OCBC TREASURY RESEARCH

Research Monitor (January)

7 January 2020

Treasury Research & Strategy
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Key Themes

1. **Resurgent geopolitical risks, namely arising from the elevated US-Iran tensions, have lent a risk-off tone to global financial markets to start the new year,** even though market optimism surrounding the imminent signing of the US-China Phase 1 trade deal and China's propensity to further policy accommodation had helped buoy risk sentiments. Consequently, S&P500 posted its biggest decline in a month on 3 January and US Treasury bonds rallied to push the 10-year bond yield down 9bps to 1.79%, whilst gold prices rose to $1,588 an ounce on safe haven concerns. The risk of military escalation cannot be discounted at this juncture as the Iranian government has said it would no longer abide by the uranium enrichment limits, while US president Trump told lawmakers he is prepared to strike Iran "in a disproportionate manner" if there is retaliation against any US targets. While we assume this war of words de-escalates in time to come, nevertheless, it is a timely reminder of the vulnerabilities of a volatile world in both trade and geopolitics for 2020.

2. **The global manufacturing PMIs point to an upturn, albeit a modest one, at this juncture.** The macro-economic picture is still choppy, with the US manufacturing ISM disappointing at 47.2 in December, decreasing from 48.1 in November, amid softer new orders (46.8), and employment (45.1) gauges albeit the prices paid component rose to 51.7 from 46.7. This contrasted with the regional manufacturing PMI improvements seen in South Korea (50.1 vs 49.4), Taiwan (50.8 vs 49.8), Thailand (50.1 vs 49.3) and Singapore (out of seven straight months of contraction to eke out a modest expansion of 50.1, albeit the electronics PMI was still trailing at 49.9 in December).

3. **Global central banks are mostly on hold with the key exception of China**. The recently released December FOMC minutes did not rock the boat for interest rate expectations, but raised the possibility of a technical adjustment to the IOER rate and the offered rate on overnight reverse repurchase agreements. Although coordinated monetary policy easing appears to be suspended, the global bond market is likely to remain mostly headline and sentiment-driven ahead in the midst of geopolitical tensions.

4. China fine-tuned its monetary policy with a new element of "flexibility" while keeping the prudent tone unchanged. China's announcement on RRR cut on 1 January did not come as a big surprise as market had speculated the cut due to estimated liquidity gap in January. China's equity market rose while bond yields went up on the first trading day of 2020. The divergent performance between equity market and bond market can be explained by equity investors focusing more on the attitude of the central bank while bond investors are more sensitive to the magnitude. The CNY800 billion liquidity injection is not enough to cover the estimated CNY3 trillion liquidity gap due to the earlier Chinese New Year timing, a heavy issuance calendar and tax payment factors. Given the large liquidity gap, we expect PBoC to roll out more counter cyclical measures to fill the gap to ensure liquidity remains reasonable and adequate.

5. Brent prices touched $70/bbl on 6 January upon news of the US strike killing Iranian military commander Soleimani. Trump's "Maximum Pressure" campaign on Iran heralds potential spillovers to other Middle Eastern countries. Expect tightening supplies in the months ahead, which may drag crude oil prices higher and lead to higher global inflation rates.

