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## EM FX:

1. pricing is just the curve (forward market point). Adjusted by volatility (assuming 0.2 sharpe)

2. current account surplus (CLP,COP...)

3. taylor rule based: growth pressure, inflation pressure --> pressure on central bank intervention

4. hedging flows: long-term bond (UST 10 year), and equities

5. capital flows (high frequency portfolio flows). Rationale: it takes time to balance, but will reach limit at some point

6. trade surplus: supply and demand, commodity prices, oil prices

7. valuation: part of the supply and demand, but very slow moving

8. Balassa-samuelson effect: in the long term, fast growing countries should appreciate more, also very slow moving.

9. central bank may have to fight against appreciation through

10. mean reversion strategy

11. short GBP, it has too little carry, and needs to fight against large current account deficit.

12. some people just don't have to hedge their income, they want to keep their income as foreign currency.

13. all translated into the pct of gdp term

14. TIC flow? Second order derivative: it you want to know where the dollar is at, just look at the tic flow!

16 FT said we should have a very core inflation measure.

International trade and dollar borrowing?

Database management

Equity strategy:

equity is just compete with cash and bond yield.

z score of changes in bond

z score of changes in equity

European banks just hold a lot of bond

## Rates Model Script:

the model starts with the economic conditions. This by itself should tell the central bank if it should be easing or tightening policies. Forget about anything else. They don't care about what's priced in the world. They just want to know the economic variables that makes sense that they should be easing or cutting rates.

What are the things that matter? First start with the **economic levels of activity**. **This tells the central banker how tight the economy is**. In general, how tight the capacity is. That's an concept that you can't observe directly. It's an abstraction. There are certain amount of output in the economy that the inflation should not be rising or falling. In general the central banker run policy that to make sure you sit that neutral level for a while. When the growth is above potential that means the capacity is tightening. You're eating through slack. The central bank, their immediate goal is to make sure that the capacity is neutral. So your level of output is equal to a reasonable trend level of output. you have a potential growth rate of the economy, let's say it's 2%. You have an actual rate you observe. When growth rate is above potential, the trend growth will rise. The good thing for the central banker is this thing is here. That's the perfect situation for them. Think you're going to a rock concert. There's certain capacity in the stadium. Say you can take 100k people. If you have 50k, the price probably have to drop. This is at 120k, you have to push up the price. The capacity of the stadium change over time, there's a grow. Imagine the size of that stadium can grow every year. The number of people attending growing is like this. We estimate the trend line of the growth. We just take real GDP, and we eyeball to make sure it's reasonable. The potential growth is not really in dispute. It's not gonna really help that much. This is what every one kind of understand. The problem is that the capacity can not be directly observed. It's an abstraction. What we do is just to take a bunch of observable variables that represent this thing. And we take, essentially average them. If wage is growing faster it gives you a sense of capacity is tightening.

The next thing to think about is changes in economic condition. Technically growth minus potential should not be in levels. It represents what the change in slack is. We just bucket it here anyway to keep it simple. The next variable to look at is are they accelerating or decelerating. We created a impulsive measure of this. Citi has produced very good index that we use. The citi change index. If you take change in that, it gives you pretty good sense of what the change in growth is.

Then we've got a forward growth impulse. We started with 3, but actually 6m makes more sense, because we're talking about rates pricing over the next 2 years. 3 months create a lot of chop. The way we forward growth is just take: what are the components of GDP, we just create our forward growth pressure on these things. It's missing the fiscal impulse. Because it's something that can be done easily but take more time to do. Goldman has some estimate of it. All you want to figure out is whether government spending is going to be higher or lower in the next period. Cyclical adjusted. That's a dirty exercise. And the next key variable is gonna be export. Let's say, you have 2 exactly the same economies with same conditions, except that 1 has faster borrowing. It's not certain true that credit will lead spending. Even if you have more borrowing in 1 economy, you're going to want to tighten more than in the other 1. Because you cut the rate to raise the credit growth, if you have the credit growth, that is to say you don't have to run a easy policy.

Then I include forward inflation impulse. What are the free money thing that we know, that will drive the growth to some degree. It'll be oil in local fx terms, and how much the currency moves. We just stop over there with 2nd derivative in growth. The key is you observe these data everyday. It's daily series. The other thing that the central bank cares about, especially the US, is the global conditions. What is the financial condition impulse, globally. This should be replaced by forward growth impulse for each country. We know where the growth is changing, we know where the growth is versus potential, in the other one.

One day rate, 2 years forward, substract the essentially the cash rate. Substract a small risk premium from that. Using mean of zero. 1w swap to get as close as possible to cash rate. The market is really perfect at pricing the curve at a year ahead, or say 6m ahead. The big picture is quite good. People are very bad at pricing 2 years forward, that thing moves around a lot. 1 year forward, they're ok. 6m forward, it's just a game of what Powell is thinking. That's what everyone is very tight on. That's why we want to use 2 years forward. Looked at historically, and plug in a number. What's the trail in vol, multiply by the contract by 0.2.

## Market talk 20191222

Any market concern?

I mean it's gonna be interesting coz the growth is gonna be stablized in a lot of places. But you gonna get more globally push to do more fiscal stimulus. I actually don't think bond is going to be very attractive now. There's not really... The equity is getting more stable. The promise of fiscal policy is enough for people to buy more equities even it's not flowing through immediately. That you know that the government is going to do more fiscal stimulus that's fine for equity investor. So equity market is probably gonna be reasonably strong. If they're strong, that's gonna be more supportive for growth and more supportive for earnings. That's going to carry on for a little bit.

In my opinion the 10 year, when it's rally it's risk off right, it's just the mechanical reaction that people have. I can understand the central bank could cut policy if equity drop. But it's not really that 10 year really help you that much if you get a risk off if the curve is this flat. I don't think the bond are that attractive in general. And the breakeven is really low so I think that needs to be re-priced higher.

If the growth picks up, issuance might pick up globally too. Corporate bond issuance might pick up. So that get compression in the long end as well. I think dollar will probably sell off is equities go up, but for me that creates the opportunity for the dollar to rally again. dollar sells-off, equity goes up, that's gonna be supportive for the US growth. That means that price-in the US curve a little bit, and I think that starts to pinch places that have very low interest rate. I think especially if you're oil importers you're going to get squeeze a little bit this year.

Brazil: I think Brazil if the growth picks up enough, probably get some equity inflows, and you're going to get some FDI. And people might want to represent the strong equity and weak dollar and Brazil is the story that people will buy. It might be an Okay currency, but I'm not in love with it. You're not get paid very much, and their deficits opening up a little bit. If their growth start to pick up, you get some interesting things too. Their inflow goes up, and import start to pick up too. So that deficit widens out a little bit.

The curve is steep still, discounts a lot. People are talking about DI(local interest rate market) selling off.

Mexico is still fine, but it's at the bottom of the range. Chile is gonna be a big trade again. Columbia is getting support from oil now, but they're still in trouble. It could be the year where Hungary hike interest rates.

The equity is still very cheap compare with the yield.

## Market talk about Mexico 20191227

This is the 1 year swap. Just to give you an idea what the short term interest rate looks like. They're running the tightest policy in the world, very aggressively. They hiked the interest rate from 3% to 8.5%. They wanted to stablize the currency. That's what they want. This is all the response they have. And so their economy is very weak now. But the bond price more hikes up here. It's crazy. And this was more than obvious cases that the rate was gonna rally. Because they're running very high interest rate, their economy was weak, and the currency has strong fundamental. So it's a little bit of the rates repricing, they were gonna need to cut, but also the market just wanted to buy the EM duration.

## Market talk about steepener 20191227

It's quite obvious what's going to happen next year. USD weakness, equity continues to go up, this create the opportunities of overshooting. Fed just wants to save some ammunition going forward, not hard to imagine central bank will hike in 1 year time at least once.

Market talk 20191230

In the new year the oil importers will get squeezed. I think it is kind of free money. The global market is risk on. The oil price went up, together with equities and EM currencies. People just forget about the trade deficit. They'll realize that the oil import has picked up a lot later.

## Dale 20191230

Fiscal policy: the fact that too many people are talking about it shows that it's impossible. The political environment is not like that.

Especially if EU growth recover, no chance of doing that.

Fed: the fed is following the market, it's not predicting it. They just do what is priced in the market. Equities: 20% up, they're going to take that out. Think about the fed's role, they're dealing with 2 things, one is the growth and inflation trade off, the other is the financial stability. Think about the hawks in that committee, if the stocks straightly go up, they're going to feel extremely uncomfortable. They can still hold the short term interest rate low, but they're looking for the holy grail of bearish steepening.

FT: do you think it happens through the real yield or breakeven?

It can be both. I think the world is thinking more about the nominal yield. We're living in a nominal world. The essential thing is the equilibrium nominal yield in the US economy starts to rise. There's quite high correlation between the nominal and the breakeven.

At the margin people borrow more and save less. I think what's fascinating next year is you get the fed so politicalized. So they're not gonna say anything that's particular until then. Big cycles..

The pull back can be nasty.

In Chile: FT: I'm waiting, I almost got out of it when they started to intervene. I think that's definitely gonna be the trade for 2020. I'm going to track their pace of intervention coz when they gotta to pulling back

## Market strategy 20191230

Long EURHUF, and pay HUF rates.

Reason:

The situation you lined up for: classic EM situation. If growth picks up, two legs hedged out. If HUF depreciate, the inflation picks up and central bank will have more hiking pressure, you earn on both side. If cut interest rate, EURHUF will go higher.

There short term rates are so low. The trade surplus is here. So you really don't want to take the other side of it if the sell-off starts. Maybe the central bank will do. Small places will get destroyed.

## Dale 20191230

EM has higher risk premium. In DM countries just trade whatever the monetary policy is. In EM countries people have confidence issue.

EM banking system are not functioning well. Can't recycle the current account surplus and IIP quickly, currency depreciating pressure(THB, TWD)

EM has higher risk premium, trickier thing.

EM has trend, confidence dominate cycles sometimes.

Large part of the investment just from international investors.

Risk premium move at the same time, across currencies.

## 20191231 Australia talk

In 2016 it's getting really big but the yield just didn't move. It's not costing anything. Just so interesting the signal is so strong here. After the Trump, you have the global yield steepened. The global growth was very strong, and you have the growth above potential for a while. Levels get tightened up. I guess that's because the wages getting up. Inflation was above target.

It's interesting that they just never tightened in that period. The interest rate was very high after the financial crisis. The mining went bust, they cut very aggressively. And despite everything being better, they didn't reverse it.

## 20200102 Australia

Australia is coming down. This is exactly right, you have the global risk on and all shit, and this is coming off quickly. Looking at Australia, despite all the premium and stuff, it's actually pricing in hikes over like a three year period. That's the one that makes sense the best trade right now. It's flat over a 2 year period, but actually pricing a hike over 3 year period. And they have room to cut right. This is easily 75 whatever. And Canada got the room to cut. The fact that US rates is 1.75 is hard for the fed, they don't want to cut, and they don't want to hike quickly. And the same is true for Canada. They actually have more room to cut. This makes a lot of sense.

## 20200103 Chile call

You know that Chile has a constitutional reform. The fiscal deficit is going up. I just had a call with Santandar. The only people who would buy this domestically is the pension fund and banks. And the banks are the money makers, they're quite price sensitive so they are not gonna be the first one to take the price down. So it's really the pension fund. And the amount of money coming into the pension fund each month is about 400 millions. And about 20% of that is going to bonds. And there're some other stuff like that there are some expiration that's gonna get rolled. Basically there's gonna be a gap of 2 billion dollars that's gonna be to buy that's not naturally not gonna be there. The bond will sell off until they're attractive enough. And if you look at the 5 year, they've only got the OK steep there, and you get all the extra risk there too. And the cash level of pension fund are historical low as well. And we're basically back to pre-crisis levels. It's just crazy levels.

Central bank cut interest rate?

I think no way, I think they pretend they want to cut. They don't want the market to think that they want to hike, because they really don't want to hike. There's no way that they're cutting, absolutely no way. And their currency is rallying just because they're intervene the market. And sovereign fund as well is bringing the capital back. That complicates as little bit, because the sovereign fund, they have a lot of dollars off shore. They can bring that back.

Think the way to trade it is just to fade the move, right. If you short, and the dollar move higher, and you want to take profit. Because the ?? is going to come out and wreck it. And when it falls back, you buy dollars again.

## 20200106 RV strategy talk

drawdown 2016-17

I guess it's Trump explosion in yield. I guess in that situation the RV system is not gonna working that well. Because that's such a big disturbance in the bond market. A lot is flow driven anyway. I think what this strategy would make money is after those type of situations, hopefully your outright system is catching that, and you have the big treasury market sold off, and you go and pick like Australia should not tight as much, that's non-sense. So we're thinking is there a way to moderating the signal when our outright view is very strong. Strong means that you're about to get one of those moves that's driven by US and that coz everything to move. It's too big move for countries to subtle differences between countries.

And we're gonna create a measure of the aggregation of how strong the duration position is in your outright system. For the RV system you might want to add up the absolute value of everything, how strong of net signal of everything is.

## 2020-01-08

## Corporate bond issuance

Blue is the treasury yield. The red is government plus corporate issuance. It's not perfect. Obviously it doesn't work here. Here is an extreme situation, and our indicators picked it up, and it receive rates in here, but then you have couple of periods where... So this is pre-taper tantrum, the world was terrible, corporate issuance hit the floor. And then I think treasury and corporate started to pick back up, probably responding to low yield, and then we had a shock, Bernanke just came out and say no QE, and the market just exploded. When the market move like that, it's a very supply demand driven thing right. I'm not sure what's this thing here, but you got a pop, down lower and lower, and this is Trump, this was driven by supply and demand, right, cause every single fundamental world was buying treasury, Japanese were got them up, Central banks were buying, China bought a lot. And then growth start to pick up, and when the growth picked back up, you got more issuance pick up in general, part of it was treasury, part of it was corporate. And we got massive bond sell-off in this period.

And now we're sitting here, like,... this is the 12m change in 6m issuance. I mean you have to do it in more rigorous way, like you have to do it in duration weighted. Making sure you're counting every body. I still think it's interesting.

Long-term bond model:

European... they got some pension fund here, right, they're all active bond players in this market. Go out and put pressures on yields. Part of the signal is to fade their positioning, so when they've bought a lot, you can say they can't buy them much more, and you add issuance lag corporate and treasury, and then you add in our rates signal, like if the fed's are tightening, and you want to sell bonds when: issuance are very high, and positioning is very stretched. And the yield is low relative to conditions. If that's right, you should pick up the taper tantrum. It should pick up the big rally here actually. I don't know if it picks up the Trump, the positioning it should, for sure. I wonder with our duration model. I guess we're catching it.

## 2020-01-14

## Chile telephone

And you wait for the next day and you realize no one wants to come to this thing. And that's the scenario you got, elevated credit spread, steeper yield curve. You got equity market sucks. Jump on a short rate like 100 bps right. You thought he was gonna lie about something so that he got stability.

Euro growth (TJ)

FT and DT

I read the JPM report said that

Reviewing question:

1. What can you do to build the strategy quickly?

Firstly we have already got the right template and methodology. This will tell us very quickly what matters and what is not for each country. Especially the visualization tool I have can help me very quickly understand what we need to add into the strategy.

After having the template we just need to plug in the economic indicators and make sure they have the sensical weight there. We have been building tools to manage each individual indicators in a tree structure which brings massive transparency to this process. Basically everything in our strategies is a tree-like structure now.

And thirdly we just need to translate these signals into trading positions. Since the strategy is relative straightforward this step is not too complicated. It's literally converting the z-score conviction into a DV01, and using the risk budgeting framework to combine into a portfolio.

After having all this we're like 70% done on the strategy. The rest is just to make sure each individual is running ok and we will continuously improve the quality.

I think with infrastructure and understanding of the strategy now we can build some good strategy per country in 3 weeks time, it might depends on other things but that's a good guess.

## 2019-01-16 model table

Decent number of changes since last week

o   **USA**: Pay signal has moderated from **.8 to .4**

  Pricing the same, but conditions dropped from a .9 to .3

         The Wage number in NFP was the driver

o   Changes dropped from 1.1 to -.5

o   Levels dropped from .8 to .3

o   **CAN:**Receive signal has increased from **-.3 to -.5**

  Pricing basically the same, but conditions dropped from -.6 to -.8

         Changes dropped from -.3 to -1

o   **GBR:**Most interesting set of changes. The rec signal has actually increased slightly from **-.6 to -.7**, despite the large rally in rates. This is because of the large drop in inflation.

  Pricing has come in from -.5 to -.8 but conditions have changed just as much from -.9 to -1.2.

         This was the result of the inflation data hitting levels and changes in a material way

o   Levels are now negative (-1), given how far inflation is below target

o   Changes dropped from -.4 to -.9

  Not sure if this is the right output given the situation but this is how the model nets out.

         Perhaps this is a good time to check that we are using the best version of core inflation (currently using standard core but there might be better (like super core) series).

