Research Monitor (November)

OCBC Bank

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Thursday, November 02, 2017

Key Themes

1. **ECB's taper of its monthly asset purchases from EUR60b to a EUR30b pace but extended it till Sep18,** and left the forward guidance fairly open-ended as inflation is not expected to return to its 2% target until at least late 2019. Interest rates will not rise until "well past" the end of asset purchases, and will continue to reinvest maturing debt and conduct main refinancing operations.
2. **Notwithstanding brighter economic optimism and rising hopes of Trump's tax proposal, geopolitical noise lingers** with Catalonia's snap elections on 21 Dec and Special Counsel Mueller's first indictments in the Russian probe. With the uptick in crude oil prices, and a third FOMC rate hike discounted (futures pricing at >90% probability), nascent inflation concerns may start to re-emerge and pressure global yield curves in the interim.
3. **Asia:** 3Q17 GDP growth has surprised on the upside for S'pore and S. Korea and met expectations for China, suggesting that the 1H17 momentum was not a flash in the pan. The 2018 prognosis also looks increasingly more benign, which should give regional central banks more confidence to gradually normalise monetary policy settings going forward.
4. **Credit:** Surprisingly active SGD corporate bond issuance in October and potentially reflecting pre-emptive steps ahead of the anticipated Dec Fed hike may persist through November.

Asset Class Views

	House View	Trading Views
FX	**DXY and majors:** As in previous months, the DXY may continue to carve out a multi-month bottom into November, with budget deliberations set to conclude before Thanksgiving and potentially underpinning the greenback along the way. Fed-chair nominations are also expected in the first few days of November. What has become evident in recent weeks is that investors have been trading off idiosyncratic pockets of weakness in the other major currencies and this may continue in the near term. Other major central banks (BOE, RBA, BOC, for example) have taken pains to discourage excessively hawkish expectations, leaving the greenback as a de facto destination. This is most apparent for the EUR, with the ECB's much anticipated "taper" announcement late October largely in line with prior expectations but peppered with a more than healthy dose of caution.	Technically, markets are looking for confirmation (again) that the DXY will be able to subsist in a new (and higher) range of 94.00-96.00, especially if the 10y UST yield is able to also stake out a firmer 2.40-2.60% range in the coming weeks. As it currently stands, aggregate rate differential dynamics (both short and long-end) continue to portend intrinsic support for the USD in the interim. The global FX narrative may see the US-centric news flow dominate in the near term, especially if the other G7 central banks remain less than enthusiastic about their respective growth/inflation outlooks while continuing to express discomfort towards undue appreciation of their domestic currencies.

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<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">House View</th><th colspan="2">Trading Views</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">FX</td><td colspan="2">RMB and Asian FX: The CFET RMB Index has been holding relatively steady despite the ascent of the broad dollar indices since early September although this has necessitated a slight firming in the USD-CNY. Going ahead, while the external balance of payments situation for China continues to whittle away at any NEER depreciation expectations, a strong impetus for discretionary appreciation of the basket is still not apparent. As such, if the broad dollar complex continues to attempt to inch higher in the coming weeks, expect a sympathetic reaction in the USD-CNY. For the rest of Asia it remains to be seen if the regional currencies can continue to outperform their G10 counterparts in aggregate, especially with implied and actual portfolio inflows hesitating in recent weeks and with investors beginning to differentiate within the region.</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">We'd not expect broad based SGD outperformance, and instead look to accompanying narratives when considering any of the SGD-crosses. To this end, we expect the SGD to potentially outperform the EUR (ECB disappointment, Catalonia, domestic German politics) and the GBP (Brexit overhang, BOE unlikely to actively encourage rate hike expectations). Meanwhile, the antipodeans have continued to fall victim to either a disappointing data feed, central bank jawboning, or in the case of the NZD, political developments including a potential change in the RBNZ's policy mandate. As such, the AUD, NZD, and CAD may continue to underperform the SGD in the coming weeks.

