ICE Data Services Corporate Bond Market Liquidity Tracker
December 2018

Liquidity Tracker

ICE Liquidty Trackers are designed to reflect average liquidity across global markets. The ICE Liquidity Trackers are bounded from 0 to 100, with 0 reflecting a weighted-average liquidity cost estimate of 10% and 100 reflecting a liquidity cost estimate of 0%. The ICE Liquidity Trackers are directly relatable to each other, and therefore, the higher the level of the ICE Liquidity Tracker the higher the projected liquidity of that portfolio of securities at that point in time, as compared with a lower level. Statistical methods are employed to measure liquidity dynamics at the security level (including estimating projected trade volume capacity, projected volatility, projected time to liquidate and projected liquidation costs) which are then aggregated at the portfolio level to form the ICE Liquidity Trackers by asset class and sector. ICE Data Services incorporates a combination of publicly available data sets from trade repositories as well as proprietary and non-public sources of market colour and transactional data across global markets, along with evaluated pricing information and reference data to support statistical calibrations.

Source: ICE Data Services

Commentary
As discussed in previous Quarterly Reports, corporate bond market liquidity appears to show a sharp decline in Q1 2018, which largely correlates with the US led sell-off in global credit markets. But IG remained relatively rangebound through Q3, and increased markedly in Q4 reaching similar or even higher levels than in Q4 2016.

EUR and GBP HY liquidity, however, shows a fairly steep decline through Q2 and Q3, which continues in Q4, albeit not at the same pace.

While it is difficult to attribute causality, a possible explanation for the deterioration in EUR HY liquidity could be the announcement of the wind-down of the ECB’s Corporate Sector Purchase Programme (CSPP). While HY is not in scope of the purchase programme, the sector has benefited from a “portfolio rebalancing” effect. Rate hikes in the US, widening CDS spreads and falling equities markets appear furthermore to have had a knock-on effect on reduced EUR and GBP liquidity. Meanwhile, it seems probable that the volatility in GBP HY liquidity in Q4 is compounded by the increasing economic uncertainty stemming from Brexit.

Contact: Gabriel Callsen
gabriel.callsen@icmagroup.org

This document is provided for information purposes only and should not be relied upon as legal, financial, or other professional advice. While the information contained herein is taken from sources believed to be reliable, ICMA does not represent or warrant that it is accurate or complete and neither ICMA nor its employees shall have any liability arising from or relating to the use of this publication or its contents. © International Capital Market Association (ICMA), Zurich, 2019. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without permission from ICMA.