Anlage- und Produktmeeting

27. Juni 2023



Rate Increase Marks A Year Since SNB Tightening Began

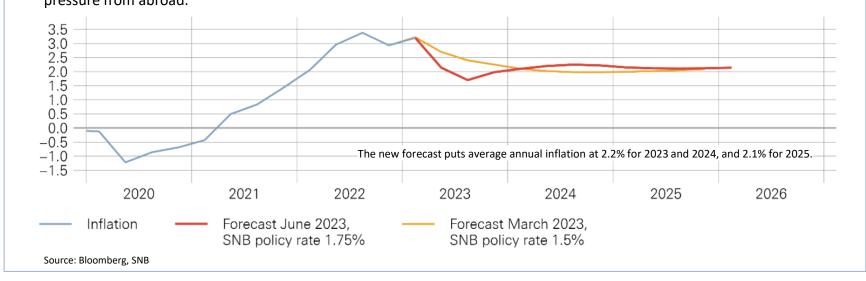


SNB raises policy rate to 1.75% (+25 bps rate hike)

The SNB is tightening its monetary policy further and is raising the SNB policy rate by 0.25 percentage points to 1.75%. In doing so, it is countering inflationary pressure, which has increased again over the medium term. It cannot be ruled out that additional rises in the SNB policy rate will be necessary to ensure price stability over the medium term.

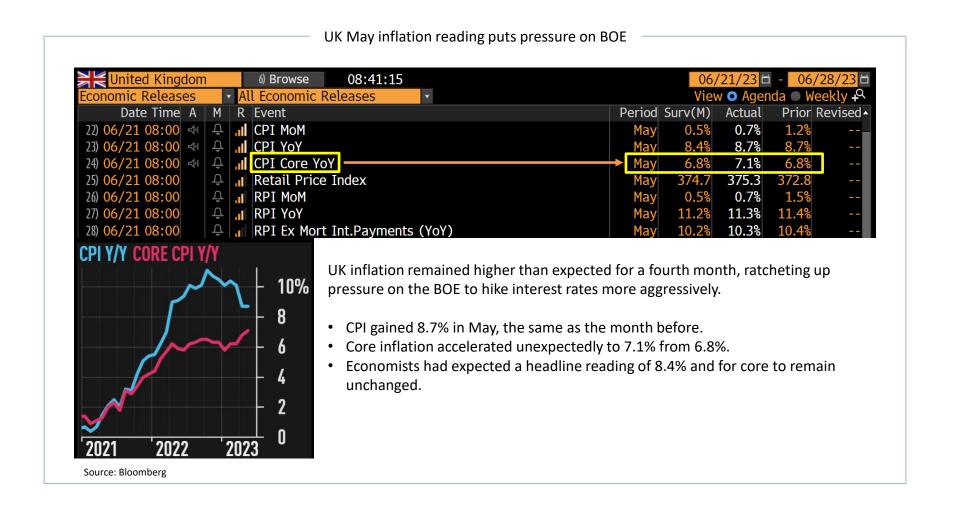
Inflation has declined significantly in recent months, and stood at 2.2% in May. This decrease was above all attributable to lower inflation on imported goods, in particular lower prices for oil products and natural gas.

From 2024 onwards, the new forecast is higher than in March, despite today's increase in the SNB policy rate. The reasons for this are ongoing second-round effects, higher electricity prices and rents, and more persistent inflationary pressure from abroad.



