





# **Market Research**









## **Dominant Events for the U.S. Dollar**

### Yellow Area

June 09

06:30 - 15:00

- Japan Eco Watchers Survey
- RBA's Governor Glenn Stevens Speech

### **Turquoise Area**

June 10

08:00 - 15:30

- <u>UK Industrial</u>
   <u>Production</u>,
   <u>Manufacturing</u>
   Production
- Italian GDP
- UK NIESR GDP Estimate

### Blue Area

June 11

06:00 - 16:30

■ <u>UK ILO</u>

<u>Unemployment</u>

<u>Rate</u>, <u>Average</u>

<u>Earnings</u>, <u>Claimant</u>

<u>Count Change and</u>

<u>Claimant Count</u>

Rate

### Purple Area

June 12

07:30 - 22:30

- ECB Monthly

  Report and

  Eurozone Industrial

  Production
- U.S. Initial and
   Continuing Jobless
   Claims, Retail Sales
- German BubaPresident speech
- <u>BOE's Governor</u> <u>speech</u>

### Orange Area

June 13

06:30 - 17:30

- German CPI
- EurozoneEmploymentChange and TradeBalance
- <u>U.S. PPI</u> and <u>Consumer</u> <u>Sentiment</u>

 USD Currency Index Range
 0.38%
 0.21%
 0.22%
 0.3%
 0.24%

 Average EUR/USD Volatility Index
 1.08
 1.24
 1.06
 1.14
 1.17

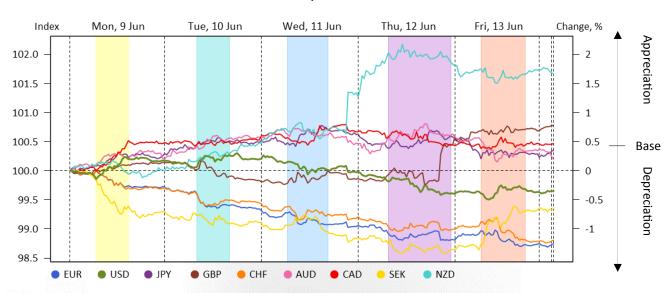






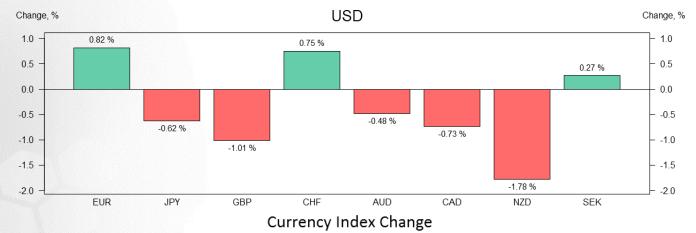
# **Relative Currency Strength**

### **Currency Indices**



The New Zealand Dollar is still one of the bestperforming currencies this year. The kiwi added 1.67% over the last week, with even more impressive gains in the past 130 and 250 trading days. The main reason for another boost was a decision by the RBNZ to make a third consecutive rate hike, bringing the official cash rate to 3.25%. In contrast, the single currency and the Swiss Franc were the main losers last week, each losing 1.26% and 1.19%, respectively. The impact of the latest rate cuts and the extension of the LTRO programme are finally feeding through the economy, while ECB's officials' comments and a monthly bulleting only added fuel to the fire.

The U.S. Dollar failed to benefit from the weakness of the single currency, and lost 0.35% over the last week, logging losses versus 5 out of 8 major currencies. Analysts were focusing on the retail sales report that was expected to revive hopes for a pickup in the second guarter. Nevertheless, after staying mostly above the base value for the first three days of the week, the greenback plunged following a disappointing retail sales report. Moreover, weekly jobless claims fell short of analysts' expectations, while PPI and consumer sentiment also pointed at a downward revision of the first guarter's GDP and a sluggish growth in the second quarter. This week the currency can add to earlier losses, as we expect disappointing inflation figures as well as dovish statement from the FOMC on June 18.



