

Markets revert to trade war trend

Markets revert to classic "Trade-risk off" pattern, with equities down, bond yields down, oil down, gold up.



Source: Shutterstock

To our Hong Kong Readers - our best wishes

First of all, if you're reading this in Hong Kong, stay safe. The turmoil ongoing in what is one of the biggest financial hubs in the region is very concerning, and I hope we return to calm before very much longer.

Markets sour

Markets have reverted to what is looking like a classic "Trade-related risk-off" pattern. Equities are lower, bond yields are lower, oil is lower, gold is higher.

Interestingly, US President Trump is actually now expressing optimism that a trade deal with China can be done. Just not when. Hopes for something from the Osaka G20 meeting are very low indeed. Markets, however, are maybe responding less to the day by day switch in message, than to the ongoing grind that the existing situation is exerting. This may also be related to the threats of sanctions on Germany/Russia over NordStream2.

One of the things that caught my eye today was that the USD is appreciating again. This is a key part of the classic "Trade-related risk-off" market pattern. But very recently, US Treasury yields had reached such a low point that this part of the relationship looked as if it were breaking down. Clearly, the Nordstream 2 squabble is EUR negative, and we need to see what happens on a day

when this isn't hitting the newswires as hard. But the dollar-positive trade aspect seems to be back on.

US inflation unerwhelms

Although it might be a bit early to expect a rate cut just yet, yesterday's inflation undershoot in the US does add weight to the argument that cuts are coming. James Knightley has written about the [outcome and implications here](#). In his view, the June FOMC will be used to tee-up markets for a cut at the following meeting on 1 August. That could begin to put a dent in the dollar.

Asia Day Ahead

Eyes down for the region's most capricious data release - the Australian labour report. Probably even more unpredictable than US non-farm payrolls. The important figure to watch today is the unemployment rate. This is the thing the RBA reckons needs to reach 4.5% to start generating higher inflation and take them closer to their 2-3% target range (1.3% currently). A 0.1pp decline is predicted. But this hinges not only on the numbers of unemployed, which is itself a function of the numbers of jobs created but also on the participation rate. And that figure jumps around more than an angry kangaroo. Still, with markets taking an exceptionally aggressive view on the forthcoming RBA easing (a view we feel is substantially overdone), a drop in the unemployment rate could be quite positive for the AUD, even if it is the consensus view - it will be a low conviction consensus.

After softer than anticipated aggregate finance data yesterday from China, we have to wait until tomorrow for the next installment of their economic struggle, when industrial production, fixed asset investment, and retail sales will be released. Our Greater China Economist, Iris Pang [thinks the soft finance data this could be a harbinger for weaker activity](#).

Japan's Ministry of Finance Business survey helps frame where we ought to be looking for the 1 July Tankan survey. The large manufacturing index released today fell to -10.4. This is a hard figure to read. 2Q surveys invariably fall. But today's reading was considerably down on the -3.2 figure last year. The forthcoming Tankan survey will be important as a very bad figure could be an excuse for the government to shelve the consumption tax hike, scheduled for October this year.

(And from Prakash Sakpal) India's May CPI inflation of 3.1% YoY was in line with the consensus, while the April figure was revised up to 3% from 2.9%. 3.4% YoY industrial production growth in April was also a significant upside surprise given the consensus view for only 0.6% growth. This heralds a recovery in GDP growth in the current quarter from a 5-year low of 5.8% in the previous quarter. This data undermines the case for the RBI continuing on an easing path during the rest of the year after a total of 75bp of rate cuts.

India's current account balance data for 1Q19 is expected anytime from now until the end of the month. The consensus of a sharp narrowing of the deficit to \$6.1bn from \$16.9bn in 4Q18 will be positive for the INR if it is correct, though we see no reason for the currency to react to such a backdated figure amid high external trade uncertainty.

Author

Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

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>.