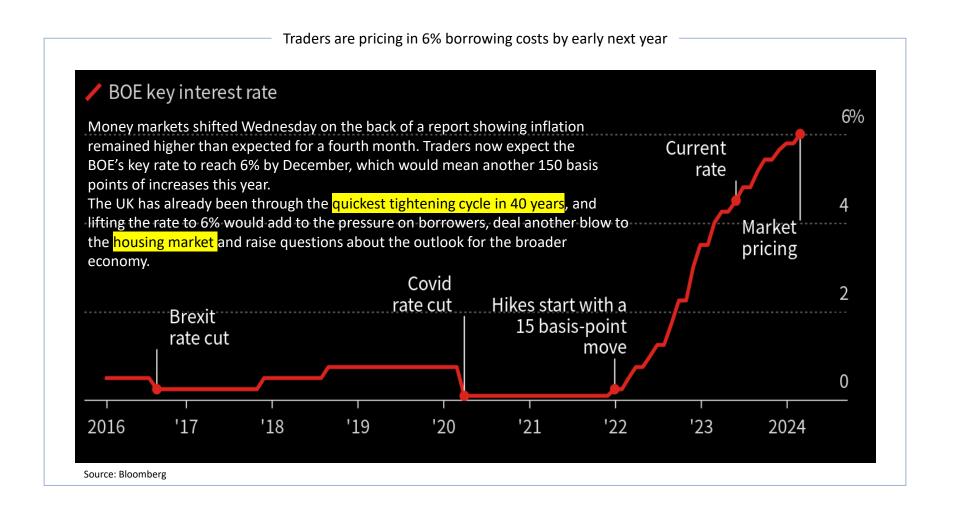


UK Inflation Overshoots Again



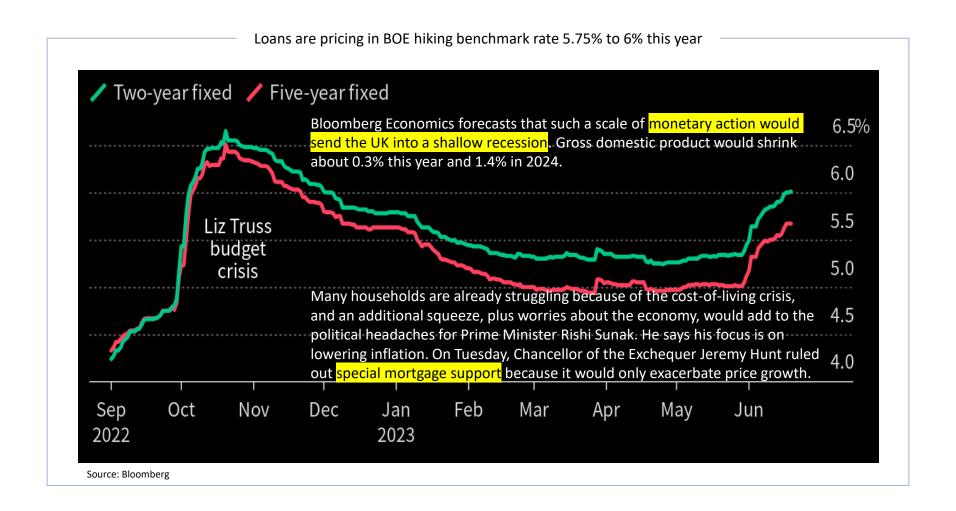


UK Interest Rates Heading for Levels Last Seen in 2001





Key UK Mortgage Rate





BOE Steps Up Inflation Fight With Surprise Rate Hike

Markets price in 30% chance rate to peak at 6.25% by February 2024



Source: Bloomberg

BOE Rate 5.00% (50 bps hike)

- The Bank of England unexpectedly raised its benchmark interest rate by a half percentage point, stepping up its fight against the worst bout of inflation since the 1980s and warning it may have to hike again.
- The nine-member Monetary Policy Committee voted 7-2 for an increase to 5%, the highest level in 15 years and the biggest move since February. Markets had priced in only a 40% chance of a half-point hike, with most economists anticipating a quarter point.
- Policymakers said persistent price gains would require further tightening and the minutes included nothing to rein in market expectations for rates peaking around 6% — a two-decade high. The pound erased its gains on recession concerns.