#### **EUR** IPY GBP CHF USD AUD CAD SEK -1.26% -0.35%0.35% 0.77% -1.19% 0.19% 0.47%

5 -0.65% 1.67% 20 -1.03% 0.31% -0.13% 1.2% -0.71% 0.61% 0.38% -1.22% 0.52% 130 -2.83% -1.2% -0.01% 2.99% -2.37% 4.82% -3.53% -2.04% 4.24% 250 1.67% 0.09% -8.82% 8.78% 2.79% -2.09% -7.21% -3.54% 8.3%

Days

NZD

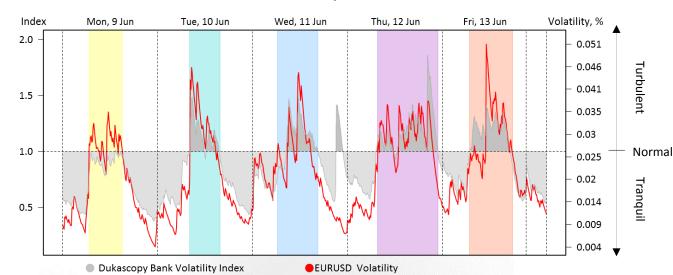






# **Volatility**

### Volatility



The cable was one of the least attractive currency pairs in the recent weeks, as a lack of action from the Bank of England despite rosy outlook made investors confident there will be no rate hikes any time soon. Nevertheless, during a speech in London, Mark Carney claimed that investors, households and companies should brace themselves for a sooner-than-excepted tightening of the monetary policy. That is why the cable rocketed to 1.67-mark, while cable's volatility stood in the turbulence zone for 44% of the time. In contrast, the EUR/CHF currency pair was the least volatile, as despite Swiss unemployment rate and retail sales, as well as a bunch of reports from the Eurozone, the pair has been under the pressure following ECB's meeting.

While EUR/USD's volatility index stood in the turbulence zone only in 34% of the time, the pair regularly penetrated the zone of normal volatility, mostly driven by events from the United States. Monday was a calm day, as usually there is a lack of events from Europe and the world's largest economy. French industrial production and Britain's manufacturing output pushed the volatility index to 1.61, while the same reaction was recorded a day later on the back of the upbeat jobs report from the U.K. A further drop in unemployment and a sharp drop in jobless benefits bolstered the case the BoE should start raising rates. The volatility index reached the highest level of 1.95 last Friday, as fresh tensions in Iraq and sluggish employment in the Eurozone dragged the single currency lower.

### Elevated Volatility (% of the observed period)

Market	EURUSD	USDJPY	GBPUSD	AUDUSD	USDCAD	USDCHF	EURJPY	EURGBP	EURCHF	USDSEK	NZDUSD
34	32	32	44	23	25	29	35	38	16	36	34

### Volatility Index (for the observed period)

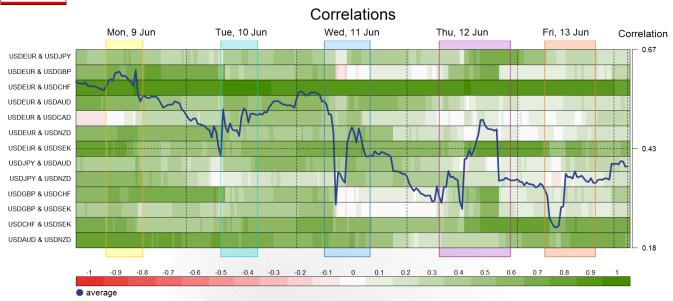
	Market	EURUSD	USDJPY	GBPUSD	AUDUSD	USDCAD	USDCHF	EURJPY	EURGBP	EURCHF	USDSEK	NZDUSD
Max	1.9	2	2.3	5.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	5.6	1.9	2	5.3
Min	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Average	0.9	0.8	0.9	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1	0.8	0.9	1







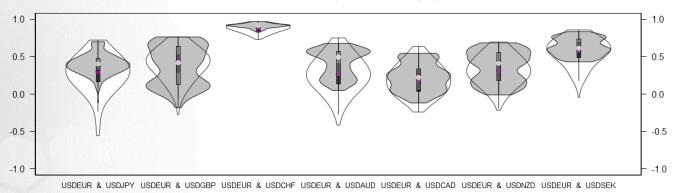
# **Currency Significance**



The greenback was definitely not the high-importance currency that has been driving markets over the last week. The focus was turned to the weakness of the single currency, Mark Carney's speech and June's RBNZ's meeting. That is why the average correlation coefficient was moving to the south during the week. The impact of the unemployment data on Friday, June 6, began to wane from the beginning of the last week, while a lack of data was not able to provide any support for the currency. The first major move to the downside was provoked by the U.K. manufacturing production, while later investors switched their focus to the number of job openings.

