

Five Oaks Investment Corp.
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2014

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

**^X QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014

OR

**.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 001-35845

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland 45-4966519
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification Number)

540 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10022

(Address of principal executive office) (Zip Code)

(212) 257-5073

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days: Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at August 14, 2014
Common stock, \$0.01 par value	14,714,250

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP.

INDEX

PART I - Financial Information	3
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2014 (unaudited) and December 31, 2013</u>	5
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited), and June 30, 2013 (unaudited)</u>	6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited), and June 30, 2013 (unaudited)</u>	7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited), and June 30, 2013 (unaudited)</u>	8
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited), and June 30, 2013 (unaudited)</u>	9
<u>Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	10
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	39
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks</u>	53
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	61
<u>PART II - Other Information</u>	61
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	61
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	61
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	61
Item 3. <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	61
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	61
Item 5. <u>Other Information</u>	61
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	61
<u>Signatures</u>	62

Financial Statements

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

June 30, 2014

(unaudited)

3

Contents

	Page
Financial Statements	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2014 (unaudited) and December 31, 2013</u>	5
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited) and the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)</u>	6
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited) and the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)</u>	7
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the six months ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited)</u>	8
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited) and the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)</u>	9
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	10 - 38

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

	June 30, 2014 (unaudited)	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value (includes pledged securities of \$552,380,533 and \$444,984,955 for June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively)	\$ 570,759,674	\$ 444,984,955
Mortgage loans held-for-sale, at fair value	4,510,797	-
Linked transactions, net, at fair value	79,931,056	33,352,562
Cash and cash equivalents	55,814,943	33,062,931
Restricted cash	43,408,678	13,343,173
Deferred offering costs	688,281	-
Accrued interest receivable	1,473,073	1,045,191
Investment related receivable	925,412	506,892
Derivative assets, at fair value	454,792	1,839,154
Receivable due from subsidiary	-	-
Other assets	237,022	66,547
Total assets	\$ 758,203,728	\$ 528,201,405
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Repurchase agreements:		
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 508,332,000	\$ 412,172,000
Mortgage loans held-for-sale	3,957,697	-
Derivative liabilities, at fair value	10,723,920	839,413
Payable for securities purchased	15,492,311	-
Accrued interest payable	262,468	274,615
Dividends payable	29,349	42,501
Fees and expenses payable to Manager	560,000	330,000
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	561,299	617,514
Total liabilities	539,919,044	414,276,043
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred Stock: par value \$0.01 per share; 50,000,000 shares authorized, 8.75% Series A cumulative redeemable, \$25 liquidation preference, 1,610,000 and 800,000 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013,	37,164,472	18,060,898

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

respectively

Common Stock: par value \$0.01 per share; 450,000,000 shares authorized, 14,189,250 and 7,389,250 shares issued and outstanding, at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	141,703	73,563	
Additional paid-in capital	183,710,458	110,129,489	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	6,936,783	(11,094,954)
Cumulative distributions to stockholders	(19,597,803)	(11,289,370)
Accumulated earnings	9,929,071	8,045,736	
Total stockholders' equity	218,284,684	113,925,362	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 758,203,728	\$ 528,201,405	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)
Revenues:				
Interest income:				
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 4,487,279	\$ 7,350,567	\$ 8,390,239	\$ 8,376,715
Mortgage loans held-for-sale	4,381	-	7,517	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7,006	5,862	8,593	6,775
Interest expense:				
Repurchase agreements - available-for-sale securities	(602,038)	(992,426)	(1,162,260)	(1,119,174)
Repurchase agreements - mortgage loans held-for-sale	(5,766)	-	(5,766)	-
Net interest income	3,890,862	6,364,003	7,238,323	7,264,316
Other income:				
Realized gain (loss) on sale of investments, net	750,778	(14,172,649)	(3,457,239)	(14,277,894)
Unrealized gain (loss) and net interest income from Linked Transactions	8,812,538	(1,487,024)	14,704,733	266,818
Realized gain (loss) on derivative contracts, net	(849,826)	11,136,853	(1,692,593)	11,065,533
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative contracts, net	(5,968,542)	7,620,892	(11,100,869)	7,099,900
Unrealized gain on mortgage loans held-for-sale	93,242	-	93,242	-
Total other income (loss)	2,838,190	3,098,072	(1,452,726)	4,154,357
Expenses:				
Management fee	622,843	412,862	1,090,378	528,002
General and administrative expenses	380,711	177,686	632,802	300,114
Operating expenses reimbursable to Manager	870,817	727,234	1,539,470	908,098
Other operating expenses	375,667	91,745	505,130	99,001
Compensation expense	54,405	82,168	134,482	84,964
Total expenses	2,304,443	1,491,695	3,902,262	1,920,179
Net income	\$ 4,424,609	\$ 7,970,380	\$ 1,883,335	\$ 9,498,494

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

Dividends to preferred stockholders	(635,923)	-	(1,116,495)	(2,326)
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 3,788,686	\$ 7,970,380	\$ 766,840	\$ 9,496,168
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Net income attributable to common stockholders (basic and diluted)	\$ 3,788,686	\$ 7,970,380	\$ 766,840	\$ 9,496,168
Weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding	11,150,788	7,389,250	10,001,587	4,855,327
Basic and diluted income per share	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.96
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.78

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)
Net income	\$ 4,424,609	\$ 7,970,380	\$ 1,883,335	\$ 9,498,494
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net	61,988	(25,738,658)	12,467,755	(26,435,355)
Reclassification adjustment for net gain (loss) included in net income	5,563,982	-	5,563,982	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	5,625,970	(25,738,658)	18,031,737	(26,435,355)
Less: Dividends to preferred stockholders	(635,923)	-	(1,116,495)	(2,326)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 9,414,656	\$ (17,768,278)	\$ 18,798,577	\$ (16,939,187)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (unaudited)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Cumulative Distributions to Stockholders	Accumulated Earnings (Deficit)
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value				
Balance at January 1, 2014	800,000	\$ 18,060,898	7,389,250	\$ 73,563	\$ 110,129,489	\$(11,094,954)	\$(11,289,370)	\$ 8,045,737
Issuance of common stock, net	-	-	6,814,000	68,140	73,616,665	-	-	-
Issuance of preferred stock, net	810,000	19,103,574	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted stock compensation expense	-	-	(14,000)	-	(35,696)	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,883,333
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	18,031,737	-	-
Common dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,191,938)	-
Preferred dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,116,495)	-
Balance at June 30, 2014	1,610,000	\$ 37,164,472	14,189,250	\$ 141,703	\$ 183,710,458	\$ 6,936,783	\$(19,597,803)	\$ 9,929,070

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 (unaudited)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$1,883,335	\$9,498,494
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization/accretion of available-for-sale securities premiums and discounts, net	(2,316,901)	(86,731)
Realized loss on sale of investments, net	4,591,068	14,667,580
Unrealized (gain) loss on Linked Transactions, net	(9,339,380)	617,334
Realized (gain) loss on derivative contracts	1,692,593	(11,649,504)
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative contracts	11,100,869	(7,099,900)
Unrealized (gain) loss on mortgage loans held-for-sale	(93,242)	-
Restricted stock compensation expense	(35,696)	49,964
Net change in:		
Accrued interest receivable	(427,882)	(1,412,560)
Other assets	(170,475)	(221,407)
Accrued interest payable	(12,147)	143,655
Fees and expenses payable to Manager	230,000	285,000
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	(56,215)	120,805
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,045,927	4,912,730
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(214,616,170)	(919,943,794)
Purchase of mortgage loans held-for-sale	(4,417,555)	-
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	86,186,338	353,258,001
Purchase of derivative contracts	-	(672,000)
Payments for sales of derivative contracts and interest expense	(1,333,187)	11,760,171
Proceeds from derivative contracts sold short	24,902,344	-
Payments to cover derivative contracts sold short	(25,093,750)	-
Principal payments from available-for-sale securities	18,412,683	16,394,846
Investment related receivable	(418,520)	-
Restricted cash	(30,065,505)	(21,698,852)
Payable for securities purchased	15,492,311	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(130,951,011)	(560,901,628)

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	73,684,805	84,000,000
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	19,103,574	10,041
Redemption of preferred stock	-	(110,000)
Change in deferred offering costs	(688,281)	915,512
Dividends paid on common stock	(7,191,938)	(3,985,896)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(1,129,647)	(2,326)
Proceeds from repurchase agreements - available-for-sale securities	2,145,752,286	2,303,464,000
Proceeds from repurchase agreements - mortgage loans held-for-sale	3,957,697	-
Principal repayments of repurchase agreements - available-for-sale securities	(2,049,592,286)	(1,803,358,000)
Net cash received (paid) on securities underlying Linked Transactions	(173,775,114)	(23,982,780)
Net cash received from repurchase agreements underlying Linked Transactions	136,536,000	16,321,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	146,657,096	573,271,551
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	22,752,012	17,282,653
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	33,062,931	3,608,759
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$55,814,943	\$20,891,412
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$1,180,173	\$3,184,782
Non-cash investing and financing activities information		
Restricted stock compensation expense	\$(35,696)	\$49,964
Dividends declared but not paid at end of period	\$29,349	\$-
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	\$18,031,737	\$(26,435,355)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Five Oaks Investment Corp. (the “Company”) is a Maryland corporation focused on investing primarily in residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”), multi-family mortgage backed securities (“Multi-Family MBS”, and together with RMBS, “MBS”), residential mortgage loans, mortgage servicing rights and other mortgage-related investments. The Company is externally managed by Oak Circle Capital Partners LLC (the “Manager”), an asset management firm incorporated in Delaware. The Company’s common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol “OAKS.”

The Company was incorporated on March 28, 2012 and commenced operations on May 16, 2012. The Company began trading as a publicly traded company on March 22, 2013.

The Company has elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) and to comply with Sections 856 through 859 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the (“Code”). Accordingly, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent of its distributions to stockholders and as long as certain asset, income and share ownership tests are met. The Company invests in Agency RMBS, which are RMBS for which the principal and interest payments are guaranteed by a U.S. Government agency such as the Government National Mortgage Association or a U.S. Government-sponsored entity such as the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. The Company also invests in Non-Agency RMBS, which are RMBS that are not guaranteed by a U.S. Government agency or a U.S. Government-sponsored entity. Additionally, the Company invests in Multi-Family MBS, which are MBS for which the principal and interest may be sponsored by a U.S. Government agency such as the Government National Mortgage Association or a U.S. Government-sponsored entity such as the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or may not be sponsored by a U.S. Government agency or a U.S. Government-sponsored entity and may also invest in other mortgage-related investments.

On June 10, 2013, the Company established Five Oaks Acquisition Corp. (“FOAC”) as a wholly owned taxable REIT subsidiary (“TRS”), for the acquisition and disposition of residential mortgage loans. During the second quarter, FOAC began actively purchasing residential mortgage loans and utilizing its’ existing warehouse facility. The Company consolidates this subsidiary under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

On April 30, 2014, the Company established Five Oaks Insurance LLC (“FOI”) as a wholly owned subsidiary. There has been limited activity within FOI since its inception, primarily focused on licensing and related matters. The Company consolidates this subsidiary under U.S. GAAP.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2013 has been derived from audited financial statements. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2014, the condensed consolidated statements of operations, the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), the condensed consolidated statement of stockholders’ equity and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, are unaudited.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP for interim financial reporting and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, certain information and note disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared under U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been included and are of a normal and recurring nature. The operating results presented for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the entire year. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on March 12, 2014.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Variable Interest Entities

An entity is referred to as a variable interest entity ("VIE") if it lacks one or more of the following characteristics: (1) sufficient equity at risk to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support provided by any parties, including the equity holders; (2) as a group the holders of the equity investment at risk have (a) the power, through voting rights or similar rights, to direct the activities of a legal entity that most significantly impacts the entity's economic performance, (b) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the legal entity and (c) the right to receive the expected residual returns of the legal entity; and (3) the voting rights of these investors are proportional to their obligations to absorb the expected losses of the entity, their rights to receive the expected returns of their equity, or both, and whether substantially all of the entity's activities involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor that has disproportionately fewer voting rights. An investment that lacks one or more of the above three characteristics is considered to be a VIE. The Company reassesses its initial evaluation of an entity as a VIE based upon changes in the facts and circumstances pertaining to the VIE.

VIEs are required to be consolidated by their primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is determined to be the party that has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to, or the right to receive benefits from, the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. This determination may involve complex and subjective analyses.

The Company has evaluated its Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS investments to determine if each represents a variable interest in a VIE. The Company monitors these investments and analyzes them for potential consolidation. The Company's real estate securities investments represent variable interests in VIEs. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, no VIEs required consolidation as the Company was not the primary beneficiary of any of these VIEs. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the maximum exposure of the Company to VIEs is limited to the fair value of its investments in Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS as disclosed in Note 4 (Non-Agency RMBS \$62,522,917 and \$62,684,335, respectively, Multi-Family MBS \$7,219,524 and \$0, respectively).

Use of Estimates

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires the Company to make a number of significant estimates. These include estimates of fair value of certain assets and liabilities, amount and timing of credit losses, prepayment rates, and other estimates that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of certain revenues and expenses during the reported period. It is likely that changes in these estimates (e.g., valuation changes due to supply and demand, credit performance, prepayments, interest rates, or other reasons) will occur in the near term. The Company's estimates are inherently subjective in nature and actual results could differ from its estimates and the differences may be material.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in bank accounts on an overnight basis. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in highly rated financial institutions, and at times these balances exceed insurable amounts.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents the Company's cash held by counterparties as collateral against the Company's securities, derivatives and/or repurchase agreements, together with cash invested in FOAC to support a minimum capital requirement in connection with certain state licensing requirements. Cash held by counterparties as collateral is not available to the Company for general corporate purposes, but may be applied against amounts due to securities, derivatives or repurchase counterparties or returned to the Company when the collateral requirements are exceeded or, at the maturity of the derivative or repurchase agreement.

Deferred Offering Costs

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Subtopic 505-10, the direct costs incurred to issue shares classified as equity, such as legal and accounting fees, should be deducted from the related proceeds and the net amount recorded as stockholders' equity. Accordingly, payments made by the Company in respect of such costs related to the issuance of shares will be recorded as an asset in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets in the line item "Deferred offering costs", for subsequent deduction from the related proceeds upon closing of the offering.

To the extent that certain costs, in particular legal fees, are known to have been accrued but have not yet been invoiced and paid, they are included in “Other accounts payable and accrued expenses” on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

On April 25, 2014, the Company filed an S-3 registration statement allowing the Company to issue common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and warrants up to a maximum aggregate offering price of \$750,000,000. This registration statement is valid for a three-year period, and accordingly, the Company is amortizing the direct costs incurred in connection with this registration statement on a straight-line basis during this period.

Repurchase Agreements

The Company finances the acquisition of certain of its mortgage-backed securities through the use of repurchase agreements. The repurchase agreements are generally short-term debt, which expire within one year. Borrowings under repurchase agreements generally bear interest rates at a specified margin over LIBOR and are generally uncommitted. In accordance with ASC 860 “Transfers and Servicing” the Company accounts for the repurchase agreements, other than those treated as Linked Transactions (see Note 3 – Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments – Non-Hedging Activity/Linked Transactions below), as collateralized financing transactions and they are carried at their contractual amounts, as specified in the respective agreements. The contractual amounts approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

Residential Loan Warehouse Facilities

The Company will finance the acquisition of certain of its residential mortgage loans through the use of short-term, uncommitted residential loan warehouse facilities, which may be structured as repurchase agreements or secured loan facilities. Currently, the Company has one residential loan warehouse facility in place with a financial institution counterparty, structured as a repurchase agreement. Under this warehouse facility the Company has an aggregate borrowing limit of \$125 million, of which \$3.96 million has been drawn at June 30, 2014. The Company accounts for outstandings under this facility as a collateralized financing transaction which is carried at its contractual amount, and approximates fair value due to its short-term nature.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Available-for-Sale Securities, at Fair Value

Revenue Recognition, Premium Amortization, and Discount Accretion

Interest income on the Company's portfolio is accrued based on the actual coupon rate and the outstanding principal balance of such securities. The Company recognizes interest income using the effective interest method for all securities. As such, premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted into interest income over the lives of the securities in accordance with ASC 310-20, "Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs", ASC 320-10, "Investments – Debt and Equity Securities" or ASC 325-40, "Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets", as applicable. Total interest income will flow through the "Interest Income" line item on the condensed consolidated statement of operations.

On at least a quarterly basis for securities accounted for under ASC 320-10 and ASC 310-20 (generally Agency RMBS), prepayments of the underlying collateral must be estimated, which directly affect the speed at which the Company amortizes such securities. If actual and anticipated cash flows differ from previous estimates; the Company recognizes a "catch-up" adjustment in the current period to the amortization of premiums for the impact of the cumulative change in the effective yield through the reporting date.

Similarly, the Company also reassesses the cash flows on at least a quarterly basis for securities accounted for under ASC 325-40 (generally Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS). In estimating these cash flows, there are a number of assumptions that will be subject to uncertainties and contingencies. These include the rate and timing of principal and interest receipts (including assumptions of prepayments, repurchases, defaults and liquidations), the pass-through or coupon rate and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, interest payment shortfalls due to delinquencies on the underlying mortgage loans have to be judgmentally estimated. Differences between previously estimated cash flows and current actual and anticipated cash flows are recognized prospectively through an adjustment of the yield over the remaining life of the security based on the current amortized cost of the investment as adjusted for credit impairment, if any.

For investments purchased with evidence of deterioration of credit quality for which it is probable, at acquisition, that the Company will be unable to collect all contractually required payments receivable, the Company will apply the provisions of ASC 310-30, "Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality." ASC 310-30 addresses accounting for differences between contractual cash flows and cash flows expected to be collected from an investor's initial investment in loans or debt securities (loans) acquired in a transfer if those differences are attributable, at least in part, to credit quality. ASC 310-30 limits the yield that may be accreted (accretible yield) to the excess of the investor's estimate of undiscounted expected principal, interest and other cash flows (cash flows expected at acquisition to be collected) over the investor's initial investment in the loan. ASC 310-30 requires that the excess of contractual cash flows over cash flows expected to be collected (nonaccretible difference) not be recognized as an adjustment of yield, loss accrual or valuation allowance.

Subsequent increases in cash flows expected to be collected are generally recognized prospectively through adjustment of the loan's yield over its remaining life. Decreases in cash flows expected to be collected are recognized as impairment.

The Company's accrual of interest, discount and premium for U.S. federal and other tax purposes is likely to differ from the financial accounting treatment of these items as described above.

Gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities ("AFS") are recorded as realized gains (losses) within realized gain (loss) on sale of investments, net in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations. Upon the sale of a security, the Company will determine the cost of the security and the amount of unrealized gains or losses to reclassify out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings based on the specific identification method. Unrealized gains and losses on the Company's AFS securities are recorded as unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment

The Company evaluates its MBS, on a quarterly basis, to assess whether a decline in the fair value of an AFS security below the Company's amortized cost basis is an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI"). The presence of OTTI is based upon a fair value decline below a security's amortized cost basis and a corresponding adverse change in expected cash flows due to credit related factors as well as non-credit factors, such as changes in interest rates and market spreads. Impairment is considered other-than-temporary if an entity (i) intends to sell the security, (ii) will more likely than not be required to sell the security before it recovers in value or (iii) does not expect to recover the security's amortized cost basis, even if the entity does not intend to sell the security. Under these scenarios, the impairment is other-than-temporary and the full amount of impairment should be recognized currently in earnings and the cost basis of the investment security is adjusted. However, if an entity does not intend to sell the impaired debt security and it is more likely than not that it will not be required to sell before recovery, the OTTI should be separated into (i) the estimated amount relating to credit loss ("credit" component) and (ii) the amount relating to all other factors ("non-credit" component). Only the estimated credit loss amount is recognized currently in earnings, with the remainder of the loss amount recognized in other comprehensive income. The difference between the new amortized cost basis and the cash flows expected to be collected is accreted as interest income in accordance with the effective interest method.

Mortgage Loans Held-for-Sale, at Fair Value

Mortgage loans held-for-sale are reported at fair value as a result of a fair value option election. See Note 3 – Fair Value Measurements for details on fair value measurement. Mortgage loans are currently classified as held-for-sale based upon the Company's intent to sell them either in the secondary whole loan market or to include them in a securitization, including transfers to securitization entities that the Company plans to sponsor.

Interest income on mortgage loans held-for-sale is recognized at the loan coupon rate. Interest income recognition is suspended when mortgage loans are placed on non-accrual status. The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when, in management's opinion, the interest is considered non-collectible, and in all cases when payment becomes greater than 90 days past due. Loans return to accrual status when principal and interest become current and are anticipated to be fully collectible.

Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes, commencing with the Company's short taxable period ended December 31, 2012. So long as the Company qualifies as a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on its taxable income to the extent it annually distributes at least 90% of its net taxable income to shareholders and maintains its qualification as a REIT.

In addition to the Company's election to be taxed as a REIT, the Company complies with Sections 856 through 859 of the Code. Accordingly, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent of its distributions to stockholders and as long as certain asset, income and share ownership tests are met. To maintain its qualification as a REIT, the Company must distribute at least 90% of its REIT taxable income to its stockholders and meet certain other requirements. The Company may also be subject to certain state, local and franchise taxes. Under certain circumstances, federal income and excise taxes may be due on its undistributed taxable income. If the Company were to fail to meet these requirements, it would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, which could have a material adverse impact on its results of operations and amounts available for distributions to its stockholders. The Company believes it will meet all of the criteria to maintain the Company's REIT qualification for the applicable periods, but there can be no assurance that these criteria will continue to be met in subsequent periods.

The Company does not have any material uncertain tax positions at this time. The Company's accounting policy with respect to interest and penalties is to classify these amounts as interest expense. The Company has not recognized any such amounts related to uncertain tax positions as of the balance sheet date.

Certain activities of the Company are conducted through a TRS and therefore will be taxed as a standalone U.S. C-Corporation. From its inception to date our TRS has had limited activity and did not generate any taxable income.

If a TRS generates net income, the TRS can declare dividends to the Company which will be included in its taxable income and necessitate a distribution to its shareholders. Conversely, if the Company retains earnings at a TRS level, no distribution is required and the Company can increase book equity of the consolidated entity.

Earnings per Share

The Company calculates basic and diluted earnings per share by dividing net income attributable to common stockholders for the period by the weighted-average shares of the Company's common stock outstanding for that period. Diluted earnings per share takes into account the effect of dilutive instruments, such as warrants, stock options, and unvested restricted stock, but use the average share price for the period in determining the number of incremental shares that are to be added to the weighted-average number of shares outstanding. See Note 12 for details of the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company is required to recognize compensation costs relating to stock-based payment transactions in the financial statements. The Company accounts for share-based compensation issued to its Manager and non-management directors using the fair value based methodology prescribed by ASC 718, *Share-Based Payment* (“ASC 718”). Compensation cost related to restricted common stock issued to the Manager is initially measured at estimated fair value at the grant date, and is remeasured on subsequent dates to the extent the awards are unvested. Additionally, compensation cost related to restricted common stock issued to the non-management directors is measured at its estimated fair value at the grant date and amortized and expensed over the vesting period. See Note 10 for details of stock-based awards issuable under the Manager Equity Plan.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of net income, as presented in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss), adjusted for changes in unrealized gain or loss on AFS securities.

Recently Issued and/or Adopted Accounting Standards

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU No. 2013-11, which requires an entity to present an unrecognized tax benefit as a reduction of a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforward, or similar tax loss or tax credit carryforward, rather than a liability when (1) the uncertain tax position would reduce the NOL or other carryforward under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction and (2) the entity intends to use the deferred tax asset for that purpose. The ASU does not require any new recurring disclosures. It is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after December 15, 2013, with

early adoption permitted. Adopting this ASU did not have any material impact on the Company's condensed financial condition or results of operations.

In June 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2014-11 "Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures", which amends ASC 860, "Transfers and Servicing". The amendments in this ASU change current accounting and disclosures for repurchase agreements and similar transactions under U.S. GAAP. In particular, ASU 2014-11 changes the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and linked repurchase financings to secured borrowing accounting, which is consistent with the accounting for other repurchase agreements under ASC 860.

ASU 2014-11 also requires two new disclosures for transactions accounted for as secured borrowings (1) disaggregating the related gross obligation by class of collateral pledged, and to disclose the remaining contractual maturity of the agreements, and 2) discussing the potential risks of these agreements and related collateral pledged, including the risks stemming from a decline in the value of the pledged collateral and how such risks are managed. ASU 2014-11 requires enhanced disclosures by entities for transactions that involve a transfer of a financial asset reported as a sale and accompanied by an agreement that results in the transferor retaining substantially all of the exposure to the economic returns of the transferred asset during the transaction's term. In these circumstances, the entity is required to provide by type of transaction 1) the carrying amount of the assets derecognized and the gross amount of proceeds received at the transfer date, 2) any related amounts reported on the balance sheet, such as those represented by derivative contracts, and 3) information about its ongoing exposure to the economic return on the transferred financial assets.

ASU 2014-11 is effective for public entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014 and interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. The entity must report changes in accounting for transactions outstanding on the effective date as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The new disclosures are not required for comparative periods prior to the effective date. Adopting this ASU will have a material impact on the Company's presentation of its statement of financial condition and results of operations as it relates to the Company's linked transactions (See Note 8). Currently, linked transactions are reported on the balance sheet as derivative transactions, as a result of this ASU the assets and repurchase agreements that encompass linked transactions will be bifurcated and the gross amounts will be reported in available-for-sale securities and repurchase agreements respectively. In addition, unrealized gain (loss) and interest income on assets that are deemed to be linked are currently reflected in the income statement in other income unrealized gain (loss) and net interest income from Linked Transaction line item. As a result of this ASU the net interest income will be recognized in the consolidated statement of operations, and unrealized gain (loss) will be reflected in other comprehensive income.

NOTE 3 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company discloses the fair value of its financial instruments according to a fair value hierarchy (Levels 1, 2 and 3, as defined). In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Company is required to provide enhanced disclosures regarding instruments in the Level 3 category (which require significant management judgment), including a separate reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for each major category of assets and liabilities.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 3 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

Additionally, U.S. GAAP permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value (the “fair value option”), and the election of such choice is irrevocable. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are irrevocably recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date.

Available-for-sale Securities

The Company currently invests in Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS.

Designation

The Company classifies its MBS securities as AFS investments. Although the Company generally intends to hold most of its investment securities until maturity, it may, from time to time, sell any of its investment securities as part of the overall management of its portfolio. All assets classified as AFS are reported at estimated fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, excluding other than temporary impairments, included in accumulated other comprehensive income, a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Determination of MBS Fair Value

The Company determines the fair values for the Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS in its portfolio based on obtaining a valuation for each Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS from third-party pricing services, and may also obtain dealer quotes, as described below. The third-party pricing services

use common market pricing methods that may include pricing models that may incorporate such factors as coupons, prepayment speeds, spread to the Treasury curves and interest rate swap curves, duration, periodic and life caps and credit enhancement, as applicable. The dealers incorporate common market pricing methods, including a spread measurement to the Treasury curve or interest rate swap curve as well as underlying characteristics of the particular security, including coupon, periodic and life caps, collateral type, rate reset period and seasoning or age of the security, as applicable.

The Company obtains pricing data from a primary third-party pricing service for each Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS. If other available market data indicates that the pricing data from the primary third-party service is materially inaccurate, or pricing data is unavailable from the primary third-party pricing service, the Company shall undertake a review of other available prices and shall take additional steps to determine fair value. In all cases, the Company validates its understanding of methodology and assumptions underlying the fair value used. The Company will determine that the pricing data from the primary third-party service is materially inaccurate if it is not materially representative of where a specific security can be traded in the normal course of business. In making such determination, the Company will follow a series of steps, including review of collateral marks from margin departments of repo counterparties, utilization of bid list, inventory list and extensive unofficial market color, review of other third-party pricing service data and a yield, analysis of each Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS based on the pricing data from the primary third-party service and the Company's cashflow assumptions.

The Company reviews all pricing of Agency and Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS used to ensure that current market conditions are properly represented. This review includes, but is not limited to, comparisons of similar market transactions or alternative third-party pricing services, dealer quotes and comparisons to a pricing model. Values obtained from the third-party pricing service for similar instruments are classified as Level 2 securities if the pricing methods used are consistent with the Level 2 definition. If quoted prices for a security are not reasonably available from the pricing service, but dealer quotes are, the Company classifies the security as a Level 2 security. If neither is available, the Company determines the fair value based on characteristics of the security that are received from the issuer and based on available market information received from dealers and classifies it as a Level 3 security.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 3 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

Mortgage Loans Held-for-sale

Designation

The Company currently classifies its residential mortgage loans as held-for-sale (“HFS”) investments. Residential mortgage loans held-for-sale include loans that the Company is marketing for sale to third parties, including transfers to securitization entities that the Company plans to sponsor.

The Company elected the fair value option for residential mortgage loans it has acquired and classifies as held-for-sale. The fair value option was elected to help mitigate earnings volatility by better matching the asset accounting with any related hedges. The Company’s policy is to record separately interest income on these fair value elected loans. Additionally, upfront and costs related to these loans are not deferred or capitalized. Fair value adjustments are reported in (loss) gain on mortgage loans held-for-sale on the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss). For settled loans the fair value option was elected.

Determination of Mortgage Loan Fair Value

The Company determines the fair values of the mortgage loans in its portfolio from third-party pricing services. The third-party pricing services use common market pricing methods that may include pricing models that may incorporate such factors as coupons, prepayment speeds, spread to the Treasury curves and interest rate swap curves, duration, periodic and life caps, as applicable. In addition, the third-party pricing services benchmark their pricing models against observable pricing levels being quoted by a range of market participants active in the purchase and sale of residential mortgage loans.

The Company obtains pricing data from a primary third-party pricing service for each mortgage loan. If other available market data indicates that the pricing data from the primary third-party service is materially inaccurate, or pricing data is unavailable from the primary third-party pricing service, the Company undertakes a review of other available prices and takes additional steps to determine fair value. In all cases, the Company validates its understanding of methodology and assumptions underlying the fair value used. The Company will determine that the pricing data from the primary third-party service is materially inaccurate if it is not materially representative of where a specific loan can be traded in the normal course of business, and/or is materially divergent from the price at which the Company would be willing to purchase such a loan in the normal course of its business.

The Company reviews all pricing of mortgage loans used to ensure that current market conditions are properly represented. This review includes, but is not limited to, comparisons of similar market transactions or alternative third-party pricing services, dealer quotes and comparisons to a pricing model. Values obtained from the third-party pricing service for similar instruments are classified as Level 2 assets if the pricing methods used are consistent with the Level 2 definition. If quoted prices for a loan are not reasonably available from the pricing service, but alternative quotes are, the Company classifies the loan as a Level 2 asset. If neither is available, the Company determines the fair value based on characteristics of the loan and based on other available market information and classifies it as a Level 3 asset.

Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments

In accordance with FASB guidance ASC 815 “Derivatives and Hedging”, all derivative financial instruments, whether designated for hedging relationships or not, are recorded at fair value on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as assets or liabilities. The Company obtains valuation information for each derivative financial instrument from the related derivative counterparty. If other available market data indicates that the valuation information from the counterparty is materially inaccurate, or pricing data is unavailable from the counterparty, the Company shall undertake a review of other available valuation information, including third party pricing services and/or dealers, and shall take additional steps to determine fair value. The Company reviews all valuations of derivative financial instruments used to ensure that current market conditions are properly represented. This review includes, but is not limited to, comparisons of similar market transactions or alternative third-party pricing services, dealer quotes and comparisons to a pricing model. Values obtained from the derivative counterparty, the third-party pricing service or dealers, as appropriate, for similar instruments are classified as Level 2 valuations if the pricing methods used are consistent with the Level 2 definition. If none of these sources is available, the Company determines the fair value based on characteristics of the instrument and based on available market information received from dealers and classifies it as a Level 3 valuation.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

At the inception of a derivative contract, the Company determines whether or not the instrument will be part of a qualifying hedge accounting relationship. Due to the volatility of the credit markets and difficulty in effectively matching pricing or cash flows, the Company has elected to treat all current derivative contracts as trading instruments. The changes in fair value of derivatives accounted for as trading instruments are reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations as unrealized gain (loss) on derivative contracts, net.

The Company enters into interest rate derivative contracts for a variety of reasons, including minimizing significant fluctuations in earnings or market values on certain assets or liabilities that may be caused by changes in interest rates. The Company may, at times, enter into various forward contracts, including short securities, Agency to-be-announced securities (“TBAs”), options, futures, swaps and caps. Due to the nature of these instruments, they may be in a receivable/asset position or a payable/liability position at the end of an accounting period. Amounts payable to, and receivable from, the same party under contracts may be offset as long as the following conditions are met: (a) each of the two parties owes the other determinable amounts; (b) the reporting party has the right to offset the amount owed with the amount owed by the other party; (c) the reporting party intends to offset; and (d) the right of offset is enforceable by law. If the aforementioned conditions are not met, amounts payable to and receivable from are presented by the Company on a gross basis in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Non-Hedging Activity – Linked Transactions

It is presumed that the initial transfer of a financial asset (i.e. the purchase of an MBS by the Company) and contemporaneous repurchase financing of such MBS with the same counterparty are considered part of the same arrangement, or a “linked transaction”, unless certain criteria are met. The two components of a linked transaction (MBS purchase and repurchase financing) are accounted for on a net basis and recorded as a forward purchase (derivative) contract (each a Linked Transaction) at fair value on the Company’s condensed consolidated balance sheet in the line item “Linked Transactions, net, at fair value”. Changes in the fair value of the assets and liabilities underlying linked transactions and associated interest income and expense are reported as “Unrealized gain and net interest income from Linked Transactions”, on the Company’s condensed consolidated statement of operations. When or if a transaction is no longer considered to be linked, the MBS and repurchase financing will be reported on a gross basis. In this case, the fair value of the MBS at the time the transactions are no longer considered linked will become the cost basis of the MBS, and the income recognition yield for such MBS will be calculated prospectively using this new cost basis. (See Notes 8 and 9).

See Note 8 for specific disclosures regarding the location and amounts of derivative instruments in the financial statements and the accounting for derivative instruments and related hedged items.

Other Financial Instruments

The carrying value of short term instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables and repurchase agreements whose term is less than twelve months, generally approximates fair value due to the short term nature of the instruments.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 4 – AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS that are accounted for as components of Linked Transactions are not reflected in the tables set forth in this Note, as they are accounted for as derivatives. (See Notes 8 and 9).

The following table presents the Company's AFS investment securities by collateral type at fair value as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Mortgage-backed securities:		
Agency		
Federal National Mortgage Association	\$ 245,712,180	\$ 237,143,864
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	255,305,053	145,156,756
Non-Agency	62,522,917	62,684,335
Multi-Family	7,219,524	-
Total mortgage-backed securities	\$ 570,759,674	\$ 444,984,955

The following tables present the amortized cost and fair value of the Company's AFS investment securities by collateral type as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014			
	Agency	Non-Agency	Multi-Family	Total
Face Value	\$ 494,073,391	\$ 90,230,063	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 591,303,454
Unamortized premium	9,761,244	-	10,340	9,771,584
Unamortized discount				
Designated credit reserve	-	(15,450,089)	-	(15,450,089)
Net, unamortized	(2,789,551)	(18,826,780)	(185,727)	(21,802,058)
Amortized Cost	501,045,084	55,953,194	6,824,613	563,822,891
Gross unrealized gain	3,732,789	6,569,723	394,911	10,697,423

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

Gross unrealized (loss)	(3,760,640)	-	-	(3,760,640)
Fair Value	\$501,017,233	\$62,522,917	\$7,219,524	\$570,759,674

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 4 – AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES (Continued)

	December 31, 2013		
	Agency	Non-Agency	Total
Face Value	\$386,672,123	\$95,390,328	\$482,062,451
Unamortized premium	12,544,193	-	12,544,193
Unamortized discount			
Designated credit reserve	-	(16,126,355)	(16,126,355)
Net, unamortized	(1,489,132)	(20,911,248)	(22,400,380)
Amortized Cost	397,727,184	58,352,725	456,079,909
Gross unrealized gain		4,331,610	4,331,610
Gross unrealized (loss)	(15,426,564)		(15,426,564)
Fair Value	\$382,300,620	\$62,684,335	\$444,984,955

The following table presents a summary of the Company's net realized gain (loss) from the sale of AFS securities for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 and six months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013
AFS securities sold, at cost	\$ 11,997,363	\$ 368,783,917
Proceeds from AFS securities sold	12,915,101	355,338,884
Net realized gain (loss) on sale of AFS securities	\$ 917,738	\$ (13,445,033)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013
AFS securities sold, at cost	\$ 106,746,157	\$ 368,783,917
Proceeds from AFS securities sold	103,535,140	355,338,884
Net realized gain (loss) on sale of AFS securities	\$ (3,211,017)	\$ (13,445,033)

The following tables present the fair value of AFS investment securities by rate type as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

June 30, 2014				
	Agency	Non-Agency	Multi-Family	Total
Adjustable rate	\$372,559,708	\$62,522,917	\$ -	\$435,082,625
Fixed rate	128,457,525	-	7,219,524	135,677,049
Total	\$501,017,233	\$62,522,917	\$7,219,524	\$570,759,674

December 31, 2013			
	Agency	Non-Agency	Total
Adjustable rate	\$170,587,649	\$62,684,335	\$233,271,984
Fixed rate	211,712,971	-	211,712,971
Total	\$382,300,620	\$62,684,335	\$444,984,955

The following tables present the fair value of AFS investment securities by maturity date as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Less than one year	\$ -	\$ -
Greater than one year and less than five years	57,571,227	-
Greater than or equal to five years	513,188,447	444,984,955
Total	\$570,759,674	\$444,984,955

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 4 – AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES (Continued)

As described in Note 3, when the Company purchases a credit-sensitive AFS security at a significant discount to its face value, the Company generally does not amortize into income a significant portion of this discount that the Company is entitled to earn because it does not expect to collect it due to the inherent credit risk of the security. The Company may also record an OTTI for a portion of its investment in the security to the extent the Company believes that the amortized cost will exceed the present value of expected future cash flows. The amount of principal that the Company does not amortize into income is designated as an off balance sheet credit reserve on the security, with unamortized net discounts or premiums amortized into income over time to the extent realizable.

