

# Analyzing the Trump Effect on US & Global Markets - Past Trends & Future Expectations

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## Discussion Points

1. Market Reaction
2. Past Trends
3. Global Outlook
4. Technical Analysis
5. FX Forecast and Hedging Strategy



# Financial Markets Reshape as U.S. Election Results Unfold

- The U.S. elections, a globally significant event, drew intense attention worldwide, with forecasts strongly favoring Donald Trump's victory.
- As results began confirming Trump's lead, markets reacted dramatically.
- The U.S. Dollar Index surged, while major currencies like the Euro, Pound, Yen, and Rupee depreciated.
- Commodity prices also saw decline.



# Market Reactions



# Market Reactions

Euro / U.S. Dollar, 1D, FXCM O1.047370000 H1.047800000 L1.046590000 C1.047220000 -0.000150000 (-0.01%)

## EUR Daily

USD

6th Nov.



EURUSD 1.047220000  
17:23:12

# Market Reactions

British Pound / U.S. Dollar, 1D, FXCM O1.258850000 H1.259400000 L1.258030000 C1.258230000 -0.000620000 (-0.05%)

USD

## GBP Daily



GBPUSD 1.258230000 17:20:53

# Market Reactions



# Market Reactions





# Market Reactions

U.S. Dollar / Indian Rupee, 1D, ICE O84.4750 H84.4975 L84.4750 C84.4925 +0.0175 (+0.02%)

## USDINR Daily



# XAU/USD

Gold (XAUUSD), 1D, CAPITALCOM O2,668.81000000 H2,692.22000000 L2,668.06000000 C2,686.64000000 +17.36000000 (+0.65%)

## Daily



# Brent Crude



# Past Trend-Dollar Index

U.S. Dollar Index, 1M, TVC O103.862 H107.209 L103.373 C107.134 +3.244 (+3.12%)

During George W. Bush's presidency, the DXY declined due to tax cuts, increased defense spending on the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, and costly policies like the Medicare.

Under Barack Obama, the DXY weakened initially due to post-crisis QE but surged after 2014 as the Fed tightened policy amid a strong U.S. recovery.

**2017–2018:** The DXY declined, driven by global economic growth and rising confidence in non-U.S. markets.

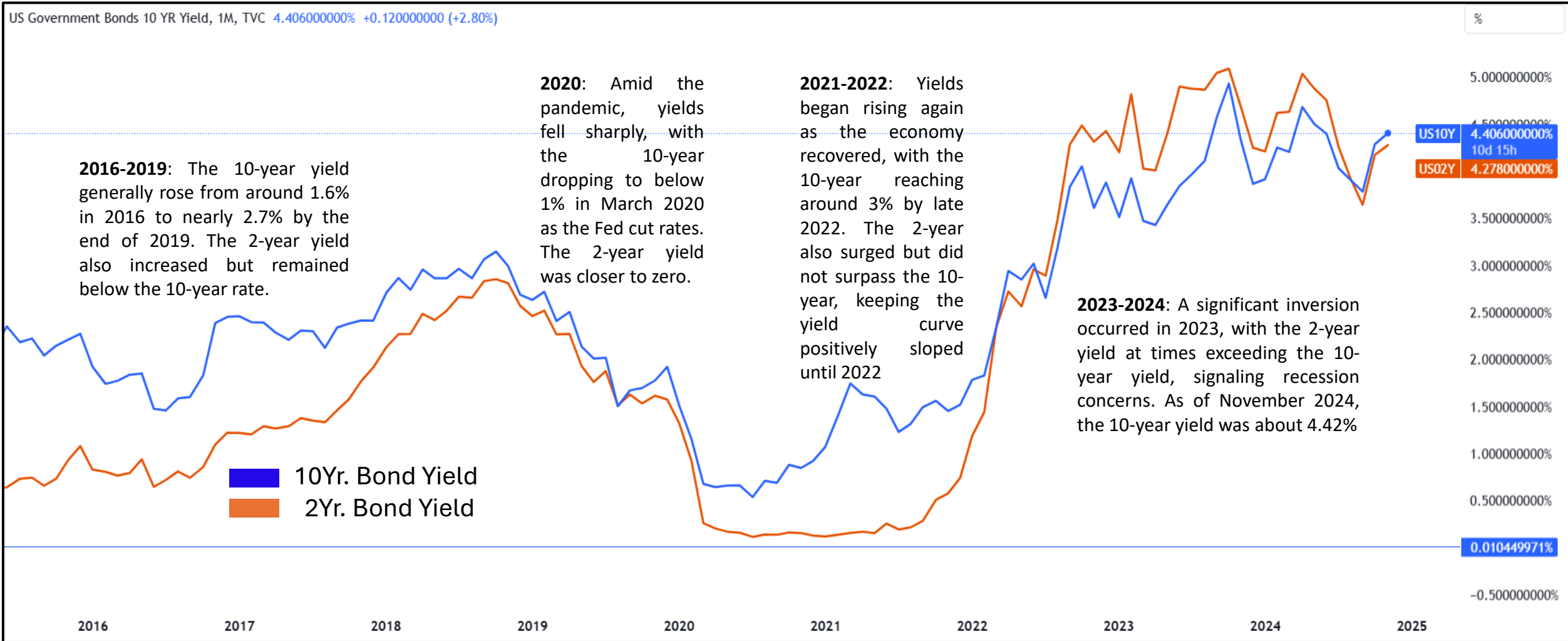
**2018–2019:** The DXY strengthened as the Fed raised interest rates and U.S. tax reforms boosted the economy.

