

Thursday, 07 November 2024

# **KBC Sunrise Market Commentary**

## **Markets**

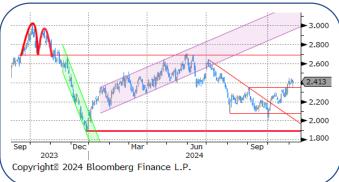
- The Republican hattrick trigged the most pure version of the America First trade. US equities, yields and the dollar all jumped sharply higher, betting on a strong, domestic-driven outperformance of the US economy. The Dow (+3.57%), S&P 500 (+2.53%) and the Nasdaq (2.95%) all touched record highs. The outperformance of the Russel 2000 (domestic-oriented small caps +5.84%) was telling. The US yield curve staged an impressive bear steepening move, with yields rising between 8.5 bps (2-y) and 17.6 bps (30-y). A highly stimulative fiscal policy will not only support growth, but also inflation and fiscal deficits. In such a scenario, there is little reason for the Fed to take aggressive action to prevent an unwarranted slowdown in growth and/or the labour market. Markets eased expectations for Fed easing toward the end of next year to 1%, including the expected 25 bps rate cut today. The rise in LT yields also suggests higher fiscal and inflation risk premia, but that's not what investors currently are focused on. Similar story for the dollar. The greenback jumped sharply against all majors. DXY closed above the 105 handle for the first time since July. USD/JPY jumped to close at 154.6. Japan's chief currency official Atsushi Mimura this morning already warned that he will closely monitor what he sees as a one-sided move. EUR/USD nosedived from the 1.0930 area to close at 1.0729 as USD strength met euro weakness as markets ponder the potential negative impact from trade tariffs on the EMU economy. Striking in this respect, the euro/German yield curves also steepened, but in a bull fashion. The Germany 2-y yield dropped 12.7 bps. The 30-y added 4.1 bps. Markets apparently concluded that the ECB will have to provide additional support to keep the EMU economy afloat. Given the uncertain outlook on inflation, potentially higher risk premia globally and a weak euro, we consider it too early to draw any conclusions on this topic. In this respect, a new German government also might take a more pragmatic approach on fiscal orthodoxy (cf infra).
- After yesterday's outsized politically-driven repositioning, markets gradually have to return to more normal dynamics, admittedly in a new context. It's probably too early for eco data (US productivity data, jobless claims) to already pick-up their role, but a Fed-policy decision and press conference from Fed chair Powel deserves attention as a new era emerges. Fed gradualism will most likely result in scaling back the pace of rate cuts from 50 bps to 25 bps. Powell will stick to a data-dependent approach with the Fed taking into consideration all new info. The December forecast/dots will be an important next reference. For now, we don't fight the rise in US yields, especially not at the long end of the curve. In the 10-y yield, the YTD top is the next key reference on the charts. For EUR/USD, a sell-on -upticks approach is favoured for return action to the 1.0601 YTD low. Also keep a close eye at the BOE meeting with new forecasts. These (better growth, more fiscal stimulus) probably won't really support governor Bailey's call for a more activist approach. Yesterday's Gilts' underperformance against Bunds was telling. A break of EUR/GBP below 0.83 opens the way to the 0.8250/0.8202 2022 low.

### **News & View**

- The Brazilian central bank accelerated the pace of rate hikes after restarting a hiking cycle in September. They raised their key rate by 50 bps to 11.25%. The monetary policy committee judges that inflation risks are tilted to the upside, coming from a more prolonged period of deanchoring of inflation expectations, stronger-than-expected resilience of services inflation due to a tighter output gap and a weaker than expected FX rate (amongst others via loose fiscal policy stance and higher risk premia). In the meantime, the domestic economy and labor market continue to exhibit strength. Internationally, uncertainty remains on the pace of US economic deceleration, disinflation and consequently the Fed's policy stance. The pace of future adjustments of the interest rate and the total magnitude of the tightening cycle will be determined by the firm commitment of reaching the 3% inflation target. The Brazilian real overcame USD strength with USD/BRL falling from near all-time highs above 5.80 to currently 5.67.
- Germany is heading for snap elections in March of next year after Chancellor Scholz dismissed his finance minister Lindner and called for a January 15 confidence vote in his government which he'll likely lose. The ruling coalition partners (SPD, Greens and FDP) couldn't agree on how to plug a €9bn funding hole. Liberal FDP FM Lindner wouldn't touch on the country's debt brake to allow a looser fiscal policy stance both to help the ailing domestic economy and to provide more aid to Ukraine. Polls currently put the opposition CDU in the lead.



