

“Russia-gate” causes midweek tumble, but markets recover

Markets remain impressively resilient in the face of mounting troubles at home for President Trump and his administration. A midweek sell-off in equities driven by US political risk saw the biggest one-day fall in equities since September, however, markets recovered impressively with the S&P 500 finishing down just 0.4% for the week. European and Japanese markets fared worse, Euro Stoxx 50 and Nikkei 225 both shedding around 1.5%, although for dollar investors these losses were more than offset by the appreciation of the respective currencies vs. the dollar (2.5% for the euro and 1.9% for the yen during the week). Dollar depreciation was broad-based as the greenback suffered its worst week since April 2016. Investor jitters also pushed yields on US Treasuries down, the 10-year yield falling 9bps to 2.23% while gold, another safe haven asset jumped 2.2%. Oil prices continued to recover on the back of firming expectations that OPEC and other oil producing countries will agree to extend production cuts at their meeting later this week.

Has everyone attached too much importance to Trump?

The “Trump-trade”, “Trump-flation”, “Trumponomics”; these interchangeable terms referring to President Trump’s prospective pro-growth policies have all been used to explain the bullish mood in global financial markets post the November 8 US elections. However, despite setbacks and delays to major Trump policies such as tax reform, deregulation and (repealing and replacing) Obamacare, markets have continued rallying. Therefore, should we not ask the question as to whether investors and commentators alike (ourselves included) have been overestimating the importance of Mr Trump’s prospective policies? The fact is that post the Brexit referendum in June global equities have been on an upward path. Admittedly the election of Mr Trump in November gave the market a further boost, however, the synchronized pick-up in global growth was already well underway before the US presidential elections. According to Bloomberg (using IMF data) the variation of growth rates this year among G-20 economies is the smallest since 1980, while for the first time since 2010 not a single G-20 country is expected to post a decline in output this year. This is mirrored at a corporate level where a very strong global Q1 earnings season (both earnings and sales) suggests the global cycle is relatively healthy. If this thinking is correct, then by extension we should cease to be surprised when markets shrug off disappointments in Trump policies. Instead we should focus much more on economic data in the key growth engines; the US, China and Eurozone to gauge the strength of the cycle.

Past week global markets’ performance

| Index Snapshot (World Indices) | | | | Global Commodities, Currencies and Rates | | | |
|--|----------|--------------|-------|--|---------|--------------|-------|
| Index | Latest | Weekly Chg % | YTD % | Commodity | Latest | Weekly Chg % | YTD % |
| S&P 500 | 2,381.7 | -0.4 | 6.4 | ICE Brent USD/bbl | 53.6 | 5.4 | -5.6 |
| Dow Jones | 20,804.8 | -0.4 | 5.3 | Nymex WTI USD/bbl | 50.3 | 5.2 | -6.3 |
| Nasdaq | 6,083.7 | -0.6 | 13.0 | Gold USD/t oz | 1255.9 | 2.2 | 9.4 |
| DAX | 12,638.7 | -1.0 | 10.1 | Silver USD/t oz | 16.9 | 2.4 | 5.9 |
| Nikkei 225 | 19,590.8 | -1.5 | 2.5 | Platinum USD/t oz | 939.8 | 2.0 | 4.1 |
| FTSE 100 | 7,470.7 | 0.5 | 4.6 | Copper USD/MT | 5596.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Sensex | 30,464.9 | 0.9 | 14.4 | Alluminium | 1938.75 | 2.8 | 14.4 |
| Hang Seng | 25174.9 | 0.1 | 14.4 | Currencies | | | |
| Regional Markets (Sunday to Thursday) | | | | EUR USD | 1.1206 | 2.5 | 6.6 |
| ADX | 4581.3 | -0.6 | 0.8 | GBP USD | 1.3036 | 1.1 | 5.6 |
| DFM | 3378.0 | -1.2 | -4.3 | USD JPY | 111.26 | -1.9 | -5.1 |
| Tadaw ul | 6938.1 | 0.8 | -3.8 | CHF USD | 0.9729 | -2.8 | 4.7 |
| DSM | 10103.4 | -0.1 | -3.2 | Rates | | | |
| MSM30 | 5415.07 | -0.3 | -6.4 | USD Libor 3m | 1.1864 | 0.6 | 18.9 |
| BHSE | 1308.8 | 0.1 | 7.2 | USD Libor 12m | 1.7229 | -2.4 | 2.2 |
| KWSE | 6725.8 | 0.8 | 17.0 | UAE Eibor 3m | 1.4850 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| MSCI | | | | UAE Eibor 12m | 2.1570 | -1.4 | 3.0 |
| MSCI World | 1,894.8 | 0.1 | 8.2 | US 3m Bills | 0.9043 | 4.1 | 81.8 |
| MSCI EM | 995.7 | -0.7 | 15.5 | US 10yr Treasury | 2.2346 | -3.9 | -8.6 |

