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# MACRO MARKETS DAILY

## **Economic data today**

- France June Bank of France Business Sentiment (exp. 106, last 105).
  Business sentiment in France has reached its highest level since 2Q11 and now matches the level of activity already anticipated by the PMI reports, especially in the case of the manufacturing sector. In this connection, we expect a significant acceleration in 2Q17E GDP that would come on top of the latest upward revisions to the 1Q17 GDP numbers.
- For the rest of the week: The bulk of the data in the Euro zone will relate to the June final CPI and the industrial activity and trade balance figures for May. We expect the CPI breakdowns to reflect the negative impact of energy prices, but a gradual upward trend in core inflation. As for industrial activity, we believe the positive indications provided by confidence will translate into an acceleration in activity in 2Q17E, fuelled by exports, and this should also be reflected in the trade balance readings. The most significant release in the UK will be the May labour data, on Wednesday, where we anticipate a deceleration in headline (3Mo3M) wage numbers as the anomalously strong February figure drops out of the latest period. There is a small chance that the headline ILO Unemployment rate could drop to 4.5%, but we would expect this to be short-lived and overshadowed, from the market perspective, by any softening of earnings. In the US, the focus will be on the inflation numbers for June, which may also have been dragged down by energy prices. We will pay special attention to the control group of June retail sales to monitor the performance of private consumption in 2Q17. The June industrial production numbers could show a pick-up in activity, and capacity utilisation will indicate possible trends in future investments.

# **Rates Strategy**

- EUR rates: Last week saw markets remaining very volatile, with jitters over central banks' potential monetary policy moves resurfacing again, along with geopolitical noise, and core bonds seeing substantial repricing (10y Bunds +10bp, 10y UST +7bp in the week). In Europe, the ECB published the account of its 7-8 June monetary policy meeting, showing a "broad agreement" to maintain the current monetary policy stance, while confirming that the inflation outlook was essentially unchanged and the economy was expanding with "more prevalent" upside risks. In the US, the minutes to the June FOMC meeting provided some insight into the possible timing of the Fed's balance sheet reduction measures, as well as some colour on the FOMC members' views about the potential impact of such measures on the expected pace of rate hikes (we believe SOMA reinvestments will begin to be phased out during 4Q17, with these measures only 'eroding' a small fraction of the future hikes currently suggested by the dot chart), with the US labour figures then moving centre stage, and coming in way above expectations (222k vs. the 178k expected) and showing jobs being created in all sectors.
- Global equity markets had lost some ground when they closed last week, especially in Asia and the US (Nikkei -0.5%, S&P500 -0.6%) perhaps caused by heightened geopolitical tensions (North Korea). In the bond market, the Bund traded above 0.55% for the first time since January 2016 and the 10y UST yield was back around 2.38%, the highest in nearly two

#### Antonio Villarrova

Head of Macro and Strategy Research antvillarroya@gruposantander.com

#### José María Fernández

Rates Strategist

josemariafernandezl@gruposantander.com

#### Edgar da Silva

Rates Strategist efda@gruposantander.com

Banco Santander, S.A. (+34) 91 257-2244

#### Antonio Espasa

Chief Economist aespasa@gruposantander.com (+34) 91 289-3313

### Laura Velasco

Economist

laura.velasco@gruposantander.com (+34) 91 175-2289

#### **Beatriz Tejero**

Economist

beatriz.tejero@gruposantander.com (+34) 91 257-2410

Banco Santander, S.A

#### Luca Jellinek

Head of Rates and FX Strategy luca.jellinek@santandergcb.com

# Stuart Green

UK Economist

Stuart.Green@santandergcb.com

#### **Adam Dent**

UK Rates Strategist adam.dent@santandergcb.com

Banco Santander, S.A. London Branch (+44) 20 7756-4111 / 6170 / 6223

#### **Stuart Bennett**

G-10 FX Strategist stuart.bennett@santandergcb.com

#### Michael Flisher

G-10 FX Strategist

michael.flisher@santandergcb.com

Banco Santander, S.A. London Branch (+44) 20 7756-4136 / 5799

\*For a full list of contributors, please refer to the Analyst Certification section

