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In this week's recap: Russian invasion of Ukraine causes rocky week for markets.

Weekly Economic Update

Presented by Ed Papier, February 28, 2022

THE WEEK ON WALL STREET

Investors rode a rollercoaster of emotions as rising hostilities at the Russian-Ukrainian border sent stocks sharply lower before a powerful late-week rally erased early losses.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was flat (-0.06%), while the Standard & Poor's 500 edged higher by 0.82%. The Nasdaq Composite index gained 1.08% for the week. The MSCI EAFE index, which tracks developed overseas stock markets, lost an eye-catching 5.72%. ^{1,2,3}

GEOPOLITICAL EVENTS

The build-up to Russia's eventual invasion of Ukraine triggered elevated market volatility, resulting in broad-based selling that sent the S&P 500 into correction territory as the holiday-shortened week of trading began. ⁴

The sell-off culminated on Thursday morning following the overnight incursion of Russian troops into Ukrainian territory, though markets staged a powerful late-day recovery that coincided with President Biden's announcing fresh sanctions against Russia. The afternoon rebound was remarkable, as the S&P 500 ended 1.5% higher after being down more than 2.6%, while the Nasdaq Composite closed 3.3% higher after dropping nearly 3.5% intraday. Thursday afternoon's momentum continued into Friday as stocks rallied to end the week in positive territory. ⁵

INVASION IMPLICATIONS

Setting aside the more important aspects of the human cost and damage to world order, Russia's invasion of Ukraine introduced an acute layer of uncertainty into many layers of the financial markets. The immediate repercussion was the impact on global economic recovery due to rising energy prices, which reduce consumers' discretionary spending and saddle businesses with higher costs.

The inflationary impact of higher energy and other prices, along with the prospect of decelerating economic growth, also complicates the Fed's strategy to guide interest rates higher. Already, the probability of a 50 basis point interest rate hike at the Fed's March 2022 meeting seems less likely than it was just a week ago. Finally, Russia's actions have raised new concerns over second-order effects that could further unsettle markets, such as a new round of supply-chain disruptions.

THE WEEK AHEAD: KEY ECONOMIC DATA

Tuesday: ISM (Institute for Supply Management) Manufacturing Index.

Wednesday: ADP (Automated Data Processing) Employment Report.

Thursday: Factory Orders. Jobless Claims. ISM (Institute for Supply Management) Services Index.

Friday: Employment Situation.

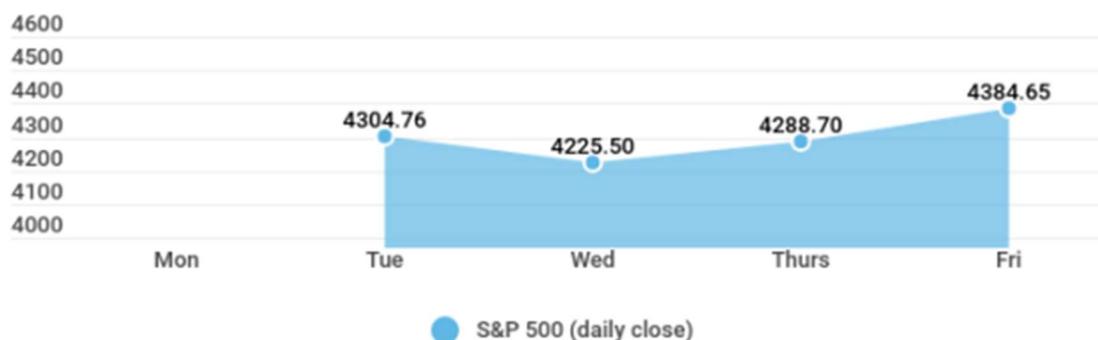
QUOTE OF THE WEEK



*"Truth does not mind being questioned,
a lie does not like being challenged"*

JAYSON FAULKER

Market Index	Close	Week	Y-T-D
DJIA	34,058.75	-0.06%	-6.27%
NASDAQ	13,694.62	+1.08%	-12.47%
MSCI-EAFE	2,108.09	-5.72%	-9.76%
S&P 500	4,384.65	+0.82%	-8.00%



	Treasury	Close	Week	Y-T-D
	10-Year Note	1.97%	+0.05%	+0.45%

Sources: The Wall Street Journal, February 25, 2022; Treasury.gov, February 25, 2022

Weekly performance for the Dow Jones Industrial Average, Standard & Poor's 500 Index, and NASDAQ Composite Index is measured from the close of trading on Friday, February 18, to Friday, February 25, close.

Weekly performance for the MSCI-EAFE is measured from Friday, February 18, open to Thursday, February 24, close. Weekly and year-to-date 10-year Treasury note yield are expressed in basis points.

