

FINANČNI TRGI IN INSTITUCIJE

Hipotekarni trgi

Hipotekarna posojila (1)

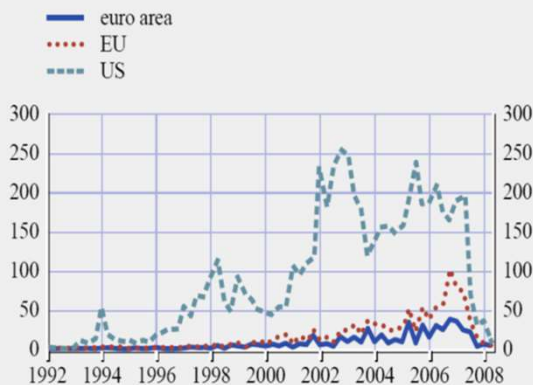
- Hipotekarno posojilo (mortgage):
 - Oblika posojila za financiranje investicij v nepremičnine
 - Posojilo je zavarovano z nepremičnino (LTV = loan-to-value)
 - Velikost hipotekarnega posojila; razlika med vrednostjo investicije in lastno udeležbo investitorja (down payment)
- Finančne institucije, ki se ukvarjajo s hipotekarnim kreditiranjem:
 - Sprejem vlog (mortgage application) za hipotekarno posojilo + ocena kreditne sposobnosti (creditworthiness) prosilca za posojilo
 - Pogodba o hipotekarnem posojilu:
 - Obrestna mera (mortgage rate)
 - Ročnost (maturity)
 - Oblika zavarovanja posojila (collateral backing the loan)
 - “Originator” posojila (originator of the loan) => nadomestilo v obliki provizije (origination fee)
 - Možnost udeležbe originatorja na razliki med ceno financiranja (funding rate) in ceno hipotekarnega posojila (mortgage rate)
- Bank of Ireland: <https://www.centralbank.ie/news/article/blog-mortgage-measures>

Hipotekarna posojila (2)

➤ Porast hipotekarnega kreditiranja

Chart 12 RMBS issuance since 1992

(in EUR billions)



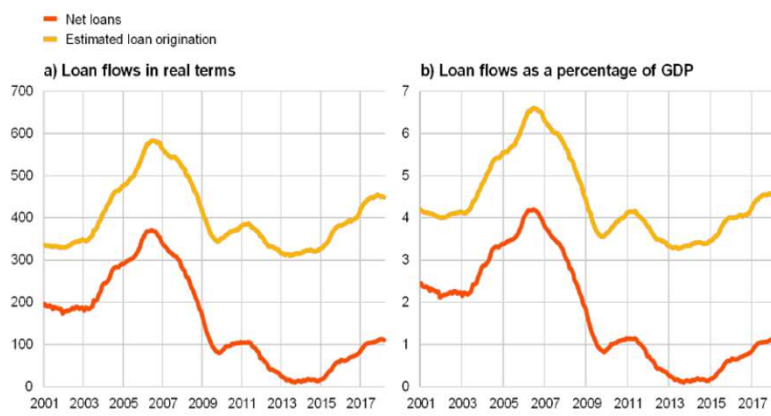
Source: Dealogic/DCM Analytics.

Note: Amounts were originally reported in USD. ECB average rates were used for their conversion to EUR.

Hipotekarna posojila

➤ Flows of loans to households for house purchase

- a – accumulated 12-month flows in EUR billions, deflated by the GDP deflator;
- b – accumulated 12-month flows over nominal GDP



Source: ECB and ECB calculations.

