2023 Bank Directors Symposium
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#### **Background for the Current Economic Conditions**

- Recovery from COVID Pandemic
- War in Ukraine
- Inflation, Fed Policy and Interest Rates
- Silicon Valley Bank Collapse/Run on Deposits at other Banks

#### **Economic Outlook**

- Current Situation on Inflation, Interest Rates, Growth and Employment
- Future Outlook on Inflation, Interest Rates, Growth and Employment
- Implications for Community Banking in Virginia



#### Recovery from COVID Pandemic

- Surge in Demand
   Pent Up Demand Fueled by Pandemic Savings and Stimulus Checks
   Initially in the Goods Sector and later in Services sector
- Supply Bottlenecks in International and Domestic Supply Chains Significant increase in transportation costs and times
- Labor Shortages and Low Participation Rate Wage Growth
- Inflation initially thought to be transitory
   however, it turned out to be more permanent



#### War in Ukraine

#### Gas/Energy Shortages

Initial increases in prices

Moderated by mild winter in Europe and reorganization of supply chains

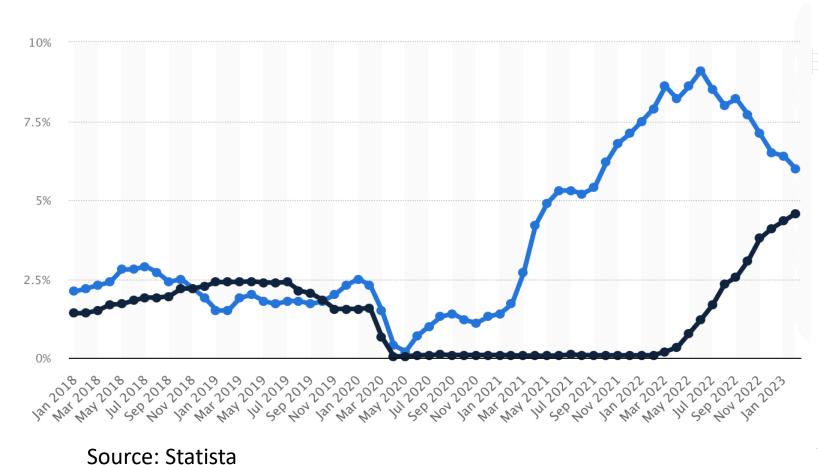
Food grain shipments from Ukraine and vicinity were disrupted

Initial increases in prices

Moderated with restoration of supply



## Inflation, Fed Policy and Interest Rates



Inflation rate Federal Reserve

interest rate



#### Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) Collapse

- Bank with a State Charter with \$200+ Billion in Assets and \$170+ Billion Deposits (90%+ uninsured).
- \$110+ Billion invested in Treasury Bonds and Govt. Backed MBS
- Large unrealized losses (~\$15 Billion) on the long-term bonds as interest rates increased
- Slow down of growth in high-tech/growth sector
- Loss of \$1.8 Billion in sale of US Treasuries and MBS
- March 8: Outlined plan to raise \$2.25 Billion of Capital
- Social media fueled run on deposits on March 9 (~\$42 Billion withdrawals initiated)
- Put under FDIC receivership on March 10
- Deposits and loans acquired First Citizens, NC
- Q: Was SVB behaving, in part, like a pseudo bond mutual for
- Failure of Risk Management and/or Supervision





#### Run on Deposits at Other Banks

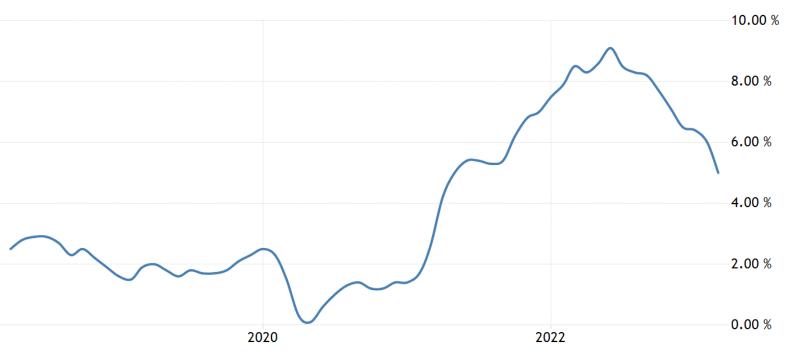
- Run on Deposits and Collapse of Signature Bank, New York
- Problems at Credit Suisse and takeover by UBS
- Rescue of First Republic Bank by big banks with deposits of \$30 Billion
- Other banks are also likely to have large unrealized losses resulting from the increases in interest rates
- Fed has implicitly guaranteed all deposits.
- Potential Crisis seems to have been (at least temporarily) averted
- Bank Lending is likely to be lower
- Could have a negative impact on economic growth
- Some economists are suggesting that there is no need for further rate increases by the Fed to slow down the economy to control inflation
- Crisis or just a tremor?



