OCBC TREASURY RESEARCH

Research Monitor (December)

4 December 2019

Treasury Research & Strategy
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Key Themes

1. **Can Santa deliver the present on time?** Note the actual signing of the US-China trade remains up in the air, especially since US President Trump had signed the Hong Kong Human Rights bill and indicated that he has no deadline to reach a trade deal with China and may wait until after the 2020 elections, whilst the Global Times also reported that China wants a rollback of existing tariffs for the Phase 1 of the trade deal with the US. Essentially the clock is still ticking and the original dateline of mid-November which was shifted out to year-end may also again be shifted further out into 2020? Nevertheless, global risk appetite has been supportive in November that the upcoming 12 December UK elections will yield incumbent PM Boris Johnson a clear majority, albeit hopes that the 15 December tariff tranche may be postponed appear to be ebbing.

2. **Economic green shoots are a budding theme to end 2019 and may kickstart 2020 on a positive tone.** The unexpected rebound of China's manufacturing PMI back to expansion territory for the first time since April to 50.2 gave a glimmer of hope, while those for Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia and South Korea also pointed to a smaller pace of contraction. For Singapore, even the November non-oil domestic exports and industrial production data also suggests that the trade and manufacturing sectors, especially electronics, may have bottomed and are gradually recovering into 4Q19.

3. **However, geopolitical uncertainties still cast a shadow going out to 2020, but market players have adopted a glass half-full mentality.** The impeachment drama is likely to continue against US President Trump for "high crimes and misdemeanours", but is still viewed as a low probability risk at this juncture for his actual removal from office.

4. **Central banks are likely to adopt an "I'll believe it when I see it" mindset for now.** Many central banks have hit the pause button of late, but the bias is still leaning from cautious to dovish, pending confirmation that economic green shoots have indeed taken root and will bear fruit into 1H2020. PBOC governor Yi Gang cautioned policy should be prepared for a "mid- and long-distance race" as "the world's economic downturn will likely stay for a long time".

5. **One of the most notable changes in China was their dovish tilt**. China cut the MLF rate in early November, and cut its benchmark 7-day reverse repo and LPR fixing rates in late November. The decline of 5-year LPR fixing rate also fueled speculation whether China will loosen its property tightening policy. We think the room to loosen property tightening measures nationwide is limited given the rapid increase of China's household leverage ratio. Counter cyclical policies will be the key word into 2020. Fiscal policy has played a leading role in driving China's counter cyclical movement. Although China vowed to keep its prudent monetary policy intact, we expect China to lower its RRR and LPR further to bring down funding costs.

6. **Brent prices dropped sharply on the last day of November**, with prices on the February contract falling from $63.27/bbl to $60.49/bbl. Re-emerging trade tensions rattled the oil market. The month-end also saw traders keen to close out their books, consistent with what we saw in October. How oil prices shape up in the near term will be highly dependent on the production decision of OPEC+ this week. With the market largely pricing in little to no production cuts, there may be risks to the upside as present.

