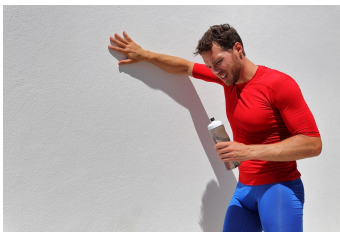


Good MornING Asia - 29 July 2020

Yesterday, equities continued to find the going tough, and the dollar also took a breather from its recent depreciation. Both had been respectively looking overbought/oversold, but it is not so straightforward to say that this is any more than a pause in the previous trend

In this bundle



Australia | Malaysia...

A pause, but maybe no more

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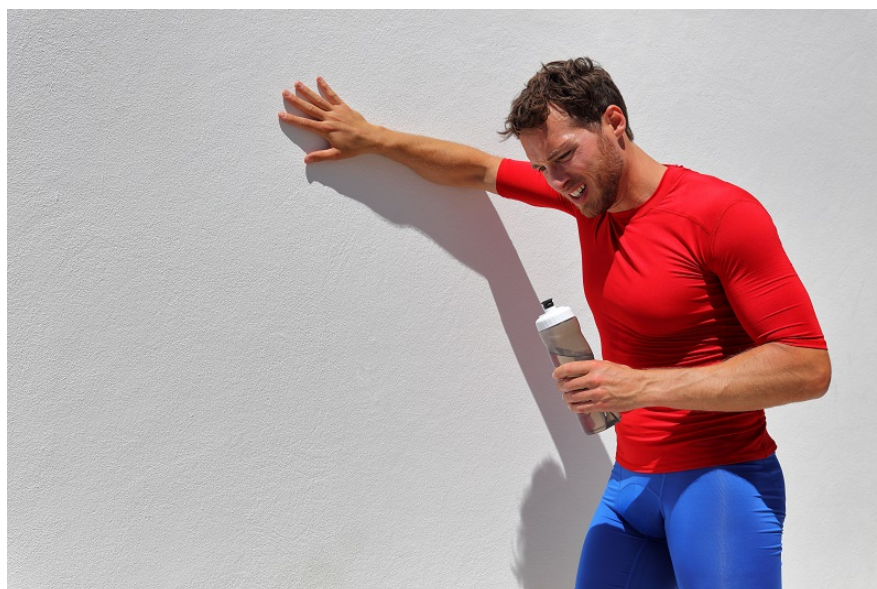
Malaysia

Malaysia's exports stage strong rebound in June

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A pause, but maybe no more

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Source: Shutterstock
out of breath

Still messy

I didn't write a note yesterday - it was too messy to drag a coherent theme out of the various strands of noise peppering markets, and it isn't much better today. The one clear remark I made to my colleagues yesterday though, was to note that the strong gains/losses in equities/dollar, could require a pause or correction, and yesterday we got a pause. Will this morph further into a correction? Honestly, I don't know. In the past, this would have seemed a reasonably good shout.

On the USD index, the relative strength indices haven't been this stretched since March, but then these were backed up by much clearer overbought signals from equities than exist today, and of course, the Covid-19 pandemic was a fairly useful catalyst for the market swing we saw then (!). Now, it all looks a lot fuzzier. A short term correction might still happen in the coming days, but this may be no more than a short respite before the previous trends resume. Clarity, which is always a rarity in markets, is particularly hard to come by at present, and I wouldn't want to claim an unwarranted degree of insight as, at the moment, I don't have one. I would be wary of anyone

who claimed they did.

The earnings season didn't seem to throw up too much good news yesterday, which tends to throw a little cold water on the notion that expectations had been dialled so far back that the only way for markets to respond was positively. We'll see if that continues today.

And the background noise of the negotiations over the next US fiscal stimulus plan also went nowhere yesterday. But to be clear, it is probably a mistake to keep calling this "stimulus". Yes, more money will be handed out, but at a slower pace than has been the case. If you want to put this into a more accurate setting, those furloughed workers who were relying on Federal money to pay their rent, car insurance and grocery bills are facing a pay-cut. The only question is, how much of a cut? And if that still sounds like stimulus to you, then we are not speaking the same language.

