

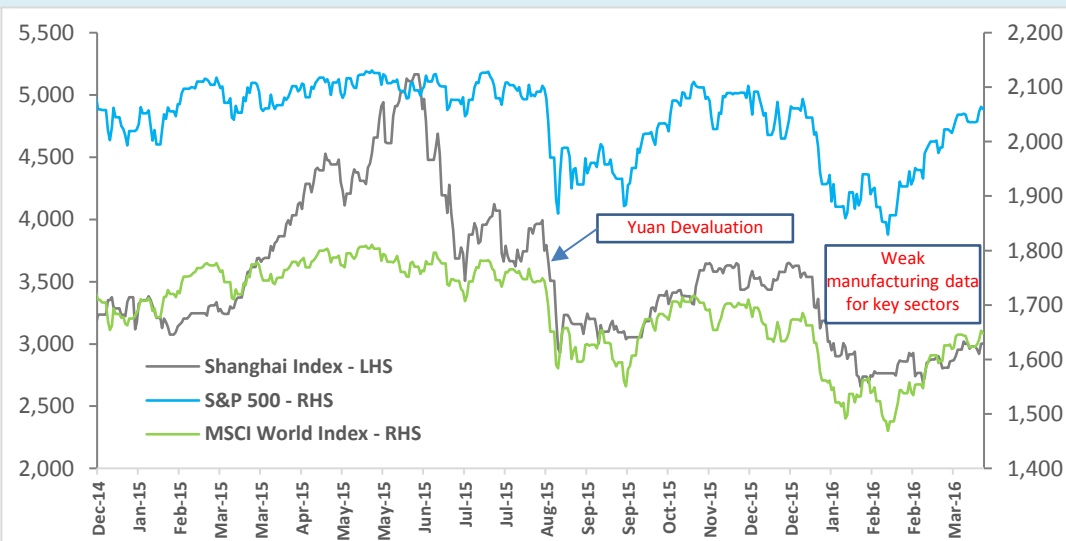
IMF released the April-16 update for the Global Financial Stability Report that primarily highlights the interdependencies between the emerging market economies and the rest of the world and how the interconnected nature of the global financial markets results in spillovers and volatility. In the current report, the IMF analyzed the emerging market equity and foreign exchange markets and their impact on asset returns in other countries followed by a deep dive into insurance sector. We have focused our analysis on the former in this report.

According to the report, there has been a substantial increase in spillovers of emerging market shocks to equity prices and exchange rates in advanced and emerging market economies that now explain over a third of the variation in asset returns in these countries. On the other hand, bond market continues to display resilience to regional shifts and are largely moved by global factors. One of the reason for the spillover is the structural changes in the financial markets, e.g. the expansion of the mutual fund industry that now involves retail investors on a larger scale than before. Moreover, the impact of developments related to economic fundamentals on the equity market in both emerging market and advanced economies has been rising.

For instance, in the case of China's economic slowdown, the impact on the local and global equity markets has been significant. As seen in the below chart, China's equity markets were swayed by a currency devaluation (August-15) and later on by negative manufacturing data for key sectors. This affected the local stock markets and had a significant impact on the global equity markets as well. Moreover, the correlation between Chinese equity markets was significantly stronger in 2015 as compared to the correlation in 2014. The primary reason for this was an expected slowdown in Chinese economy and fears of a hard landing over the past couple of years that became more certain during 2015.

As far as policy implications are concerned, policymakers need to take into account economic and policy developments in emerging market economies. In addition, a reverse impact from changes in policies and economic conditions in advanced economies on emerging market economies is also likely to become more significant owing to higher policy cooperation between the two groups. Moreover, widening the depth of local capital markets in the emerging markets should reduce the dependence and/or spillover from external shocks. Considering the rising importance of mutual funds and the direct relationship between corporate debt and vulnerability to external spillovers, countries must implement a strong risk surveillance mechanism to guard against financial stability risks and risks related to excessive increases in corporate leverage.

Trend in Chinese Equity market vs. US and Global Indices



Source: Bloomberg, KAMCO Research

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The Financial Crisis of 2009 set the tone...

According to the report, financial market spillovers from emerging market economies have been significantly stronger since global financial crisis. The trend remained elevated after the crisis for almost 4 years only to pickup from late 2014. In terms of specific regions, the BRICS economies have seen a rise of 40% in spillovers. In addition, emerging market that have more integrated financial markets (Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Poland and South Africa) have seen a greater degree of equity market spillovers as compared to spillovers from larger emerging market economies that have a more segmented financial markets, like the ones seen in China and India. In addition, differences in country risk have become less significant in determining spillovers to advanced economies.

Financial factors vs. trade relations

The role of financial factors in increasing spillovers measured in terms of FDI and FII flows have risen as compared to trade relations between economies measured in terms of trade openness and bilateral trade volumes. On an average, trade linkages account for 10%-20% of equity return spillovers in emerging market economies and is higher in the case of commodity-exporting countries. On the other hand, 30%-40% of equity market spillovers from emerging market to advanced economies are contributed for by higher market integration.

In terms of sectors, spillovers between same sectors are more as compared spillovers between different sectors. Moreover, larger and economically important sectors like finance, basic materials and oil & gas have seen consistently higher spillovers whereas sectors such as retail, consumer goods and services have seen lower spillovers.

Mutual funds fueling growth in spillovers

The presence of common investors or asset managers investing in similar asset classes across borders are more likely to reduce their exposure to the asset class in case of declining returns and vice versa as compared to benchmark returns. For instance, an investor in frontier markets benchmarked to the MSCI Frontier Markets index is more like to reduce his exposure to the entire group of countries in case he is overexposed to these markets especially when the risks are expected to escalate. This comes primarily on the back of the largescale globalization of the financial sector with strong integrated financial markets and limited flow of money in and out of a particular country. Moreover, financial interdependence through common investors is a major factor in equity return spillovers that has seen a significant increase post the global financial crisis.

Gulf markets to play a larger role going forward

With the ongoing turbulence in the oil market affecting state coffers of Gulf economies, a number of new capital raising efforts are ongoing and an even stronger trend is expected in the near-to-mid term. KAMCO Research believes that this new phase in capital markets in the GCC would make them mainstream in the global context owing to the relatively strong credit standing of a majority of the gulf states (miniscule debt-to-GDP ratio) as well as abundant resources in the form of oil.

The aforementioned trend was evident when UAE and Qatar markets were included in the MSCI Emerging Markets index in 2014 and the serious efforts being put in by Saudi Arabian capital markets regulator to open the markets to foreign investors. This inclusion in MSCI led to additional flow of passive funds in these markets. We expect a number of new corporate and government bond issuances in the region as the fixed income asset class is still at a very nascent stage and could be tapped in a bigger way. Moreover, in the equity market, we believe that the IPO market would gain stream once the markets stabilize after recovering from oil woes. Another positive trend is the increasing acceptance of Islamic financial products in the global fund markets that should drive a number of issuances going forward. The above factors should result in greater spillovers from the Gulf regional markets to the global capital markets.

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