OCBC TREASURY RESEARCH

Research Monitor (September)

4 September 2019

Treasury Research & Strategy
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Key Themes

1. **After a choppy August where escalating US-China trade tensions and the increasing risk of a no-deal Brexit continued to whipsaw financial markets and drive global yields unrelentingly lower, September is unlikely to see much reprieve** even if the US and China are supposed to resume talks in Washington this month. The question remains when American consumers will feel the pain from the rising tariffs on Chinese imports – note that the Congressional Budget Office had projected that US real GDP will be pared by 0.3% and average real household income be impacted by US$580 by 2020.

2. **Global trade and risk appetite remains caught in the crossfire**, even with the highly anticipated upcoming monetary policy easing by the US Federal Reserve for a 25bp rate cut to 1.75-2% on 19 September and the European Central Bank (for a 20bp rate cut to the deposit rate and fresh asset purchases or TLTRO on 12 September). With the 2-10 year US Treasury yield curve still slightly inverted and manufacturing PMIs still mostly pointing south across Europe and Asia, there is no shortage of poor economic data to keep investors sidelined in the interim. Other geopolitical and idiosyncratic risks include the unrest in Hong Kong, Argentina's imposition of capital controls amid the growing financial crisis, and UK PM Boris Johnson's plan to prorogue Parliament from 12 September**.**

3. **The further escalation of the US-China trade war sent the USDCNY to test 7.2 in August.** Nevertheless, market sentiment improved on expectations that effective communications remain for bilateral talks, and China is likely to send a delegation to US to meet in person. As a result of weaker economic prospects, China rolled out more measures to boost consumption. However, China remains prudent with its monetary policy, and has vowed it will not use the property market as a stimulus tool. China's bias towards boosting consumption instead of a prime-pump is likely to cap the spill over impact on the regional economies.

4. **Despite the pessimism surrounding global markets, there is increasing attention on the decline in US crude oil stockpiles, which is keeping WTI prices supported.** Since touching a high of 485.5mil barrels at the start of June, US crude oil inventories have dwindled to 427.8mil barrels at end August. This is the lowest since Oct 2018 and is keeping the Brent-WTI spread relatively compressed.

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Asset Class Views

	House View	Trading Views	
FX	**G10**: The ebb and flow of Sino-US trade tensions has dominated the market in August, and may persist this month. For now, there appears to be very few indications that we will see a material de-escalation of tensions in the near term. Physical meetings between the negotiators were planned for this month, but it remains to be seen if they will actually take place. This prospect will keep the market tensed and susceptible to flights to safety. If we see a prolonged period of calm on the trade front, expect the market to shift attention to central bank dynamics, with key ECB and Federal Reserve policy meetings coming up. As it stands, the market imputes more dovish expectations on the ECB, relative to the Fed, and this should keep the EUR under depreciation pressure. The perception that the Fed is cutting from a strong position, and not being overly dovish, should be mildly supportive of the broad USD. However, any forward guidance by the Fed would be closely watched for any dovish capitulation in view of the trade situation or political pressures.	Expect the safe-haven currencies, JPY and CHF, to remain supported, while the cyclical currencies, AUD and NZD, may stay negatively weighed on shaky risk environment and global growth concerns. Also stay heavy on the EUR on dovish ECB expectations.	
	Asian FX and SGD: The Asian currencies will continue to be led by the CNY. Apart from trade tensions, a soft Chinese domestic outlook will keep the CNY under depreciation pressure. The growth outlook for the rest of Asia also remains anaemic. These factors translate into a fundamental buoyancy for the USD-Asia pairs, though there will be volatility depending on the trade front. In Singapore, we note that there is no significant improvement on the growth front. The market should impute more downside pressure on the SGD as the October MAS meeting approaches, and the expectation of easing action takes hold.	CA-deficit currencies, like the INR, IDR and PHP may be weighed down on a structural basis, while the North Asian currencies (KRW, TWD) will be beholden to trade developments. The THB (and lesser extent, MYR) are relatively more sheltered amongst the Asian currencies.	
Commodities	Energy: Prices have remained range-bound and are unlikely to climb substantially from here, even though US inventories have been declining for three months. There is heavy focus on demand of energy at the moment, which appears suppressed due to the US-China tensions. Brent has found a lot of resistance at $60/bbl and even if it breaks above this level, prices are unlikely to top $65/bbl.	The backdrop for energy has remained largely constant in the past month – stable OPEC supply with an ever-decreasing estimate of crude oil demand. Not even news of a drone attack on Saudi Arabia's oil and gas facilities managed to lift crude oil prices much higher. That signals the market is in a state of technical bearishness and that bearish forces appear stronger at the moment.	↑
	Gold: Since topping $1,400/oz in July, gold has gone even further in August, trading above $1,500/oz for more than half of August. Given how suppressed yields on US government bonds are, there is a possibility that gold may even exceed $1,600/oz in the near-term.	Gold continues to outperform other safe haven assets and interest in the precious metal is unlikely to wane. With the increase in US-China tensions and the resulting impact on global trade flows, gold will likely be the beneficiary and see further fund inflows.	↓