# **Graphs**



## 

3,6000



Jun

2024

Copyright 2024 Bloomberg Finance L.P.

Sep



#### **GE 10y yield**

The ECB delivered a third rate cut in October as the outlook deteriorated and inflation is expected to reach the target sooner than thought. Another reduction in December is highly likely even though Lagarde refrained from official guidance. The path towards neutral (2-2.5%) should eventually aid an ailing economy. Against this background and with a little help from ongoing strong US data, the 2% support in the 10-yr yield looks solid.

#### US 10y yield

The Fed kicked off its easing cycle with a 50 bps move, turning the focus from inflation to a potential slowdown in growth/employment. Recent US data suggest the economy doesn't need aggressive Fed support for now (25 bps steps will do). 3.60% acted as strong support before a Trump-trade driven rebound (and fiscal-related steepening trend) kicked in. This trend might continue after the Trump victory with the 4.73% next key reference.

#### **EUR/USD**

Solid early October US data started an impressive
USD comeback as money markets reduced Fed rate
cut bets. Relative yield dynamics pulled EUR/USD
below 1.1002 to testing 1.0778 support. US elections
and the risk of a new Trump term, including hawkish
trade policy, added another to by default USD
strength, with the 1.0601 YTD low the next
reference on the charts.

## EUR/GBP

The BoE delivered a hawkish cut in August. Policy restrictiveness will further unwound gradually, starting November 7. The economic picture between the UK and Europe also diverged to the benefit of sterling. BoE Bailey's call for an activist approach doesn't get backed by the data so far and neither by Reeves' expansive autumn Budget. The EUR/GBP 0.83 support zone was tested but survived. The picture remains fragile.



# Calendar & Table

Thursday, 7 November		Consensus	Previous
US			
14:30	Nonfarm Productivity (3Q P)	2.50%	2.50%
14:30	Unit Labor Costs (3Q P)	1.00%	0.40%
14:30	Initial Jobless Claims	222k	216k
14:30	Continuing Claims	1873k	1862k
20:00	FOMC Rate Decision	4.50%/4.75%	4.75%/5.00%
Japan			
00:30	Labor/Real Cash Earnings YoY (Sep)	A:2.8%/-0.1%	R:2.8%/-0.8%
00:30	Cash Earnings-Same Sample Base YoY (Sep)	A:2.9%	R:3.5%
00:30	Scheduled Full-Time Pay-Same Base YoY (Sep)	A:2.9%	R:2.8%
UK			
13:00	Bank of England Bank Rate	4.75%	5.00%
15:00	DMP 3M Output Price Expectations (Oct)		3.60%
15:00	DMP 1 Year CPI Expectations (Oct)	2.70%	2.70%
EMU			
11:00	Retail Sales MoM/YoY (Sep)	0.4%/1.3%	0.20%/0.80%
Germany			
08:00	Industrial Production SA MoM/WDA YoY (Sep)	-1.0%/-3.0%	2.90%/-2.70%
08:00	Exports/Imports SA MoM (Sep)	-2.4%/0.6%	1.50%/-3.40%
China			
07NOV	Exports/Imports YoY (Oct)	A: 12.7%/-2.3%	2.40%/0.30%
07NOV	Trade Balance (Oct)	A: \$95.72b	\$81.71b
Czech Republic			
14:30	Repurchase Rate	4.00%	4.25%
Norway			
10:00	Deposit Rates	4.50%	4.50%
Sweden			
08:00	CPI MoM/YoY (Oct P)	0.1%/1.5%	0.20%/1.60%
08:00	CPIF MoM/YoY (Oct P)	0.3%/1.3%	0.30%/1.10%
08:00	CPIF Excl. Energy MoM/YoY (Oct P)	0.1%/2.0%	0.40%/2.00%
09:30	Riksbank Policy Rate	2.75%	3.25%
Events			
08:35	ECB's Stournaras Speaks		
09:10	ECB's Schnabel Speaks in Frankfurt		
10:30	Spain to Sell Bonds		
10:50	France to Sell Bonds		
13:30	BOE Press Conference		
14:30	ECB's Lane Speaks in Athens		
15:00	Polish Central Bank Governor Glapinski Holds News Conference		
15:30	ECB's Lane, Stournaras Speak in Athens		
16:45	ECB's Stournaras Speaks in Athens		