Asset Class Views

<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">G10 FX: Investors may want to keep their sights in the short term, with the Sino-US developments still expected to be the main driver in the FX space. The extended timeline have allowed near-term uncertainties to creep in. This leaves room for tactical risk-off plays. The question is whether investors are under-pricing the risk of a breakdown in talks. However, given the political and economic exigencies on both sides, a complete breakdown should be unlikely in the near term. Our baseline view remains for the Phase 1 deal to be concluded in time to come. Thus, we may not want to extrapolate any negative sentiment too far into the future, but instead remain ready to shift positions as the winds turn.
Beyond the risk-on / risk-off dynamic, the broad USD prospects may stay largely range-bound due to offsetting drivers. The softer US Treasury curve has translated to aggregate rate differentials moving against the USD for now. Meanwhile, the relatively stronger US macro outlook, as highlighted by latest preliminary PMI readings, provides support for the USD. Elsewhere, rate cut expectations at the RBA are being priced back in after renewed data weakness, while the expectations at the BOC are being re-adjusted after some mixed rhetoric. Therefore, we expect the AUD and CAD to be more reactive to their respective central banks, with the AUD looking particularly vulnerable.</td><td colspan="2">Stay negative on the AUD-USD so long as concrete Sino-US headlines remain elusive.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">SGD and Asian FX: The USD-CNH should be the barometer of overall Sino-US progress, and we expect it to stay within the 6.95 – 7.05 range if concrete developments remain elusive, and for it to be break through towards 6.85 or 7.15 depending on whether the Phase 1 deal is completed or not. The KRW may continue to outperform if headlines are biased to the positive. However, given the lack of improvement in the Korean economy, and the sharp moderation of inflow momentum into Korea, we expect the KRW to capitulate lower if the trade deal collapses. On the SGD front, expect the SGD NEER to stay elevated around the +1.50% above parity range, and that should limit excessive upside pressure on the USD-SGD for now. The domestic economic imperatives continue to point towards a softer SGD, but we think global cues should still dominate. Unless we see a breakdown of trade talks, there may be limited impetus for the SGD NEER to move south towards the +1.0% above parity mark.</td><td colspan="2">Trade USD-CNH and USD-KRW in-line with shifting Sino-US headlines.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Commodities</td><td>Energy: The OPEC+ decision on 5 December has the market on the edge of its seat, with multiple conflicting signals given out by members and various market participants. While most OPEC+ members expect little to no production cuts, Iraq unexpectedly threw a curve ball late November by saying that the bloc is preparing to cut supply by a further 400k bpd. We think that the meeting is likely to finish with OPEC+ leaving production intact, but the curbs are likely to be extended beyond March 2020.</td><td colspan="2">Despite Iraq's comments, most OPEC+ members have largely signalled a reluctance to cut production. The global economic landscape appears to be improving and cutting production now would unnecessarily cede further market share to US shale. Saudi Arabia is likely to urge tighter compliance among errant members such as Iraq, Nigeria and Libya. Our base case is for the production cuts to be extended beyond March 2020, but any production cuts would likely be relatively small of less than 200k bpd, if at all.</td><td>↔</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gold: With the global economic landscape showing signs of stabilization and US-China relations not displaying further deterioration, interest in gold has waned. The increase in Treasury bond yields have increased, diminishing the appeal of gold. The bull run on gold looks exhausted, although the precious metal may still be prone to spurts of rally if the US-China situation turns further south over the issue of Hong Kong.</td><td colspan="2">With US 10Y Treasury yields having rallied to as high as 1.97% in early November, the downward pressure on gold prices have intensified. Gold has traded largely in a range of $1450/oz to $1475/oz in November and is likely to continue drifting within this range in the near-term. If 10Y UST yields break above 2.00%, we think that may prove to be the catalyst for gold prices to fall below $1450/oz and head towards the $1400/oz support.</td><td>↔</td></tr>