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- months. Periphery risk premia widened as the market focused on uncertainties over the ECB's next move (Spain +6bp to 114bp, Italy +6pb to 176bp, Portugal flat at 256bp) The EUR swap curve steepened, with medium- and long-term rates rising between 5bp and 10bp on the back of higher German yields.
- This week, in addition to the key macro data releases, including the Fed's Beige Book, all eyes will be on Yellen's Congressional appearance in both Houses, along with US CPI data. Fed Chair Janet Yellen will be delivering the Fed's semiannual testimony on the outlook for the US economy and the monetary policy report. With the USD weakening in recent months (and the latest sell-off taking EUR/USD to above the \$1.14 mark) there could be room for an even more hawkish bias to Yellen's speeches on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the market will be looking for any hint as to when the Fed's balance sheet reduction measures might get under way and their possible impact on the pace of hikes thereafter. However, we believe it will be crucial to see some bounce back (or at least stabilization) in the core CPI figures (on Friday) to really push the market into fully factoring in the tightening pace the Fed has been announcing so far.
- On the EGB supply side, we have the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Ireland and Portugal selling around €17bn in gross terms (our expectations), although a smaller amount of redemptions (€12.6bn, from the Netherlands) and coupon payments (€4.9bn, mostly also from the Netherlands and Austria) will make net supply less favourable than last week. In the short-dated debt market, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Greece, the US and the UK will be selling bills this week. Lastly, on the ratings front, S&P is scheduled to update its view on Belgium's rating (AA, stable) at the end of the week.
- UK rates: The UK outperformed other markets both on Friday and over the week as a whole (10y gilt +5bp), driven by a week of relentlessly disappointing data (all three PMIs, and the hard data for Industrial and Construction Output) and no new views from the BoE speakers. There was an attempt at a sell-off at the start of Friday's session but this was soon arrested by the IP figure, and the rally was cemented after wages let the side down in the US Payrolls release. Gilts outperformed swaps as well as USTs on Friday, reversing some of the tightening earlier in the week, with the shorts and ultras doing best and the middle of the curve tightening a little further. 30y was less fortunate, and ended the day 0.3bp higher in yield, in contrast

- to the 2.5bp and 1.2bp rallies of 5s and 10s, respectively.
- **UK inflation:** Oil prices' retreat, weak economic data and the imminent syndication put linkers under pressure on Friday. The weakening of sterling was largely ignored, but may start to boost front-end BEs if it goes much further. The 10y real yield did not move, but that still means a 1.5bp tightening of its breakeven, similar to those seen across the curve. The weakest spot was 30y, as in nominals, suggesting accounts may be selling there rather than in ultras to make space for the sale, but plenty of concession has now been seen from many angles. Despite this (small) move, 30s50s RY is extremely steep by its own standards, even though still inverted: the IL62s yield is just 0.6bp below the IL44s' and has hardly ever been upward-sloping, at least not since January 2015. The equivalent nominal 30s50s remains well inverted (44s/60 -16.5bp), and we expect ultra-long linkers and breakevens to perform well over the summer.
- This week in the UK: Labour –specifically, wages—will naturally be of great interest, but BoE Deputy Governor Broadbent's speech at noon tomorrow has the potential to be even more significant. He is the last member of June's MPC to comment since the 5-3 vote, and Committee members have proven power to impact the markets, in either direction. We expect him to stick fairly closely to the Governor's line, and to join his colleagues in emphasising the BoE's data dependence; given the state of recent data, that should be considered as a fairly dovish sentiment. We will likely have the 40y linker syndication out of the way by then, clearing the way for the long end of the gilt curve to start enjoying the negative net supply period that lies ahead
- **UK supply:** The DMO intends to reopen a 40y gilt linker (IL 0.125% Nov'56s) by syndication this week, most likely tomorrow, for at least £2bn nominal (£4bn cash proceeds). The remaining two gilt linker auctions this fiscal year are likely to launch and build a new 30y benchmark, which suggests very light ultra-long linker issuance for the rest of the fiscal year, perhaps just a couple of auctions. We see this as a strategic buying opportunity in long real yields, which ended last week within a whisker of their highest for almost a year. In the other direction, £3.21bn of nominal and £0.17bn of linker coupons will go ex-div on Friday.