**2020:** The DXY fell sharply due to aggressive Fed rate cuts and stimulus measures during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Under Joe Biden, the DXY rose sharply from 89 to 114 by late 2022 due to Fed rate hikes and safe-haven demand, then eased to 99 in 2023 before rebounding above 104 in 2024 amid strong economic data



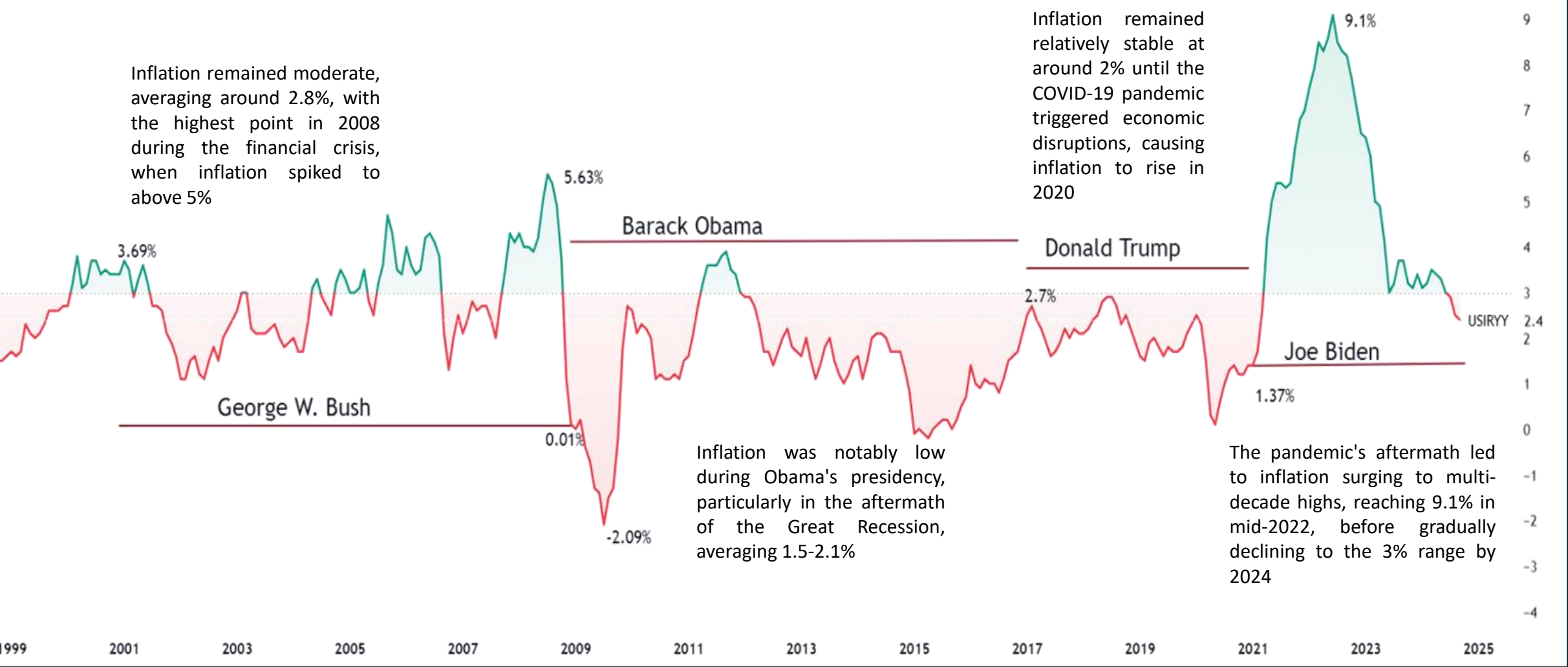
# U.S 10yr vs 2yr bonds yield



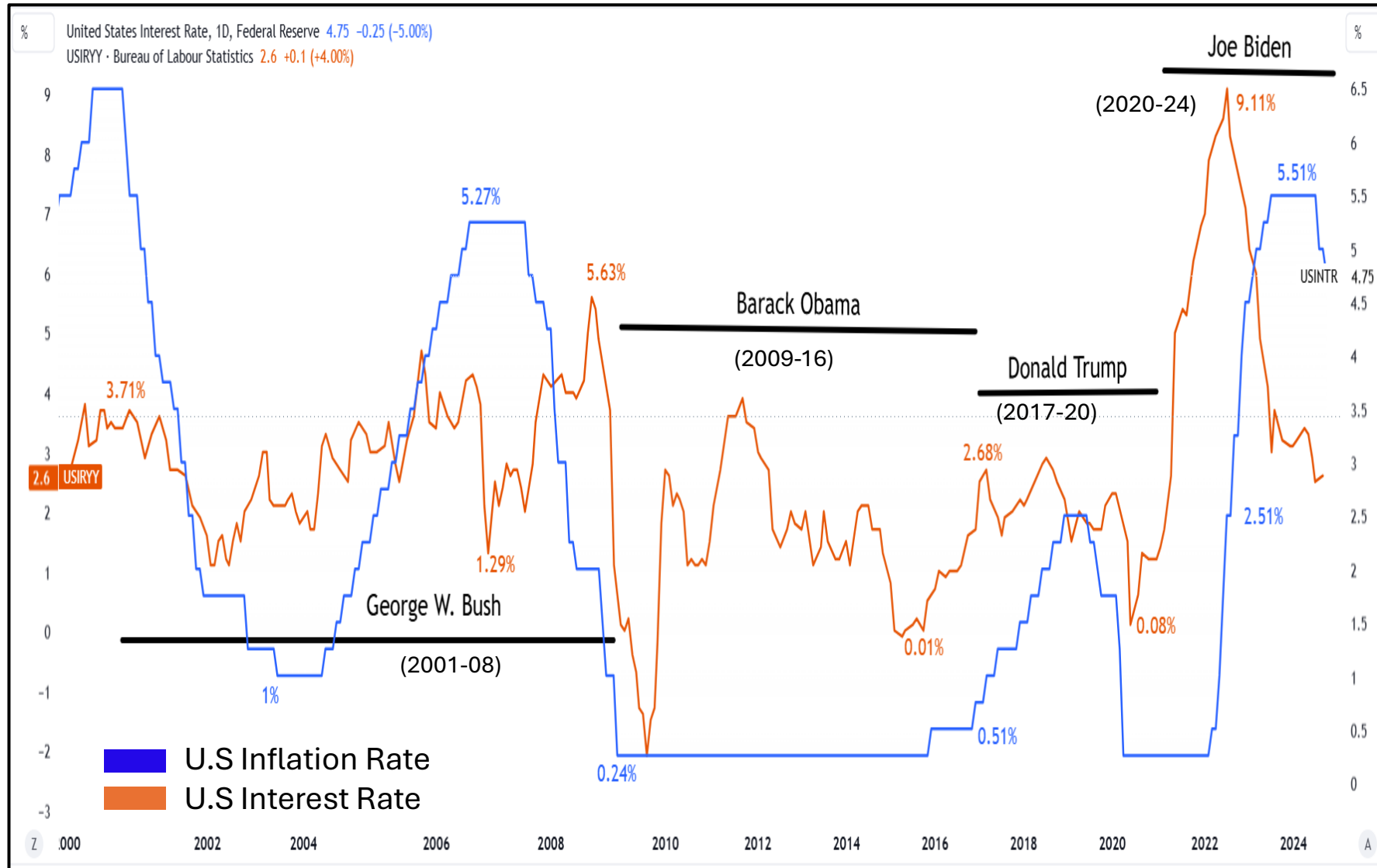


# U.S Inflation Rate YoY

United States Inflation Rate YoY, 1M, Bureau of Labour Statistics 2.4 -0.1 (-4.00%)



