

Strategy

Don't get carried away by North Korean market volatility

A low-probability but high-impact event for markets

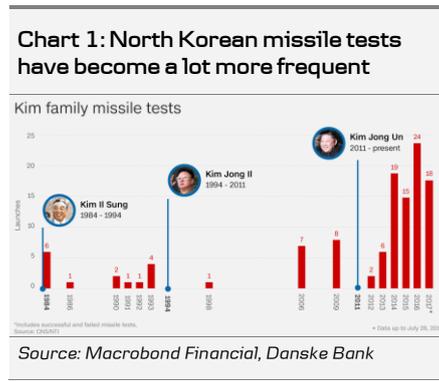
This week, tensions have escalated between North Korea and the US. The recent chain of events started after the United Nations Security Council last weekend hit Pyongyang with new sanctions as punishment for North Korea's aggressive missile testing programme. This triggered aggressive comments from North Korea followed up by a statement by US President Donald Trump on Tuesday, in which he said that the country's threat would be 'met with fire and fury like the world has never seen'. The North Korean regime responded by threatening to attack the US's Pacific territory of Guam by launching four intermediate-range missiles which would land about 20 miles offshore and could be launched as soon as next week. On Thursday, President Trump said that his statement on Tuesday 'maybe wasn't tough enough'.

The driver behind the escalation is North Korea advancing fast in developing an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) that could reach the US with a nuclear warhead. North Korea conducted its first ICBM test on 4 July and followed up with a second ICBM test on 28 July which led to the recent UN sanctions. How close North Korea is to posing a nuclear threat to the US mainland is difficult to say, but the Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency announced on Tuesday that they believe North Korea will be able to field a reliable, nuclear-capable ICBM as early as next year. North Korean tensions have gradually risen since Kim Jong Un came to power in 2011 and the current situation is probably the most tense it has been for many years. (See Chart 1). **Still, the most likely scenario is that the current escalation of events does not lead to a military confrontation as both parties will have too much to lose from such an outcome. However, it is also difficult to foresee a sudden improvement in US-North Korean relations and recent events may increase long-term frictions in US-China relations.**

Markets have reacted as expected this week with yields of US and German government bonds declining, equities selling off and safe-haven currencies like the Swiss Franc (CHF) and the Japanese yen (JPY) strengthening. Although Japan is close to the epicentre of the crisis, the JPY typically strengthens during North Korean tensions as Japan is a creditor

Key points

- A military confrontation between US and North Korea is a low-probability but high-impact event for markets.
- Current risk aversion is likely to be temporary although it will be bumpy and headline-driven.
- If there is a military confrontation, we would expect an acceleration of this week's price action.
- Our quantitative business cycle model signals that the US is gaining speed.
- A pick-up in US growth suggests that US yields and equities should head higher when North Korean tensions fade.



Global Head of FICC Research
 Thomas Harr
 +45 45 36 67 31
 thhar@danskebank.dk

Table 1: Expected market reaction if there is a military confrontation between the US and North Korea

FX		FI		Credit		Equity	
USD/JPY	Lower short-term on repatriation flows and equity sell-off	EUR	Lower German yields	EUR	Underperform relative to govies and covered. IG to outperform high beta credit	US	Marginally lower
USD/CNY	Marginally lower short-term on China's creditor nation status	- Core	Marginally wider to core but will see support from dovish ECB				
USD/KRW	Substantially higher	- Periphery	Follow Germany, callable mortgage bonds to underperform	Denmark	Outperform relative to EUR	Europe	Lower
EUR/CHF	Lower with CHF the ultimate haven in this scenario	Denmark	Follow Germany	Sweden	Outperform relative to EUR	Asia	Significantly lower
EUR/SEK	Higher on haven demand	Sweden	Outperform EUR FI on Fed repricing and haven demand	Norway	Outperform relative to EUR		
EUR/NOK	Higher on haven demand	Norway					
EUR/USD	Marginally lower but downside limited by possible Fed repricing	USD					

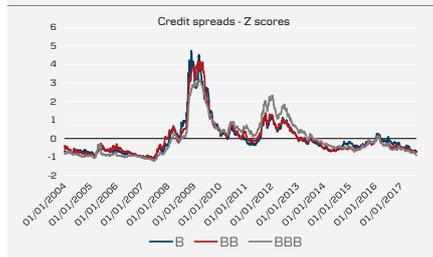
Source: Danske Bank

nation and local investors typically ‘bring money home’ when they face a crisis. Despite a slight pick-up in market volatility, risk premiums are very low across asset classes. For example, VIX volatility and European credit spreads have only edged modestly higher from August 2007 lows (See Chart 2).