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	House View	Trading Views	
Rates	With the IMF calling for a modest rebound in global growth prospects from 2019 to 2020, the global economic mood appears to be stabilizing, notwithstanding that there is no clarity about when the US-China trade tensions will lift. Market interpretation is biased towards accepting that no further escalation of existing tariffs or fresh tariffs as a glass half full. This also explains why major central banks are now currently in wait and see mode. Barring further economic green shoots, bond yields may be range bound in the short-term and reluctant to test higher without data affirmation.	At this juncture, US consumer health and labour market remain resilient and have contributed to an unwinding of earlier US recessionary fears. The 2-10 year UST bond yield curve has re-steepened back to 21bps (nearing YTD highs of 29bps). Fed chair Powell opined that "we would need to see a really significant move-up in inflation that's persistent before we would consider raising rates". Hence, the 10-year UST bond yield is rangebound between 1.7-1.9% range for the interim. We see 11 December FOMC as potentially a non-event and the UST bond market likely to be moribund into the year-end, barring any surprises from Powell. Basically, we're back to data-dependency and possibly a December slumber period.	↔
		For Singapore, the current assessment is dovish for inflation but not particularly bearish on growth, hence the current monetary policy stance remains appropriate. The official 2020 GDP growth forecast is for 0.5-2.5% yoy growth in 2020, a mild recovery from the 0.5-1.0% expected for 2019. The 2020 SGS bond issuance calendar comprises 10 issues with three 2-year bond re-openings (in Apr, May and Sep), two 5-year bonds (a Jul re-opening and a new Nov issue), two 10-year bond re-openings (in Feb and Aug), one 15- and 20- year bond re-openings in Jun and Oct respectively, with a new 30-year bond in Mar. Gross 2020 SGS bond issuance could amount to ~$22 bn (range: $18-26 bn), or a net SGS bond issuance of around $8.3 bn (range: $4-12.5 bn), excluding the two mini-bond auctions in Jun and Aug which could potentially add another $1.5-2 bn. The 2020 SGS bond issuance calendar is perceived as duration-heavy.	↔
Credit	High yield bonds ended November 2019 on a weaker tone versus September and October which saw a marked strengthening for high yield credit. In November 2019, the HY Bloomberg Barclays Asia Index traded range-bound between 496bps-513bps while the IG index tightened m/m by 6bps. The Bloomberg Barclays Asia Index IG-HY spread widened 10bps m/m. While much of October was in a one-way risk on mode, November had a wobblier footing, with 3M/10Y ending the month at +21bps. Primary market activities though were not affected, with total issuance of USD31.1bn (up 14% y/y). Issuance in SGD in November is similar m/m with SGD1.0bn of bonds priced comprising a diverse mix of bond issuers and structures. The issuances were predominantly high grade with three long dated papers having a maturity of 10 years or more. The new issuances held up in the secondary market, notwithstanding expectations of poorer liquidity as we head into year end.	NOLSP 4.65% '20s is offering a 12.7% yield to maturity, which we think is interesting for investors with an appetite for risk. Although operating performance has improved steadily, the liquidity situation has become tighter relative to three months ago. Therefore, we think CMA CGM's Negative (6) issuer profile remains appropriate for now. We think the sale of investment stakes in ten port terminals to Terminal Link is likely to go through which will supply CMA CGM with the needed funds to repay NOLSP 4.4% '21s, we have turned Overweight on NOLSP 4.65% '20s.	↑
		GUOLSP 4% '22s: We like GUOLSP 4% '22s offering a still decent 3.3% YTM for a short tenor. The pickup in property transactions should help GuocoLand Ltd ("GUOL") move more units at Martin Modern, Wallich Residences and Meyer Mansion, all of which have seen decent sales. Net gearing is somewhat high at 81% though we remain comfortable with the GUOL owning Tanjong Pagar Centre, which should generate over SGD100mn recurring income p.a.	↑
		Softer net banking income generation overshadowed solid performance in operating expenses which fell due to SocGen's cost reduction program. However, SocGen's capital ratios continued to improve with the CET1 ratio at 12.5% as at 30 Sept 2019 and we continue to hold our issuer profile on SocGen at Neutral (4). The SOCGEN6.125% PERPc24 has the highest reset spread amongst SGD AT1s and trading at an ask YTC of 5.19% with first call date in April 2024.	↑