Asset Class Views

	House View	Trading Views	
FX	**G10 FX:** The US economy probably capitulated faster than expectations 1-2 months back, and this adds a structural negative on the USD. Expect ongoing weakness to eventually impinge on Fed expectations in favour of further easing. The December FOMC minutes thread familiar ground, but note a number of Fed speakers speaking out on the 2% inflation target (Williams, Daly, Evans), perhaps underlying the easing bias. In the immediate horizon however, investors appears content to use the Mideast tensions to take profit on risk assets. Some short term risk aversion may be in play, providing the USD with a short term tailwind. If history is any precedent, the impact should dissipate within a couple of days, if there is no concrete step-up in retaliatory actions. For USD to pick up more sustainably, may need to see an about-turn in risk sentiment, and it remains to be seen if the current episode in the Mideast can deliver that. The broad USD remains hampered by a softening macro outlook and diminishing rate differentials. However, watch for any short term gyrations in overall risk sentiment, which may impart tailwinds to the USD and JPY based on the risk-off dynamic.	Trade on changing risk appetite in the immediate horizon. Sell USD on rebounds against AUD and EUR .	
FX	**SGD and Asian FX:** The signing of the Sino-US Phase 1 deal is expected on 15 Jan, with investors on the lookout for the final details. The base case is a partial roll-back of the tariffs implemented in Sep 2019, translating to a "tariff-neutral" USD-CNH level just south of 7.0000. Coupled with a rebound in the USD, the decline in USD-Asia may be curtailed in the interim. Nevertheless, with positive risk sentiment still in play and ongoing macro consolidation, any USD-Asia upward extension may have little traction, and we are still biased for a lower USD-Asia beyond the immediate horizon. The divergence between the perceptibly lower USD-KRW and USD-TWD compared to levels just before the in-principle agreement and the more resilient USD-CNH is jarring. Both pairs may be overextended to the downside relative to tariff roll-back expectations. We prefer TWD to KRW on relative macro terms. Elsewhere, higher crude prices due to Mid-east tensions should further weigh on an INR which has not benefited much from the trade progress. Back at home, the SGD remains supported on a slightly improving global/Asia macro outlook., with optimism also stemming from the Sino-US progress. However, while USD-SGD downside may still on the cards, 1.3450 should be a near term floor, unless the final details of the Phase 1 deal surprises on the upside.	Firmer USD-KRW and TWD-KRW on Sino-US developments. Firmer USD-INR on higher crude oil and Mideast tensions .	
Commodities	**Energy**: Tensions between the US and Iran are intensifying, having progressed from tanker sabotage in Q2 last year to direct confrontation at the start of 2020. Any lifting of sanctions on Iran – both leaders nearly met in September 2019 – now looks a distant possibility. We expect the US to increase its pressure on Iran in the months ahead, which will probably lead to an increase in crude oil prices.	Crude oil prices have been on an uptrend since the beginning of October 2019 as the US and China reached a phase one trade deal agreement. Economic data across the world also appears to have improved, with December PMIs for a host of Asian economies all posting improvements on the month. Now coupled with a possible tightening of supplies, crude oil's rally may likely its run – especially if OPEC+ maintains its production cuts beyond Q1 2020.	↑
Commodities	**Gold**: A combination of short covering and the rise in geopolitical tensions led to gold's year-end rally, but we think the run-up may not be sustainable if Treasury yields are showing a reluctance to inch downwards. The official signing of the US-China phase one trade deal in January may spark another wave of bearish pressure on the precious metal.	Gold prices closed the year at $1517/oz, posting an annual gain of 18.3%. An increase in geopolitical tensions globally, most notably between the US and Iran, lifted gold's appeal as a safe haven. US 10Y yields have, however, continued to stay at relatively elevated levels at 1.8-1.9%, which is likely to continue pressuring gold prices downwards.	↓