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<table>
<tr><th></th><th>House View</th><th colspan="2">Trading Views</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Rates</td><td rowspan="2">With the increased inversions of yield curves and rising number of government bond yields being mired in negative yield territory amounting to US$17 trillion globally, this is reminiscent of a global growth story gone wrong. Germany sold 30-year bunds to yield 0% recently and the 2-10 year UST yield curve remains slightly inverted. With increasing downside risks to the global economy and additional monetary policy accommodation on tap, it is hard to argue against the push for lower yields for now.</td><td>We believe that the Fed is managing its forward guidance amidst a still resilient US economy, but headwinds will call for further rate cuts from here. We have penciled in a further 25bps rate cut in 1Q20, following a September and December cut. The discussion of ultra-long (50-100 year) Treasury bond issuance may cap enthusiasm but will take time to manifest.</td><td>↑</td></tr>
<tr><td>Short-term SGD interest rates have dipped, with the 3-month SIBOR and SOR at 1.88% and 1.72% respectively. Core inflation has eased to 0.8% yoy in July 2019 (lowest since April 2016) and MAS indicated that core inflation will likely come in within the lower half of its 1-2% forecast for 2019. This has further fuelled market speculation of MAS easing monetary policy in October. The recent 10-year SGS bond re-opening fetched a yield of 1.69% and a bid-cover ratio of 1.89x. Upcoming is a re-opening of the 15- and 2-year SGS bonds on 1 October, with the size announcement on 19 September and the auction on 26 September.</td><td>↑</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Credit</td><td rowspan="2">Following on from the sharp turn at the beginning of August, spreads continued to widen through the month, with the Bloomberg Barclays Asia USD HY Bond Index widening 71bps since 2nd August (our last Monthly Credit View) while the 10 year treasuries had tightened another 35bps to 1.50% to September 3rd.Tellingly, the spread between the Asian high yield index and its IG counterpart has widened significantly to 435bps (69bps more than 2nd August spread). Despite periodic overtures calling for “resolution”, August was marred by escalating US-China tensions. Beyond sentiment, markets were more concerned over the fundamental implications of continued tensions over the real economy, including the indirect impact to economies beyond US and China (eg: export-dependent Germany). The Fed had also turned more dovish as a response to such risks.