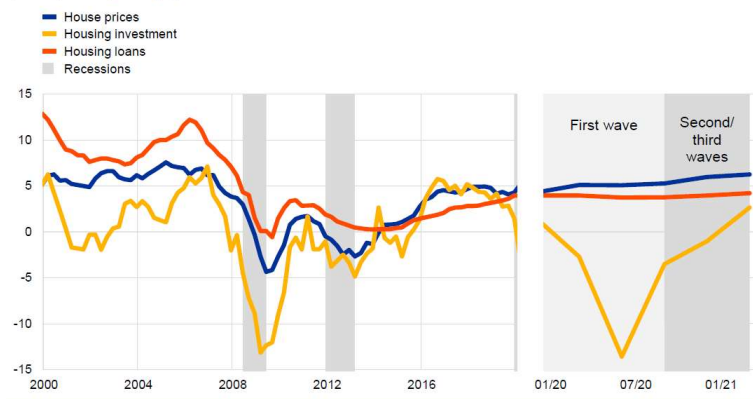
Notes: Loans to households for house purchase are adjusted for sales and securitisation. Adjusted loans before 2015 are constructed by allocating to loans to households for house purchase all securitisation and loan sales adjustments of loans to households. From 2015 onwards, internally available data on securitisation and sales of house purchase loans are used to adjust the series. The latest observations are for March 2018.

Hipotekarna posojila

Chart 1

House prices, housing investment and housing loans in the euro area

(annual percentage changes)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB.

Note: Grey areas delimit recessions, as identified by the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) Euro Area Business Cycle Dating Committee.

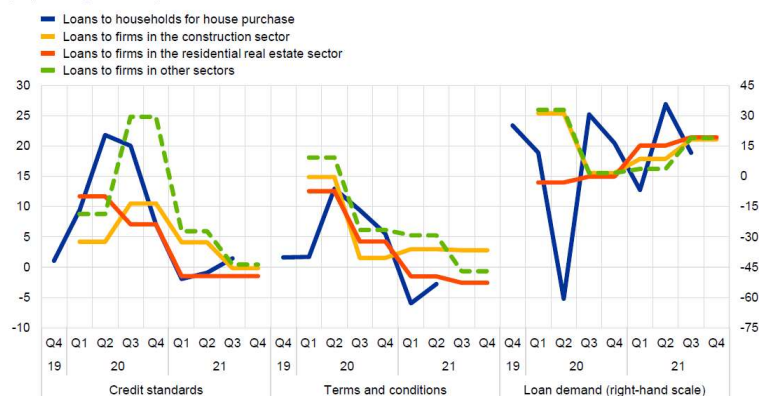
Vir: ECB Economic Bulletin, 7/2021

Hipotekarna posojila

Chart 5

Bank lending conditions and loan demand for households and firms

(net percentages of banks)



Sources: ECB (BLS) and authors' calculations.

Notes: The net percentages are defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for "tightened/increased considerably" and "tightened/increased somewhat" and the sum of the percentages for "eased/decreased somewhat" and "eased/decreased considerably". "Loans to firms in other sectors" is the unweighted average of loans to firms in manufacturing, services, wholesale and retail trade and commercial real estate. For loans to firms by sector, the questions have a biannual frequency, hence banks report on two quarters at once. Q3 21 and Q4 21 denote expectations indicated by banks in the July 2021 BLS.

Vir: ECB Economic Bulletin, 7/2021

Hipotekarna posojila za stanovanjsko gradnjo (1)

- Hipotekarna posojila za stanovanjsko gradnjo (residential mortgages) - elementi:
 - Zavarovanost hipotekarnega posojila (ZDA: “insured” vs. “conventional”),
 - Vrednost posojila
 - Način obrestovanja posojila:
 - nespremenljiva o.m. (fixed rate mortgage, FRM),
 - spremenljiva o.m. (adjustable rate mortgage, ARM)
 - Obrestna mera na posojilo
 - Ročnost posojila
 - Druga določila (npr. začetek odplačevanja glavnice)

Hipotekarna posojila za stanovanjsko gradnjo (2)

- Hipotekarna posojila z jamstvi (“insured”):
 - Jamstvo državnih institucij / agencij:
 - Zavarovalna premija 0,5% od vrednosti posojila
 - Jamstvo zagotavlja državna agencija (FHA - Federal Housing Administration)
 - Max vrednost jamčenega posojila je omejena zakonsko
- Hipotekarna posojila brez jamstev državnih agencij (“conventional”):
 - Možno zavarovanje zavarovalnih agencij v zasebni lasti
 - Premija se prevale neposredno na posojilojemalca