## FT Chile central bank

Their goal is to keep inflation stable right, which really is the currency. And you can put the rates up or down. That thing rallied a little bit. I don't really buy that thing. Another guy said, look, you have intervention program, and it's end in march. But all the constitution stuff starts in April. And you're telling me that you're using intervention program to calm vol. That's gonna be, probably the most volatile period, that got the worst reaction, cause that's like, they're sitting their everyday, pops the reserve, pushing down, it's only that lot amount of money right. And they're going to do that for 3 months. And they're in the shit position, let it adjust first!.

Tim: what's people's reaction, are people as bearish as you? One guy say, big output gap, inflation weak, gonna cut at some point. No one expressed the view on assets directly. The central banker said that, the locals could stabilize the market right? Because they're the one that go in and buy the assets.

Everything is super privatized

FT on Chile corporate spread drives FX, original sin

...Here you borrow at US interest rate, plus the spread. I don't know if this data is correct. But I'm looking at this against their external borrowing, I think this works a lot of unhedged dollar debt... A little beta country, a little bit high domestic interest rates, and US rates, the liquidity has been very easy for the past, that has been easy. US spreads very low, US rates very low. So they basically just end up borrowing in dollars, and pulling back in their own currency right, and maybe what happens, the central bank say: Ohhh we can cut rates, and they cutting, cutting, cutting. At the same time, liquidity in the US start to tighten a little bit, fed just says, growth is fine, let's raise interest rates, and those spreads start to rise. That starts to pinch them. They have to unwind the positions, I think that's what happened in brazil partly, when they blew up in 14, 15. And the spread moves quickly, so these people to pay back the debt.

Apparently they have a lot of dollar debt, but all hedged anyway.

I don't know if JP morgan has some unrepresentative series. It's pretty expensive to borrow dollars here vs the history. And obviously when this happens this pinch everything. This is what financial conditions look like in Chile now right. They're keeping the short rate flat. The rates for local borrowing is very expensive. The equity market has dropped, right. So expensive for local to fund through equity. And the credit spread is actually very elevated as well, so it's expensive to borrow in dollars.

They make it cheap to borrow chile in cash.... you know, this thing is gonna happen.

## FT Russia telephone:

If they cut rate, is it the consumer and the household

## 20200201 Autonomous Charlene Chu

Autonomous

We’re just going to start by giving you what our view on china was on 2020 a few weeks ago before the virus really spread. It is important to have that context. So looking into 2020 clearly things are starting to get a little better. Credit impulse has bottomed. Credit growth has bottomed in 2018. We’ve been seeing credit pick up, although with very flat, slope upward compare with what we have seen in the past. We estimated the growth is still gonna under pressure in the first half. Plateau in the second half. As demand improved, and as the improve in credit started to pass through more. We were looking at a positive credit and fiscal impulse. Although weaker than last year. In last year the combined fiscal and credit impulse was 6% of GDP. We were expecting that to fall about 4%. In 2020 split about half and half in credit and fiscal. A little bit weaker than last year but positive impulse in credit means that there is more flow of credit and flow of fiscal support for the growth than the previous year. Really the support was not getting better this year.

Clearly things have changed dramatically in the last few weeks. What I really want to address today is that… I know the consensus view is very rooted in the idea that the coronavirus is very similar to SARS. China is going to experience a V-shape rebound. They get over this, that is going about 4% GDP growth in Q1 as oppose to 6% in Q4. Our view is that we’re probably looking at something that is more like a U-shape recovery. A little more prolonged as we do get that rebound. We also believe that 4% in Q1 is a real stretch. That is what might be politically acceptable for people to be saying. But the reality is we think China is really lucky to get 1% in Q1 we think a recession is very possible. And I’ll walk you through the reasons for that.

In terms of why we think it’s more likely a U-shape rather than a V-shape. Number 1 go back to 2003, China has just signed WTO in 2001. It was in the middle of this massive growth boom. We had nominal and real GDP in double digit and trending higher. We have other economic indicators very solid and positive territory we have in revenue growth for listed companies at 30% range. Everything we were quite strong back then and clearly we’re at a much weaker starting point today. Back then we have a very significant untapped capacity in exports, in property, in fixed asset investment. And all of that have been tapped out now. Over the last 17 years China clearly running up against constraints in terms of how much it can continue to grow. It’s export share relative to the rest of the world is maxed out. The economy we’re seeing the property market has booms and bust, and fixed assets investment also has its constraints. We don’t have that untapped like we have in the past. We also got a much bigger debt stock today. So China is effectively twice as indebted today as it was in the past. And very importantly, they do not have the amount of excess deposit as they did back. It’s a very big development in China over the last decade. Because today banks can not just sit on excess funds that they can lend out at any moment in the way as they used to. So this gonna make stimulus much more complicated.

The experience in 2003 was the revenue growth of listed company fell by 35% to 24% revenue growth. It took listed company about 4 quarters to make that up. It was not the V-shape recovery that people are talking about. And probably we’re looking at something similar today. It just takes longer to come out of that. Certainly GDP make these adjusting. In terms of the issue where China can grow 4% or not, our core argument really comes down to the fact that this shock is more severe today than it was back then. In recent being we have so many households, we have so many companies on locked down. And this means that this is hitting both consumption and production. In terms of the production if we think about China’s GDP by breakdown. Secondary which is mining, manufacturing, construction is around 40% of GDP. That 40% of GDP in secondary is experiencing a significant decline in capacity just because of these extra holidays. We’ve got about what is accounting for about 80% of GDP closed for extra 10days. This is on everything open on scheduled 10 Feb.  This is 12% less production days than what we would have had in Q1. Already we know we’ll got a very big hit from that. For Epicentre in Hubei, we’re expecting we’re going to have a lengthier. They loss 17% of their production and that can easily go into 20-30% if they remain lock down for a longer period. The country did open for business like yesterday but it’s not like everything is back to normal. Hubei province is the key transportation hub. That’s going to have problem in supplychain also. Probably gonna see negative GDP growth, negative credit growth in Q6 of about negative 6%. That’s a huge production shock here that we did not see during SARS, that didn’t have this kind of lock down.

We’ve got 40% of GDP growing at -6%. We would have the other 60% of the economy growing at 10%. We still have people shopping online and online gaming, that type of thing. I think there’s a little more support there but I don’t think, there’s no question the consumption is getting hit here.

It is almost given here that we got a recession. I do not think that the authority is gonna publish data. But the things on the ground this is what you going to feel like and it takes some time to get out of this.

Common question we’ve been getting from people is what the government is gonna do about this. So far we haven’t got very much of a response. I know we have a lot of trickling out of various measures over the weekends but to be honest that’s was all oriented around making sure that the financial system is functioning smoothly. Making sure that we don’t have a downward spiral on the equity market. We’ve had about 2 trillion of liquidity injection in the last couple days. But we’re still talking about several hundred billion nets ultimately because we have a lot of maturities of existing funds. Not like we have net injection of 2 trillion. We have 10bps rate cut. Very important I think symbolically, but I think it’s not going to make that much of a difference. We’ve got bank told they’ve got “fair bear month??”. That will help the situation from getting worse. Certainly not going to help things from getting better. We’ve had a delay in the ALP rule in the bank where banks at the end of the year were told they’re going to deal with all of the shadow banking they have hidden off balance sheet through investment products. The government said you can keep that. But again, that going to … Ultimately I think this is a very “vigor?” package. My assumption is that they will be stepping up their measures for what they gonna do to support growth. As companies open next week so we should get some more activity. It’s gonna be like SARS, which was tax and fees cut, particularly for those industries that get hurt. We certainly expect the rate cut. China certainly got a lot of run way in terms of rate cut than the other countries. I would see we’re going to see some weakening in the RMB.

Another question is that to what extent this could trigger other problems in the economy. I think this is possible. But I think this is gonna have to be more of a prolonged here. These doesn’t necessarily to cause the destabilization of the debt issues, the property issues. But if we’re talking about something more prolonged, I think that stuff does come on the table.

## 20200205 JPM on China Virus

JPM economist:

When we look at the Asean economy, they have fairly large linkage to China through trade or through services. And the ones that have both are the Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia. Indonesia and Php a little less so. So just in terms of the arismetic hit, you would automatically get those economies, effectively line up in a little bit of Oh no. Singapore has taken a particularly large hit so the revision, this is because Singapore represent the at least within Asean a fairly large services hub. Not only business services, but also all kinds of business services like transportation hub and so forth. That’s one of the reasons we have a fairly large revisions downside to Singapore. And that really reflects the services component. Similar to Singapore, we have Thailand as well. About 12% of their GDP is derived from tourism services. This is why we’ve taken a fairly large hit to Thailand. Even assuming the supply chain is not so badly disrupted. Just to give you a sense, we have a 0.6% decline in the yoy growth. And the case in Thailand is about 0.5%. And we have Malaysia which is about 0.2%. And in Indonesia and Php not so much because of the lower linkage.

The issue to the actual policy response. So we tend to think in terms of the general mechanism. If this is a demand shock, the fiscal policy tend to be more effective, rather than monetary policy. We have about 0.5% fiscal impulse in Singapore, so we will have an extra 0.5% coming through from initial baseline. The case in Malaysia is about 0.1%. And the case of Thailand we don’t have very much.

In terms of why we don’t have much in Thailand is given they don’t given have any initial budget passed, they can’t pass any budget. And they would delay their budget.

And in terms of the monetary policy, many of these country are close to 0 rate. And the hurdle rate for them to cut is fairly high as well. Thai fits into that frame. Because they need to preserve space if they get to the effective lower bound, which we estimate is around 50bps.

## FT on the model's correlation

Adding to this, the model is designed to neutralize the implicit risk premium one should get from holding duration (in a normal situation, one has to get paid something to move away from cash and take actual market risk). The net result is to basically be long as much as one would be short, adjusting for the economic conditions. On average though, the model has been slightly longer bonds because the tepid economic conditions of the past 10 years and steep yield curves have not justified being paid often.

The correlation is between the returns experienced by trading the strategy and what one would get from just taking a long position. So if the correlation is 0 it would mean one is making money on the short side as well as the long side.

## 2019-04-10 FT on argie

**From:** Turton, Felix   
**Sent:** 10 April 2019 09:49  
**To:** Yang, Justin  
**Subject:** RE: Argie

That’s a serious return. Just need to produce 5-10% a year and you will be a really rich in a few years.

**From:** Yang, Justin   
**Sent:** 10 April 2019 09:46  
**To:** Turton, Felix  
**Subject:** RE: Argie

Ye the risk/reward sounds really attractive. 4%+ per month.

If spot might also move in the right direction it’ll be fabulous.

I heard one of the best trades in Bluecrest in 2016 was long Turkey. they up 50% that year

**From:** Turton, Felix   
**Sent:** 10 April 2019 09:35  
**To:** Yang, Justin  
**Subject:** RE: Argie

Yes True. 50% carry though!

**From:** Yang, Justin   
**Sent:** 10 April 2019 09:33  
**To:** Turton, Felix  
**Subject:** RE: Argie

Thank you! Really interesting.

I read through her piece you gave me earlier.

Think still a lot of thing can go wrong

**From:** Turton, Felix   
**Sent:** 10 April 2019 09:19  
**To:** Yang, Justin  
**Subject:** Argie

**Hi Justin,**

**Think you might find this interesting.**

Hey gents,

Great to catch up the other week.

Hope all is well with you! Finally back in NY…

There’s obviously been a lot going on and I know you care on Argie so I wanted to shoot you some full thoughts about where we stand in terms of the story there and things that are going on.

Happy to catch up over the phone to talk through the nuts and bolts if helpful…but here’s how we see the landscape in Argie now:

***The Argie Bop Adjustment and Normalisation So Far:***

* Our thoughts on Argie overall are as you may know from the work (not sure if you received our last Argie report but if not I’ll send over), that they underwent a pretty classic 1990s style BoP adjustment, which has now stabilized after substantial real cheapening of the currency and real premium came back into the rates market (both via nominal hikes and the deceleration in inflation we’ve seen as a result of the currency stabilization).
* Now, normally you’d expect this set of conditions to create a self-reinforcing virtuous cycle of recovery as currency stability creates falling inflation (as the inflation passthrough from the prior depreciation falls out), which allows for rate cuts, which allows for a growth rebound and the whole thing creates a self-reinforcing compression of risk premiums as markets price out distress.

***What Could Conceivably Screw it Up?***

* 87% of the time from this point this normalisation cycle happens and you make a lot of money in all assets (based on 25 or so historically reliable cases we have tabulated (eg excluding 1980s hyperinflations for data reliability reasons)). But obviously there are things that can screw it up. There are two things that cause problems – 1) balance sheet issues/defaults; and 2) external shocks.

* 1. ***The fallout from the balance sheet damage caused by the initial adjustment.*** Eg the depreciation/interest rate spike/economic growth problems create problems servicing pre-existing debts (even if the need for new borrowing has already been reduced to zero via the CAD adjustment).  Historically this is why we see so many IMF bailouts or sovereign defaults after these crises. But the additional problem for countries in the past has been that they haven’t had any FX assets to use to service debts, and the debts have been such short durations. When a country got cut off not only would they need to close the CAD immediately, but they’d also need to refinance their entire stock of debt over the c.3mths average maturity…which (given average sov debt levels of c.40% of GDP) is virtually impossible to do through economic contraction alone. There’s not enough import contraction that a country can physically do to be able to pay back its entire sovereign stock of external debt at that level if they can’t roll (in most cases imports aren’t even 40% of GDP, and imagine the carnage). Enter, either IMF bailout to provide bridge finance or default. MOST EMs today no longer fit this mold – eg they are net dollar creditors so this risk from “balance sheet fallout due to the increase in hard currency debt service obligations” has become sort of a non-issue.

* + - Argie importantly is different in this way from a 2015 Brazil or Russia case which was just smooth sailing after the initial shock stabilized the currency through import compression. SOVEREIGN RISK IS MATERIAL. And debt sustainability has indeed been worsened by the currency decline and growth hit. Debt levels are high and there is a large net FX mismatch. This is why even though the BoP adjustment has gone as you’d expect, local assets have rallied but the CDS / dollar spreads are still way back up at September levels. In Russia and Brazil dollar spreads rallied alongside everything else as the BoP shock subsided, because there was no prolonged material sovereign risk implication of the adjustment. That is clearly different about Argentina today.

* + - But as a mitigating factor vs. the classic 1990s style cases to which this is similar, Argentinian debt is very long term. At least, although they pretty much carbon copied all of their mistakes that they made in the 1990s one for one, they had the good sense to issue a century bond and other long term dollar debt. So the rolls are pretty small. And as we’ve covered and as you know, the IMF and their internal resources should cover them up until 2023-4.

* + - But of course we also have the election, which also raises the issue of willingness to continue servicing debts and stick to the terms of the IMF deal. And this is adding another layer of uncertainty.

**SO THE MAIN RISK IN THIS BUCKET IS REALLY POLITICAL. WE HAVE A WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY HERE FOR THE ADJUSTMENT TO CREATE INFLATION DECLINES AND GROWTH IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THAT TO SUPPORT MACRI GOING INTO THE POLLS SO THAT HE CAN WIN AND CONTINUE TO ADHERE TO THE IMF PLAN, WHICH IF THAT HAPPENS WE’RE CONFIDENT WILL BE ENOUGH. RECENT WEAKNESS AND INFLATION INDEXATION ISSUES (MORE BELOW) ARE EATING INTO THIS WINDOW WHICH IS WHY I THINK THE CONCERNS ON SOVEREIGN RISK ARE SO STICKY. WE’D IDEALLY BE ABLE TO SEE (AND STILL EXPECT TO SEE) DECLINING INFLATION AND POSITVE TOTAL CURRENCY RETURNS GOING INTO THE ELECTIONS, AND THE EARLIER THE BETTER HIS CHANCES OF WINNING. SO EVEN THOUGH WE CAN SAY (AND BELIEVE) THAT THE INFLATION ISSUE IS TRANSITORY, THE POINT IS OK, BUT IT’S STILL POTENTIALLY COSTLY TO HAVE HAD THIS BRIEF INTERRUPTION IN DISINFLATION AT A TIME WHEN WE WANT MOMENTUM TO BE GATHERING GOING INTO THE ELECTIONS.**

* 1. ***The second thing that can screw it up is another blow to the BoP somehow:***So your BoP is just really three components. Your current account, inflows = what foreigners are doing (are they lending to you or not), and outflows = what your own population are doing (are they fleeing the currency/investing a lot in foreign assets or not).

* + - ***Current Account:*** In Argie’s case the current account continues to improve apace…some minor wiggles around the harvest and such but basically the trend is for improvement.

* + - ***Foreign Capital Inflows:***The only foreign inflows that are materially supporting things at the moment are the inflows from the IMF. We know basically what’s happening there. So the main thing is if the CAD gets towards balance quickly as it is doing, and the IMF money continues to plug the gaps in the meantime, any additional foreign inflows are putting foreign investment into a country with little incremental net need for it and are supportive.
    - There’s of course external shock risk – eg a global crisis/credit contraction or some such, which would push foreigners into outright contraction and create an added drag.