And as for the Fed, which I shall speak about on CNBC later (hopefully, it's about all I've prepared for), the notion that there is any merit in them tweaking their forward guidance is frankly laughable. But then it's also irrelevant. Covid-19 is not a monetary problem and doesn't require a monetary solution. I've written extensively on why forward guidance is a waste of time in these notes. Let me just add:

1. With no increase in rates priced into markets as far out as they stretch (out into 2022), there is no benefit in trying to push that time horizon out even further
2. Tying any change in Fed policy to meeting a 2% inflation target needs to be put in the context of the experience of the last decade, where core PCE only hit 2% eleven times in ten years. If the Fed couldn't hit 2% consistently when it was pumping money harder than at any time before or since, I think it is a safe assumption that they never will, which if true, means Fed policy is never going to tighten again, ever. Now there's an interesting thought. Is this a good thing, or a bad thing? I'm leaning strongly to bad. Let me know what you think?

Asia-Pacific today

With the 2Q20 Australian CPI inflation figures likely to come in some way below zero when released shortly, it is probably a fair bet to assume that the RBA won't be in any hurry to reverse its recent easing either. I don't think that is in anyone's thoughts now, though it might take a little wind out of the sails of the AUD, which has been finding it hard to push through the 0.72 level on the way up.

And we have HK 2Q20 GDP data today. The consensus ranges from -11.9%YoY to -6.0%YoY. That looks quite bad even if the top of that range is reached, and with social distancing being tightened once more in HK, the prospect for a big improvement in 3Q20 is dimming.

Prakash Sakpal picks up the economic story for the ASEAN region.

"Singapore: The 2Q labour report today comes as a key test of the huge Covid-19 stimulus directed at protecting jobs. We expect the jobless rate to rise to 3.0% from 2.4% in 1Q (consensus 2.9%), led by increased job losses in the services sector. Despite the pandemic-induced slump in economic activity, that would still be better than the worst unemployment on record. That was 4.8%, reached during the SARS pandemic in 2003, followed by 3.3% during the global financial crisis in 2009. The stimulus measures should keep it from re-testing the SARS level, though we do see it breaching the financial crisis high over the remainder of this year.

Malaysia: [Exports staged a strong rebound in June](#) with an 8.8% YoY surge, beating the consensus of a 13% fall. Imports contracted by 5.6% YoY in June and the trade surplus jumped to an all-time high of MYR 20.9 billion. We view trade strength in June as transitory, which together with weak tourism-related inflows and political uncertainty, suggest the Malaysian ringgit will remain an Asian underperformer for the rest of the year.

Thailand: June manufacturing data is due today. The analysts' growth estimates in the Bloomberg poll range from -3.3% YoY to -21.5%, with the top probably resting on the expectation of easing Covid-19 restrictions boosting manufacturing activity, and the bottom on the persistently steep export decline in June by -23% YoY. Our -13.6% YoY forecast was made before the June export data. June data will help us to fine-tune our GDP growth forecast for the second quarter, currently -8.3% YoY. We remain of the view that the Bank of Thailand's easing cycle has run its course".