Hipotekarna posojila za stanovanjsko gradnjo (3)

➤ Način obrestovanja hipotekarnih posojil:

- Posojila s fiksno obrestno mero (FRM, fixed-rate mortgages):
 - Fiksiranje obrestne mere za celotno obdobje posojila
 - Finančna institucija se izpostavlja obrestnemu tveganju, če financiranje kratkoročno in po tržnih pogojih
 - Za posojilojemalce ugodno, če trend rasti obrestnih mer; neugodno, če trend zniževanja obrestnih mer
 - Možnosti refinanciranja
- Posojila s spremenljivo obrestno mero (ARM, adjustable-rate mortg.):
 - Način prilagajanja in frekvenca prilagajanja se razlikujeta po pogodbah
 - Običajno definirana referenčna obr. m. (npr. Euribor, "T-bill rate",...)
 - ARM lahko vsebuje tudi opcijo za prehod na fiksno obr. m.
 - Pogodba lahko vsebuje maksimalno variiranje ARM
 - Posojilojemalci se neposredno izpostavljajo obrestnemu tveganju

Hipotekarna posojila za stanovanjsko gradnjo (4)

Box 2. Brothers in ARMs: Hybrids, Options, IOs, Neg-Ams, and Teasers

Most ARMs are actually hybrid products that combine floating and fixed rates. For example, about two-thirds of recent ARM originations were "2/28" hybrids, which are effectively two-year FRMs that convert to 28-year ARMs at the end of the second year.¹ The initial fixed rate is often a below-market (i.e., "teaser") rate, so that "reset shock" can be substantial when the adjustable-rate period starts, although various caps often protect the borrower from rapid and sharp increases in payments. In addition, interest-only and negative amortization loans comprise the bulk of subprime and Alt-A ARM origination. In an interest-only mortgage, payments cover just the interest accruals in the first years (usually two or three in the case of ARMs and up to ten for FRMs), and in a negative amortization mortgage, the payments do not even cover the interest accruals. Typically, the accumulated negative amortization is subject to a 15 to 25 percent cap, relative to the original loan amount. When the cap is hit, the loan converts to a full-interest loan. At the end of every five years, the loan is recast and payments are computed on the new higher loan balance.

Also popular are option ARMs, which give borrowers a variety of payment options each month, including interest-only and negative amortization options. Typically, the options remain open until five years into the mortgage (the "recast date") or the outstanding balance reaches 110 percent of the original principal. In addition, interest accrues at a deeply discounted interest rate until the recast date, after which full principal and interest payments start. Although option ARMs have been available for decades, originations have surged since 2003, from around 10 percent of Alt-A origination to about 40 percent more recently (Barclays Capital, 2006). Option ARM delinquency rates remain very low, compared to those of other ARMs, but that may change when the post-2003 issuance starts to hit recast dates after 2007.

¹ Most ARMs adjust every month and are indexed to a publicly-available interest rate index such as one of the Constant Maturity Treasury indices, a Cost of Savings Index, or the 11th District Cost of Funds Index. For more on mortgage mechanics see mortgage-x.com or mtgprofessor.com.

Hipotekarna posojila za stanovanjsko gradnjo (5)

- Ročnosti hipotekarnih posojil:
 - Praviloma daljše ročnosti (npr. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30) – različna izpostavljenost tveganjem
 - “balloon-payment mortgage”:
 - samo plačilo obresti do zapadlosti posojila, ko se glavnica odplača v celoti; prednost – nižji obroki
 - 3-5 letna posojila in revolving
 - Amortizacijska shema (amortization schedule) odplačevanja posojila (odplačevanje glavnice in obresti):
 - V začetnih obdobjih večji delež obresti, ki se zmanjšuje na račun deleža glavnice
 - Če nespremenljiva obrestna mera, bodo obroki lahko enaki (anuitete)
 - Višina obrokov odvisna od glavnice, obrestne mere, ročnosti

Hipotekarna posojila za stanovanjsko gradnjo (6)

- **Primer**
- **Writing an Amortization Schedule:**
 - Consider a 15-year (180-month) \$200,000 mortgage at an annual interest rate of 9 percent. Develop an amortization schedule for this mortgage showing all appropriate columns. Show the first three payments and the last two payments on the schedule. The monthly mortgage payment is \$2,028.53.