In the SGD space, there was a flurry of issuance activity with SGD2.65bn issued. Issuances were focused on long dated senior papers, perpetuals and bank capital from high grade issuers, signaling investor comfort with duration. Notable issuers included CapitaLand Ltd’s 10 year senior which raised SGD800mn, Mapletree Investments Pte Ltd’s 12 year senior raising SGD300mn and UBS Group AG’s SGD750mn Additional Tier 1 issue which adds to a burgeoning SGD-denominated AT1 market, with SGD11.5bn outstanding). Encouragingly also, we saw first time issuer SPH REIT, raising a “standardized” REIT perpetual NC5 whose orderbook was covered by 4.7x. All in, we think investors would still want to deploy capital, with higher grade credit as beneficiaries over shifts away from riskier assets. We simultaneously expect stronger supply though from issuers taking advantage of this issuance window. This could dampen some of the initial price appreciation we had expected in the secondary trading. The ability for new supply to price however may be impacted by thinning market liquidity.</td><td>METRO 4.3% 02/04/2024 is offering a yield of 3.77% with a spread of 225bps above swaps for a 4.5y tenor. We think this looks interesting, as the credit health of METRO remains healthy. The net gearing (excluding pledged fixed deposits of SGD37.2mn) rose higher to 0.08x at end June 2019 from 0.02x in the preceding quarter following the issuance of this bond. We think the funds were most likely used to purchase of The Atrium in Chengdu and 7 & 9 Tampines Grande in Singapore, which we would expect to generate positive cashflows for METRO further down the road.</td><td>↑</td></tr>
<tr><td>We think the new CAPLSP 3.15% ‘29s offering 3.02% yield with a spread of 136bps looks somewhat tight compared to rest of the CAPLSP curve. We also reiterate that the CAPLSP curve looks tight, especially post-acquisition of Ascendas-Singbridge Pte Ltd which pushed its net gearing higher. Investors seeking to stick to the CapitaLand family may consider CAPITA 3.35% 2031 which is offering a higher yield or CAPITA 2.88% 2027 which has a shorter tenor for a similar spread level. We think the CAPITA curve offers better value as we rate it one notch higher at Positive (2) Issuer Profile and we note that CapitaLand Mall Trust is outright rated by external rating agencies.</td><td>↓</td></tr>
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Macroeconomic Views

	House View	Key Themes
US	The latest escalation in US-China retaliatory tariffs suggests the negotiation road ahead remains fraught with challenges. While the Fed is likely to deliver more rate cuts, it will increasingly fade as a salve for nervous financial markets. We see a 25bps rate cut in September, one more 25bp cut by December and another cut in 1Q20.	2Q19 GDP growth was revised down to 2.0% annualised qoq, while the July FOMC minutes painted the rate cut as insurance against any further downside risks. While Fed officials continued to sound dovish during the Jackson Hole symposium, nevertheless president Trump continued to lambast them for being too slow and too late. The S&P 500 index saw 13 straight days of intraday swings of >1%, as the markets see-sawed between good and bad headlines in August. If the face-to-face trade talks fail to materialise in Washington this month, we may see another roller-coaster ride as renewed growth concerns weigh on market confidence.
EU	Market is now expecting a big bazooka in September as the ECB (especially Draghi) is sounding increasingly dovish and economic data points to further deceleration. We expect a 20bps cut in the deposit rate and/or more asset purchases at the 12 September meeting, with more TLTRO provision also potentially in the pipeline. Any ECB disappointment may whipsaw the Euro.	The EU continues to face a cloudy growth outlook, with Germany in particular appearing on the brink of a technical recession. A no-deal Brexit risk is also looming as UK PM Boris Johnson has suspended the UK parliament from 12 September – 14 October, and is threatening to call a snap election if lawmakers oppose him. The mild silver lining is Italy which managed to temporarily resolve its ongoing political crisis after President Mattarella placed PM Giuseppe Conte in charge of forming a new coalition government. In terms of likely ECB easing, note Nowotny has downplayed hopes for equity purchases and others like Weidmann, Lautenschlaegar and Knot have pushed back against overly high expectations.
Japan	BOJ is again under pressure not to laggard too far behind in terms of implementing fresh monetary policy stimulus as other central banks step up their fight to buffer against downside risks.	Japanese manufacturers turned pessimistic on business prospects for the first time in over 6 years, according to the August Tankan survey. Retail sales fell 2.0% yoy while exports slipped for the eighth straight month. With the downward pressure on JGB yields, Governor Kuroda may contemplate cutting rates to be more negative and/or widening the 0% trading range for the 10-year yield or tapering its bond purchases.
Singapore	With 2019 GDP growth tipped in the 0-1% range and core inflation likely to come in at the lower end of the 1-2% forecast range, the focus has shifted to the potential policy easing, whether at the October MAS meeting or the Budget due February 2020. Off-budget measures appear less likely for now.	Economic indicators do not suggest a strong pickup in 3Q19 yet, albeit the July industrial production came in better than expected at 3.6% mom sa (-0.4% yoy). Bank loans growth also fell 0.9% mom (+2.0% yoy) in July due to the drag from business loans (-1.3% mom) and consumer loans (-0.3% mom). Housing loans fell for the third consecutive month, which is unprecedented since at least 1991. During his NDR speech, PM Lee also announced planned increases in retirement and re-employment ages, coupled with raising the CPF contribution rates for senior workers.
Indonesia	We see 2019 growth coming out at 5.1% yoy, supported by government and private consumption. Meanwhile, Bank Indonesia is likely to maintain a relatively dovish stance and looks to cut rate by at least another 25bps in the coming months, pending supportive global environment.	Despite the surprise "pre-emptive" rate cut in August the IDR remained stable ~14,200, probably reflecting investor appetite for yield remains strong. The 2020 fiscal deficit target of 1.76% of GDP is narrower than the revised 2019 estimate of 1.93%. Total expenditure for the 2020 budget is expected to rise by 8.0% yoy. Overall, meeting the 2020 budget deficit is not an impossibility but there are risks of failing to hit revenue targets.