Author

Alissa Lefebre

Economist

alissa.lefebvre@ing.com

Deepali Bhargava

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com

Ruben Dewitte

Economist

+32495364780

ruben.dewitte@ing.com

Kinga Havasi

Economic research trainee

kinga.havasi@ing.com

Marten van Garderen

Consumer Economist, Netherlands

marten.van.garderen@ing.com

David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic

420 770 321 486

david.havrlant@ing.com

Sander Burgers

Senior Economist, Dutch Housing

sander.burgers@ing.com

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China

lynn.song@asia.ing.com

Michiel Tukker

Senior European Rates Strategist

michiel.tukker@ing.com

Michal Rubaszek

Senior Economist, Poland

michal.rubaszek@ing.pl

This is a test author

Stefan Posea

Economist, Romania

tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Jesse Norcross

Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate

jesse.norcross@ing.com

Teise Stellema

Research Assistant, Energy Transition

teise.stellema@ing.com

Diederik Stadig

Sector Economist, TMT & Healthcare

diederik.stadig@ing.com

Diogo Gouveia

Sector Economist

diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Ewa Manthey

Commodities Strategist

ewa.manthey@ing.com

ING Analysts

James Wilson

EM Sovereign Strategist

James.wilson@ing.com

Sophie Smith

Digital Editor

sophie.smith@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky

EMEA FX & FI Strategist

frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist, Poland

adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan

min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com

Coco Zhang

ESG Research

coco.zhang@ing.com

Jan Frederik Slijkerman

Senior Sector Strategist, TMT

jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com

Katinka Jongkind

Senior Economist, Services and Leisure

Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com

Marina Le Blanc

Sector Strategist, Financials

Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com

Samuel Abettan

Junior Economist

samuel.abettan@ing.com

Franziska Biehl

Senior Economist, Germany

Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de

Rebecca Byrne

Senior Editor and Supervisory Analyst

rebecca.byrne@ing.com

Mirjam Bani

Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands)

mirjam.bani@ing.com

Timothy Rahill

Credit Strategist

timothy.rahill@ing.com

Leszek Kasek

Senior Economist, Poland

leszek.kasek@ing.pl

Oleksiy Soroka, CFA

Senior High Yield Credit Strategist

oleksiy.soroka@ing.com

Antoine Bouvet

Head of European Rates Strategy

antoine.bouvet@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek

Global Head of Sector Research

jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Edse Dantuma

Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare

edse.dantuma@ing.com

Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

francesco.pesole@ing.com

Rico Luman

Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics

Rico.Luman@ing.com

Jurjen Witteveen

Sector Economist

jurjen.witteveen@ing.com

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Egor Fedorov

Senior Credit Analyst

egor.fedorov@ing.com

Sebastian Franke

Consumer Economist

sebastian.franke@ing.de

Gerben Hieminga

Senior Sector Economist, Energy

gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Nadège Tillier

Head of Corporates Sector Strategy

nadege.tillier@ing.com

Charlotte de Montpellier

Senior Economist, France and Switzerland

charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com

Laura Straeter

Behavioural Scientist

+31(0)611172684

laura.Straeter@ing.com

Valentin Tataru

Chief Economist, Romania

valentin.tataru@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

james.smith@ing.com

Suvi Platerink Kosonen

Senior Sector Strategist, Financials

suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Thijs Geijer

Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri

thijs.geijer@ing.com

Maurice van Sante

Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors

maurice.van.sante@ing.com

Marcel Klok

Senior Economist, Netherlands

marcel.klok@ing.com

Piotr Poplawski

Senior Economist, Poland

piotr.poplawski@ing.pl

Paolo Pizzoli

Senior Economist, Italy, Greece

paolo.pizzoli@ing.com

Marieke Blom

Chief Economist and Global Head of Research

marieke.blom@ing.com

Raoul Leering

Senior Macro Economist

raoul.leering@ing.com

Maarten Leen

Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios

maarten.leen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller

Head of Financials Sector Strategy

Maureen.Schuller@ing.com

Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy

Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Rafal Benecki

Chief Economist, Poland

rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Philippe Ledent

Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg

philippe.ledent@ing.com

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Inga Fechner

Senior Economist, Germany, Global Trade

inga.fechner@ing.de

Dimitry Fleming

Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands

Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com

Ciprian Dascalu

Chief Economist, Romania
+40 31 406 8990
ciprian.dascalu@ing.com

Muhammet Mercan
Chief Economist, Turkey
muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Iris Pang
Chief Economist, Greater China
iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Sophie Freeman
Writer, Group Research
+44 20 7767 6209
Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA
Regional Head of Research, Americas
padhraic.garvey@ing.com

James Knightley
Chief International Economist, US
james.knightley@ing.com

Tim Condon
Asia Chief Economist
+65 6232-6020

Martin van Vliet
Senior Interest Rate Strategist
+31 20 563 8801
martin.van.vliet@ing.com

Karol Pogorzelski
Senior Economist, Poland
Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl

Carsten Brzeski
Global Head of Macro
carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Viraj Patel
Foreign Exchange Strategist
+44 20 7767 6405
viraj.patel@ing.com

Owen Thomas

Global Head of Editorial Content
+44 (0) 207 767 5331
owen.thomas@ing.com

Bert Colijn
Chief Economist, Netherlands
bert.colijn@ing.com

Peter Vanden Houte
Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone
peter.vandenhoute@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder
Senior Rates Strategist
benjamin.schroeder@ing.com

Chris Turner
Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE
chris.turner@ing.com

