# **Global Markets Monitor**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 2023

- More US regional banks come under pressure (link)
- US banks grapple with continued deposit outflows (link)
- High yield bond market in US shows resilience (link)
- US crude oil benchmark falls below \$70/barrel (link)
- Malaysia surprises markets with 25 bps rate hike (link)
- Swap rates in Chile decline as GDP measure weakens (link)

Mature Markets | Emerging Markets | Market Tables

## Fears linger as markets confront multiple challenges

Markets in Europe are up, and US equity index futures are slightly higher, but the mood remains highly uncertain after yesterday's US-induced market volatility. Renewed pressure on US regional banks spooked markets yesterday as the realization grows that the US banking crisis may not yet be over. The FOMC today and ECB meeting tomorrow are also major risk events. Markets expect 25 bps rate hikes from both central banks but are looking for clues about how the policy landscape will evolve in coming months. The consensus is that the Fed will end its rate hike cycle with a somewhat hawkish statement. The ECB is seen to have a couple of more rate hikes to go, but both central banks are expected to be cutting policy rates by the end of the year. Deviations from these expectations could lead to major market moves. The benchmark US oil price index (West Texas Intermediate) fell below \$70 as worries about recession grow stronger. The US debt ceiling standoff is another major source of concern. Meanwhile, the US ADP employment report came in much stronger than expected at 296K versus the 150K forecast, causing Treasuries to give up some of their early morning gains.

**Key Global Financial Indicators** 

Last updated:	(	hange from		Since				
5/3/23 8:04 AM	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD	23-Feb-22
Equities				%				
S&P 500	Warney	4120	-1.2	1	0	-1	7	-3
Eurostoxx 50	www.	4319	0.6	-1	0	15	14	9
Nikkei 225	who was a second	29158	0.1	2	3	9	12	10
MSCI EM	m	39	-1.0	1	-2	-9	2	-19
Yields and Spreads				b				
US 10y Yield	~~~~~	3.40	-2.5	-5	-1	43	-48	141
Germany 10y Yield	and the same	2.24	-1.9	-16	-2	127	-33	201
EMBIG Sovereign Spread	~~~~	489	16	-8	6	50	37	77
FX / Commodities / Volatility					%			
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation	man	50.6	0.2	0	0	-3	1	-5
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation	and the same	101.6	-0.4	0	-1	-2	-2	6
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)	who were	73.3	-2.7	-6	-14	-30	-15	-24
VIX Index (%, change in pp)	Maron	17.9	0.2	-1	-1	-11	-4	-13

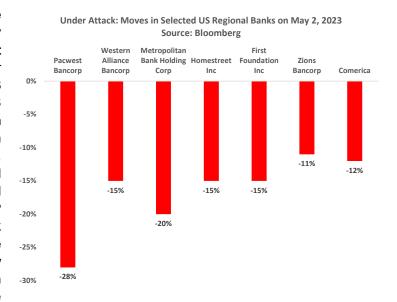
Colors denote tightening/easing financial conditions for observations greater than ±1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

## **Mature Markets**

back to top

## **United States**

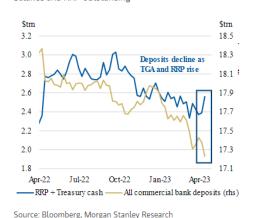
A number of regional US banks have come under pressure in the equity market since the resolution of First Republic Bank this week. Except for the failure of Washington Mutual in 2008 which was the largest bank failure in US history, the past three weeks have seen the three next biggest bank failures on record: First Republic Bank (\$213 bn), Silicon Valley Bank (\$209 bn) and Signature Bank (\$110 bn). Many hoped that the purchase of First Republic by JP Morgan would bring the regional bank crisis to an end, but these hopes were dashed yesterday. Investors are now zeroing in on other banks that have high levels of uninsured deposits, large



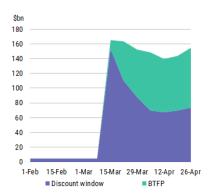
holdings of bonds hit by rising high interest rates and large amounts of funds borrowed from the Fed and the Federal Home Loan Banks. Deposit outflows from regional banks continue, with \$40 bn of outflows seen last week. Contacts say some market participants were disappointed that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) did not announce any changes in deposit insurance, such as raising the level of the FDIC guarantee above \$250 K. The wider market also felt the pain, with losses to the broader equity indexes and a sharp decline in Treasury yields on safe haven buying.