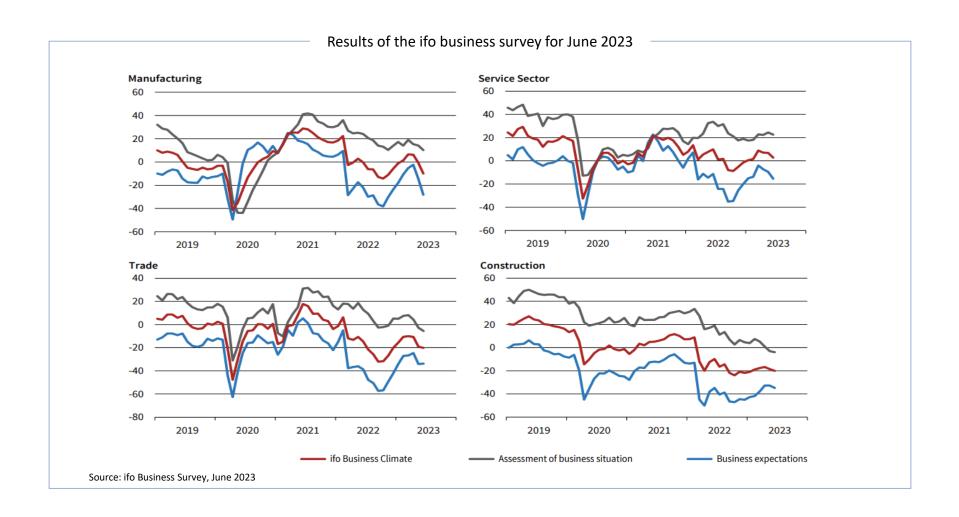


ifo Business Climate Index declines





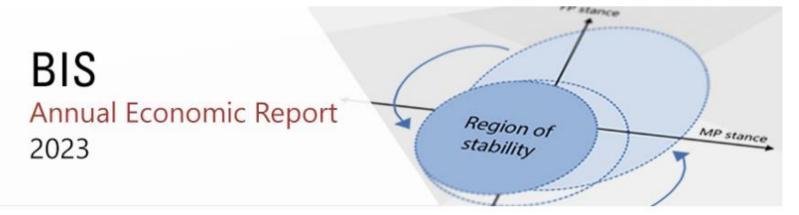
ifo Climate, Situation, and Expectations by Sector





BIS Annual Economic Report 2023

Central banks stay the course as inflation fight gets tougher, BIS says



The report analyses the risks posed by the unique mix of high inflation and financial stability risks. Central banks are tightening against a backdrop of high debt and asset prices, a legacy of risk-taking in financial markets when interest rates were low for long.

Bank closures in early 2023 were the most striking example of such risks materialising but far from the only one. Hidden leverage and liquidity mismatches in the non-bank financial sector are another vulnerability. If central banks must tighten more or for longer to achieve price stability, the risk of financial stress will grow.

This publication is available on the BIS website (https://www.bis.org/publ/arpdf/ar2023e.htm).

Source: BIS



BIS Annual Economic Report 2023

Press release

- Central banks are determined to conquer inflation, even if the last mile to price stability may be the most challenging.
- There is a material risk of further financial stress as the financial system adjusts to the end of low-for-long interest rates.
- To safeguard stability and trust, monetary and fiscal policy must operate within a "region of stability".

According to the BIS's <u>Annual Economic Report</u> 2023, the gains made so far in the fight against inflation owe much to supply chains easing and commodity prices falling. But <u>labour markets are still tight</u> and price growth in services has proved harder to tame. There is a material risk that an inflation psychology will take hold, where wage and price increases start to reinforce each other. <u>Interest rates may need to stay higher for longer than the public and investors expect.</u>



The key policy challenge today remains fully taming inflation, and the last mile is typically the hardest. The burden is falling on many shoulders, but the risks from not acting promptly will be greater in the long term. Central banks are committed to staying the course to restore price stability and protect people's purchasing power.