Hipotekarna posojila za stanovanjsko gradnjo (7)

➤ Primer:

Payment Number	Payment of Interest	Payment of Principal	Total Payment	Remaining Loan Balance
1	\$1,500.00	\$528.53	\$2,028.53	\$199,471.47
2	1,496.04	532.50	2,028.53	198,938.97
3	1,492.04	536.49	2,028.53	198,402.48
.	.	.	.	.
179	30.09	1,998.44	2,028.53	2,013.43
180	15.10	2,013.43	2,028.53	0.00

Nekatere možne oblike hipotekarnih posojil

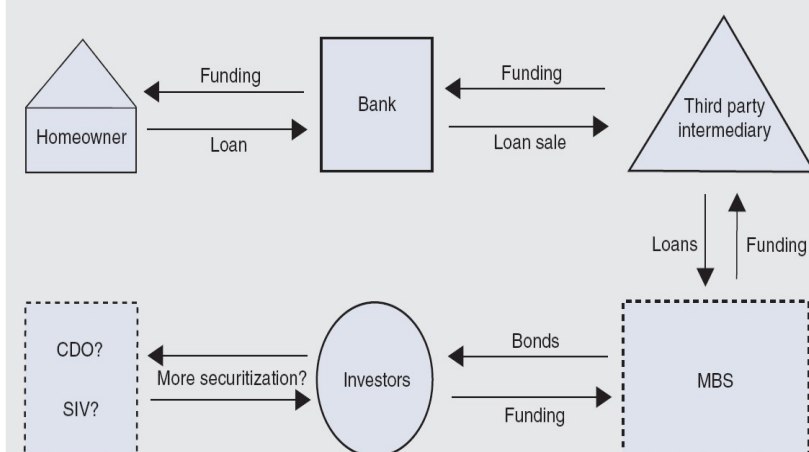
- Hipoteka z rastočimi anuitetami (“Graduated-Payment Mortgage” - GPM):
 - Začetne nizke anuitete, ki se povečujejo 5-10 let in se stabilizirajo
 - Delni zamik odplačevanja hipotekarnega posojila
- “Growing-Equity Mortgage”:
 - Začetne nizke anuitete, ki se povečujejo skozi celotno dobo odplačevanja posojila (po okrog 4% letno)
- Druga hipoteka (“Second Mortgage”):
 - Drugo hipotekarno posojilo, ki dopolni prvega (pri prvem npr. omejitev zaradi dohodkov)
 - Drugo hipotekarno posojilo lahko npr. preko prodajalca nepremičnine
 - Višja obrestna mera, ki kompenzira višjo stopnjo tveganja
- “Shared-Appreciation Mortgage”:
 - Nižja obrestna mera od tržne obrestne mere na hipotekarno posojilo
 - Posojilodajalec udeležen pri povečanju tržne vrednosti nepremičnine

Razvoj hipotekarnega trga (1)

- Prvotno finančne institucije:
 - Odobritev hipotekarnega posojila (origination), financiranje, servisiranje do zapadlosti
- Razvoj sekundarnega trga hipotekarnih posojil (secondary market):
 - FI, ki odobrijo posojilo, ga lahko odprodajo (**originate & distribute model**)
 - Institucionalni investitorji lahko investirajo v hipotekarne produkte, tudi če se neposredno ne ukvarjajo s hipotekarnim posojanjem
 - Institucionalni investitorji lahko odprodajo hipotekarna posojila
 - Listinjenje / sekuritizacija (securitization) omogoči sekundarni trg
- Finančne institucije, ki odobrijo hipotekarna posojila:
 - Odobrijo posojilo in ga odprodajo
 - Ni jim potrebno vzdrževati dolgoročne investicije v relativno velike hipotekarne naložbe
 - Komerzialne banke in hranilnice glavni originatorji hipotekarnih posojil