Please refer to the disclaimer at the end of this publication

Wietse Nijenhuis

Equity Strategist
Tel: +971 (0)2 205 4923
wietse.nijenhuis@adcb.com

Prerana Seth

Fixed Income Strategist
Tel: +971 (0)2 696 2878
prerana.seth@adcb.com

Luciano Jannelli, Ph.D., CFA

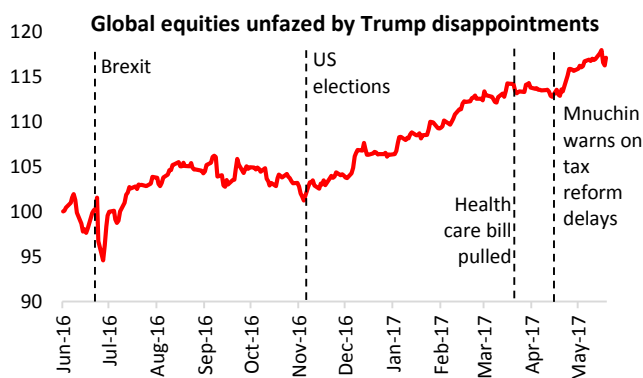
Head Investment Strategy
Tel: +971 (0)2 696 2340
luciano.jannelli@adcb.com

Visit [Investment Strategy Webpage](#) to read our other reports

Trump is a source of volatility, not direction

Anything Mr Trump can deliver is just a bonus

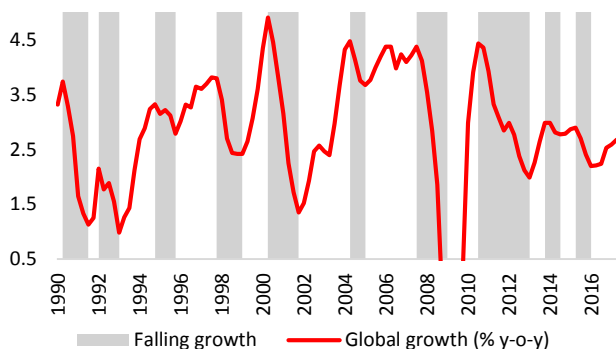
Since the turn of the year we have commented in this forum on several occasions about the impressive resilience of equity markets in particular. By that we were referring to the fact that markets, which had run-up on the back of expectations over Mr Trump's pro-growth economic policies hardly flinched when delays or failures to these policy proposals became evident. The chart below shows global equities have rallied significantly since the Brexit referendum in June and were undoubtedly boosted by the election of Mr Trump, but the market has continued to rise despite major setbacks to the policy proposals.



Source: Thomson Reuters

Rather, it is the synchronized uptick in global growth and corporate earnings which are the main drivers. In other words, markets have given Mr Trump too much credit. Year-to-date European and Emerging equity markets have outperformed the US, this can be attributed to improving global growth, and not to Mr Trump's policy agenda.

A sustainable upturn or a short-term bounce?



Source: Thomson Reuters

The chart above shows global growth since 1990. The key question for investors is whether the uptick since the middle of 2016 is sustainable. Encouragingly, global growth is broad-based, which has not always been the case post-global financial crisis. Even though growth has been positive since 2009 it has been uneven as markets like the US grew more

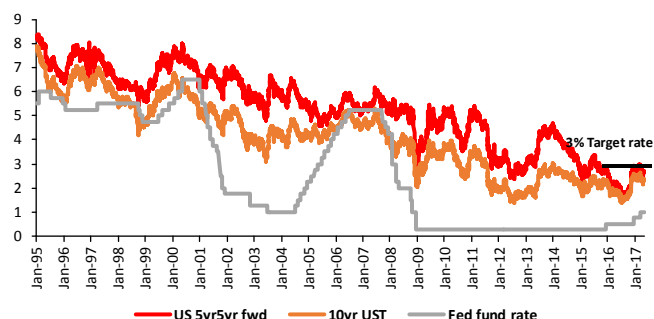
strongly than the Eurozone and Japan. Within EM, China and India grew strongly but markets like Brazil and Russia fell into recession. This is no longer true today, the majority of markets are growing at a decent rate, even Japan registered the 5th consecutive quarter of positive growth, the first time it has managed this in a decade.