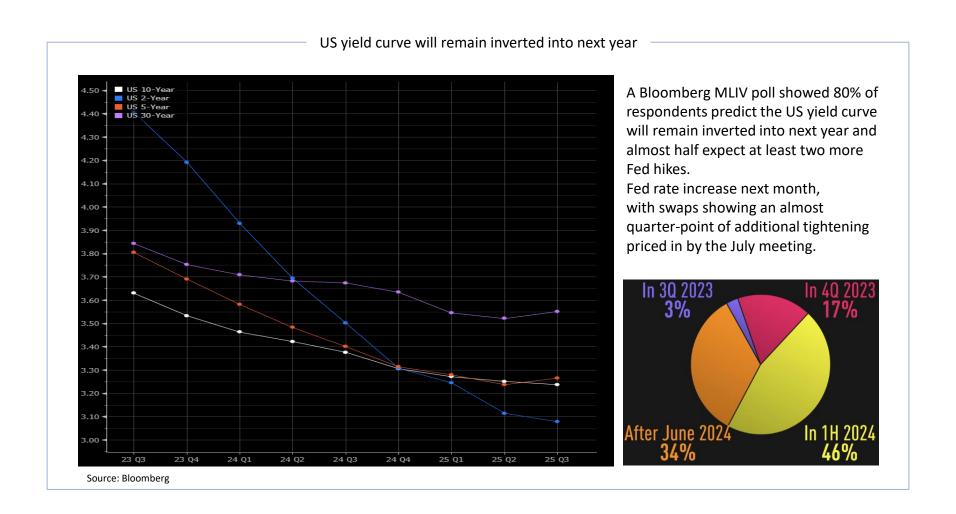


Agustín Carstens, General Manager of the BIS

Source: BIS



When Will US Yield Curve Turn Positive?



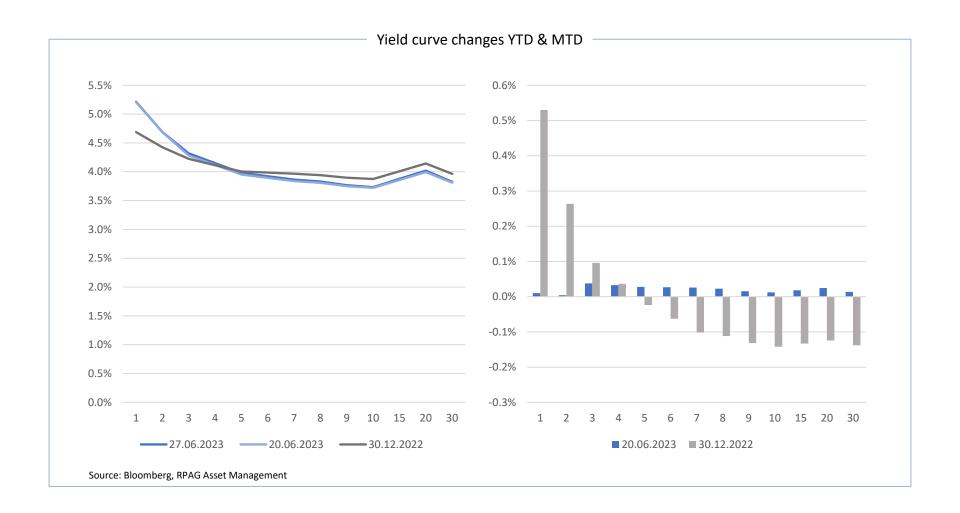


Surging Commentary on FED "Thightening"