**GIVEN THAT WE ARE BEARISH ON RISK ASSETS AND THE GLOBAL CYCLE IN GENERAL (AND EXPECT SUBSTANTIAL EM OUTPERFORMANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF A DM-CENTERED RECESSION), A BIG GLOBAL RISK-OFF EVENT COULD ALSO RISK EATING INTO THIS WINDOW OF TIME BEFORE THE ELECTION. THAT IS PROBABLY OUR SINGLE BIGGEST FEAR WITH THE ARGIE TRADE, PARTICULARLY SINCE IT’S DM INVESTORS WHO DISPROPORTIONATELY HOLD ARGIE DOLLAR DEBT.**

* + - ***Domestic Capital Outflows:***But aside from the external shock risk, as we see it, the main risk in this second bucket (as folks rightly care about and are focused on) is the capital flight dynamic (eg domestic residents moving into FX assets either on or offshore.

**BUT DESPITE ALL THE MARKET FOCUS ON THIS, DO WE BELIEVE THAT CAPITAL FLIGHT IS A MAJOR RISK? THE DATA SAYS NO.**

* + - DESPITE ALL THE DISCUSSION OF DEPOSIT RATES BEING LOWER THAN LELIQ, THE BCRA TRYING TO GET THE BANKS TO HIKE DEPOSIT RATES, DEPOSITORS NOT BEING INCENTIVISED TO STAY IN PESOS ETC…CAPITAL FLIGHT IS NOT ACCELERATING AND REMAINS LOW. Deposit dollarization a la Turkey is not a material risk in Argie for reasons we go into below.

* + - The chart on the left below shows you that the monthly annualised pace of dollar buying by Argentinians has already gone from around $55bn a year to around $10bn a year. This reduction is a BoP adjustment of about 5.5% of GDP! It’s been almost as important as the CAD adjustment. Adding them together, the BoP adjustment achieved via reducing the current account deficit (eg domestic net purchases of foreign goods) and the capital outflows (eg domestic net purchases of foreign assets) has been a massive 11-12% of GDP.

* + - To the interplay with capital flight and inflation expectations, my point there would be that inflation expectations are massively lagging. They just follow actual inflation up and down as the chart below shows. They are not the horse but the buggy as it were. So I’m more interested in the decline in inflation itself. You can see that decline in the light blue line on the right hand chart (this is 3m annualised sadj CPI to give the timeliest reads). That decline is pretty clearly established (which makes sense entirely given the currency has basically gone from falling fast to being stable by and large since September, albeit with large returns for investors via carry. I will come back to inflation in a bit.

* + - Couple other quick points on this. Argentinians can either buy FX onshore (FX deposits, dollar Letes and other savings products) OR they can move dollars offshore straight into an account in London etc. Mostly the latter is what they do.  As an interesting contrast with Turkey, the domestic banking system is just NOT BIG ENOUGH to create a massive currency pressure in the way it deposit dollarization conceivably could in Turkey. Like literally, bank deposits in total are 17% of GDP, vs. 95% or so for Turkey. FX bank deposits are 7% of GDP in Argie vs. 40% in Turkey. That means that let’s say all deposits in both countries switch into dollars, in this extreme outcome, the maximum pressure for Argie would be about 12% of GDP total, whereas for Turkey it’s more like 55%. So just to keep in mind that the banking system is not really the issue here….all this chat about bank deposits and badlar and everything else….it’s just small beans.

* + - One other difference vs. Turkey – unlike in Turkey where locals actually move back into lira after lira weakness (eg deposit moves are sort of ‘Contrarian’ to the currency’s trailing performance, Argie follows the more usual classic script. When the currency sells off, locals flee the peso. You can see that in the chart bottom right. FX deposits rise after big devals. But again, not much sign of that at all this time…this tells me local deposit rates are just fine in terms of retaining peso depositors, because in total return terms the currency has been doing fine since September.

* + - Valuation adjusted, peso deposits are taking share away from FX deposits, and you can see in the chart to the right that LCY/peso deposit inflows are material. This chart also again highlights how small dollar deposit flows actually are in Argie. We believe LCY deposit flows are strong (unusual with such weak economy and loanbook contraction which mechanically shrinks deposits as well) BECAUSE domestics are favouring reallocation towards peso assets (both by switching FX deposits and bringing back some of the dollars they have squirreled away offshore over the years).

* + - Last thing to mention here is that the repatriation of export earnings into pesos has been below average in the early months this year. If exporters keep their money in dollars, this effectively means the current account (if you tried to strip it down to just local currency flows rather than flows of all currencies, which is what a country’s BoP actually is), would be worse  than it appears.

* + - We have always interpreted export conversion as a capital decision not a current account issue. Eg if an exporter decides not to bring back his money into peso, he’s making an active choice to take a long FX position, so conceptually it’s more like capital flight (and that’s actually how it shows up) rather than a current account issue per se. It’s not clear why the remittance of Export proceeds has been slower to get going in this harvest. But the numbers above include all aspects of capital flight so just to make the point that the exporter issue is already included in these figures. We are tracking this, but the deviation vs. normal conversion isn’t large enough to warrant worrying much about. It would just be nice if they’d accelerate to their normal pace of peso purchases at this particular point in time!

***Ok So That’s the Framework, But What Have been the Problems So Far?***

In terms of recent weakness, basically that they’ve had a couple problems, and we don’t see any signs that “low” deposit rates (relative to LELIQ), or capital flight, or inflation expectations driving domestics out of the currency or any of that sort of thing is the main issue. The main issue from a flows perspective appears to be foreigners selling positions and reserve intervention by the central bank (which has now stopped). Why?

* The inflation deceleration has been material as above, but has lagged the disinflation trajectory implied by the currency pass-through, because of such prevalent indexation in Argentina. In particular, the regulatory price hikes being put through in the first four months of this year are temporarily stalling the disinflation. Energy, utility and other regulated prices are indexed to prior year inflation, and they are increasing these prices in four steps from Jan to April this year. This has interrupted the disinflation process, but has not materially accelerated inflation (see chart above….small tick up in the 3m annualised). And in any event we know this is temporary because of the regulated price increases. The underlying core inflation trajectory continues to fall. But as we mentioned above, this is still unwanted because it’s eating into our time for things to be getting better so Macri can emerge victorious in his battle against the Peronists.

* At the same time, the BCRA went from selling reserves last year, to accumulating reserves pretty materially in Jan and then even faster in Feb. Eg when the currency fell outside the strong side of the non-intervention band, they started to buy dollars and add to reserves in an unsterilized way.
* This did two things – a) it put a mechanical pressure on the currency to the tune of first 3.5% of GDP rising to 5% of GDP which is big. It’s the equivalent of say the difference between a 0 current account balance and a 5% deficit. That’s been a huge pressure. Then b) the consequence of that reserve accumulation has been that the monetary base expanded (because it was unsterilized). This mechanically pushed down interest rates by 20% in the first two months of the year.

So basically, from the foreign investor’s standpoint you have a) inflation disappointing people; b) rates falling fast at the same time; c) the currency weakening both because of the reserve accumulation and less inflows into peso because rates not as juicy/people taking profit on currency positions they built up during the rally; d) an environment of dollar strength; e) oil rally hitting terms of trade; f) political noise from the provincial elections last month, the question of who’s going to run against Macri and the various national polls noise.

So then on a going forward basis the question is are they responding as needed to keep the story of broader cyclical BoP recovery on track/try to short circuit this renewed pressure. I mostly think they are. The reserve accumulation has stopped already as the currency fell back within the band, rates are being squeezed up, they’ve floored the LELIQ rate, more LELIQ is being issued to absorb more money supply, and monetary base has been outright contracted by 8%.

         In addition they’re undertaking measures to try to force the banks to pass through LELIQ hikes more fully to bank deposit rates to attract peso depositors. That said, as above we don’t think capital flight is the incremental driver and peso deposits don’t look weak.

         Finally, albeit somewhat concerningly, the government has announced its intention to use some of the latest IMF tranche to fund peso deficit obligations. They will sell $60m a day into the market starting April 15th (an 4.2% of GDP or so annualised pace). This will support peso in the same way the BCRA’s FX purchases depressed peso, but at the expense of dollar creditworthiness, which we believe is another reason why CDS spreads are hanging out back at September highs despite the continued progress in BoP adjustment since then (I’d also bet the large dollar issuance recently in EM/frontier (inc Aramco this week) is crowding out the dollar positioning people have in Argie to some extent). That said the IMF seems cool with it which is a weird change of stance to our minds. So that’s not super sustainable, but if the calculus is that it helps us have a “successful window of opportunity” for stability and improving fundamentals as a tailwind for Macri going into the election then it makes some sense as a short term support.

Phew – sorry that was so long. Wanted to make sure I was contextualising the various issues within the framework of how to think about what matters and why and sizing them so we’re distilling what to worry about vs. what’s noise.

Best  
W

**W  H  I  T  N  E  Y     B  A  K  E  R**

F  o  u  n  d  e  r

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## FT explaining citi change index

Found some interesting data series on Friday that might be useful more broadly.

Citi produces a series of economic indices for most countries. The surprise index is the best known but they also have another index that is likely more valuable for medium term signals: The Citi Change Index.

The index is constructed in the following way:

1)      Identifies important stats for each country and assigns weights based on importance

a.       Importance is determined by the reaction of FX markets after stat releases

                                                               i.      Im not a huge fan of this but it is reasonable

2)      Takes the change in the series

a.       Defined as level today vs 1 year rolling average

                                                               i.      A local z-score approach

3)      Phases in the statistics to the composite index based on a geometric decay approach

a.       The day the stat is released it has its max weight in the index, as time passes and new stats come out the weight decays until its next release.

The advantage of this kind of data is:

1)      It is extremely timely and it is updated every day.

2)      It measures changes in the data instead of consensus surprises

a.       I tend to believe that, in many situations, the surprise index is sort of a false construct because it assumes the rates market is perfectly calibrating their interest rate view to the average economist estimate of each stat, precisely when the economist build their estimates.

                                                               i.      Likely, most people only know what the economist estimates are when the stat is coming out.

b.      Central banks do not necessarily set policy around bank economist forecasts. Instead, they probably just ask the question “how does the data look?”, “is it improving?”.

To test the quality of these series I compared them to CAI, specifically the 6m Change in CAI. For all but Australia they work fairly well (best for USA):

Red is 6m Change in the Citi Index, Blue is the 6m Change in CAI:

## 2020-0125 FT AL talk

What do you think that is shake people out of the equity, in a sustainable way. There's just a reinflate, everytime there's a dip, people buy it and getting reward.

## 2020-01-22 Dale Tomas Dollar cycle fx meeting

Kick off the stuff that I sent around. So I think that there's a flaw in the frame that people's discussion of the dollar cycle in a broader picture. The long dollar cycles is much longer lasting than just the short term inventory cycles, even longer than medium term interest rate cycles. And for some reason I think it's still in an uptrend.

In terms of the structural story, if you plot fed funds against broad dollar twi, it didn't have great correlation. There are times when rates go up and dollar goes down. I think you need to be very careful when you think of the dollar in terms of the monetary policy. It's not just about what the fed is doing. I think you have long periods where money naturally flows into the US. That can offer high returns. And there're periods when the opposite happens.

If you look at the history these periods of dollar strength, taking money tends to be associates with, at the very end, large leakage in the gross external account. A rapid deterioration of the current account is all really keeping capital coming from overseas broadly for higher returning assets. And I think it does seem to be late cycle environment. And the chances are we're still in that environment. And that you can... the cyclical stories always tend to have a slight fires towards the dollar structural strength. I think we're still in that environment. There're are some cyclical stuff I've done.

I think the US market in general offers higher returns. There are more innovative company. It's the best place for all industrial revolution. I has the long period of equity market out performance. I mean there's a different way to look at this, I took the forbes top...most innovative companies, 70% are from the US. I guess it emphasizes the tech cycle. I think the stories remain that the US has a lot of cut edge technology, eventually that's gonna have some late cycle dynamics to play out. The current account deficit will widen out, the money will be sucked in. We'll approach that structural end pointing to the dollar. But we're not there yet. So that bring in the tide to rise a little bit, so to think about the cycle.

What is very clear since 2005 is that the dollar has a negative correlation with the economy cycle. When the dollar is weak, the growth has been strong. This is not perfect.. but I think what happens to be the case, over time forever, like the 90s the reverse held. So clearly this correlation is not something fixed in time. But there's, in fact, a function of the underlying economy variables. My hypothesis is that, what's really going on is post 2005, this was the period when China was the driving force of the global economy. That's the economy that expand its balance sheet. In private sector and public sector. The changes in Chinese economy, they drove the global economy, they drove the global cycle. When Chinese economy was strong, the money naturally flowed from the US to the rest of the world, and the dollar is weak. So the causality has been, this cycle is typically driven by the Chinese cycle. We have 3 of these since 2005. But if you go back to late 90s, when the last one of these late cycle slow down period, in fact as you go into 2000, the dollar was positively correlated with curve. The US was driving the global economy, the sort of cutting edge technological innovation at the time. And money flow in and the dollar went up when the growth is up.

So the key thing is that to think about what kind of cycle we're in now. And if you just focus on the Chinese growth dynamic, I think it's very difficult for the Chinese growth impulse to be the same magnitude or the size as in the previous 3. What China has been doing is leveraging balance sheet, increasing debt, it needs to have a period of rebalancing, as the US and European had in the last 15 years. No doubt there will be some... coming out of China, but that will be very muted and weak compare to previous cycles. And obviously it will be more domestically driven and less ?? to the rest of the world. So I don't think we gonna see the repeat of 2016, 17. There will be an echo, but not repeat. At the same time if you look at the US, there're some characteristics that's similar to 98,99, the potential is there to unleash. A large degree of consumer led leveraging up. The US consumers has spent 12 year pulling back, cutting back, you know the European consumer will be doing exactly the same thing. That's typically not ?? to the global economy. The US is smaller in global terms than it was before. It might some cycle hasn't kicked in yet, it's gonna be the sort of hybrid dynamic, where you gonna have a relatively weak Chinese driven cycle, and a persistent rather weak US one compare to 98,99. Overlapping those 2 cycles is going to generate what the currency environment we're in, which from the cyclical point of view is pretty ... at the moment. ...in the currency world it get to lower static, to some extent, I think that's what happening.

At the same time, the market has a real mind, that it's believing a 2006. Dejavu will all over again. You look at what's priced in for European growth convergence to the US. It's the pretty similar dramatic story is that 2017. At the market it is pretty clearly priced, to a large extent, for this rehash and re-run of China driven cycles. While I think it to be uncomfortable overlay of two different cycles. I think it is quite interesting that some times we think the correlation change. Rolling correlation of S&P and dollar has increased significantly in the last 6 months. Just as it did in the late 1990s. This is exactly what you expect to see in an US driven cycle.

And then let's talk about the rates differential and the product. The kind of killer chart of dollar bears is the dollar vs the relative rates differentials. You do get a long period of .. stays for long period. Let's think about how relevant signals derive from short term interest rate, dollar clearly driven to some extent by rates. In determining where currency got these pair. In the previous cycles, pre-global financial crisis, this rates differential, probably the real rates, drive the currency. That kind of makes sense, coz all central bank's doing is front end of the interest rate market. They'll typically follow the yield curve though. Essential follow the route of the economy. Right now we have extreme unconnected monetary policy. The forward guidance, which people believe they're going to run economy high...? Also pretty stick to the low inflation story. I would argue that these are slowly diverging to whole economy returns. So we should be very careful of using them as proxy for that. That's the way do justify the position you want to have because you want to have some.

And also in current environment where you have the 2 cycles overlapping you should expect large dispersion of currency performance.

## 2020-01-25 FT on Gold and fed

It's a bit about monetary policy, but people bought now because they're seeing where the end game is going. The logic is that we're getting a period of reflation, we've learnt last year that any type of tightening is too much. The world can't hold anything like 200 bps of tightening is too much. The global economy can't take that. What it means is that central bank has to be very careful and run very dovish policy. In the US is like that right, the conditions are saying the condition's strong, in a normal situation the fed will be thinking about hiking a little bit now, but we know that if they're doing that now, there seem to be much less room to ease. So they're running policy a lot easier than normally would. And ultimately I think that this reflation is going to kick off and wearing off. And there's gonna be way fewer sources of stimulus. Like the rates can't go down much lower, the a lot of other secular, housing prices and stuff like that can't rise much more. I think ultimately we're going to monetize a lot of debt, right, the government is going to issue more, and that's gonna be absorbed by the central bank liquidity. There's gonna be a bunch of money to push into the assets. Gold is the one.

And if things go really bad, the central bank is going to cut a lot. They would devalue the dollar, so gold is the assets that pick that up. So people had in the back of their mind, they kind of know where it going, so that's why it's got pushed up a lot now. As you get more stimulus, as you got more liquidity, you gotta get more of buying pressure in this thing. In a ?? world, equity would go up, rates would be stable, dollar weakening, that's gonna be fine for gold. It's sort of risk off assets, because on the day when equity drops, all the money would go and buy gold, right. That's on a day to day, but in the background, there's a supply and demand balance. And this is driven probably by how much liquidity there is. Just like if there's a lot of money slashing around, yields are very low, there's not really a lot of places to go to absorb that money, it's gonna push into assets like gold, which is not a big asset.