*Note: For specific FX trading views, please see Page 7.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">SGD: For the SGD NEER, the MAS MPS on 13 October 17 came in in line with our prior expectations, with the monetary authority maintaining its "for an extended period" phrasing. With little urgency to normalize policy just yet, we do not expect the SGD NEER to exhibit near term urgency to test the +1.00% threshold of its fluctuation band, let alone test the upper +2.00% boundary.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Rates</td><td rowspan="2">Global policy normalisation to proceed, notwithstanding a new FOMC chair, ECB's cautious taper and BOJ's status quo.</td><td colspan="2">US: The recent uptick in crude oil prices may re-stoke inflation concerns going into 2018.The 2-10 UST bond yield spread had compressed to 79bps (low was 75bps on 17Oct17), as Dec17 Fed rate hike expectations harden. While Treasury Secretary Mnuchin appears to have shied away from ultra-long issuance for now, the 3-month extension of the US debt ceiling deadline will come due on 8 Dec again. Asian central banks are mostly on hold but watch for potential breaking of ranks. Expect global yield curves to remain choppy.</td><td>→</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">SG: There will be 9 SGS scheduled bond issues (up from 7 this year) and 2 optional mini-auctions (similar to 2017'sre-opening of 20-year in May and the 5-year in Oct 2017). There will be 2 new issues (5- and 10-year) and 7 re-openings, partly to meet the two upcoming maturities of $13.5b in Apr and Sep 2018. The longer-dated issues are also spaced out with comprising the 30-year re-opening in Mar, the 10-year new issue in May, the 20-year re-opening in Jul, and the 15-year re-opening in Oct, so market should be able to digest.</td><td>→</td></tr>
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<tr><th></th><th>House View</th><th>Trading Views</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Commodities</td><td rowspan="3">Our outlook for the US Federal Reserve to hike its rates three times this year should dull gold as a store of value and bring the yellow metal to $1,250/oz.
Crude oil fundamentals have rebalanced, though inventory overhang remains, we maintain our WTI at $55/bbl, though recent strength in Brent >$60/bbl could potentially see some profit-taking. We upgrade our CPO outlook to MYR3,000 /MT in end-2017.</td><td>Crude Oil: Brent's rally to $60/bbl may see some profit-taking given potentially higher US oil supply. Watch closely on US oil rig counts into the coming weeks, which could portend higher supplies then.</td><td>→</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gold: Yellow metal prices could continue to point south into end-year. Balance sheet tapering by both Fed and ECB has been cast in stone; economic fundamentals appear rosy enough to dull safe haven demand.</td><td>↓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crude Palm Oil: Lower than expected production, and onset of falling seasonal production from Nov - Feb could lift prices higher. Demand appears solid given recent Malaysia's export print.</td><td>↑</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Credit</td><td rowspan="2">Deceleration was seen in the Asia dollar market, with USD19.5bn printed (~2/3 of Sep) but in-line with 2016 levels. IG highlights include the USD2bn issuance by China sovereign (CT5+15bps, CT10+25bps) and UOB's USD650mn AT1 yielding just 3.875% (CT5+192bps). Interestingly, the UOB deal was priced at similar levels as the sizable USD1bn Haier PNC5 which paid 3.875% (CT5 + 193bps). Asia dollar credit spreads have continued to grind lower, though part of this was driven by treasury yields drifting higher. As we march towards the holiday season, the combination of last-ditch issuance, falling liquidity and year-end profit taking, may cause secondary markets to trade lower.
SGD primary markets were surprisingly active in October, with 16 issues (agg. SGD3bn) versus 3 (agg. SGD500mn) last year. Sizable deals include a SGD500mn 10-year CAPL and SGD200mn 9-year SIA. Corp perps remained active with 3 deals done. Secondary activity was mixed, with investors taking profit on earlier deals to participate in new ones.
Investors are now focusing on the mandate of Fed chair, with UST yields spiking when more hawkish candidates were floated as successors.</td><td>IG Pick: LMRTSP 7% PERP c'27/09/21 (Offer YTC 5.18%): LMRT is the largest retail S-REIT by floor space, with income-producing assets in Indonesia. LMRT has consistently performed, reporting high occupancy and positive rental reversion with diversified tenants. IDR volatility is the main source of risk though the cap on asset leverage (as a REIT) should keep risks manageable. Despite the 6 point rally, the LMRTSP 7% PERP (and LMRTSP 6.6% PERP) are the highest yielders amongst the S-REIT space, and we think the chance of call is high given the yield compression.</td><td>↑</td></tr>
<tr><td>HY Pick: PREHSP 3.85% 03/07/20 (Offer YTM 3.53%): PREH is an integrated real estate and healthcare company with a market cap of SGD1.5bn. The key properties include CHIJMES, Capitol Singapore, TripleOne Somerset and AXA Tower. PREH is contemplating the SGD1.65bn en bloc sale of AXA Tower, which should unlock capital and value. In China, PREH will be commencing operations at Perennial International health and Medical Hub from 4Q2017, Chengdu Xiehe Home from 2Q2018 and will be completing Beijing Tongzhou Integrated Development Phases 1 and 2 by 2020. Net gearing looks manageable at 0.52x. PREH is owned by Mr Kuok, chairman and CEO of Wilmar (36.5%), Mr Ron Sim, chairman and CEO of OSIM (15.4%), Wilmar International (16.9%) and Mr Pua Seck Guan, CEO of Perennial (10.3%).</td><td>↑</td></tr>
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Macroeconomic Views

