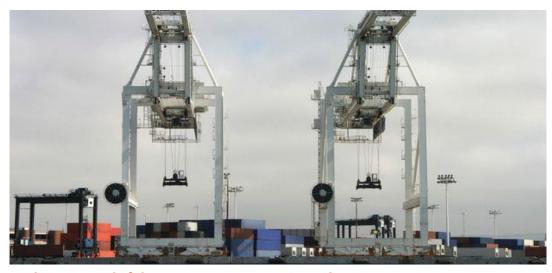


MAKING SENSE OF THIS WORLD

9 April 2018







Trade War Fears Continue Weighing on Investor Sentiment

Last Friday, equity markets sold off sharply on the back of the lower-than-expected NFP figures (103K jobs added in March, versus 193K expected) and renewed trade war fears. The below-consensus NFP figure need to be considered on a multi-month basis and could have been expected, to some extent, after the sharp 313K increase recorded last month (more than 100K above consensus). So the March figures don't need to be considered per se as a sign of a weakening labour market, especially after Fed Chairman Jay Powell said (earlier last week), that subdued wage growth signals that the US labour market "is not excessively tight." A fortiori, this month's NFP figures cannot be considered indicative of an imminent slowdown of the US economy, which might, in fact, be in acceleration phase, partly as a result of the fiscal stimulus imparted by the tax cuts and the fiscal spending deliberated by the US administration in the last few months.

More worrying is the impact that fears of a potentially escalating trade war between US and China is having on investor sentiment and equity price dynamics. After the initial move by the US (which threatened to impose 25% duties on 1333 products, worth around \$50bn, related to China's alleged theft of US intellectual property), and the initially modest retaliatory move by China, threatening to impose tariffs on (well-targeted) imports worth USD 3bn, the US has threatened to impose additional USD 100bn in tariffs on imports from China, when China threatened to impose tariffs on 106 products (including soybeans, cars and chemicals) worth USD 50bn. This tit-for-tat game (which, as history teaches, ends up destroying value for all sides, with no eventual winner) is unnerving market participants, who fear a full-blown trade war that could eventually spark a global recession.

Clearly, a trade war is not in the interest of either contender: the US cannot seriously threaten a major holder of its public and agency debt, without endangering its financial stability, and the value of the US dollar; China cannot seriously threaten a major buyer of its global exports, and the currency in which most of its foreign reserves are denominated. So, game theory would suggest that a solution can be found after the US administration would have symbolically proven that the US will not observe the rise of China as a strategic rival without reacting, and the promise by China to open up its markets over time; and after China would have proven to be the rising hegemonic power, able to call the US as the violator of WTO rules. But it will take time for that equilibrium to be reached. In the meanwhile, markets will remain jittery, and investor sentiment under the cosh.

In our analysis in February, we discussed how hard it will be for equity markets to return to the January peaks, and recent developments seem to confirm that this will be the case. In such an environment, our updated pro-forma strategic asset allocation continues to favour a moderate risk taking within a defensive positioning, with slightly greater exposure to sovereign bonds and lower to commodities.

Our Recent Publications







MAKING SENSE OF THIS WORLD, 9 APRIL 2018



The Week Ahead

US - March inflation is expected to rise moderately. CPI is expected to slightly accelerate (*c*: 2.3% y-o-y; *p*: 2.2%). The Fed will publish the minutes of the FOMC March 20-21 meeting. Chinese inflation is expected to decelerate (*c*: 2.7% y-o-y; *p*: 2.9%).

Europe - **Hungary will hold parliamentary elections.** The conservative, right-wing populist Fidesz party, led by PM Viktor Orban, is expected to keep its majority.

The Quarter Ahead

US – Trade dispute with China likely to ease. So far, only USD 4.3bn of US imports from China and USD 3.0bn of Chinese imports from the US are subject to new tariffs. Eventually, the willingness to negotiate shown in previous weeks will prevail. In North America, a preliminary deal to update NAFTA could be agreed in next week's summit.

Western diplomatic relations with Russia will stay frosty. The US imposed new sanctions on 38 individuals and companies believed to be close to President Putin.

India - In the first half of the 2018-19 FY the government will reduce its borrowing, creating a short-term supply squeeze.

Iran - US pressure could result in the suspension of the nuclear deal. The US waiver on Iran sanctions has to be renewed by May 12. The new US Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, opposes the agreement.

Syria - The country will continue to receive strong foreign support. The presidents of Turkey, Iran and Russia met to continue their 15-month cooperation on Syria.

Qatar – Will return to the bond market. The QCB announced plans to issue in 2018 roughly the same amount of QAR-denominated debt issued in 2017, ~USD 13.1bn.

Oil prices are likely to decline. Brent oil prices fell by 4.5% w-o-w to USD/bbl. 67.1 amid trade war concerns. By year-end, Brent oil prices will likely decline to the USD/bbl 55-65 range: a growing non-Opec output will offset Saudi Arabia and Russia efforts to extend the Opec oil production agreement. Bahrain announced the discovery of an offshore deposit of shale oil, estimated to contain a total of 80bn barrels.