Overall then, political risk emanating from the US undoubtedly has the ability to induce a 5%-10% correction in global equities should things get worse for Mr Trump. But this is unlikely to derail the more positive synchronized global growth pick up we are currently enjoying. **Mr Trump therefore, has become a source of volatility, but not direction. By extension, anything which he can deliver in terms of tax reform, deregulation or infrastructure investment should be viewed as a bonus.**

Long-end yields to remain capped

While 10-year US Treasury yields declined last week, the Fed futures probability of a June rate hike remained mostly unchanged at around 97%. As should be the case, it was short-end yields that were more impacted by the re-pricing of Fed hike expectations, thus leading to a flattening of the yield curve. In a growing economic environment it is highly likely that long-end yields will rise further. However, there are certain factors that should keep an upward cap on yields. Long-term US rates are almost fully reflecting the future tightening path indicated by the Fed. The 5yr5yr forward swap rate has been hovering around 3% - the Fed fund rate target. This implies that most of the Fed's future tightening is already priced in. Similarly, inflation expectations have been fairly range-bound as the Trump reflation trade continues to fizzle out. As such, we expect the current flattening bias to sustain in the near term and see limited upward pressure on 10yr yields.

Long-end rates almost pricing in future tightening



Source: Bloomberg

Summary market outlook

| Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Global Yield | 10-year US Treasury yields moved lower last week as investor concerns over the possibility of pro-growth reforms in the US rose. Nevertheless, the Fed futures curve continues to price in a 97% probability of a June rate hike. We believe that US Treasury yields are likely to remain contained with a June rate hike already priced in. Global bond markets including the German and UK markets tracked the decline in US yields. | | | | | | | | |
| Stress and Risk Indicators | The VIX shot to the highest level seen in a month last week before settling lower at the end of the week. We expect to see periods of volatility amidst ongoing global political uncertainty. | | | | | | | | |
| Equity Markets | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Equity Markets | GCC equity markets were mixed in spite of higher oil prices and weaker dollar, mainly driven by sluggish global equity performance. We remain neutral on GCC equities given the potential for further dollar strength and limited upside in oil prices. | | | | | | | | |
| Global Equity Markets | Global equities ended the week lower, impacted by the negative news about the Trump administration, thereby pushing back further the likelihood of any pro-growth policy agenda. Japanese equities performed the worst on the back of yen strength versus the dollar. Emerging markets were also down due to the revival in political uncertainty in Brazil. In spite of recent disappointments to Mr Trump's pro-growth policy plans, we believe that better global macro data and strong corporate earnings will continue to support risk appetite. | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities | | | | | | | | | |
| Precious Metals | Gold prices jumped in line with the preference for safe-haven assets. We stick to our overweight recommendation on gold as a risk hedge against ongoing political and inflationary risks. | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | Energy prices continued to rise last week after US stockpiles fell for the sixth consecutive week. With the likelihood of an extension to OPEC cuts at the upcoming meeting on 25 May, we expect some upward normalisation to take place. This will keep a floor under prices, however, we argue against any significant jump as the rising US rig count will act as a ceiling. | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Metals | Industrial metals performed better last week, boosted by the weaker dollar and tracking the jump in gold prices. We expect industrial metals to remain under pressure given ongoing concerns around Chinese demand. | | | | | | | | |
| Currencies | | | | | | | | | |
| EURUSD | The euro appreciated versus the greenback as dollar demand weakened. This trend is unlikely to sustain on a long term basis given the divergence in central bank policies in Europe versus the US. | | | | | | | | |
| Critical levels | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>R2 →</td> <td>1.1286</td> <td>R1 →</td> <td>1.1246</td> <td>S1 →</td> <td>1.1131</td> <td>S2 →</td> <td>1.1057</td> </tr> </table> | R2 → | 1.1286 | R1 → | 1.1246 | S1 → | 1.1131 | S2 → | 1.1057 |
| R2 → | 1.1286 | R1 → | 1.1246 | S1 → | 1.1131 | S2 → | 1.1057 | | |
| GBPUSD | The pound strengthened versus the dollar on the back of a higher CPI print and strong retail sales. We expect this to reverse as risks of "hard Brexit" remain. | | | | | | | | |
| Critical levels | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>R2 →</td> <td>1.3114</td> <td>R1 →</td> <td>1.3075</td> <td>S1 →</td> <td>1.2962</td> <td>S2 →</td> <td>1.2888</td> </tr> </table> | R2 → | 1.3114 | R1 → | 1.3075 | S1 → | 1.2962 | S2 → | 1.2888 |
| R2 → | 1.3114 | R1 → | 1.3075 | S1 → | 1.2962 | S2 → | 1.2888 | | |
| USDJPY | The yen appreciated against the dollar with the recovery in safe-haven appetite. We expect the yen to weaken further given the potential for dollar strength and widening interest rate differentials. | | | | | | | | |
| Critical levels | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>R2 →</td> <td>111.99</td> <td>R1 →</td> <td>111.63</td> <td>S1 →</td> <td>110.97</td> <td>S2 →</td> <td>110.68</td> </tr> </table> | R2 → | 111.99 | R1 → | 111.63 | S1 → | 110.97 | S2 → | 110.68 |
| R2 → | 111.99 | R1 → | 111.63 | S1 → | 110.97 | S2 → | 110.68 | | |

