

WEEKLY MARKET OUTLOOK

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WEEKLY MARKET OUTLOOK - An Overview

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Economics**Watch For A RBI Hawkish Cut**

This month we have seen a bunch of central banks unexpectedly shift towards an unexpectedly hawkish strategy. Yet despite this U-turn we suspect rates rises will be slow with reduction in balance sheet over interest rates to be the primary tool for tightening. A current exception judging from market expectations is the Reserve Bank of India. Next week's RBI rate decision is likely to bring a 25bp policy rate cut. However, given the uncertainty around determining if the slowdown has been generating by cyclical issues or government interventions should probably delay any central bank action. It remains difficult to determine if India current weakness in growth and inflation is only the result of demonetization or application of the goods and services tax (GST). Currently inflation in India remains soft, due to a mix of transitory and structural factors, driving politicians to overlook potential of midterm higher inflation prices, for short-term growth gains. CPI inflation has dropped quickly, to 2.2% in May from 5.0% in 2016. RBI cut is likely to be a one off before shifting back to a tightening stance as we suspect inflation will pick up in 2H.

Leading economic indicators are signaling that economic activity is improving; led by consumer demand. The consumer already boosted by GDP growth above 6.0% is also supported by loose credit conditions and improving external demand. Disruptions caused by demonetizations are still filtering through the system affecting consumer spending and slowing inflation, distorting recent readings. Yet strong rural wage growth and state government pay increases will kick in and drive growth and inflation higher. We could envision growth heading toward 7.5% by the year end.

In broader terms, the external environment remains supportive for EM currencies. Despite some talk of central bank "normalization", global interest rates remain subdued forcing investors to search for yields.

In addition incoming data such as China PMI show that trade demand remains solid supporting our EM story. We remain bullish on the INR heading into the RBI rate decision.

Economics

Oil Outlook Remains Clouded

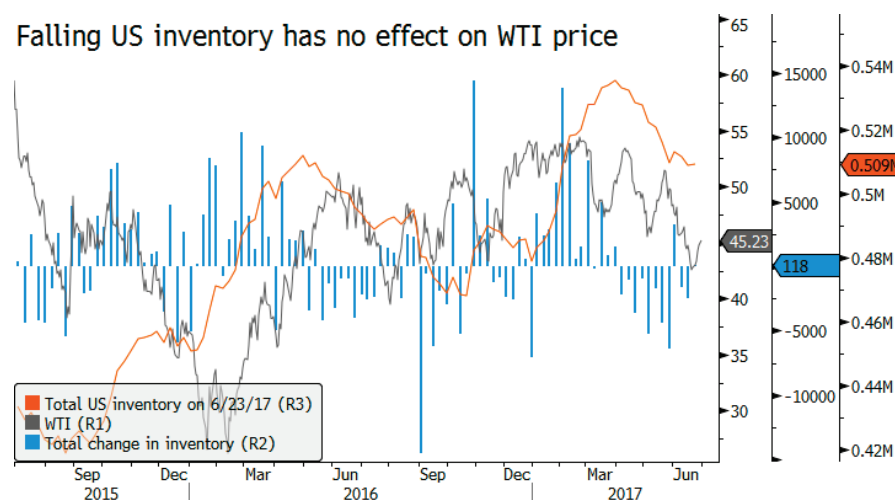
Crude oil prices struggled to recover from the sharp sell-off that has sent a barrel of West Texas Intermediate to \$42.05 a couple of weeks ago, down almost 20% from its peak of May 25th. However, since June 21, the WTI was able to recover marginally thanks to a weaker US dollar and reassessment of the fundamentals by investors. From a technical standpoint, the WTI's sell-off has been stopped by the key support at around \$42 (multi lows) and is currently retracing toward the \$46.00-50 resistance area (Fibo 38.2% on April-June sell-off and previous highs).

Overall, it seems that investors are negatively skewed about the oil outlook as even the recent political turmoil in the Middle East - several countries cut their diplomatic ties with Qatar, a major oil and gas producer in the region - was unable to stop the debasement in crude oil prices. In addition, the sustained contraction in US crude inventories seems to have no effect either. Despite a marginal increase last week (+118k barrels), US stockpiles (excluding strategy reserves) have been decreasing continuously since the end of March this year, sliding from 535mio barrels to 509mio as of June 23rd.