Razvoj hipotekarnega trga (2)

1. Mortgage funding process

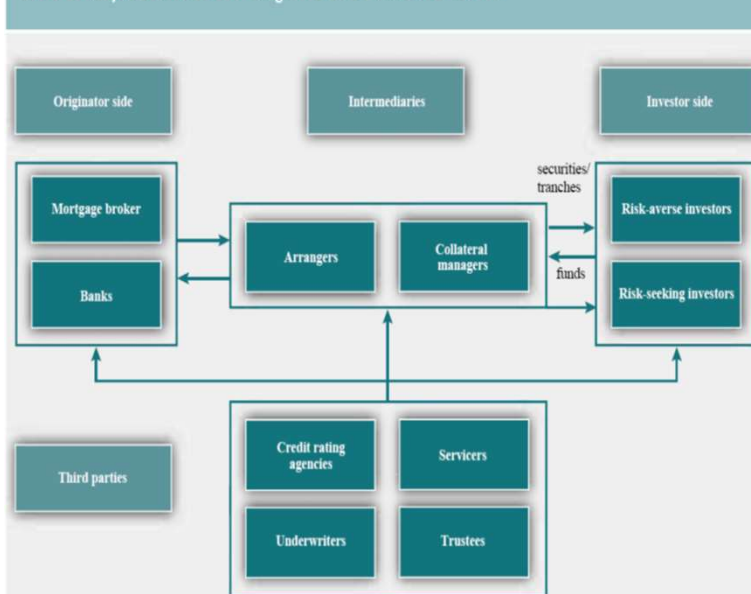


NOTES: MBS means mortgage-backed security. CDO means collateralized debt obligation. SIV means structured investment vehicle.

R.J. Rosen:
Chicago Fed Letter

Razvoj hipotekarnega trga (3)

Chart 17 Major actors in the 'originate and distribute' model



Note: This is a simplified structure. In practice, the securitisation process may be even more complex and may involve additional actors.

Razvoj hipotekarnega trga (4)

- Sodelovanje na sekundarnem trgu:
 - Finančne institucije, ki odobravajo hipotekarna posojila (originatorji), prodajo hipotekarna posojila, ki jih ne morejo / nočejo financirati na sekundarnem trgu
 - Investitorji so investicijske banke, pokojninski skladi, zavarovalnice, vzajemni skladi, "hedge" skladi
- Vloga vladnih agencij:
 - Fannie Mae / FNMA (Federal National Mortgage Association):
 - Izdaja lastne vrednostne papirje in investira v hipotekarna posojila na sekundarnem trgu
 - Davčne ugodnosti, kreditiranje države
 - Državno jamstvo => varnost naložbe

Razvoj hipotekarnega trga (5)

- Ginnie Mae / GNMA (Government National Mortgage Association):
 - V lasti zveznih oblasti
 - Pomoč posojilojemalcem z nižjimi dohodki, preko sekundarnega trga
- Freddie Mac / FHLMA (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association):
 - Davčno ugodnejši položaj
 - Spodbuja delovanje sekundarnega trga
- Vse tri vladne agencije spodbujajo delovanje sekundarnega trga

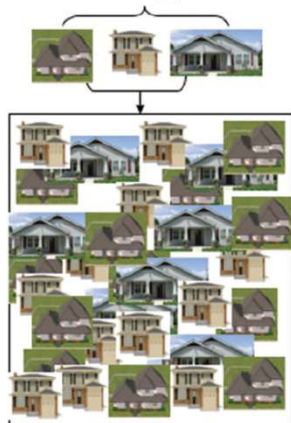
Listinjenje / sekuritizacija (1)

- Listinjenje / sekuritizacija (securitization):
 - Združevanje hipotekarnih posojil in reorganiziranje v izdaje novih vrednostnih papirjev (securitization is the pooling and repackaging of loans into securities)
 - Hipotekarno posojilo se umakne iz bilance banke, ki je originator
 - Lastnik terjatve postane investitor, ki izvede sekuritizacijo
 - Prednosti:
 - združevanje manjših posojil in možnost odprodaje na sekundarnem trgu (likvidnost)
 - Originatorju se zmanjša izpostavljenost kreditnemu in obrestnemu tveganju !!! (str. 340)
 - Prednosti / “prednosti” postale usodne!