	House View	Key Themes
US	US economic health remains largely intact despite recent hurricanes. Federal probe into Russia collusion may cast shadow over Trump, even with early murmurs about presidential pardons.	Fed chair replacement frontrunner Powell has been Fed governor since 2012 and is seen as soft-spoken centrist who would offer policy continuity post-Yellen, but potentially push on financial deregulation. A phased-in approach to the tax cut proposal has been raised even as discussions are on-going, but a gradualist approach would not provide as much of a fiscal stimulus as initially planned.
EU	ECB's recent "dovish taper" with promise for no "sudden end to the buying" had set back the EUR. Draghi steps down only in Oct19, and "patience, persistence and prudence" remains the name of the game yet.	Eurozone economic confidence surged to its highest in nearly 17 years. As Spain seized control of Catalonia after its parliament declared independence, Puigdemont has sought asylum in Belgium, but Spanish markets appear undented. UK PM May is hoping to negotiate a 2-year transition phase after the March 2019 divorce, but talks have stumbled over the Brexit bill and progress ahead of the next EU summit on 14 Dec remains slow.
Japan	With BOJ likely paring its FY17 core inflation outlook, its aggressive monetary easing stance is unlikely to shift in the near-term. BOJ dissenter Kataoka is still unconvinced of 2% inflation in FY19.	The incumbent Liberal Democratic party-led coalition secured a two-thirds "super majority" win of 312/465 seats. This could imply more fiscal stimulus and higher chances of BOJ governor Kuroda being reappointed in Apr18. PM Abe's latest plan involves pushing for amendments to Japan's pacifist Constitution to address increasing security threats, an ageing society and the need for economic revival.
Singapore	2017 GDP growth is tipped to be around 3.3% yoy, with 2018 growth at 2-4%, supported by broader engines of growth and productivity gains, even as the global economic recovery matures. Headline and core inflation are tipped at 0.6% and 1.3% yoy respectively for 2017, and edge up to 0.8% and 1.5% in 2018. Gradual policy normalisation possible in 2018.	MAS kept its S$NEER policy unchanged with a neutral bias given the economic outlook at this stage and consistent with medium-term price stability, but referenced its stance in the October 2016 MPS that the neutral policy stance would be appropriate for an extended period. The official 2017 growth and inflation forecasts were also static at the upper half of the 2-3%, even though 3Q17 GDP growth surged to 4.6% yoy (+6.3% qoq saaar), the strongest pace since 1Q14. We tip 3Q17 GDP growth to be revised up to 4.8% yoy. The window for any MAS monetary policy adjustment remains open in April and October 2018 depending on how the economic and price stability picture evolves over the next six months.
ID	BI is expected to be on hold for the rest of the year, with central bank officials suggesting that the current rate is sufficiently accommodative. The outlook for 2018 is considerably hazier, with the BI pressured on both sides due to a still-lethargic domestic growth and a global tightening environment.	BI held rates unchanged in the Oct 2017 meeting as expected, after surprising markets with cuts in August and September. We expect the BI to be on a holding pattern for the rest of 2017. Central bank officials, led by Governor Agus Martowardojo had previously stated that the room for further cuts was limited. However, this neutral stance may be pressured on both sides come 2018. If growth continues to stagnate near 5.0%, a strong preference for lower rates may be hinted by some quarters. On the other hand, the global tightening environment may see the BI pressured to go along with the flow.
China	The Chinese economy has been more resilient than initially expected due to the ongoing economic transformation from an investment driven economy to a consumption driven economy. The economy is expected to grow by about 6.8% yoy in 2017.	China's Communist Party unveiled its top leadership for the next five years after the 19th Party Congress, which implied a centralization of power. We think this may help clear hurdles for President Xi to step up his efforts to push his reform agenda. Meanwhile, the promotion of Liu He to Politburo also signals the continuity of economic policy. China's economy grew by 6.9% yoy in the first three quarters, private consumption's share to GDP increased to 64.5% while investment's share to GDP fell to 32.8%, signaling the ongoing economic transformation. However, China's bond space entered the bear market with 10-year bond yield up by almost 30bps since the golden week holiday. The recent weak sentiment in China's bond market was weighed down by concerns about financial de-leverage as well as upbeat growth and positive inflation outlook.