	House View	Trading Views	
Rates	With market interpretation of US-China trade tensions are de-escalating and green economic shoots are budding, the 1Q20 scenario is one where major central banks will mostly stay in wait and see mode. Still, global bond yields are reluctant to break out of the recent ranges without further firmer data affirmation, especially with the US-Iran tensions suddenly elevating again. There is not even a sniff of inflation to warrant central banks to consider policy tightening, so the interest rate environment remains one where they may stay low for the near-future.	US political campaign trail is likely to provide much entertainment ahead. Domestic noise levels may elevate given the ongoing impeachment process against incumbent president Trump. Note that the recent US killing of Iranian general Soleimani has contributed to geopolitical risk rearing its ugly head, and in turn the UST bond rally with the unexpected flattening in the yield curve. Nevertheless, assuming that the US economy remains in reasonably good shape and there is no sharp stock market correction, market pricing may reduce to a binary choice between another term for Trump or an unknown candidate as it is still relatively early days yet and Joe Biden, Bernie Sanders and Elizabeth Warren are still jostling for position. With the FOMC in pause mode, the catalyst for the UST bond market may be largely sentiment driven in the interim.	↔
		The Singapore economy expanded 0.8% yoy (0.1% qoq saar) in 4Q19, according to flash estimates, to bring full year 2019 growth to 0.7% yoy which is the slowest since 2009. Looking ahead, the 2020 growth prognosis remains attendant on the external risks and global economic environment, but stars are aligning towards a more supportive recovery story, especially with the highly anticipated near-term signing of the Phase 1 US-China trade deal (likely on 15 January) as well as more policy accommodation from China (as illustrated by the latest RRR cut announcement effective from 6 January). On the SGS supply side, there is a 10-year bond re-opening in February, with the size announcement on 29 January.	↔
Credit	Credit ended the year on a firm tone with the Bloomberg Barclays Asia USD IG Bond Index ending at 1.20%, 6bps tighter m/m. The Bloomberg Barclays Asia USD HY Bond Index ended at 4.92%, 20bps tighter m/m. This was in steep contrast to what happened a year ago when the market sold off. This should provide the steppingstone for a constructive January with stable fundamental and macro signals such as China's RRR cut, funds to be put to work and a backlog of supply. In the SGD space we ended 2019 with ~ SGD24bn in issuance. While sector issuance trends were similar by composition, the key difference from the prior year was the reach into duration. Overall, we expect the positive trends that ended the year will continue in January 2020. Low interest-rates, healthy cash balances of issuers and investors and the aforementioned stable fundamental and macro signals should provide support.	We are overweight on SPOST bonds. SPOST 4.25% 'PERP is offering a 2.72% yield to call which we think is attractive given that the likelihood of call in 2.25years' time is high as we think SPOST will most likely be able to come to the market and refinance this bond at a lower coupon rate. We note that SPOST remains in a net cash position as at 30 Sep 2019.	↑
		ANZ 3.75% '27c22s continues to be better value against other Aussie Tier 2 SGD papers. Fundamentals for ANZ appear on firmer footing compared to peers although it remains exposed to the challenging domestic operating environment. This is due to solid contribution from its institutional segment which overtook New Zealand as the second largest contributor in FY2019 as well as its strong capital position with its APRA compliant CET1 ratio as at 30 September of 11.4%. This remains well above APRA's minimum 10.5% CET1 benchmark.	↑

Macroeconomic Views

	House View	Key Themes
US	With a phase one trade deal being agreed between the US and China, the US manufacturing sector is set to rebound. Coupled with continued robust consumption, the economic outlook for the US is expected to gain momentum. The Fed is expected to remain on hold through 2020, unless the economic outlook severely weakens or the US-China trade war turns south.	Although Nov's manufacturing index contracted further to 48.1, we expect the manufacturing sector to receive a boost from the initial trade deal and start improving. In addition, the job market in the US remains tight, with 266k nonfarm jobs added in November (the highest since January 2019) and an expected 167k jobs in December. The Fed is unlikely to make any rate adjustments in 2020, unless the economic outlook unexpectedly weakens or US-China trade relations take a sharp turn for the worse.
EU	Economic growth in the Euro region has been hampered through the year by global trade tensions. The possibility of a hard Brexit (the UK and EU possibly failing to agree on trade) may also introduce another element of tail risk for the Eurozone. The ECB is likely to adopt a wait-and-see approach in the near term, while focusing on promoting fiscal stimulus and its monetary policy strategic review.	Eurozone factory output fell for a 11th straight month as weak global demand and trade tensions continue to take its toll on the Eurozone economy. However, with the phase one trade agreement between the US and China, factory activity might see some stabilisation in the following months, although weak demand means a V-shaped recovery is unlikely. Despite lacklustre inflation data and economic growth, the ECB is unlikely to alter its monetary policy in 1Q20 as the new regime under Christine Lagarde might shift its attention to promoting fiscal activity in the near term. Unless a hard Brexit happens, the ECB is likely to remain on hold for now. Focus will also be on the first strategic review of the ECB since 2003, which will be completed by the end of 2020.
Japan	Recent economic data show that the Japanese economy is faltering in the wake of global trade tensions and weak global demand. as both industrial output and retail sales fell in November. The consumption tax hike in October has put pressure on domestic spending. The BoJ in November reiterated that the short term rate may be lowered as a policy tool, a rhetoric consistent from the October meeting.	Japan's industrial output fell for the second straight month in Nov, an 8.1% fall yoy due to weak demand abroad and at home. Retail sales also fell by 2.1% yoy as the sales tax hike continues to deter consumers from spending. Dec's factory output is likely to decline further but the numbers are expected to rebound in 1Q20 as global demand picks up following the US-China trade deal. A modest pick up in growth in 1Q20 is expected, although that is likely capped by the effects of the consumption tax hike. The BOJ kept its monetary policy unchanged in the last meeting of 2019 but signalled that it is ready to cut rates.
Singapore	With 0.7% yoy growth for 2019 in the bag, we tip a modest improvement of 1-2% yoy in 2020, predicated on no further escalation of US-China trade tensions and stabilization in global growth and manufacturing. Watch for a significant fiscal lift in the 2020 Budget.	The next milestone to watch would be the upcoming 2020 Budget announcement on 18 February to help households with cost of living and improve social safety nets, as well as support business to raise productivity and help workers to retrain, acquire new skills, find jobs and stay employable. A more expansionary fiscal budget for 2020 will likely do any heavy-lifting needed in the interim, following MAS' monetary policy easing back in October 2019. The manufacturing recovery may still be choppy, but services and construction momentum are likely to tread a steadier path.