Macroeconomic Views

	House View	Key Themes
US	The recent reprieve in the US-China trade tensions, coupled with better-than-expected GDP growth in 3Q19 and a continued tight job market is likely to see the US economic growth ease up on its slowdown. The Fed is on hold for now and will only cut in 1Q20 if US data remains tepid or weaken further into 2020.	US' 3Q19 GDP growth was revised up to 2.1% annualised qoq as better-than-expected consumer spending more than offset weakness in business investments. The Fed's Beige Book reflected a modest expansion with a mild upgrade as holiday sales prospects were mostly upbeat whilst wage growth remained moderate and firms cited limited ability to pass on tariff-based cost increases. As the Fed is currently in blackout ahead of the 12 December FOMC meeting, the upcoming nonfarm payrolls, unemployment rate and average hourly earnings data due on 6 December will take on greater prominence with market eyeing 188k, 3.6% and +0.3% mom.
EU	The euro region grew a tepid 0.2% in 3Q amid weak global demand, US-China trade war and geopolitical uncertainties, but may have bottomed. Hence the ECB is not expected to make any major moves for the rest of the year, following the "bazooka" they delivered at the September meeting. We see the ECB's focus for now to revolve around a strategy review instead of fresh monetary policy stimulus at this stage.	ECB policymakers may review their current inflation target of "below but close to 2%", but even adjusting it to 2% over the medium term may not see immediate implications. This suggests that the next policy meeting on 12 December will not see any adjustments to its policy settings, but grapple with big picture issues like the clarification of the symmetrical approach to the inflation target, a soft coordination between monetary policy and financial stability tools, and climate change. On the economic front, the German ZEW economic sentiment index jumped from -22.8 to -2.1 in October and the EC economic confidence also improved, suggesting growth prospects may have bottomed. German politics may also get more challenging after the coalition partner Social Democrats veered to demand policy changes to the coalition treaty, but was quickly rejected.
Japan	The Japanese economy is tipped to shrink 2.7% qoq annualised in 3Q19 amid the export slump and tax-hit consumptions. BOJ is currently on hold with no imminent policy easing is tipped. The onus will fall on fiscal policy stimulus (to be announced in mid-December) with expectations for the size of the package growing rapidly.	Japan's retail sales plunged a record 14.4% in October after the sales tax hike and could put further pressure on the domestic economy. Although Japan's 3Q19 capital spending rose more than expected by 7.1% yoy, corporate recurring profit fell for a second quarter by 5.3% and sales dropped for the first time in 3 years by 2.6%. GDP growth is expected to weaken and hence the Japanese government is planning a more than JPY10 trillion ($91 billion) fiscal stimulus package to offset the slowing global growth and the domestic sales tax hike. This will be the first major stimulus package since 2016 when a JPY28.1 trillion package was planned.
Singapore	After MAS delivered the expected S$NEER slope flattening in mid-October, the playbook now turns to potential fiscal stimulus at the 2020 Budget. Our view remains that the 2019 growth forecast of 0.6% yoy may give way to a modest improvement of 1-2% yoy in 2020, predicated on no further escalation of US-China trade tensions and a stabilization in global growth and manufacturing prospects.	Industrial production surprised on the upside again for October, reinforcing the green shoots view that electronics may have already bottomed. This is the highest growth print since November 2018 and is a positive harbinger for 4Q19 growth momentum and could herald some upside risk to our current 4Q19 and full year 2019 GDP growth forecast of 0.7% yoy (1.3% qoq saar) and 0.6% yoy respectively. October bank loans also accelerated from 2.2% yoy growth in the last previous months to 2.6% yoy (0.7% mom), the fastest since February 2019. In on-month terms, business loans expanded by 1.1% but consumer loans only edged up 0.1%. Meanwhile, bank deposits from residents outside Singapore also rose for the seventh straight month to $49.76b, the highest since February 2016.