Military confrontation between the US and North Korea is a low-probability but high-impact event for markets. That naturally makes it difficult for markets to price it. In recent years, geopolitical tensions have had a brief, albeit sharp, impact on markets as central banks have come to the rescue. **In our base case, in which the North Korean situation does not escalate into a military confrontation, we would expect the current risk aversion to be temporary although it is likely to be bumpy and very much headline-driven. In the risk scenario, where the current tensions escalate sharply, we would expect an acceleration of this week’s price action, i.e. a sharp rise in risk premiums across asset classes, substantial falls in US and German government bonds yields, significant JPY and CHF strength and a massive sell-off in equities, particularly in Europe which is more linked into the global cycle.** (See Table 1 at the bottom of p. 1 for more details).

Looking beyond North Korea and assuming that the situation does not escalate, the world economy is looking strong. Our quantitative business cycle model, MacroScope, signals that the global recovery will remain intact in H2 and that the US economy is gaining speed (see Chart 3). This is positive for equities, especially for the US. **The positive cyclical outlook for the US also supports our view that US yields will head higher in coming months.** In terms of EUR/USD, we expect the recent sharp move higher to fade heading into the Jackson Hole conference 24-26 August and the ECB meeting on 7 September. We believe the ECB president Mario Draghi will be cautious in not sounding too confident given the recent sharp rise in the effective EUR which has risen to its highest level since Q4-2014. **We forecast EUR/USD at 1.17 in 1M and 3M before the next leg higher towards 1.22 in 12M.**

Chart 2: European credit spreads are close to August 2007 levels



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

Chart 3: Medium-term lead models have picked up sharply for the US



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

Global market views

Asset class	Main factors
Equities Our short-term trading opportunity stance (0-1month): Buy on dips Our strategy stance (3-6M): Neutral on equities vs cash	We keep our short-term buy-on dips stance, as we think the fundamental factors (the global cycle and earnings) are stills strong. So far, history shows that geo political shocks are not able to offset the equity markets as long as the cycle is strong. On a longer-term basis, we remain neutral on equities, as we have been since April this year.
Bond market German/Scandi yields – set to stay in recent range for now, higher on 12M horizon EU curve – 2Y 10Y set to steepen when long yields rise again US-euro spread set to widen marginally Peripheral spreads – tightening but still some factors to watch	Inflation to stay subdued despite decent growth. Stronger euro keeps euro inflation outlook down. ECB to normalise gradually only, due to lack of wage pressure and stronger euro. If the situation in North Korea escalates further it can add renewed downward pressure on global yields. The ECB keeps a tight leash on the short end of the curve. With 10Y yields stable, the curve should change little on a 3-6M horizon. Risk is skewed towards a steeper curve earlier than we forecast. The Fed’s QT programme (balance sheet reduction) is to happen at a very gradual pace and impact on the Treasury market should be benign. Yet market pricing for Fed hikes is very dovish and yields should edge higher on 12M horizon. Economic recovery, ECB stimuli, better fundamentals, particularly in Portugal and Spain and an improved political picture are expected to lead to further tightening despite the recent strong moves. Italy is the big risk factor.
FX EUR/USD – up momentum wearing off but set for 120 and beyond in 2018 EUR/GBP – downside risks postponed as BOE stays put USD/JPY – gradually higher longer term EUR/SEK – range-bound near term, then gradually lower EUR/NOK – range-bound near term, then gradually lower	EUR/USD has turned for good as ECB has reluctantly allowed ‘reverse gravity’ to kick in but upward momentum set to wear off near term. EUR/USD at 122 in 12M. Relative growth and monetary policy support a higher EUR/GBP near-term. Cross above 0.90 in 3M before a downward move further out on Brexit clarification, valuation. A BoJ set to sidelined in central-bank exit talk should cap JPY upside for an extended period. Fed and ECB eagerness to tighten is set to support EUR/JPY and USD/JPY near term. Gradually lower medium-term on fundamentals and valuation longer term but near-term SEK potential limited by the Riksbank. Headwinds near term due to low oil prices but longer term NOK should rebound on valuation, growth and real-rate differentials normalising.
Commodities Oil price – range-bound, downside risk Metal prices – range-bound, downside risk Gold price – range-bound Agriculturals – stabilisation	Rebound recently on better China data and robust global growth. Still range bound and now in middle of range. Underlying support from consolidation in mining industry, better China data lately. China to slow again after National Congress adding downside risks in the medium term. Tug of war between geopolitical uncertainty and stronger USD. Dry weather created supply concerns but prices have come down again lately.