Actual maturities of AFS securities are affected by the contractual lives of the associated mortgage collateral, periodic payments of principal, and prepayments of principal. Therefore actual maturities of available-for-sale securities are generally shorter than stated contractual maturities. Stated contractual maturities are generally greater than ten years.

The following tables present the changes for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and year ended December 31, 2013 of the unamortized net discount and designated credit reserves on the Company's MBS.

	June 30, 2014		
	Designated credit reserve	Unamortized net discount	Total
Beginning Balance as of January 1, 2014	\$(16,126,355)	\$(22,400,380)	\$(38,526,735)
Acquisitions	-	(1,905,327)	(1,905,327)
Accretion of net discount	-	2,421,931	2,421,931
Realized gain on paydowns	-	81,718	81,718
Realized credit losses	676,266	-	676,266
Release of credit reserves	-	-	-
Ending balance at June 30, 2014	\$(15,450,089)	\$(21,802,058)	\$(37,252,147)

December 31, 2013

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

	Designated credit reserve	Unamortized net discount	Total
Acquisitions	\$(19,145,414)	\$(24,606,107)	\$(43,751,521)
Accretion of net discount	-	2,836,240	2,836,240
Realized gain on paydowns	-	25,262	25,262
Realized credit losses	2,363,284	-	2,363,284
Release of credit reserves	655,775	(655,775)	-
Ending balance at December 31, 2013	\$(16,126,355)	\$(22,400,380)	\$(38,526,735)

Gains and losses from the sale of AFS securities are recorded within realized gain (loss) on sale of investments, net in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Unrealized gains and losses on the Company's AFS securities are recorded as unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss). For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company had unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities of \$5,625,970 and \$18,031,737, respectively.

The following tables present components of interest income on the Company's AFS securities for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 and six months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013:

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 4 – AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES (Continued)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014			Three Months Ended June 30, 2013		
	Coupon interest	Net (premium amortization)/ discount accretion	Interest income	Coupon interest	Net (premium amortization)/ discount accretion	Interest income
Agency	\$3,074,166	\$ 151,622	\$3,225,788	\$7,406,364	\$ (622,957)	\$6,783,407
Non-Agency	127,034	1,042,083	1,169,117	58,226	514,317	572,543
Multi-Family	83,461	8,913	92,374	-	-	-
Total	\$3,284,661	\$ 1,202,618	\$4,487,279	\$7,464,590	\$ (108,640)	\$7,355,950

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014			Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		
	Coupon interest	Net (premium amortization)/ discount accretion	Interest income	Coupon interest	Net (premium amortization)/ discount accretion	Interest income
Agency	\$5,770,383	\$ 212,007	\$5,982,390	\$10,406,208	\$ (654,813)	\$9,751,395
Non-Agency	174,460	2,084,467	2,258,927	93,040	741,543	834,583
Multi-Family	128,495	20,427	148,922	-	-	-
Total	\$6,073,338	\$ 2,316,901	\$8,390,239	\$10,499,248	\$ 86,730	\$10,585,978

NOTE 5 – MORTGAGE LOANS HELD-FOR-SALE, at FAIR VALUE

Mortgage loans held-for-sale consists of residential mortgage loans carried at fair value as a result of the fair value option. The following table presents the fair value of the Company's mortgage loans held-for-sale as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 4,417,555	\$ -
Fair value adjustment	93,242	-
Fair value	\$ 4,510,797	\$ -

At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company pledged mortgage loans with a fair value of \$4.5 million and \$0, respectively, as collateral for repurchase agreements. See Note 7 – *Repurchase Agreements*.

NOTE 6 – RESTRICTED CASH

As of June 30, 2014, the Company is required to maintain certain cash balances with counterparties for broker activity and collateral for the Company's repurchase agreements in non-interest bearing accounts.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 6 – RESTRICTED CASH (Continued)

The following table presents the Company's restricted cash balances as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Restricted cash balance held by:		
Broker counterparties for derivatives trading	\$ 37,421,092	\$ 7,297,667
Repurchase counterparties as restricted collateral	5,737,601	6,015,490
FOI restricted cash	249,985	-
FOAC as minimum required capital	-	30,016
Total	\$ 43,408,678	\$ 13,343,173

NOTE 7 – REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The Company has entered into repurchase agreements (including one residential loan warehouse facility) to finance its portfolio of investments. The repurchase agreements bear interest at a contractually agreed rate. The repurchase obligations mature and typically reinvest every thirty days to one year and have a weighted average aggregate interest rate of 0.51% at June 30, 2014. Repurchase agreements are being accounted for as secured borrowings since the Company maintains effective control of the financed assets. The following table summarizes certain characteristics of the Company's repurchase agreements at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Amount outstanding	Weighted average interest rate		Amount outstanding	Weighted average interest rate	
Agency	\$460,794,000	0.35	%	\$370,901,000	0.40	%
Non-Agency ⁽¹⁾	43,173,000	1.91	%	41,271,000	2.09	%
Multi-Family ⁽²⁾	4,365,000	1.28	%	-	0.00	%
Mortgage loans	3,957,697	3.22	%	-	0.00	%

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

Total	\$512,289,697	0.51	%	\$412,172,000	0.57	%
-------	---------------	------	---	---------------	------	---

At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had repurchase agreements of \$97,966,000 and (1) \$61,181,000, respectively, that were linked to Non-Agency RMBS purchases and were accounted for as Linked Transactions, and as such, the linked repurchase agreements are not included in the above table. (See Note 3). At June 30, 2014, the Company had repurchase agreements of \$99,751,000 that were linked to Multi-Family MBS (2) purchases and were accounted for as Linked Transactions, and as such, the linked repurchase agreements are not included in the above table. (See Note 3).

At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the repurchase agreements had the following remaining maturities:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
< 30 days	\$ 405,615,000	\$ 373,422,000
31 to 60 days	58,878,000	38,750,000
61 to 90 days	43,839,000	-
> 90 days	3,957,697	-
Total	\$ 512,289,697	\$ 412,172,000

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 7 – REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (Continued)

Under the repurchase agreements (including the residential loan warehouse facility), the respective lender retains the right to mark the underlying collateral to fair value. A reduction in the value of pledged assets would require the Company to provide additional collateral or fund margin calls. In addition, the repurchase agreements are subject to certain financial covenants. The Company is in compliance with these covenants as of June 30, 2014.

The following tables summarize certain characteristics of the Company's repurchase agreements at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

Repurchase Agreement Counterparties	June 30, 2014		Weighted average days to maturity	Market Value of collateral held
	Amount Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Percent of total amount outstanding		
North America	\$304,438,000	59.43	% 26	\$ 328,056,353
Asia ⁽²⁾	129,844,000	25.34	% 24	141,127,621
Europe ⁽²⁾	78,007,697	15.23	% 31	87,707,356
Total	\$512,289,697	100.00	% 26	\$ 556,891,330

(1) At June 30, 2014, the Company had repurchase agreements of \$97,966,000 and \$99,751,000 that were linked to Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS purchases, respectively, and were accounted for as Linked Transactions, and as such, the linked repurchase agreements are not included in the above table. (See Note 3).

(2) Counterparties domiciled in Europe and Asia, or their U.S. subsidiaries.

Repurchase Agreement Counterparties	December 31, 2013		Weighted average days to maturity	Company RMBS held as collateral
	Amount Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Percent of total amount outstanding		

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

North America	\$261,289,000	63.39	%	20	\$277,808,885
Asia ⁽²⁾	97,491,000	23.65	%	12	106,949,627
Europe ⁽²⁾	53,392,000	12.96	%	21	60,226,443
Total	\$412,172,000	100.00	%	18	\$444,984,955

(1) At December 31, 2013, the Company had repurchase agreements of \$61,181,000 that were linked to Non-Agency RMBS purchases and were accounted for as Linked Transactions, and as such, the linked repurchase agreements are not included in the above table. (See Note 3).

(2) Counterparties domiciled in Europe and Asia, or their U.S. subsidiaries.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS HEDGING AND NON-HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company enters into a variety of derivative instruments in connection with its risk management activities. The Company's primary objective for executing these derivatives and non-derivative instruments is to mitigate the Company's economic exposure to future events that are outside its control. The Company's derivative financial instruments are utilized principally to manage market risk and cash flow volatility associated with interest rate risk (including associated prepayment risk) related to certain assets and liabilities. As part of its risk management activities, the Company may, at times, enter into various forward contracts, including short securities, Agency to-be-announced securities, or TBAs, options, futures, swaps and caps. In executing on the Company's current risk management strategy, the Company has entered into interest rate swap, swaption agreements, TBA's and futures contracts. Amounts receivable and payable under interest rate swap agreements are accounted for as unrealized gain (loss) on derivative contracts, net in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. Premiums on swaptions are amortized on a straight line basis between trade date and expiration date and are recognized in the condensed consolidated statement of operations as a realized loss on derivative contracts. In addition, as set out in Note 3, the Company records Linked Transactions as a forward purchase (derivative) contract at fair value on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. Although Linked Transactions are accounted for as derivative instruments, they are not entered into as part of the Company's risk management activities and are not designated as hedging instruments.

The following summarizes the Company's significant asset and liability derivatives, the risk exposure for these derivatives and the Company's risk management activities used to mitigate certain of these risks. While the Company uses derivative instruments to achieve the Company's risk management activities, it is possible that these instruments will not effectively mitigate all or a substantial portion of the Company's market rate risk. In addition, the Company might elect, at times, not to enter into certain hedging arrangements in order to maintain compliance with REIT requirements.

Balance Sheet Presentation

The following tables present the gross fair value and notional amounts of the Company's derivative financial instruments as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The Company's Linked Transactions are evaluated on a combined basis.

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

June 30, 2014				
	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	Fair value	Notional	Fair value	Notional
Interest rate swaps	\$3,402	20,000,000	\$(10,034,037)	358,000,000
Swaptions	454,792	25,000,000	-	-
Futures	-	-	(693,285)	147,000,000
Linked transactions	79,931,056	-	-	-
Total	\$80,389,250	45,000,000	\$(10,727,322)	505,000,000

December 31, 2013				
	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	Fair value	Notional	Fair value	Notional
Interest rate swaps	\$237,989	57,000,000	\$(1,231,667)	281,000,000
Swaptions	1,770,795	25,000,000	-	-
Futures	154,265	10,000,000	-	-
TBAs	68,359	25,000,000	-	-
Linked transactions	33,352,562	-	-	-
Total	\$35,583,970	117,000,000	\$(1,231,667)	281,000,000

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS HEDGING AND NON-HEDGING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

The following tables present the average fixed pay rate and average maturity for the Company's interest rate swaps (excludes interest rate swaptions) as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014					
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Fixed Pay Rate	Maturity Years	Forward Starting	
Current Maturity Date						
3 years or less	\$35,000,000	\$(190,190)	0.66 %	1.6	0.0	%
Greater than 3 years and less than 5 years	191,000,000	(2,174,460)	1.66 %	4.2	0.0	%
Greater than 7 years and less than 10 years	95,000,000	(4,207,800)	2.85 %	7.1	100.0	%
Greater than 10 years	57,000,000	(3,458,185)	3.29 %	10.2	100.0	%
Total	\$378,000,000	\$(10,030,635)	2.11 %	5.6	40.2	%

	December 31, 2013					
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Fixed Pay Rate	Maturity Years	Forward Starting	
Current Maturity Date						
3 years or less	\$35,000,000	\$(166,619)	0.66 %	2.1	0.0	%
Greater than 3 years and less than 5 years	151,000,000	(764,807)	1.66 %	4.6	0.0	%
Greater than 7 years and less than 10 years	95,000,000	(300,242)	2.85 %	7.6	100.0	%
Greater than 10 years	57,000,000	237,990	3.29 %	10.7	100.0	%
Total	\$338,000,000	\$(993,678)	2.17 %	6.2	45.0	%

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company's repurchase agreements are governed by underlying agreements that provide for a right of setoff in the event of default of either counterparty to the agreement. The Company also has in place with its counterparties ISDA Master Agreements ("Master Agreements") for its derivative contracts. In accordance with the Master Agreements to each counterparty, if on any date amounts would otherwise be payable in the same currency and in respect of the same

transaction by each party to the other, then, on such date, each party's obligation to make payment of any such amount will be automatically satisfied and discharged and, if the aggregate amount that would otherwise have been payable by one party exceeds the aggregate amount that would otherwise have been payable by the other party, replaced by an obligation upon the party by whom the larger aggregate amount would have been payable to pay to the other party the excess of the larger aggregate amount over the smaller aggregate amount. The Company has pledged financial collateral as restricted cash to its counterparties for its derivative contracts and repurchase agreements. See Note 2 for specific details on the terms of restricted cash with counterparties and Note 6 for the amounts of restricted cash outstanding.

Under GAAP, if the Company has a valid right of setoff, it may offset the related asset and liability and report the net amount. The Company presents repurchase agreements subject to Master Agreements or similar agreements on a gross basis, and derivative assets and liabilities subject to such arrangements on a net basis, based on derivative type and counterparty, in its condensed consolidated balance sheets. Separately, the company presents cash collateral subject to such arrangements on a net basis, based on counterparty, in its condensed consolidated balance sheets. However, the Company does not offset financial assets and liabilities with the associated cash collateral on its condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The below tables provide a reconciliation of these assets and liabilities that are subject to Master Agreements or similar agreements and can be potentially offset on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS HEDGING AND NON-HEDGING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Description	June 30, 2014			Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet ⁽¹⁾		
	Gross amounts	Gross amounts	Net amounts	Financial instruments	Cash collateral (Received)/ Pledged	Net amount
	of recognized assets	offset in the Balance Sheet	of assets presented in the Balance Sheet			
Linked transactions ⁽²⁾	\$277,983,160	\$(198,052,104)	\$79,931,056	\$(79,931,056)	\$-	\$-
Swaptions	454,792	-	454,792	-	-	454,792
Interest rate swaps	3,402	(3,402)	-	-	-	-
Total	\$278,441,354	\$(198,055,506)	\$80,385,848	\$(79,931,056)	\$-	\$454,792

Description	June 30, 2014			Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet ⁽¹⁾		
	Gross amounts	Gross amounts	Net amounts	Financial instruments	Cash collateral (Received)/ Pledged	Net amount
	of recognized liabilities	offset in the Balance Sheet	of liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet			
Repurchase agreements	\$(512,289,697)	\$-	\$(512,289,697)	\$512,289,697	\$-	\$-
Linked transactions ⁽²⁾	(198,052,104)	198,052,104	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	(10,034,037)	3,402	(10,030,635)	-	10,030,635	-
Futures	(693,285)	-	(693,285)	-	693,285	-
Total	\$(721,069,123)	\$198,055,506	\$(523,013,617)	\$512,289,697	\$10,723,920	\$-

December 31, 2013

Gross amounts not offset
in the Balance Sheet ⁽¹⁾
Net amounts

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

Description	Gross amounts of recognized assets	Gross amounts offset in the Balance Sheet	of assets presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial instruments	Cash collateral (Received)/ Pledged	Net amount
Linked transactions ⁽²⁾	\$94,645,860	\$(61,293,298)	\$ 33,352,562	\$ (33,352,562)	\$ -	\$-
TBAs	68,359	-	68,359	-	-	68,359
Swaptions	1,770,795	-	1,770,795	-	-	1,770,795
Interest rate swaps	237,989	(237,989)	-	-	-	-
Futures	154,265	(154,265)	-	-	-	-
Total	\$96,877,268	\$(61,685,552)	\$ 35,191,716	\$ (33,352,562)	\$ -	\$1,839,154

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS HEDGING AND NON-HEDGING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Description	December 31, 2013		Net amounts of liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet ⁽¹⁾		
	Gross amounts of recognized liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the Balance Sheet		Financial instruments	Cash collateral (Received)/ Pledged	Net amount
Repurchase agreements	\$(412,172,000)	\$ -	\$(412,172,000)	\$412,172,000	\$ -	\$ -
Linked transactions ⁽²⁾	(61,293,298)	61,293,298	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	(1,231,667)	237,989	(993,678)	-	993,678	-
Futures	-	154,265	154,265	-	(154,265)	-
Total	\$(474,696,965)	\$ 61,685,552	\$(413,011,413)	\$412,172,000	\$ 839,413	\$ -

(1) Amounts presented are limited in total to the net amount of assets or liabilities presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheets by instrument. Excess cash collateral or financial assets that are pledged to counterparties may exceed the financial liabilities subject to Master Agreements or similar agreements, or counterparties may have pledged excess cash collateral to the Company that exceed the corresponding financial assets. These excess amounts are excluded from the tables above.

(2) Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS securities within a linked transaction serve as collateral for the linked transaction. See Note 3 “Non-Hedging Activity – Linked Transactions” for information on linked transaction arrangements.

Linked Transactions

The Company’s Linked Transactions are accounted for on a net basis and recorded as forward purchase (derivative) contracts at fair value on the Company’s condensed consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of Linked Transactions

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

reflects the value of the underlying Non-Agency RMBS, Multi-Family MBS, the linked repurchase borrowings and accrued interest receivable/payable on such instruments. The Company's Linked Transactions are not designated as hedging instruments and, as a result, the change in fair value and net interest income is reported as "Unrealized gain (loss) and net interest income from Linked Transactions" in other income on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations.