	House View	Key Themes
Indonesia	We see 2019 growth coming in at 5.1% yoy, supported by government and private consumption. Although Bank Indonesia is likely to maintain a generally dovish stance, it has paused and will likely continue doing so for a while to gauge the impact of its 100bps cut thus far.	Bank Indonesia kept its 7-day reverse repo policy rate unchanged at 5.0% on November 21st but cut its reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps effective January 2020, releasing IDR 24tn (~USD1.7bn) worth of liquidity in the commercial banking pool. Going forward, BI will retain its dovish stance, but the space to ease further will be naturally more limited in 2020. We see a potential for two more rate cuts in H1 if global risk sentiment is stable enough for the central bank to pull the trigger.
China	China is showing a greater willingness to ease monetary policy settings. Although we are not convinced that it is the start of easing cycle, we think there is room for China to cut RRR and LPR further.	Manufacturing and infrastructure investments may have bottomed out, although property investment is expected to slow down further. We tip 6.1% growth for 2019 and 6% growth for 2020. The phase one trade deal has been delayed and the Hong Kong Human Rights bill by the US also complicated matters. Although China has vowed to retaliate, we expect limited non-tariff counter measures from China which may not derail the trade talks. As such, a phase one deal may still be possible.
Hong Kong	GDP growth shrank by 2.9% yoy in 3Q and a full-year recession looks possible despite recent relief measures. Both HKD and HIBORs are expected to see two-way volatility. The property market may see some short-term rebound owing to lower interest rates and the relaxation of mortgage rules.	GDP growth contracted by 2.9% yoy in 3Q 2019, registering the first year-on-year decline since 2009. Due to lingering external headwinds and domestic social unrest, we downgraded our 2019 GDP growth forecast from 0.3% to -1.1%. The jobless rate rose to 3.1% for the period from Aug to Oct 2019 and may rise further in the coming months amid concerns over social unrest and trade war fears. The short-term impact of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act Bill might be limited for HK economy as it may not lead to a drastic change to its special trading status.
Macau	With a strong MOP, prolonged trade war and Asia's sluggish growth outlook, exports of goods and services may remain muted. The VIP-segment may also succumb to policy risks. Given sluggish fixed investment and a high base, we revise our 2019 GDP growth forecast from around -1.5% to -3%.	GDP contracted for the third consecutive quarter in 3Q 2019, mainly driven by the decline in exports of services amid the slowdown in the gaming industry. This downtrend is likely to persist amid a stronger MOP, China and Asia's economic slowdown and negative spill-over effect of HK's social unrest. We downgrade our 2019 GDP forecast to -3%. While the number of visitor arrivals rose in October due to the Golden Week holiday, visitor arrival growth may remain moderate due to China's slowdown, a stronger MOP and spill-over effect from the Hong Kong situation.
Malaysia	We see GDP growth slowing to 4.2% yoy in 2020, from what is likely to be 4.6% in 2019. Robust employment to support private consumption but less buoyantly than before. Domestic investment activities curtailed by political uncertainties. Bank Negara retains a dovish stance. Any slowdown in growth momentum will prompt it to cut rates by up to 50bps in H1.	Growth momentum has slowed from the robust prints in H1 2019 to a more curtailed H2. As the tailwinds of GST rebate dissipate, private consumption is unlikely to contribute as strongly to headline growth. While FDI inflows have been relatively buoyant, especially as the Penang tech cluster benefits from relocation out of China, domestic investment activities are weaker. Surveys indicate a softening of domestic business sentiment, in part due to political uncertainties. A substantial loss suffered by the ruling coalition in a by-election continues to cause fallouts including a sense of rising infighting in the major constituent party. BNM remains vigilant for slowdown risk and has cut SRR despite recent policy rate pause.