Source: Danske Bank

Disclosure

This research report has been prepared by Danske Bank A/S ('Danske Bank'). The author of this research report is Thomas Harr, Global Head of FICC Research.

Analyst certification

Each research analyst responsible for the content of this research report certifies that the views expressed in the research report accurately reflect the research analyst's personal view about the financial instruments and issuers covered by the research report. Each responsible research analyst further certifies that no part of the compensation of the research analyst was, is or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations expressed in the research report.

Regulation

Danske Bank is authorised and subject to regulation by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority and is subject to the rules and regulation of the relevant regulators in all other jurisdictions where it conducts business. Danske Bank is subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority (UK). Details on the extent of the regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority are available from Danske Bank on request.

The research reports of Danske Bank are prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Danish Securities Dealers Association.

Conflicts of interest

Danske Bank has established procedures to prevent conflicts of interest and to ensure the provision of high-quality research based on research objectivity and independence. These procedures are documented in Danske Bank's research policies. Employees within Danske Bank's Research Departments have been instructed that any request that might impair the objectivity and independence of research shall be referred to Research Management and the Compliance Department. Danske Bank's Research Departments are organised independently from and do not report to other business areas within Danske Bank.

Research analysts are remunerated in part based on the overall profitability of Danske Bank, which includes investment banking revenues, but do not receive bonuses or other remuneration linked to specific corporate finance or debt capital transactions.

Financial models and/or methodology used in this research report

Calculations and presentations in this research report are based on standard econometric tools and methodology as well as publicly available statistics for each individual security, issuer and/or country. Documentation can be obtained from the authors on request.

Risk warning

Major risks connected with recommendations or opinions in this research report, including a sensitivity analysis of relevant assumptions, are stated throughout the text.

Expected updates

None.

Date of first publication

See the front page of this research report for the date of first publication.

General disclaimer

This research has been prepared by Danske Bank A/S (Danske Bank). It is provided for informational purposes only. It does not constitute or form part of, and shall under no circumstances be considered as, an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to purchase or sell any relevant financial instruments (i.e. financial instruments mentioned herein or other financial instruments of any issuer mentioned herein and/or options, warrants, rights or other interests with respect to any such financial instruments) ('Relevant Financial Instruments').

The research report has been prepared independently and solely on the basis of publicly available information that Danske Bank considers to be reliable. While reasonable care has been taken to ensure that its contents are not untrue or misleading, no representation is made as to its accuracy or completeness and Danske Bank, its affiliates and subsidiaries accept no liability whatsoever for any direct or consequential loss, including without limitation any loss of profits, arising from reliance on this research report.

The opinions expressed herein are the opinions of the research analysts responsible for the research report and reflect their judgement as of the date hereof. These opinions are subject to change, and Danske Bank does not undertake to notify any recipient of this research report of any such change nor of any other changes related to the information provided in this research report.

This research report is not intended for, and may not be redistributed to, retail customers in the United Kingdom or the United States.

This research report is protected by copyright and is intended solely for the designated addressee. It may not be reproduced or distributed, in whole or in part, by any recipient for any purpose without Danske Bank's prior written consent.

Disclaimer related to distribution in the United States

This research report was created by Danske Bank A/S and is distributed in the United States by Danske Markets Inc., a U.S. registered broker-dealer and subsidiary of Danske Bank A/S, pursuant to SEC Rule 15a-6 and related interpretations issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The research report is intended for distribution in the United States solely to 'U.S. institutional investors' as defined in SEC Rule 15a-6. Danske Markets Inc. accepts responsibility for this research report in connection with distribution in the United States solely to 'U.S. institutional investors'.

Danske Bank is not subject to U.S. rules with regard to the preparation of research reports and the independence of research analysts. In addition, the research analysts of Danske Bank who have prepared this research report are not registered or qualified as research analysts with the NYSE or FINRA but satisfy the applicable requirements of a non-U.S. jurisdiction.

Any U.S. investor recipient of this research report who wishes to purchase or sell any Relevant Financial Instrument may do so only by contacting Danske Markets Inc. directly and should be aware that investing in non-U.S. financial instruments may entail certain risks. Financial instruments of non-U.S. issuers may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and may not be subject to the reporting and auditing standards of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Report completed: 11 August 2017 at 12:29 GMT

Report disseminated: 11 August 2017 at 12:40 GMT