



US Trade Strategy: The Art of Chaos

UNCERTAINTY LEAVES MARKETS RANGEBOUND

The Trump administration has made tackling trade disparity one of its highest priorities. The approach has been to create uncertainty (chaos) in multiple markets simultaneously, to keep trade partners off-balance. So far this strategy has also kept global economies off-balance and capped the upside for global stock markets, in our view. Without greater clarity on trade, we anticipate stock markets to remain rangebound into the end of the year.

During its three years in office, the Trump administration has:

- renegotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), renaming the modified version the United States Mexico Canada Agreement (USMCA)
- pulled out of the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP);
- waged a trade war with China
- threatened to slap tariffs on European autos
- recently entered a limited trade deal with Japan

The administration has taken a high risk strategy of negotiating with multiple trade partners simultaneously with little to show for its efforts thus far. USMCA has yet to be ratified by Congress leaving NAFTA in place, TPP was ratified by a smaller group of countries that excluded the US, leaving the administration to seek smaller bilateral deals such as the one with Japan that covers a limited list of items like US agriculture and Japanese industrial products. We are left with arguably the two most important trade deals to tackle; US/China and US/Europe trade.

US/CHINA:

US/China trade has dominated the headlines and airwaves since the spring of 2018. The US's strategy has been to apply maximum pressure on China via tariffs in order to gain fairer trade and intellectual property protections; both very much needed. Last week, a Chinese delegation visited Washington D.C. attempting to move the ongoing trade dispute with the US forward. The outcome was predictable, with the US agreeing to forego the previously announced October 15th tariff increases in exchange for China purchasing \$40 billion to \$50 billion in agriculture products. While this is being touted as the first phase of a larger deal, at this point we think this is simply a ceasefire that allows the two sides to have more time to negotiate.

Similar ceasefires occurred in December 2018 and in June 2019 forming a pattern that perpetuates the uncertainty, which in turn leads to market volatility and at least two unintended consequences.

Kevin Nicholson, CFA®
CHIEF MARKET STRATEGIST

Chris Konstantinos, CFA®
CHIEF INVESTMENT STRATEGIST

Doug Sandler, CFA®
GLOBAL STRATEGIST

Rebecca Felton
CHIEF RISK OFFICER

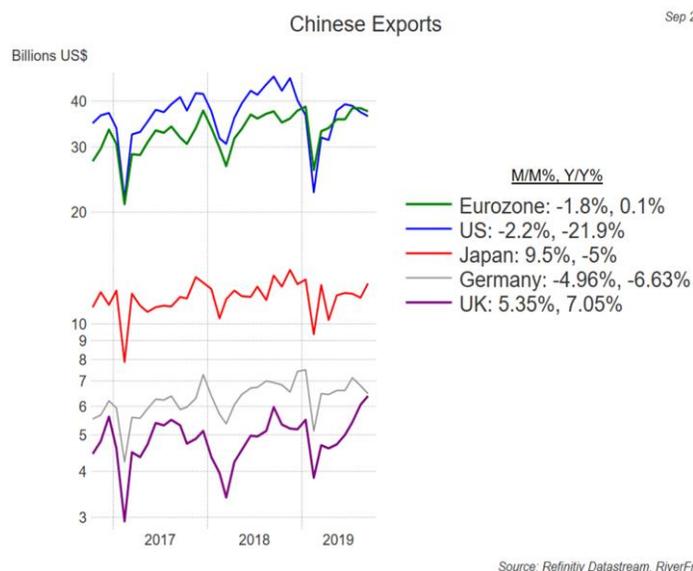
Rob Glownia, CFA®
SENIOR PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Rod Smyth
DIRECTOR OF INVESTMENTS

- **The Trump administration's trade strategy of creating 'chaos' has been deliberate but has yet to achieve significant results, in our view.**
- **We believe the consequence is a continuation of range-bound financial markets.**

One of the unintended consequences is the fact that China has been able to turn to other trading partners outside the US to sell their goods as evidenced by the fact that China's total exports have fallen by just 3.2% year over year. As our chart (right) shows, exports to the US have fallen by 21.9% year over year.

A second consequence is that, the US is now beginning to experience the repercussions of the trade war as well. For example, business capital expenditures (based on core capital goods shipments) have fallen to 1.4% year over year in August from last year's high of 8.5%. The lower expenditures are a result of CEOs and CFOs tightening the reigns due to trade uncertainty, negating some of the positive impact of the substantial corporate tax reforms passed in 2018.



Shown for illustrative purposes.