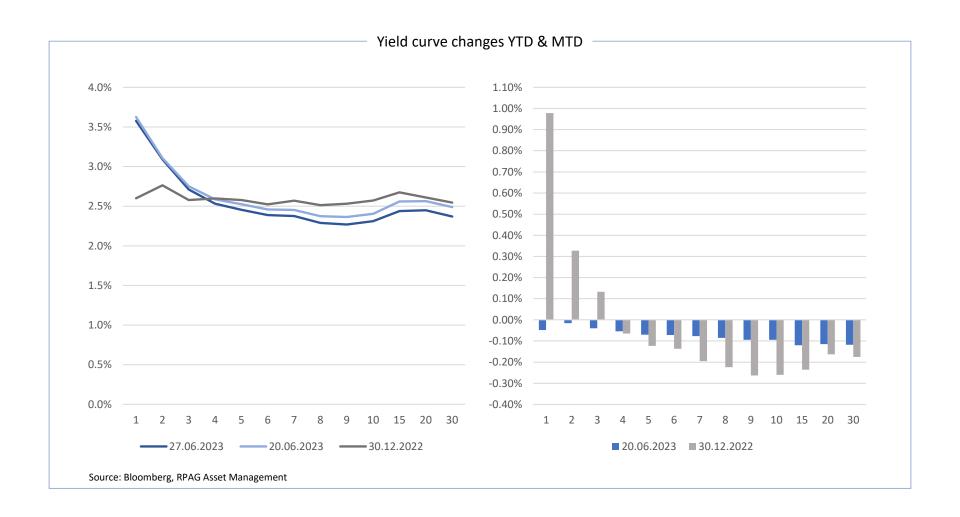


US Treasury Yield Curve



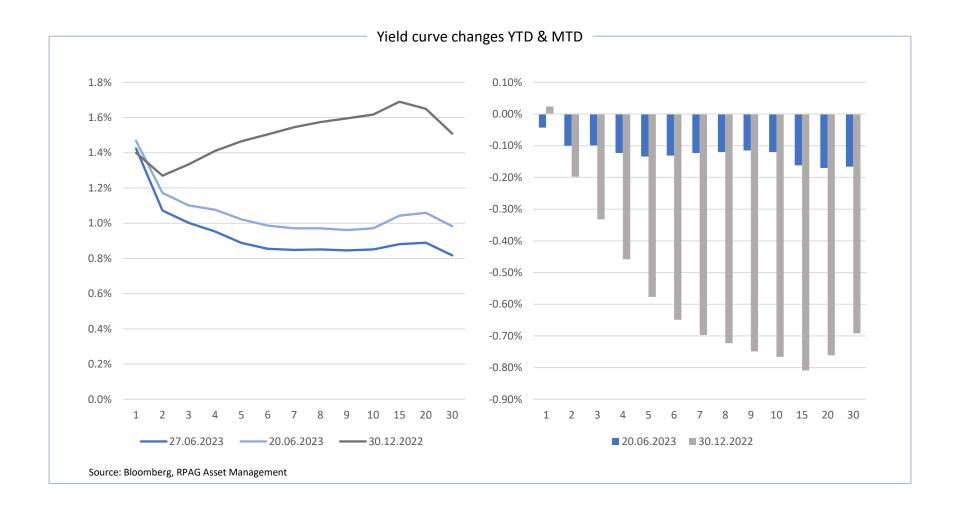


German Sovereign Yield Curve





Swiss Sovereign Yield Curve



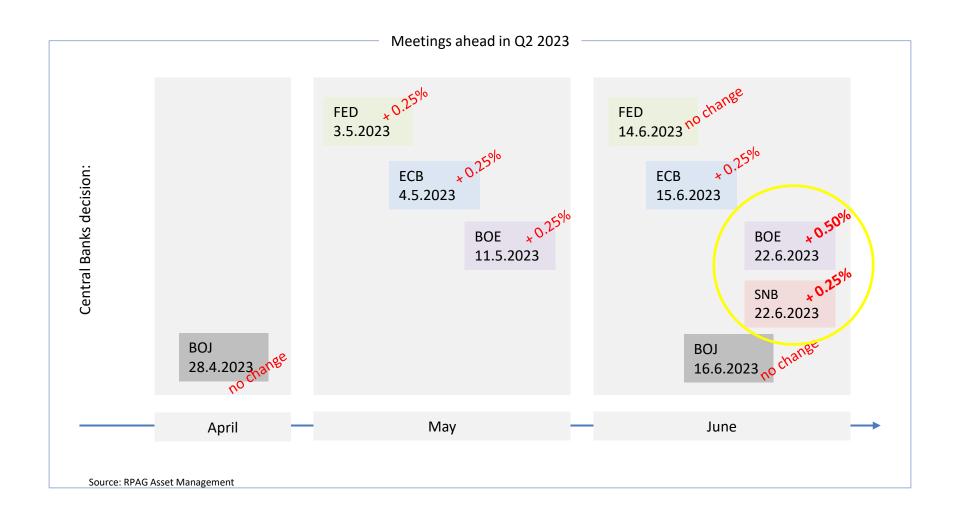


Central Banks Rate Analysis

ECB / FED

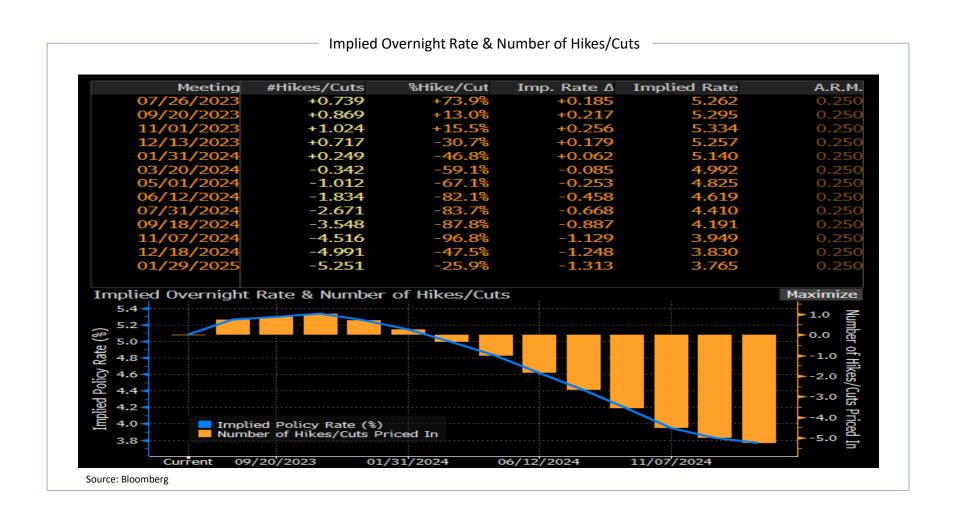


