Global Insight Weekly



A closer look

Growing pains and gains

Tom Garretson - New York

The unexpected surges of Q3 growth in the U.S. and U.K. economies were a welcome treat. While more has to come together, this could be a signal that we're turning the corner, and we look at what this means for fixed income and equity positioning.

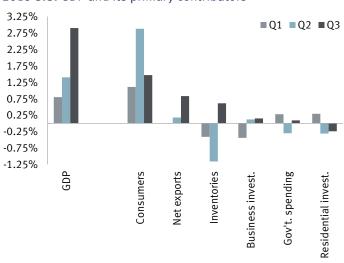
Global growth got a modest boost from the most recent Q3 GDP reports out of the U.S. and the U.K., with each posting upside surprises to consensus estimates with headline prints posting at +2.9% (annualized) and +0.5%, respectively.

In the U.S., 2.9% marks the fastest pace of growth since Q3 2014, though some of the internals suggest that growth won't be off to the races just yet. The biggest contributor, and upon which still rests the burden of continued growth, was consumer consumption. The pullback in consumer spending from the brisk pace in Q2 raised some eyebrows, but we have seen regular fits and starts here during this recovery, and with wages steadily on the rise we see this as nothing more than a blip.

Net exports, another strong contributor in Q3, could be expected to fade in the quarters ahead. It's volatile month-to-month, with the Q3 boost coming from, of all things, a jump in soybean exports. But with the dollar on the march higher—up nearly 3.5% in October alone—we could once again see U.S. exporters struggling against the dollar headwind. All that being said, the GDP report solidifies the idea that first-half weakness is giving way to second-half acceleration.

With respect to the U.K., at first blush the read-through is that Brexit has perhaps only had minimal impact thus far, but the entirety of the move was driven by the services sector, with contraction seen in manufacturing and production. The market's primary concern following the report is that the ongoing Brexit process is likely to weigh on services sector activity going forward.

2016 U.S. GDP and its primary contributors



Source - RBC Wealth Management, Bloomberg

Market pulse

- 3 Another punishing week for U.S. Health Care
- 3 Highlights from Canada's earnings results
- 4 What's behind European banks' earnings surprise
- 4 China boosts oversight of wealth management products



Impact with central banks on deck

The first week of November features meetings from both the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England (BoE), with GDP certain to factor into their decision-making processes. For global markets, the outcome of the BoE meeting is likely to be of far greater importance this time around, particularly due to the current disconnect between economists and the market in terms of rate cut expectations.

Most economists have forecasted the BoE to cut rates on November 3 to just above 0%, while the market is pricing in a 97% chance that the central bank leaves rates at 0.25%. Though some analysts have argued that the GDP report gives the BoE room to be patient, RBC Capital Markets maintained its call for a cut to 0.10%, expecting the bank will look through short-term data points. If the BoE delivers a surprise, global markets could be in for a bit of turbulence.

We expect the November 2 Fed meeting should be a nonevent. The GDP report should bolster the case for a December hike, but with the market already seeing a 75% chance that a December rate hike is on the way, the Fed will only have to make minor tweaks to its official statement to prepare markets.

Growth gives another boost to yields

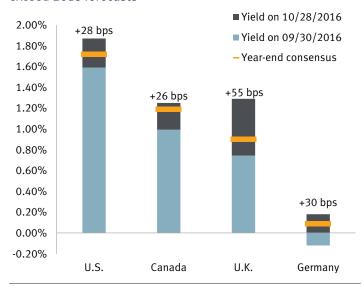
Global sovereign yields have been on a steady trend higher, but they got another boost on firming growth and inflation expectations, led by the U.K. As the top chart shows, the 10-year Gilt added an incredible 55 basis points (bps); Germany followed with a 30 bps point gain, putting the bund firmly back into positive territory and taking all regions beyond consensus year-end forecasts.

It's our view that global yields are repricing to pre-Brexit levels, and trading higher on fading disinflationary impulses and the idea that central banks are walking back from the edges of extreme dovishness. In the U.S., we think a return to a trading range of 1.70%–1.95% will hold through the end of the year—cracking 2% may have to wait until 2017.