	House View	Key Themes
China	The Chinese economy grew by 6.3% yoy in the first half of 2019. The economy is expected to slow down further in the second half due to falling support from property investment. For 2019, we think it is still possible for China to achieve about 6.2% growth target.	The US-China trade war escalated further with new tariffs taking effect on 1 Sep. However, market sentiment improved as China confirmed that effective communications remain for bilateral trade talks, and China is likely to send delegates to the US to meet in person. China moved ahead with its interest rate liberalization, introducing the loan prime rate (LPR) as the new benchmark rate for lending. The first fixing on 20 August was lower by 6bps for the 1-year LPR. The rollout of the LPR, which is benchmarked to the MLF, will help China lower funding costs to the real economy eventually. China announced 20 measures to support the growth via boosting consumption. China's stimulus to boost consumption rather than direct prime-pump may have limited spill over effect on the regional economies.
Hong Kong	We downgrade 2019 GDP growth forecast from 1%-1.5% to 0.6% due to rising internal and external uncertainties. Both HKD and HIBORs are expected to see two-way volatility. Property market is set to slow down amid rising short-term supply, sour sentiments, relatively high local rates and heightened political uncertainty.	Exports of goods (-5.6% yoy) and fixed investment (-11.6% yoy) continued to plunge and drove the seasonally adjusted GDP down by 0.4% qoq in 2Q. For 3Q, a double whammy from social unrest (which has taken toll on tourism, retail, housing and logistics sectors) and US-China trade war heightens the risk of a technical recession. We cut our 2019 GDP forecast to 0.6%, but local fiscal stimulus of HK$19.1 billion to boost growth by about 0.3% points and global monetary easing may help to prevent a full-year recession. Long-end HKD liquidity may remain tight and short-end rates may be capped amid seasonality and concerns about capital flight.
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 revise our 2019 GDP growth forecast from around 0% to -1.5%.	The economy slipped into a technical recession by shrinking 1.8% yoy in 2Q, mainly led by the plunge in fixed investment (-25.3% yoy). Visitor arrivals grew at a slower pace by 16.3% yoy in Jul while gross gaming revenue fell by 8.6% yoy in Aug. Going forward, exports of goods and services will likely take a hit amid trade war re-escalation, a strong MOP, Asia's economic slowdown and the spill-over effect of HK's social unrest. The lack of infrastructure, entertainment and housing projects under construction may remain a drag on fixed investments. With 1H19 growth at -2.5% yoy, we cut our 2019 growth forecast from around 0% to -1.5%.
Malaysia	We now revise our 2019 growth forecast to 4.6% yoy from 4.4% yoy previously, given that the first half of the year came out stronger than expected. Meanwhile, we now expect that Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) may cut by another 25bps by the end of 2019, bringing the OPR down to 2.75% from 3.00%, amid a worsening external environment.	2Q 2019 growth picked up more than expected to 4.9% yoy amid a rebound in the mining sector. Regardless of the pick-up, there remain concerns about the underlying momentum of the economy as investment contracted whilst export levels were static and import volumes fell. Given the stronger-than-expected 1H 2019, we revise our 2019 forecast to 4.6% yoy. However, this number still reflects that 2H 2019 may be weak. Meanwhile, BNM unveiled measures to liberalize the FX administration and they also said the FTSE Russell was "appreciative" of Malaysia's efforts. BNM further mentioned that being on the FTSE Russell watch list doesn't imply Malaysian bonds would be removed from the WGBI but instead means that the FTSE Russell "will step up engagement with the authorities"

