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ECB CORPORATE PURCHASE PROGRAM

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KEY TAKEAWAYS

The ECB's corporate bond purchase program will officially kick off this week, but potential impacts have largely been priced in by the market.

The program has already resulted in reduced yields on corporate bonds, and could keep a lid on U.S. rates if European investors look across the pond for higher yields.

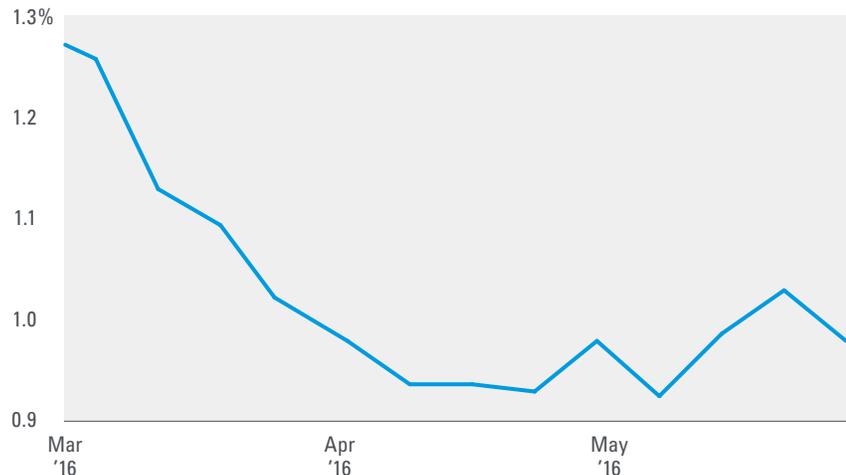
The European Central Bank (ECB) recently announced that its **Corporate Sector Purchase Program (CSPP) will begin on June 8**. The program was announced on March 10, 2016, as an enhancement to the ECB's quantitative easing (QE) program, which was also increased to 80 billion euros per month (from a previous 60 billion) during the same announcement. The CSPP allows the ECB, through its member banks, to purchase both primary and secondary issues subject to predefined credit quality ratings and concentration limits. Adding corporate bonds to the mix is intended to further increase the reach of the QE program and continue to lower debt costs broadly.

HOW WILL THE PROGRAM IMPACT MARKETS?

The CSPP had a large impact on the European corporate bond market, pushing non-financial corporate yields significantly lower following its unveiling in March. The ECB announced final details of the plan following the conclusion of last week's meeting, but the impacts of the program had already been largely priced into the market [Figure 1]. The ECB didn't announce a specific monthly

1 EUROPEAN NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATE YIELDS HAVE FALLEN SIGNIFICANTLY SINCE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CSPP IN MARCH 2016

● European Non-Financial Corporate Bond Yield (AA Rated)



Source: LPL Research, Barclays Live, Barclays Euro Corporate ex-Financials AA Index 06/06/16

Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

purchase amount, but consensus forecasts expect a range of 5 to 10 billion euros per month. Investors remain uncertain, however, how quickly the ECB may ramp up the program.

HOW BIG IS THE PROGRAM RELATIVE TO THE MARKET?

In short—it’s big. There is no question that the ECB’s CSPP is aggressive and is worthy of impacting the market. According to ECB data, outstanding non-financial corporate debt stands at approximately 916 billion euros. The size of the eligible universe for the CSPP is smaller though, as restrictions on credit ratings (BBB or better), type of business (i.e., no financial institutions), and position limits (no more than 70% of any individual bond issue) likely reduce the CSPP eligible market to somewhere between 600 and 700 billion euros. This means that based on 5 billion euros per month in purchases, the ECB would be purchasing in the neighborhood of 10% of the eligible market, and 7% of the entire non-financial corporate bond

market per year [Figure 2]. If the ECB purchases 10 billion euros per month, then the share of purchases rises to a more significant 20% of the eligible market.

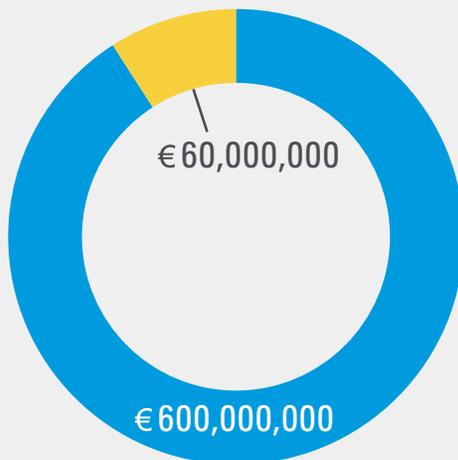
HOW DOES THE PROGRAM AFFECT U.S. INVESTORS?