The renewed volatility for regional US banks could have been predicted in the light of recent data from the Fed. The latest H.8 report shows that deposits have been falling as tax payments flow from banks to the Treasury's General Account (TGA), and as money markets place their steadily rising deposits at the Fed's overnight reverse repo (RRP) facility. Total outflows of deposits from banks have already exceeded the volume of outflows seen for the entire year of 2022, according to Morgan Stanley. Banks have borrowed extensively from the Federal Home Loan banks and the Fed's discount window and its Bank Term Funding Program (BTFP). Usage of the BTFP and the discount window has been particularly notable in the past two weeks.

**Exhibit 15:** Commercial bank deposits vs. Treasury cash balance and RRP outstanding



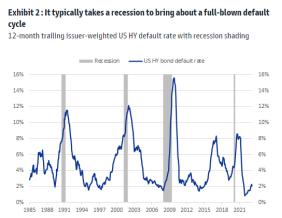
**Exhibit 16:** Total take-up at the Fed's discount window and the BTFP facility in the last 3 months



Source: Bloomberg, Fed, Morgan Stanley Research

The US high yield (HY) bond market has strong fundamentals, according to analysis by Goldman.

Debt to EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization) ratios and interest coverage ratios are low. History shows that it takes an outright recession to trigger a large-scale default cycle in the HY market, where defaults reach double digit levels. With the exception of 2016, when a collapse in oil prices led to a surge in energy company bankruptcies, all other periods when HY defaults were significant occurred before the onset of a recession. With Goldman assigning just a 35% probability of a recession over the next 12 months, its analysts think HY default will remain at or below their long-term average. Even if a recession does occur, they think HY defaults will remain below levels seen in previous recessions. With the mini default episode of 2020 less than three years in the past, the analysts contend that not enough time has passed for major inefficiencies to build up in the system.



Source: Moody's, NBER, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

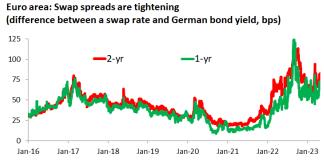
Exhibit 3: HY bond issuer fundamentals remain strong Net debt-to-EBITDA and interest coverage ratios for the median US HY bond issuer Ratio Ratio Net debt to EBITDA Interest coverage.ratio (inverted, RHS) 4.5 0.0 0.5 4.0 1.0 1.5 3.5 2.0 3.0 2.5 3.0 2.5 3.5 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 Source: Factset, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

#### Euro area

Equities (+0.6%) are higher and German 10-yr yields are 2 bps lower ahead of today's FOMC meeting. Analysts point out that earnings of large European corporates have been much stronger than expected (by around 30% on average) with financials surprising the most (78% on average). In contrast, US earnings have been just 7% above consensus estimates.

Most analysts expect the ECB to hike 25 bps tomorrow, with markets pricing 28 bps, but some contacts argue that a downshift shift to 25 bps could go together with more aggressive communication on the ECB balance sheet unwind. In a Bloomberg survey last week, analysts expected total ECB quantitative tightening of €225 bn in 2023 and €324 bn in 2024. Prior to the March 2023 meeting, the expectation was for €195 bn in 2023 and €321bn in 2024.

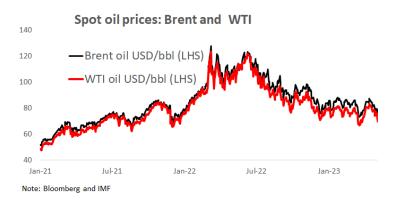
Euro area swap spreads are widening again as analysts at Commerzbank see a return of collateral scarcity fears. This week, the ECB has also reduced the interest rate it pays on government deposits by 20 bps, so that these deposits are now remunerated at the €STR rate minus 20 bps. The Bundesbank was perceived as "surprisingly blunt" by stating that a return to 0% on these deposits would "make sense." Commerzbank warns that a further reduction in this rate could add to the scarcity premium.



Source: Bloomberg and IMF staff

## **Commodity prices**

Medium-term euro area inflation swaps fell 4 bps as spot brent oil prices (-3%) remain under pressure. So far this month, brent oil prices fell 8% and natural gas prices 9%. US WTI crude has fallen below \$70/barrel.



