the week ended September 25. The deal was significantly oversubscribed at ~10x. Last cash flow (LCF) bond spreads were 315bp and B1 bond spreads were 525bp. Dollar prices on the LCF bonds traded up 20 ticks on the break and B1 bonds up roughly one point. • Secondary market spreads were marginally wider during the week ended September 25. • Liquidity remains robust in all subsectors within CRTs. With quarter end approaching, there was some dealer selling, particularly of 2018 LCF and B1 bonds which they had built positions in. 	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Legacy Non-Agency RMBS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy RMBS have recovered back to pre-crisis levels. After having widened to the 1000-1200 bp range in March, spreads are currently trading at or around 200 bp discount margin currently. <p style="text-align: center;">CLOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreads at the top of the CLO capital stack drifted wider in sympathy with the underlying loan market during the week ended September 25. Spreads were at a post-crisis tight in the low L+120 range in secondary trading roughly two weeks ago and have moved to the high 130s or low 140s for top tier managers. Second and third tier managers are trading 10-25 bps behind that level. Mezzanine debt has held up in the face of AAA widening. Primary market spreads are still printing in the low to mid 700bp range/par which is unchanged over the last two weeks. • Liquidity remains robust. Bid/ask spreads are at or around to pre-crisis levels. <p style="text-align: center;">Agency MBS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bid/ask spreads in Agency MBS have returned to pre-crisis levels, driven tighter by the combination of Fed buying and increased investor interest. Bid/offer for lower coupon bonds is just ½ of a tick wide. 	
Money Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headlines around prime funds converting to government money market funds spurred ~\$11bn in outflows from September 16 to September 24 (per ICI data). Recent outflows are not material relative to the ~\$730bn market size. Government money market funds saw inflows of \$10 billion in the 7 days ended September 24. The much talked about widening in the commercial paper space has not yet materialized, and in fact CP continues to tighten with the T-bill curve. 3-month LIBOR set an all-time low level on September 25 of 0.22%. There is no pressure on issuance with plenty of demand for paper. Some highly rated CP is trading through T-bills and prime funds have been in the Treasury markets due to lack of CP spread. There has been heavy buying across the entire T-bill curve. T-bills have tightened 2-3 bps week-over-week, with some off-the-run issues 5 bp tighter. With government stimulus still in gridlock this reduces the probability of increased T-bill supply and therefore widening of the curve. 	

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US Municipals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipal bond new issue calendar began to weigh on the high-quality segment of the market during the week ending September 25. With expectations of a heavy October, pre-election, recent issuers are returning to the primary market. • Despite increased primary issuance, secondary market volumes are low, with flows remaining positive overall, indicating limited need to raise cash and investors waiting for primary issuance to put their cash/coupons to work. • There was continued weakness in the high yield market, with 4 recent speculative deals not getting done. Some benchmark spreads such as Illinois or Buckeye are wider by 30 to 40 bps. • Odd lot penalties have been creeping up, with discounts to round lot bid side evaluations averaging around 0.5-2 points but benchmark levels continue to remain relatively stable. 	
Canadian Market	<p style="text-align: center;">Federal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity is best in benchmark issues for block sizes of <=CAD25 million; liquidity has improved in off-the-run, high coupon bonds with Bank of Canada (BOC) bond buying. Comments by central bank Governor Macklem that the BOC will buy at least \$5 billion of Canadian government bonds per week until the recovery is well underway should continue to support market liquidity. The fact that the BOC will buy more bonds at the long end of the curve should support liquidity at the 30-year part of the yield curve. • The BOC has purchased C\$132.5 billion to support liquidity in Government of Canada markets since the purchase program started on March 27 through September 23. <p style="text-align: center;">Provincial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity is best in benchmark bonds from Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. • Concessions are requested so dealers will take less-liquid positions. • Secondary-market liquidity in oil-generating provinces (Newfoundland, Alberta, Saskatchewan) has improved with WTI around US\$40 per barrel. • Most dealers will not bid aggressively on off-the-run, high coupon provincial issues, they will do agency trades, even with the Bank of Canada's buying program of provincial debt. 	<p>Federal: bid/ask typically +0.5 bp but for the long end of the curve, it can be more depending on volatility (risk off markets) and size outstanding. Off the run Canadas can have a 10 bp bid-ask given small outstanding size in these securities.</p> <p>Provincial: concession of +1 bp and more on size > CAD 25 million, particularly at the longer end. In risk-off markets, liquidity is drying up and spreads can widen depending on market tone.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BOC has purchased C\$8.8bn in par value year to date through September 23 within their provincial buying program to support liquidity, but BOC participation has not been meaningful in this sector in recent weeks. <p style="text-align: center;">IG Corporates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited liquidity, particularly during risk-off trading days can impact pricing; many dealers are maintaining low balance sheet inventories, so will not provide bids in many sectors. • Trading on an agency basis for high-beta issuers. The market has improved in sectors such as banks and telecom companies. • The central bank has bought a relatively small amount of corporate securities to date (C\$150 million par), indicating the impact is limited. The central bank did not buy additional bonds in recent weeks (as of September 23). BBB- bonds are trading by appointment unless there is a new issue. <p style="text-align: center;">Real Return Bonds (RRBs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The C\$400 million RRB auction of the long Canada 0.5% Dec. 2050 on September 2 provided liquidity in the benchmark RRB bond for a limited period in the benchmark RRB bond. • The program to purchase Government of Canada securities in the secondary market – the Government Bond Purchase Program or GBPP – should help liquidity since it includes RRBs. The program began on May 27. The BOC bought a total of C\$700mn with C\$100mn per line of the 7 Canada RRBs from 2021 to 2047. Even with the central bank buying net C\$400mn of Canada RRBs, liquidity remains challenging as dealers hold very limited inventories, if any, of these RRB securities. Trading a block can only be done on an appointment basis. 	<p>BBB- corporates are trading by appointment, particularly in the energy sector. Inventories are reduced and dealers are not looking to increase their BBB- exposure. Dealers estimate bid/ask could be as high as +20bps on BBB-. Dealers may refuse to bid in a risk off market with gaps in spreads.</p> <p>Provincial RRBs trading by appointment only. Dealers do not hold these securities on their balance sheet.</p>

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