	House View	Key Themes
Hong Kong	Public investment and private consumption may grow steadily and add onto strong exports in boosting GDP to grow 3.2% in 2017. As HIBOR is set to tick up gradually, a narrower yield differential may help to ease HKD's downward pressure.	Chief Executive's first policy address focuses largely on the development of Innovation and Technology industry and proposes corporate tax reduction to encourage spending of local SMEs and start-ups. However, potential home buyers were disappointed and the private housing market showed signs of resurgence. This pickup may not be sustainable as borrowing costs are set to increase. HIBOR ticked up gradually on possible additional exchange fund bills issuance, upcoming IPOs and rising expectations on Fed's third rate hike.
Macau	High rollers' return may continue to be the major driver of growth in gaming sector. We revised our GDP forecast from 8% to 10% for 2017. However, policy and liquidity risks could constrain the long-term gaming recovery.	After two typhoons, the return of leisure gamblers (visitor arrivals rose by 11.6% yoy during the golden week) might have supported mass-market revenue to grow moderately. Still, we expect VIP segment to remain the key driver of gaming growth in 4Q. Though gaming growth may soften in months ahead as low base effect fades, we revise our forecast on gaming revenue growth from 15% to 19% for 2017 given rosy performance of the sector so far this year.
MA	GDP growth is pencilled at 4.9% this year, in line with BNM's outlook for growth to "expand by more than 4.8%".	MOF upgraded its growth outlook to 5.2 – 5.5% in 2017 in its latest Budget 2018 report. In a nutshell, the budget is seen to be expansionary for the Malaysian economy. Note that budget deficit is targeted at 2.8% of GDP into 2018.
TH	Growth to print 3.5% in 2017. We keep our CPI outlook to 0.4% and BOT outlook at 1.50% for the year.	Recent trade and manufacturing prints continue to support overall growth; exports surprised higher at 12.2% in Sept, while manufacturing PMI in the same month edged above its critical 50.0 level after two months of sub-50.
Korea	We upgrade growth to 3.5% in 2017 (up from 3.0%). We keep our CPI and BOK outlook at 2.0% and 1.25% respectively.	Economy grew 3.6% y/y (+1.4% q/qsa) in 3Q17, the fastest growth since 2010, led by exports and govt expenditure. Note industrial production surprised higher at 8.4% y/y in Sept (vs est: 4.8%), suggesting that 3Q17 GDP could revise higher.
PH	Expect the BSP to withstand pressures to hike interest rates for the rest of 2017. First hike in the cycle should come in 2018.	BSP Governor Espenilla reiterated his neutral policy stance on the back of increased pressure for a rate before the end of the year amidst strong economic growth and credit expansion. Subdued inflation, at 3.4% in Sep, should provide some breathing space.
Myan	The Rohingya issue remains a distraction, with foreign investors rightfully becoming more cautious.	An agreement was reached between Myanmar and Bangladesh over the repatriation of Rohingya refugees. However, the actual implementation of the repatriation plan is still hazy, with tensions on the ground still simmering.