India's reserves, check this out. These motherfuckers buy 8 billion dollars of gold. In the last year and a half.

## FT explain model

Adding to this, the model is designed to neutralize the implicit risk premium one should get from holding duration (in a normal situation, one has to get paid something to move away from cash and take actual market risk). The net result is to basically be long as much as one would be short, adjusting for the economic conditions. On average though, the model has been slightly longer bonds because the tepid economic conditions of the past 10 years and steep yield curves have not justified being paid often.

The correlation is between the returns experienced by trading the strategy and what one would get from just taking a long position. So if the correlation is 0 it would mean one is making money on the short side as well as the long side.

## 20200129 Thomas Jelf on Fed

1.       The most/only significant development was the change to the inflation language in the statement and Powell’s explanation of that change. The Fed leadership is clearly keen on market participants knowing that the current pace of inflation is not satisfactory. While that lack of satisfaction is not enough for a policy adjustment at this juncture it suggests that the hurdle for further accommodation is low.

2.       There was no talk about yield curve control. The WSJ reporter who wrote about it last weekend, Timiraos, did not ask about it. That’s surprising to me, and suggests that the story may not have been a leak after all. The Fed leadership probably considers YCC a viable future tool, but they didn’t want to press it today.

3.       The balance sheet discussion was largely as expected I think. The Fed and (some) market participants continue to disagree if it is QE or not. Powell did a good job in not getting goaded by journalists questions on this.

4.       The Chair said that the Fed is ‘very  carefully monitoring’ the coronavirus evolution, but also followed up by flagging signs of improving global growth. Ergo, this is not a driver of policy.

So where are we left? Fed on hold with an asymmetric outlook (hikes out of the question, while scenarios can develop where they cut). Same as before, with the added information that the Fed felt it necessary to repeat the message.

## 2020-02-02 Poland economist from Santandar

Tim: Inflation is sort of wearing off and coming back to flat or so. How do you see the progression of the inflation and profile look. It is slowing down a little bit, how do you see that playing out. Have you seen any of the scholl?? impacts in the data about still to come. Monetary policy still a little bit boring to talk about.

Economist: ... oil price, taxes, government...

FT: how does the housing market look?

Economist A: it's hot; but I'm not sure it's overly overheated. There're several reasons. First of all, there is structural reasons. Poland still has structural house demand. If you look at the house quality, there're still a lot of households who need to buy new houses. That justified the demand, while catching up the living standard of the western more developed world. But on top of that you have some symptoms of overheating. Because on top of the justified demand, you also have the speculative demand. The interest rate in real terms is one of the lowest negative in the world. In Poland, people are seeking for alternatives for their deposit, which is losing money. So they're investing a lot of money in the residential market, just as an alternative investment. And credit growth is decent, 10%. Some people say they have the first sign of bubble building.

FT: is there anything choke it off, like central bank tightening? Is there anything that chokes off the housing price growth, or maybe credit growth at this pace? Housing price get too expensive and no one wants to buy any more or people just say this is a good opportunity to buy house and the price is just going up.

Trader: still a long way. To say it's over priced. Still a long way.

Economist: speculative demand... because people who hold the loan are mostly for their own living. But speculative demand is mostly cash.

FT: what rate do people borrow at there?

Trader: libor + 120

FT: it's floating so it does matter if it is tightening. How sensitive it is, like if you see 50bps would it do anything?

Trader: I mean... does it make sense to hike 50? I don't believe in the delivery. I do believe in the play, the market perception of the currenct play. If it is materialised, it is very easy to say Poland is falling into the Hungarian way, it's behind the curve, the curve should be much steeper. We should build some rate hike. I think it could happen. I'm not saying this is my base scenario. Coz we are ... global flow, and the global flow transact last year, ... But interesting that the spike in CPI was so soon and not so expected. So I'm waiting the Jan CPI projection. And also I'm gonna play the global flow. Because it's the flow driven market right now. But I'm gonna keep an eye on the CPI theme. Because this is the only chance that international money start to look at the local factors again.

FT: I'm just trying to get a sense of risk premium. Coz we're in the situation where everything looks reasonable, but you do get a little bit of reheating. Once you're in that world, you're like, ok, what quantity of hikes would be necessary to cut the retail ... If you're in the previous world, you are like 25 bps could be a good trade.

Trader: but now the real rate is -2.5%. So if you want to stop it, you would need to hike the rates like what. It does matter if it is -2.5%. But does it matter if it is -1.5%.

FT: what would the bond sell off look like. Who would be driving the sell off.

Trader: market liquidity is poor. Last year it was one way flow. So it was quite easy. In July, I said it's not a problem that the supply is scarce. The problem is the sell off, because no one is to take it from you. But thankfully the offshore holding has shrank very much, to 23%, 2 years ago was 40. They're all accumulated by local ALS. Because of the tax exemption, they accumulate more and more. And those are banking portfolios, and those portfolios have not been marked to market. So overall, the banking sector risk grows with the holdings, because if there's sell off their assets stuck, they have no substitutes, they have substitution concern. And the valuation, it's mark to capital, but at some point, it's mark to market.

It is interesting because when there's a sell-off, there's gonna be a gap, a gap and a gap. For the banks their balance sheets are full, the pension funds are not there any more. The new pension reform is not as supportive for the bonds as the old one. So this is the question, who's gonna buy it?

But on the other hand, even if the borrow is bigger, it is small, 160bn. Plus they sell a lot in retail bond. They sell every month of 2 billion retail bond. Which is quite new to the market. The bid coverage is still around 2 at every auction. So there are no sense of panic. But I would look at the CPI, cause this could be a game changer.

FX seems to be boring still. Flow wise: Corporate flow, both sides seem to be bought. 420 we see importers, and 430 we see a lot of exporters. Central bank much easier to control. So it's gonna still be boring. Without currency crisis, we should not expect rates crisis and so on. It still need couple of months to build the story on it or to kill it. OK?

FT: I was paying 10s. It just seems like, you got really tight capacity, you just need the growth to pick up a little bit to continue the pick up on inflation. And the bond market curve is super flat. And so you're not getting anything to hold 10s, so the world get changed a little bit, and you get the sell off. The thing I don't really understand is who would the buyers and sellers are. I may want to follow with you on that. For me it's just look like the banks are taking off the foreigners so they're taking a lot. Seems like that situation might be a little saturated. I think like, a foreigner, why would you hold 10s, being outside a bond index? What's attracting them? I would just hold the front end if I were them. You're taking the duration risk and the currency as well.

I imagine you can model how these players behave right, it's probably all pretty logical, like what drives the banks to buy bond, it's probably have something to do with how many loans they have, how many deposits are coming in. And then it's like the ALN(pension??) guys, when they buy, cash flow coming in each period.

Trader: in poland, the main incentive is the tax exemption. The polish equity market is quite dead.

## 2020-2-3 Terms of trade FT

I think you can get the series from Bloomberg. Like look, they import and export from each country. Make it simple, like make it buckets. There's energy, you can probably proxy that with oil. So you just find out what the dollar value is, right. You assume the production level is abstract, it's constant. You find the dollar value of that. You find the dollar value of oil and there's hard commodities. There's gold, and maybe there's food stuff like that. You just find the daily time series, that gives you a proxy of that thing.

## 2020-2-6 daily Market talk FT

The equity starts strong and they come off a little bit. Dollar strengthened against EM basically. And this is the combo I'm talking about. This is what I'm talking about that will play out. The financial assets are gonna be supported. And dollars, it's gonna take a lot for the dollar to sell off against EM. Like this is the day where the equities are not ridiculously strong, where you see the dollar strengthen here. You'll get all the impact like commodity price being lower, slow down in brazil.

About Russia: the inflation is coming down, only that the credit growth for household is quite high. I don't know why that is. So they're thinking.. the Russia reserve bank is going to cut once. That's what the market priced in.

Another thing, just finger in the air. We should know what the commodity impact is for all of these countries. Like oil has done something, industrial metals. Also there's a concept, of finding a time series that shows the amount of dollar deposit in the banking system. That could be proxy for how much money has come in, but not yet been converted.

## 2020-2-13 Announce bonus

I think it's appropriate to get back to him and get clarity on things. The issue on your end is that it is not immediately money generating. I think the base could be higher. If that's important to you, you should flag that to him. That's the money you're earning on the regular basis, that's the money that you save immediately. That makes you feel better about dedicating yourself in this way.

And if you're working with a wider group of people. And probably you're able to help Tim's out for what he's doing. That 10, 20k extra doesn't mean anything for the firm but that means a lot for me in the productivity.

It's important to get the beta of things that your work. Another way is that you're running a system that can run at higher scale.

## 2020-2-10 Hungary FT

Hungary rates: the liquidity has problem. There's no one wanting to bring the money onshore. Swaps get rolled. etc...

## 2020-02-18 Risk management FT, teaching Tim

So here is it. You got historical vol, your position, the notion. There's a lot of way to get the estimate vol. So I do historical and implies. This is the sterling... IT's like if you only have this 10mn dollar sterling position, what is the volatility of this book. Right. So 1 standard deviation move a year would be 90 bps. And if you have a bunch of things that are uncorrelated, or negatively correlated. And... there's another metrics call covariance. It's a thing that adds up to 100. Basically this is what percent of risk of that book is this position. It takes into account the correlation.

CLP and TRY are big positions. Even though that's not ?? it's not correlated to anything. Historically, you're really long dollars.. Oh this is really a long dollar position. So the india.. the little position of ZAR and India, they're dollar short, so they really take the risk away from the book. So if they close out, the book will go up. So the thing I'm pulling is... For the assets itself, this is the 1m,3m,1y,3y,5y... And the implied. If it doesn't have implied it has similar asset to back it out. Let's say you know what S&P implied vol is. But you don't know what NIKKEI implied vol is. Coz you know the ratio of historical vol, I pull it... So this is the volatility table. And for correlation it's the same. Just take historical vol.

It is if you take the book, and simulated that historically, what is the trailing vol of that book.

## 2020-02-18 FT Turkey

This is turkey 2 year swap. TRY liquidity just getting drained. There's no one buying this thing... I mean, they've cut a lot. They were up here. Imagine they've cut 600 bps, something like that. They've driven quite big stimulus. Their growth picked up quite a bit. And they have the political issue. I guess a normal central bank would not risk this whole thing blowing out again. They don't want to have that cause you just have to hike rates again.

It's pretty incredible, like took a while. It's gone to a local high... no all time high. You have all the stress in FX market... It didn't budge but now it will. Here people know that the US economy will basically be ok.

## 2020-02-20 FT on EM equity and bond flow

Taiwan is very related to equity flows I know. Certain countries just finance more equities than bonds. What that is related to is the average level of rates the country have. Bond flow into asian counties don't have a carry, don't really matter that much. **The Thailand thing is not real. They basically would hedge their FX exposure anyway**. Phillipines are more equities. Malaysia is more bonds. But that's all dollar debt by the way. IDR is probably more bonds, pretty much. They don't have super liquid equity market, and they have high interest rates. Korea is like, they say it's split evenly but it's really an equity story, bonds aren't correlated.

## 2020-02-20 FT on USDJPY higher

FT pulled up the chart of US 10 year and USDJPY. This is Trump... Very correlated. And then you got this.. And this thing goes here, telling you, probably that there's a lot of negative pressure (he referred to US yield dropping while USDJPY stay still, usually it should follow). I think it is just the trade is collapse. They're not exporting anything. Coz they're still importing stuff right, people gotta buying things. But the export hit the floor. There's nothing holding up there. It's falling as the same pattern as the EUR.

The problem is that US is the world central bank. And then they do that they expand their domestic economy. Probably the stock market here get over stimulated.

## Capital flow estimation (search for Jim O'Neil + weekly analyst):

1. Valuation: high valuation area are incentivised to do M&A in low valuation area

2. Using effective M&A to estimate the FDI

3. bond flow: use bond yield spread to estimate

4. trade weighted dollar, relative import prices -> export and import

5. world financial conditions -> world growth perspective

6. oil prices

7. TIC flow (flow logic: can't sketch forever?) Foreign purchase of US equity

8. import: value, volume, oil prices

9. FX reserve build up: vulnerability

10. electronic price: DRAM price?

11. Asian terms of trade: oil and DRAM prices

12. MOF flows for Japan

13. Bond benchmark adjustment

14. portfolio managers of bond allocation

15. interest rate differential

16. portfolio flow estimate: a- valuation (dividend yield, pension fund inflow??, multiples). b- positioning: sentix, TIC, zew, AAII?, economic consensus

17. import/export category: capital goods (investment spending), industrial supplies, autos, consumer goods(consumer spending).; energy, non-energy (commodities prices);

Mudit 2019-12-20

Adding couple more broker reviews for month end – average seems to be 30-35 Bn US equities to sell depending how much weighting they assign to quarterly rebalance, still worth 1-1.5% in spot.

**From MS :**

The Morgan Stanley QDS Pension Rebalancing Model estimates that there will be $11bn of outflows from US Equities over December month-end, with ~half of that flow expected to go into non-US Equities and half into Fixed Income and other assets.  $11bn outflows from US Equities is the 37th percentile since 2005.  The outflows from US Equities and inflows to non-US Equities result in net $6bn outflows from Equities overall, which is in-line with the median for aggregate Equities since 2005.  Note that these estimates may be smaller than other models because QDS models monthly rebalances, not quarterly, as price action exhibits more mean reversion around month-ends compared to quarter-ends.  Additionally, while the expected flow is not tremendous in size, subsequent price action could be exacerbated by low liquidity near year-end.

**From GS :**

**As of the close on Thursday, December 19th, the desk’s theoretical, model-based assumption estimates a net $40 billion of equities to sell from calendar-based flow given the moves in equities and bonds over the quarter:**

         For the fourth quarter of 2019, equities **outperformed**fixed-income by 9.49% (S&P total-return +8.17%, 10yr total-return -1.32%). As a result, we estimate quarterly rebalancing flow of **$30 billion of equities to sell\***

         Also, for the month of December, the S&P 500 has **outperformed**U.S. T-notes by 2.99% (SPX total-return +2.16%, 10-yr total-return -0.83%). This results in monthly estimated rebalancing flow of **$10 billion of equities to sell\***

         Lastly, we saw one “trigger” event in the month of December, occurring on 12Dec19**.**

o   Equities cumulatively outperformed fixed-income by a 6.17% spread up to that date, leading to a net **$9 billion of equities to sell**

**Note: our assumption is trigger rebalancing occurs at/around time of event.**

Rebecca highlighting internals still good. Worth noting that she expects 50 Bn USD of equity selling into year end, this seems on the high side but could be worth 1.5-2% in spot as per historical impacts. Below is SPX price chart for end 2017 where we couldn’t rally despite tax cuts passing and ended the year at 2 week lows because of roughly 25 Bn equities selling (was a buying opportunity).

**From:** rebecca.cheong@ubs.com [mailto:rebecca.cheong@ubs.com]   
**Sent:** 20 December 2019 00:25  
**To:** Mehta, Mudit  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] We are only half-way there – more upside in 2020Q1

We are only half-way there – more upside in 2020Q1

### Sales and Trading commentary, not a product of UBS Research. For Institutional Investors only ###

**Upcoming Teach-in Events:**

         Wednesday, 15 January 2020 in **Singapore**

         Thursday, 16 January 2020 in **Hong Kong** – We are at ~90% capacity, please contact your local sales for invitation if you are interested

         Wednesday, 29 January 2020 in **Sao Paolo**

         Wednesday, 5 March 2020 in**Sydney**

**Summary:**

**I will be on block leave for the next two weeks and back on January 6.  Last year, I saw the Northern Lights in Iceland.  This year, we are heading to Niseko in Hokkaido, Japan to enjoy some dry snow skiing.  Stay warm!  Merry Christmas & Happy New Year!!!!!**

         I have been getting a lot of questions if the recent rally has changed my view – answer is no.  Q4 return so far has been in-line with my expectation of +5-10%.  So far, SPX is up 8% QTD

         I remain bullish into 2020Q1 since upside dislocation just started in Sep 2019 in our model and it should last more than 3 months

         Investor positioning has gone from extremely bearish to moderate with many positioning hovering around 40%-70%-tile ranks – no stretched position yet

         Our CTA model shows that we are just at the beginning of a strong momentum period (not the end) and we are far away from meaningful sell triggers currently

         Based on intraday recovery score comparison since 2011, current year-end trend is the strongest with 2M score @ 32%, a rise of +13% vs 1M ago.  Normally, a stable recovery score (sentiment) at prior year-end was good enough to support a beginning of year grind higher trends in 2012 (+12% in Q1), 2013 (+12% in Q1) and 2017 (+8% in Q1).  During those periods, beginning of year buying demand wasn't met by investors dumping stocks since recovery score (conviction) didn’t collapse

         Lastly, I expect the typical Q4 hedge fund upside chasing to be delayed into Q1 as many funds have cut down their risks (both net and gross) early on to lock in their performance gain this year, post a challenging 2018 year

         One major sell risk before year-end is pension year-end rebalancing of up to $50 bil of equity to sell – the largest month-end selling since Dec 2016.  Since our other market internal models remain healthy, use this opportunity to buy the dip to gain upside exposure into Q1 2020

**Overview:**

**I have been getting a lot of questions if the recent rally has changed my view – answer is no**.  Q4 return so far has been in-line with my expectation of +5-10% (vs 8% QTD) and below is why I remain bullish into 2020Q1.

