

IS OIL THE LATEST BLACK SWAN?

Overview

Highlights:

N° 549 9 March 2020

Several countries introduce quarantine

Split between Russia and Saudi Arabia over oil Coronavirus has become the bane of investors' existence in recent weeks. Another thing that they did not see coming (referred to by some as a 'black swan') has been the plunge in the price of oil.

Fears of a pandemic have led several countries to lock down entire areas of their countries, with economic output grinding to a near-halt as a result. Many governments have unveiled emergency budgets. Fears of recession have gained traction, sending investors scurrying into government bonds and gold. Since mid-February, when the coronavirus broke free from Asia, the mood of uncertainty in financial markets has steadily worsened. The volatility index on the S&P500 has surged to almost 50. Shares have been hit by panic selling. Banking shares, especially European banks, are facing a sell-off reminiscent of the 2008 financial crisis and the aftermath of Lehman Brothers.

All it took was the tiff between Russia and Saudi Arabia, on the subject of production cuts in support of oil prices, to send markets up in flames. Saudi Arabia, whose production cost is far lower than others, has opted to fight back by opening up its pipelines, effectively triggering a price war. The price of crude has shot down by almost 30%, its biggest intraday decline since the first Gulf War. The ramifications are huge for several countries and industries. The price plunge has upset financial markets, dragging down global market indices and driving extreme fluctuations in exchange rates. The yen and the Swiss franc are appreciating and the US dollar is retreating while – worse still – the rouble and the Mexican peso are nosediving. The yield on the 10-year Treasury has slid below 0.5%.

Even though demand for crude oil will decline, this price move is overdone as not many market participants are gaining from it. In this setting, the Chinese equity market is holding up relatively well despite a 17% drop in exports in the first two months of the year.

Amid the chaos, solid US job figures for February came and went largely unnoticed. A further 273,000 jobs were created in February, matching the revised figure for January. This was far ahead of estimates. The unemployment rate dipped to 3.5%, its lowest level in half a century. However, many investors think that the coronavirus threat will slow business in the months ahead.



The SMI bounced last week before resuming its downward march, heading towards support around 9000 points. On the upside, the nearest resistance is now 10200 points.

Key data

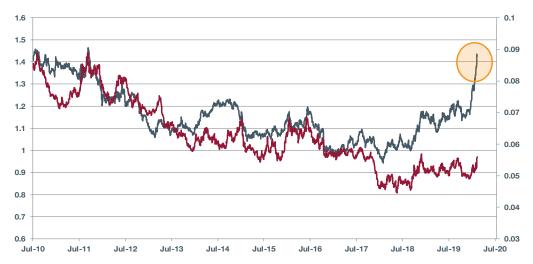
	USD/CHF	EUR/CHF	SMI	EURO STOXX 50	DAX 30	CAC 40	FTSE 100	S&P 500	NASDAQ	NIKKEI	MSCI EMERGING MARKETS
Latest	0.94	1.06	9'736.82	3'232.07	11'541.87	5'139.11	6'462.55	2'972.37	8'575.62	20'749.75	1'012.08
Trend	Ŧ	•	¥	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
%YTD	-2.93%	-2.48%	-8.29%	-13.70%	-12.89%	-14.03%	-14.32%	-8.00%	-4.42%	-12.29%	-9.20%

(Daten vom Freitag vor der Publikation)

FLASH BOURSIER

SECTOR ROTATION

European utilities relative to market (grey) - US utilities relative to market (red)



European utilities (gas and power providers) have been back on vogue for the past two years or more.

The sector had not been growing much and was in investors' bad books for more than eight years, eclipsed by cooler sectors such as tech stocks, whose growth rates were far superior.

Over those eight years (from late 2009 to late 2017), European utilities underperformed the broad European index by more than 6% annually. German companies in particular were hurt during this time by the decision to shut down nuclear power in Germany and the associated wave of restructuring.

But in early 2018 the trend in Europe was reversed. Utilities – seen as a defensive sector with low exposure to economic trends – turned the corner. Since early 2018, the sector has beaten the broad European index by more than 40%, equating to annual outperformance of over 17%.

ONHOT

This move is not particularly perceptible in the US, where utilities have only marginally outperformed the main index in the past two years. But things could change.

Authors:

N°549

9 March 2020

Jean-Paul Jeckelmann, CIO, CFA Julien Stähli,

MBF Boston University Françoise Mensi, Ph.D in Economics.

Pierre-François Donzé, M. Sc. in Economics

Valentin Girard, CFA, MScF Université de Neuchâtel

Karine Patron, MScF Université de Neuchâtel

Contact:

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Banque Bonhôte & Cie SA 2, quai Ostervald 2001 Neuchâtel / Switzerland T. +41 32 722 10 00 contact@bonhote.ch www.bonhote.ch

> facebook.com/ banquebonhote

in linkedin.com/company/ banque-bonh-te-&-cie-sa

> twitter.com/ alexnvincent

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