Gustavo Rangel
Chief Economist, LATAM
+1 646 424 6464
gustavo.rangel@ing.com

Carlo Cocuzzo
Economist, Digital Finance
+44 20 7767 5306
carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com

Malaysia's exports stage strong rebound in June

We view trade strength in June as transitory, which together with weak tourism-related inflows and political uncertainty suggest the Malaysian ringgit will remain an Asian underperformer for the rest of the year



Source: shutterstock

8.8% June export growth
Year-on-year

Higher than expected

Low base, easing of MCO boosts trade

Released today, Malaysia's trade figures for June showed the country's exports staging a surprisingly strong bounce, by 8.8% year-on-year. This compares with the consensus of a 10% YoY contraction, which in itself was a marked improvement from a 25.5% YoY crash in May.

There were two things at work in driving such a strong trade performance. First, a favourable base

year effect boosted the year-on-year growth rate. Second, a clawback from the slump during the Covid-19 movement control order (MCO), which was further relaxed in June. As such, there was also a strong month-on-month surge in exports, by 32%.

By main export sectors, electrical and electronic exports outperformed with 16% YoY and 38% MoM growth rates. These account for about one-third of total exports. Another big one, machinery and appliances also posted strong gains, at 29% YoY and 56% MoM. On the downside, the oil cluster (liquefied natural gas and petroleum products) fell 21% YoY, reflecting lower crude price inflation, even as exports were up 11% on the month. By destination, shipments to key markets of the US, China and Japan had a strong run on both a year-on-year and month-on-month basis.

As with exports, the base effect and easing of the MCO assisted the sharp improvement in import performance in June, to -5.6% YoY from -30.4% in the previous month (consensus -13.1%). They were up 19% MoM.

Trade strength looks transitory

We view trade strength in June as transitory and likely to be reversed in July. While the second wave of Covid-19 cases will continue to weigh on exports, the base effect is poised to become unfavourable. This is likely to cause a sharply negative turn in export growth. The same can be expected for imports, as these largely feed into processing for imports, while domestic demand continues to take a beating from the virus.

The trade surplus doubled to MYR 20.9 billion in June from MYR 10.4 billion in May. This is the largest-ever monthly trade surplus. However, the cumulative surplus in the first half of the year, MYR 64.6 billion was still MYR 2.7 billion lower than a year ago, supporting the narrowing trend in play for the year. As noted earlier, the resumption of export weakness in July should reinforce this trend further.

A falling trade surplus, the absence of tourism-related inflows, and political uncertainty are behind the MYR's 3.8% year-to-date depreciation. We expect it to remain an Asian underperformer over the remainder of the year.

Author

Alissa Lefebre

Economist

alissa.lefebvre@ing.com

Deepali Bhargava

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com

Ruben Dewitte

Economist

+32495364780

ruben.dewitte@ing.com

Kinga Havasi

Economic research trainee

kinga.havasi@ing.com

Marten van Garderen

Consumer Economist, Netherlands

marten.van.garderen@ing.com

David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic

420 770 321 486

david.havrlant@ing.com

Sander Burgers

Senior Economist, Dutch Housing

sander.burgers@ing.com

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China

lynn.song@asia.ing.com

Michiel Tukker

Senior European Rates Strategist

michiel.tukker@ing.com

Michal Rubaszek

Senior Economist, Poland

michal.rubaszek@ing.pl

This is a test author

Stefan Posea

Economist, Romania

tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Jesse Norcross

Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate

jesse.norcross@ing.com

Teise Stellema

Research Assistant, Energy Transition

teise.stellema@ing.com

Diederik Stadig

Sector Economist, TMT & Healthcare
diederik.stadig@ing.com

Diogo Gouveia
Sector Economist
diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com

Marine Leleux
Sector Strategist, Financials
marine.leleux2@ing.com

Ewa Manthey
Commodities Strategist
ewa.manthey@ing.com

ING Analysts

James Wilson
EM Sovereign Strategist
James.wilson@ing.com

Sophie Smith
Digital Editor
sophie.smith@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky
EMEA FX & FI Strategist
frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

Adam Antoniak
Senior Economist, Poland
adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Min Joo Kang
Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan
min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com

Coco Zhang
ESG Research
coco.zhang@ing.com

Jan Frederik Slijkerman
Senior Sector Strategist, TMT
jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com