	House View	Key Themes
Thailand	With headline inflation appearing to have stemmed its decline and Q3 GDP numbers showing some stabilisation, the pressure on the Bank of Thailand to ease interest rates further may have receded. We maintain our view that the central bank is unlikely to conduct further interest rate cuts, especially since the macroeconomic picture appears to be bottoming out.	Growth in private consumption may have fallen but there appears to be signs of stabilisation. Investments grew 2.8% yoy, higher than Q2's 1.9%. Exports remained in contraction as largely expected, but the pace of slowdown has declined. The 316bn baht stimulus in August probably contributed to the better-than-expected government expenditure and investment segments, but will probably still require more time to filter into household spending. With the rebound in investments and stabilisation in exports, on top of an uptick in headline CPI for the first time in four months, we think the pressure on the BoT to further loosen monetary policy has abated relatively.
South Korea	BoK Governor Lee Ju-Yeol left the interest rates unchanged at 1.25% and said that the economy "appears to be passing through the bottom" in November. This reinforces our view that the BoK is unlikely to cut interest rates further from here, but let fiscal stimulus do the heavy lifting instead.	As we have repeatedly pointed out, the bout of deflation in South Korea was likely to bottom out in October, with headline inflation expected to return to positive territory and tick higher from November onwards. The inflation in November came in at 0.2%, vindicating our forecasts but also suggesting that inflationary pressures in the economy remain weak. An aggressive budget plan for 2020 (up 9.3% from this year) is expected to take over the role of growth stimulation from the central bank next year.
Philippines	We maintain our view that the BSP is unlikely to conduct any more rate cuts in 2019. We see two rate cuts from the BSP in 2020 to bring the benchmark rate from 4.00% to 3.50%. The RRR is likely to be reduced twice as well to 12% from 14%.	Although the "sin" tax on alcohol and cigarettes are expected to be implemented in 2020, we think the impact on headline inflation will be relatively smaller compared to the policies in 2018. As such, we do not see any major spike in headline inflation for now. The BSP is expected to resume its rate cuts next year, which we think may occur as soon as the first meeting of 2020.

FX/Rates Forecast

USD Interest Rates	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20
Fed Funds Target Rate	1.5-1.75%	1.25-1.5%	1.25-1.5%	1.25-1.5%
1-month LIBOR	1.70%	1.60%	1.57%	1.53%
2-month LIBOR	1.82%	1.65%	1.61%	1.57%
3-month LIBOR	1.88%	1.70%	1.65%	1.60%
6-month LIBOR	1.90%	1.75%	1.70%	1.65%
12-month LIBOR	1.92%	1.80%	1.75%	1.69%
1-year swap rate	1.69%	1.68%	1.67%	1.66%
2-year swap rate	1.54%	1.44%	1.51%	1.59%
3-year swap rate	1.52%	1.42%	1.50%	1.59%
5-year swap rate	1.54%	1.47%	1.54%	1.61%
10-year swap rate	1.63%	1.55%	1.60%	1.65%
15-year swap rate	1.71%	1.65%	1.68%	1.70%
20-year swap rate	1.77%	1.71%	1.72%	1.74%
30-year swap rate	1.78%	1.73%	1.74%	1.76%
SGD Interest Rates	**4Q19**	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**
1-month SIBOR	1.72%	1.68%	1.63%	1.58%
1-month SOR	1.44%	1.40%	1.37%	1.33%
3-month SIBOR	1.76%	1.72%	1.68%	1.64%
3-month SOR	1.52%	1.50%	1.46%	1.42%
6-month SIBOR	1.82%	1.76%	1.72%	1.68%
6-month SOR	1.48%	1.46%	1.44%	1.42%
12-month SIBOR	1.95%	1.90%	1.85%	1.80%
1-year swap rate	1.38%	1.37%	1.35%	1.34%
2-year swap rate	1.39%	1.38%	1.37%	1.36%
3-year swap rate	1.40%	1.40%	1.39%	1.38%
5-year swap rate	1.46%	1.45%	1.43%	1.41%
10-year swap rate	1.65%	1.62%	1.58%	1.54%
15-year swap rate	1.75%	1.74%	1.71%	1.68%
20-year swap rate	1.81%	1.80%	1.77%	1.73%
30-year swap rate	1.82%	1.82%	1.79%	1.75%
MYR forecast	**4Q19**	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**
OPR	3.00%	3.00%	2.75%	2.75%
1-month KLIBOR	3.17%	3.10%	3.04%	2.97%
3-month KLIBOR	3.34%	3.26%	3.17%	3.09%
6-month KLIBOR	3.50%	3.39%	3.28%	3.16%
12-month KLIBOR	3.63%	3.50%	3.37%	3.23%
1-year swap rate	3.27%	3.24%	3.21%	3.18%
2-year swap rate	3.25%	3.24%	3.23%	3.21%
3-year swap rate	3.26%	3.26%	3.26%	3.26%
5-year swap rate	3.33%	3.32%	3.32%	3.31%
10-year swap rate	3.43%	3.42%	3.41%	3.39%
15-year swap rate	3.63%	3.62%	3.62%	3.61%
20-year swap rate	3.73%	3.73%	3.73%	3.72%