	House View	Key Themes
Thailand	It is likely that the Bank of Thailand may perform at least one more rate cut this year. Minister of Finance Uttama Savanayana said that there is still space for further fiscal stimulus and that he sees further room for interest rate cuts.	Thailand's Q2 GDP growth was largely held back by the slump in exports. Both the Bank of Thailand and the government have noted the challenge and are responding appropriately. The BoT is still attempting to reduce the strength of the baht, following the unexpected 25bp rate cut last month. Meanwhile the government has unveiled a 316 billion baht fiscal stimulus programme to combat the current economic downturn. The baht strength remains high relative to regional peers and it is expected the BoT may do more rate easing to bring down the baht's appreciation.
South Korea	The Bank of Korea may likely bring interest rates down to a new record low of 1.00% or less if the impact on its electronics trade takes a sustained blow from the ongoing trade spat with Japan.	The Bank of Korea reduced the benchmark interest rate by 25bp in July as an insurance cut against the escalating Japan-South Korea trade spat. The stresses in the South Korean economy, however, go beyond the trade spat – low inflationary pressures and rising unemployment remain issues that are not contended with. It is likely more is needed to be done to throw the South Korean economy a more viable lifeline.
Philippines	With two rate cuts done, we think the BSP may do two more 25bp rate reductions before the year is over, even though BSP governor Benjamin Diokno had previously hinted that he saw only three rate cuts in 2019.	Governor Benjamin Diokno mentioned that he expects a total of three rate cuts in 2019. That statement, however, was made before the second rate cut and the sharp deterioration in US-China relations. While the Philippines may feel less of an impact from the US-China trade spat due to its net-importing status, other regional central banks have now started to reduce interest rates more effectively as insurance against a major economic fallout between the two superpowers. That in itself could prompt an additional rate cut from the BSP, in addition to the initial three that Diokno had mentioned.

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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	1.85%	1.77%	1.68%	1.60%
2-month LIBOR	1.90%	1.81%	1.71%	1.62%
3-month LIBOR	1.95%	1.85%	1.74%	1.64%
6-month LIBOR	1.97%	1.86%	1.76%	1.65%
12-month LIBOR	2.00%	1.89%	1.78%	1.66%
1-year swap rate	1.25%	1.33%	1.41%	1.48%
2-year swap rate	1.30%	1.37%	1.44%	1.51%
3-year swap rate	1.33%	1.40%	1.47%	1.53%
5-year swap rate	1.35%	1.43%	1.50%	1.58%
10-year swap rate	1.37%	1.45%	1.54%	1.62%
15-year swap rate	1.45%	1.52%	1.59%	1.66%
20-year swap rate	1.53%	1.59%	1.64%	1.70%
30-year swap rate	1.55%	1.61%	1.66%	1.72%
SGD Interest Rates	**4Q19**	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**
1-month SIBOR	1.83%	1.75%	1.68%	1.60%
1-month SOR	1.75%	1.69%	1.64%	1.60%
3-month SIBOR	1.76%	1.65%	1.63%	1.62%
3-month SOR	1.72%	1.70%	1.67%	1.65%
6-month SIBOR	1.88%	1.75%	1.71%	1.68%
6-month SOR	1.60%	1.58%	1.57%	1.56%
12-month SIBOR	2.00%	1.85%	1.80%	1.75%
1-year swap rate	1.62%	1.58%	1.57%	1.56%
2-year swap rate	1.55%	1.47%	1.49%	1.51%
3-year swap rate	1.53%	1.49%	1.51%	1.53%
5-year swap rate	1.52%	1.50%	1.53%	1.57%
10-year swap rate	1.57%	1.53%	1.57%	1.62%
15-year swap rate	1.70%	1.65%	1.67%	1.68%
20-year swap rate	1.72%	1.70%	1.72%	1.73%
30-year swap rate	1.78%	1.76%	1.77%	1.79%
MYR forecast	**4Q19**	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**
OPR	2.75%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
1-month KLIBOR	2.98%	2.87%	2.77%	2.66%
3-month KLIBOR	3.25%	3.00%	2.87%	2.73%
6-month KLIBOR	3.30%	3.10%	2.95%	2.80%
12-month KLIBOR	3.45%	3.26%	3.08%	2.89%
1-year swap rate	2.97%	2.92%	2.86%	2.81%
2-year swap rate	3.00%	2.95%	2.90%	2.85%
3-year swap rate	3.02%	2.98%	2.94%	2.89%
5-year swap rate	3.06%	3.05%	3.03%	3.02%
10-year swap rate	3.25%	3.21%	3.18%	3.14%
15-year swap rate	3.40%	3.38%	3.35%	3.33%
20-year swap rate	3.60%	3.58%	3.55%	3.53%