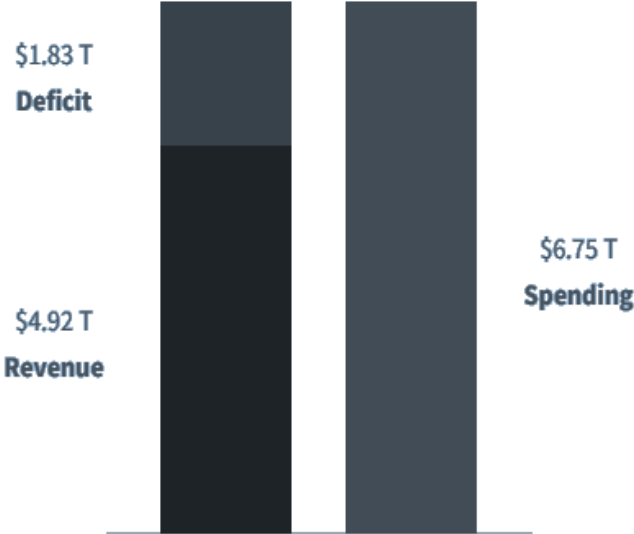
# U.S Inflation v/s Interest Rate



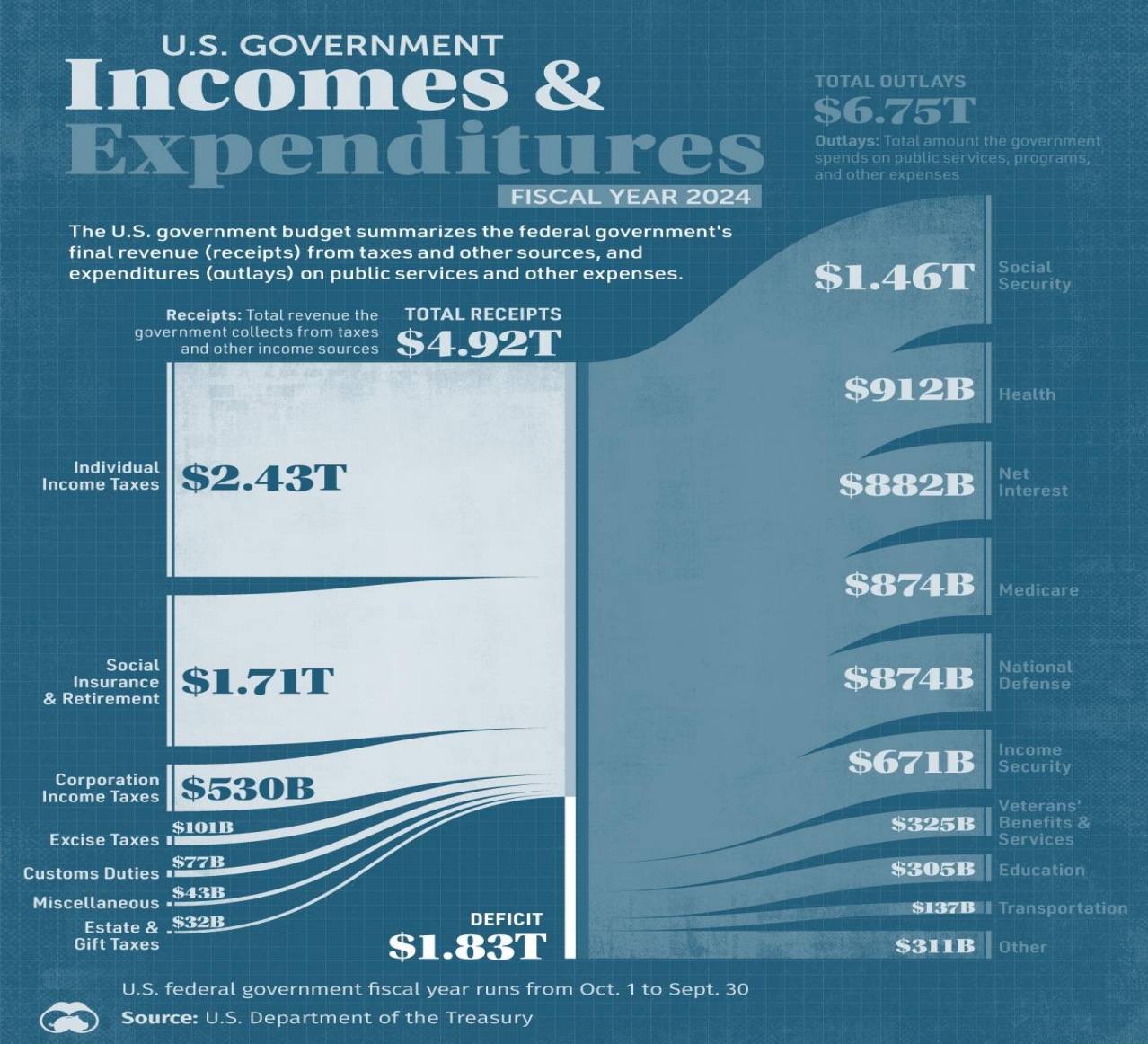
- **2001-08:** Inflation remained moderate, averaging around 2.8%, with the highest point in 2008 during the financial crisis, when inflation spiked to above 5%
- **2009-16:** Inflation was notably low during Obama's presidency, particularly in the aftermath of the Great Recession, averaging 1.5-2.1%
- **2017-20:** Inflation remained relatively stable at around 2% until the COVID-19 pandemic triggered economic disruptions, causing inflation to rise in 2020
- **2020-24:** The pandemic's aftermath led to inflation surging to multi-decade highs, reaching 9.1% in mid-2022, before gradually declining to the 3% range by 2024.