10-year	Close	-1d		2-year	Close	<u>-1d</u>	Stocks	Close	<u>-1d</u>
US	4,43	0,16		US	4,26	0,09	DOW	43729,93	1508,05
DE	2,41	-0,02		DE	2,18	-0,13	NASDAQ	18983,46	544,29
BE	3,00	0,00		BE	2,33	-0,11	NIKKEI	39381,41	-99,26
UK	4,56	0,03		UK	4,51	0,00	DAX	19039,31	-216,96
JP	1,01	0,03		JP	0,50	0,02	DJ euro-50	4800,63	-69,70
IRS	EUR	USD	GBP	EUR	<u>-1d</u>	<u>-2d</u>	USD	<u>-1d</u>	<u>-2d</u>
3у	2,29	3,99	4,23	€STR	3,1620	-0,0010			
5y	2,30	3,93	4,12	Euribor-1	3,1020	0,0100	SOFR-1	4,6044	-0,0129
10y	2,41	3,94	4,09	Euribor-3	3,0490	-0,0080	SOFR-3	4,5245	-0,0003
				Euribor-6	2,9160	-0,0070	SOFR-6	4,4205	0,0333
Currencies	Close	<u>-1d</u>		Currencies	Close	<u>-1d</u>	Commodities	Close	<u>-1d</u>
EUR/USD	1,0729	-0,0201		EUR/JPY	165,91	0,18	CRB	281,44	-2,21
USD/JPY	154,63	3,01		EUR/GBP	0,8331	-0,0050	Gold	2676,30	-73,40
GBP/USD	1,2879	-0,0163		EUR/CHF	0,9406	-0,0028	Brent	74,92	-0,61
AUD/USD	0,6569	-0,0069		EUR/SEK	11,6512	-0,0447			
USD/CAD	1,3939	0,0115		EUR/NOK	11,8843	-0,0880			



# **Contacts**

KBC Economics – Markets Brussels		Global Sales Force	
Mathias Van der Jeugt	+32 2 417 51 94	Corporate Desk(Brussels)	+32 2 417 45 82
Peter Wuyts	+32 2 417 32 35	Institutional Desk(Brussels)	+32 2 417 46 25
Mathias Janssens	+32 2 417 51 95	CBC Desk (Brussels)	+32 2 547 19 51
		France	+32 2 417 32 65
		London	+44 207 256 4848
		Singapore	+65 533 34 10
CSOB Economics – Markets Prague		Shanghai	+86 21 68236128
Jan Cermak	+420 2 6135 3578	Hong Kong	+852 2525 9232
Jan Bures	+420 2 6135 3574	Prague	+420 2 6135 3535
Petr Baca	+420 2 6135 3570		
CSOB Economics – Markets Bratislava		Bratislava	+421 2 5966 8820
Marek Gabris	+421 2 5966 8809		
K&H Economics – Markets Budapest		Budapest	+36 1 328 99 85
David Nemeth	+36 1 328 9989		

## Discover more insights at www.kbceconomics.be



This non-exhaustive information is based on short-term forecasts for expected developments on the financial markets. KBC Bank cannot guarantee that these forecasts will materialize and cannot be held liable in any way for direct or consequential loss arising from any use of this document or its content. The document is not intended as personalized investment advice and does not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold investments described herein. Although information has been obtained from and is based upon sources KBC believes to be reliable, KBC does not guarantee the accuracy of this information, which may be incomplete or condensed. All opinions and estimates constitute a KBC judgment as of the data of the report and are subject to change without notice.