Forthcoming important economic data

United States

| Indicator | Period | Expected | Prior | Comments |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| 05/23/2017 | Markit US Manufacturing PMI | May P | 53.1 | 52.8 |
| 05/23/2017 | New Home Sales MoM | Apr | -1.80% | 5.80% |
| 05/24/2017 | Existing Home Sales MoM | Apr | -1.10% | 4.40% |
| 05/24/2017 | FOMC Meeting Minutes | 3-May | | |
| 05/25/2017 | Wholesale Inventories MoM | Apr P | 0.20% | 0.20% |
| 05/26/2017 | GDP Annualized QoQ | 1Q S | 0.90% | 0.70% |
| 05/26/2017 | Core PCE QoQ | 1Q S | 2.00% | 2.00% |
| 05/26/2017 | Durable Goods Orders | Apr P | -1.50% | 0.90% |
| 05/26/2017 | Univ. of Mich. Sentiment | May F | 97.5 | 97.7 |

Attention will be on the FOMC minutes, home sales and PCE data ahead of the June FOMC meeting.

Japan

| Indicator | Period | Expected | Prior | Comments |
|------------|-------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| 05/22/2017 | Exports YoY | Apr | 8.00% | 12.00% |
| 05/26/2017 | Natl CPI YoY | Apr | 0.40% | 0.20% |
| 05/26/2017 | Natl Core CPI YoY | Apr | 0.00% | -0.10% |

Exports and inflation data will be important.

Eurozone

| Indicator | Period | Expected | Prior | Comments |
|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| 05/23/2017 | Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI | May P | 56.5 | 56.7 |
| 05/23/2017 | Markit Eurozone Composite PMI | May P | 56.7 | 56.8 |

PMIs will be the key focus.

United Kingdom

| Indicator | Period | Expected | Prior | Comments |
|------------|----------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| 05/22/2017 | Rightmove House Prices YoY | May | 2.00% | 2.20% |
| 05/25/2017 | GDP YoY | 1Q P | 2.10% | 2.10% |
| 05/25/2017 | Exports QoQ | 1Q P | 0.50% | 4.60% |

Eyes will be on the GDP print for the 1st quarter.

China and India

| Indicator | Period | Expected | Prior | Comments |
|-----------|--------|----------|-------|--|
| | | | | No major data scheduled for this week. |

Sources

All information in this report has been obtained from the following sources except where indicated otherwise:

1. Bloomberg
2. Wall Street Journal
3. RTTNews
4. Reuters
5. Gulfbase
6. Zawya

Disclaimer

This publication is intended for general information purposes only. It should not be construed as an offer, recommendation or solicitation to purchase or dispose of any securities or to enter in any transaction or adopt any hedging, trading or investment strategy. Neither this publication nor anything contained herein shall form the basis of any contract or commitment whatsoever. Distribution of this publication does not oblige Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC ("ADCB") to enter into any transaction.

The content of this publication should not be considered legal, regulatory, credit, tax or accounting advice. Anyone proposing to rely on or use the information contained in the publication should independently verify and check the accuracy, completeness, reliability and suitability of the information and should obtain independent and specific advice from appropriate professionals or experts regarding information contained in this publication.

Information contained herein is based on various sources, including but not limited to public information, annual reports and statistical data that ADCB considers accurate and reliable. However, ADCB makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of any statement made in or in connection with this publication and accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss or damage caused by any act or omission taken as a result of the information contained in this publication. This publication is intended for qualified customers of ADCB.

Charts, graphs and related data or information provided in this publication are intended to serve for illustrative purposes only. The information contained in this publication is prepared as of a particular date and time and will not reflect subsequent changes in the market or changes in any other factors relevant to their determination. All statements as to future matters are not guaranteed to be accurate. ADCB expressly disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements to reflect new information, events or circumstances after the date of this publication or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

ADCB does and may at any time solicit or provide commercial banking, investment banking, credit, advisory or other services to the companies covered in its publications. As a result, recipients of this publication should be aware that any or all of the foregoing services may at time give rise to a conflict of interest that could affect the objectivity of this publication.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. Investment products are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed by ADCB. They are subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal amount invested. Please refer to ADCB's Terms and Conditions for Investment Services.

This publication is being furnished to you solely for your information and neither it nor any part of it may be used, forwarded, disclosed, distributed or delivered to anyone else. You may not copy, reproduce, display, modify or create derivative works from any data or information contained in this publication.