Market participants have lost faith in OPEC's ability to drive prices as several of its members (mostly Iraq) failed to comply with the deal and did not cut production sufficiently. In addition, Iran declared it had increased the capacity of its main oil terminal, which tends to indicate that the world's fifth largest oil producer is willing to inch up production. Finally, according to the EIA, the US had more than doubled its exports of crude oil and petroleum products over the last six years as exports restrictions were lifted. Furthermore, the US shale industry continues to optimise production and cut costs.

On the medium to long-term we remain cautious on the oil outlook as the fundamentals do not support upside gains. However, in the short-term, crude oil prices have room to recover somewhat, thanks to a weak dollar and the end of the panic selling. We expect crude oil to return gradually toward the \$50 threshold as fears ease.

Falling US inventory has no effect on WTI price



Economics

Trump Target Of 3% Growth Looks Less Unattainable

Last Monday, no less than four Fed members have provided their views on monetary policy including Janet Yellen whose speech was in London on global economic issues.

Financial markets tried to grab some hints regarding the Fed's path towards normalisation of monetary policy. Markets currently estimate the likelihood of a third rate hike this year below 50%.

We believe the Fed will be very focused on economic data rather than geopolitical development and we consider that recent economic data is not fully supporting a continued normalisation of the economy.

Fed members looked concerned by the level of equities. San Francisco Fed President John Williams declared that the stock market is "running on fumes" while Janet Yellen said that current stock valuation levels are "rich". Both declarations have been made at separate moments and it is clear the Fed underpinned stocks overvaluation.

Earlier last week, non-defense capital goods recorded their highest decline since last December at -0.2% m/m below consensus 0.1 m/m. US Manufacturing PMI came in below expectations at 52.1 vs 52.7 expected. We recall that a level above 50 indicates expansion and we are slowly approaching towards this threshold.

The US GDP came in surprisingly higher than markets estimates despite data for the second quarter is significantly weaker than what has been released during the first quarter. Nonetheless, we believe there are still clear downside risks on the greenback at the moment. Therefore, the EURUSD pair may continue to bounce higher in the short-term.

We also consider that there is other supporting evidence that shows concerns regarding the US growth future. US auto sales have constantly weakened from 18.29 million sales in December 2016 towards 16.58 vehic-

les sales in May 2017, and this trend illustrates a negative sentiment on the North American economy from consumers. We believe that fundamentals are still soft and we consider the US recovery to be overestimated at the moment.

One explanation is that despite labour data being positive, wage growth remains subdued and this is certainly preventing consumers buying new cars or at least it is making them postpone their purchases. It is definitely not a great sign for the US economy in our view.

On top of that, the IMF in a report has slashed its GDP forecast for year-end by removing the effect of President Trump's fiscal stimulus. Indeed, it looks more and more uncertain that this fiscal plan will ever be implemented at this point. The IMF forecast for US GDP is now 2.1% from 2.3% in April. As a result the Trump target of 3% growth looks less and less unattainable.

As we stated above, there is room for further weakness for the greenback. The Eurodollar pair, which has strengthened out of Draghi's comments, should continue heading higher on markets pricing back in US economic difficulties.

Themes Trading

Time For A Recovery In Oil Prices?

Cuts in crude oil production and growing demand indicate that crude prices should continue to grind higher in 2017. In an unexpected move, OPEC silenced skeptics by orchestrating the first production cut in eight years between OPEC and non-OPEC countries. The agreement sent crude prices soaring. After four years of depressed crude prices as a result of a global supply glut, the group's three largest producers – Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran – overcame significant disagreement to move to reduce global oil inventories. The agreement was unprecedented, with Russia and Mexico also joining in to cut output.

While this historic agreement will only begin to address the supply equilibrium, the steady improvement in demand will be the primary driver of higher oil prices in 2017. Steady oil consumption remains constant even during weak economic conditions as the world's consumers demand 95 million barrels of oil a day, up from 86 million in 2008. However, global demand continues to recover, with growth in the USA, Europe and China. Despite efforts for cleaner energy, oil remains the world's primary fuel, driving globalization.

As oil market dynamics continued to tighten, certain companies are better positioned to take advantage of improving oil prices. This Oil Recovery theme is designed to exploit rising prices by selecting companies mostly active in the upstream segment, which would benefit the most from a barrel above \$60. To enhance risk diversification, the portfolio is structured using an equally-weighted risk contribution approach. In summary, this means the allocation is calculated in such a way that each stock contributes on an equal basis to the portfolio's total risk.

Find more info on:

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Oil Recovery

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MID TERM HIGH RISK

▼ -7.64% 1-month return

Since inception	▼ -3.55%
1-month return	-7.64%
Return day	-0.61%
Est. dividend yield	0.02%
Inception date	01/08/16

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