

Can Apple and Goldman Sachs' New High-Interest Savings Account Restore the Confidence of Depositors

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So far this week we've seen the U.S. Federal Reserve raise interest rates another 0.25% while commenting that the U.S. banking system is sound and resilient. Seemingly oblivious to the fact that a mere two days ago the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) took control of First Republic Bank (the third major bank failure in less than two months) and followed up with a fire-sale of substantially all the bank's assets and deposits to [J.P. Morgan](#) (NYSE: JPM).

Then just after Fed Chair Jerome Powell's press conference on Wednesday, there were more banking fireworks as PacWest Bancorp (NASDAQ: PACW) announced it is exploring strategic options, including a potential sale or capital raise which led to a 40% drop in its share price in after-hours trading. If that's the definition of "sound and resilient" then I have some relatively good junior mining stock ideas for you.

Apple and Goldman Sachs' solution for depositors

But fear not, options to put your money in a safe place and earn a decent return are available to you but from an unlikely source, [Apple Inc.](#) (NASDAQ: APPL). Apple and [Goldman Sachs](#) (NYSE: GS) are coming to the rescue of the American depositor. Apple is [offering a new high-interest Savings account](#) (HISA)

with a 4.15% annual return to its [Apple Card](#) holders. Obviously, this isn't available to everyone as you have to have an Apple Card account which probably means you participate in the Apple ecosystem in some way, shape, or form (which I don't). You also need to be able to have a bank account in the U.S., which means citizenship or property ownership or adherence to some other rules that may or may not apply to non-Americans. But if you meet these requirements you can bank with Apple (via Goldman), at least up to a maximum of US\$250,000, which is the updated FDIC insurance limit.

Apple's HISA – benevolent or another consumer hook

My personal opinion is that Apple isn't benevolently doing its part to help restore confidence for depositors.

The top-notch marketing team at Apple has stepped outside the box again and identified another clever way to put more hooks into its zealous disciples. I'm sure they've done plenty of research to determine that if there's a bunch of money in a person's Apple account, they'll make a few more purchases in the Apple Store, or perhaps upgrade their iPhone or iPad a little more frequently.

And perhaps that's why Apple's HISA has a higher yield than Goldman's own high-yield savings account which offers a 3.90% return. Whatever the case, their strategy appears to be working as Apple's new savings account [attracted nearly US\\$1 billion in deposits](#) in just its first four days.

Rising interest rates not reflected in bank saving accounts

Circling back, the Fed's seemingly myopic approach to dealing

with inflation by rapidly and relentlessly raising interest rates appears to have spawned a banking crisis.

Compounding that, at least for many regional banks, the average bank is paying less than 0.5% on savings accounts according to the FDIC's published [National Rates and Rate Caps for Savings deposit products](#). But Apple is certainly not the first entity out there to offer a HISA to attract deposits away.

No wonder banks are seeing a run on deposits as people try to generate a return on their hard-earned savings. I could see people being less likely to panic and take all their money out of an account if it was just going somewhere else to earn nothing.

But by creating an impetus (the collapse of [Signature Bank of New York](#) and [Silicon Valley Bank](#)) that caused people to review their banking situation, the ball started rolling. At this point, people realize that without taking on any additional risk they can earn an incremental 3.5% to 4.0% on their money. It's hard to imagine there wouldn't be a run on deposits.

Is PacWest just the next 'domino' to fall

So where does this leave us, besides in a bit of a mess? That's a very good question. The recent PacWest seeking "strategic options" news could be a signal that we aren't out of the woods yet.

Although I'm sure the large banks ([JPMorgan Chase & Co.](#) (NYSE: JPM), [Bank of America Corporation](#) (NYSE: BAC), [Wells Fargo](#) (NYSE: WFC), etc.) that can play the long game might be sitting back and salivating at the chance to pick up another quality financial institution at a huge discount – JPMorgan shares jumped over 3% on the news of the First Republic deal.

With that said, I'm not worried about a complete collapse of the financial system as I'm sure at some point the Federal Reserve will wake up and realize that it's not solely about inflation.

The regional banking crisis could tighten the credit market and negatively impact the economy

However, some unintended consequences of this strain on the financial system could lead to an overall tightening in the credit market as smaller, regional banks step back from making loans to medium to small businesses that the big banks won't give the time of day to.