Central banks meetings overview in Q2 2023



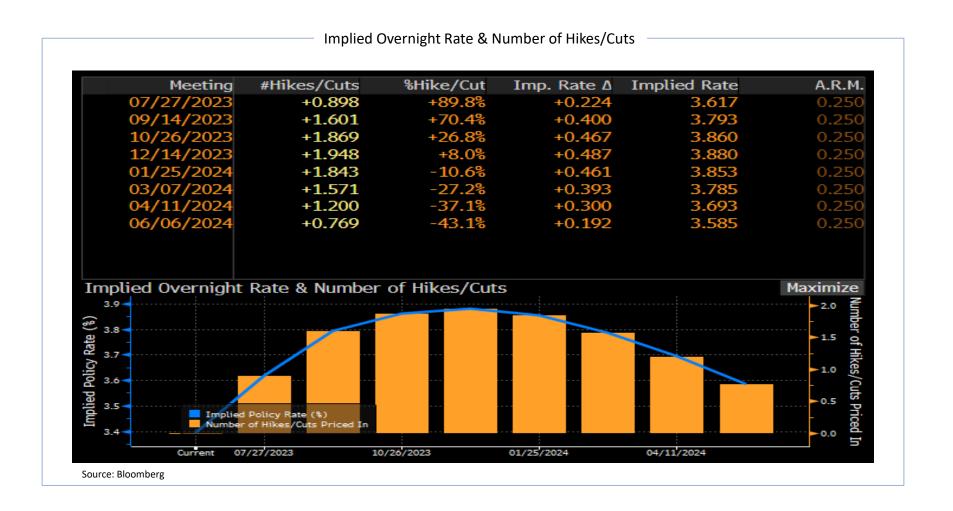


Fed Funds Target Rate Interest Rate Probability



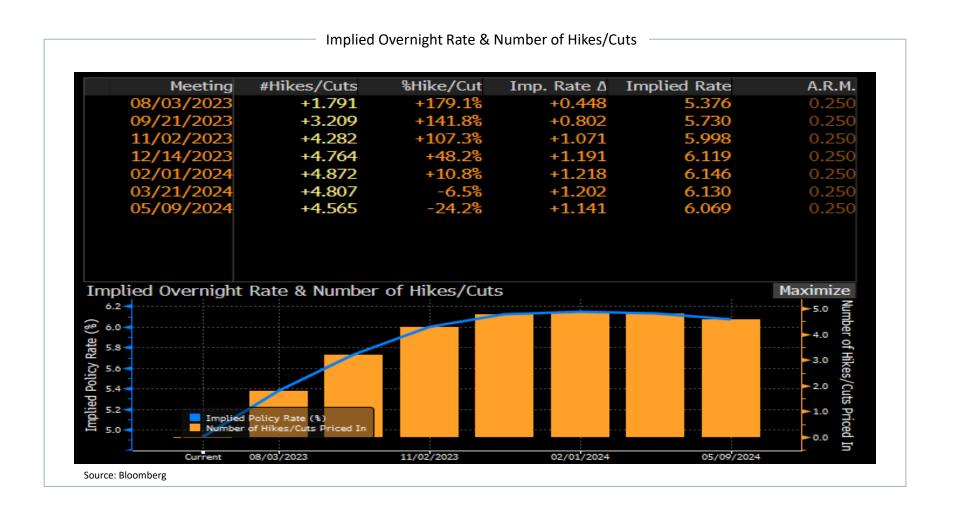


ECB Target Rate Interest Rate Probability





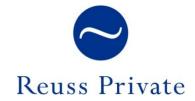
BOE Target Rate Interest Rate Probability