### Current Economic Situation - Inflation

Inflation is declining: Annual Inflation Rate down to 5% (March 2023) from a recent high of 9.1% (June 2022)

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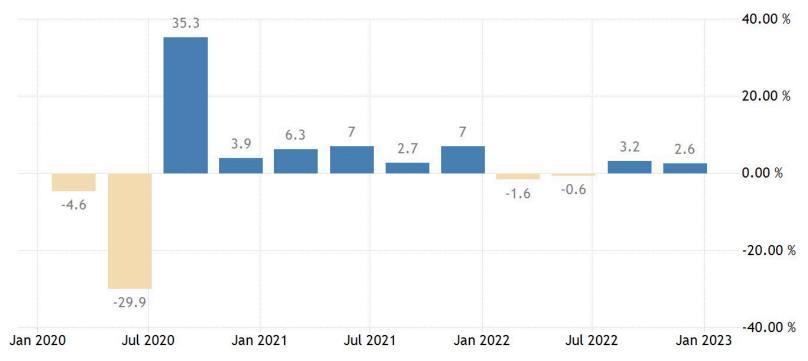


# Current Economic Situation - Unemployment Unemployment is down to 3.5% (March 2023) from a recent high of 14.7% (April 2020)





## Current Economic Situation - Growth Real GDP Growth





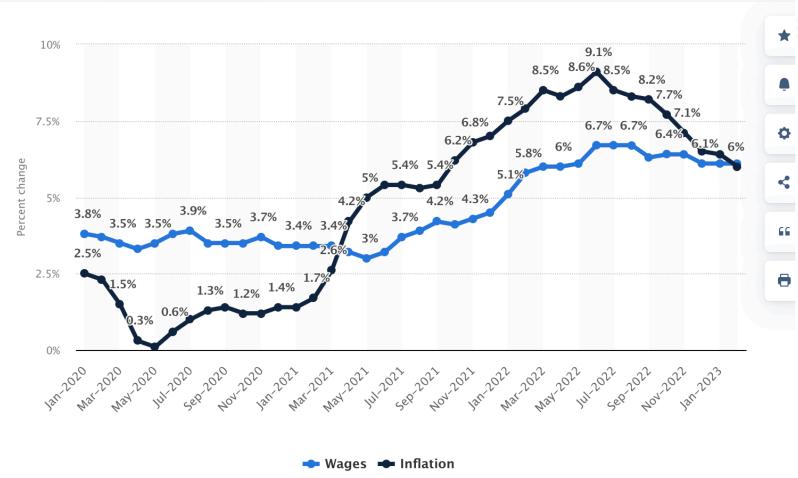
#### Current Economic Situation - Interest Rates Federal Funds Target Range - Upper Limit - 5% (March 2023)





## Current Economic Situation - Wage Growth

6%+ (March 2023) - Atlanta Fed





## Economic Outlook (next 6-12 months) Inflation

#### Inflation

Optimistic scenario – Keeps steadily declining towards the Fed's target of 2%

More likely scenario – Becomes steady at about 4% because of wage growth, services sector inflation and recent increase in Inflation Expectations.

Pessimistic scenario – Stays in the 5% to 6% range.



#### Economic Outlook (next 6-12 months) Real GDP Growth

#### Real GDP Growth

Optimistic scenario – 2 to 3%

More likely scenario – 0.5 to 2% range

Pessimistic scenario – -1 to 0.5% range



#### Economic Outlook (next 6-12 months) Interest Rates

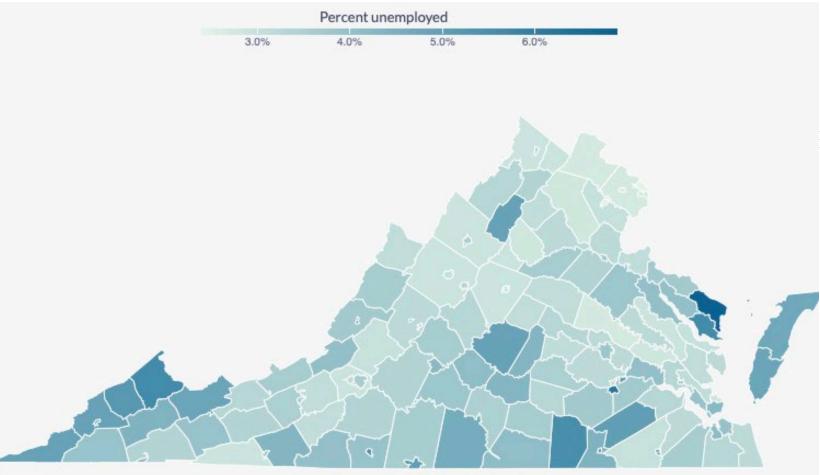
#### Target Federal Funds Rate

Optimistic scenario – Fed can start reducing the Federal Funds rate by the end of the year if inflation declines steadily

More likely scenario – Increase it by 0.25% (or stay at the current rate) if inflation gets sticky at about 4%

Pessimistic scenario – Increase it by 0.50% or more if inflation gets sticky at the current level of about 5%.

## Unemployment (Virginia)





Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics>

By TDataherald Explore this data



## Possible Risks for Banks

- Interest Rate sensitive loan customers (such as Commercial Real Estate) may get into further trouble if they have to refinance.
- Potential for some of the deposits to move to higher interest paying money market mutual funds – not very likely because of insurance of deposits
- Reduced loan activity because of higher interest rates



Q & A



#### Notes:

- Crisis or Tremor?
- Failure of Interest Rate Risk Management and Supervision
- To what extent SVB was operating as a high duration bond mutual fund with the depositors' money? Bond mutual funds are and should be marked to market.
- Interest Rate sensitive loan customers of banks could be in trouble
- Inflation has migrated from food and energy to other goods and now to the services sector.
- Wage growth 6.1% (Atlanta Fed) inflationary
- Inflation expectations are up by around 0.4-0.5%
- Inflation may be more sticky around 4%