Over \$10 trillion of global sovereign debt is now trading with negative yields, but so far, corporate bonds have been a notable exception to this phenomenon. Moves from both the ECB and Bank of Japan have been primary drivers of pushing rates into negative territory in their respective areas. Corporate bonds offered investors higher yields; but with the addition of the CSPP, one more opportunity for more reasonable yields is put under pressure.

U.S. Treasury yields, while low compared to history, are attractive compared to European alternatives, and the yield advantage of Treasuries to German bunds is near an all-time high [Figure 3]. This fact has helped to keep U.S. yields lower than they may

2 THE ECB COULD PURCHASE A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF THE TOTAL ELIGIBLE BOND MARKET

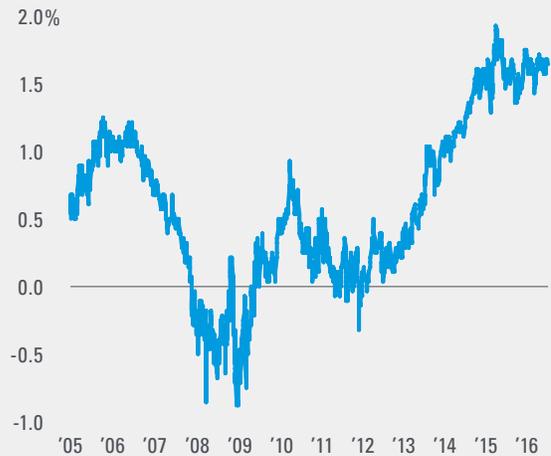
● CSPP Eligible Universe (Est.) ● Yearly Purchases (Est.)



Source: LPL Research, ECB 06/06/16

3 THE YIELD ADVANTAGE OF TREASURIES OVER GERMAN BUNDS IS NEAR ALL-TIME HIGHS

● 10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield Advantage vs. German Bund



Source: LPL Research, FactSet 06/06/16

The performance data presented represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results.

otherwise have been, as foreign purchases help support prices.

A similar story is playing out with corporate investment grade bonds, and the CSPP is likely to continue to put downward pressure on corporate European debt yields, potentially pushing even more money toward the relatively higher yields of U.S. corporate and Treasury markets. Both U.S. and European corporate bond yields have decreased in recent weeks, another sign that the market has already adjusted following the announcement of the CSPP, but U.S. corporate investment-grade yields remain about 2.3% higher than their European counterparts, based on a comparison of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Credit and Euro Aggregate Credit indexes.

CONCLUSION

The ECB's CSPP is an aggressive program designed to broadly lower debt costs for companies in the European Union. By that measure the program has already been successful, with the yield for AA-rated non-financial corporations falling from 1.6% prior to the announcement of the program to less than 1% today. While the recent announcement of additional details brought the program back into the news, further upside for European corporate bonds may be limited. However, by pushing European yields lower, the CSPP would also continue to put downward pressure on U.S. yields, should the program push more foreign money toward the relatively higher yields of U.S. bond markets. ■

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

The opinions voiced in this material are for general information only and are not intended to provide specific advice or recommendations for any individual. To determine which investment(s) may be appropriate for you, consult your financial advisor prior to investing. All performance reference is historical and is no guarantee of future results. All indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly.

The economic forecasts set forth in the presentation may not develop as predicted and there can be no guarantee that strategies promoted will be successful.

Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values and yields will decline as interest rates rise, and bonds are subject to availability and change in price.

Government bonds and Treasury bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value. However, the value of fund shares is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate, and credit risk as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity, and redemption features.

International debt securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, geopolitical and regulatory risk, and risk associated with varying settlement standards. These risks are often heightened for investments in emerging markets.

The credit ratings are published rankings based on detailed financial analyses by a credit bureau specifically as it relates the bond issue's ability to meet debt obligations. The highest rating is AAA, and the lowest is D. Securities with credit ratings of BBB and above are considered investment grade.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

The Barclays US Aggregate Credit Index measures the performance of investment-grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes U.S. corporate bonds, as well as specified SEC registered foreign debentures and secured notes that meet certain requirements.

The Barclays Euro Aggregate Credit Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment-grade, Euro-denominated, fixed-rate bond market. The index includes corporate, sovereign, and government-related bonds.

The Barclays Euro Corporate ex-Financial Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, euro denominated, fixed-rate corporate bond market excluding securities issued by financial institutions. The Euro Corporate ex-Financial index is a subset of Barclays broader based flagship indexes, such as the Euro Corporate, Euro Aggregate, and the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index

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