Listinjenje / sekuritizacija (2)

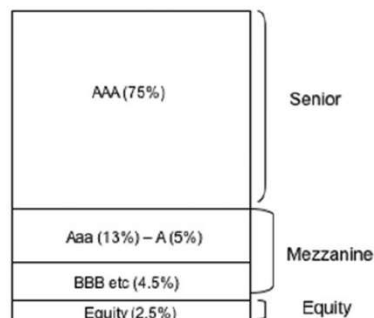
AMBS is a securitized pool of up to thousands of mortgage loans, typically dispersed throughout the country in an effort to create geographic diversification

Different mortgage loans



Some MBS are made up exclusively of prime mortgages, others only of subprime, or Alt-A, etc.

Regardless of the quality of the underlying loans, each MBS is separated into "tranches" based on risk, order of payment, and degree of credit support (subordination, excess spread, etc). AAA is paid first, and the equity tranche (usually created through over-collateralization) is paid last. A typical subprime MBS is usually broken down as 75 percent senior and 25 percent below AAA. AAA are the safest, and thus pay the lowest yield to the investor. Equity are the riskiest but could pay the highest yield.



Listinjenje / sekuritizacija (3)

- Financiranje hipotekarnih posojil (mortgage funding process):
 - Sekuritizacija in izdaja vrednostnih papirjev (mortgage backed securities – MBS)
- Izdajatelji (issuers):
 - Vladne agencije / Government Sponsored Agencies (GSA)
 - GNMA, FNMA, FHLMC
 - Zasebni izdajatelji / Private issuers (segment of subprime mortgage loans)
- Kriteriji za kategorizacijo MBSs:
 - Credit record and score
 - Debt service-to-income ratio (DTI)
 - Loan-to-value ratio (LTV)
- Kategorizacija MBSs:
 - “Prime”
 - “Sub-prime”: low credit scores, DTI > 55%, LTV > 85%
 - “Alt-A” = alternative to prime loans; met criteria but missing documentation

➤ “Mortgage backed securities” / MBS:

- Vrednostni papirji zavarovani z denarnim tokom hipotekarnih posojil
- Najpogostejša oblika pretočni vrednostni papirji - “Mortgage Pass-Through Securities”:
 - Skupina hipotekarnih posojil se uporabi kot zavarovanje (collateral)
 - Tok plačil obresti in glavnice se posreduje finančni instituciji, ki denarni tok posreduje imetnikom / investitorjem v MBS
 - Finančna institucija dobi provizijo za servisiranje hipotekarnega posojila, pri tem pa se izogne izpostavljenosti obrestnemu in kreditnemu tveganju
 - Obrestno tveganje (interest rate risk) pri MBS
 - Tveganje predčasnega plačila (prepayment risk) pri MBS

- Ginnie Mae MBS, Fannie Mae MBS
- Publicly Issued Pass-Through Securities (PIPs)
- Participation Certificates (PCs)
- Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs):
 - Finačni instrument razvit leta 1983
 - Tipično polletna izplačila donosov in ne mesečna (običajno za MBS)!
 - CMO vrednostni papirji so izdani v več razredih, ki se razlikujejo po prioriteti izplačevanja donosov:
 - 1. razred: izplačuje se prioriteten, prejete glavnice najprej usmerjene na 1. razred
 - 2. razred: izplačuje se ko poravnane obveznosti do 1. razreda itd.
 - CMO tipično izdani v 3 do 10 razredih, najvišja ročnost je 10 let
 - Investitorji lahko izbirajo razred CMO, ki jim najbolj ustreza po tveganosti in donosih
 - Izplačevanje CMO lahko odvisno tudi od razmer na trgih (nižje obr. m., predčasno odplačevanje, potrebno reinvestirati)
 - Možni razredi: “interest only” / IO, “principal only” / PO

O/D model in vzroki finančne krize

➤ “Originate and / to distribute” model