## **FX Strategy**

 Overall, the USD made a stable start to the week in overnight trading, with the USD index unmoved around the 96.00 level. However, USD/JPY has strengthened above 114 amid Nikkei gains and BoJ



- Governor Kuroda's warning that the Bank will continue to adjust policy as needed.
- **EUR/USD** is back to hugging the 1.14 level, with the 30 June high at 1.1445 likely to remain a tough level to break above over the coming week. Similarly, 0.8880 in EUR/GBP should continue to offer resistance, and with GBP/USD set to remain in a 1.2875-1.3000 range.
- The IMM non-commercial position data for the week ended 4 July showed the net short GBP/USD having been reduced, but the net long EUR/USD position has recovered over the last couple of weeks, suggesting that the change may be more due to a more negative stance on the USD than a positive GBP view.
- The EUR/USD position is now back at 77k contracts, not far off the recent high set in mid-June, which was the most since late Q2-11, reflecting that speculators remain positive on the EUR.

- Elsewhere, the NZD/USD net long position has also increased and is not far off its record high achieved in April 2013. NZD/USD started an uptrend on 12 May, bit this has recently shown signs of petering out, with the pair hovering around 0.7300, with strong resistance seen at 0.7345.
- In addition, ahead of the Bank of Canada rate announcement this Wednesday, the net short CAD position against the USD has been cut for a sixth consecutive week. Speculators are still notably net short the CAD, but the position is now at its lowest since mid-April. The interest rate market is now pricing in a 93% chance that the BoC will hike rates at the meeting. USD/CAD is currently around 1.2880, and we expect the pair to drop to 1.2500 by the end of Q3-17.

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Antonio Villarroya, Luca Jellinek, José María Fernández, Edgar da Silva, Antonio Espasa, Laura Velasco, Beatriz Tejero, Stuart Bennett, Michael Flisher, Stuart Green, Adam Dent

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Rating	Definition		Rating	Definition
Long / Buy	Buy the bond for an expected average return of at least 10bp in 3 months (decline in the yield rate), assuming a directional risk.		Long / Receive fixed rate	Enter a swap receiving the fixed rate for an expected average return of at least 10bp in 3 months (decline in the swap rate), assuming a directional risk.
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RELATIVE VALUE RECOMMENDATIONS				
Rating Definition				
lo		Enter a long position in a given instrument vs a short position in another instrument (with a longer maturity for steepeners) for an expected average return of at least 5bp in 3 months (increase in the spread between both rates).		
sho		Enter a long position in a given instrument vs a short position in another instrument (with a shorter maturity for flatteners) for an expected average return of at least 5bp in 3 months (decline in the spread between both rates).		
FX RECOMMENDATIONS				
Rating		Definition		
Long / Buy	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		urrency with an expected return of at least 5% in 3 months.	
Short / Sell Depr		Depreciation of a given of	epreciation of a given currency with an expected return of at least 5% in 3 months.	

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Lisbon Tel: 34-91-257-2035 Tel: 351-21-389-3400 Tel: 44-870-607-6000 Tel: 39-02-8542-09810 Fax: 34-91-257-0252 Fax: 351-21-387 0175 Fax: 44-20-7332-6909 Fax: 39-02-8606-71648 **Brussels Paris** Frankfurt Tokyo Tel: 49 6959 67-6403 Tel: 32 2 286 5447 Tel: 33 15353 7000 Tel: 813-5561-0591 Fax: 32 2 230 6724 Fax: 33 15353 7060 Fax: 49 6959 67-6407 Fax: 813-5561-0580 New York Bogota **Buenos Aires** Caracas Tel: 212-756-9160 Tel: 571-644-8008 Tel: 54114-341-1052 Tel: 582-401-4306 Fax: 212-407-4540 Fax: 571-592-0638 Fax: 54114-341-1226 Fax: 582-401-4219 I ima Mexico DF Santiago de Chile São Paulo Tel: 511-215-8133 Tel: 525-629-5040 Tel: 562-336-3300 Tel: 5511-3012-5721 Fax: 511-215-8161 Fax: 525-629-5846 Fax: 562-697-3869 Fax: 5511-3012-7368

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