The following tables present certain information concerning the Non-Agency RMBS, Multi-Family MBS and repurchase financings underlying the Company's Linked Transactions as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014		
	Non-Agency	Multi-Family	Total
Face Value	\$206,282,181	\$151,918,564	\$358,200,745
Unamortized premium	-	-	-
Unamortized discount			
Designated credit reserve	(32,886,798)	-	(32,886,798)
Net, unamortized	(38,452,397)	(24,849,596)	(63,301,993)
Amortized Cost	134,942,986	127,068,968	262,011,954
Gross unrealized gain	10,912,841	5,053,593	15,966,434
Gross unrealized loss	(276,080)	-	(276,080)
Fair Value	\$145,579,747	\$132,122,561	\$277,702,308

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS HEDGING AND NON-HEDGING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

	December 31, 2013		
	Non-Agency	Multi-Family	Total
Face Value	\$ 148,864,823	\$ -	\$ 148,864,823
Unamortized premium	-	-	-
Unamortized discount			
Designated credit reserve	(29,857,597)	-	(29,857,597)
Net, unamortized	(30,770,386)	-	(30,770,386)
Amortized Cost	88,236,840	-	88,236,840
Gross unrealized gain	6,859,625	-	6,859,625
Gross unrealized loss	(473,672)	-	(473,672)
Fair Value	\$94,622,793	\$ -	\$94,622,793

The following tables present the changes for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and year ended December 31, 2013 of the unamortized net discount and designated credit reserves on Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions:

	June 30, 2014		
	Designated credit reserve	Unamortized net discount	Total
Beginning Balance as at January 1, 2014	\$(29,857,597)	\$(30,770,386)	\$(60,627,983)
Acquisitions	(3,990,482)	(37,669,863)	(41,660,345)
Accretion of net discount	-	5,138,256	5,138,256
Realized credit losses	961,281	-	961,281
Release of credit reserves	-	-	-
Ending balance at June 30, 2014	\$(32,886,798)	\$(63,301,993)	\$(96,188,791)

December 31, 2013	
Designated	Unamortized

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

	credit reserve	net discount	Total
Acquisitions	\$(37,793,143)	\$(29,569,939)	\$(67,363,082)
Accretion of net discount	-	3,647,915	3,647,915
Realized credit losses	3,087,184	-	3,087,184
Release of credit reserves	4,848,362	(4,848,362)	-
Ending balance at December 31, 2013	\$(29,857,597)	\$(30,770,386)	\$(60,627,983)

Linked Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase Agreement Counterparties	June 30, 2014		Weighted average days to maturity	Company RMBS held as collateral
	Amount Outstanding	Percent of total amount outstanding		
North America	117,719,000	59.54	% 35	168,883,173
Europe ⁽¹⁾	65,325,000	33.04	% 28	86,688,092
Asia ⁽¹⁾	14,673,000	7.42	% 11	22,131,044
Total	\$197,717,000	100.00	% 31	\$ 277,702,309

(1) Counterparties domiciled in Europe and Asia, or their U.S. subsidiaries.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS HEDGING AND NON-HEDGING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Repurchase Agreement Counterparties	December 31, 2013		Weighted average days to maturity	Company RMBS held as collateral
	Amount Outstanding	Percent of total amount outstanding		
North America	52,871,000	86.42	% 21	79,528,540
Asia ⁽¹⁾	4,987,000	8.15	% 7	8,790,416
Europe ⁽¹⁾	3,323,000	5.43	% 43	6,303,837
Total	\$61,181,000	100.00	% 21	\$ 94,622,793

(1) Counterparties domiciled in Europe and Asia, or their U.S. subsidiaries.

At June 30, 2014, Linked Transactions also included \$280,851 of associated accrued interest receivable and \$335,104 of accrued interest payable.

Income Statement Presentation

The Company has not applied hedge accounting to its current derivative portfolio held to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with its debt portfolio. As a result, the Company is subject to volatility in its earnings due to movement in the unrealized gains and losses associated with its interest rate swaps, swaptions and any other derivative instruments.

The following table summarizes the underlying hedged risks and the amount of gains and losses on derivative instruments reported net in the condensed consolidated statement of operations as realized gain (loss) on derivative contracts, net and unrealized gain (loss) on derivative contracts, net for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 and six months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013:

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

Three Months Ended June 30, 2014

	Amount of realized	Amount of unrealized	
Primary underlying risk	gain (loss)	appreciation (depreciation)	Total
Interest rate:			
Interest rate swaps	\$ (765,826)	\$ (4,807,659	) \$ (5,573,485)
Swaptions	(84,000)	(467,598	) (551,598)
Futures	-	(693,285	) (693,285)
Total	\$ (849,826)	\$ (5,968,542	) \$ (6,818,368)

Three Months Ended June 30, 2013

	Amount of realized	Amount of unrealized	
Primary underlying risk	gain (loss)	appreciation (depreciation)	Total
Interest rate:			
Interest rate swaps	\$ 11,231,520	\$ 6,582,257	\$ 17,813,777
Swaptions	(94,667)	1,038,635	943,968
Total	\$ 11,136,853	\$ 7,620,892	\$ 18,757,745

(1) In the three month period ended June, 2014, net swap interest expense totaled \$679,777 comprised of \$765,826 in interest expense paid (included in realized gain (loss)) and \$86,049 in accrued interest income (included in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)). In the three month period ended June 30, 2013 net swap interest expense totaled \$597,283 comprised of \$528,651 in interest expense paid (included in realized gain (loss)) and \$68,632 in accrued interest expense (included in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)).

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS HEDGING AND NON-HEDGING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Primary underlying risk	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014		
	Amount of realized gain (loss)	Amount of unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	Total
Interest rate:			
Interest rate swaps	\$(1,142,140)	\$ (9,036,957	) \$(10,179,097)
Swaptions	(168,000)	(1,148,003	) (1,316,003)
Futures	(191,047)	(847,550	) (1,038,597)
TBAAs	(191,406)	(68,359	) (259,765)
Total	\$(1,692,593)	\$ (11,100,869	) \$(12,793,462)

Primary underlying risk	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		
	Amount of realized gain (loss)	Amount of unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	Total
Interest rate:			
Interest rate swaps	\$11,176,200	\$ 6,054,728	\$17,230,928
Swaptions	(110,667)	1,045,172	934,505
Total	\$11,065,533	\$ 7,099,900	\$18,165,433

(1) In the six month period ended June, 2014, net swap interest expense totaled \$1,316,793 comprised of \$1,142,140 in interest expense paid (included in realized gain (loss)) and \$174,653 in accrued interest expense (included in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)). In the six month period ended June 30, 2013 net swap interest expense totaled \$660,140 comprised of \$583,971 in interest expense paid (included in realized gain (loss)) and \$76,169 in accrued interest expense (included in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)).

The following table presents certain information about the components of the unrealized net gain (loss) and net interest income from Linked Transactions included in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 and six months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013
Interest income attributable to AFS underlying Linked Transactions	\$ 4,047,534	\$ 612,903
Interest expense attributable to linked repurchase agreement borrowings underlying Linked Transactions	(759,622)	(112,752)
Change in fair value of Linked Transactions included in earnings	5,524,626	(1,987,175)
Unrealized gain (loss) and net interest income from Linked Transactions	\$ 8,812,538	\$ (1,487,024)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013
Interest income attributable to AFS underlying Linked Transactions	\$ 6,630,434	\$ 1,064,756
Interest expense attributable to linked repurchase agreement borrowings underlying Linked Transactions	(1,230,104)	(184,055)
Change in fair value of Linked Transactions included in earnings	9,304,403	(613,883)
Unrealized gain and net interest income from Linked Transactions	\$ 14,704,733	\$ 266,818

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

U.S. GAAP defines fair value and provides a consistent framework for measuring fair value under U.S. GAAP. ASC 820 “Fair Value Measurement” expands fair value financial statement disclosure requirements. ASC 820 does not require any new fair value measurements and only applies to accounting pronouncements that already require or permit fair value measures, except for standards that relate to share-based payments.

Valuation techniques are based on observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect readily obtainable data from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company’s market assumptions. The three levels are defined as follows:

- **Level 1 Inputs** – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 Inputs – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

- **Level 3 Inputs** – Instruments with primarily unobservable value drivers.

The following tables summarize the valuation of the Company’s assets and liabilities at fair value within the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets Level 1	Significant other observable inputs Level 2	Unobservable inputs Level 3	Balance as of June 30, 2014
Assets:				

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

Residential mortgage-backed securities (a)	\$ -	\$ 563,540,150	\$ -	\$ 563,540,150
Multi-Family securities (a)	-	7,219,524	-	7,219,524
Residential mortgage loans	-	4,510,797	-	4,510,797
Linked transactions (b)	-	79,931,056	-	79,931,056
Interest rate swaps	-	3,402	-	3,402
Swaptions	-	454,792	-	454,792
Total	\$ -	\$ 655,659,721	\$ -	\$ 655,659,721
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ -	\$ (10,034,037)	\$ -	\$ (10,034,037)
Futures	(693,285)	-	-	(693,285)
Total	\$ (693,285)	\$ (10,034,037)	\$ -	\$ (10,727,322)

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets Level 1	Significant other observable inputs Level 2	Unobservable inputs Level 3	Balance as of December 31, 2013
Assets:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities (a)	\$ -	\$ 444,984,955	\$ -	\$ 444,984,955
Linked transactions (b)	-	33,352,562	-	33,352,562
TBAs	-	68,359	-	68,359
Interest rate swaps	-	237,989	-	237,989
Swaptions	-	1,770,795	-	1,770,795
Futures	154,265	-	-	154,265
Total	\$ 154,265	\$ 480,414,660	\$ -	\$ 480,568,925
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ -	\$ (1,231,667)	\$ -	\$ (1,231,667)
Total	\$ -	\$ (1,231,667)	\$ -	\$ (1,231,667)

(a) For more detail about the fair value of the Company's MBS and type of securities, see Note 3 and Note 4.

(b) For more detail about the fair value of the Company's Linked Transactions, see Note 3 and Note 8.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014 and year ended December 31, 2013, the Company did not have any transfers between any of the levels of the fair value hierarchy. Transfers between levels are deemed to take place on the last day of the reporting period in which the transfer takes place.

As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company did not have any Level 3 securities.

NOTE 10 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Management Fee

The Company is externally managed and advised by Oak Circle Capital Partners LLC. Pursuant to the terms of the management agreement, the Company pays the Manager a management fee equal to 1.5% per annum, calculated and payable monthly in arrears. For purposes of calculating the management fee, the Company's shareholders' equity means the sum of the net proceeds from all issuances of the Company's equity securities since inception (allocated on a pro rata daily basis for such issuances during the fiscal quarter of any such issuance), plus the Company's retained earnings at the end of the most recently completed calendar quarter (without taking into account any non-cash equity compensation expense incurred in current or prior periods), less any amount that the Company pays for repurchases of the Company's common stock since inception, and excluding any unrealized gains, losses or other items that do not affect realized net income (regardless of whether such items are included in other comprehensive income or loss, or in net income). This amount will be adjusted to exclude one-time events pursuant to changes in GAAP and certain non-cash items after discussions between the Manager and the Company's independent directors and approval by a majority of the Company's independent directors. To the extent asset impairment reduces the Company's retained earnings at the end of any completed calendar quarter, it will reduce the management fee for such quarter. The Company's shareholders' equity for the purposes of calculating the management fee could be greater than the amount of shareholders' equity shown on the financial statements. The term of the management agreement expires on May 16, 2015, with automatic, one-year renewals thereafter.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014, the Company incurred management fees of \$622,843, included in Management Fee in the condensed consolidated statement of operations, of which \$225,000 was accrued but had not been paid, included in fees and expenses payable to Manager in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 10 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

For the six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company incurred management fees of \$1,090,378, included in Management fee in the condensed consolidated statement of operations, of which \$225,000 was accrued but had not been paid, included in Fees and expenses payable to Manager in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Expense Reimbursement

Pursuant to the management agreement, the Company is required to reimburse the Manager for operating expenses related to the Company incurred by the Manager, including accounting services, auditing and tax services, technology and office facilities, operations, compliance, legal and filing fees, and miscellaneous general and administrative costs, including the cost of non-investment management personnel of the Manager who spend all or a portion of their time managing the Company's affairs.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014, the Company incurred reimbursable expenses of \$870,817, included in operating expenses reimbursable to the Manager in the condensed consolidated statement of operations, of which \$335,000 was accrued but had not yet been paid, included in fees and expenses payable to the Manager in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

For the six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company incurred reimbursable expenses of \$1,539,470, included in operating expenses reimbursable to the Manager in the condensed consolidated statement of operations, of which \$335,000 was accrued but had not yet been paid, included in fees and expenses payable to the Manager in the condensed consolidated balance sheets..

Manager Equity Plan

The Company has adopted a Manager Equity Plan under which the Company may compensate the Manager and the Company's independent directors, consultants or officers who it may employ in the future. In turn, the Manager, in its sole discretion, will grant such awards to its directors, officers, employees or consultants. The Company will be able to issue under the Manager Equity Plan up to 3.0% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of common stock (on a fully diluted basis) at the time of each award.

Stock based compensation arrangements may include incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, unrestricted stock awards and other awards based on the Company's common stock.

Under the Manager Equity Plan, the Company's independent directors, as part of their compensation for serving as independent directors, are eligible to receive 1,500 shares of restricted stock annually vesting in full on the anniversary of each grant date. As of the closing of the Company's initial public offering (the "IPO"), the Company's board of directors granted to each of the three independent directors 1,500 shares of restricted common stock (4,500 shares in total), each of which vested in full on the first anniversary of the grant date. The grant date fair value of these restricted shares was \$65,250 based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on March 27, 2013 of \$14.50. On March 27, 2014, the 4,500 shares of restricted stock granted to the independent directors fully vested.

As of the closing of the IPO on March 27, 2013, the Company's board of directors granted the Manager 28,500 shares of restricted common stock. One-third of these restricted common stock shares vest on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date. The fair value of these restricted shares was \$214,510 based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on June 30, 2014 of \$11.29. The Company accounts for the restricted common stock shares based on their aggregate fair value at the measurement dates and as this value subsequently changes, a cumulative adjustment is made in the current period for prior compensation cost expenses recorded to date. On March 27, 2014, 9,500 shares of restricted stock granted to the Manager fully vested for net proceeds of \$34,928.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company recognized compensation expense related to restricted common stock of \$19,405 and \$64,482, respectively, included in compensation expense in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. The Company has unrecognized compensation expense of \$89,355 as of June 30, 2014 for unvested shares of restricted common stock. As of June 30, 2014, the weighted average period for which the unrecognized compensation expense will be recognized is 14.8 months.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 11 – STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY

Ownership and Warrants

As a result of the May 2012 and March 2013 private offerings of common stock to XL Investments Ltd, an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of XL Group plc, owns a significant minority investment in the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the May 2012 private offering, the Company agreed to issue to XL Investments Ltd warrants to purchase the Company’s common stock. The warrants were subsequently issued, effective as of September 29, 2012, and entitle XL Investments Ltd, commencing on July 25, 2013 (120 days following the closing of our IPO) to purchase an aggregate of 3,125,000 shares of our common stock at a per share exercise price equal to 105% of the \$15.00 IPO price, or \$15.75. XL Global, Inc., a subsidiary of XL Group plc, holds a minority stake in the Manager.

Common Stock

The Company has 450,000,000 authorized shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, with 14,189,250 and 7,389,250 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

On February 19, 2014, the Company issued 3,000,000 shares of common stock for \$11.30 per share. Net proceeds to the Company were \$31,927,377, net of issuance costs of \$1,972,623.

The Company granted the underwriters the right to purchase up to an additional 450,000 shares of common stock from the Company at the offering price of \$11.30 per share within 30 days after the issuance date of the common stock. The underwriters exercised their right and purchased 300,000 shares of common stock at the offering price of \$11.30 per share on March 7, 2014, resulting in net proceeds of \$3,214,325, after deducting underwriting costs of \$175,675.

On June 19, 2014, the Company issued 3,500,000 shares of common stock for \$11.00 per share. Net proceeds to the Company were \$38,442,925, net of issuance costs of \$57,075.

Preferred Stock

The Company has 50,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, with 1,610,000 and 800,000 shares of 8.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (“Series A Preferred Stock”), par value of \$0.01 per share and liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share, issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to receive a dividend rate of 8.75% per year on the \$25 liquidation preference and is senior to the common stock with respect to distributions upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up. The Company declares quarterly and pays monthly dividends on the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, in arrears, on the 27th day of each month to holders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of each month.

The Company granted the underwriters the right to purchase up to an additional 120,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock from the Company at the offering price of \$25.00 per share within 30 days after the issuance date of Series A Preferred Stock. The underwriters fully exercised their right and purchased 120,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock at \$25.00 per share on January 24, 2014, resulting in net proceeds of \$2,778,201, after deducting underwriting costs of \$221,799.

On May 21, 2014, the Company closed an offering of 690,000 additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock, including the exercise of the underwriters’ overallotment option. The net proceeds to the Company from this issuance were \$16,325,373 after the deduction of initial set-up, funding and administration fees.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 11 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)*Distributions to stockholders*

For the 2014 taxable year, the Company has declared dividends to common stockholders totaling \$7,191,938, or \$0.72 per share. The following table presents cash dividends declared by the Company on its common stock for the six months ended June 30, 2014:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Amount	Cash Dividend Per Share
December 30, 2013	January 15, 2014	January 30, 2014	\$ 923,656	\$ 0.09235
December 30, 2013	February 14, 2014	February 27, 2014	\$ 923,656	\$ 0.09235
December 30, 2013	March 17, 2014	March 28, 2014	\$ 1,336,156	\$ 0.13359
March 25, 2014	April 15, 2014	April 29, 2014	\$ 1,336,156	\$ 0.13359
March 25, 2014	May 15, 2014	May 29, 2014	\$ 1,336,156	\$ 0.13359
March 25, 2014	June 16, 2014	June 27, 2014	\$ 1,336,156	\$ 0.13359

The following table presents cash dividends declared by the Company on its Series A Preferred Stock for the six months ended June 30, 2014:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Amount	Cash Dividend Per Share
December 23, 2013	January 15, 2014	January 27, 2014	\$ 165,280	\$ 0.20660
December 23, 2013	February 14, 2014	February 27, 2014	\$ 167,716	\$ 0.18230
December 23, 2013	March 17, 2014	March 27, 2014	\$ 167,716	\$ 0.18230
March 25, 2014	April 15, 2014	April 28, 2014	\$ 167,716	\$ 0.18230
March 25, 2014	May 15, 2014	May 27, 2014	\$ 167,716	\$ 0.18230
March 25, 2014	June 16, 2014	June 27, 2014	\$ 293,503	\$ 0.18230

NOTE 12 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

In accordance with ASC 260, outstanding instruments that contain rights to nonforfeitable dividends are considered participating securities. The Company is required to apply the two-class method or the treasury stock method of computing basic and diluted earnings per share when there are participating securities outstanding. The Company has determined that outstanding unvested restricted shares issued under the Manager Equity Plan are participating securities, and they are therefore included in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share. The following tables provide additional disclosure regarding the computation for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 and six months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013:

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 12 – EARNINGS PER SHARE (Continued)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014		Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	
Net income	\$ 4,424,609		\$ 7,970,380	
Less dividends paid:				
Common stock	\$ 4,008,469		\$ 3,325,163	
Unvested share-based payment awards	635,923		-	
	4,644,392		3,325,163	
Undistributed earnings (deficit)	\$ (219,783)		\$ 4,645,217	
	Unvested Share-Based Payment Awards	Common Stock	Unvested Share-Based Payment Awards	Common Stock
Distributed earnings	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.36	\$ -	\$ 0.45
Undistributed earnings (deficit)	(0.02)	(0.02)	0.63	0.63
Total	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.08
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014		Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	
Net Income	\$ 1,883,335		\$ 9,498,494	
Less dividends paid:				
Common stock	\$ 7,191,938		\$ 3,765,063	
Unvested share-based payment awards	1,116,495		2,326	
	8,308,433		3,767,389	
Undistributed earnings (deficit)	\$ (6,425,098)		\$ 5,731,105	
	Unvested Share-Based Payment Awards	Common Stock	Unvested Share-Based Payment Awards	Common Stock
Distributed earnings	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.72	\$ -	\$ 0.78
Undistributed earnings (deficit)	(0.64)	(0.64)	1.18	1.18

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

Total	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.96
-------	---------	---------	---------	---------

No adjustment was required for the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the warrants described in Note 9 because the warrants' exercise price is greater than the average market price of the common shares for the period, and thereby anti-dilutive.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 (unaudited)

NOTE 13 – SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company invests in a portfolio comprised of mortgage-backed securities which operates as a single reporting segment.