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UST bond yields	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20
2-year UST bond yield	1.40%	1.36%	1.34%	1.32%
5-year UST bond yield	1.40%	1.37%	1.38%	1.39%
10-year UST bond yield	1.55%	1.53%	1.50%	1.48%
30-year UST bond yield	1.93%	1.88%	1.85%	1.83%
SGS bond yields	**4Q19**	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**
2-year SGS yield	1.60%	1.59%	1.58%	1.56%
5-year SGS yield	1.65%	1.61%	1.60%	1.59%
10-year SGS yield	1.67%	1.65%	1.64%	1.62%
15-year SGS yield	1.75%	1.70%	1.68%	1.66%
20-year SGS yield	1.83%	1.81%	1.79%	1.77%
30-year SGS yield	1.89%	1.88%	1.87%	1.86%
MGS forecast	**4Q19**	**1Q20**	**2Q20**	**3Q20**
5-year MGS yield	3.00%	2.99%	2.98%	2.96%
10-year MGS yield	3.20%	3.16%	3.13%	3.09%

FX	3Q19	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20
USD-JPY	105.17	104.91	104.56	104.32	104.08
EUR-USD	1.0925	1.0883	1.0978	1.1142	1.1305
GBP-USD	1.2062	1.2007	1.2091	1.2240	1.2389
AUD-USD	0.6674	0.6628	0.6717	0.6848	0.6979
NZD-USD	0.6244	0.6195	0.6207	0.6327	0.6446
USD-CAD	1.3355	1.3291	1.3218	1.3147	1.3076
USD-CHF	0.9937	0.9848	0.9825	0.9771	0.9717
USD-SGD	1.3944	1.3968	1.3863	1.3774	1.3686
USD-CNY	7.1936	7.2052	7.1302	7.0387	6.9472
USD-THB	30.51	30.21	30.06	29.96	29.86
USD-IDR	14,254	14,146	14,001	13,859	13717
USD-MYR	4.2235	4.2266	4.1919	4.1511	4.1103
USD-KRW	1218.45	1215.57	1199.49	1191.65	1183.81
USD-TWD	31.426	31.350	31.059	30.949	30.840
USD-HKD	7.8450	7.8333	7.8142	7.7967	7.7792
USD-PHP	52.40	52.17	51.75	51.44	51.14
USD-INR	71.96	71.50	70.41	69.62	68.82
EUR-JPY	114.91	114.17	114.78	116.23	117.67
EUR-GBP	0.9058	0.9063	0.9080	0.9103	0.9125
EUR-CHF	1.0856	1.0717	1.0786	1.0887	1.0986
EUR-SGD	1.5234	1.5201	1.5219	1.5347	1.5473
GBP-SGD	1.6819	1.6772	1.6761	1.6860	1.6957
AUD-SGD	0.9306	0.9257	0.9311	0.9432	0.9552
NZD-SGD	0.8707	0.8653	0.8604	0.8714	0.8823
CHF-SGD	1.4033	1.4183	1.4109	1.4097	1.4084
JPY-SGD	1.3258	1.3314	1.3258	1.3204	1.3150
SGD-MYR	3.0289	3.0259	3.0239	3.0137	3.0033
SGD-CNY	5.1590	5.1584	5.1435	5.1100	5.0762