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Indonesia	We see 2020 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 the 100 bps cut it did throughout 2019.	Bank Indonesia kept its 7-day reverse repo policy rate unchanged at 5.0% on December 19th. The reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps that it had announced in November has become effective as of 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. Floods in Jakarta since the start of the year may impact growth and inflation if the situation persists, but unlikely to affect macro assumptions for the year at this point.
China	China's growth is expected to grow about 6.1% in 2019. Meanwhile, given China's monetary policy has turned more flexible amid improving trade outlook, we think China may growth by 6% in 2020.	China's economy showed signs of bottoming in December. PMI stayed above 50 for two consecutive months in November and December after staying below 50 for six straight months thanks to the improving trade outlook. The US and China is expected to sign the phase one trade deal in mid-January. China also fine-tuned its monetary policy with new element of "flexibility" while keeping the prudent tone unchanged. This suggests that China's monetary policy will be more sensitive to the downside risk. However, given China will not flood the economy with excessive liquidity, there is no room for China to ease its monetary policy aggressively. China announced to cut RRR on 1 January, but the CNY800 billion liquidity injection is not enough to cover estimated CNY3 trillion liquidity gap due to earlier Chinese New Year, heavy issuance calendar and tax payment factors. Given the large liquidity gap in January, we expect PBoC to roll out more counter cyclical measures to fill the gap to ensure liquidity remains reasonable and adequate. In addition, PBoC announced to expedite the adoption of new Loan Prime Rate (LPR) to allow the repricing of existing loan to LPR. This is likely to bring down the overall funding costs to the real economy as LPR is expected to decline further in 2020.
Hong Kong	As persistent internal and external uncertainties dragged down GDP by 2.9% yoy in 3Q, the largest decline since 2Q 2009, a full-year recession looks possible despite recent relief measures, a low base for 4Q and reduced global risks. Both HKD and HIBORs are expected to see two-way volatility. The domestic property market may see some short-term rebound owing to prospects of lower interest rates and the relaxation of mortgage rules.	HK's export and import contraction narrowed to 1.4% yoy and 5.8% yoy respectively in November, amid easing trade tensions between US and China and the dissipating high base effect. That said, trading activities may still be under pressure in the near term. We expect exports and imports to see single-digit negative growth for the whole of 2019. The jobless rate rose to 3.2% between September-November 2019, a level not seen since July 2017, and may rise further in the coming months amid the prolonged social unrest and uncertain economic outlook. The percentage share of HKD CASA deposits dropped further to 53.8% in November, the lowest level since 2009. As HKD interest rates continued to pick up in December, which might provide incentives for depositors to hold more fixed deposits.