# U.S Deficit-Revenue & Spending

U.S. Deficit Compared to Revenue and Spending, FY 2024



In FY 2024 total government spending was \$6.75 trillion and total revenue was \$4.92 trillion, resulting in a deficit of \$1.83 trillion, an increase of \$138 billion from the previous fiscal year.



# Global Outlook



Morgan  
Stanley

- Trump's re-election may lead to extension of his Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, likely increasing federal deficits while also supporting corporate valuation multiples.
- Proposed tariffs on Chinese goods, meanwhile, could raise inflation and weigh on U.S. economic growth.

*Report published by Morgan Stanley,  
Dated 6<sup>th</sup> Nov'24*



OXFORD  
ECONOMICS

Targeted tariffs on China, the EU, Mexico, and Canada will eventually depress exports of the affected sectors to the US. But the impact on overall export volumes may be tempered by trade diversification and higher US demand thanks to much looser US fiscal policy. That said, the impact on different sectors could be large depending on the form of the new tariff regime.

*Report published by Oxford Economics,  
Dated 8<sup>th</sup> Nov'24*



# Global Outlook

## J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

*Report published by Morgan Stanley,  
Dated 18<sup>th</sup> Nov'24*

**On taxes,** in 2025, we expect the omnibus reconciliation bill, which is the one budgetary vehicle with immunity from Senate filibusters, to contain very significant tax cuts. This bill will likely contain a full extension of the 2017 TCJA cuts that were set to expire at the end of 2025. The President-elect has also promised a cut in the capital gains tax from 21% to 15% for domestic production, a restoration of full expensing of R&D and equipment purchases, also for domestic production, removal of the cap on SALT deductions, deductibility of auto loan interest and exemptions from income tax for all social security, tips and overtime income. Based on calculations from the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, we estimate that a full implementation of these plans would add more than \$5.0 trillion to the federal debt over 10 years, on top of a simple extension of tax policy as it is currently being implemented. This could amount to over \$400 billion in additional annual fiscal stimulus and deficit financing, kicking in at the start of 2026.

**On immigration,** while campaign rhetoric was extreme, we expect actions to be less so. The newly-named “border czar”, Tom Homan, has emphasized that he will prioritize deporting undocumented immigrants with criminal convictions and final deportation orders. This group likely has much lower labor-force participation than other immigrant groups. Consequently, we do not expect a sharp decline in labor force from deportations.

That being said, the election may discourage people from crossing the border as well as dampening more traditional immigration. In addition, legal avenues to immigrate may be slowed or restricted as was the case in the first Trump administration. It is quite possible that the picture could change with the passage of an immigration reform bill. However, for now, we are assuming that a crackdown on immigration cuts labor force growth by 25,000 per month or 300,000 per year – or roughly a quarter of net immigration in the year ended June 2023.



# Global Outlook



*Report published by BNP Paribas,  
Dated 12<sup>th</sup> Nov'24*

Scenario	Impact	Fed response	Market reaction
Global tariff war	Push up US dollar value, hamper US exports	Cut US interest rates quickly and/or deeply	Positive for bonds
<i>Short-term rise in inflation due to tariffs</i>	<i>Interest rates are unchanged</i>	<i>Rate cuts on hold</i>	<i>Markets scale back rate-cut expectations</i>
Transitory inflationary shock; GDP growth slows	Markets adjust rate-cut expectations	Resume cutting rates <b>after</b> inflation flare-up	Initial shock for stocks, bonds; recovery when rate-cut cycle resumes
<i>Resultant inflation is stickier than expected</i>	<i>Economy falls into stagflation</i>	<i>Challenge for Fed policies</i>	<i>Challenge for investment strategies</i>

The Fed should pause its rate-cutting cycle in September 2025 with a policy rate of 3.75%, i.e., hence we have removed two 25bp cuts compared to our previous scenario. For the ECB, we forecast a terminal rate of 2% to be reached in September 2025 (2.25% in the previous scenario).

We see the US 10-year yield at 4.25% in 12 months (previously 4%). We have not changed our 12-month target on the Germany bund yield (2.25%). We turn Neutral from Positive on EM bonds.

The higher rate differential suggests renewed USD strength. We have revised our USD targets in general and the EUR/USD target to 1.06 for the 3-month and 1.02 for the 12-month horizon.

