

# The Weekly Market View

September 13 2020

## Technical correction continued

Macro-economic data releases over the last week were mixed at best. Chinese imports for August disappointed but exports surprised positively. In the US, whilst initial jobless claims remained steady, continuing jobless claims increased. Inflation in the US was higher than expected. Broadly, in line with our expectations (see [The Weekly Market View, August 09 2020](#)), global economic data surprises have moderated from their peak in mid-August. Other news flow – AstraZeneca pausing trials of its leading COVID-19 vaccine, issues surrounding Brexit relating to the Internal Market Bill, intensifying US-China stand-off, resurging virus in Europe and downward revisions to Japanese GDP numbers – resulted in some caution. As a result, equity markets registered losses. US equity markets underperformed on a continued correction in the technology sector in a holiday-shortened week. In addition to the technical correction from overbought levels, disagreement on further fiscal supportive measures in the Congress and uncertainty relating to the elections have caused further weakness in US equities. Chinese equities too posted losses with ChiNext falling c7% over the week. Japanese equities had a volatile week but ended it with small gains. Large cap UK stocks performed strongly on GBP weakness. Eurozone equities performed strongly thanks to the upbeat economic assessment from the ECB. In the fixed income space, yields on 10Y US treasuries, UK gilts, German bunds and Japanese government bonds all fell; with the exception of the latter, yield movements were volatile across the board. Amongst commodities, crude prices fell pushing both WTI and Brent benchmarks into a contango. Thanks to the uncertainty on demand and supply, Brent prices fell below the USD40/bbl mark for the first time since late June. Saudi Arabia cutting oil prices to some customers perhaps added to the weakness. Performance of precious metal prices was rather mixed with gold registering marginal gains but silver losing. Amongst industrial metals, copper prices gained while aluminium prices fell. Whilst a weaker USD has helped most commodities in recent months, for copper, both the supply-side fears (thanks to coronavirus infections at the world's largest mines in South America) and the increasing demand (growing electric vehicle market) have helped further in the rebound since March this year. Turning to currencies, USD index was volatile through the week – rising in the first half and falling subsequently. EUR appreciated against the USD following the upbeat assessment from the ECB. GBP fell on rising Brexit risks. USD stabilised against the JPY in the past week following some strong moves over past month.

## Beta normalisation in a wobbly bull market

Whilst we do think that some caution is warranted in the near-term, we are constructive on the 12 month outlook for equities as an asset class (see [The Equity Strategist: Cautious tactically, constructive strategically, August 12 2020](#)). Especially over the next week, surging virus cases in Europe, Brexit talks and quadruple witching in the US all present risks. Further, as we work through some overbought technical conditions, volatility could persist. However, beyond the near-term, equities can continue to move higher extending their gains since March lows. As the cycle normalizes, fundamentals should begin to improve supporting earnings growth. Monetary policy (alongside the fiscal policy) should remain accommodative supporting equity valuations. Election risks in the US and Brexit risks would have passed. Sentiment is bearish (contrarian signal) and fund flows indicate no exuberance. On a relative basis too, equities' attractions remain. Equity risk premia have further room to fall and the asset class should benefit from higher yields in a low-yielding environment. Lower for longer interest rates and higher tolerance for inflation means suppressed real rates and this should support equities which are a reasonable hedge against inflation.

We are keenly observing some shift in the underlying equity market performances. COVID-19 which began as a systemic risk has transformed itself into a systematic risk causing palpable shifts in sector betas – increasing market beta for some conventionally low beta sectors like Real estate and Utilities and decreasing beta for some traditionally high beta sectors like IT and Consumer discretionary. In our view, visibility on a vaccine availability is likely to result in normalisation of this situation. However, the biggest impact of such normalisation is likely to be at the industry level (sub-division of sectors). Our 'beta normalisation' analysis highlights opportunity in Energy equipment & services, Aerospace & Defense, Oil Gas & consumables, Airlines, Industrial Conglomerates and Construction & Engineering amongst cyclicals; Gas utilities, Real Estate Maintenance & Development, Diversified Telecoms, Independent Power & Renewable Electricity Producers, Tobacco and Transportation Infrastructure themes amongst the defensives. We are also closely watching the underperformance of UK equities.