         **Figure 1:** Our model focuses on **major dislocation signs** especially when conviction and leverage deviates significantly as depicted in Figure 1.  Our model shows major downside risk where conviction dropped too fast vs a rising leverage in early Oct 2018, as well as major upside risk where **conviction rose sharply vs an extremely low leverage in early Sep 2019**.  We are just 3 months into this low volatility, grind higher rally and there should be **more room to go in 2020** given the significance and rarity of the dislocation

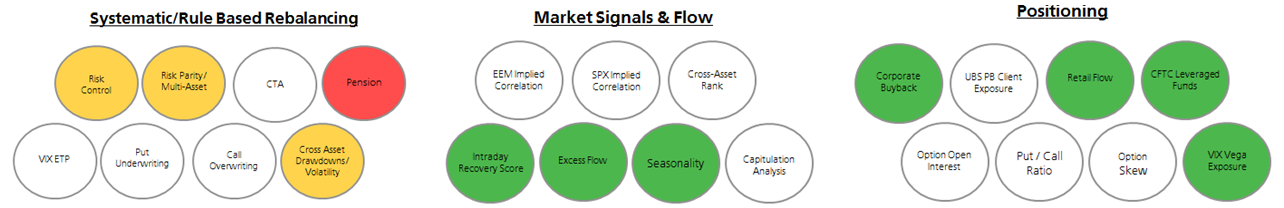
         **Figure 7:** In Sep, our model output was obvious as conviction was very strong from intraday recovery score to excess flow while leverage was very low from UBS PB, CFTC, hedged positioning to retail flows.  In Oct and Nov, while conviction has remained strong and stable, **investors were fighting the rally which lengthened and extended the rally, and reinforced our high conviction in Q4 upside**

         **Figures 11, 15-19:** Finally, over the last two weeks in Dec, we started to see **positioning get longer but nothing are over-stretched yet** with many positions hovering around 40-70%-tile versus 3Y history – CFTC lev fund exposure in SPX futures @ 14%-tile, VIX ETN + CFTC VIX futures @ 80%-tile (i.e. well-hedged), SPY P/C ratio @ 47%-tile, UBS PB Net exposure @ 51%-tile, Risk Control leverage @ 58%-tile and Risk Parity leverage @ 75%-tile.  Even for CTA exposure, although they are around 80%-100% long global equities, the **long-term strategies just turned long less than 3 months ago**.   This marked the **beginning of a strong momentum period (not the end) and we are far away from meaningful sell triggers currently**

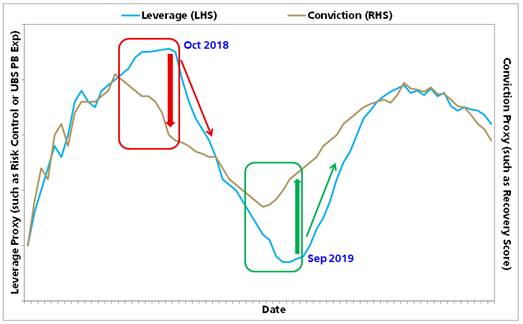
         **Figures 2 – 6:** In particular, as we compare the current intraday recovery score trend vs past year-ends, **the current condition is one of the strongest at a high level and a rising trend**.  As shown in figures 2 – 5, when recovery score collapsed into year-end, it tended to lead a sell-off immediately after new year (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018 – Figures 4 & 5).  However, **as long as recovery score (sentiment) remained stable at prior year-end**, the typical beginning of year buying demand from retail investors, retirement funds and hedge fund managers were enough to create a **continuously grind higher market in Q1 (2012, 2013, 2017 – Figures 2 & 3).**  So far in Dec, recovery score is not only strong, it has been rising, which suggests that there is a low likelihood of investors changing their trading behavior and conviction drastically and dumping stocks at the beginning of 2020

         Lastly, one of the typical key drivers of Q4 seasonality is usually hedge fund upside chasing in a strong equity return year.  However, the loss in 2018, followed by a strong performance in 2019 have caused many funds to cut risk significantly (both net and gross) into year-end to lock in their performance gain.  I believe this has **inevitably delayed the normal Q4 upside chasing into Q1 with a bias in bargain hunting to set up for 2020**

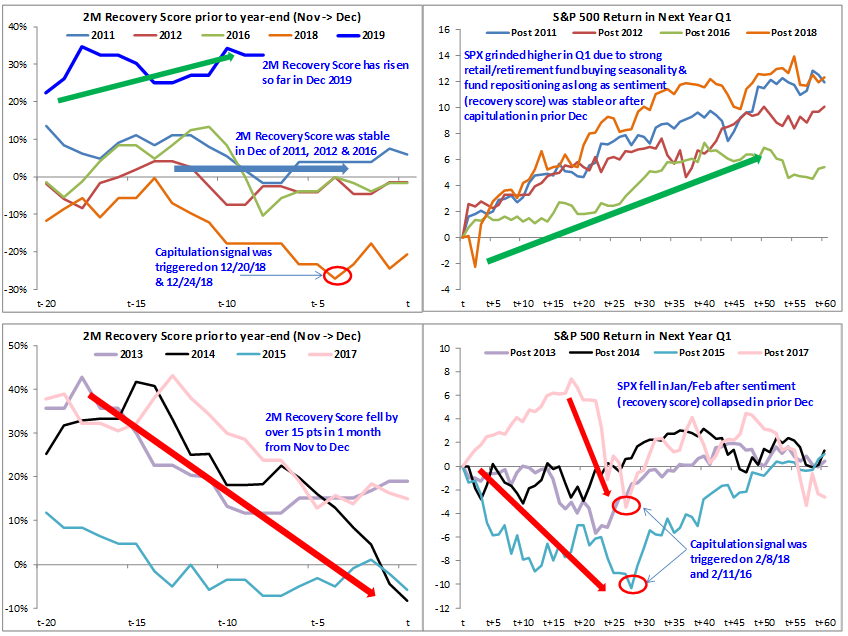
         One major sell risk before year-end is pension year-end rebalancing of up to $50 bil of equity to sell – the largest month-end selling since Dec 2016.  Since our other market internal models remain healthy, use this opportunity to buy the dip to gain upside exposure into Q1 2020



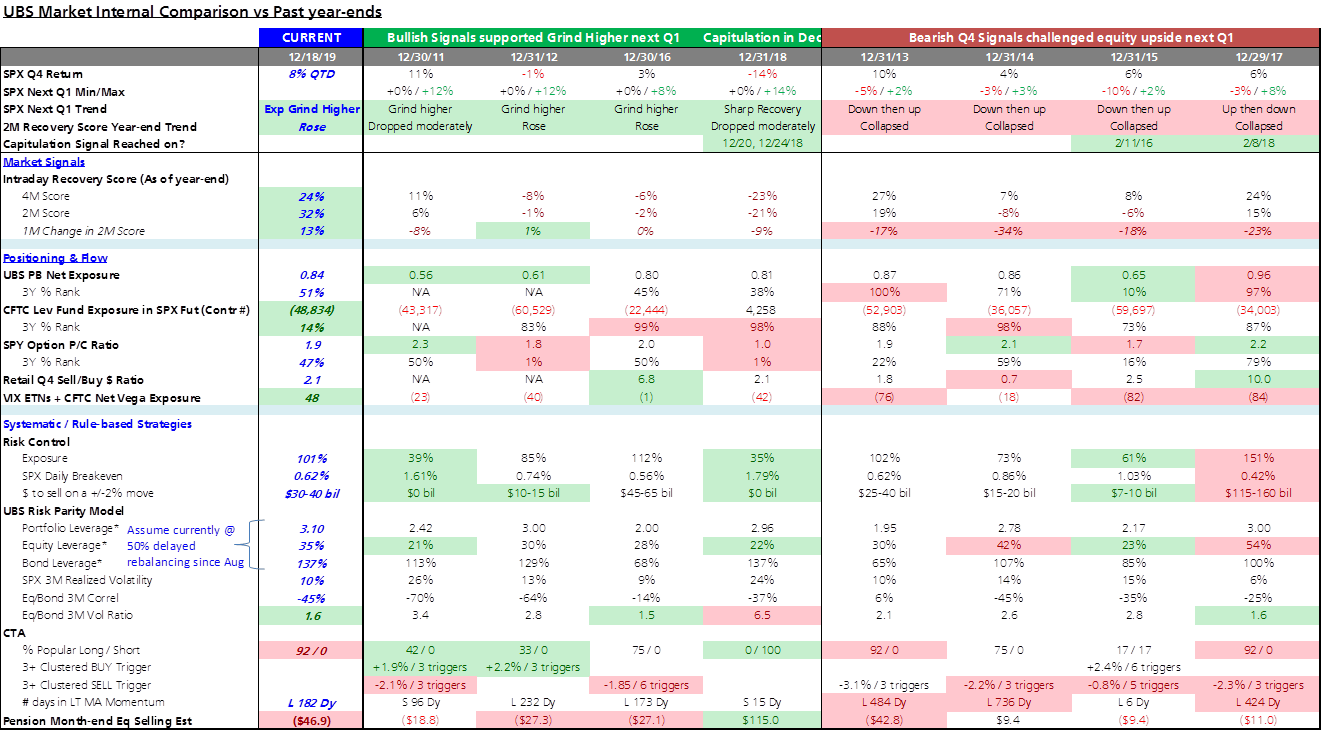
**Figure 1**



**Figures 2 - 5**



**Figure 6**



**Key Reports in late 2018 & 2019:**

Oct 10, 2018 – [A perfect storm is brewing](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a1714a%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395613%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589725203&sdata=WHVXvYZwm2WcJEWOaTJ18XRH%2Fb4CjEWqzTRnC00BE%2BI%3D&reserved=0)

Dec 11, 2018 – [A coincidence or NOT? – 1998, 2000, 2008, 2018](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a1714b%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395614%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589725203&sdata=dahD7PLxSA7pmMIm8lbDwH9nOhQQ%2FtrWR1wtNn%2F94tU%3D&reserved=0)

Jan 14 – [Excess](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a1714c%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395615%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589735199&sdata=6FV1mIoyjnxoJE2dF3Ismhnozqz9UsdJPYGAkzzCUxY%3D&reserved=0)[flow supports our bearish view – 2600 resistance, 2200 downside](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a1714d%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395616%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589735199&sdata=4r3SyEMRrNnBPdDxKYJxNEXEJTZy9%2BNWCl%2F%2FM6ZonDc%3D&reserved=0)

Feb 4 – [External Catalyst resets Market Internals](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a1714e%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395617%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589745197&sdata=YaieN5ToDyiov6WNdWVwvFrKshiI%2FUUbPFh95efNRnY%3D&reserved=0)

May 21 – [Market conditions are set up well for another surprise equity rally](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a1716d%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395648%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589745197&sdata=kWq13gfHP1hZnNbiSFChSUEatzD1JErNzGEBIoUAcXU%3D&reserved=0)

Aug 26 – [Current market internal is the strongest since May](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a1716e%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395649%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589755194&sdata=lTaWz72HXO7%2Fmcn4OOhjdJVtUT%2FdnJpz68AWTj1vGtM%3D&reserved=0)

Sep 5 – [The most green bubbles in two years – Turning more bullish](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a1716f%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395650%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589755194&sdata=9uqZlhUBpD4udU2d7P1NR9XdLw1kQ7%2Fn7%2Bgsb18k7yk%3D&reserved=0)

Sep 24 – [Upside Dislocation Drivers + Q4 Seasonality Support](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a17170%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395651%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589755194&sdata=mO2sgj6nmfyL%2BXFqgcekCd4VLZ9kBtlzb55q%2FKkxJ%2Fc%3D&reserved=0)

Oct 28 – [Conviction in Q4 +5%-10% rally remains high](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a17171%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395652%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589765182&sdata=3k22gyZ%2FxfFs5WmPkwzjrZmZ7HH3y7B66QVwYgHyHsA%3D&reserved=0)

Dec 5 – [Strong market signals + Well-hedged positions - grind higher into early 2020](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a17172%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395653%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589765182&sdata=r%2Bj1ZRUqaszTpXLcSttajp9t4rZ5zG1pWLBfq11Qw6k%3D&reserved=0)

**Model Details:**

**Market Signals**

         ***Intraday Recovery Score (Figure 7):*** 2M Recovery Score has risen to 32% while 4M Score remains at 24% => still bullish

         ***Excess Flow:*** In a grind higher market, excess flow is expected to be low to nothing since investors only need to adjust their portfolios marginally.  During this time, we focus more on the relative volume across products instead of above average flow.  Since mid-Oct, cash volume has led the market 75% of the time where cash volume/average exceeded both SPY and SPX futures volume/average by at least 15%.  This suggests a healthy longer term investment environment instead of speculative short-term trading, and is supportive of a grind higher market

         ***Seasonality (Figure 8):*** In "[9/24 Upside Dislocation Drivers + Q4 Seasonality Support](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fneo.ubs.com%2Fr%2F%3Fid%3Dhb6ac92%2C1a17062%2C1a17173%26inst%3DV7%0D%0A%26did%3DAC7-S-27357282%26off_id%3DAC7-S-13687377395654%26ma%3DY4E494B414E4A4543%26camp_id%3DEM%3AUNKW%3A2019-12%3A19%3ASmartEmail&data=02%7C01%7Cmmehta%40caxton.com%7C627432386eca4bccdafc08d784e3a56b%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C637123985589775180&sdata=clLO2H8U1ZItYgS5wv%2B8eMuGzTTLQklMoylXdtGV1XM%3D&reserved=0)," we highlighted the case for a strong Q4 seasonality this year.  So far, we are up 8% QTD.  Based on historical analysis of intraday recovery score vs seasonality buying from retail investors and fund managers in Q1, we expect the grind higher trend to continue into 2020.  In particular, the net buying impact from investors was strong in Q1 historically when their sentiment (as measured by recovery score) was stable at year-end.  Lastly, the hedge fund upside chasing phenomenon that we expected in Q4 only partially played out as some strong performing funds chose to wind down their book/risk before year-end to lock in gain instead of chasing upside.  For these funds, I expect them to deploy capital again in 2020 and simply delayed their buying demand from Q42019 to Q12020

**Systematic/Rule-based Rebalancing**

         ***Risk Control Funds (Figure 9):*** Current SPX 10% RC fund leverage @ ~100% or 58%-tile vs 3Y history.  We continue to expect them to add ~10% (at least $30-40 bil) in the coming month with daily breakeven @ 62 bps.  Historically, 130%-150% was the leverage level that could trigger large systematic selling so we are still far away from it.  If we shock SPX -2% for one day in Feb 2018, Oct 2018 and the current, our model estimated $95-135 bil, $65-95 bil and $30-40 bil of equity selling respectively.  Therefore, although risk control rebalancing risk has risen, it remains under control and is not likely to last for more than two days.

         ***Risk Parity Funds (Figure 10):*** UBS Risk Parity model expected significant asset allocation from bond to equity over the last few months.   However, the moderate weakness in treasury bonds suggested that rebalancing was likely very slow.  Hence, we assume that only 50% of the rebalancing was executed, and their current equity exposure is estimated ~75%-tile and bond exposure ~52%-tile vs 3Y history. With a close to 10Y low equity/bond 3M realized volatility ratio @ 1.7x, equities should continue to benefit from asset allocation by multi-asset & risk parity rebalancing

         ***CTA Funds (Figure 11):*** CTA funds started to be long equities globally but since it is just the beginning, there is almost no sell triggers and buy triggers.  In fact, most strategies have been in the long-term strategy for less than 80 days, which imply an early stage of an upside momentum trend which could last for many more months before it turns

         ***Put Underwriting & Call Overwriting Funds:*** S&P 500 is up ~3-4% vs expiration week in Nov.  We expect many put underwriters and call overwriters have already rolled up their options prior to expiry tomorrow, so short-term buying boost for them should be small

         ***Pension Funds (Figures 12 & 13):*** Our model estimates pension month-end selling @ 50 bil with $33 bil from month-end rebalancing and $17 bil from monthly triggered rebalancers.  This is one of the biggest monthly sell rebalancing since Dec 2016, so we expect their selling could exert some pressure to the market during the upcoming holiday season when liquidity is low.   Since our other market internal models remain healthy, use this opportunity to buy the dip to gain upside exposure into Q1 2020

**Positioning & Flow**

         ***UBS PB Exposures (Figures 14 & 15):*** UBS gross exposure has risen to 2.29x while net has fallen to 0.84x, at 29%-tile and 51%-tile vs 3Y history respectively.