# Factors Affecting Inflation and deficit

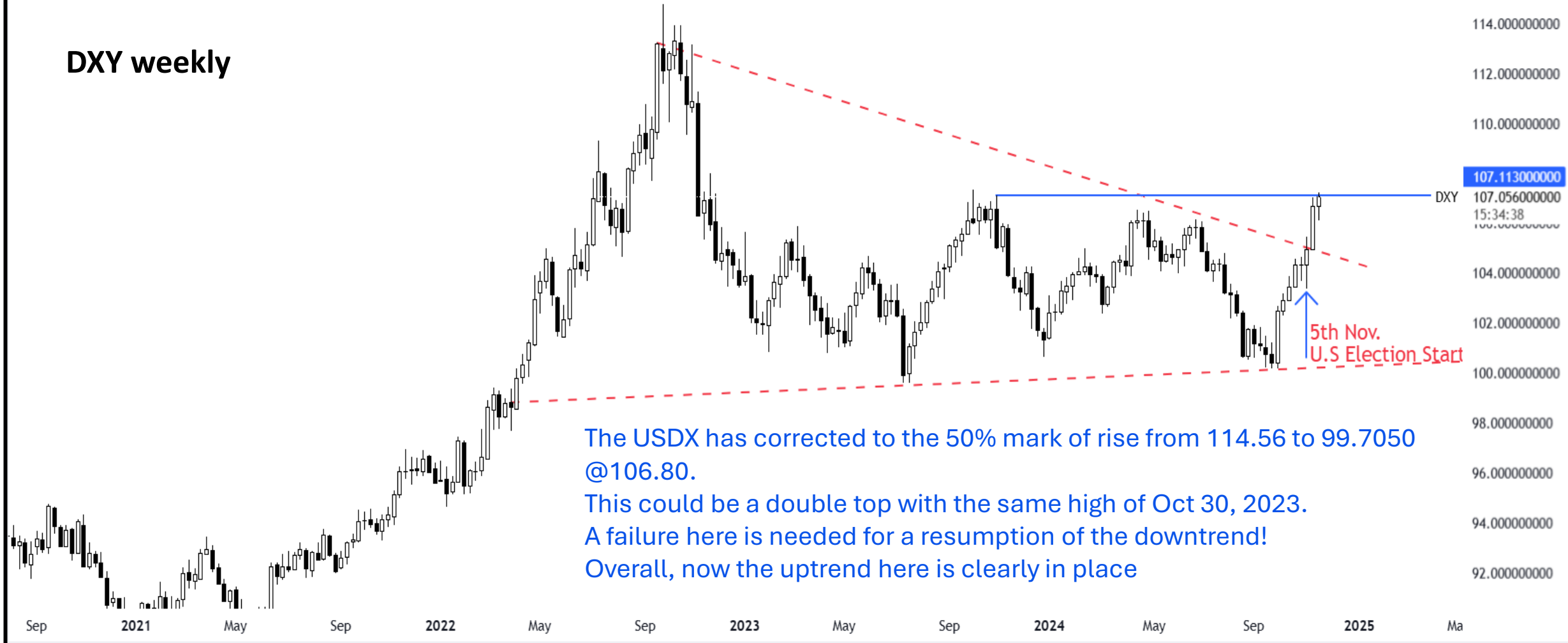
Factors	Inflation Impact	Deficit Impact
Implementation of Tariff Impact	↑	↓
Tax cut	↑	↑
Increasing Immigration	↓	↑
Increase in Oil Output	↓	↓
Stronger Dollar	↓	↓
Lower Commodity Prices	↓	↓
Cessation of War	↓	↓

# Technical Analysis

U.S. Dollar Index, 1W, TVC O106.67200000 H107.20900000 L106.11100000 C107.05600000 +0.38300000 (+0.36%)

USD

## DXY weekly



The USDX has corrected to the 50% mark of rise from 114.56 to 99.7050 @106.80.

This could be a double top with the same high of Oct 30, 2023.

A failure here is needed for a resumption of the downtrend!

Overall, now the uptrend here is clearly in place

# Technical Analysis

Euro / U.S. Dollar, 1W, FXCM O1.052730000 H1.060950000 L1.046110000 C1.047610000 -0.006200000 (-0.59%)

## EUR weekly



The EUR chart as analysed here attempts to grasp the longer term perspective as a platform to view the currency's future possibility. We had opined that the move to and recovery from the .9500 region was the beginning of Wave C and the speed and sharpness of the move seemed to underline the "unrelenting" nature of Wave C. However the unit is in a sideways mode from Jan 2023 to date ,consolidating within a narrow range. However if the breakdown is below the 1.0400 mark we think that low of the range close .9500 could be seen in 2025.