## Global markets' performance snapshot

### Index Snapshot (World Indices)

Index	Latest	Weekly %	YTD %
S&P 500	3,341	-2.5	3.4
Dow Jones	27,666	-1.7	-3.1
Nasdaq	10,854	-4.1	21.0
DAX	13,203	2.8	-0.3
Nikkei 225	23,406	0.9	-1.1
FTSE 100	6,032	4.0	-20.0
Sensex	38,855	1.3	-5.8
Hang Seng	24,503	-0.8	-13.1

### Regional Markets (Sunday to Thursday)

ADX	4,519	-0.7	-11.0
DFM	2,271	-0.5	-17.9
Tadawul	8,135	1.1	-3.0
DSM	9,764	-0.7	-6.3
MSM30	3,686	-1.6	-7.4
BHSE	1,390	-1.5	-13.7
KWSE	5,324	0.0	-15.2

### MSCI

MSCI World	2,368	-1.3	0.4
MSCI EM	1,092	-0.7	-2.1

### Global Commodities, Currencies and Rates

Commodity	Latest	Weekly %	YTD %
Brent USD/bbl	39.8	-6.6	-39.7
WTI USD/bbl	37.3	-6.1	-38.9
Gold USD/t oz	1,940.6	0.3	27.9
Silver USD/t oz	26.7	-0.7	49.7
Platinum USD/t oz	930.8	3.0	-3.7
Copper USD/MT	6,757.5	1.2	9.8
Alluminium	1,737.5	-1.0	-2.9

### Currencies

EUR USD	1.18	0.1	5.6
GBP USD	1.28	-3.6	-3.5
USD JPY	106.16	-0.1	2.3
CHF USD	0.91	-0.5	6.3

### Rates

USD Libor 3m	0.25	0.5	-86.9
USD Libor 12m	0.41	-1.6	-79.3
UAE Eibor 3m	0.39	-26.0	-82.2
UAE Eibor 12m	0.97	17.4	-57.5
US 3m Bills	0.11	10.0	-92.9
US 10yr Treasury	0.67	-7.3	-65.3

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## Summary market outlook

### Global Yields

Yields on 10Y US treasuries, UK gilts, German bunds and Japanese government bonds all fell; with the exception of the latter, yield movements were volatile across the board. We recommend increasing duration on US treasuries with long-term rates likely to remain pressed low on Fed's QE and low growth and inflation environment.

### Stress and Risk Indicators

During the past week, VIX index eased from its recent highs and SKEW index fell to its lowest level since mid-June. Equity sentiment remains bearish and positioning into the asset class is light. However, we believe that volatility will likely stay elevated given the range of risks on the horizon. This entire episode of the coronavirus would be a part of our 'high volatility' narrative for 2020 and our risk-barbell positioning.

## Equity Markets

### Local Equity Markets

GCC equity markets held up relatively well despite falling oil prices as local governments committed to improving economic growth. Saudi Arabia equities outperformed thanks to Finance Minister's upbeat assessment of the economic situation and Central Bank's commitment to the currency peg. We remain neutral on GCC equities given stable to higher oil prices and potential for revival in credit growth following the interest rate cuts.

### Global Equity Markets

Equity markets registered losses over the week. US equity markets underperformed on a continued correction in the technology sector in a holiday-shortened week. In addition to the technical correction from overbought levels, disagreement on further fiscal supportive measures in the Congress and uncertainty relating to the elections have caused further weakness in US equities. Chinese equities too posted losses with ChiNext falling c7% over the week. Japanese equities had a volatile week but ended it with small gains. Large cap UK stocks performed strongly on GBP weakness. Eurozone equities performed strongly thanks to the upbeat economic assessment from the ECB. Overall, we remain neutral on equities with an overweight on US and underweight EU and EM outside Asia. By sector we prefer IT and Communication services. Our preference is for large cap non-cyclical growth with focus of quality.

## Commodities

### Precious Metals

Performance of precious metal prices was rather mixed with gold registering marginal gains but silver losing. We remain overweight gold as a risk hedge against ongoing political risks.

### Energy

Crude prices fell pushing both WTI and Brent benchmarks into a contango. Thanks to the uncertainty on demand and supply, Brent prices fell below the USD40/bbl mark for the first time since late June. Saudi Arabia cutting oil prices to some customers added to the weakness. Overall, we believe that oil prices are likely to remain sustained as the market is roughly balanced.

### Industrial Metals

Whilst a weaker USD has helped most commodities in recent months, for copper, both the supply-side fears (thanks to coronavirus infections at the world's largest mines in South America) and the increasing demand (growing electric vehicle market) have helped further in the rebound since March this year. However, we do not recommend industrial metals exposure as China reigns in demand.

## Currencies

### EURUSD

EUR appreciated against the USD following the upbeat assessment from the ECB. We expect the euro to remain stable.

### Critical levels



### GBPUSD

GBP fell on rising Brexit risks. We expect the cable to be stable with Pound sterling likely to follow the euro rather than USD.