Fortunately, the slowdown in investment has not had a meaningful impact on overall economic growth as consumption accounts for nearly 70% of GDP. The concern is that uncertainty leads to job cuts, which causes consumers to tighten their belts and ultimately consumer spending slows. We believe the trade ceasefire will relieve some of the downward pressure on equity markets in the short term. However, we believe that the market could experience a pullback as investors price-in the likelihood that phases 2 and 3 are unlikely before the 2020 election.

US/EUROPE:

The World Trade Organization's (WTO) recent ruling against Europe for subsidizing Airbus allows the US to place tariffs on \$7.5 billion worth of European goods. However, the WTO has also proclaimed that the US subsidizes Boeing and will reward Europe damages sometime early next year. This sows the seeds for the next trade war if the two sides cannot find a compromise. While the US plans to quickly impose the \$7.5 billion judgement on goods like wine and cheese, we do not believe that Europe will retaliate immediately because they will have their day in court after the first of the year.

Unfortunately, the 15-year-old WTO airplane spat is the smaller issue of the US/Europe trade disagreement. The much larger issue involves European automobiles, which the Trump administration, as a negotiating position, has threatened to impose tariffs at significantly higher levels as soon as November 13th. We believe that the Trump administration's China strategy has had knock-on effects in its negotiations with Europe, as its trade war has pressured German auto exports to China - total imports have fallen 5.6% year over year. This secondary impact on Germany has strengthened the US negotiating position as German manufacturing woes have weakened the European economy. Therefore, we believe that Europe will be more willing to compromise with the US before retaliating with tariffs of its own. As we have learned, flexibility is important when handicapping the current trade war. If the two sides do not come to agreement that would appease President Trump, we could be experiencing the onset of a second trade war.

MANAGING THE CHAOS:

Trade negotiations remain fluid and can change on a moment's notice with the Trump administration negotiating with both allies and foes on trade simultaneously. While multiple negotiations at once is the administration's blueprint to achieving its primary objective of fairer trade globally, the art of getting a deal is creating chaos in the interim as financial markets deal with the uncertainty and continue to expect the unexpected. We believe financial markets to be rangebound for the foreseeable future as trade uncertainty increases the probability of a pullback in the market. In an effort to combat a negative outcome, RiverFront portfolios continue to favor US equities over international equities and our balanced portfolios continue to hold high-quality bonds as a shock absorber for market disruption.

Important Disclosure Information

The comments above refer generally to financial markets and not RiverFront portfolios or any related performance. Past results are no guarantee of future results and no representation is made that a client will or is likely to achieve positive returns, avoid losses, or experience returns similar to those shown or experienced in the past.

Information or data shown or used in this material is for illustrative purposes only and was received from sources believed to be reliable, but accuracy is not guaranteed.

In a rising interest rate environment, the value of fixed-income securities generally declines.

It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

When referring to being "overweight" or "underweight" relative to a market or asset class, RiverFront is referring to our current portfolios' weightings compared with the portfolios' composite benchmarks.

Technical analysis is based on the study of historical price movements and past trend patterns. There are no assurances that movements or trends can or will be duplicated in the future.

Investing in foreign companies poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region may affect those markets and their issuers. In addition to such general international risks, the portfolio may also be exposed to currency fluctuation risks and emerging markets risks as described further below.

Changes in the value of foreign currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the portfolio's investments. Such currency movements may occur separately from, and/or in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. Also, the value of the portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the portfolio.

Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the U.S. and are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Also, inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Stocks represent partial ownership of a corporation. If the corporation does well, its value increases, and investors share in the appreciation. However, if it goes bankrupt, or performs poorly, investors can lose their entire initial investment (i.e., the stock price can go to zero). Bonds represent a loan made by an investor to a corporation or government. As such, the investor gets a guaranteed interest rate for a specific period of time and expects to get their original investment back at the end of that time period, along with the interest earned. Investment risk is repayment of the principal (amount invested). In the event of a bankruptcy or other corporate disruption, bonds are senior to stocks. Investors should be aware of these differences prior to investing.

RiverFront Investment Group, LLC, is an investment adviser registered with the Securities Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or expertise. The company manages a variety of portfolios utilizing stocks, bonds, and exchange-traded funds (ETFs). RiverFront also serves as sub-advisor to a series of mutual funds and ETFs. Opinions expressed are current as of the date shown and are subject to change. They are not intended as investment recommendations.

RiverFront is owned primarily by its employees through RiverFront Investment Holding Group, LLC, the holding company for RiverFront. Baird Financial Corporation (BFC) is a minority owner of RiverFront Investment Holding Group, LLC and therefore an indirect owner of RiverFront. BFC is the parent company of Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated ("Baird"), a registered broker/dealer and investment adviser.

Copyright ©2019 RiverFront Investment Group. All Rights Reserved. 981647