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 18, 2014, FOAC entered into a Loan and Security Agreement by and among Bank of America N.A., as lender, FOAC, as borrower, and the Company, as guarantor, for the purpose of financing the acquisition of eligible prime jumbo residential mortgage loans and other approved mortgage loans, in furtherance of the Company's previously announced strategy to aggregate and securitize such loans. The Loan Agreement provides for an aggregate maximum capacity of \$100,000,000 which is scheduled to mature on January 14, 2015 unless extended pursuant to its terms.

On July 29, 2014, FOAC entered into a Master Repurchase Agreement by and among Barclays Bank PLC, as buyer, FOAC, as seller, and the Company, as guarantor, for the purpose of financing the acquisition of prime jumbo residential mortgage loans and other approved mortgage loans, in furtherance of the Company's previously announced strategy to aggregate and securitize such loans. The Repurchase Agreement provides for a 364-day facility term with an aggregate maximum capacity of \$ 100,000,000 which is scheduled to mature on July 28, 2015 unless extended pursuant to its terms.

As of August 11, 2014, FOAC had borrowed an aggregate amount of \$151.2 million under these two facilities, in respect of residential mortgage loans with an unpaid principal balance of \$162.5 million.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

In this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, or this “report,” we refer to Five Oaks Investment Corp. as “we,” “us,” or “our,” unless we specifically state otherwise or the context indicates otherwise. We refer to our external manager, Oak Circle Capital Partners LLC, as our “Manager” or “Oak Circle”.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the accompanying notes to our financial statements, which are included in Item 1 of this report, as well as the information contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, or our 2013 Annual Report, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on March 12, 2014..

Forward-Looking Statements

We make forward-looking statements in this report that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, plans and objectives. You can identify forward-looking statements by use of words such as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plan,” “continue,” “intend,” “should,” “may” or similar expressions or other comparable terms, or by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions. Statements regarding the following subjects, among others, may be forward-looking: the return on equity; the yield on investments; the ability to borrow to finance assets; and risks associated with investing in real estate assets, including changes in business conditions and the general economy. Forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, taking into account all information currently available to us. Actual results may differ from expectations, estimates and projections and, consequently, you should not rely on these forward looking statements as predictions of future events. Forward-looking statements are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and are generally beyond our control. Additional information concerning these and other risk factors are contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC, on March 12, 2014, which is available on the Securities and Exchange Commission’s website at www.sec.gov.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements that we make, or that are attributable to us, are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary notice. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Except as required by law, we are not obligated to, and do not intend to, update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Overview

We are a Maryland corporation focused on investing in, financing and managing a leveraged portfolio of mortgage-backed securities, or MBS, including non-Agency and Agency residential mortgage-backed securities, or RMBS, Multi-Family MBS, residential mortgage loans and other mortgage-related investments, which we collectively refer to as our target assets.

Our objective is to provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to our investors, primarily through dividends and secondarily through capital appreciation. To achieve this objective, we currently, or expect to, invest in the following assets:

- Non-Agency RMBS, which are RMBS that are not issued or guaranteed by a U.S. Government-sponsored entity;
- Residential mortgage loans and other mortgage-related investments, including securitizations backed by multi-family mortgage loans, or Multi-Family MBS, and mortgage servicing rights, or MSRs; and
- Agency RMBS, which are residential mortgage-backed securities, for which a U.S. Government agency such as Ginnie Mae or a federally chartered corporation such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, guarantees payments of principal and interest on the securities;

We finance our current investments in Non-Agency RMBS (including Non-Agency RMBS underlying Linked Transactions), Multi-Family MBS and Agency RMBS primarily through short-term borrowings structured as repurchase agreements. We finance our investments in residential mortgage loans primarily through short-term borrowings structured as either repurchase agreements or secured loan facilities.

We are externally managed and advised by Oak Circle pursuant to a management agreement between us and Oak Circle. Oak Circle, which was formed for the purpose of becoming our Manager, manages us exclusively and, unless and until Oak Circle agrees to manage any additional investment vehicle, it will not have to allocate investment opportunities in our target assets with any other REIT, investment pool or other entity. As our Manager, Oak Circle implements our business strategy, performs investment advisory services and activities with respect to our assets and is responsible for performing all of our day-to-day operations. Oak Circle is an investment adviser registered with the SEC.

We elected to be taxed as a REIT commencing with our short taxable year ended December 31, 2012, and comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code with respect thereto. Accordingly, we are generally not subject to federal income tax on our REIT taxable income that we currently distribute to our stockholders so long as we maintain our qualification as a REIT. Our continued qualification as a REIT depends on our ability to meet, on a continuing basis, various complex requirements under the Internal Revenue Code relating to, among other things, the source of our gross income, the composition and values of our assets, our distribution levels and the concentration of ownership of our capital stock. Even if we maintain our qualification as a REIT, we may be subject to some federal, state and local taxes on our income.

Second Quarter 2014 Highlights

On May 27, 2014, we completed an underwritten public offering of an additional 690,000 shares, including 90,000 shares upon the exercise in full of the underwriters' overallotment option, of our 8.75% Series A cumulative redeemable preferred stock (liquidation value \$25 per share), or our Series A Preferred Stock, resulting in net proceeds to us of \$16.3 million; our Series A Preferred Stock was originally issued in December 2013.

On June 19, 2014, we completed an underwritten public offering of 3,500,000 shares of common stock, for estimated net proceeds of \$38.3 million. In connection with the offering, we granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 15%, or 525,000 shares of common stock. The underwriters exercised this option after quarter end, on July 14, 2014.

We delivered a positive economic return on common equity of 2.3% for the quarter, or 9.2% annualized, comprised of \$0.38 dividend per common share more than offsetting a modest \$0.08 decrease in net book value per share, in the context of a quarter where we continued to increase our capital base.

During the quarter, we continued signing up mortgage lending correspondent relationships, and made our first investments in prime jumbo mortgage loans. As we continue to build out our whole loan infrastructure, and based on additional loan purchase commitments made, we anticipate a significant increase in loan activity in the third quarter.

Factors Impacting Our Operating Results

The results of our operations will be affected by a number of factors and primarily depend on, among other things, the level of our net interest income, the market value of our assets and the supply of, and demand for, our target assets in the marketplace. Our net interest income, which reflects the amortization of purchase premiums and accretion of purchase discounts, will vary primarily as a result of changes in market interest rates and prepayment speeds, as measured by the constant prepayment rate, or CPR, on our MBS and mortgage loans. Interest rates vary according to the type of investment, conditions in the financial markets, competition and other factors, none of which can be predicted with any certainty. Our operating results may also be impacted by unanticipated credit events experienced

by borrowers whose mortgage loans are included in our MBS, or whose loans we own directly. Our operating results will also be affected by general U.S. residential real estate fundamentals and the overall U.S. economic environment. In particular, our strategy is influenced by the specific characteristics of the residential real estate markets, including prepayment rates, credit and interest rate levels.

Market conditions. Due to the significant repricing of real estate assets after the 2007-2008 financial crisis, and the continuing uncertainty in the direction of the real estate markets, we believe a shortage of debt and equity capital available for investing in real estate has been created as many financial institutions, insurance companies, finance companies and fund managers have determined to reduce or discontinue investment in debt or equity related to real estate. Although housing prices in many markets have since recovered, there remain opportunities for us to capitalize on market dislocations and the increasing need for private capital in the U.S. mortgage market.

During the second quarter of 2014, financial markets remained sanguine about the Federal Reserve's policy of tapering, and reflected renewed concerns about the resiliency of economic growth. On April 30, 2014, the Federal Reserve announced that it would further reduce its monthly purchases of Agency RMBS and Treasury securities to \$20 billion and \$25 billion, respectively, and on June 18, 2014, an additional reduction of monthly purchases was announced to \$15 billion and \$20 billion for Agency RMBS and Treasury securities, respectively. Starting the quarter at 2.75%, the 10-year Treasury yield traded in a 2.44%-2.80% range, before ending the quarter at 2.53%. While this would suggest that markets are increasingly sanguine about continued tapering, and while we continue to believe that mortgage-related assets offer attractive investment opportunities for us, the potential for renewed fixed income and mortgage market volatility remains. We expect that market conditions will continue to impact our operating results and will cause us to continue adjusting our investment and financing strategies over time as new opportunities emerge and risk profiles of our business change.

Changes in market interest rates. With respect to our business operations, increases in interest rates, in general, may over time cause: (1) the value of our MBS and loan portfolio to decline; (2) coupons on our adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS to reset, although on a delayed basis, to higher interest rates; (3) prepayments on our MBS and loan portfolio to slow, thereby slowing the amortization of our purchase premiums and the accretion of our purchase discounts; (4) the interest expense associated with our borrowings to increase; and (5) to the extent we enter into interest rate swap agreements as part of our hedging strategy, the value of these agreements to increase. Conversely, decreases in interest rates, in general, may over time cause: (1) prepayments on our MBS and loan portfolio to increase, thereby accelerating the amortization of our purchase premiums and the accretion of our purchase discounts; (2) the value of our MBS and loan portfolio to increase; (3) coupons on our adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS to reset, although on a delayed basis, to lower interest rates; (4) the interest expense associated with our borrowings to decrease; and (5) to the extent we enter into interest rate swap agreements as part of our hedging strategy, the value of these agreements to decrease.

Prepayment speeds. Prepayment speeds, as reflected by the CPR, vary according to interest rates, the type of residential mortgage loan, conditions in financial markets and housing markets, availability of residential mortgages, borrowers' credit profiles, competition and other factors, none of which can be predicted with any certainty. CPR, expressed as a percentage over a pool of residential mortgages, is the rate at which principal is expected to prepay in the given year (usually the next one). For example, if a certain residential mortgage loan pool has a CPR of 9%, then 9% of the existing pool principal outstanding is expected to prepay over the next year. In general, when interest rates rise, it is relatively less attractive for borrowers to refinance their residential mortgage loans, and as a result, prepayment speeds tend to decrease. When interest rates fall, however, prepayment speeds tend to increase. When house price appreciation is positive, prepayment rates may increase, and when house prices depreciate in value, prepayment rates may decline. For RMBS and loans purchased at a premium, as prepayment speeds increase, the amount of income we will earn on these investments will be less than expected because the purchase premium we will pay for the bonds amortizes faster than expected. Conversely, decreases in prepayment speeds result in income greater than expected and can extend the period over which we amortize the purchase premium. For RMBS and loans purchased at a discount, as prepayment speeds increase, the amount of income we will earn will be greater than expected because of the acceleration of the accretion of the discount into interest income. Conversely, decreases in prepayment speeds result in income less than expected and can extend the period over which we accrete the purchase discount into interest income. Generally, our Multi-Family MBS investments are not subject to prepayment risk, because scheduled repayments on the underlying multi-family mortgage loans are allocated to the most senior security in each transaction, and unscheduled repayments are held in the trust until the maturity date of the MBS securities. As a result, our Multi-Family MBS investments are scheduled to be repaid in full on a bullet maturity date.

Changes in market value of our assets. Other than our residential mortgage loans, as discussed below, it is our business strategy to hold our target assets as long-term investments. As such, we expect that our securities will be carried at their fair value, as available-for-sale, or AFS, when applicable, in accordance with ASC 320-10 "Investments-Debt and Equity Securities," with changes in fair value recorded through accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), a component of stockholders' equity, rather than through earnings. As a result, we do not expect that changes in the market value of the assets will normally impact our operating results. However, at least on a quarterly basis, we monitor our target assets for other-than-temporary impairment, which could result in our recognizing a charge through earnings. See "-Critical Accounting Policies" for further details. The primary exception to this accounting policy relates to residential mortgage loans, which we intend to sell, either into a securitization transaction, or into the secondary market. Accordingly, we have elected the fair value option for mortgage loan assets,

and as such, changes in the market value of these assets will directly impact our earnings.

Credit risk. We expect to be subject to varying degrees of credit risk in connection with our Non-Agency RMBS, Multi-Family MBS investments and residential mortgage loans. Our Manager seeks to mitigate this credit risk by estimating expected losses on these assets and either (i) purchasing such assets at appropriate discounted prices, e.g. for Non-Agency RMBS; or (ii) reviewing credit risk on a loan-by-loan basis and rejecting individual loans when deemed appropriate. Nevertheless, unanticipated credit losses could occur, which could adversely impact our operating results.

Governmental actions. Since 2008, when both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed under the conservatorship of the U.S. government, there have been a number of proposals to reform the U.S. housing finance system in general, and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in particular. GSE reform efforts continued in the second quarter of 2014, when the Johnson-Crapo Bill was reported out of the Senate Banking Committee. Broadly modeled on earlier proposed legislation such as the *Housing Finance Reform and Taxpayer Protection Act of 2013*, also known as the Corker-Warner bill, it appears the Johnson-Crapo Bill is unlikely to reach the Senate floor in 2014. It remains unclear whether these or any other proposals will become law or, should such a proposal become law, if or how the enacted law will differ from the current draft of the bill. It is unclear how the proposals would impact housing finance, and what impact, if any, it will have on mortgage REITs.

For a discussion of additional risks relating to our business see “Risk Factors” in our 2013 Annual Report.

Investment Activities

As of June 30, 2014, on a GAAP basis we had increased our overall investments in MBS to \$570.8 million, compared to \$482.5 million as of March 31, 2014. Within this total, we had increased our Agency RMBS from \$408.4 million to \$501.0 million, decreased our Non-Agency RMBS from \$64.5 million to \$62.5 million, and decreased our Multi-Family MBS from \$9.6 million to \$7.2 million, from quarter-end to quarter-end. As of June 30, 2014, we owned \$848.5 million of MBS on a non-GAAP basis (including Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions), of which \$501.0 million was in Agency RMBS, \$208.1 million was in Non-Agency RMBS and \$139.3 was in Multi-Family MBS. Of the \$208.1 million, \$145.6 million was in Non-Agency RMBS underlying Linked Transactions and of the \$139.3 million; \$132.1 million was in Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions. As of June 30, 2014, on a GAAP and non-GAAP basis we had \$4.5 million in residential mortgage loans. These marked our first purchases of prime jumbo mortgage loans. As of June 30, 2014, for our available-for-sale securities we had entered into master repurchase agreements with 26 counterparties, and we had borrowed \$508.3 million, on a GAAP basis, and \$706.0 million, on a non-GAAP basis (including the repurchase agreement financing associated with the Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions) under 17 of these agreements. This compares to \$435.3 million, on a GAAP basis, and \$582.8 million, on a non-GAAP basis, respectively, as of March 31, 2014. For our mortgage loans held-for-sale we had entered into 1 master repurchase agreement, and we had borrowed \$4.0 million, on a GAAP and non-GAAP basis under this agreement, as of June 30, 2014. This marked our first financing of prime jumbo mortgage loans. The increase in borrowings between periods is a result of the increase in investment activity following our May 2014 Series A Preferred Stock offering and our June 2014 common stock offering. We have also entered into interest rate swap and swaption agreements designed to mitigate the effects of increases in interest rates under a portion of our repurchase agreements. During the second quarter we increased the notional amount of swap agreements to \$378.0 million, compared to \$358.0 million as of March 31, 2014. We maintained the notional amount of our swaption agreements at \$25.0 million as of June 30, 2014, while increasing the range of other derivative instruments used during the quarter to help mitigate interest rate and other market risks, including Agency to be announced securities, or TBAs, and U.S. Treasury futures. We used futures during the period, and there were 1,470 futures contracts outstanding as of June 30, 2014, representing a notional amount of \$147.0 million.

We use leverage to increase potential returns to our stockholders. To that end, subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT and our exclusion from registration under the Investment Company Act, we use borrowings to fund the origination or acquisition of our target assets. We accomplish this by borrowing against existing assets through repurchase agreements. Neither our organizational documents nor our investment guidelines places any limit on the maximum amount of leverage that we may use, and we are not required to maintain any particular debt-to-equity leverage ratio. We may also change our financing strategy and leverage without the consent of our stockholders.

As of June 30, 2014, we borrowed 2.3 times our stockholders' equity (calculated in accordance with GAAP); 3.3 times after including repurchase agreements underlying Linked Transactions (calculated on a non-GAAP basis), representing a meaningful reduction from 2.8 times and 3.7 times, respectively, as of March 31, 2014. We expect our leverage (on both a GAAP and non-GAAP basis) will range between three and six times the amount of our stockholders' equity, depending upon the relative allocation to Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS, Multi-Family MBS and residential mortgage loans. We expect to borrow between six and nine times the amount of our stockholders'

equity in acquiring Agency RMBS and residential mortgage loans, between one and two times when acquiring Legacy Non-Agency RMBS, between one and three times when acquiring Multi-Family MBS, and between one and three times when acquiring New Issue Non-Agency RMBS. The leverage our Manager is comfortable applying to each asset class at any point in time is a function of the yield profile across housing environments and also a function of price or market values in environments of excessive volatility. The reduction in our leverage during the period was principally due to capital raises during the quarter and our continuing to transition our portfolio into lower levered Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS. Depending on the different cost of borrowing funds at different maturities, we vary the maturities of our borrowed funds to attempt to produce lower borrowing costs and reduce interest rate risk. Generally, we enter into collateralized borrowings only with institutions that are rated investment grade by at least one nationally-recognized statistical rating organization. Going forward, as we seek to continue expanding the range of available financing sources, we may borrow from institutions that, although not rated investment grade by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization, in the assessment of our management team represent an acceptable counterparty credit risk in providing collateralized financing for our portfolio. Nonetheless, we expect that the preponderance of our sources of collateralized borrowings (83.0% as of June 30, 2014) will continue to either have an investment grade rating directly or be part of a group of companies which includes an institution that has such a rating.

The leverage that we employ is specific to each asset class in which we invest and will be determined based on several factors, including potential asset price volatility, margin requirements, the current cycle for interest rates, the shape of the yield curve, credit, security price, the outlook for interest rates and our ability to use and the effectiveness of interest rate hedges. We analyze both historical interest rate and credit volatility and market-driven implied volatility for each asset class in order to determine potential asset price volatility. Our leverage targets attempt to risk-adjust asset classes based on each asset class's potential price volatility. The goal of our leverage strategy is to ensure that, at all times, our investment portfolio's leverage ratio is appropriate for the level of risk inherent in the investment portfolio and that each asset class has individual leverage targets that are appropriate for its potential price volatility.