According to the [U.S. Small Business Administration](#), businesses of fewer than 500 employees in the US make up 99.7% of employer firms and over 49% of private-sector employment.

If this credit tightening impairs the grassroots growth of the economy, we finally get the recession that everyone has been forecasting for almost a year. Even worse, if inflation remains sticky we could end up with [stagflation](#).

Perhaps Tim Cook and the rest of the brilliant minds at Apple can figure out something else that helps remedy the situation that the Fed has placed firmly in our laps.

Looking for a port in this

investing storm

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Today's article is an exploration of where to potentially park some investment dollars in what one might consider a pretty volatile market of late. The specter (or reality) of a sixth wave of the pandemic, war in Ukraine, seemingly out of control inflation, supply chain issues, rising interest rates and the inter-relation of some of these themes has a lot of my friends asking me what I'm doing right now. I'll use a term I picked up recently from the crypto investing universe – HODL (hold on for dear life). I've raised my cash position to roughly 20% but that means I still have 80% of my portfolio invested (and I don't hold any bonds or bond proxies). But what is considered a reasonable risk/reward or safe investment these days? I'm sure there are as many opinions as you have time to listen to, but there's one sector I've been adding to in the last few days.

The sector I'm talking about is conservative, profitable, relative low risk, in theory should benefit from rising interest rates, trades at P/E's ranging from 4x to 10x, most names have 2-3% dividend yields, they just went through Q1 earnings season without hitting too many potholes and are mostly trading at or near 52-week lows. Seems like a great the place to be if you are nervous about the market right now. What sector am I talking about? Large-cap U.S. Banks like J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. (NYSE: JPM), Bank of America Corp. (NYSE: BAC), Citigroup, Inc. (NYSE: C), Wells Fargo & Co. (NYSE: WFC), Goldman Sachs Group Inc. (NYSE: GS), Morgan Stanley (NYSE: MS) and several others. Pretty boring stuff. But that's the point, at least if you are concerned about where the market is headed.

There are still some potential pitfalls facing this sector. Several companies saw Q1 earnings fall quarter over quarter as a

result of lower Investment Banking income given general market uncertainty. J.P. Morgan highlighted some investment risk due to Russian exposure. There was a brief period of time last week where the yield curve inverted, which is a situation where rising interest rates may not benefit banks – generally speaking banks “borrow” short term rates (investor savings accounts) and lend on longer-term rates. And if an inverted yield curve is a harbinger of a recession, then there is likely to be less lending overall for banks. With that said, I don’t see these “risks” having a material impact to overall earnings over the next few months. Technically, many of these stocks look to be forming a bottom or bouncing off support and most have recently hit “oversold” on the RSI indicator. That’s a summary of my thesis, and without getting into a full dissertation on the topic I’ll leave it at that.

This certainly isn’t the only sector I’m looking at right now. I really like oil & gas for the next few years but have a hard time adding to the sector right now with all the uncertainty around the war in Ukraine and sanctions, etc. If there is a correction of WTI prices (into the \$80’s) in the event that (hopefully) peace breaks out soon, then I’m likely a buyer. That same logic applies to pretty much all commodities right now. Much of the semiconductor sector is also trading near 52-week lows but they still have huge P/E multiples and with rising interest rates and a potentially challenging Q1 due to the lockdowns in China I think there’s a decent chance I could pick up some of these names even cheaper than they are today. Then there are the profitable large-cap tech stalwarts like Apple Inc. (NASDAQ: AAPL), Microsoft Corporation (NASDAQ: MSFT), Alphabet Inc. (Google) (NASDAQ: GOOG), Amazon.com, Inc. (NASDAQ: AMZN). I’m always looking for opportunities to add to those if there is ever any weakness. But for now, I’ll stick to boring, pillar of the economy stocks while I wait for a clearer

direction on inflation, COVID and whatever messed up crap Putin is up to.

This is by no means investing advice. I'm not an investment advisor, nor do I play one on TV. This is merely insight into what goes on in my head when I'm spending too much time in front of CNBC or Bloomberg TV while waiting for it to get nice enough to go do fun things outside. Hopefully, it provides you with an investing idea to think about if you are still wanting to stay invested in the markets but are a little nervous at present.