## **Emerging Markets**

back to top

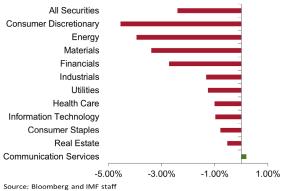
EMEA markets were mixed. The Hungarian Parliament passed legislation aimed at bolstering judicial independence, which should help unlock €13 billion in cohesion funds from the EU. The Czech central bank is expected to keep the policy rate on hold at 7% later today. Most Asian markets were weaker while China remains closed for the long holidays. Malaysia surprised markets with a 25 bps rate hike to 3%. A gauge of credit risk in Asia advanced



**further**. The Markit iTraxx Asia ex-Japan Investment Grade credit-default swap index, which tracks nearly 40 high-grade dollar bonds in the region, rose again following Tuesday's increase of 5.3 bps, the biggest daily move since mid-March. **In Latin America**, stocks followed global markets lower.

### **Brazil**

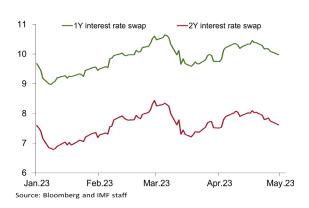
Brazil's benchmark Bovespa equity index saw a decline of 2.4% as shares associated with commodities slumped, due to the broad risk-off sentiment in global markets triggered by volatility in the US and ahead of today's upcoming Fed decision. Additionally, consumer-related names also declined. Traders are evaluating the Brazilian government's decision to levy taxes on investment gains abroad, which is intended to offset a larger exemption from income taxes for the poorest Brazilians. The Brazilian also took a hit, extending losses to 1%, making it the



worst-performing major currency in the world. Traders reduced their previously bullish positions established prior to the long weekend, further adding volatility to the market.

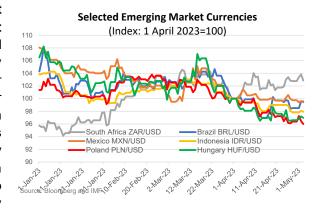
#### Chile

Chilean interest rate swaps have declined following the release of the IMACEC index, which serves as a proxy for gross domestic product. The index fell by 0.1% in the month, less than the estimated -0.4%, but year-on-year activity declined by 2.1%, which is more than the predicted 1.7% drop. Despite the challenges posed by above-target inflation, tight monetary policy, and falling liquidity, Chile's economy has been performing better than expected in recent months. Even though the central bank has indicated that there is little chance of a borrowing cost cut before July, swaps traders are pricing in 433 bps of Chilean rate cuts over the next 12 months.



### **Poland**

Polish markets are closed for a holiday today, but Goldman Sachs analysts wrote late last week that the zloty had appreciated too much too fast and has overshot their fair value estimates. The Zloty is the best performing emerging market currency over the past month, having appreciated 3.4% vs the dollar (to 4.14/\$) and 2.2% vs the Euro (to 4.57/\$). Goldman Sachs analysts note that some of the data releases over the period have been supportive, with February data pointing out to a marginal improvement in external balances, and headline inflation beginning to fall, although at a slower pace than expected. They



think, however, that the zloty's appreciation is also linked to other global factors and in particular, positioning changes, with the unwind of long forint vs zloty trades, the Zloty's high correlation to the euro/dollar exchange rate, and the recent decline in oil prices, which has led to an improvement in terms of trade. Goldman Sachs analysts think however that the move has likely gone too far, and that the zloty is vulnerable to a retracement. This is because monetary policy remains relatively more dovish than in Poland's peers, and in their view, the National Bank of Poland (NBP) is willing to accept a more prolonged period of inflation overshoot.