# Technical Analysis

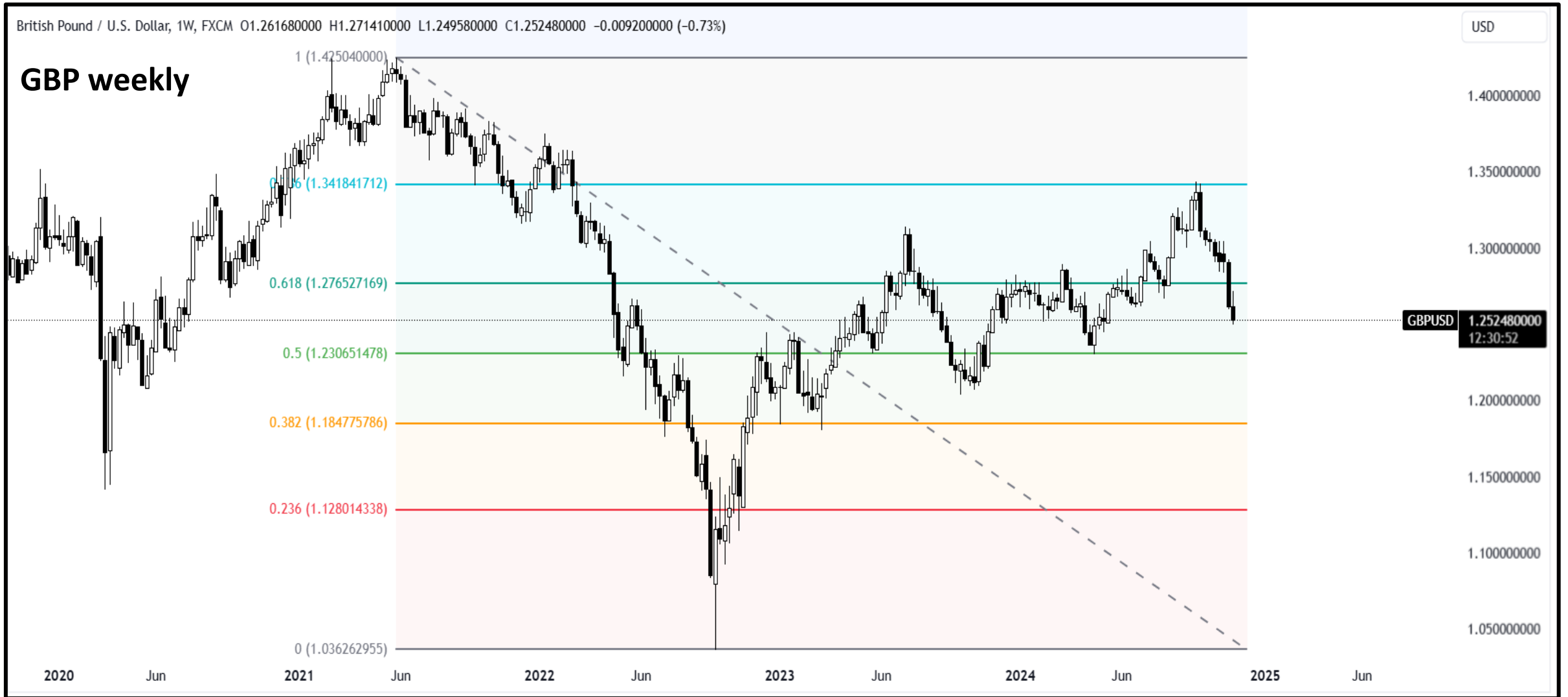
U.S. Dollar / Indian Rupee, 1W, ICE O84.404000000 H84.520000000 L84.335000000 C84.492500000 +0.088500000 (+0.10%)