         ***UBS RMM Flow:*** Since end of Jan 2019, UBS RMM Sell/Buy Ratio has been at ~3x, that continued over the last two months.  This suggests that retail investors have accumulated cash over time that would allow them to buy during sell-off days like what they have been doing since August

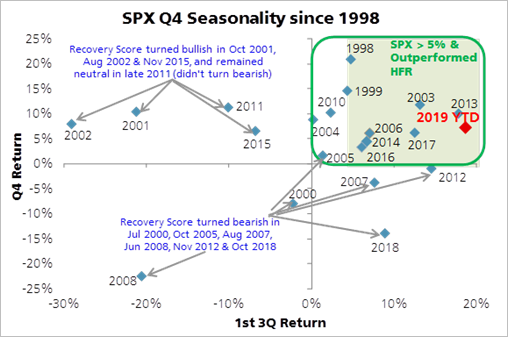
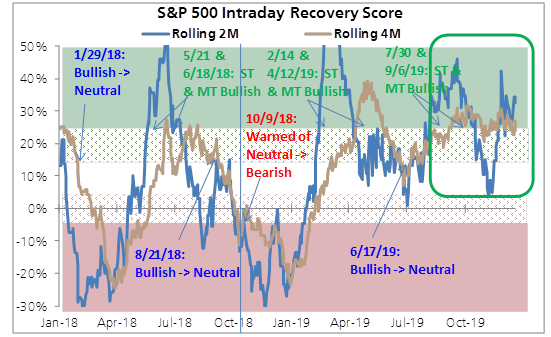
         ***CFTC Lev Funds (Figure 16):*** CFTC leveraged fund exposure in S&P 500 futures have covered some shorts but remain at low exposure with %-tile ranks at 20%-tile vs 1Y and 14%-tile vs 3Y histories.  This implies macro investors are slowly covering their excessive short positions

         ***VIX Net Vega Exposure (Figure 17****):* VIX Net Vega Exposure across ETFs and CFTC leveraged fund exposures are at $48 mil vega, or 80%-tile vs 3Y history.   This continues to suggest that investors are relatively well-hedged via volatility products

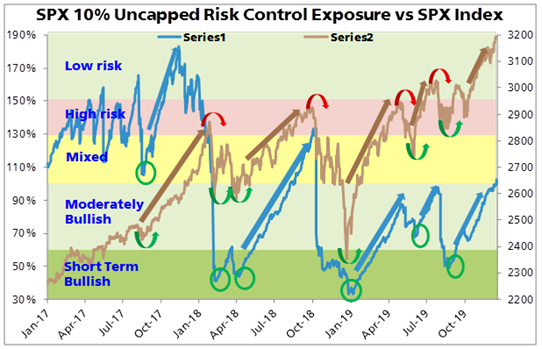
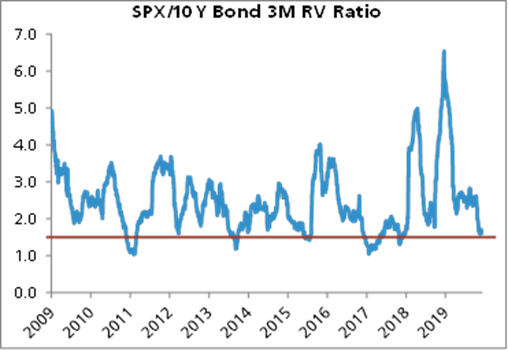
         ***Option P/C Ratio & Open Interest (Figures 18 & 19):*** SPY put open interest has risen slowly as we approach option expiry.   Current SPY Put Open Interest @ 100%-tile vs 1Y and 60%-tile vs 3Y histories, while SPY P/C ratio @ 47%-tile vs 3Y.  A month ago, investors were well-hedged and now they are right around average

         ***Corporate Buyback (Figure 20):*** UBS Research estimates that corporate buyback will start slowing down but still high at @ a range of $25-30 per week over the next weeks

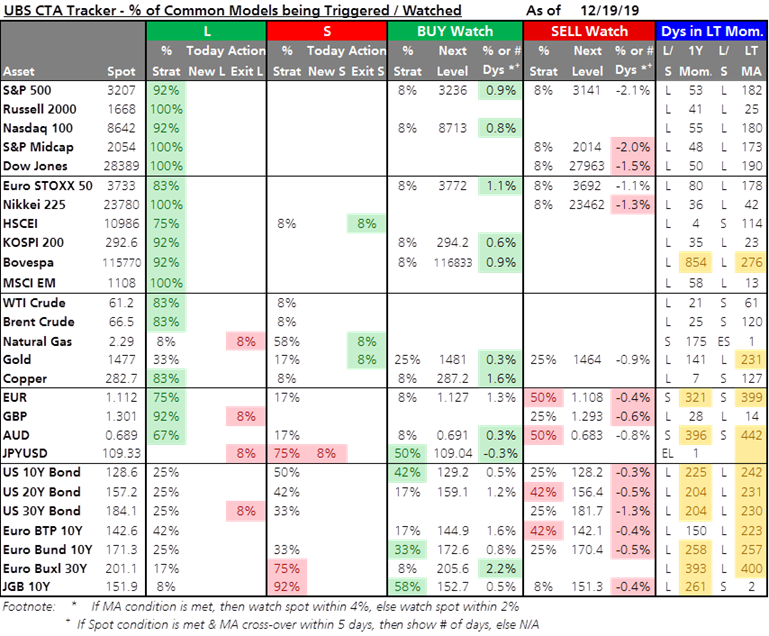
**Figures 7 & 8**



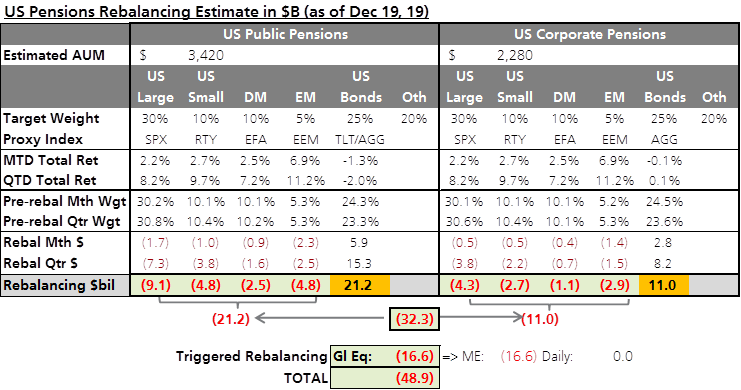
**Figures 9 & 10**

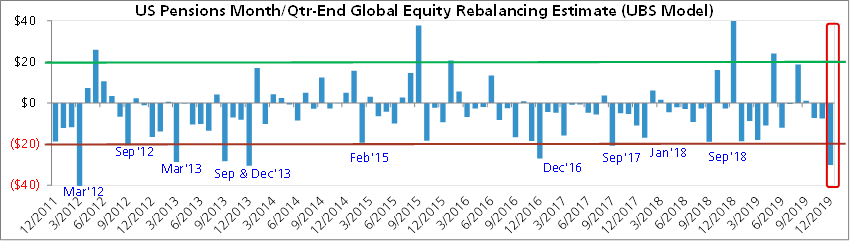
 

**Figure 11**

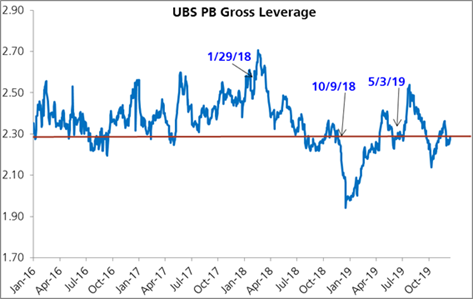
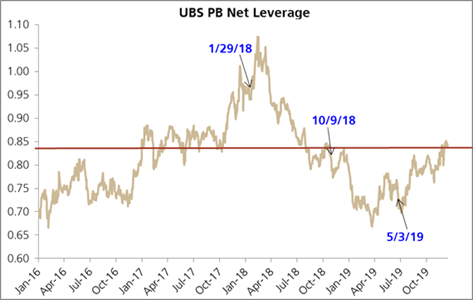


**Figures 12 & 13**

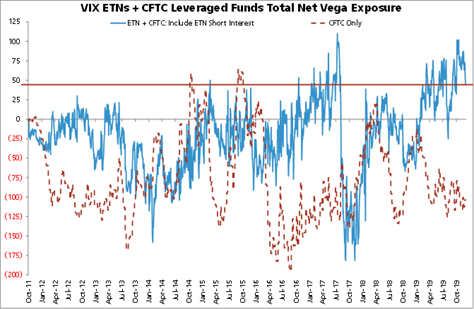
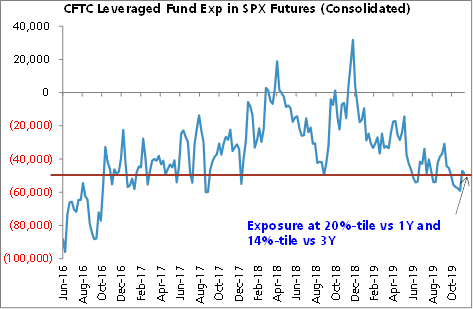




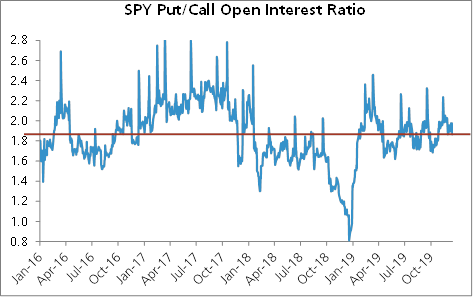
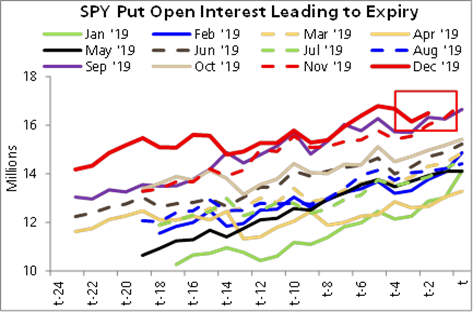
**Figures 14 & 15**

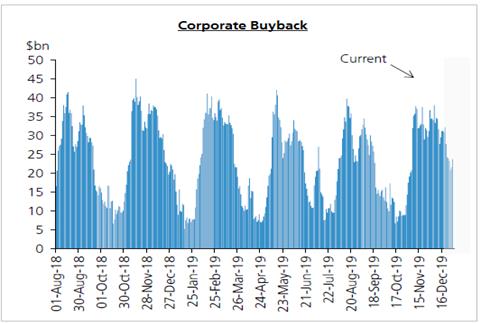
**Figures 16 & 17**



**Figures 18 & 19**

**Figure 20**



Sources: UBS & Bloomberg

-----Original Message-----

From: Thomas, Dale

Sent: 07 March 2019 20:42

To: FX Team; Barrett, Iomar

Subject: Economic Progress Report: Sensible Shifts in Household Spending - Bank of Canada

https://www.bankofcanada.ca/2019/03/economic-progress-report-sensible-shifts-in-household-spending/

For the Canada nerds out there. This is BoC Dep Gov Lynn Patterson's speech today in which she expanded on the BoC decision. My take is that is even more dovish than the statement. Her conclusion was

"Although we figured the economy was in for a detour at the end of last year, that detour may wind up being longer than we had expected. It now appears the economy will be weaker in the first half of 2019 than we had projected in January. However, we still expect Canadian economic growth to pick up later in the year, supported by ongoing strength in employment and rising wages. We will have more to say in April, when we will have a new economic projection, as well as our annual updated estimates for economic potential and the neutral interest rate.

At yesterday’s decision, Governing Council judged that the outlook continues to warrant a policy interest rate that is below its neutral range. Given the mixed picture that the data present, it will take time to gauge the persistence of below-potential growth and the implications for the inflation outlook. With increased uncertainty about the timing of future rate increases, Governing Council will be watching closely developments in household spending, oil markets and global trade policy"

In the Q&A she apparently said " BANK STAFF IS LOOKING TO SEE IF THE NEUTRAL RATE RANGE NEEDS TO CHANGE". It would be no surprise if in April the BoC lowered its neutral rate to something that is magically close to the current nominal rate. Meaning they can retire the last vestige of hawkishness, the " With increased uncertainty about the timing of future rate increases," line.

**From:** Thomas, Dale   
**Sent:** 01 April 2019 20:19  
**To:** Gloster, Gary; Flow-Prices  
**Subject:** RE: Prices / Poloz

The conclusion was the only mildly Interesting bit

That being said, it is clear that the global economy is performing less well than we believed only a few months ago, and Canada is feeling the effects. In addition, our housing sector is taking longer than previously expected to digest the combined effects of stricter mortgage guidelines and higher interest rates.

That is why we said at our last interest rate announcement in March that the economic outlook continues to warrant a policy interest rate that is below the neutral range, to help the economy work through this downshift in growth and keep inflation close to target. Recent economic data have been generally consistent with our expectation that the period of below-potential growth will prove to be temporary.

Our next interest rate announcement and *Monetary Policy Report* will be released on April 24, and I can promise a fuller analysis at that time. For now, let me thank you for your kind attention, and for your wonderful hospitality here in Iqaluit.

  .He missed out the line about needing rates to eventually rise to neutral

**From:** Gloster, Gary   
**Sent:** 01 April 2019 19:57  
**To:** Flow-Prices  
**Subject:** Prices / Poloz

\*DATA SHOW `MIXED PICTURE,' MUST BE CAREFULLY MONITORED: POLOZ

\*BANK OF CANADA GOVERNOR POLOZ GIVES SPEECH IN IQALUIT, NUNAVUT

\*EXPORT, INVESTMENT GROWTH TO TURN POSITIVE THIS YEAR: POLOZ

\*RECENT DATA CONSISTENT WITH TRANSITORY SLOWDOWN VIEW: POLOZ

\*POLOZ SEES `MANY AREAS' OF ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC GROWTH

\*OIL SECTOR CONTINUES TO ADJUST TO LOWER PRICES, POLOZ SAYS

\*HOUSING SECTOR TAKING LONGER TO DIGEST NEW RULES, RATES: POLOZ

\*POLOZ SEES `CLEAR SIGNS' CANADA IS ADJUSTING TO CHALLENGES

\*POLOZ SAYS PERIOD OF BELOW-POTENTIAL GROWTH WILL BE TRANSITORY

\*POLOZ: OUTLOOK CONTINUES TO WARRANT RATES BELOW NEUTRAL RANGE

**From:** Thomas, Dale   
**Sent:** 28 February 2019 17:04  
**To:** meetingsFX  
**Subject:** For FX meeting tomorrow - FX impact of Fed running cpi at 2.3% in order to meet its 2% inflation target

**FX impact of Fed running cpi at 2.3% in order to meet its 2%  inflation target?**

**The long term impact is unclear**

**Conceptual issues**

For a start, conceptually the Fed is doing nothing new, its simply trying to meet its 2% inflation target. There is no suggestion of this changing its inflation target. If the Fed succeeds, then the end result will be a tightening to get inflation from 2.3% to 2%. So there should be no change to the terminal USD forward rate. Working backwards, any move in spot USD will therefore be limited to the kneejerk move lower.  This is not the same as the JPY experience in 2015.  Then there is the reality that  USD moves are driven by changes in economy wide real interest rates  which we cannot observe but can infer. Would a slight (50bp) easing lead to higher or lower economy wide real returns ?

**Fed fund and the USD - history**

First of all the link between Fed policy and the USD is unclear.  If things are soggy enough globally for the Fed cuts rates, we can assume there will be a policy response in the same direction, so this is not the 2005/2007 scenario.  Also, in terms of the recent cycle, the peak in the USD was when Fed funds was 0.625%. Market has been trading the end of the cycle since then.  After an easing, is it going to play the start of the next cycle.  ?

**Fed Funds and the curve**

**Spot the correlation and the causation  ?**

Relative curve shapes have had some influence on EURUSD recently.  If the US curve steepens and the EU curve flattens, does EURUSD go up or down ?

**Running the economy hot and the USD.**

The snakeoil salesmen on the sell side love the expression “running the economy hot”, without  defining what that means.  I would define it as running ex-ante nominal aggregate demand growth ahead of ex-ante nominal supply.  In the world we are in of excess supply (which is why), this means a mix of higher prices and demand leaking overseas. A policy like this should lead to a persistent negative contribution to GDP growth from net exports. Periods of consecutively negative net exports contributions have typically been associated with a higher not a lower USD. And vice versa.  On the capital side, higher nominal demand attracts excess foreign capital.  So running the economy hot means attracting foreign capital which means a stronger USD ?

Bottom line, we cannot complete this sentence with any confidence, “if the fed targets 2.3% CPI for a few years as a way of ensuring its long term target of 2%, the USD will………”

**From:** Tezgul, Mehmet   
**Sent:** 11 March 2019 11:21  
**To:** Adyel, Selim; Bae, Che-Hwon; Biri, Eren; Cisneros, Diego; Cole, Peter; Gloster, Gary; Jelf, Tomas; Kraft, Stuart; Kunur, Omkar; Kurella, Vishnu; Law, Andrew; Linden, Denise; McQuaid, Stuart; Mehta, Mudit; Mittal, Sugandh; Mittal, Vibhor; Mohammad, Junaid; Ng, Shaun; Peck, Matthew; Reddy, Abhishek; Rishi, Tim; Rowe, Aaron; Slade Perry, Charlotte; Sod Hoffs, Gabriel; Thomas, Dale; Turton, Felix; van 't Klooster, Pieter; Wade, Matthew; Yang, Justin  
**Subject:** Btwn the lines from 60min interview - RE: XAUUSD & Change in FED Inflation Targeting

There will be months of debate on this but below excerpt the most critical in what the chair thinks currently: “We haven’t actually said that we want to average 2% inflation.”