FX/Rates Forecast

United States	4Q17	1Q18	2Q18	3Q18	4Q18
Fed Funds Target Rate	1.50%	1.75%	2.00%	2.00%	2.25%
1-month LIBOR	1.57%	1.77%	2.06%	2.10%	2.28%
2-month LIBOR	1.58%	1.78%	2.07%	2.11%	2.29%
3-month LIBOR	1.60%	1.80%	2.08%	2.13%	2.30%
6-month LIBOR	1.70%	1.86%	2.12%	2.19%	2.35%
12-month LIBOR	1.85%	1.98%	2.19%	2.24%	2.37%
1-year swap rate	1.70%	1.87%	2.04%	2.21%	2.38%
2-year swap rate	1.85%	2.01%	2.16%	2.32%	2.47%
3-year swap rate	1.95%	2.10%	2.25%	2.40%	2.55%
5-year swap rate	2.15%	2.31%	2.48%	2.64%	2.80%
10-year swap rate	2.43%	2.59%	2.74%	2.90%	3.05%
15-year swap rate	2.50%	2.68%	2.85%	3.03%	3.20%
20-year swap rate	2.60%	2.78%	2.95%	3.13%	3.30%
30-year swap rate	2.65%	2.82%	2.99%	3.16%	3.33%
Singapore	**4Q17**	**1Q18**	**2Q18**	**3Q18**	**4Q18**
1-month SIBOR	1.07%	1.13%	1.19%	1.24%	1.30%
1-month SOR	1.10%	1.18%	1.25%	1.33%	1.40%
3-month SIBOR	1.25%	1.33%	1.40%	1.48%	1.55%
3-month SOR	1.30%	1.38%	1.45%	1.53%	1.60%
6-month SIBOR	1.35%	1.46%	1.58%	1.69%	1.80%
6-month SOR	1.33%	1.47%	1.62%	1.76%	1.90%
12-month SIBOR	1.40%	1.53%	1.67%	1.80%	1.93%
1-year swap rate	1.25%	1.43%	1.60%	1.78%	1.95%
2-year swap rate	1.50%	1.63%	1.75%	1.88%	2.00%
3-year swap rate	1.65%	1.77%	1.88%	2.00%	2.12%
5-year swap rate	1.95%	2.05%	2.15%	2.25%	2.35%
10-year swap rate	2.50%	2.56%	2.63%	2.69%	2.75%
15-year swap rate	2.70%	2.76%	2.83%	2.89%	2.95%
20-year swap rate	2.79%	2.86%	2.94%	3.01%	3.08%
30-year swap rate	2.80%	2.89%	2.99%	3.08%	3.17%
Malaysia	**4Q17**	**1Q18**	**2Q18**	**3Q18**	**4Q18**
OPR	3.00%	3.00%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
MYR 1-month KLIBOR	3.20%	3.26%	3.33%	3.39%	3.45%
MYR 3-month KLIBOR	3.45%	3.49%	3.53%	3.56%	3.60%
MYR 6-month KLIBOR	3.59%	3.61%	3.63%	3.65%	3.67%
MYR 9-month KLIBOR	3.62%	3.64%	3.66%	3.68%	3.70%
MYR 12-month KLIBOR	3.66%	3.68%	3.69%	3.71%	3.72%
1-year IRS	3.56%	3.60%	3.65%	3.69%	3.73%
2-year IRS	3.65%	3.70%	3.74%	3.79%	3.83%
3-year IRS	3.68%	3.74%	3.79%	3.85%	3.90%
5-year IRS	3.80%	3.85%	3.90%	3.95%	4.00%
10-year IRS	4.10%	4.13%	4.15%	4.18%	4.20%