As of June 30, 2014, our Agency RMBS portfolio had a weighted average nominal coupon of 2.74% at a weighted average amortized cost of \$101.4 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$501.0 million total cost. As of June 30, 2014, the weighted average market price of our Agency portfolio was \$101.4 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$501.0 million in the aggregate. All of our Agency securities represent whole pool securities.

As of June 30, 2014, our Non-Agency RMBS portfolio, on a GAAP basis, had a weighted average nominal coupon of 0.38% at a weighted average amortized cost of \$62.0 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$56.0 million total cost. As of June 30, 2014, the weighted average market price of our Non-Agency RMBS portfolio, on a GAAP basis, was \$69.3 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$62.5 million in the aggregate.

As of June 30, 2014, our Multi-Family MBS portfolio, on a GAAP basis, had a weighted average nominal coupon of 4.09% at a weighted average amortized cost of \$97.5 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$6.8 million total cost. As of June 30, 2014, the weighted average market price of our multi-family RMBS portfolio, on a GAAP basis, was \$103.1 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$7.2 million in aggregate.

As of June 30, 2014, our Non-Agency RMBS portfolio on a non-GAAP basis (including Non-Agency RMBS underlying Linked Transactions) had a weighted average nominal coupon of 0.38% at a weighted average amortized cost of \$64.4 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$190.9 million total cost. As of June 30, 2014, the weighted average market price of our Non-Agency RMBS portfolio on a non-GAAP basis (including Non-Agency RMBS underlying Linked Transactions) was \$70.2 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$208.1 million in the aggregate.

As of June 30, 2014, our Multi-Family MBS portfolio on a non-GAAP basis (including Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions) had a weighted average nominal coupon of 2.11% at a weighted average amortized cost of \$84.3 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$133.9 million total cost. As of June 30, 2014, the weighted average market price of our Multi-Family MBS portfolio on a non-GAAP basis (including multi-family RMBS underlying Linked Transactions) was \$87.7 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$139.3 million in aggregate.

As of June 30, 2014, our residential mortgage loan portfolio on a GAAP and non-GAAP basis, had a weighted average nominal coupon 4.18% at a weighted average amortized cost \$100.5 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$4.4 million in the aggregate. As of June 30, 2014, the weighted average market price of our residential mortgage loan portfolio was \$102.6 per \$100 of nominal, or face, value, or \$4.5 million in the aggregate. All of our residential mortgage loans are secured by first priority mortgages on the underlying properties.

Investment Portfolio

The following table summarizes certain characteristics of our investment portfolio as of June 30, 2014: (1) as reported in accordance with GAAP, which excludes the Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying our Linked Transactions, (2) to show separately the Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying our Linked Transactions; and (3) on a non-GAAP combined basis (which reflects the inclusion of the Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying our Linked Transactions combined with our GAAP-reported MBS):

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

GAAP Basis

\$ in thousands	Principal Balance	Unamortized Premium (Discount)	Designated Credit Reserve	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)	Fair Value	Net Weighted Average Coupon(1)	Average Yield(2)
Agency RMBS								
15 year fixed-rate	\$2,660	\$ 66	\$ -	\$2,726	\$ (24)	\$2,702	2.50 %	1.96 %
30 year fixed-rate	122,157	6,868	-	129,025	(3,270)	125,755	3.50 %	2.69 %
Hybrid ARMS	369,257	37	-	369,294	3,266	372,560	2.49 %	2.69 %
Total Agency RMBS	494,074	6,971	-	501,045	(28)	501,017	2.74 %	2.68 %
Multi-Family MBS								
Excluding Linked Transactions	7,000	(175)	-	6,825	395	7,220	4.09 %	4.44 %
Non-Agency RMBS								
Excluding Linked Transactions	90,230	(18,827)	(15,450)	55,953	6,570	62,523	0.38 %	7.84 %
Residential Mortgage Loans	4,418	-	-	4,418	93	4,511	4.18 %	4.18 %
Total/Weighted Average (GAAP)	\$595,722	\$ (12,031)	\$ (15,450)	\$ 568,241	\$ 7,030	\$575,271	2.41 %	3.22 %

Non-GAAP Adjustments

\$ in thousands	Principal Balance	Unamortized Premium (Discount)	Designated Credit Reserve	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Fair Value	Net Weighted Average Coupon(1)	Average Yield(2)
Agency RMBS								
15 year fixed-rate	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	- %	- %
30 year fixed-rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Hybrid ARMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Total Agency RMBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Multi-Family MBS								
Linked Transactions	151,919	(24,850)	-	127,069	5,053	132,122	2.02 %	5.63 %
Non-Agency RMBS	206,282	(38,452)	(32,887)	134,943	10,637	145,580	0.38 %	7.89 %
Linked Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Residential Mortgage Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Total/Weighted Average (GAAP)	\$358,201	\$(63,302)	\$(32,887)	\$262,012	\$15,690	\$277,702	1.08 %	6.80 %

Non-GAAP Basis

\$ in thousands	Principal Balance	Unamortized Premium (Discount)	Designated Credit Reserve	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Fair Value	Net Weighted Average Coupon(1)	Average Yield(2)
Agency RMBS								
15 year fixed-rate	\$2,660	\$66	\$-	\$2,726	\$(24)	\$2,702	2.50 %	1.96 %
30 year fixed-rate	122,157	6,868	-	129,025	(3,270)	125,755	3.50 %	2.69 %
Hybrid ARMS	369,257	37	-	369,294	3,266	372,560	2.49 %	2.69 %
Total Agency RMBS	494,074	6,971	-	501,045	(28)	501,017	2.74 %	2.68 %
Multi-Family MBS								
Including Linked Transactions	158,919	(25,025)	-	133,894	5,448	139,342	2.11 %	5.57 %
Non-Agency RMBS	296,512	(57,279)	(48,337)	190,896	17,207	208,103	0.38 %	7.88 %
Including Linked Transactions	4,418	-	-	4,418	93	4,511	4.18 %	4.18 %
Residential Mortgage Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Total/Weighted Average (GAAP)	\$953,923	\$(75,333)	\$(48,337)	\$830,253	\$22,720	\$852,973	1.91 %	4.35 %

(1)Weighted average coupon is presented net of servicing and other fees.

(2)Average yield incorporates future prepayment assumptions.

The following table summarizes certain characteristics of our investment portfolio on a non-GAAP combined basis (including Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions), at fair value, according to their estimated weighted average life classifications as of June 30, 2014:

	June 30, 2014 Fair Value
Less than one year	\$-
Greater than one year and less than five years	112,088,307
Greater than or equal to five years	740,884,472
Total	\$852,972,779

The following table presents certain information about the carrying value of our investment portfolio, MBS, residential mortgage loans and the Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying our Linked Transactions, as of June 30, 2014:

	GAAP Basis (AFS RMBS- Excluding Linked Transactions)	Non-GAAP Adjustments (Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions)	Non-GAAP Basis (Combined)
Principal balance	\$ 595,721,009	\$ 358,200,745	\$ 953,921,754
Unamortized premium	9,771,584		9,771,584
Unamortized discount			
Designated credit reserve	(15,450,089)	(32,886,798)	(48,336,887)
Net, unamortized	(21,802,058)	(63,301,993)	(85,104,051)
Amortized cost	568,240,446	262,011,954	830,252,400
Gross unrealized gains	7,030,025	15,690,354	22,720,379
Carrying value/estimated fair values	\$ 575,270,471	\$ 277,702,308	\$ 852,972,779

For financial statement reporting purposes, GAAP requires us to account for certain of our Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS and the associated repurchase agreement financing as Linked Transactions. Accordingly, the measures in the foregoing tables and charts prepared on a GAAP basis do not include Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying our Linked Transactions. However, in managing and evaluating the composition and performance of our MBS portfolio, we do not view the purchase of our Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS and the associated repurchase agreement financing as transactions that are linked. We therefore have also presented certain information that includes the Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying our Linked Transactions. This information constitutes non-GAAP financial measures within the meaning of Regulation G, as promulgated by the SEC. We believe that this non-GAAP information enhances the ability of investors to analyze our MBS portfolio and the performance of our Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS in the same way that we assess our MBS portfolio and such assets. While we believe the non-GAAP information included in this report provides supplemental information to assist investors in analyzing that portion of our portfolio composed of Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS, these measures are not in accordance with GAAP, and they should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, our financial information calculated in accordance with GAAP. Our GAAP financial results and the reconciliations from these results should be carefully evaluated.

Variances between GAAP and Tax Income. Due to the potential timing differences in the recognition of GAAP net income compared to REIT taxable income on our investments, our net income and the unamortized amount of purchase discounts and premiums calculated in accordance with GAAP may differ significantly from such amounts calculated for purposes of determining our REIT taxable income. In accordance with GAAP, a portion of the purchase discounts on our Non-Agency RMBS are allocated to a Credit Reserve and, as such, are not expected to be accreted into interest income. In addition, under GAAP, certain Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying our Linked Transactions are not reported as MBS; however, for purposes of determining our REIT taxable income, all Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS, including those underlying Linked Transactions, are treated as being owned and the purchase discounts associated with these securities are accreted into taxable income over the life of the applicable security. Our total MBS portfolio for tax purposes differs from our portfolio reported for GAAP. These differences are primarily due to the fact that for tax purposes Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying

Linked Transactions are included in our tax portfolio. In addition, for bonds common to both tax and GAAP-reported portfolios, potential timing differences arise with respect to the accretion of market discount into income for tax purposes as compared to GAAP.

Financing and other liabilities. We have entered into repurchase agreements to finance the majority of our Agency and Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS. These agreements are secured by our Agency and Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS and bear interest at rates that have historically moved in close relationship to the London Interbank Offer Rate, or LIBOR. As of June 30, 2014, we had entered into repurchase agreements totaling \$508.3 million, on a GAAP basis, and \$706.0 million, on a non-GAAP basis, of which \$197.7 million are repurchase agreements underlying Linked Transactions. As addressed under “Investment Activities” above, we are expanding the range of counterparties we will utilize for our master repurchase agreements to include certain institutions our management team identifies as credit-worthy but which may not have an investment grade rating from a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

The following table summarizes the average balance, the end of period balance and the maximum balance at month-end of our repurchase agreements for the period from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014 on both a GAAP basis (which excludes repurchase agreement financing associated with the Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions) and non-GAAP basis (which includes repurchase agreement financing associated with Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions):

GAAP	Repurchase Agreements		
	Period Average Balance	End of Period Balance	Maximum Balance at Month-End During the Period
Period from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014	\$456,506,228	\$ 508,332,000	\$ 511,345,000

Non-GAAP (Includes repurchase agreements underlying Linked Transactions)	Repurchase Agreements		
	Period Average Balance	End of Period Balance	Maximum Balance at Month-End During the Period
Period from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014	\$590,614,722	\$ 706,049,000	\$ 706,049,000

As of June 30, 2014, we had entered into one warehouse facility structured as a repurchase agreement to finance our residential mortgage loans. This agreement is secured by our prime jumbo mortgage loans and bears interest at rates that have historically moved in close relationship to the London Interbank Offer Rate, or LIBOR. As of June 30, 2014 we had borrowings totaling \$4.0 million on a GAAP and non-GAAP basis under this agreement. As addressed under “Investment Activities” above, we are expanding the range of counterparties we will utilize for our master repurchase agreements to include certain institutions our management team identifies as credit-worthy but which may not have an investment grade rating from a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

The following table summarized the average balance, the end of period balance and the maximum balance at month-end of our repurchase agreements for the period from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014 on both a GAAP and non-GAAP basis.

GAAP and non-GAAP	Repurchase Agreements		
	Period Average Balance	End of Period Balance	Maximum Balance at Month-End During the Period
Period from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014	\$341,728	\$ 3,957,697	\$ 3,957,697

Hedging instruments. Subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT, we generally hedge as much of our interest rate risk as we deem prudent in light of market conditions. No assurance can be given that our hedging activities will have the desired beneficial impact on our results of operations or financial condition. Our investment policies do not contain specific requirements as to the percentages or amount of interest rate risk that we are required to hedge.

Interest rate hedging may fail to protect or could adversely affect us because, among other things:

- available interest rate hedging may not correspond directly with the interest rate risk for which protection is sought;
- the duration of the hedge may not match the duration of the related liability;
- the party owing money in the hedging transaction may default on its obligation to pay;
- the credit quality of the party owing money on the hedge may be downgraded to such an extent that it impairs our ability to sell or assign our side of the hedging transaction; and
- the value of derivatives used for hedging may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with accounting rules to reflect changes in fair value. Downward adjustments or mark-to-market losses would reduce our stockholders' equity.

As of June 30, 2014, we had entered into ten interest rate swap agreements designed to mitigate the effects of increases in interest rates under a portion of our repurchase agreements. These swap agreements generally provide for us to pay fixed interest rates and to receive floating payments indexed off of one-month and three-month LIBOR, effectively fixing the floating interest rates on \$378 million of borrowings under our repurchase agreements. Certain of these agreements have forward start dates, accordingly our obligation to pay the fixed rate and our right to receive the floating rate has not yet become effective. We had also entered into one interest rate swaption agreement designed to mitigate the effects of sudden large increases in interest rates, and in addition, during the period we also employed both TBAs and U.S. Treasury futures for interest rate hedging purposes. Our investment guidelines do not place any limit on the percentage of assets that we may invest in interest rate or other derivative agreements. The mark-to-market value of an interest rate derivative agreement under any reasonable interest rate scenario is likely to be a fraction of the notional amount of the asset or liability being hedged.

The following table summarizes our hedging activity as of June 30, 2014:

Current Maturity Date for Interest Rate Swaps	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Fixed Rate Pay	Receive Rate	Maturity Years
3 years or less	35,000,000	(190,282)	0.66 %	0.18 %	1.6
Greater than 3 years and less than 5 years	191,000,000	(2,174,460)	1.66 %	0.23 %	4.2
Greater than 7 years and less than 10 years*	95,000,000	(4,207,800)	2.85 %*	0.00 %*	7.1
Greater than 10 years*	57,000,000	(3,458,185)	3.29 %*	0.00 %*	10.2
Total	378,000,000	(10,030,728)	1.51 %*	0.22 %*	5.6

*Forward-starting swaps. Fixed rate pay and floating rate receive rates are excluded from the calculation of totals.

Current Option Expiration Date for Interest Rate Swaptions	Option		Weighted Average Years to Expiration	Underlying Swap		
	Cost	Fair Value		Notional Amount	Pay Rate	Weighted Average Term (Years)
2 years or less	420,000	454,792	0.8	25,000,000	3.00 %	10.0

Stockholders' Equity and Book Value Per Share

As of June 30, 2014, our stockholders' equity was \$218.3 million, and our book value per common share was \$12.76 on a basic and fully diluted basis. Our stockholders' equity increased by \$60.2 million over our stockholders' equity as of March 31, 2014 due to our common and preferred stock offerings during the second quarter, while book value per common share was down a modest 0.6% from the previous quarter-end level of \$12.84, primarily due to our follow-on common and preferred stock offering expenses.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. These accounting principles may require us to make some complex and subjective decisions and assessments. Our most critical accounting policies involve decisions, assessments and estimates that could affect our reported assets and liabilities, as well as our reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates. All of our estimates upon which our financial statements are based are based upon information available to us at the time of making the estimate. For a discussion of our critical accounting policies, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" beginning on page 8 of this report.

Capital Allocation

The following table sets forth our allocated capital by investment type at June 30, 2014:

Security Type	Capital Allocation*	% Capital Allocation*	
Agency RMBS	\$ 34,745,566	15.92	%
Cash and other, net	\$ 55,851,095	25.59	%
Multi-Family MBS	\$ 35,918,045	16.45	%
Non-Agency RMBS	\$ 69,415,962	31.80	%
Residential Mortgage Loans	\$ 22,354,016	10.24	%
Net	\$ 218,284,684	100.00	%

**Capital allocation and percentages reflect the fair value of investments, net of associated assets and liabilities, including the fair value of interest rate derivatives. Cash and other, net, represents cash and other assets and liabilities not specifically allocable to individual investments.*

Results of Operations

The table below presents certain information from our Statement of Operations for the period January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014 and the period January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013:

Edgar Filing: Five Oaks Investment Corp. - Form 10-Q

	Period from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014	Period from January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013
Revenues:		
Interest income		
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 8,390,239	\$ 8,376,715
Mortgage loans held-for-sale	7,517	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8,593	6,775
Interest expense		
Repurchase agreements – available-for-sale securities	(1,162,260	) (1,119,174
Repurchase agreements – mortgage loans held-for-sale	(5,766) -
Net interest income	7,238,323	7,264,316
Other income:		
Realized loss on sale of investments, net	(3,457,239	) (14,277,894
Unrealized gain and net interest income from Linked Transactions	14,704,733	266,818
Realized loss on interest rate swap agreements	(1,692,593	) 11,065,533
Unrealized loss on interest rate swap and swaption agreements	(11,100,869	) 7,099,900
Unrealized gain on mortgage loans held-for-sale	93,242	-
Total other income	(1,452,726	) 4,154,357
Expenses:		
Management fee	1,090,378	528,002
General and administrative expenses	632,802	300,114
Operating expenses reimbursable to our Manager	1,539,470	908,098
Other operating expenses	505,130	99,001
Compensation Expense	134,482	84,964
Total expenses	3,902,262	1,920,179
Net income	\$ 1,883,335	\$ 9,498,494
Dividends to preferred stockholders	(1,116,495	) (2,326
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 766,840	\$ 9,496,168
Earnings per share		
Net income attributable to common stockholders (basic and diluted)	\$ 766,840	\$ 9,496,168
Weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding	10,001,587	4,855,327
Basic and diluted income per share	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.96
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.78

Net Income Summary

For the six months ended June 30, 2014, our net income attributable to common stockholders was \$766,840 or \$0.08, basic and diluted net income per average share, compared with net income of \$9,496,168 or \$1.96, basic net income per share and \$1.96 diluted net income per share, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2013. We did not complete our IPO and concurrent private placement until March 27, 2013, which materially affects the comparability of information between the six months ended June 30, 2014 and the six months ended June 30, 2013. The main drivers of the lower net income for the current year period, as further described below, were (i) a net other loss of \$1.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014, compared to net other income of \$4.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013; (ii) an increase in total expenses; (iii) the payment of preferred stock dividends.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014, our net income attributable to common stockholders was \$3,788,686 or \$0.34, basic and diluted net income per average share, compared with net income of \$7,970,380, or \$1.08, basic and diluted net income per average share, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2013. The primary driver of the lower net income was lower net interest income, as further described below.