### Critical levels



### USDJPY

USD stabilised against the JPY in the past week following some strong moves over past month. BoJ yield curve targeting should put continuing downward pressure on the yen.

### Critical levels



Note: R2, R1, S2 and S1 refer to Bloomberg calculated weekly technical resistance and support levels.

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## Forthcoming important economic data/events

United States



Indicator	Period	Expected	Prior	Comments	
09/15/2020	Empire Manufacturing	Sep	5.5	3.7	Key event this week will be the FOMC Meeting. Whilst the market expects no change in the interest rate, focus will likely be on how the Fed will guide the market following its policy overhaul during August. FOMC will also give out fresh projections and focus there will be on how long the central bank can stay on hold with rates at zero lower-bound. Retail sales are expected to rise further during August, albeit at a slower pace than in July. It will be interesting to see if lack of fiscal support during the month has indeed impacted the retail sales.
09/15/2020	Industrial Production MoM	Aug	1.00%	3.00%	
09/15/2020	Capacity Utilization	Aug	71.70%	70.60%	
09/16/2020	MBA Mortgage Applications	11-Sep	--	2.90%	
<b>09/16/2020</b>	<b>Retail Sales Advance MoM</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>1.00%</b>	<b>1.20%</b>	
09/16/2020	NAHB Housing Market Index	Sep	78	78	
<b>09/16/2020</b>	<b>FOMC Rate Decision</b>	<b>16-Sep</b>	<b>0.00% - 0.25%</b>	<b>0.00% - 0.25%</b>	
09/17/2020	Housing Starts	Aug	1,450k	1,496k	
09/17/2020	Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook	Sep	15.0	17.2	
09/17/2020	Initial Jobless Claims	12-Sep	--	884k	
09/17/2020	Continuing Claims	5-Sep	--	13,385k	
09/18/2020	U. of Mich. Sentiment	Sep P	74.8	74.1	

Japan



Indicator	Period	Expected	Prior	Comments	
09/16/2020	Exports YoY	Aug	-15.90%	-19.20%	Market focus will be on BoJ's open market operations. The central bank's balance sheet continues to expand at a faster pace, driven by purchases of T-bills and loan provisions.
09/16/2020	Imports YoY	Aug	-17.80%	-22.30%	
<b>09/17/2020</b>	<b>BOJ Policy Balance Rate</b>	<b>17-Sep</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>-0.10%</b>	
09/17/2020	BOJ 10-Yr Yield Target	17-Sep	--	0.00%	
09/18/2020	Natl CPI YoY	Aug	0.20%	0.30%	

Eurozone



Indicator	Period	Expected	Prior	Comments	
09/14/2020	Bank of France Ind. Sentiment	Aug	99	99	Industrial Production rose strongly in June led by increases in durable consumer goods and capital goods. On ZEW survey, markets will focus on the extreme divergence between weak 'current conditions' and strong 'expectations'.
<b>09/14/2020</b>	<b>Industrial Production WDA YoY</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>-12.30%</b>	
09/15/2020	Labour Costs YoY	2Q	--	3.40%	
<b>09/15/2020</b>	<b>ZEW Survey Expectations</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>64</b>	
09/17/2020	EU27 New Car Registrations	Aug	--	-22.30%	
09/17/2020	CPI YoY	Aug F	--	-0.20%	

United Kingdom



Indicator	Period	Expected	Prior	Comments	
09/15/2020	Jobless Claims Change	Aug	--	94.4k	Markets expect BoE to keep rates unchanged at its meeting this week. Focus will be on the Central bank's economic outlook.
09/16/2020	CPI YoY	Aug	--	1.00%	
<b>09/17/2020</b>	<b>Bank of England Bank Rate</b>	<b>17-Sep</b>	<b>0.10%</b>	<b>0.10%</b>	
09/18/2020	Retail Sales Inc Auto Fuel YoY	Aug	--	1.40%	

China and India



Indicator	Period	Expected	Prior	Comments	
<b>09/14/2020</b>	<b>India CPI YoY</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>6.90%</b>	<b>6.93%</b>	India CPI inflation is expected to have remained high during August. In China, IP, retail sales and Fixed asset investments will be key data releases.
09/15/2020	China Industrial Production YoY	Aug	5.20%	4.80%	
09/15/2020	China Retail Sales YoY	Aug	0.00%	-1.10%	
<b>09/15/2020</b>	<b>China Fixed Assets Ex Rural YTD YoY</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>-0.40%</b>	<b>-1.60%</b>	
09/15/2020	India Exports YoY	Aug	--	-10.20%	
09/15/2020	India Imports YoY	Aug	--	-28.40%	

## Sources

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

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

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