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Macau	With a strong MOP, prolonged trade war and Asia's bleak 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 downgraded our 2019 GDP forecast to -3.0% but expect a recovery to 2.0% growth in 2020	Unemployment rate edged lower to 1.7% during the three-month period from September to November. As the domestic economic outlook has been clouded by external uncertainties and a strong MOP, the labor market might soften. We tip that the unemployment rate will climb gradually towards 1.9% and even 2% in the coming year. Visitor arrivals fell by 10.9% yoy in November while gaming revenue dropped for the third consecutive month by 13.7% yoy in December. Total visitor arrival growth may remain moderate and the downtrend of gaming revenue growth might persist in the coming months due to China's economic slowdown, a strong MOP and negative spill-over effects from HK's social unrest.
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. Latest trade data shows softening exports of electronics in November, but as US-China trade détente takes place, the situation should improve enough for 2020 exports to rebound by 4-5%. Nonetheless, BNM would remain vigilant for slowdown risk and has indeed cut SRR despite recent policy rate pause.
Thailand	The market is currently split on whether the Bank of Thailand might perform another rate cut in 1H 2020. BOT might keep rates on hold for the time being, with the country's export performance likely to be the key determinant in the BoT's decision.	Exports continue to remain lackluster, with November's shipments falling 7.4% yoy which is below market expectations and also the deepest contraction since April 2016. If exports continue its sluggish performance, it may likely prompt the Bank of Thailand to issue a third rate cut in less than 12 months. The February meeting is probably too soon for any rate changes, with the March meeting likely to be the earliest time in which the BoT may perform any rate adjustments.
South Korea	The Bank of Korea is likely to pause its monetary easing policies for now, especially with the recent pickup in economic data.	A recent spate of South Korean economic data suggests that the economy is stabilizing. Inflation in December rose more than expected from 0.2% in November to 0.7%. Export growth, while still in negative territory, are at its highest since April, while industrial production is showing signs of bottoming out. PMI has also returned to expansion territory, the first in 8 months. Monetary policy may take a back seat for now, especially with a record fiscal budget coming up this year.
Philippines	After a pause in Q4 2019, the BSP is likely to resume its interest rate cuts in 2020. We expect a total of two 25bp interest rate and 100bp RRR cuts this year.	The BSP used Q4 2019 as a period to observe the pass through effects of its three rate cuts in 2019 on the economy and inflation. November's inflation rate of 1.3% stayed below the BSP's lower bound target rate of 2%, suggesting that rampant runaway inflation like in 2018 was unlikely to manifest. This means the resumption of rate cuts would likely begin soon, with the first monetary policy meeting in February likely to feature the first rate cut.

FX/Rates Forecast

USD Interest Rates	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20	4Q20
Fed Funds Target Rate	1.5-1.75%	1.5-1.75%	1.5-1.75%	1.5-1.75%
1-month LIBOR	1.71%	1.73%	1.74%	1.75%
2-month LIBOR	1.81%	1.81%	1.82%	1.82%
3-month LIBOR	1.87%	1.88%	1.88%	1.89%
6-month LIBOR	1.89%	1.90%	1.90%	1.90%
12-month LIBOR	1.96%	1.97%	1.97%	1.98%
1-year swap rate	1.72%	1.73%	1.75%	1.76%
2-year swap rate	1.60%	1.65%	1.70%	1.75%
3-year swap rate	1.59%	1.64%	1.70%	1.75%
5-year swap rate	1.60%	1.65%	1.71%	1.76%
10-year swap rate	1.75%	1.80%	1.86%	1.91%
15-year swap rate	1.86%	1.91%	1.95%	2.00%
20-year swap rate	1.91%	1.97%	2.04%	2.10%
30-year swap rate	1.93%	2.02%	2.11%	2.20%
SGD Interest Rates	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**	**4Q20**
1-month SIBOR	1.73%	1.75%	1.76%	1.78%
1-month SOR	1.40%	1.45%	1.50%	1.55%
3-month SIBOR	1.75%	1.76%	1.77%	1.78%
3-month SOR	1.51%	1.53%	1.56%	1.58%
6-month SIBOR	1.83%	1.84%	1.84%	1.85%
6-month SOR	1.46%	1.51%	1.55%	1.60%
12-month SIBOR	1.97%	1.97%	1.98%	1.98%
1-year swap rate	1.42%	1.43%	1.43%	1.44%
2-year swap rate	1.39%	1.41%	1.43%	1.45%
3-year swap rate	1.41%	1.44%	1.46%	1.49%
5-year swap rate	1.48%	1.50%	1.53%	1.55%
10-year swap rate	1.70%	1.72%	1.73%	1.75%
15-year swap rate	1.81%	1.82%	1.84%	1.85%
20-year swap rate	1.87%	1.88%	1.90%	1.91%
30-year swap rate	1.89%	1.90%	1.92%	1.93%
MYR forecast	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**	**4Q20**
OPR	3.00%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
1-month KLIBOR	3.17%	2.92%	2.91%	2.90%
3-month KLIBOR	3.35%	3.10%	3.13%	3.15%
6-month KLIBOR	3.51%	3.26%	3.28%	3.30%
12-month KLIBOR	3.64%	3.39%	3.40%	3.40%
1-year swap rate	3.24%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%
2-year swap rate	3.25%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
3-year swap rate	3.26%	3.26%	3.26%	3.26%
5-year swap rate	3.32%	3.30%	3.30%	3.30%
10-year swap rate	3.42%	3.38%	3.38%	3.38%
15-year swap rate	3.61%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%
20-year swap rate	3.69%	3.68%	3.68%	3.68%