## INR weekly





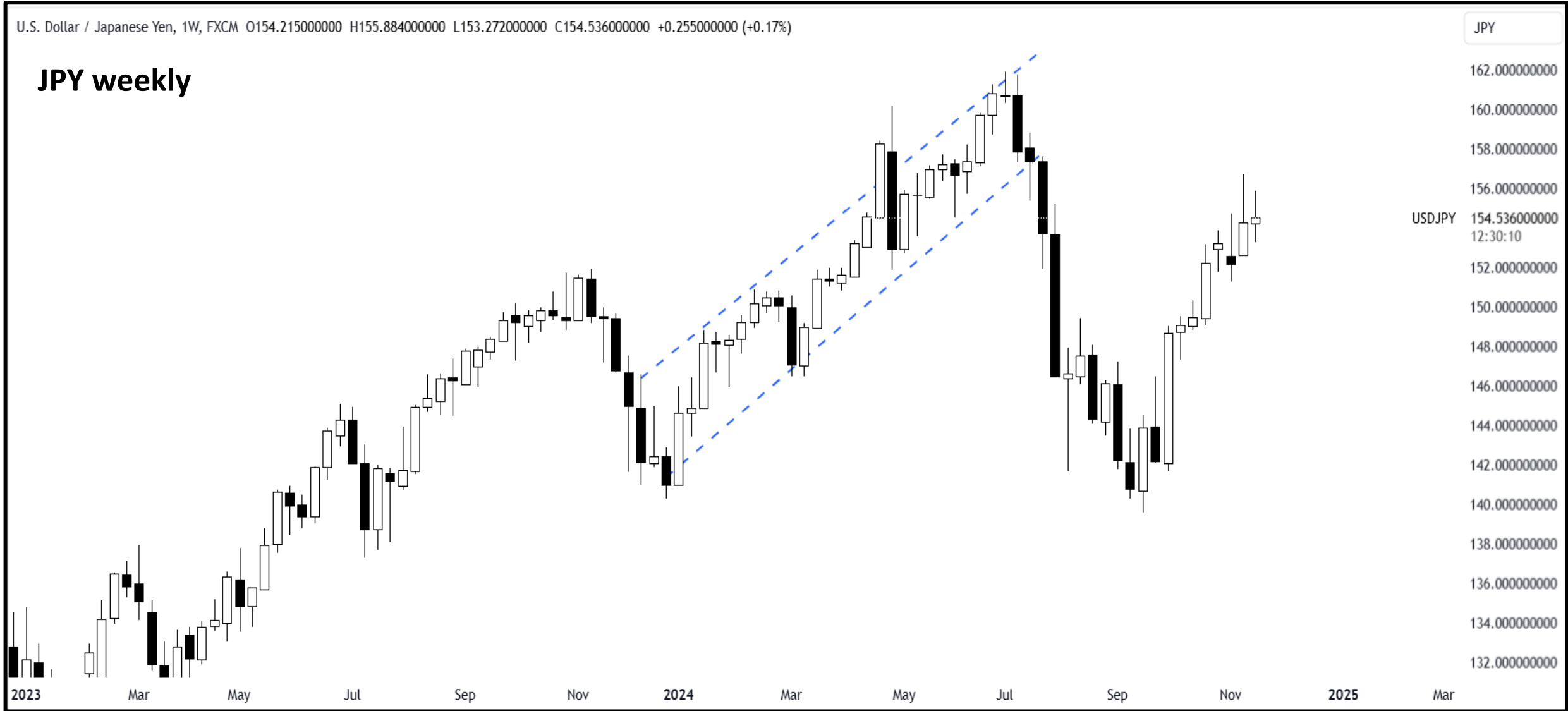
# Technical Analysis



# Technical Analysis

U.S. Dollar / Japanese Yen, 1W, FXCM O154.21500000 H155.88400000 L153.27200000 C154.53600000 +0.25500000 (+0.17%)

## JPY weekly



JPY

USDJPY

162.00000000  
160.00000000  
158.00000000  
156.00000000  
154.53600000  
152.00000000  
150.00000000  
148.00000000  
146.00000000  
144.00000000  
142.00000000  
140.00000000  
138.00000000  
136.00000000  
134.00000000  
132.00000000

2023 Mar May Jul Sep Nov 2024 Mar May Jul Sep Nov 2025 Mar

# Hedging Strategy

Currency	Support	Resistance	Strategy
<b>USDINR</b> 84.47	84.00/84.30	84.50-60/ 85.00	Buy on dips. sell 3-to-6-month core amount
<b>EURUSD</b> 1.0416	.9550/.9850	1.0985	Sell rally between 1.0550/1.0650 for 3- mos to 4-mos sell 3-to-6-mos core amount
<b>USDJPY</b> 154.29	140	154/155.50	Buy Yen between 155 and 160 as- seen for 3- mos imports.
<b>GBPUSD</b> 1.2532	1.2025/1.2325	1.2650/1.2730	Buy import 1.2050/70 and sell export 1.2750/1.3000

# About Us

We offer tailored advisory services based on your Balance sheet risk, rather than a generic market view. With our extensive industry experience, we implement best practices in market risk management within policy framework.

Our comprehensive outsourced treasury solutions are meant to let clients focus on their core growth areas. Additionally, our cloud-based MIS and Pricing solutions ensure prompt decision making and bank dealing.

20+

Years of Inception

500+

Engagements

\$25B+

Treasury Size Assisted

50Y+

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Metals



Automotive  
OEMs



Pharma



Apparel



Chemical

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## Consulting

Provide strategic inputs for effective risk management decisions covering technical price action, geo and economic developments.



## Outsourced Solutions

Manage the Financial Market component of the Treasury function including services like:

- Hedging Advisory
- **Cloud based Dashboards/MIS**
- Deal Negotiation
- Regulatory RM Policy Compliance
- MTM Valuations



## Treasury Automation

Identify, evaluate and implement treasury management software which provide a comprehensive solution to the customers' needs.



## Risk Management Policy

Assess, design and implement RM policy covering market risk and operational guidance. The policy aims to quantify the risk for transparent decision to reduce ambiguity in decision making.





**Thank you**

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