Sounds like they *will not actively* pursue average inflation targeting but making sure errors are two way to arrest the lower drift in inflation expectations, which is the main problem – deflation & inflation risks are symmetric.

In theory symmetrically random errors would mean averaging 2% inflation. But errors are anything but normal at the moment – maybe structurally so.

Or is this just semantics and Powell trying to calm down the discussion?

Any thoughts most appreciated.

POWELL: We haven't actually said that we want to average 2% inflation. What we've said is something a little bit different, which is that we look at errors above and below 2% symmetrically. Honestly though, inflation has mostly been below 2%. We haven't had inflation above 2%. And so it has averaged less than 2%. And that's something that is worth thinking about because we want inflation expectations to be anchored at around 2%. And we have to reach 2% sustainably and symmetrically we think for that to be the case in the long run.

PELLEY: Want to make sure I understand. If the inflation rate rises something over 2% for a limited period of time, that doesn't mean the Fed's going to jump on the brakes?

POWELL: I think we wouldn't overreact to inflation modestly above 2% any more than we overreacted to inflation modestly below 2%. I think we'll always be moving inflation back to 2% with our policy. But I think we do that in a symmetric way.

**From:** Tezgul, Mehmet   
**Sent:** 01 March 2019 15:10  
**To:** Adyel, Selim; Bae, Che-Hwon; Biri, Eren; Cisneros, Diego; Cole, Peter; Gloster, Gary; Jelf, Tomas; Kraft, Stuart; Kunur, Omkar; Kurella, Vishnu; Law, Andrew; Linden, Denise; McQuaid, Stuart; Mehta, Mudit; Mittal, Sugandh; Mittal, Vibhor; Mohammad, Junaid; Ng, Shaun; Peck, Matthew; Reddy, Abhishek; Rishi, Tim; Rowe, Aaron; Slade Perry, Charlotte; Sod Hoffs, Gabriel; Tezgul, Mehmet; Thomas, Dale; Turton, Felix; van 't Klooster, Pieter; Wade, Matthew; Yang, Justin  
**Subject:** XAUUSD & Change in FED Inflation Targeting

W/r to XAUUSD the framework is simple so I planned to talk about it. Given we ran out of time, however, please find my thoughts below:

**The potential adjustment to inflation targeting approach discussed at the FED, if implemented, could have significant, bullish implications for XAUUSD. The range of potential outcomes is very wide. As floor and cap one could quantify the following two**(based on the classical frame work of pricing XAUUSD based on USD (JPMQUSD) and real rates (USGGT10Y;) 70-80% R-squared):

In this framework, the stable channel is via real rates, for each 1bsp move in real rate, appx impact on XAUUSD is 1.5-3usd. (I am looking to estimate this more precisely but not much progress yet; might be a polynomial fit.)

Change in USD, though in the regression, is assumed to be 0.

**Scenario 1, floor – min impact**(similar to what Dale was envisioning)

FED overshoots for 1 year (appeases Trump w/ hot economy) but backtracks.

~50bsp  100usd

**Scenario 2, cap –max impact**

FED makes up for the cumulative inflation missed for ~10y, overshooting its target by a similar amount over the course of next 10 years.

Appx. cumulative miss is  ~800bs  1600 – gold price doubles – 160usd + drift per year.

**If the policy change comes through I believe the reality will be something in between.**

**Other considerations:**

a) I agree USD impact is unclear as fx is a relative process. Thus, I assume no impact from USD here. Saying that, assuming CBs follow FED conceptually, and change their mandates from effective caps to symmetric averages, I believe impact on XAU in all fiat currencies would be materially positive.

b) Short-term, the reason I remained lukewarm to XAUUSD YTD was expectations of bounce in Chinese activity stabilizing global g and thus, potential for real rates to reprice a degree of hikes. I believe, even if the bounce in g materializes now, given the discussion on inflation targeting framework, it is likely that breakevens absorb such change w/ real rates remaining suppressed. Possibly takes out the downside in XAUUSD.

c) An argument for slow pricing of the policy change is “how will we know” argument. Right now we are at 1.9%. We need to somehow get above towards 2.3-2.5% for market believe the permanency of the change credibly. (What confuses people is, even though the language is not changing, until now the symmetric target was an aspirational goal which you never reach, market might want to see evidence to change this perception. As Andrew said, FED needs to do something itself to get there given the outlook/structural drag. Without that, even if they change policy, we would not have a chance to test the reaction function. Thus, this might be a slow burn.

d) Pricing of the **Scenario 2, cap –max impact**does not need to happen in 10 years as market prices ahead structurally higher inflation expectations. I do not want to sound sensational here but, for fiat currency and hard asset pricing, this debate is much more important than the pause or the balance sheet discussions in my opinion.

e) As mentioned in the meeting, a) Powell seems intend defining the issue a “problem” and effort a “public duty”, b) micro economic framework is robust (Friedman), and c) only part of the inflation conundrum they have control over (vs other theories out there about demographics/savings, technology, China/globalisation.)

f) I think this a 3rd dovish debate FED has opened this year in addition the pause and balance sheet.

**From:** Thomas, Dale   
**Sent:** 23 March 2019 11:40  
**To:** Mittal, Sugandh; Tezgul, Mehmet; Law, Andrew; Desk  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL] Andrew-- take a look--Charts on Fed Recession Model\*\*\*

A few thoughts on this

         Plenty of literature that points to global QE having had a significant impact on term premium on the “global” yield curve, so these curve models probably overstate the recession probability

         I don’t see the domestic private sector imbalances in the US economy that presaged previous recessions; excess business investment in 1999/2000 and  the consumer debt binge in the mid 2000s. The US is at little danger of a domestic led recession at the moment

         In the EM world (and DM dependant on EM growth countries), which has been the epicentre of credit reflation since 2008, there are clear recessionary signs as private sector savings rate rise. The private sector in China is in a recessionary period for example

         The Fed de jure sets rates and influences credit conditions for the USA, de facto it does so for most of the EM world including China.  Given the share of EM activity in the global economy has grown so much in recent years, the Fed’s sphere of influence may well be the largest, in terms of share of global GDP, than it ever has been.

         Fed policy seems to be just right for the US,  but too tight for the rest of the Dollar area.  The weakness in EMFX in the last few days is a warning sign of this. I am monitoring this carefully.    The flat yield curve may well be signalling a further slowdown in the broader USD economic area.

         At the same time, risks outside of the USD block are rising. European leading indicators are hinting that the slowdown in external demand  is about to feed through into job losses. The risks to the downside are growing

         2.5% is not a magic number. It just happens to be where Fed funds are right now. Given global developments, both in the broader USD area and in Europe, Fed funds rate looks too high.

         Interestingly, the probability of recession reached the same level in 1998. The economic constellation looks very similar to today. Strong domestic demand in the US, weak growth and financial crises elsewhere. The Fed eventually cut rates by 75bps to stabilise things, extending the life of the expansion by 2 to 3 years.  I still think this is the closest historical parallel with today

**From:** Mittal, Sugandh   
**Sent:** 23 March 2019 05:33  
**To:** Tezgul, Mehmet; Law, Andrew; Desk  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL] Andrew-- take a look--Charts on Fed Recession Model\*\*\*

Market’s own assessment of US recession is much lower than 53%.

Taking 3 scenarios in which 1) the Fed hikes 25bp, 2) be on hold or 3) cuts back to 0.25% in case of a recession, I only get a **20%** probability of recession.

In other words, if one believes the recession probability is 53%, we should be pricing in 120bp cuts instead of the 45bp in this cycle.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Scenarios | Probability | Fed hikes/cuts |
| Scenario 1: Global growth stabilizes; US core CPI >2.2%; Europe/China surprise upside | ***5%*** | +25 |
| Scenario 2: Global growth stabilizes; US core CPI hovers below 2%; no major stimulus from China | ***75%*** | 0 |
| Scenario 3: US recession | ***20%*** | -225 |
|  |  |  |
| Weighted average of cuts priced in (to equate to current market pricing in this cycle) |  | -44 |

**From:** Tezgul, Mehmet   
**Sent:** 23 March 2019 03:05  
**To:** Law, Andrew; Desk  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL] Andrew-- take a look--Charts on Fed Recession Model\*\*\*

1) I keep hearing “the decline in term premium this time makes inversion less of a signal.”

I guess near-term forward spreads incorporate less term premium and thus, less susceptible to above counterargument. Would you agree?

2) Beyond 40% probability it looks like there has been one success story of no-recession - 1998-99 episode. Prescient that Powell’s Jackson Whole speech focused on this episode – see below. (Cannot explain why/how Powell pivoted hawkish after this speech in Aug until Dec.) Where will the positive productivity shock going to come from this time?

**Shifting Stars and the "New Economy" of the Late 1990s**  
The second half of the 1990s confronted policymakers with a situation that was in some ways the flipside of that in the Great Inflation. In mid-1996, the unemployment rate was below the natural rate as perceived in real time, and many FOMC participants and others were forecasting growth above the economy's potential. Sentiment was building on the FOMC to raise the federal funds rate to head off the risk of rising inflation.[9](https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/powell20180824a.htm#fn9) But Chairman Greenspan had a hunch that the United States was experiencing the wonders of a "new economy" in which improved productivity growth would allow faster output growth and lower unemployment, without serious inflation risks. Greenspan argued that the FOMC should hold off on rate increases.

Over the next two years, thanks to his considerable fortitude, Greenspan prevailed, and the FOMC raised the federal funds rate only once from mid-1996 through late 1998.[10](https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/powell20180824a.htm#fn10) Starting in 1996, the economy boomed and the unemployment rate fell, but, contrary to conventional wisdom at the time, inflation fell.[11](https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/powell20180824a.htm#fn11)

Once again, shifting stars help explain the performance of inflation, which many had seen as a puzzle. Whereas during the Great Inflation period the real-time natural rate of unemployment had been well below our current-day assessment, in the new-economy period, this relation was reversed (figure 3). The labor market looked to be tight and getting tighter in real time, but in retrospect, we estimate that there was slack in the labor market in 1996 and early 1997, and the labor market only tightened appreciably through 1998 (figure 4). Greenspan was also right that the potential growth rate had shifted up. With hindsight, we recognize today that higher potential growth could accommodate the very strong growth that actually materialized, let alone the moderate growth policymakers were forecasting.[12](https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/powell20180824a.htm#fn12)

The FOMC thus avoided the Great-Inflation-era mistake of overemphasizing imprecise estimates of the stars. Under Chairman Greenspan's leadership, the Committee converged on a risk-management strategy that can be distilled into a simple request: Let's wait one more meeting; if there are clearer signs of inflation, we will commence tightening.[13](https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/powell20180824a.htm#fn13) Meeting after meeting, the Committee held off on rate increases while believing that signs of rising inflation would soon appear. And meeting after meeting, inflation gradually declined.

In retrospect, it may seem odd that it took great fortitude to defend "let's wait one more meeting," given that inflation was low and falling. Conventional wisdom at the time, however, still urged policymakers to respond preemptively to inflation risk--even when that risk was gleaned mainly from hazy, real-time assessments of the stars. With the experience in the new-economy period, policymakers were beginning to appreciate that, with inflation expectations much better anchored than before, there was a smaller risk that an inflation uptick under Greenspan's "wait and see" approach would become a significant problem.

**From:** Law, Andrew   
**Sent:** 22 March 2019 18:40  
**To:** Desk  
**Subject:** Fwd: [EXTERNAL] Andrew-- take a look--Charts on Fed Recession Model\*\*\*

Begin forwarded message

Here are charts from the recession model:

The model (described [in this Fed post here](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.federalreserve.gov%2Feconres%2Fnotes%2Ffeds-notes%2Fdont-fear-the-yield-curve-20180628.htm&data=02%7C01%7CALaw%40caxton.com%7Ca6fc5491fa3841f6056e08d6aef00ced%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C636888743373080108&sdata=WE6RkYjtRvgdyA9qurJv7Y7s5uTfRP%2FMKKwcK%2BFT7b8%3D&reserved=0)) uses a near-term forward spread as a proxy for market expectations of Fed policy to estimate recession probabilities.

The near-term forward spread – estimated here by interpolating between the 1y3m and 2y3m forward UST rates and taking the spread versus spot 3m T-bills – currently stands at -30bp, a low since January 2008.

Based on the Fed staff’s recession probability model [referenced in this morning’s WSJ article](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.wsj.com%2Farticles%2Fanalysis-fed-chairman-jerome-powell-shows-his-flexible-side-11553247000%3Fmod%3Dhp_lead_pos6&data=02%7C01%7CALaw%40caxton.com%7Ca6fc5491fa3841f6056e08d6aef00ced%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C636888743373090113&sdata=hbndDMQlWdD2%2FPHfntEJ0IXa2pN5wHcukOyIhhoQXaA%3D&reserved=0), **the model gives a recession probability of 53%.**

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Morgan Stanley’s US Economics team has been awarded the 2018 Blue Chip Lawrence R. Klein Award for the most accurate forecasts over the past 4 years. Read the press release [here.](https://nam03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.prnewswire.com%2Fnews-releases%2Feconomic-growth-expected-to-slow-significantly-in-2019-chief-us-economist-ellen-zentner-of-morgan-stanley-wins-lawrence-r-klein-award-for-forecasting-accuracy-300715543.html&data=02%7C01%7CALaw%40caxton.com%7Ca6fc5491fa3841f6056e08d6aef00ced%7C70c99524736c49f4b73e75d7fa126cf9%7C0%7C0%7C636888743373100123&sdata=8trUSQa4kNPp%2BNGk0yFa4yyjmr%2BhKdl3SOlfElm2eMY%3D&reserved=0)  
     
     
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**From:** Thomas, Dale   
**Sent:** 09 April 2019 16:16  
**To:** Jelf, Tomas; Law, Andrew; Desk  
**Subject:** RE: job openings

Quit rates are high, but may be peaking while discharge rates are at cycle lows, as is unsurprisingly the jobless claims rate    Firms are not firing and employees are not afraid to quit to look for other jobs.  At the same time,  weakness in the internals of the job report and the weak hiring components of the NFIB survey point to a fall off in labour demand.

**From:** Jelf, Tomas   
**Sent:** 09 April 2019 15:29  
**To:** Law, Andrew; Desk  
**Subject:** RE: job openings

Third largest drop on record. What’s unusual is that it doesn’t follow a large increase in the prior month. See chart below.

That said, even if this is the peak a recession may be far off. E.g. in the prior cycle job openings peaked 20 months before the recession.

That peak coincided with the first top in the pre-2008 double top in yields while equities continued to move higher. See chart below.

Only one event so the observation has to be treated as such.

**From:** Law, Andrew   
**Sent:** 09 April 2019 15:01  
**To:** Desk  
**Subject:** job openings

**From:** Thomas, Dale   
**Sent:** 15 April 2019 15:00  
**To:** FX Team  
**Subject:** MXN longs on IMM have got to elevated levels

Interesting that MXN net spec longs on IMM are as long as they have ever been, with considerable length added over the last month.  IMM data needs to be taken with a pinch of salt and with MXN having the best carry to vol ratio of any liquid EM currency it is no surprise that the IMM position is large, nonetheless it suggests there has been a large build-up of EMFX longs in Q1 to levels that historically have been unsustainable.

**From:** Thomas, Dale   
**Sent:** 16 April 2019 11:02  
**To:** Desk  
**Subject:** RE:

Charts by Macquarie also highlight the fiscal stimulus as well as where the main changes in TDF were.  Chinese have really thrown the kitchen sink at this, despite subdued end-user demand for cresit

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  | | Source: CEIC, Macquarie Macro Strategy, April 2019 |  |  | |  |  |
| Source: CEIC, Macquarie Macro Strategy, April 2019 |  | Source: CEIC, Wind, Macquarie Macro Strategy, April 2019 |

**From:** Tezgul, Mehmet   
**Sent:** 16 April 2019 08:09  
**To:** Law, Andrew; Desk  
**Subject:** RE:

\*CHINA 1Q FISCAL SPENDING RISES 15% Y/Y, MOF SAYS

Neither the Local Gov/other off-balance sheet items nor the VAT/social sec payment/fee cuts would be included here.

**From:** Law, Andrew   
**Sent:** 16 April 2019 07:39  
**To:** Desk  
**Subject:**

CNY rates back-up now approaching similar post-stimulus one in q2 2016

**From:** Thomas, Dale   
**Sent:** 24 April 2019 11:41  
**To:** FX Team  
**Subject:** USD upside vs EM - Early contribution to FX meeting on Friday

**Early contribution as I am away for the rest of the week**

**USD upside vs EM, commodity currencies**

Rationale

         On the economic front, the bottom line is that better China growth trajectory is priced in, with a high bar for near-term positive surprises; growth in the high yielding EM countries is awful and not getting any better.  Taiwan and Korea are not bouncing.   Final demand growth in US and EU seems to have transitioned from well above potential to around potential.  The key global inflation reading, China PPI points to further disinflation.   Taken all together, is seems that global growth has stabilized at lower levels with no sign of an aggressive bounce-back.  This will eventually put further downward pressure on global inflation, which is already too low  So-so growth in the EU and US is just not good enough to create inflation, while the rest of the world is exporting disinflation.

