

## Bond rally continues as Mexico tariffed

Arguments for a pause/correction are doing the rounds, but as of now, the rally in Treasuries remains in place helped by the surprise imposition of 5% tariffs on Mexico.



Source: Shutterstock

**5%** US tariffs on Mexican goods  
Rising to 25%

### Mexico tariffs stymie thoughts of a bond pullback

Perhaps helped by a smaller downward revision to 1Q19 US GDP, perhaps end-of-the-week / end-of-the-month short covering, or for possibly a million other reasons, US Stocks had a slightly better day yesterday, though it was marginal.

Bond bulls were maybe also beginning to feel a little jittery, with stories doing the rounds of technical factors that may put a dent in the bond bull run, if only for a few days. They might have been right. Certainly charts of the 10Y US Treasury note look overbought, though such conditions can persist for days, weeks even.

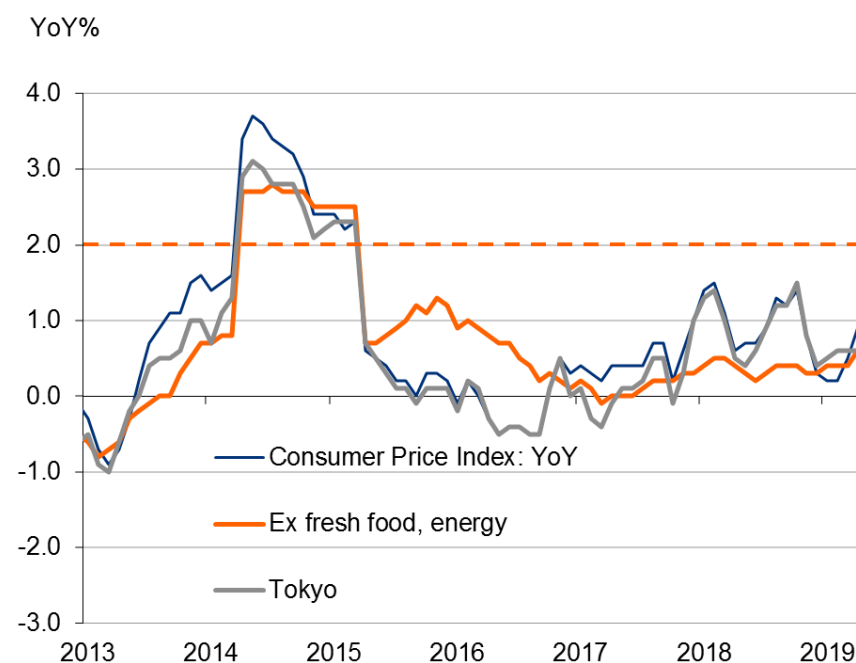
But the surprise imposition by the US of 5% tariffs on all Mexican goods to start on June 10 and be gradually increased up to 25%, has put the market in a risk-off mood, and that should ensure that the bull run continues today. The tariffs are in response to illegal immigration by Mexicans, and will not be removed until the US is satisfied that Mexico is tackling the problem.

Meanwhile, there is scant evidence of any movement on the US-China trade war, probably because the Mueller interview and subsequent reactions by the US President as well as these new tariffs on Mexico have taken the limelight. So with these issues dominating the headlines, I think the case for lower bond yields, lower stocks, and a slow grind stronger by the USD vs Asia currencies remains in place.

## Korea in the spotlight

A slightly better than expected April industrial production figure for South Korea today (+1.6%MoM) pared the year on year rate of decline to only -0.1%YoY. If we ever had a chance of our BoK rate cut decision paying off today (and realistically, we never have) then this was probably the last nail in its coffin. The arguments for a cut remain overwhelming in my view. Weak growth, and seriously sub-target inflation. But the best we can probably hope for today is some dissent amongst BoK voters to tee us up for a July cut. Fingers crossed though, as there is nothing to be gained by waiting and plenty to lose.

## Japanese inflation



## Japanese inflation drifts lower

Japan's inflation is only newsworthy to the extent that it has serially failed to come close to the BoJ's target. And even within the BoJ, it now seems as if 2% is being reconsidered as a sensible yardstick by which to set monetary policy.

This is a good argument to have, and one that is not irrelevant to many other OECD economies

that are systematically failing to meet inflation targets, notwithstanding exceptionally accommodative monetary policies.

Tokyo inflation, which leads the national figures by one month, drifted lower in May, with the ex-fresh food and energy figure now at 0.8%. This has been a good run since 2017 though, and an uptrend may still remain in place, though 2% remains an unattainable target in my view.

## India slows

(From Prakash Sakpal) Like pretty much everywhere else in Asia, India's growth appeared to slow in 1Q19, the final quarter of the financial year 2018-19 for which GDP data is due today. If so, our forecast of a slowdown of growth to 6.0% from 6.6% in the previous quarter will make it the slowest growth quarter in two years. While this will validate the Reserve Bank of India's two rate cuts this year, we don't think the central bank would want to risk tempting the inflation genie by cutting rates again at the next meeting. We see no further downside in growth from here as RBI easing so far, together with a surge in election-related government spending and favourable base effects should help the recovery in the period ahead.

## Rest of Asia - China PMIs

With the trade war in full focus, China's PMIs will get top billing amongst the other Asian releases today. The consensus has the manufacturing PMI dipping below 50 (just) to 49.9 from 50.1 last month, though the non-manufacturing index is thought likely to hold its ground at 54.3. Our China economist, Iris Pang sees a slightly different mix, with the non-manufacturing index slipping slightly, as dampened sentiment about the tech sector weighs on consumers, but the manufacturing index nudging up fractionally helped by government stimulus measures.

## Author

### Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

[robert.carnell@asia.ing.com](mailto:robert.carnell@asia.ing.com)

## Disclaimer

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.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the

Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.