This monitor is prepared under the guidance of Jason Wu (Division Chief), Charles Cohen (Deputy Division Chief), Nassira Abbas (Deputy Division Chief), and Antonio Garcia-Pascual (Deputy Division Chief). Fabio Cortes (Senior Economist), Reinout De Bock (Senior Economist-London Representative), Sanjay Hazarika (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Esti Kemp (Financial Sector Expert-London Representative), Johannes S Kramer (New York Representative), Aurelie Martin (Senior Economist-London Representative), Tom Piontek (Senior Financial Sector Expert) and Jeff Williams (Senior Financial Sector Expert) are the lead editors of this monitor. The contributors are Yingyuan Chen (Financial Sector Expert), Deepali Gautam (Research Officer), Shoko Ikarashi (Externally Financed Appointee), Phakawa Jeasakul (IMF Resident Representative in Hong Kong SAR), Harrison Kraus (Research Assistant), Yiran Li (Research Assistant), Kleopatra Nikolaou (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Natalia Novikova (IMF Resident Representative in Singapore), Mustafa Oguz Caylan (Research Officer), Silvia Ramirez (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Patrick Schneider (Financial Sector Expert), Ying Xu (Economist), Dmitry Yakovlev (Senior Research Officer), and Akihiko Yokoyama (Senior Financial Sector Expert). Javier Chang (Senior Administrative Assistant) Olga Lefebvre (Staff Assistant), and Srujana Sammeta (Staff Assistant) are responsible for the word processing and production of this monitor.

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## **Global Financial Indicators**

	Leve	el		Change					
5/3/23 8:07 AM	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD		
Equities					%		%		
United States	Why when we	4122	-1.2	2	0	-1	7		
Europe	many and a	4319	0.6	-1	0	15	14		
Japan	who was how the same of the sa	29158	0.1	2	3	9	12		
China	man	4029	1.0	0	-1	0	4		
Asia Ex Japan	man min	66	-0.9	1	-3	-8	2		
Emerging Markets	Many Many	39	-1.0	1	-2	-9	2		
Interest Rates	ža.				points				
US 10y Yield		3.40	-2.5	-5	-1	43	-48		
Germany 10y Yield		2.24	-1.9	-16	-2	127	-33		
Japan 10y Yield		0.42	0.0	-4	3	19	0		
UK 10y Yield	~~~~~	3.66	-0.8	-7	23	170	-1		
Credit Spreads					points				
US Investment Grade	mul make	163	3.2	0	-1	5	4		
US High Yield	Warran In	495	1.6	3	13	78	15		
Exchange Rates	Mu				%	_			
USD/Majors		101.57	-0.4	0	-1	-2	-2		
EUR/USD		1.10	0.4	0	1	5	3		
USD/JPY	was was	135.5	-0.8	1	2	4	3		
EM/USD	- Jung	50.6	0.2	0	0 <b>%</b>	-3	1		
Commodities	<b>^</b> \	70.0	0.7			40	40		
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)	m mmyrdwryd	73.3	-2.7	-6	-13	-19	-13		
Industrials Metals (index)	*	154	-0.4	1	-3	-20	-7		
Agriculture (index)	an phonemical	65	-0.8	-3	-5	-13	-5		
Implied Volatility	_				%				
VIX Index (%, change in pp)	Maryana	17.9	0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-11.3	-3.7		
US 10y Swaption Volatility	why was	120.5	-4.0	2.1	-6.0	-3.8	-5.2		
Global FX Volatility	approximation the	9.1	0.0	-0.3	-1.2	-1.8	-1.6		
EA Sovereign Spreads	10-Ye								
Greece	Marraman	186	-7.7	3	-8	-56	-19		
Italy	what	189	-2.8	1	4	-3	-26		
Portugal	mann	85	0.5	1	2	-26	-17		
Spain	marana marana	107	0.1	2	5	1	-2		

Colors denote tightening/easing financial conditions for observations greater than ±1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