But another boost to yields weighs on equities

We saw the peak for earnings season during the week, but another round of mostly positive results failed to provide the boost for equities that some were expecting, as nonfinancial stocks were overcome by rising yields. We expect this impulse to fade, however, as yields stabilize around current levels and as the passing of the U.S. election refocuses the market on fundamentals and the prospects for some type of fiscal stimulus. Our view remains that equities should be able to handle higher rates—particularly higher rates driven by firming growth.

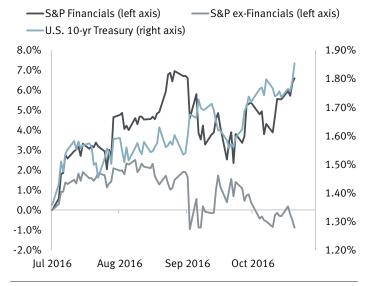
Global 10-yr sovereign yields gap higher in October; exceed 2016 forecasts



Source - RBC Wealth Management, Bloomberg consensus forecasts for Q4 2016

Rising yields weighing on equities outside of Financials

Data since U.S. 10-yr Treasury reached low of 1.36% on July 8



Source - RBC Wealth Management, Bloomberg; data through 10/27/16



United States

Tom Garretson - New York; Sean Gray - Minneapolis

- News late in the day on Friday the FBI is reopening the investigation into Hillary Clinton's emails brought election concerns back to the forefront for the market as the dollar and equities dropped sharply, and volatility as measured by the VIX spiked by 12%. The implications of the investigation were not immediately known, but for a market that had largely priced in a Hillary Clinton victory, the U.S. presidential election on November 8 is suddenly back on the radar and may prove to be more of an event than expected.
- Preliminary reads on the Purchasing Managers' Indexes for the manufacturing and services sectors showed strong recoveries in October, reaching the highest levels of 2016. Purchasing Manager surveys tend to be more forward looking, and should bolster the economic outlook for Q4 on the back of a strong first estimate for Q3 GDP.
- Nearly two-thirds of S&P 500 constituents have reported Q3 results that are, on average, 6.4% ahead of consensus expectations, according to RBC Capital Markets. It is becoming increasingly likely that the S&P 500 will post positive earnings growth for Q3, thereby ending the recent four-quarter-long earnings recession. Results from the Energy, Utilities, and Financials sectors are most noticeably exceeding expectations, while Utilities, Technology, and Financials companies are exhibiting the strongest year-over-year earnings growth.
- Health Care stocks experienced another punishing week, as the S&P 500 Health Care Index declined nearly 3%, led lower by pharmaceutical distributors, such as McKesson, AmerisourceBergen, and Cardinal Health, following disappointing quarterly results at McKesson and reduced guidance on expectations that it will aggressively respond to pricing competition moving forward. Following this week's selloff, Health Care stocks now trade at 14.4x forward Q4 earnings, according to Bloomberg, or a 2.3x discount to the broader market. That's the cheapest the sector has been, on a relative basis, over the past five years. Separately, Real Estate stocks underperformed on the week, declining 3% as a result of rising Treasury yields.

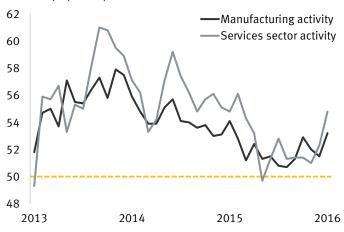


Canada

Patrick McAllister, Farazeh Mahboob, & Alicia Buckiewicz – Toronto

Amongst a barrage of corporate earnings, the S&P/TSX
 Composite ended the week slightly lower on declines in the Energy and Consumer Discretionary sectors.

PMI surveys perk up in October



Note: 50 indicates the level between expansion & contraction Source - RBC Wealth Management, Bloomberg