Last Week's Review

US - Stocks posted losses following an escalation of tension in the US-China trade dispute. Over the past week, the US: 1) released a list of proposed tariffs on imports from China worth USD 50bn (mostly high-tech products); and 2) announced that the president is considering additional tariffs worth USD 100bn. In response, China: 1) implemented 15-25% tariffs on imports from the US worth USD 3bn (128 products, mostly food and metals); 2) announced 25% tariffs on imports from the US worth USD 50bn (106 products, including soybeans, automobiles, chemicals and aircraft); and 3) the possibility of "new comprehensive countermeasures" against the US. US stocks reacted with losses—the S&P500 declined by 1.4% w-o-w—and volatility increased to 21.5 (+1.5 points w-o-w), below its long-term average of 22 points. US stock funds suffered outflows worth USD 10.0bn, and European funds saw outflows of USD 2.4bn. The 10-y UST yield rose 4bps w-o-w to 2.78% following hints on rising policy rates by the Fed's Chairman. The USD strengthened against a basket of currencies (DXY rose by 0.1% w-o-w) and the EUR (EUR/USD declined by 0.3% w-o-w to 1.229). In March, US jobs growth eased. Non-farm payrolls grew by +103k m-o-m (c: 193k; p: 313k). The unemployment rate remained steady at 4.1% (c: 4.0%; p: 4.1).

EZ - Inflation rose in line with expectations. (March CPI a: 1.4% y-o-y; c: 1.4%; p: 1.1%).

China - PMI declined: China's March Composite PMI declined to a four-month low of 51.8 (p: 53.3).

Egypt - President Sisi was officially re-elected for a second term. Sisi secured 97.1% of the votes in the March 26-28 election (2014 election: 96.9%). Turnout declined to 41.1% (2014 election: 47.5%).

Turkey - The TRY continued to depreciate. The USD/TRY closed at 4.04 (+2.3% w-o-w). In March, the REER declined to 83.4 (p: 85.0), the lowest level since the start of the data series in 2003.

Pablo Gallego Cuervo and Renata Bossini contributed to this Viewsletter.

The picture in the front page comes from this website



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Abbreviations, Acronyms and Definitions

а	Actual	k		thousand
ann.	annualized	K	RG	Kurdistan Regional Government
bn	Billion	K.	SA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
ВСВ	Central Bank of Brazil	LI		Northern League
ВоС	Bank of Canada	\sim	15S	Five Star Movement
BoE	Bank of England	m	1-o-m	Month-on-month
ВоЈ	Bank of Japan		nb/d	Million barrels per day
bpd	Barrels per day		1ENA	Middle East and North Africa
bps	Basis points		nn	Million
C	Consensus		1PM	Monetary Policy Meeting
C/A	Current account		15S	Five Star Movement
CB	Central bank		IAFTA	North-American Free Trade Agreement
CBK	Central Bank of Kuwait		ECD	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBO	US Congressional Budget Office		рес	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
CBR	Central Bank of the Russian Federation	p	•	Previous
CBT	Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey		w	Previous week
CDU	Christian Democratic Union of Germany	•	CE	Personal Consumption Expenditures
CNY	Chinese Yuan		M	Prime minister
CBT	Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey		MI	Purchasing managers' index
CPI	Consumer Price Index		ps	Percentage points
CPC	Communist Party of China		iCB	Qatar Central Bank
CSU	Christian Social Union in Bavaria		AR	Qatari Riyal
DFMGI	Dubai Financial Market General Index		E E	Quantitative easing
DINIGI	Dow Jones Industrial Average Index		-o-q	Quarter-on-quarter
d-o-d	Day-on-day		BA	Reserve Bank of Australia
DXY	US Dollar Index		EER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
EC	European Council		AMA	Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority
ECB	European Central Bank		HCOMP	Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index
EIA	US Energy Information Agency		b/d	Thousand barrels per day
EM	Emerging Markets	tr	•	Trillion
EP	European Parliament		' 'RY	Turkish Lira
EU	European Union		IAE	United Arab Emirates
EUR	Euro Euro		IK	United Kingdom
EZ	Eurozone	U		United States
Fed	US Federal Reserve		iSD	United States Dollar
FOMC	US Federal Open Market Committee			USD per barrel
FRB	•		IST	•
FX	US Federal Reserve Board		'AT	US Treasury bills/bonds Value added tax
	Foreign exchange		'IX	
FY GCC	Fiscal Year		IX VTI	Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index West Texas Intermediate
	Gulf Cooperation Council			
GBP GDP	British pound Cross domestic product		/-0-W	Week-on-week
	Gross domestic product	•	-o-y	Year-on-year
GOP	Grand Old Party (US Republican Party)	•	-t-d	Year-to-date
IMF	International Monetary Fund		AR O	South African Rand
IPO	Initial public offering	10	0-у	10 year
JPY	Japanese yen		~	
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