UST bond yields	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20
2-year UST bond yield	1.51%	1.47%	1.48%	1.49%
5-year UST bond yield	1.52%	1.50%	1.52%	1.53%
10-year UST bond yield	1.69%	1.65%	1.67%	1.68%
30-year UST bond yield	2.15%	2.11%	2.12%	2.14%
SGS bond yields	**4Q19**	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**
2-year SGS yield	1.52%	1.52%	1.53%	1.54%
5-year SGS yield	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%
10-year SGS yield	1.75%	1.75%	1.74%	1.74%
15-year SGS yield	1.84%	1.85%	1.85%	1.86%
20-year SGS yield	1.94%	1.95%	1.95%	1.95%
30-year SGS yield	2.06%	2.05%	2.05%	2.05%
MGS forecast	**4Q19**	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**
3-year MSG yield	3.05%	3.03%	3.00%	2.98%
5-year MGS yield	3.19%	3.17%	3.15%	3.12%
10-year MGS yield	3.43%	3.41%	3.39%	3.37%

FX	Spot	Dec-19	Feb-20	May-20	Aug-20
USD-JPY	108.46	108.16	109.08	109.25	107.90
EUR-USD	1.1084	1.1107	1.1080	1.1080	1.1190
GBP-USD	1.3044	1.3053	1.3191	1.3234	1.3280
AUD-USD	0.6819	0.6831	0.6831	0.6881	0.6948
NZD-USD	0.6504	0.6570	0.6563	0.6577	0.6637
USD-CAD	1.3287	1.3361	1.3346	1.3358	1.3418
USD-CHF	0.9859	0.9814	0.9871	0.9871	0.9801
USD-SGD	1.3645	1.3672	1.3604	1.3597	1.3546
USD-CNY	7.0689	7.1047	7.0379	7.0212	6.9625
USD-THB	30.29	30.46	30.29	30.29	29.93
USD-IDR	14105	14,219	14,123	14,123	13,941
USD-MYR	4.1777	4.1987	4.1805	4.1805	4.1477
USD-KRW	1194.55	1202.82	1194.05	1194.05	1181.03
USD-TWD	30.503	30.556	30.339	30.310	30.215
USD-HKD	7.8291	7.8350	7.8300	7.8150	7.7975
USD-PHP	51.02	51.20	50.83	50.80	50.55
USD-INR	71.68	71.93	72.51	72.88	71.32
EUR-JPY	120.22	120.13	120.86	121.05	120.74
EUR-GBP	0.8497	0.8509	0.8399	0.8373	0.8426
EUR-CHF	1.0928	1.0900	1.0937	1.0937	1.0967
EUR-SGD	1.5124	1.5185	1.5073	1.5065	1.5157
GBP-SGD	1.7800	1.7845	1.7946	1.7993	1.7989
AUD-SGD	0.9304	0.9339	0.9293	0.9356	0.9411
NZD-SGD	0.8875	0.8982	0.8928	0.8943	0.8990
CHF-SGD	1.3840	1.3931	1.3782	1.3774	1.3821
JPY-SGD	1.2580	1.2640	1.2472	1.2446	1.2554
SGD-MYR	3.0617	3.0711	3.0730	3.0746	3.0620
SGD-CNY	5.1804	5.1967	5.1734	5.1639	5.1401