- The Canadian government launched its **consultative process on lender risk sharing for government-insured mortgages**. Two alternatives were proposed: a "first loss" approach or a "proportionate loss" approach. The **consultations are in their early days** and RBC Capital Markets does not expect lender risk sharing to be introduced until 2018.
- Toronto-Dominion Bank announced an agreement to acquire Scottrade Bank for cash consideration of \$1.3B. TD intends to concurrently purchase \$400M in new common equity from TD Ameritrade as the latter seeks to finance its purchase of Scottrade's brokerage and advisory business.
- National Bank added to the restructuring charges taken by Canadian banks in an industry-wide effort to streamline organizational structures and processes. National Bank will take a charge of CA\$175M pretax in Q4, which brings restructuring charges announced by Canadian banks in the past two years to an aggregate pretax amount of CA\$2.2B.
- Suncor reported better-than-expected Q3 results highlighted by significant operational improvement at Syncrude. Feedstock for the Syncrude upgrader that was stockpiled during the Alberta wildfires promoted a bump in efficiency once the plant was restarted. How much of these gains will be sustainable moving forward will be closely watched by analysts.
- **DH Corporation** reported a **significant earnings miss** in Q3 and provided **cautious guidance** for the balance of 2016. The Canadian cheque-printing business saw volumes decline 12% y/y as the threat of a Canada Post strike prompted users to shift to electronic payments while the global transaction banking solutions unit disappointed relative to analyst expectations as global financial institutions deferred technology spending.



Europe

Frédérique Carrier & Thomas McGarrity – London

- The STOXX Europe 600 declined 1.0% during the week, with bond yields continuing to move slightly wider, fuelling further rotation into banks and basic resources, and out of Health Care, Real Estate, Technology, and Food and Beverage sectors.
- So far during Q3 earnings season, European banks have delivered better-than-expected results. While this partly reflects relatively low consensus expectations, some banks, including BNP Paribas and Barclays, have benefitted from a pickup in fixed income trading revenues in their investment banking divisions, similar to their U.S. counterparts' recent results. Additionally, some banks reported lower-than-anticipated loan losses, also helping provide a boost to earnings.
- U.K. economic growth exceeded expectations in Q3, increasing by an estimated 0.5% q/q versus consensus forecasts of 0.3%. The overshoot was driven by the services sector, which accounts for almost 80% of the U.K.'s economy, growing 0.8%. Conversely, output shrank in the production and construction industries, declining 0.4% and 1.4%, respectively. The focus now shifts to the Bank of England's next Monetary Policy Committee meeting on November 3, where RBC Capital Markets forecasts a further Bank Rate cut, from 0.25% to 0.10%.
- With the Socialist Party no longer opposing acting Prime
 Minister Mariano Rajoy, the end is in sight for Spain's
 political deadlock. Confirmation through a vote of
 confidence on Saturday (October 29) would allow Rajoy to
 form a minority government, meaning Spain would avoid
 a third general election in 12 months, having been without
 a proper government for 10 months.



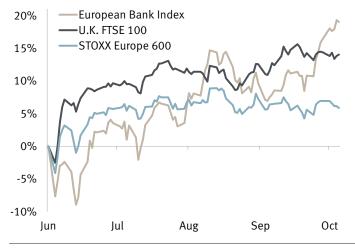
Asia Pacific

Yufei Yang - Hong Kong

• Industrial profits in China rose 7.7% y/y in September, another sign that the world's second-largest economy is stabilizing. In the first nine months of the year industrial profits increased 8.4% y/y. Steel and oil refining earnings were the biggest contributors—up 272.4% and 263.8%, respectively—thanks to recovering commodity prices.

Banks earnings, economic growth fuelling Europe's banks and U.K., despite relative weakness in STOXX Europe 600

European performance since the U.K. referendum



Source - RBC Wealth Management, Bloomberg

- China's government is refocusing on the high leverage issue. The State Council set up a new ministry-level committee to ensure corporates reduce their debt level. Separately, China's central bank is studying the inclusion of off-balance sheet wealth management products (WMPs) as broad-based credit in its macro-prudential assessment (MPA) framework. This could help to deter banks transferring balance sheet assets to evade regulations, according to the People's Bank of China's Chief Economist Ma Jun. As of the end of June 2016, the total amount of WMPs came to RMB 26T (\$3.9T), with 40% invested in the bond market.
- Japan's market outperformed over the week with the TOPIX Index closing 2% higher. The weaker yen more than offset continued declines in exports and inflation. Overseas shipments dropped 6.9% y/y in September, but were better than economists' average forecast for a 10.8% decline. Imports were down 16.3%. Excluding fresh food, core consumer prices retreated 0.5% y/y, marking a decline for the seventh straight month. Household spending also fell 2.1%.
- Taiwan's and South Korea's economies both grew faster than expected in Q3. **GDP growth in Taiwan accelerated to 2.1%** following a 0.7% gain in the previous quarter thanks to a rebound in electronics and machinery exports. **South Korea's economy expanded 0.7%**, mainly supported by strong construction activities. Exports were under pressure after Samsung halted production of the Galaxy Note 7. The world's largest smartphone maker reported a 17% decline in Q3 profit.