## **Emerging Market Financial Indicators**

Last updated:	Exchange Rates							Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)							
5/3/2023	Leve	ı		Chang	e (in %)			Level		Change (in basis points)					
8:08 AM	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD	
		vs. USD	(+) = EM appreciation						% p.a.						
China	mer Marine	6.92	0.1	-0.4	-1	-4	0	manufacture.	3.1	0.0	-2	-8	19	1	
Indonesia	~~~~~	14692	0.1	1.0	2	-1	6	mann	6.5	-4.1	-4	-30	-50	-46	
India	~~~~~	82	0.1	-0.1	1	-6	1	Mumana	7.2	-7.4	2	-26	(62.3)	-21	
Philippines	~~~~	55	0.0	0.5	-1	-5	1	~~~~	6.0	0.0	-3	0	65	-5	
Thailand		34	0.3	0.5	1	1	2	min	2.6	-5.5	0	-2	-44	-6	
Malaysia	~~~~	4.46	0.2	0.1	-1	-2	-1	man many many many	3.7	0.5	0	-18	#VALUE!	-31	
Argentina		225	-0.9	-1.7	-6	-48	-21		94.8	50.2	447	772	4205	661	
Brazil	Vyormwyn.	5.02	0.3	0.4	1	-1	5	~~~~~~	12.5	7.0	6	-36	28	-6	
Chile	~~~~~	810	-0.3	0.3	0	6	5	many	5.1	-4.0	2	0	-119	-20	
Colombia	~~~~~~	4695	0.0	-3.9	-2	-15	3	mmm	9.2	0.0	48	65	47	-58	
Mexico	manner of the second	17.96	0.1	1.1	1	13	9	mon	8.3	-0.5	-1	-1	-66	-39	
Peru	war war	3.7	-0.2	1.2	2	3	3	mon	7.5	0.5	8	-2	-36	-46	
Uruguay	www	39	-0.6	-0.3	-1	6	2	www	10.0	0.0	-19	-33	-7	-69	
Hungary	manda	340	0.2	-0.4	2	6	10	markerm	7.7	2.0	-9	-79	74	-186	
Poland	www.	4.15	0.3	0.0	3	7	5	M. Marie	5.3	-3.0	-19	-20	-69	-90	
Romania	who	4.5	0.4	0.2	1	5	3	mand	7.1	-1.1	-7	-11	32	-58	
Russia	**************************************	79.4	0.9	3.3	-1	-14	-7								
South Africa	~~~~~~~	18.3	1.2	8.0	-2	-14	-7	www.	9.2	-10.5	-17	11	77	8	
Turkey		19.48	0.0	-0.3	-1	-24	-4	Many	13.1	23.0	81	278	-819	327	
US (DXY; 5y UST)	who	102	-0.4	0.1	-1	-2	-2	man.	3.43	-2.2	-7	-8	40	-58	

		Equity Markets								Bond Spreads on USD Debt (EMBIG)						
	Level	Level		Chang	e (in %)			Level		Change (in basis points)						
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD	Last 12m	Latest	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD			
								basis poir	its							
China	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	4029	0.0	0	-1	0	4	~~~~~	200	4	10	0	23			
Indonesia	Mymmym	6813	-0.7	0	0	-6	-1	non-many	158	-1	-2	-21	18			
India	and the same	61193	-0.3	2	4	10	1	~~~~	164	4	-4	-5	22			
Philippines	majoran	6607	-1.0	0	2	-3	1	Mary May and a	130	-2	-2	-4	33			
Thailand	mmmm	1533	0.3	0	-4	-7	-8		0	0	0	0	0			
Malaysia	www.	1426	0.0	0	0	-11	-5	~~~~~~	104	1	3	-21	4			
Argentina		295631	-0.8	-1	16	230	46	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	2666	11	353	848	461			
Brazil	~~~~~~~	101927	-2.4	-2	0	-4	-7	manneman	282	-2	9	-19	8			
Chile	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	5369	-0.9	1	1	12	2	many man	141	-3	-7	-34	9			
Colombia	Manney	1158	-3.4	-3	-2	-27	-10	~~~~~	428	25	43	44	56			
Mexico	www.	55179	0.1	1	2	8	14	~~~~~	395	2	7	9	14			
Peru	~~~~~	21741	-0.4	-2	-1	-4	2	mmy my my man	184	-1	-10	-25	4			
Hungary	my	46226	1.6	6	8	6	6	mymm	228	-5	-11	39	6			
Poland	and the same	62840	0.0	0	6	10	9	manne	139	50	57	137	66			
Romania	mon	12245	-0.4	-2	0	-3	5	manne	263	1	0	30	7			
South Africa	~~~~~	77898	0.5	0	2	9	7	~~~~~	431	3	28	46	64			
Turkey		4443	-1.4	-9	-8	83	-19	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	522	-13	42	15	82			
Ukraine		507	0.0	0	0	-2	-2	Munum	5369	120	399	1637	1290			
EM total	man	39	0.3	1	-2	-9	2	~~~~~	425	-3	11	31	50			

Colors denote tightening/easing financial conditions for observations greater than ±1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

back to top