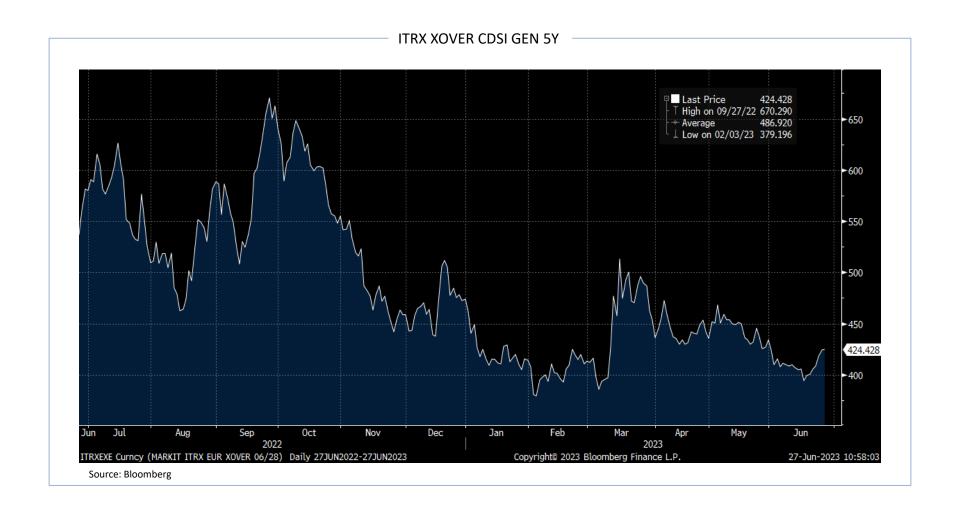


Credit Spreads

iTraxx Crossover / CDX HY / CDX EM

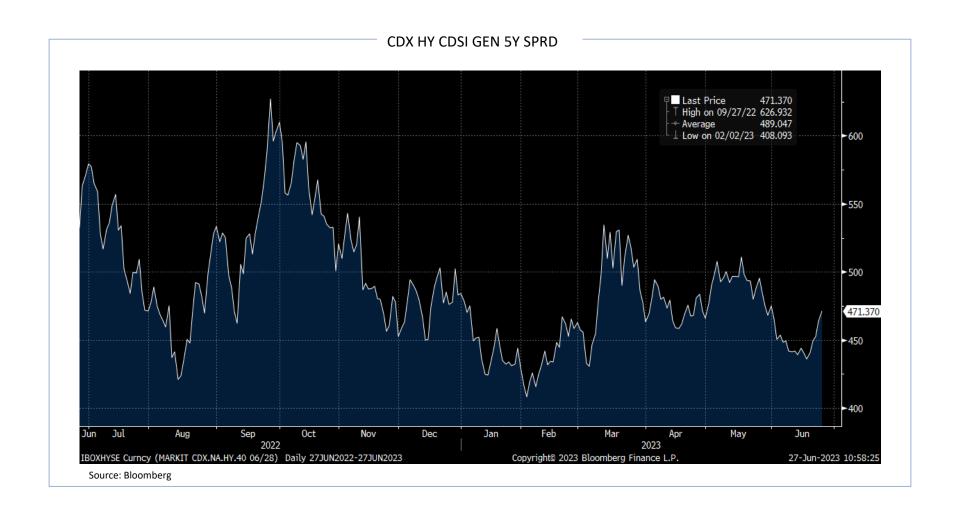


Credit Spreads: iTraxx Europe Crossover





Credit Spreads: CDX North America High Yield Index





Credit Spreads: CDX Emerging Markets Index





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