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Macroeconomic Calendar

Date Time	C	Event	Period	Surv(M)	Actual	Prior
12/02 09:45	CH	Caixin China PMI Mfg	Nov	51.2	--	51.7
12/02 16:30	HK	Retail Sales Value YoY	Oct	--	--	-18.3%
12/02 23:00	US	ISM Manufacturing	Nov	49.5	--	48.3
12/03 07:00	SK	GDP YoY	3Q F	--	--	2.0%
12/04 21:15	US	ADP Employment Change	Nov	155k	--	125k
12/05 18:00	EC	GDP SA YoY	3Q F	--	--	1.2%
12/05 21:30	US	Trade Balance	Oct	-$51.5b	--	-$52.5b
12/06 21:30	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Nov	190k	--	128k
12/06 21:30	US	Unemployment Rate	Nov	3.6%	--	3.6%
12/10 09:30	CH	CPI YoY	Nov	--	--	3.8%
12/10-12/17	SI	Retail Sales YoY	Oct	--	--	-2.2%
12/16 10:00	CH	Industrial Production YoY	Nov	--	--	4.7%
12/16 17:00	EC	Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	Dec P	--	--	--
12/16 17:30	UK	Markit UK PMI Manufacturing SA	Dec P	--	--	--
12/16 21:30	US	Empire Manufacturing	Dec	--	--	2.9
12/17 08:30	SI	Non-oil Domestic Exports YoY	Nov	--	--	-12.3%
12/17 17:30	UK	ILO Unemployment Rate 3Mths	Oct	--	--	3.8%
12/18 17:30	UK	CPI YoY	Nov	--	--	1.5%
12/18 18:00	EC	CPI YoY	Nov F	--	--	0.7%
12/19 23:00	US	Leading Index	Nov	--	--	-0.1%
12/20 07:30	JN	Natl CPI YoY	Nov	--	--	0.2%
12/20 16:30	HK	CPI Composite YoY	Nov	--	--	3.1%
12/20 17:30	UK	GDP YoY	3Q F	--	--	1.0%
12/20 23:00	US	Personal Income	Nov	--	--	--
12/23 13:00	SI	CPI YoY	Nov	--	--	0.4%
12/24 21:30	US	Durable Goods Orders	Nov P	--	--	--
12/26 13:00	SI	Industrial Production YoY	Nov	--	--	4.0%
12/27 07:30	JN	Jobless Rate	Nov	--	--	--
12/27 15:30	TH	Foreign Reserves	Dec 20	--	--	--
12/30 16:30	HK	Exports YoY	Nov	--	--	-9.2%
12/31 09:00	CH	Manufacturing PMI	Dec	--	--	--

Central Bank Interest Rate Decisions

Date Time	C	Event	Period	Surv(M)	Actual	Prior
12/03 11:30	AU	RBA Cash Rate Target	Dec 3	0.75%	--	0.75%
12/04 23:00	CA	Bank of Canada Rate Decision	Dec 4	1.75%	--	1.75%
12/12 03:00	US	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	Dec 11	1.75%	--	1.75%
12/12 03:00	US	FOMC Rate Decision (Lower Bound)	Dec 11	1.50%	--	1.50%
12/12 16:00	PH	BSP Overnight Borrowing Rate	Dec 12	--	--	4.000%
12/12 20:45	EC	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	Dec 12	--	--	0.000%
12/12 20:45	EC	ECB Deposit Facility Rate	Dec 12	--	--	-0.500%
12/18 15:05	TH	BoT Benchmark Interest Rate	Dec 18	--	--	1.25%
12/19 16:00	TA	CBC Benchmark Interest Rate	Dec 19	--	--	1.375%
12/19 20:00	UK	Bank of England Bank Rate	Dec 19	--	--	0.750%
12/19	JN	BOJ Policy Balance Rate	Dec 19	--	--	-0.100%

Source: Bloomberg

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