Interest Income and Interest Expense

An important source of income is net interest income. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, and the six months ended June 30, 2013, our interest income (including purchased accrued interest) was \$8,406,349 and \$8,383,490, respectively. Our interest expense (including derivative payments made) was \$1,168,026 and \$1,119,174, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and the six months ended June 30, 2013.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014, and the three months ended June 30, 2013, our interest income (including purchased accrued interest) was \$4,498,666 and \$7,356,429, respectively. Our interest expense (including derivative payments made) was \$607,804 and \$992,426, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013. The year-over-year decrease in interest income and interest expense was primarily a result of the lower level of our asset portfolio in the current year period relative to the prior year primarily as a result of Agency RMBS sales.

Net Interest Income

For the six months ended June 30, 2014, and the six months ended June 30, 2013, our net interest income was \$7,238,323 and \$7,264,316, respectively.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014, and the three months ended June 30, 2013, our net interest income was \$3,890,862 and \$6,364,003, respectively, with the decrease reflecting the investment activity noted above.

Other Income

For the six months ended June 30, 2014, our other income represented a loss of \$1,452,726, which primarily reflects the impact of net realized losses on sales of investments of \$3,457,239, net unrealized losses on interest rate hedges of \$11,100,869 and net realized losses of \$1,692,593 on interest rate hedges which in aggregate offset unrealized gain and net interest income on our Linked Transactions of \$14,704,733 and unrealized gain on residential mortgage loans of \$93,242. It is worth noting that unrealized gains on AFS securities, which typically offset unrealized losses on interest rate hedges, are a component of other comprehensive income, or OCI, and as such are reflected in stockholders' equity rather than in our statement of operations. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, other net income totaled \$4,154,357, which primarily reflects the impact of net realized gains of \$11,065,533 and net unrealized gains of \$7,099,900, respectively, on interest rate hedges, and unrealized gain and net interest income on our Linked Transactions of \$266,818, which in aggregate more than offset realized losses of \$14,277,894 on sales of investments.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014, our other income represented a gain of \$2,838,190, which primarily reflects the impact of net realized gain on sales of investments of \$750,778, unrealized gain and net interest income on our Linked Transactions of \$8,812,538 and unrealized gain on residential mortgage loans of \$93,242, which in aggregate offset net unrealized losses on interest rate hedges of \$5,968,542 and net realized losses of \$849,826. It is worth noting that unrealized gains on AFS securities, which typically offset unrealized losses on interest rate hedges, are a component of OCI, and as such are reflected in stockholders' equity rather than in our statement of operations. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, other net income totaled \$3,098,072, which primarily reflects the impact of net realized gains of \$11,136,853 and net unrealized gains of \$7,620,892, respectively, on interest rate hedges, which in aggregate more than offset realized losses of \$14,172,649 on sales of investments and unrealized loss and net interest income on our Linked Transactions of \$1,487,024.

Expenses

We incurred management fees of \$1,090,378 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 representing amounts payable to our Manager under our management agreement. We also incurred other operating expense of \$2,811,884, of which \$1,539,470 was payable to our Manager and \$1,272,414 was payable directly by us. Our general and administrative expenses of \$632,802 for the period ended June 30, 2014 represent the cost of legal, accounting, auditing and consulting services provided to us by third-party service providers.

For the six months ended June 30, 2013, we incurred management fees and other operating expenses of \$528,002, and \$1,392,177, respectively. Both management fees and other operating expenses generally increase in line with average stockholders' equity, and this accounts for the increase in period over period expenses.

We incurred management fees of \$622,843 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 representing amounts payable to our Manager under our management agreement. We also incurred other operating expense of \$1,681,600, of which \$870,817 was payable to our Manager and \$810,783 was payable directly by us. Our general and administrative expenses of \$380,711 for the period ended June 30, 2014 represent the cost of legal, accounting, auditing and consulting services provided to us by third-party service providers.

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, we incurred management fees and other operating expenses of \$412,862, and \$1,078,833, respectively.

Net Income and Return on Equity

Our net income attributable to common stockholders was \$766,840 for the six months ended June 30, 2014, after accounting for preferred stock dividends of \$1,116,495, representing an annualized return of 1.12% on average stockholders' equity of \$138,337,451. As noted earlier, unrealized net gains or losses on AFS securities are not reflected in our statement of operations, but are instead a component of OCI. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, our comprehensive income attributable to common stockholders was \$18,798,577, which included \$18,031,737 in total other comprehensive income. This represents an annualized return of 27.40% on average stockholders' equity.

For the six months ended June 30, 2013, our net income attributable to common stockholders was \$9,496,168 after accounting for preferred stock dividends of \$2,326 representing an annualized return of 27.09% on average stockholders' equity of \$70,688,138. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, our comprehensive loss attributable to common stockholders was \$16,939,187, which included \$26,435,355 in total other comprehensive loss. This represents an annualized return of (48.32%) on average stockholders' equity.

Our net income attributable to common stockholders was \$3,788,686 for the three months ended June 30, 2014, after accounting for preferred stock dividends of \$635,923, representing an annualized return of 10.07% on average stockholders' equity of \$150,919,000. As noted earlier, unrealized net gains or losses on AFS securities are not reflected in our statement of operations, but are instead a component of OCI. For the three months ended June 30, 2014, our comprehensive income attributable to common stockholders was \$9,414,656, which included \$5,625,970 in total other comprehensive income. This represents an annualized return of 25.02% on average stockholders' equity.

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, our net income attributable to common stockholders was \$7,970,380 representing an annualized return of 29.02% on average stockholders' equity of \$110,177,089. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, our comprehensive loss attributable to common stockholders was \$17,768,278, which included \$25,738,658 in total other comprehensive loss. This represents an annualized return of (64.69%) on average stockholders' equity.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is a measurement of our ability to meet potential cash requirements, including ongoing commitments to pay dividends, fund investments, repay borrowings and other general business needs. Our primary sources of funds for liquidity consist of the net proceeds from the issuance of common and preferred stock, or Equity Sales, net cash provided by operating activities, cash from repurchase agreements and other financing arrangements and future issuances of common equity, preferred equity, convertible securities, trust preferred and/or debt securities. We currently finance Agency and Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS primarily through the use of repurchase

agreements.

As of June 30, 2014, our source of funds, apart from our Equity Sales consisted of net proceeds from repurchase agreements related to available-for-sale securities totaling \$508.3 million, on a GAAP basis, and \$706.0 million, on a non-GAAP basis, including \$197.7 million from repurchase agreements underlying Linked Transactions, with a weighted-average borrowing rate of 0.49%, on a GAAP basis, and 0.83%, on a non-GAAP basis, which we used to finance the acquisition of Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS, including Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions and repurchase agreements related to held-for-sale mortgage loans totaling \$4.0 million on a GAAP and non-GAAP basis, with a weighted-average borrowing rate of 3.22% which we used to finance the acquisition of prime jumbo mortgage loans. We generally target a debt-to-equity ratio with respect to our Agency RMBS and residential mortgage loans of six to nine times, between one and two times when acquiring Legacy Non-Agency RMBS, between one and three times when acquiring Multi-Family MBS, and between one and three times when acquiring New Issue Non-Agency RMBS. As of June 30, 2014, we had an overall debt-to-equity ratio of 2.3:1 (calculated using balances determined under GAAP), or 3.3:1 when including repurchase agreements underlying Linked Transactions (calculated on a non-GAAP basis). The repurchase obligations mature and reinvest every 30 to 270 days. See "-Contractual Obligations and Commitments" below. We expect to continue to borrow funds in the form of repurchase agreements. As of June 30, 2014, for our available-for-sale securities we had established 26 repurchase borrowing arrangements with various investment banking firms and other lenders, and as of June 30, 2014, we had outstanding borrowings with 17 of these lenders totaling \$508.3 million, on a GAAP basis, and \$706.0 million, on a non-GAAP basis, including \$197.7 million from repurchase agreements underlying Linked Transactions. Additionally, as of June 30, 2014, for our held-for-sale mortgage loans we had established 1 master repurchase agreement with an investment banking firm, and as of June 30, 2014 we had \$4.0 million outstanding under this agreement.

Under repurchase agreements, we may be required to pledge additional assets to our repurchase agreement counterparties (lenders) in the event that the estimated fair value of the existing pledged collateral under such agreements declines and such lenders demand additional collateral, which may take the form of additional securities or cash. Generally, repurchase agreements contain a financing rate, term and trigger levels for margin calls and haircuts depending on the types of collateral and the counterparties involved. If the estimated fair value of the investment securities increases due to changes in market interest rates or market factors, lenders may release collateral back to us. Specifically, margin calls may result from a decline in the value of the investments securing our repurchase agreements, prepayments on the residential mortgages securing our MBS investments and from changes in the estimated fair value of such investments generally due to principal reduction of such investments from scheduled amortization and resulting from changes in market interest rates and other market factors. Counterparties also may choose to increase haircuts based on credit evaluations of us and/or the performance of the bonds in question. Across all of our repurchase facilities, the haircuts range from a low of 3% to a high of 40%, and the weighted average haircut was 12.8% as of June 30, 2014. Declines in the value of our securities portfolio can trigger margin calls by our lenders under our repurchase agreements. Should prepayment speeds on the residential mortgages underlying our MBS investments or market interest rates increase, margin calls on our repurchase agreements could result, causing an adverse change in our liquidity position.

As of June 30, 2014, we had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$55.8 million available to meet margin calls on our repurchase agreements (including those repurchase agreements underlying Linked Transactions) and derivative instruments, compared to \$38.8 million as of March 31, 2014. Accordingly, based on our leverage level and liquidity position as of June 30, 2014, if the decline in market value of our securities collateralizing our repurchase facilities, or the combination of declining market value of our pledged securities and increasing haircuts, were to exceed the amount of our available liquidity, then we would have to sell assets and may not realize sufficient proceeds to repay the amounts we owe to our lenders. However, as our liquidity decreased, we would attempt to de-leverage in an effort to avoid such a situation. In the period ended June 30, 2014, we did experience certain margin calls, generally the result of either principal paydowns on, or decreased market prices of, our MBS investments, and all such margin calls were promptly met. In general, periods of heightened market volatility will result in more frequent changes in the prices of MBS investments, and thus increased frequency of margin calls.

Upon repayment of each borrowing under a repurchase agreement, we may use the collateral immediately for borrowing under a new repurchase agreement. We have not at the present time entered into any other commitment agreements under which the lender would be required to enter into new repurchase agreements during a specified period of time.

We intend to maintain a level of liquidity in relation to our assets that enables us to meet reasonably anticipated margin calls but that also allows us to be substantially invested in Agency and Non-Agency RMBS, Multi-Family MBS and residential mortgage loans. We may misjudge the appropriate amount of our liquidity by maintaining excessive liquidity, which would lower our investment returns, or by maintaining insufficient liquidity, which would force us to liquidate assets into unfavorable market conditions and harm our operating results.

Forward-Looking Statements Regarding Liquidity

Based upon our current portfolio, leverage rate and available borrowing arrangements, we believe that the net proceeds of our Equity Sales combined with cash flow from operations and available borrowing capacity, will be sufficient to enable us to meet anticipated short-term (one year or less) liquidity requirements to fund our investment activities, pay fees under our management agreement, fund our distributions to stockholders and for other general corporate expenses.

Our ability to meet our long-term (greater than one year) liquidity and capital resource requirements will be subject to obtaining additional debt financing and equity capital. We may increase our capital resources by obtaining long-term credit facilities or making additional public or private offerings of equity or debt securities, possibly including classes of preferred stock, common stock and senior or subordinated notes. Such financing will depend on market conditions for capital raises and for the investment of any proceeds. If we are unable to renew, replace or expand our sources of financing on substantially similar terms, it may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we generally must distribute annually at least 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gain). These distribution requirements limit our ability to retain earnings and thereby replenish or increase capital for operations.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

We entered into a contractual arrangement with our Manager when we commenced operations on May 16, 2012. Our Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and the reimbursement of certain expenses. Because our management agreement provides that our Manager is responsible for managing our affairs, our executive officers, who are employees of our Manager and not our employees, will not receive cash compensation from us for serving as our executive officers. We have no employees.

The Five Oaks Investment Corp. Manager Equity Plan, or the Manager Equity Plan, includes provisions for grants of restricted common stock and other equity based awards to our Manager and to our independent directors, consultants or officers whom we may directly employ in the future. In turn, our Manager will grant such awards to its employees, officers (including our current officers), members, directors or consultants. Grants to our Manager will be allocated firstly to non-member employees and officers of our Manager, and then the balance of the grants to members (including our officers) proportionally based on each member's respective ownership of our Manager. The grants to be made to our Manager and then by our Manager pursuant to such are intended to provide customary incentive compensation to those persons employed by our Manager on whose performance we rely (including our officers). The total number of shares that may be granted subject to awards under the Manager Equity Plan will be equal to an aggregate of 3.0% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of our common stock (on a fully diluted basis) at the time of each award (other than any shares issued or subject to awards made pursuant to the Manager Equity Plan). No grants were made under the Manager Equity Plan during the period January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014

We had the following contractual borrowing under repurchase agreements related to available-for-sale securities as of June 30, 2014 (dollar amounts in thousands) on both a GAAP basis (which excludes repurchase agreement financing associated with the Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions) and non-GAAP basis (which includes repurchase agreement financing associated with the Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions):

GAAP

\$ in thousands	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Repurchase agreements	\$508,332	\$ 508,332	-	-	-
Total contractual obligations	\$508,332	\$ 508,332	-	-	-

Non-GAAP

\$ in thousands	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year *	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Repurchase agreements	\$706,049	\$ 706,049	-	-	-
Total contractual obligations	\$706,049	\$ 706,049	-	-	-

*Includes \$197,717 of repurchase agreements underlying Linked Transactions.

We had the following contractual borrowing under repurchase agreements related to held-for-sale mortgage loans as of June 30, 2014 on both a GAAP basis and non-GAAP basis:

GAAP and Non-GAAP

\$ in thousands	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Repurchase agreements	\$3,958	\$ 3,958	-	-	-
Total contractual obligations	\$3,958	\$ 3,958	-	-	-

In addition, we enter into certain contracts that contain a variety of indemnification obligations, principally with our Manager, brokers and counterparties to repurchase agreements. The maximum potential future payment amount we could be required to pay under these indemnification obligations is unlimited. We have not incurred any costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification obligations. As a result, the estimated fair value of these agreements is minimal. Accordingly, we recorded no liabilities for these agreements as of June 30, 2014.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Our Linked Transactions are comprised of Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS, associated repurchase agreement financing and interest receivable/payable on such accounts. To the extent these transactions become unlinked in the future, the underlying Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS, the associated repurchase agreement financing and the associated interest income and expense will be presented on a gross basis on our balance sheet and statement of operations, prospectively.

As of June 30, 2014, we did not maintain any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance, or special purpose or variable interest entities, established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. Further, as of June 30, 2014, we had not guaranteed any obligations of unconsolidated entities or entered into any commitment or intent to provide funding to any such entities.

Distributions

We intend to continue to make regular monthly distributions to holders of our common stock. U.S. federal income tax law generally requires that a REIT distribute annually at least 90% of its "REIT taxable income" (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gain) and that it pay tax at regular corporate rates to the extent that it annually distributes less than 100% of its "REIT taxable income." We generally intend to make regular monthly distributions to our stockholders in an amount equal to all or substantially all of our taxable income. Before we make any distribution, whether for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise, we must first meet both our operating requirements and debt service on our repurchase agreements and other debt payable. If cash available for distribution to our stockholders is less than our taxable income, we could be required to sell assets or borrow funds to make cash distributions, or we may make a portion of the required distribution in the form of a taxable stock distribution or distribution of debt securities.

We intend to announce in advance monthly dividends to be paid during each calendar quarter. If substantially all of our taxable income has not been paid by the close of any calendar year, we intend to declare a special dividend prior to the end of such calendar year, to achieve this result. On June 17, 2014, we announced that our board of directors declared monthly cash dividend rates for the third quarter of 2014 of \$0.125 per share of common stock.

Inflation

Virtually all of our assets and liabilities will be interest rate sensitive in nature. As a result, interest rates and other factors influence our performance far more so than does inflation. Changes in interest rates do not necessarily correlate with inflation rates or changes in inflation rates. Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP, and our distributions will be determined by our board of directors consistent with our obligation to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gain) on an annual basis in order to maintain our REIT qualification; in each case, our activities and balance sheet are measured with reference to historical cost and/or fair market value without considering inflation.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We seek to manage our risks related to the credit quality of our assets, interest rates, liquidity, prepayment speeds and market value while providing an opportunity to stockholders to realize attractive risk-adjusted returns through ownership of our common stock. Although we do not seek to avoid risk completely, we believe that risk can be quantified from historical experience and we seek to manage our risk levels in order to earn sufficient compensation to justify the risks we undertake and to maintain capital levels consistent with taking such risks.

To reduce the risks to our portfolio, we employ portfolio-wide and security-specific risk measurement and management processes in our daily operations. Our Manager's risk management tools include software and services licensed or purchased from third parties, in addition to proprietary software and analytical methods developed by our Manager. There can be no guarantee that these tools will protect us from market risks.

While changes in the fair value of our Agency RMBS are generally not credit-related, changes in the fair value of our Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS, including MBS underlying Linked Transactions, may reflect both market and interest rate conditions as well as credit risk. In evaluating our asset/liability management and Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS credit performance, our Manager considers the credit characteristics underlying our Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS, including MBS that are a component of our Linked Transactions. The following table presents certain information about our Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS (including MBS underlying our Linked Transactions) as of June 30, 2014 on a combined non-GAAP basis. Information presented with respect to weighted average loan to value, weighted average FICO scores and other information is aggregated based on information reported at the time of mortgage origination and therefore does not reflect changes to home values or borrower characteristics since the mortgage origination.

	June 30, 2014		
	Non-Agency RMBS(1)	Multi-Family MBS(2)	Agency RMBS
Portfolio Characteristics:			
Number of securities	24	12	22
Carrying value/ estimated fair value	\$208,102,665	\$139,342,085	\$501,017,232
Amortized cost	\$190,896,180	\$133,893,581	\$501,045,084
Current par value	\$296,512,244	\$158,918,564	\$494,073,391
Ratio of carrying value to current par value	70.2	% 87.7	% 101.4
Ratio of amortized cost to current par value	64.5	% 84.3	% 101.4
Net weighted average coupon	0.38	% 2.11	% 2.74
One month CPR(i)	8.5	% NA	5.6

Non-Agency RMBS Charecteristics

June 30, 2014(1)

Collateral Attributes:		
Weighted average loan age (months)	95	
Weighted average original loan-to-value	75.9	%
Weighted average original FICO(ii)	688	
Weighted average loan size	339	
Current Performance:		
60+ day delinquencies	27.8	%
Average credit enhancement(iii)	2.8	%

June 30, 2014(1)

	Fair Value	% of Non-Agency RMBS	
Coupon Type:			
Fixed rate	\$-	0.0	%
Hybrid or floating	\$208,102,665	100.0	%
Collateral Type:			
Prime	\$-	0.0	%
Alt-A	\$160,442,285	77.1	%
Subprime	\$47,660,380	22.9	%
New Issue	\$-	0.0	%
Loan Origination Year:			
2007	\$59,643,250	28.7	%
2006	\$126,992,602	61.0	%
Pre-2006	\$21,466,813	10.3	%

- (1) Includes Non-Agency RMBS underlying our Linked Transactions at June 30, 2014 on a combined, non-GAAP basis.
- (2) Includes Multi-Family MBS underlying our Linked Transactions at June 30, 2014 on a combined, non-GAAP basis.