UST bond yields	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20	4Q20
2-year UST bond yield	1.55%	1.59%	1.62%	1.66%
5-year UST bond yield	1.60%	1.63%	1.67%	1.70%
10-year UST bond yield	1.80%	1.85%	1.90%	1.95%
30-year UST bond yield	2.27%	2.28%	2.29%	2.30%
SGS bond yields	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**	**4Q20**
2-year SGS yield	1.44%	1.45%	1.46%	1.47%
5-year SGS yield	1.52%	1.53%	1.55%	1.56%
10-year SGS yield	1.70%	1.72%	1.73%	1.75%
15-year SGS yield	1.83%	1.84%	1.84%	1.85%
20-year SGS yield	1.90%	1.91%	1.92%	1.93%
30-year SGS yield	2.04%	2.06%	2.07%	2.09%
MGS forecast	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**	**4Q20**
3-year MSG yield	2.95%	2.80%	2.85%	2.90%
5-year MGS yield	3.15%	3.05%	3.08%	3.13%
10-year MGS yield	3.26%	3.20%	3.22%	3.24%

FX	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20
USD-JPY	108.64	109.54	107.86	106.18
EUR-USD	1.1208	1.1273	1.1323	1.1374
GBP-USD	1.3330	1.3382	1.3416	1.3450
AUD-USD	0.7044	0.7067	0.7105	0.7142
NZD-USD	0.6775	0.6806	0.6831	0.6856
USD-CAD	1.2879	1.2855	1.2878	1.2902
USD-CHF	0.9655	0.9591	0.9577	0.9564
USD-SGD	1.3445	1.3388	1.3367	1.3347
USD-CNY	6.9327	6.8715	6.8394	6.8074
USD-THB	30.01	29.92	29.68	29.44
USD-IDR	13,910	13,806	13,692	13579
USD-MYR	4.0844	4.0805	4.0594	4.0383
USD-KRW	1150.54	1146.75	1142.12	1137.49
USD-TWD	29.912	29.876	29.801	29.725
USD-HKD	7.7800	7.8000	7.7900	7.7800
USD-PHP	50.65	50.60	50.37	50.15
USD-INR	72.14	72.49	71.06	69.63
EUR-JPY	121.76	123.48	122.13	120.77
EUR-GBP	0.8408	0.8424	0.8440	0.8456
EUR-CHF	1.0821	1.0811	1.0844	1.0878
EUR-SGD	1.5069	1.5091	1.5136	1.5181
GBP-SGD	1.7923	1.7915	1.7934	1.7952
AUD-SGD	0.9471	0.9461	0.9497	0.9533
NZD-SGD	0.9109	0.9112	0.9131	0.9150
CHF-SGD	1.3926	1.3959	1.3958	1.3956
JPY-SGD	1.2376	1.2222	1.2393	1.2571
SGD-MYR	3.0378	3.0479	3.0368	3.0256
SGD-CNY	5.1563	5.1328	5.1165	5.1002