Katinka Jongkind
Senior Economist, Services and Leisure

Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com

Marina Le Blanc

Sector Strategist, Financials

Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com

Samuel Abettan

Junior Economist

samuel.abettan@ing.com

Franziska Biehl

Senior Economist, Germany

Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de

Rebecca Byrne

Senior Editor and Supervisory Analyst

rebecca.byrne@ing.com

Mirjam Bani

Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands)

mirjam.bani@ing.com

Timothy Rahill

Credit Strategist

timothy.rahill@ing.com

Leszek Kasek

Senior Economist, Poland

leszek.kasek@ing.pl

Oleksiy Soroka, CFA

Senior High Yield Credit Strategist

oleksiy.soroka@ing.com

Antoine Bouvet

Head of European Rates Strategy

antoine.bouvet@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek

Global Head of Sector Research

jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Edse Dantuma

Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare

edse.dantuma@ing.com

Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

francesco.pesole@ing.com

Rico Luman

Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics

Rico.Luman@ing.com

Jurjen Witteveen

Sector Economist

jurjen.witteveen@ing.com

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Egor Fedorov

Senior Credit Analyst

egor.fedorov@ing.com

Sebastian Franke

Consumer Economist

sebastian.franke@ing.de

Gerben Hieminga

Senior Sector Economist, Energy

gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Nadège Tillier

Head of Corporates Sector Strategy

nadege.tillier@ing.com

Charlotte de Montpellier

Senior Economist, France and Switzerland

charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com

Laura Straeter

Behavioural Scientist

+31(0)611172684

laura.Straeter@ing.com

Valentin Tataru

Chief Economist, Romania

valentin.tataru@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK
james.smith@ing.com

Suvi Platerink Kosonen
Senior Sector Strategist, Financials
suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Thijs Geijer
Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri
thijs.geijer@ing.com

Maurice van Sante
Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors
maurice.van.sante@ing.com

Marcel Klok
Senior Economist, Netherlands
marcel.klok@ing.com

Piotr Poplawski
Senior Economist, Poland
piotr.poplawski@ing.pl

Paolo Pizzoli
Senior Economist, Italy, Greece
paolo.pizzoli@ing.com

Marieke Blom
Chief Economist and Global Head of Research
marieke.blom@ing.com

Raoul Leering
Senior Macro Economist
raoul.leering@ing.com

Maarten Leen
Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios
maarten.leen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller
Head of Financials Sector Strategy
Maureen.Schuller@ing.com

Warren Patterson
Head of Commodities Strategy
Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Rafal Benecki

Chief Economist, Poland
rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Philippe Ledent
Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg
philippe.ledent@ing.com

Peter Virovacz
Senior Economist, Hungary
peter.virovacz@ing.com

Inga Fechner
Senior Economist, Germany, Global Trade
inga.fechner@ing.de

Dimitry Fleming
Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands
Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com

Ciprian Dascalu
Chief Economist, Romania
+40 31 406 8990
ciprian.dascalu@ing.com

Muhammet Mercan
Chief Economist, Turkey
muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Iris Pang
Chief Economist, Greater China
iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Sophie Freeman
Writer, Group Research
+44 20 7767 6209
Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA
Regional Head of Research, Americas
padhraic.garvey@ing.com

James Knightley
Chief International Economist, US
james.knightley@ing.com

Tim Condon
Asia Chief Economist
+65 6232-6020

Martin van Vliet

Senior Interest Rate Strategist

+31 20 563 8801

martin.van.vliet@ing.com

Karol Pogorzelski

Senior Economist, Poland

Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Viraj Patel

Foreign Exchange Strategist

+44 20 7767 6405

viraj.patel@ing.com

Owen Thomas

Global Head of Editorial Content

+44 (0) 207 767 5331

owen.thomas@ing.com

Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands

bert.colijn@ing.com

Peter Vanden Houte

Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone

peter.vandenhoute@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder

Senior Rates Strategist

benjamin.schroeder@ing.com

Chris Turner

Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE

chris.turner@ing.com

Gustavo Rangel

Chief Economist, LATAM

+1 646 424 6464

gustavo.rangel@ing.com

Carlo Cocuzzo

Economist, Digital Finance

+44 20 7767 5306

carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com

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This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

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