The following table presents the rating of our Non-Agency RMBS at June 30, 2014, including Non-Agency RMBS underlying our Linked Transactions, on a combined non-GAAP basis. The rating indicates the opinion of the rating agency as to the creditworthiness of the investment, indicating the obligor's ability to meet its full financial commitment on the obligation. A rating of "NR" is assigned when major rating agencies do not provide any rating for such security.

	Fair Value	% of Non-Agency RMBS	
Current Rating(iv)			
CCC	\$44,129,711	21.2	%
CC	\$25,635,918	12.3	%
C	\$15,489,800	7.4	%
D	\$3,298,666	1.6	%
Not Rated	\$119,548,570	57.4	%

The mortgages securing our Non-Agency RMBS are collateralized by properties located within many geographic regions across the United States. The following table presents the five largest geographic concentrations of the mortgages collateralizing our Non-Agency RMBS, including Non-Agency RMBS underlying our Linked Transactions, at June 30, 2014 on a combined, non-GAAP basis:

	Fair Value	% of Non-Agency RMBS	
Property Location			
California	\$75,900,070	36.5	%
Florida	\$23,759,627	11.4	%
New Jersey	\$11,914,188	5.7	%
New York	\$9,132,197	4.4	%
Virginia	\$6,722,080	3.2	%

(i) One-month CPR is reflective of the prepayment speed on the underlying securitization; however, CPR is not necessarily indicative of the proceeds received on our investments. Proceeds received on our RMBS depend on the location of our RMBS within the payment structure of each underlying security.

(ii) FICO represents a mortgage industry accepted credit score of a borrower, which was developed by Fair Isaac Corporation.

(iii) Average credit enhancement remaining on our Non-Agency RMBS portfolio, which is the average amount of protection available to absorb future credit losses due to defaults on the underlying collateral.

(iv) Reported based on the lowest rating issued by a rating agency, if more than one rating is issued on the security, at the date presented.

During the second quarter of 2014, the Company expanded its investments in Multi-Family MBS based on the favorable risk-return profile of these investments. Our Multi-Family MBS investments consist principally of securities rated BBB or higher and are primarily Freddie Mac Multifamily K Certificates backed by pools of multifamily mortgage loans or re-REMICs of Freddie Mac Multifamily K Certificates. These certificates are not guaranteed by Freddie Mac and therefore, repayment is based solely on the performance of the underlying pool of loans. These loans have prepayment lock-out provisions which reduce the risk of early repayment of our investment.

The following table presents the rating of our Multi-Family MBS at June 30, 2014, including Multi-Family underlying our Linked Transactions, on a combined non-GAAP basis. The rating indicates the opinion of the rating agency as to the creditworthiness of the investment, indicating the obligor's ability to meet its full financial commitment on the obligation.

	Fair Value	% of Multi-Family MBS	
Current Rating(iv)			
BBB	\$ 110,865,668	79.6	%
BB	\$ 28,476,417	20.4	%

Interest rate risk

Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including fiscal and monetary policies and domestic and international economic and political considerations, as well as other factors beyond our control. We are subject to interest rate risk in connection with our assets and related financing obligations. Subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT, we engage in a variety of interest rate management techniques that seek to mitigate the influence of interest rate changes on the values of our assets.

Subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT, we utilize derivative financial instruments, including interest rate swaps, swaptions, TBAs and futures, to hedge the interest rate and related market risks associated with our portfolio. We seek to hedge interest rate risk with respect to both the fixed income nature of our assets and the financing of our portfolio. In hedging interest rates with respect to our fixed income assets, we seek to reduce the risk of losses on the value of our investments that may result from changes in interest rates in the broader markets. In utilizing interest rate hedges with respect to our financing, we seek to improve risk-adjusted returns and, where possible, to obtain a favorable spread between the yield on our assets and the cost of our financing. We rely on our Manager's expertise to manage these risks on our behalf.

Interest rate effect on net interest income

Our operating results depend in large part on differences between the income earned on our assets and our cost of borrowing and hedging activities. The costs associated with our borrowings are generally based on prevailing market interest rates. During a period of rising interest rates, our borrowing costs generally will increase while the yields earned on our existing portfolio of leveraged fixed-rate MBS will remain static. Moreover, interest rates may rise at a faster pace than the yields earned on our leveraged adjustable-rate and hybrid MBS. Both of these factors could result in a decline in our net interest spread and net interest margin. The severity of any such decline would depend on our asset/liability composition at the time, as well as the magnitude and duration of the interest rate increase. Further, an increase in short-term interest rates could also have a negative impact on the market value of our target assets. If any of these events happen, we could experience a decrease in net income or incur a net loss during these periods, which could adversely affect our liquidity and results of operations.

Our hedging techniques are partly based on assumed levels of prepayments of our target assets. If prepayments are slower or faster than assumed, the life of the investment will be longer or shorter, which would reduce the effectiveness of any hedging strategies we may use and may cause losses on such transactions. Hedging strategies involving the use of derivative securities are highly complex and may produce volatile returns.

We acquire adjustable-rate and hybrid MBS. These are assets in which some of the underlying mortgages are typically subject to periodic and lifetime interest rate caps and floors, which may limit the amount by which the security's interest yield may change during any given period. However, our borrowing costs pursuant to our financing agreements are not subject to similar restrictions. Therefore, in a period of increasing interest rates, interest rate costs on our borrowings could increase without limitation, while the interest-rate yields on our adjustable-rate and hybrid MBS could effectively be limited by caps. This issue will be magnified to the extent we acquire adjustable-rate and hybrid MBS that are not based on mortgages that are fully indexed. In addition, adjustable-rate and hybrid MBS may be subject to periodic payment caps that result in some portion of the interest being deferred and added to the principal outstanding. If this happens, we could receive less cash income on such assets than we would need to pay for interest costs on our related borrowings. These factors could lower our net interest income or cause a net loss during periods of rising interest rates, which would harm our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Interest rate mismatch risk

We fund the majority of our adjustable-rate and hybrid MBS assets with borrowings that are based on LIBOR, while the interest rates on these assets may be indexed to other index rates, such as the one-year Constant Maturity Treasury index, the Monthly Treasury Average index or the 11th District Cost of Funds Index. Accordingly, any increase in LIBOR relative to these indices may result in an increase in our borrowing costs that is not matched by a corresponding increase in the interest earnings on these assets. Any such interest rate index mismatch could adversely affect our profitability, which may negatively impact distributions to our stockholders. To mitigate interest rate

mismatches, we utilize the hedging strategies discussed above.

Our analysis of risks is based on our Manager's experience, estimates, models and assumptions. These analyses rely on models that utilize estimates of fair value and interest rate sensitivity. Actual economic conditions or implementation of decisions by our Manager may produce results that differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions used in our models.

We use a variety of recognized industry models, as well as proprietary models, to perform sensitivity analyses, which are derived from primary assumptions for prepayment rates, discount rates and credit losses. The primary assumption used in this model is implied market volatility of interest rates. The information presented in the following interest sensitivity tables projects the potential impact of sudden parallel changes in interest rates on our financial results and financial condition over the next 12 months, based on our interest sensitive financial instruments at June 30, 2014 including Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS underlying Linked Transactions. Such MBS may not be linked in future periods.

June 30, 2014

Change in Interest rates		Percentage Change in Projected Net Interest Income(1)		Percentage Change in Projected Portfolio Value(2)	
+1.00	%	-15.83	%	0.13	%
+0.50	%	-7.91	%	0.08	%
-0.50	%	9.84	%	-0.18	%
-1.00	%	19.87	%	-0.72	%

(1) Includes underlying interest income and interest expense associated with MBS and repurchase agreement borrowings underlying our Linked Transactions. Such MBS and repurchase agreements may not be linked in future periods.

(2) Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS only.

The interest rate sensitivity table quantifies the potential changes in net interest income and portfolio value, which includes the value of swaps and our other derivatives, should interest rates immediately change. The interest rate sensitivity table presents the estimated impact of interest rates instantaneously rising 50 and 100 basis points and falling 50 and 100 basis points. The cash flows associated with our portfolio of MBS for each rate change are calculated based on assumptions, including prepayment speeds, yield on future acquisitions, slope of the yield curve and size of the portfolio. Assumptions made on the interest rate sensitive liabilities, which are assumed to relate to repurchase agreements, including anticipated interest rates, collateral requirements as a percent of the repurchase agreement, amount and term of borrowing.

The AFS securities, at fair value, included in the foregoing interest rate sensitivity table under "Percentage Change in Projected Portfolio Value" were limited to Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS. Due to the significantly discounted prices and underlying credit risks of our Non-Agency RMBS, including those underlying Linked Transactions, we believe our Non-Agency RMBS's valuation is inherently de-sensitized to changes in interest rates. As such, we cannot project the impact to these financial instruments and have excluded these RMBS from the interest rate sensitivity analysis. However, these Non-Agency RMBS have been included in the "Percentage Change in Projected Net Interest Income" analysis.

Certain assumptions have been made in connection with the calculation of the information set forth in the foregoing interest rate sensitivity table and, as such, there can be no assurance that assumed events will occur or that other events will not occur that would affect the outcomes. The base interest rate scenario assumes interest rates at June 30, 2014. The analysis utilizes assumptions and estimates based on the judgment and experience of our Manager's team.

Furthermore, while we generally expect to retain such assets and the associated interest rate risk to maturity, future purchases and sales of assets could materially change our interest rate risk profile.

The change in annualized net interest income does not include any benefit or detriment from faster or slower prepayment rates on our Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS. We anticipate that faster prepayment speeds in lower interest rate scenarios will generate lower realized yields on premium Agency RMBS and higher realized yields on discount Agency and Non-Agency RMBS. Similarly, we anticipate that slower prepayment speeds in higher interest rate scenarios will generate higher realized yields on premium Agency RMBS and lower realized yields on discount Agency and Non-Agency RMBS. Although we have sought to construct our portfolio to limit the effect of changes in prepayment speeds, there can be no assurance this will actually occur, and the realized yield of our portfolio may be significantly different than we anticipate in changing interest rate scenarios.

Given the low interest rates at June 30, 2014, we applied a floor of 0% for all anticipated interest rates included in our assumptions. Because of this floor, we anticipate that any hypothetical interest rate shock decrease would have a limited positive impact on our funding costs; however, because prepayments speeds are unaffected by this floor, we expect that any increase in our prepayment speeds (occurring as a result of any interest rate decrease or otherwise) could result in an acceleration of our premium amortization on Agency RMBS and accretion of discount on our Agency and Non-Agency RMBS purchased at a discount. As a result, because this floor limits the positive impact of any interest rate decrease on our funding costs, hypothetical interest rate decreases could cause the fair value of our financial instruments and our net interest income to decline.

The information set forth in the interest rate sensitivity table and all related disclosures constitutes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimated in the foregoing interest rate sensitivity table.

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that principal will be repaid at a different rate than anticipated. As we receive prepayments of principal on our assets, premiums paid on such assets will be amortized against interest income. In general, an increase in prepayment rates will accelerate the amortization of purchase premiums, thereby reducing the interest income earned on the assets. Conversely, discounts on such assets are accreted into interest income. In general, an increase in prepayment rates will accelerate the accretion of purchase discounts, thereby increasing the interest income earned on the assets.

Normally, we believe that we will be able to reinvest proceeds from scheduled principal payments and prepayments at acceptable yields; however, no assurances can be given that, should significant prepayments occur, market conditions would be such that acceptable investments could be identified and the proceeds timely reinvested.

Extension risk

We compute the projected weighted-average life of our investments based upon assumptions regarding the rate at which the borrowers will prepay the underlying mortgages. In general, when a fixed-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate security is acquired with borrowings, we may, but are not required to, enter into an interest rate swap agreement or other hedging instrument that effectively fixes our borrowing costs for a period close to the anticipated average life of the fixed-rate portion of the related assets. This strategy is designed to protect us from rising interest rates, because the borrowing costs are fixed for the duration of the fixed-rate portion of the related target asset.

However, if prepayment rates decrease in a rising interest rate environment, then the life of the fixed-rate portion of the related assets could extend beyond the term of the swap agreement or other hedging instrument. This could have a negative impact on our results from operations, as borrowing costs would no longer be fixed after the end of the hedging instrument, while the income earned on the fixed-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate assets would remain fixed. This situation could also cause the market value of our fixed-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate assets to decline, with little or no offsetting gain from the related hedging transactions. In extreme situations, we could be forced to sell assets to maintain adequate liquidity, which could cause us to incur losses.

Market risk

Market value risk. Our AFS securities are reflected at their estimated fair value, with the difference between amortized cost and estimated fair value reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income. The estimated fair value of these securities fluctuates primarily due to changes in interest rates, market valuation of credit risks and other factors. Generally, in a rising interest rate environment, we would expect the fair value of these securities to decrease; conversely, in a decreasing interest rate environment, we would expect the fair value of these securities to increase. As market volatility increases or liquidity decreases, the fair value of our assets may be adversely impacted.

The sensitivity analysis table presented in "-Interest rate mismatch risk" sets forth the estimated impact of an instantaneous parallel shift in the yield curve, up and down 50 and 100 basis points, on the market value of our interest rate-sensitive investments and net interest income, at June 30, 2014, assuming a static portfolio. When evaluating the impact of changes in interest rates, prepayment assumptions and principal reinvestment rates are adjusted based on our Manager's expectations. The analysis presented utilized assumptions, models and estimates of our Manager based on the judgment and experience of our Manager's team.

Real estate risk. MBS, residential and multi-family property values are subject to volatility and may be adversely affected by a number of factors, including national, regional and local economic conditions; local real estate conditions (such as an oversupply of housing); changes or continued weakness in specific industry segments; construction quality, age and design; demographic factors; and retroactive changes to building or similar codes. Decreases in property values reduce the value of the collateral for mortgage loans and the potential proceeds available to borrowers to repay the loans, which could cause us to suffer losses on our Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS investments.

Liquidity risk

Our liquidity risk is principally associated with our financing of long-maturity assets with short-term borrowings in the form of repurchase agreements. Although the interest rate adjustments of these assets and liabilities fall within the guidelines established by our operating policies, maturities are not required to be nor are they, matched.

Should the value of our assets pledged as collateral suddenly decrease, margin calls relating to our repurchase agreements could increase, causing an adverse change in our liquidity position. Additionally, if one or more of our repurchase agreement counterparties chose not to provide on-going funding, our ability to finance would decline or exist at possibly less advantageous terms. As such, we cannot assure that we will always be able to roll over our repurchase agreements. See "Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Liquidity and Capital Resources" for further information about our liquidity and capital resource management.

Credit risk

We believe that our investment strategy will generally keep our risk of credit losses low to moderate. However, we retain the risk of potential credit losses on all of the loans underlying our Non-Agency RMBS and Multi-Family MBS, as well as residential mortgage loans that we own. With respect to our Non-Agency RMBS that are senior in the credit structure, credit support contained in RMBS deal structures provides a level of protection from losses. We seek to manage the remaining credit risk through our pre-acquisition due diligence process and by factoring assumed credit losses into the purchase prices we pay for Non-Agency RMBS. In addition, with respect to any particular target asset, our Manager's investment team evaluates relative valuation, supply and demand trends, shape of yield curves, prepayment rates, delinquency and default rates, recovery of various sectors and vintage of collateral. In particular, the evaluation process involves modeling under various different scenarios the future cashflows expected to be generated by a specific security based on the current and projected delinquency and default status of the portfolio, and expected recoveries derived primarily from LTV metrics, relative to the purchase price of the RMBS. At purchase, our Manager estimates the proportion of the discount that we do not expect to recover and incorporates it into our Manager's expected yield and accretion calculations. As part of our Non-Agency RMBS surveillance process, our Manager tracks and compares each security's actual performance over time to the performance expected at the time of purchase

or, if our Manager has modified its original purchase assumptions, to its revised performance expectations. To the extent that actual performance of our Non-Agency RMBS deviates materially from our Manager's expected performance parameters, our Manager may revise its performance expectations, such that the amount of purchase discount designated as credit discount may be increased or decreased over time. At times, we may enter into credit default swaps or other derivative instruments in an attempt to manage our credit risk. Nevertheless, unanticipated credit losses could adversely affect our operating results. With respect to our Multi-Family MBS, to date we have purchased subordinated tranches in, or backed by, multi-family securitizations sponsored by Freddie Mac that do not represent the most junior tranche in the capital structure. Our pre-acquisition due diligence process involves an analysis of the multi-family loan portfolio underlying the relevant security, in order to determine the adequacy of available credit enhancement to absorb potential credit losses on the portfolio.

Risk Management

To the extent consistent with maintaining our REIT qualification, we will seek to manage risk exposure to protect our investment portfolio against the effects of major interest rate changes. We may generally seek to manage this risk by:

- relying on our Manager's investment selection process;

- monitoring and adjusting, if necessary, the reset index and interest rate related to Agency and Non-Agency RMBS and other mortgage-related investments and our financings;

- attempting to structure our financing agreements to have a range of different maturities, terms, amortizations and interest rate adjustment periods;

- using hedging instruments, primarily interest rate swap agreements but also financial futures, options, interest rate cap agreements, floors and forward sales to adjust the interest rate sensitivity of Agency RMBS and other mortgage-related investments and our borrowings; and

actively managing, on an aggregate basis, the interest rate indices, interest rate adjustment periods and gross reset margins of Agency RMBS and other mortgage-related investments and the interest rate indices and adjustment periods of our financings.

In executing on our current risk management strategy, we have entered into interest rate swap agreements, a swaption and futures transactions.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information the Company is required to disclose in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We have evaluated, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2014. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that it is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the period from January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may be involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. As of the date of this report, neither we nor, to our knowledge, our Manager are subject to any legal proceedings that we or our Manager considers to be material.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the accompanying Index of Exhibits are filed or incorporated by reference as a part of this report. Such Index is incorporated herein by reference.

61

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

FIVE OAKS INVESTMENT CORP.

Dated: August 14, 2014 By /s/ David C. Carroll
David C. Carroll
Chief Executive Officer, President and
Chairman of the Board (Principal
Executive Officer)

Dated: August 14, 2014 By /s/ David Oston
David Oston
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer,
Secretary and Director (Principal
Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
1.1	Form of Distribution Agency Agreement, dated May 30, 2014, by and among the Company, Oak Circle Capital Partners LLC and each of the Managers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 filed with Five Oaks Investment Corp. current report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35845), which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 30, 2014).
3.2	Articles of Amendment, increasing the aggregate number of authorized shares of 8.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, liquidation value \$25 per share (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 filed with Five Oaks Investment Corp. current report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35845), which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 27, 2014).
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

** Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.