         As far as markets go, there has been large buying on EM markets despite an unsupportive growth environment.  US dollar cash continues to be a high performing asset in return to risk terms.  Negative USD sentiment is widespread.  European and EM Asia stocks have already priced in a strong cyclical rebound.

         Clear opportunity for the USD to outperform vs EM and US assets in general to outperform EM assets

 There are also implications for other markets.  A stronger USD would (justifiably ) be taken as a sign US policy is too tight,   With a weakish global backdrop, the US and EU authorities need to target final demand growth well above trend to hit their inflation targets.  For now, they can hope that the rebound in financial conditions may work some magic, but if it does not the authorities will have to boost stimulus. Rate cuts are likely to come into the front end of all curves

**ECONOMY**

**Chinese data better to travel than arrive**

Chinese data was always likely to be strong, given the very late LNY and an aggressive push to create short term credit in the finance system.  But that is more than fully priced now.  There is  a very high bar for Chinese April and May data to beat expectations.  Longer term, the boost in TSF is unsustainable without an sharp increase in housing credit, which would challenge the structural deleveraging dynamic.

**PMI Seasonal pattern is for softness until Q3**

In China, as everywhere growth in home loans is needed to drive credit growth on a sustainable basis

Substantial credit explosion will lead to large C/A deficit

Inflation leading indicator heading lower

**HY EM very weak**

As for the rest of the world. It is clear that the major EM economies are all in bad place with weak growth on both the supply side and the demand side.  All these economies are still in a deleveraging mode after the credit binge post 2006.  Current accounts are heading into surplus as net national savings rates rise.   These countries will import growth on a marginal basis from the rest of the world, a structural recipe for weak currencies.

Chart of IP growth

No recovery in NE ASIA

Mediocre final demand growth in EU and US.  More mediocre in EU , less mediocre in US, but mediocre nonetheless

Final demand growth in the EU and US seems to have stepped  down to a 2% level in Q4, and there of just below in Q1.  There seems little reason to expect a recovery in Europe in q3.  In the US, the broad sweep of data is a bit more positive, and spare capacity is lower.   The USA remains the best looking pig in the st. A decent working assumption is that final demand will not  move much from here,.   Inflation will continue to head lower in this environment

**Markets -**

There has been significant accumulation of EM and EM related assets in recent months.

Imm MXN SPEC LONGS VS MXNUSD

Risk reversals back to last summer level

Europe automakers vis zew current conditions

Technical

So far USD just going sideways

**From:** Thomas, Dale   
**Sent:** 13 May 2019 10:39  
**To:** FX Team  
**Subject:** Housing bubble in Australia continues to delfate

The Australian housing bubble continues to deflate.  A very poor reading on new home loans today.  Prices are likely to follow.  Declining home loan advances, declining prices will both weigh heavily on consumer spending.  There is every reason to expect a further deceleration in GDconsumer spending from the current level around  1.5% per annum.  RBA forecasts still too optimistic.  The obvious policy response to this ongoing decline in provate demand is an aggresive boost to fiscal spending but there is little sign of this. In its absence,  monetary policy/exchange rate will have to take up the slack

**From:** Thomas, Dale   
**Sent:** 15 May 2019 11:36  
**To:** meetingsFX  
**Subject:** USD outlook in US/China trade war environment- cor FX meeting

**Summary**

         **Limited first round impact  USDCNY higher**

         **Mildly USD positive 2nd round impact unless Europe is dragged in to trade wars, in which case it is very clear USD positive**

         **USD largely range-bound until the global cycle turns up**

         **USD negative and USD positive scenarios exist for the range break; trade wars make the positive one more likely**

         **No sign that the muti-year USD bull market is over yet**

**Academic theory**

**First round impact**

IMF paper “Macro economic consequences of tariffs” is the best place to start.  <https://www.google.com/search?q=imf+impact+of+tarriffs&sourceid=ie7&rls=com.microsoft:en-GB:IE-Address&ie=&oe>=

First round impact is clear.  Higher tariffs lead to a near offsetting move in real exchange rates.  USDCNH should all other things being able move to reflect the change in tariffs.  This should lead to a small one off increase in the USD vs broader currencies.

**Second round impact of US/China tariff**

US/China tariffs will have a dampening impact on global activity in all regions. The relative impact of this is unclear. Europe seems more vulnerable to this than the US, given the higher export and manufacturing exposure but it does not seem enough to change relative supply and demand dynamics yet.

**Second round impact of US extending trade war to Europe**

This will be a clear negative for the European economy given the relative trade balance and Europe’s higher sensitivity to trade. EURUSD would have to adjust accordingly lower from both first round and second round effects

**Evidence of impact**

**Recent currency moves**

**Currencies indexed to 100 12 months ago**

Currency markets have become becalmed with very low levels of volatility and tight ranges. Evidence that the expected limited impact from tariffs has in fact been seen.  Seems unlikely to see much change in EURUSD until there is a change in global and relative economic momentum.  AUDUSD can continue its steady decline based on domestic factors.  Two possible exit regimes for  the USD, depending on which country leads the global economy out of the current inventory slowdown.  The key is to focus on which is most likely and how the trade war impacts the relative ex-ante probabilities of each option. For simplicity I have just focused on EURUSD.

**Future medium term USD trend**

**USD negative**

The three post GFC upturns have been led by EM and Europe, leading to upward pressure on EURUSD,  This is still  the consensus template for the next upturn. This requires one more bout of re-leveraging by EM countries in aggregate.  Given the weakness in Latam , Turkey and Africa, this really means China.  Any such episode will I think be a pale shadow of previous ones, but could still lead to a small USD sell-off.  The probability is reduced by ongoing trade war

**USD positive**

An alternative is that the US economy leads the global cycle, as it did in the run-up to the end of the last USD bull market in the late 1990s.  A late cycle productivity boom , much higher domestic return on capital sucked money into the US and growth out of the US.  USD correlation with global growth flipped into being positive.   I expect this to happen in the next few years, whether it is this mini-cycle or the next one is not certain. But, it is coming because the US private sector has the potential to be the biggest positive influence on global growth.   Trade tariff concerns make this more likely

**USD long term trend. Unfinished business**

I think there is another leg in the muti-year USD cycle.   It is the highest yielder, a commodity currency, with the best growth prospects.  This suggests we should be on high alert for a flip in the correlation between the USD and the global cycle, something that is made more likely by the prospect of trade wars

USD peaks tend to follow periods when US economy aggressively exports growth via the net trade channel.  We are not there yet

## India bond market (2020-2-18)

o        India govt presented its budget on Feb 1

o   Weak revenue

o   Economic slow down

o   Fiscal deficit revised higher, 3.8% GDP

  Market worried that higher deficit means higher market borrowing to fund the fiscal deficit

  10 year up 20-30 bps after the tax cut announcement, reflecting term-premium risk

o   Intends to pursue down a path of fiscal consolidation

o   Delay to achieve 3% target, low conviction to achieve the target

o   Attract risk capital. Pave way for inclusion in foreign bond indices

o   Budget largely neutral for growth and inflation

o   Budget should be neutral to slightly positive for bonds, with some relief stemming from the absence of additional borrowing in FY20 and gross issuance largely in line with our forecasts

o   Fiscal consolidation positive for INR?

  +ve:

         Local govt bond market risk premium to be reduced; positive on capital inflows.

         Local corporate borrowing costs lower; positive on capital inflows.

         Inflation pressure stabilizing; positive on capital inflows

         trade balance to be improved; positive on current account.

  -ve:

         Tax spike, growth slows down; negative on capital flows

         Govt cut spending, negative on growth and capital flows

  On balance, in the short term the investors just return to the bond market and that means capital inflows.

o        India experienced bond outflow

o        Budget avoiding any large fiscal expansion

o        Investor relieved, returning back to the government bond market

o        Focusing on the bond index inclusion

## Impact of Coronavirus 2020-2-19

Supply chain analyst

o 6th largest city in China

o 12m population of Wuhan

o Transportation hub

o 10% of railway volume

o Hyundai hit most

o Escalate so that people stay at home

o Feb 20th, no open of school and companies

o Beijing, Shanghai going back to work

o Things are improving outside of Hubei

o Supply chain disruption

o   Apple: large impact than others, large amount of labour assembling

  Open, but not able to find enough workers

  Wuhan not reopen Feb 29

  No factories in Wuhan opening soon

o   **Number of people back to Shenzhen: 50%**

o   **Factory reopen rate 32%**

o   **Maybe 30-50% workers back to factories**

o   **Utilisation rate could be up to 60%, workers are very willing work longer, pay can be higher over weekend**

o   **Workers quarantined at home are typically not paid at all.**

o Demand side: in Hubei province, disappear

o   Not changing consumer spending materially

o After Feb 10th, workers not getting paid if NOT open.

o If Wuhan close down, still people can go back, but through bus, not railways

o More screen time than before

## JPM economist 20200210:

When we look at the Asean economy, they have fairly large linkage to China through trade or through services. And the ones that have both are the Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia. Indonesia and Php a little less so. So just in terms of the arismetic hit, you would automatically get those economies, effectively line up in a little bit of Oh no. Singapore has taken a particularly large hit so the revision, this is because Singapore represent the at least within Asean a fairly large services hub. Not only business services, but also all kinds of business services like transportation hub and so forth. That’s one of the reasons we have a fairly large revisions downside to Singapore. And that really reflects the services component. Similar to Singapore, we have Thailand as well. About 12% of their GDP is derived from tourism services. This is why we’ve taken a fairly large hit to Thailand. Even assuming the supply chain is not so badly disrupted. Just to give you a sense, we have a 0.6% decline in the yoy growth. And the case in Thailand is about 0.5%. And we have Malaysia which is about 0.2%. And in Indonesia and Php not so much because of the lower linkage.

The issue to the actual policy response. So we tend to think in terms of the general mechanism. If this is a demand shock, the fiscal policy tend to be more effective, rather than monetary policy. We have about 0.5% fiscal impulse in Singapore, so we will have an extra 0.5% coming through from initial baseline. The case in Malaysia is about 0.1%. And the case of Thailand we don’t have very much.

In terms of why we don’t have much in Thailand is given they don’t given have any initial budget passed, they can’t pass any budget. And they would delay their budget.

And in terms of the monetary policy, many of these country are close to 0 rate. And the hurdle rate for them to cut is fairly high as well. Thai fits into that frame. Because they need to preserve space if they get to the effective lower bound, which we estimate is around 50bps.

## Autonomous 20200210

We’re just going to start by giving you what our view on china was on 2020 a few weeks ago before the virus really spread. It is important to have that context. So looking into 2020 clearly things are starting to get a little better. Credit impulse has bottomed. Credit growth has bottomed in 2018. We’ve been seeing credit pick up, although with very flat, slope upward compare with what we have seen in the past. We estimated the growth is still gonna under pressure in the first half. Plateau in the second half. As demand improved, and as the improve in credit started to pass through more. We were looking at a positive credit and fiscal impulse. Although weaker than last year. In last year the combined fiscal and credit impulse was 6% of GDP. We were expecting that to fall about 4%. In 2020 split about half and half in credit and fiscal. A little bit weaker than last year but positive impulse in credit means that there is more flow of credit and flow of fiscal support for the growth than the previous year. Really the support was not getting better this year.

Clearly things have changed dramatically in the last few weeks. What I really want to address today is that… I know the consensus view is very rooted in the idea that the coronavirus is very similar to SARS. China is going to experience a V-shape rebound. They get over this, that is going about 4% GDP growth in Q1 as oppose to 6% in Q4. Our view is that we’re probably looking at something that is more like a U-shape recovery. A little more prolonged as we do get that rebound. We also believe that 4% in Q1 is a real stretch. That is what might be politically acceptable for people to be saying. But the reality is we think China is really lucky to get 1% in Q1 we think a recession is very possible. And I’ll walk you through the reasons for that.

In terms of why we think it’s more likely a U-shape rather than a V-shape. Number 1 go back to 2003, China has just signed WTO in 2001. It was in the middle of this massive growth boom. We had nominal and real GDP in double digit and trending higher. We have other economic indicators very solid and positive territory we have in revenue growth for listed companies at 30% range. Everything we were quite strong back then and clearly we’re at a much weaker starting point today. Back then we have a very significant untapped capacity in exports, in property, in fixed asset investment. And all of that have been tapped out now. Over the last 17 years China clearly running up against constraints in terms of how much it can continue to grow. It’s export share relative to the rest of the world is maxed out. The economy we’re seeing the property market has booms and bust, and fixed assets investment also has its constraints. We don’t have that untapped like we have in the past. We also got a much bigger debt stock today. So China is effectively twice as indebted today as it was in the past. And very importantly, they do not have the amount of excess deposit as they did back. It’s a very big development in China over the last decade. Because today banks can not just sit on excess funds that they can lend out at any moment in the way as they used to. So this gonna make stimulus much more complicated.

The experience in 2003 was the revenue growth of listed company fell by 35% to 24% revenue growth. It took listed company about 4 quarters to make that up. It was not the V-shape recovery that people are talking about. And probably we’re looking at something similar today. It just takes longer to come out of that. Certainly GDP make these adjusting. In terms of the issue where China can grow 4% or not, our core argument really comes down to the fact that this shock is more severe today than it was back then. In recent being we have so many households, we have so many companies on locked down. And this means that this is hitting both consumption and production. In terms of the production if we think about China’s GDP by breakdown. Secondary which is mining, manufacturing, construction is around 40% of GDP. That 40% of GDP in secondary is experiencing a significant decline in capacity just because of these extra holidays. We’ve got about what is accounting for about 80% of GDP closed for extra 10days. This is on everything open on scheduled 10 Feb.  This is 12% less production days than what we would have had in Q1. Already we know we’ll got a very big hit from that. For Epicentre in Hubei, we’re expecting we’re going to have a lengthier. They loss 17% of their production and that can easily go into 20-30% if they remain lock down for a longer period. The country did open for business like yesterday but it’s not like everything is back to normal. Hubei province is the key transportation hub. That’s going to have problem in supplychain also. Probably gonna see negative GDP growth, negative credit growth in Q6 of about negative 6%. That’s a huge production shock here that we did not see during SARS, that didn’t have this kind of lock down.

We’ve got 40% of GDP growing at -6%. We would have the other 60% of the economy growing at 10%. We still have people shopping online and online gaming, that type of thing. I think there’s a little more support there but I don’t think, there’s no question the consumption is getting hit here.

It is almost given here that we got a recession. I do not think that the authority is gonna publish data. But the things on the ground this is what you going to feel like and it takes some time to get out of this.

Common question we’ve been getting from people is what the government is gonna do about this. So far we haven’t got very much of a response. I know we have a lot of trickling out of various measures over the weekends but to be honest that’s was all oriented around making sure that the financial system is functioning smoothly. Making sure that we don’t have a downward spiral on the equity market. We’ve had about 2 trillion of liquidity injection in the last couple days. But we’re still talking about several hundred billion nets ultimately because we have a lot of maturities of existing funds. Not like we have net injection of 2 trillion. We have 10bps rate cut. Very important I think symbolically, but I think it’s not going to make that much of a difference. We’ve got bank told they’ve got “fair bear month??”. That will help the situation from getting worse. Certainly not going to help things from getting better. We’ve had a delay in the ALP rule in the bank where banks at the end of the year were told they’re going to deal with all of the shadow banking they have hidden off balance sheet through investment products. The government said you can keep that. But again, that going to … Ultimately I think this is a very “vigor?” package. My assumption is that they will be stepping up their measures for what they gonna do to support growth. As companies open next week so we should get some more activity. It’s gonna be like SARS, which was tax and fees cut, particularly for those industries that get hurt. We certainly expect the rate cut. China certainly got a lot of run way in terms of rate cut than the other countries. I would see we’re going to see some weakening in the RMB.

Another question is that to what extent this could trigger other problems in the economy. I think this is possible. But I think this is gonna have to be more of a prolonged here. These doesn’t necessarily to cause the destabilization of the debt issues, the property issues. But if we’re talking about something more prolonged, I think that stuff does come on the table.

## India government deficit breakdown (FT recommended)

1. budget deficit to revise higher; higher market borrowing to fund the deficit
2. tax cut, the market rallied 20-30 bps, reflecting the term-premia risk
3. India has lived with a higher fiscal deficit in the past, but managed to maintain a lower term-premium (during rate cut cycles),because there was sufficient demand for government bonds in the past.
4. demand of bond mainly from domestic market (40.3% from banks), local insurance companies (24.3%) and RBI(15%). Foreign FII shares (3%).
5. Banks have been able to lend more to local firms, reducing their capacity to buy government bond.
6. FPI: foreign portfolio investor, capped