Research Monitor (January)

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Macroeconomic Calendar

Date Time	C	Event	Period	Surv(M)	Actual	Prior
01/06 08:30	JN	Jibun Bank Japan PMI Mfg	Dec F	--	--	48.8
01/06 09:45	CH	Caixin China PMI Services	Dec	53.2	--	53.5
01/06 22:45	US	Markit US Services PMI	Dec F	52.2	--	52.2
01/07 08:30	JN	Jibun Bank Japan PMI Composite	Dec F	--	--	49.8
01/07 18:00	EC	CPI Estimate YoY	Dec	1.30%	--	1.00%
01/09 09:30	CH	CPI YoY	Dec	4.70%	--	4.50%
01/09 18:00	EC	Unemployment Rate	Nov	7.50%	--	7.50%
01/10 21:30	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Dec	167k	--	266k
01/10 21:30	US	Unemployment Rate	Dec	3.50%	--	3.50%
01/13 17:30	UK	Industrial Production YoY	Nov	-1.20%	--	-1.30%
01/14 21:30	US	CPI YoY	Dec	--	--	2.10%
01/15 17:30	UK	CPI YoY	Dec	--	--	1.50%
01/17 08:30	SI	Non-oil Domestic Exports YoY	Dec	--	--	-5.90%
01/17 10:00	CH	Industrial Production YoY	Dec	--	--	6.20%
01/17 18:00	EC	CPI YoY	Dec	--	--	1.00%
01/17 22:15	US	Industrial Production MoM	Dec	0.20%	--	1.10%
01/21 17:30	UK	ILO Unemployment Rate 3Mths	Nov	--	--	3.80%
01/22 07:00	SK	GDP YoY	4Q P	--	--	2.00%
01/24 07:30	JN	Natl CPI YoY	Dec	--	--	0.50%
01/24 08:30	JN	Jibun Bank Japan PMI Mfg	Jan P	--	--	--
01/24 13:00	SI	Industrial Production YoY	Dec	--	--	-9.30%
01/24 17:00	EC	Markit Eurozone Composite PMI	Jan P	--	--	--
01/24 17:30	UK	Markit/CIPS UK Composite PMI	Jan P	--	--	--
01/24 22:45	US	Markit US Composite PMI	Jan P	--	--	--
01/30 10:30	SI	Unemployment rate SA	4Q	--	--	2.30%
01/30 18:00	EC	Unemployment Rate	Dec	--	--	--
01/30 21:30	US	GDP Annualized QoQ	4Q A	--	--	2.10%
01/31 07:30	JN	Jobless Rate	Dec	--	--	2.20%
01/31 07:50	JN	Industrial Production YoY	Dec P	--	--	--
01/31 09:00	CH	Composite PMI	Jan	--	--	53.4
01/31 18:00	EC	GDP SA YoY	4Q A	--	--	1.20%

Central Bank Interest Rate Decisions

Date Time	C	Event	Period	Surv(M)	Actual	Prior
01/17	HK	Composite Interest Rate	Dec	--	--	1.04%
01/17	SK	BoK 7-Day Repo Rate	Jan-17	--	--	1.25%
01/21	JN	BOJ Policy Balance Rate	Jan-21	--	--	-0.10%
01/22 15:00	MA	BNM Overnight Policy Rate	Jan-22	--	--	3.00%
01/22 23:00	CA	Bank of Canada Rate Decision	Jan-22	1.75%	--	1.75%
01/23 15:20	ID	Bank Indonesia 7D Reverse Repo	Jan-23	--	--	5.00%
01/23 20:45	EC	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	Jan-23	--	--	0.00%
01/23 20:45	EC	ECB Deposit Facility Rate	Jan-23	--	--	-0.50%
01/30 03:00	US	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	Jan-29	1.75%	--	1.75%
01/30 03:00	US	FOMC Rate Decision (Lower Bound)	Jan-29	1.50%	--	1.50%
01/30 20:00	UK	Bank of England Bank Rate	Jan-30	--	--	0.75%

Source: Bloomberg

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