OF NOTE

Doing something "on the QT" means keeping matters private, or out of view. "QT" in this expression is a truncation of the word "quiet". In the realm of monetary policy, "QT" is an acronym for "quantitative tightening." The full term doesn't exactly roll off the tongue, and even some market veterans have a difficult time explaining what it means. But we're going to become more familiar with the concept soon, as central banks put QT into operation. The effort will hardly be a private one.

When interest rates reach zero, monetary policy has to turn to less conventional methods to stimulate activity. The strategy of choice in these circumstances has been quantitative easing, or QE. The United States first initiated this strategy in 2008, and other central banks followed. When the pandemic hit, QE was taken to a whole new level.

Under QE, central banks create money and purchase securities from the market. This stimulates economic activity in several ways:

- QE leads to the creation of new reserves, increasing the money supply. As this moves through the economy, incremental activity is generated.
- Medium- and long-term interest rates are reduced, giving a boost to sectors like real estate that rely on long-term financing.
- Governments are able to borrow more cheaply with longer tenors, making it easier to contemplate economic stimulus.
- Lower interest rates may encourage some investors to move into riskier assets, as evidenced by a rising stock market. This makes capital available to areas that can drive economic growth.

Ben Bernanke, the former Chairman of the Federal Reserve, was a major proponent of QE. A student of the depression and deflation, Bernanke proposed QE as a solution to Japan's deflation problem in a 2003 speech.

In a foreshadowing of what was to come, his remarks also covered the attraction of central banks and governments collaborating on stimulus efforts in challenging situations like the COVID-19 pandemic. QE programs during the past two years have helped to speed economic relief, while elevating the level of government debt owned by central banks.

The channels through which QE works are well-understood, but what is less well known is the magnitude of its impact on growth. There is little history to study the interaction, and a good portion of that history has found the global economy under duress. This makes it very difficult to calibrate the optimal scale of the effort.

There is even less history on quantitative tightening. Under QT, a central bank reduces the volume of securities it owns, and thereby its balance sheet. (This reduction distinguishes QT from "tapering," which is merely a reduction in the rate to which the central bank is adding to its balance sheet.) There is even less history available to calibrate this phase, and the history that we have may not be a good guide as to what might lie ahead.

Nine years after starting QE, the Federal Reserve announced its intention to reduce its balance sheet in October of 2017. By then, interest rates had been rising for almost two years; the feeling at the time was that the two levers of monetary policy should be pulled sequentially, not simultaneously. The process was to occur on a set trajectory, to give markets a clear sense of how demand for government bonds would be changing.

A critical variable in the process was what the steady-state level of the Fed's portfolio should be, which depends on the demand for reserve balances in the financial system. A survey of primary dealers in government securities taken at that time anticipated that the Fed's balance sheet would decline by about \$1 trillion in the years ahead.

The Fed didn't even get halfway there. By the middle of 2019, conditions in the money market were suggesting that liquidity was getting scarce. In retrospect, the influence of post-crisis bank liquidity and capital requirements may have been underappreciated. QT ended early, and shortly thereafter the pandemic forced a reversal of the process. The Fed's balance sheet is currently twice as large as it was in early 2020.

With inflation running well above comfortable levels, the urgency surrounding QT is much higher than it was five years ago. The Fed, among other central banks, has been hinting that it will not wait until interest rates have risen significantly before reducing its securities holdings. Another difference from 2017 is that the Fed's portfolio is much more heavily skewed toward short-term maturities, meaning that it could achieve reductions quickly without having to sell out of positions.

How far should the Fed go? That is very hard to anticipate. Based on the experience of five years ago, some analysts suggest that the balance sheet should settle in at about 20% of nominal gross domestic product. That would require portfolio reductions of at least \$2 trillion over the coming three years, a very substantial amount. And as it is for other facets of monetary policy, the example of the last cycle may not fit this one very well.

Private investors would be expected to step up and purchase the supply that the Fed will be leaving aside. All else equal, this would raise interest rates on Treasury debt, and by consequence, on all kinds of debt. But by how much? And how much would this impact economic growth? These are significant unknowns.

And so while the markets would appreciate clarity on the parameters of QT, the Fed may not be able to provide any. The size and timing of the effort will depend on financial conditions and the evolution of inflation, among other factors. Fed Chairman Jerome Powell has said the Fed will remain "nimble" in its decision-making.

Given the uncertainty that surrounds the process, central banks might certainly prefer to keep their deliberations around QT on the QT. Unfortunately, they will be very much in the spotlight. ⁶

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CITATIONS:

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