Non-Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities

Gross Issuance to Remain Tepid

Market conditions set the stage for steady mortgage credit performance.

We remain constructive on the non-Agency RMBS sector amid its limited new issue volume and positive credit fundamentals. Despite the year-to-date decline in mortgage rates, new origination volume and home sales activity are expected to remain muted as borrowers remain locked-in to their existing low mortgage rates, although existing home supply is ticking up slightly. Tight lending standards, accumulated home equity, and a stable labor market provide favorable conditions for mortgage credit performance.

Sector Commentary

- New issue volume through October 2024 of \$100 billion is exceeding the full-year 2023 total of \$78 billion. Nevertheless, the projected total for 2024 is still expected to be near the lowest level since 2020 due to low overall home purchase activity.
- Housing market fundamentals continue to benefit from limited supply. The most recent Case-Shiller Index reading, July 2024, showed 5.9 percent year-over-year price growth. Combined with a stable consumer credit profile, these conditions lay the foundation for steady mortgage credit performance.

Investment Themes

- We continue to favor transactions with structures that limit extension risk and can withstand a deterioration of credit performance that would reflect severe economic conditions.
- Opportunities include investment-grade securities from nonqualified mortgage (non-QM) transactions and senior securities from closed-end second (CES) lien and home equity line of credit (HELOC) transactions, which offer attractive valuations relative to their credit risks.

By Karthik Narayanan and Roy Park

PMMS

While the average 30-year fixed mortgage rate declined 78 basis points from its peak in May, only 15 percent of borrowers have an economic incentive to refinance. Therefore, the recent rate move is not expected to significantly increase refinance activity or new issue volume.

Just 15% of Mortgages Have Interest Rates Above the Current 30-Year Fixed Rate Cumulative Percentage of Outstanding Balance

120% 100% 80% 60% 40% 20%

Source: Guggenheim Investments, eMBS, Freddie Mac, and Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research. Data as of 10.17.2024. PMMS = Freddie Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey.

5.0%

5.5%

6.0%

6.5%

7.0%

7.5%

>8%

GUGGENHEIM Fixed-Income Sector Views | 40 2024

3.5%

4.0%

4.5%

3.0%

<=2.5%

This material is distributed or presented for informational or educational purposes only and should not be considered a recommendation of any particular security, strategy or investment product, or as investing advice of any kind. This material is not provided in a fiduciary capacity, may not be relied upon for or in connection with the making of investment decisions, and does not constitute a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities. The content contained herein is not intended to be and should not be construed as legal or tax advice and/or a legal opinion. Always consult a financial, tax and/or legal professional regarding your specific situation.

This material contains opinions of the authors, but not necessarily those of Guggenheim Partners, LLC or its subsidiaries. The opinions contained herein are subject to change without notice. Forward-looking statements, estimates, and certain information contained herein are based upon proprietary and non-proprietary research and other sources. Information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but are not assured as to accuracy. Past performance is not indicative of future results. There is neither representation nor warranty as to the current accuracy of, nor liability for, decisions based on such information.

Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. In general, the value of a fixed-income security falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Longer term bonds are more sensitive to interest rate changes and subject to greater volatility than those with shorter maturities. During periods of declining rates, the interest rates on floating rate securities generally reset downward and their value is unlikely to rise to the same extent as comparable fixed rate securities. High yield and unrated debt securities are at a greater risk of default than investment grade bonds and may be less liquid, which may increase volatility. Investors in asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities and collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), generally receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal. These payments may vary based on the rate loans are repaid. Some asset-backed securities may have structures that make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, making their prices volatile and they are subject to liquidity and valuation risk. CLOs bear similar risks to investing in loans directly, such as credit, interest rate, counterparty, prepayment, liquidity, and valuation risks. Loans are often below investment grade, may be unrated, and typically offer a fixed or floating interest rate.

Guggenheim Investments represents the following affiliated investment management businesses of Guggenheim Partners, LLC: Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, Security Investors, LLC, Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC, Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC, Guggenheim Partners Advisors, LLC, Guggenheim Corporate Funding, LLC, Guggenheim Partners Europe Limited, Guggenheim Partners Japan Limited, and GS GAMMA Advisors, LLC.

© 2024, Guggenheim Partners, LLC. All Rights Reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored, or transmitted by any means without the express written consent of Guggenheim Partners, LLC. GPIM 63189

GUGGENHEIM Fixed-Income Sector Views | 40 2024