UST	4Q17	1Q18	2Q18	3Q18	4Q18
2-year	1.60%	1.70%	1.80%	1.90%	2.00%
5-year	2.10%	2.24%	2.38%	2.51%	2.65%
10-year	2.40%	2.52%	2.63%	2.75%	2.86%
30-year	3.00%	3.06%	3.11%	3.17%	3.22%
SGS	**4Q17**	**1Q18**	**2Q18**	**3Q18**	**4Q18**
2-year	1.55%	1.63%	1.70%	1.78%	1.85%
5-year	1.88%	1.97%	2.07%	2.16%	2.25%
10-year	2.35%	2.41%	2.48%	2.54%	2.60%
15-year	2.60%	2.65%	2.70%	2.75%	2.80%
20-year	2.65%	2.71%	2.77%	2.82%	2.88%
30-year	2.70%	2.78%	2.85%	2.93%	3.00%
MGS	**4Q17**	**1Q18**	**2Q18**	**3Q18**	**4Q18**
6-month	1.55%	1.63%	1.70%	1.78%	1.85%
5-year	1.88%	1.97%	2.07%	2.16%	2.25%
10-year	2.35%	2.41%	2.48%	2.54%	2.60%
FX	**Spot**	**4Q17**	**1Q18**	**2Q18**	**3Q18**
USD-JPY	113.82	114.98	116.06	116.89	117.72
EUR-USD	1.1635	1.1548	1.1444	1.1307	1.1171
GBP-USD	1.3277	1.3418	1.3323	1.3079	1.2836
AUD-USD	0.7667	0.758	0.7528	0.7473	0.7418
NZD-USD	0.6907	0.6825	0.6767	0.6717	0.6667
USD-CAD	1.2903	1.308	1.3189	1.3322	1.3456
USD-CHF	0.9985	1.0085	1.0133	1.0183	1.0233
USD-SGD	1.3617	1.3708	1.3783	1.3833	1.3883
USD-CNY	6.6173	6.6532	6.6829	6.7204	6.7583
USD-THB	33.166	33.3	33.63	33.83	34.03
USD-IDR	13586	13625	13672	13706	13739
USD-MYR	4.2307	4.2388	4.2588	4.2869	4.3151
USD-KRW	1114.63	1107.5	1111.67	1121.67	1131.67
USD-TWD	30.156	30.1	30.306	30.539	30.772
USD-HKD	7.8022	7.7925	7.7989	7.8122	7.8256
USD-PHP	51.597	51.63	52.03	52.14	52.26
USD-INR	64.53	64.43	64.87	65.36	65.84
EUR-JPY	132.43	132.77	132.81	132.17	131.5
EUR-GBP	0.8763	0.8606	0.859	0.8645	0.8702
EUR-CHF	1.1618	1.1646	1.1596	1.1515	1.1431
EUR-SGD	1.5843	1.5829	1.5773	1.5642	1.5508
GBP-SGD	1.8079	1.8392	1.8363	1.8093	1.7821
AUD-SGD	1.044	1.039	1.0377	1.0338	1.0299
NZD-SGD	0.9405	0.9355	0.9327	0.9291	0.9256
CHF-SGD	1.3637	1.3592	1.3602	1.3584	1.3567
JPY-SGD	1.1964	1.1922	1.1876	1.1835	1.1793
SGD-MYR	3.1069	3.0923	3.0898	3.099	3.1081
SGD-CNY	4.8596	4.8537	4.8486	4.8582	4.8679

FX Trading Views

	Inception	B/S	Currency	Spot	Target	Stop/Trailing Stop	Rationale
	TACTICAL						
1	21-Sep-17	B	USD-JPY	112.58	115.05	111.3	Policy dichotomy post FOMC-BOJ + positive risk appetite levels
2	28-Sep-17	S	AUD-USD	0.7816	0.744	0.772	Cyclicals may undergo a reassessment in face of corrective moves in the USD and US yields
3	28-Sep-17	B	USD-CAD	1.25	1.3095	1.264	Reality check from the BOC's Poloz even as the USD garners renewed interest
4	24-Oct-17	S	EUR-USD	1.1763	1.1535	1.1875	Potential disappoint from the ECB, possible USD resilience from fiscal and Fed-chair news flow
5	24-Oct-17	B	USD-SGD	1.3616	1.3765	1.354	Post MAS MPS behavior of SGD NEER, broad USD resilience, uneven net portfolio inflows in Asia
	STRUCTURAL						
6	09-May-17	B	GBP-USD	1.2927	1.37	1.2535	USD skepticism, UK snap elections, positioning overhang, hawkish BOE?

	RECENTLY CLOSED TRADE IDE							
	Inception	**Close**	**B/S**	**Currency**	**Spot**	**Close**	**Rationale**	**P/L (%)***
1	28-Sep-17	11-Oct-17	S	EUR-USD	1.1734	1.186	Political overhang from Germany contrasting with FOMC, Yellen	-0.99
2	09-Oct-17	12-Oct-17	S	GBP-USD	1.3116	1.3256	Brexit concerns plus additional leadership threats to PM May's position	-1.05
3	04-Oct-17	12-Oct-17	B	USD-SGD	1.3602	1.3525	Potential USD resilience- Fed, geopolitical risks, static MAS, decaying capital inflows in Asia	-0.56
4	22-Aug-17	20-Oct-17		Bearish 2M 1X1.5 USD-JPY Put Spread Spot ref: 109.31; Strikes: 109.00, 106.04; Exp: 20/10/17; Cost: 0.57%			Underwhelming data feed, gradualist Fed, potential negative US political baggage	-0.56**
5	29-Aug-17			Bearish 2M 1X1.5 USD-SGD Put Spread Spot ref: 1.3519; Strikes: 1.3511, 1.3361; Exp: 27/10/17; Cost: 0.31%			Vunerable USD, prevailing positivity towards carry, EM/Asia	-0.31**
							Jan-Oct*** 2017 Return	-10.82
							2016 Return	6.91