Data as of October 28, 2016

Equities (local currency)	Level	1 week	MTD	YTD	12 mos
S&P 500	2,126.41	-0.7%	-1.9%	4.0%	1.7%
Dow Industrials (DJIA)	18,161.19	0.1%	-0.8%	4.2%	2.1%
NASDAQ	5,190.10	-1.3%	-2.3%	3.6%	1.9%
Russell 2000	1,187.61	-2.5%	-5.1%	4.6%	0.8%
S&P/TSX Comp	14,785.29	-1.0%	0.4%	13.6%	6.7%
FTSE All-Share	3,790.30	-0.5%	0.9%	10.0%	7.7%
STOXX Europe 600	340.80	-1.0%	-0.6%	-6.8%	-9.3%
German DAX	10,696.19	-0.1%	1.8%	-0.4%	-1.3%
Hang Seng	22,954.81	-1.8%	-1.5%	4.7%	0.0%
Shanghai Comp	3,104.27	0.4%	3.3%	-12.3%	-8.0%
Nikkei 225	17,446.41	1.5%	6.1%	-8.3%	-13.0%
India Sensex	27,941.51	-0.5%	0.3%	7.0%	3.3%
Singapore Straits Times	2,816.26	-0.5%	-1.9%	-2.3%	-7.4%
Brazil Ibovespa	64,307.63	0.3%	10.2%	48.3%	37.6%
Mexican Bolsa IPC	48,007.20	-0.8%	1.6%	11.7%	7.3%
Commodities (USD)	Price	1 week	MTD	YTD	12 mos
Gold (spot \$/oz)	1,275.78	0.8%	-3.0%	20.2%	10.4%
Silver (spot \$/oz)	17.77	1.3%	-7.3%	28.2%	11.5%
Copper (\$/metric ton)	4,781.50	3.6%	-1.4%	1.6%	-8.2%
Oil (WTI spot/bbl)	48.70	-3.7%	1.0%	31.5%	6.0%
Oil (Brent spot/bbl)	49.70	-4.0%	1.3%	33.3%	1.3%
Natural Gas (\$/mmBtu)	3.12	4.1%	7.2%	33.3%	53.3%
Agriculture Index	305.84	1.3%	3.9%	7.8%	5.1%

Govt bonds (bps chg)	Yield	1 week	MTD	YTD	12 mos
U.S. 2-Yr Tsy	0.853%	2.9	9.1	-19.5	15.0
U.S. 10-Yr Tsy	1.847%	11.2	25.2	-42.3	-25.4
Canada 2-Yr	0.565%	4.4	4.4	8.4	2.0
Canada 10-Yr	1.227%	9.6	23.1	-16.7	-25.6
U.K. 2-Yr	0.291%	5.0	18.9	-36.0	-24.8
U.K. 10-Yr	1.260%	17.3	51.4	-70.0	-53.6
Germany 2-Yr	-0.617%	4.4	6.6	-27.2	-27.2
Germany 10-Yr	0.167%	16.1	28.6	-46.2	-27.1
Currencies	Rate	1 week	MTD	YTD	12 mos
Currencies U.S. Dollar Index	Rate 98.34	1 week	MTD 3.0%	YTD -0.3%	12 mos 0.6%
U.S. Dollar Index	98.34	-0.4%	3.0%	-0.3%	0.6%
U.S. Dollar Index CAD/USD	98.34 0.75	-0.4% -0.4%	3.0%	-0.3% 3.3%	0.6%
U.S. Dollar Index CAD/USD USD/CAD	98.34 0.75 1.34	-0.4% -0.4% 0.4%	3.0% -2.0% 2.0%	-0.3% 3.3% -3.3%	0.6% -1.5% 1.5%
U.S. Dollar Index CAD/USD USD/CAD EUR/USD	98.34 0.75 1.34 1.10	-0.4% -0.4% 0.4% 0.9%	3.0% -2.0% 2.0% -2.2%	-0.3% 3.3% -3.3% 1.1%	0.6% -1.5% 1.5% 0.6%
U.S. Dollar Index CAD/USD USD/CAD EUR/USD GBP/USD	98.34 0.75 1.34 1.10	-0.4% -0.4% 0.4% 0.9% -0.4%	3.0% -2.0% 2.0% -2.2% -6.0%	-0.3% 3.3% -3.3% 1.1% -17.3%	0.6% -1.5% 1.5% 0.6% -20.1%
U.S. Dollar Index CAD/USD USD/CAD EUR/USD GBP/USD AUD/USD	98.34 0.75 1.34 1.10 1.22 0.76	-0.4% -0.4% 0.4% 0.9% -0.4% -0.1%	3.0% -2.0% 2.0% -2.2% -6.0% -0.9%	-0.3% 3.3% -3.3% 1.1% -17.3% 4.3%	0.6% -1.5% 1.5% 0.6% -20.1% 6.8%