That was one of the several upbeat reports over the week, but the impact was short-lived, as jobs report from the U.K. and RBNZ meeting were on the radar. Nevertheless, the average correlation coefficient hit the lowest level of 0.23 last Friday, June 13, as fundamental data failed to deliver, while the currency benefited only from the renewed tensions in Iraq. Despite weaker interest for the greenback, the short-term correlations between USD/EUR and the 20-day average correlation with other USD crosses increased, meaning they were more driven by events from United States, representing hedging opportunity. This week we expect the average correlation coefficient to move higher, despite expectations for disappointing inflation report and dovish Fed.

### Correlations (5 vs 20 days)



### Mean Correlation Coefficient (with USDEUR)

Days	USDJPY	USDGBP	USDCHF	USDAUD	USDCAD	USDNZD	USDSEK
5	0.4	0.38	0.91	0.41	0.23	0.36	0.63
20	0.28	0.41	0.87	0.27	0.19	0.32	0.57
130	0.17	0.44	0.84	0.23	0.16	0.27	0.6
250	0.23	0.5	0.85	0.29	0.24	0.31	0.61

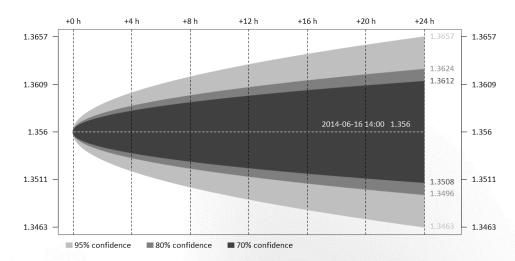




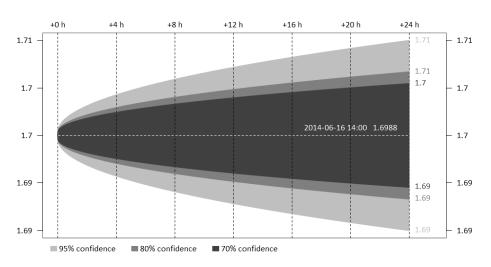
# **Confidence Intervals for Next 24 Hours**

Monday, June 16, 2014 15:30 GMT

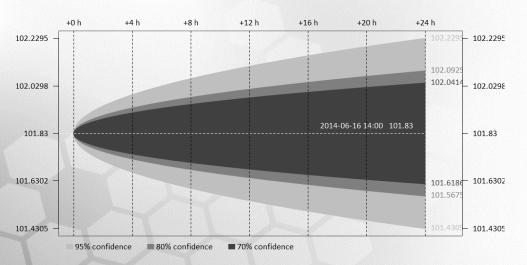




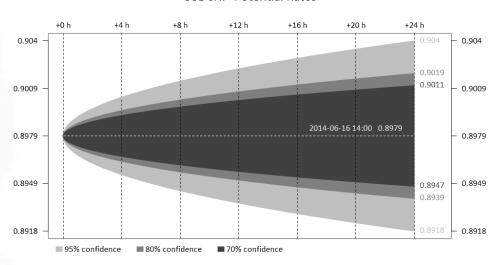
#### **GBPUSD Potential Rates**



#### **USDJPY Potential Rates**



#### **USDCHF Potential Rates**



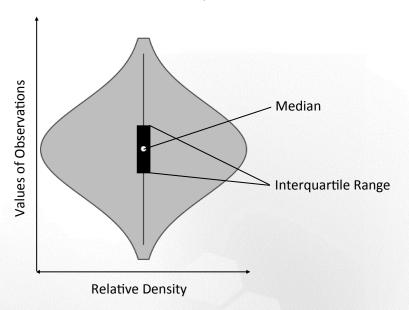




### **EXPLANATIONS**

### **Violin Plot**

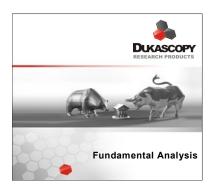
Violin Plot is a combination of a Box Plot and rotated Kernel Density Plot



### Methodologies

Volatility Index
Confidence Interval















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**Commodity Overview** 













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