* realized **of notional ***month-to-date

Macroeconomic Calendar

Date Time		Event		Survey	Actual	Prior	Revised
11/01/2017 22:00	US	ISM Manufacturing	Oct	59.4	--	60.8	--
11/02/2017 02:00	US	FOMC Rate Decision	Nov-01	1.25%	--	1.25%	--
11/02/2017 20:00	UK	Bank of England Bank Rate	Nov-02	0.50%	--	0.25%	--
11/02/2017 20:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	Oct-28	235k	--	233k	--
11/03/2017 16:30	HK	Retail Sales Value YoY	Sep	1.00%	--	2.70%	--
11/03/2017 20:30	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Oct	312k	--	-33k	--
11/06/2017	ID	GDP YoY	3Q	5.12%	--	5.01%	--
11/07/2017 11:30	AU	RBA Cash Rate Target	Nov-07	1.50%	--	1.50%	--
11/07/2017 16:00	TA	CPI YoY	Oct	--	--	0.50%	--
11/08/2017 15:05	TH	BoT Benchmark Interest Rate	Nov-08	--	--	1.50%	--
11/09/2017 04:00	NZ	RBNZ Official Cash Rate	Nov-09	--	--	1.75%	--
11/09/2017 07:50	JN	BoP Current Account Balance	Sep	--	--	¥2380.4b	--
11/09/2017 09:30	CH	CPI YoY	Oct	1.80%	--	1.60%	--
11/09/2017 16:00	PH	BSP Overnight Borrowing Rate	Nov-09	--	--	3.00%	--
11/09/2017 21:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	Nov-04	--	--	--	--
11/14/2017 17:30	UK	CPI YoY	Oct	--	--	3.00%	--
11/14/2017 18:00	GE	ZEW Survey Expectations	Nov	--	--	17.6	--
11/15/2017 07:50	JN	GDP SA QoQ	3Q P	--	--	0.60%	--
11/15/2017 12:30	JN	Industrial Production MoM	Sep F	--	--	-1.10%	--
11/15/2017 15:45	FR	CPI YoY	Oct F	--	--	--	--
11/15/2017 21:30	US	CPI MoM	Oct	0.10%	--	0.50%	--
11/16/2017 08:30	AU	Employment Change	Oct	--	--	19.8k	--
11/16/2017 08:30	AU	Unemployment Rate	Oct	--	--	5.50%	--
11/16/2017 18:00	EC	CPI YoY	Oct F	--	--	1.50%	1.50%
11/16/2017 21:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	Nov-11	--	--	--	--
11/17/2017 21:30	CA	CPI YoY	Oct	--	--	1.60%	--
11/22/2017 21:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	Nov-18	--	--	--	--
11/23/2017 13:00	SI	CPI YoY	Oct	--	--	0.40%	--
11/24/2017 17:00	GE	IFO Business Climate	Nov	--	--	116.7	--
11/27/2017 17:00	IT	Manufacturing Confidence	Nov	--	--	111	--
11/28/2017 17:30	UK	GDP QoQ	3Q P	--	--	0.40%	--
11/28/2017 17:30	UK	GDP YoY	3Q P	--	--	1.50%	--
11/29/2017 21:30	US	GDP Annualized QoQ	3Q S	--	--	3.00%	--
11/30/2017 07:50	JN	Industrial Production MoM	Oct P	--	--	--	--
11/30/2017 15:45	FR	CPI YoY	Nov P	--	--	--	--
11/30/2017 16:30	HK	Retail Sales Value YoY	Oct	--	--	--	--
11/30/2017 21:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	Nov-25	--	--	--	--
11/30/2017	SK	BoK 7-Day Repo Rate	Nov-30	--	--	1.25%	--

Source: Bloomberg

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