0.90

1.08

1.39

6.78

3.20

1.2%

0.3%

-0.2%

0.2%

1.4%

4.0%

-0.6%

2.1%

1.6%

-1.9%

22.3%

-0.3%

-1.9%

4.4%

-19.2%

25.9%

-0.1%

-0.8%

6.6%

-18.1%

Source - Bloomberg. Note: Equity returns do not include dividends, except for the German DAX. Bond yields in local currencies. Copper and Agriculture Index data as of Thursday's close. Dollar Index measures USD vs. six major currencies. Currency rates reflect market convention (CAD/USD is the exception). Currency returns quoted in terms of the first currency in each pairing. Data as of 8:35 pm GMT 10/28/16.

EUR/GBP

EUR/CHF

USD/SGD

USD/CNY

USD/BRL

Examples of how to interpret currency data: CAD/USD 0.75 means 1 Canadian dollar will buy 0.75 U.S. dollar. CAD/USD 3.3% return means the Canadian dollar rose 3.3% vs. the U.S. dollar year to date. USD/JPY 104.76 means 1 U.S. dollar will buy 104.76 yen. USD/JPY -12.9% return means the U.S. dollar fell 12.9% vs the yen year to date.



UPCOMING EVENTS

125 S&P 500 companies are scheduled to report earnings during the week of October 31.

Mon, Oct 31	Tue, Nov 1, cont	Thu, Nov 3	Fri, Nov 4
China NBS Manuf. PMI (50.4)	U.S. Markit Manuf. PMI	Japan Nikkei Services PMI	Eurozone Markit Services PMI (53.5)
China NBS Non-Manuf. PMI	U.S. ISM Manuf. (51.5)	Japan Nikkei Composite PMI	Eurozone Markit Composite PMI (53.7)
China Caixin Manuf. PMI (50.1)	Canada October GDP (1.2% y/y)	Eurozone Unemployment (10.0%)	U.S. Chg. in Nonfarm Payrolls (173K)
Eurozone CPI (0.5% y/y, 0.8% core)	Wed, Nov 2	BoE Meeting	U.S. Unemployment (4.9%)
Eurozone Q3 GDP (0.3% q/q)	China Caixin Services PMI	U.K. Markit Services PMI (52.5)	U.S. Avg. Hourly Earnings (0.3% m/m)
U.S. Personal Income/Spending	China Caixin Composite PMI	U.K. Markit Composite PMI	U.S. Fed Vice Chairman Fischer Speaks
Tue, Nov 1	Eurozone Markit Manuf. PMI (53.3)	U.S. Markit Services PMI	Tue, Nov 8
BoJ Meeting	U.S. Fed Meeting	U.S. ISM Non-Manuf. (56.0)	China CPI
U.K. Markit Manuf. PMI (54.4)	U.S. ADP Employment Change (160K)		U.S. Elections
The dates reflect North American time a	zones. All data reflect Bloomberg consens	sus forecasts where available.	

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Investment Banking Services					
			Provided During	Provided During Past 12 Months	
Rating	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Buy [Top Pick & Outperform]	848	50.62	255	30.07	
Hold [Sector Perform]	719	42.93	133	18.50	
Sell [Underperform]	108	6.45	10	9.26	

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