

Market Comment | The US payrolls data slashed the odds a June rate hike in the US

Global Financial Markets Unit
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- **Disappointing US payrolls data.** Nonfarm payrolls data surprised negatively in May, lowering its increasing path (rising by 38K; consensus: 160K; previous: 123K data revised from 160K), while manufacturing payroll dropped by more than expected (by -10K; consensus: -2K; previous: 2K data revised from 4K). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate was the only positive news, falling by more than estimated (to 4.7% MoM; consensus: 5.0%). On another front, the ISM non manufacturing composite declined in May by more than expected (by 2.8 points from 52.9; consensus: 55.3) while factory orders rose in April in line with estimates (at 1.9% MoM).
- **Euro zone Markit composite PMI final data were revised upwards** and finally showed a slight increase in May (by 0.1 points to 53.1; consensus: 52.9) and services PMI also rose (by 0.2 points to 53.3; consensus: 53.1). By country, the German composite increased below estimates (by 0.9 points to 54.5; consensus: 54.7) while services also improved without surprises (to 55.2 from 54.5). In France, composite and services PMI rose by less than expected (Composite: to 50.9 from 50.2; consensus: 51.1; Services: to 51.6 from 50.6; consensus: 51.8). Meanwhile, Spanish composite dropped by less than expected (by 0.4 points to 54.8; consensus: 54.2) and services rose unexpectedly (by 0.3 points from 55.4; consensus: 54.0), while in Italy both composite and services declined by more than expected (Composite: to 50.8 from 53.1; consensus: 52.5. Services: to 49.8 from 52.1; consensus: 51.5).
- **The US payrolls data slashed the odds a June rate hike in the US.** Weak US payrolls increased cyclical risk premiums and decreased the probability of a FOMC rate hike in June (close to zero), boosting US bond markets and dragging down equity markets across the board at the end of the week. Furthermore, (i) the release of worse-than-expected economic indicators in China during the week - coupled with the ongoing devaluation trend in CNY, (ii) the cut in the OECD's growth outlook and (iii) the increased probability of Brexit contributed also to the increase in risk aversion in financial markets. On the other hand, the OPEC meeting and the ECB monetary policy meeting ended with no significant news. As expected, the OPEC failed to reach a supply deal, while the ECB said that despite the inching up of inflation and the growth outlook, the downside risk remains. Brent crude ended the week slightly below US\$50 pb. (Brent: US\$49.55/pb).
- **On bond markets, the downward trend in US treasury yields intensified** in all its tenors after today's payrolls data (2Y: -13 bps, 10Y: -14 bps) due to the decrease in the implied probability of a Fed rate hike in June (to 4% from 30%). In the same vein, European core yields dropped, although by less than in the US (GER 10Y: -7 bps, FRA 10Y: -5 bps). Meanwhile, peripherals showed a mixed performance, with Portugal increasing sharply - even above Greece-, in a week in which the ECB did not reinstate the Greek waiver - it will decide on it once prior actions have been implemented- (GRE 10Y: +4 bps, ITA 10Y: -2 bps, SPA 10Y: -1 bps, POR 10Y: +13 bps).
- **The decrease in the implied probability of a Fed rate hike in June (and July) strongly dragged the**

USD, which depreciated against its major peers with the exception of GBP (EUR: +1.99%, GBP: -0.67%, JPY: +3.28%). Furthermore, the British pound's volatility extended its increase, reaching its highest level since 2009 (to 20.50% from 16.59% last Friday) due to the publication of new polls - Guardian and ICM - which showed the voters' preference for leaving the EU. Moreover, the Japanese yen appreciated, after Prime Minister Abe told lawmakers to delay the increase in the consumption tax, suggesting that Japan may make more use of fiscal policy instead of easing monetary policy. The EM currencies appreciated against the US dollar, with the exception of the Mexican peso and Russian Ruble (RUB: -0.1%, BRL: +1.8%, CLP: +0.4%, COP: +1.5%, MXN: -1.0% TRY: +1.7%) due mainly to the weak USD.

- **The increase in cyclical risk premiums weighed on equity markets**, with the fall in yields failing to offset uncertainty about cyclical concerns. The European indices decreased across the board (EuroStoxx: -2.6%, IBEX: -3.4%, DAX: -1.7% CAC: -2.1%) with the banking and energy sectors leading the falls. In the same vein, US equity markets also declined (S&P: -0.3%, Dow: -0.8%). In Asia, the Nikkei dropped (-1.1%) dragged down by the Japanese yen's appreciation.

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Table 1

*CDS, EMBI & MSCI indices with one day delay

**Credit spread (BAA) with two days delay

***S&P GSCI with one day delay

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