Macroeconomic Calendar

Date Time		Event		Survey	Actual	Prior
09/02 07:50	JN	Capital Spending YoY	2Q	1.1%	--	6.1%
09/02 08:30	JN	Jibun Bank Japan PMI Mfg	Aug F	--	--	49.5
09/02 08:30	SK	Markit South Korea PMI Mfg	Aug	--	--	47.3
09/02 08:30	ID	Markit Indonesia PMI Mfg	Aug	--	--	49.6
09/02 09:45	CH	Caixin China PMI Mfg	Aug	49.8	--	49.9
09/02 12:00	TH	CPI YoY	Aug	0.63%	--	0.98%
09/02 16:00	EC	Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	Aug F	47	--	47
09/02 16:30	UK	Markit UK PMI Manufacturing SA	Aug	48.8	--	48
09/03 07:00	SK	GDP YoY	2Q F	2.1%	--	2.1%
09/03 07:00	SK	CPI YoY	Aug	0.4%	--	0.6%
09/03 21:45	US	Markit US Manufacturing PMI	Aug F	--	--	49.9
09/03 22:00	US	ISM Manufacturing	Aug	51.5	--	51.2
09/04 20:30	US	Trade Balance	Jul	-$55.2b	--	-$55.2b
09/06 20:30	US	Unemployment Rate	Aug	3.7%	--	3.7%
09/08	CH	Trade Balance	Aug	--	--	$45.06b
09/10 09:30	CH	CPI YoY	Aug	--	--	2.8%
09/12 13:00	SI	Retail Sales YoY	Jul	--	--	-8.9%
09/12 20:30	US	CPI MoM	Aug	0.1%	--	0.3%
09/16 10:00	CH	Industrial Production YoY	Aug	--	--	4.8%
09/17 08:30	SI	Non-oil Domestic Exports YoY	Aug	--	--	-11.2%
09/17 21:15	US	Industrial Production MoM	Aug	--	--	-0.2%
09/18 16:30	UK	CPI YoY	Aug	--	--	2.1%
09/18 17:00	EC	CPI YoY	Aug F	--	--	1.0%
09/23 08:30	JN	Jibun Bank Japan PMI Mfg	Sep P	--	--	--
09/23 13:00	SI	CPI YoY	Aug	--	--	0.4%
09/23 16:00	EC	Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	Sep P	--	--	--
09/23 21:45	US	Markit US Manufacturing PMI	Sep P	--	--	--
09/26 13:00	SI	Industrial Production YoY	Aug	--	--	-0.4%
09/26 20:30	US	GDP Annualized QoQ	2Q T	--	--	2.0%
09/30 07:50	JN	Industrial Production MoM	Aug P	--	--	--
09/30 09:45	CH	Caixin China PMI Mfg	Sep	--	--	--
09/30 16:30	UK	GDP YoY	2Q F	--	--	1.2%

Central Bank Interest Rate Decisions

Date Time		Event		Survey	Actual	Prior
09/03 12:30	AU	RBA Cash Rate Target	Sep 3	1.00%	--	1.00%
09/12 15:00	MA	BNM Overnight Policy Rate	Sep 12	--	--	3.00%
09/12 19:45	EC	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	Sep 12	--	--	0.000%
09/17-09/19	HK	Composite Interest Rate	Aug	--	--	0.94%
09/19 02:00	US	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	Sep 18	2.00%	--	2.25%
09/19 02:00	US	FOMC Rate Decision (Lower Bound)	Sep 18	1.75%	--	2.00%
09/19 16:00	TA	CBC Benchmark Interest Rate	Sep 19	--	--	1.375%
09/19 19:00	UK	Bank of England Bank Rate	Sep 19	--	--	0.750%
09/19	JN	BOJ Policy Balance Rate	Sep 19	--	--	-0.100%
09/25 10:00	NZ	RBNZ Official Cash Rate	Sep 25	1.00%	--	1.00%
09/25 15:05	TH	BoT Benchmark Interest Rate	Sep 25	--	--	1.50%
09/26 16:00	PH	BSP Standing Overnight Deposit Facility Rate	Sep 26	--	--	3.750%

Source: Bloomberg

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