

Good MornING Asia - 25 August 2020

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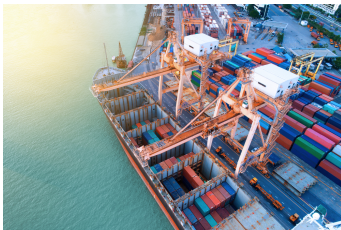
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By Robert Carnell



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Source: Shutterstock

Market response already happened

When Covid-19 was still a new thing, and we were all still referring to it as nCov, the received wisdom was that markets would rally once the second derivative of the new case numbers began to decline. In other words, when the acceleration lessened. Right now, globally, the numbers of confirmed cases daily are declining, the 7-day moving average is dropping, as are the new deaths figures - which is a lagging indicator, but nonetheless, a useful back up that the new cases figure is being reported accurately, or at least, that the error of reporting is systematic and not trending. That is almost as good.

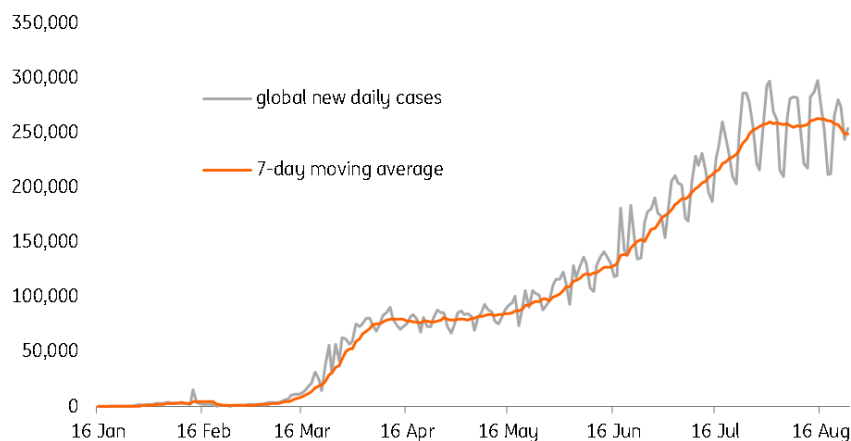
However, given what markets have done for months now, I think the prospect that they take any solace from this on top of what they have already done, is limited.

But forgetting markets for a moment, this is also important for daily life, as it suggests that we are entering the phase of this pandemic where we can begin to live with Covid. No, it isn't fun, and there are still considerable restrictions. But as time goes on, we will no doubt see these restrictions also easing bit by bit. Schools re-opening, a recovery in international travel with shorter quarantines, but bolstered by testing. I think we are all prepared to live with this, and it is potentially good news for the macroeconomy too, and markets probably won't be too bothered so long as central banks are not tightening, which they won't be for years.

One note of caution though. The news that a Hong Kong man has been proven to be reinfected with Covid-19 means that the assumption of the market that it is only a matter of time before a vaccine comes and brings back the old life again, is more questionable. True, this individual had no

symptoms (on either occasion), so a vaccine might still save us from the worst symptoms of an infection. But perhaps we should be tempering our optimism. In any case, and despite the suggestion that the Astra-Zeneca vaccine may be fast-tracked by the US President ahead of the US elections, the likelihood of widespread rollout of any vaccine before 1Q2021 is still looking quite slim. We're getting there. but it is a long slog, and I still wonder if markets have the endurance for that given that monetary policy and fiscal policymakers alike are running out of policy-"nandralone"?

Global new Covid cases and 7-day moving average



Source: CEIC, WHO

Global Covid-19 cases

And another thing....grrrrr

While we are on the topic of policy setters, we have of course got to endure this year's Jackson Hole convention later this week. I was irritated earlier in the week by the suggestion that equities were rallying ahead of that, in anticipation that central bankers would hint at further stimulus (like what exactly?).

In case it isn't patently clear by now, let me spell it out. The moment that central bankers start to tell you that they have plenty of ammunition left in the bag, and then start that list with forward-guidance (a pint of beer on Powell mentioning this on Thursday in his opening speech if anyone wants to take me on) is the moment you know that the magazine is empty, the emperor is wearing no clothes, the horse has already bolted (you get the picture).

So, yes, no doubt Friday morning, I will have further material on which to make my acerbic commentary, but for the markets, this should be regarded as a virtual non-event (and indeed it is "literally virtual" these days - a sentence I didn't ever think it would be possible to write - with participants attending online).

Recent price action - a bit weird

The trend price action in recent weeks has been, dollar weakness, offsetting gold strength, equities rally. yesterday, it didn't quite work like that. Equities still rallied. And the dollar did initially start out weak, with the Asian FX complex almost all gaining on the day. But it didn't end that way. And though stocks still finished up, gold and most FX pairs including those in Asia, gave back almost all of their gains for the day.

This isn't perhaps all that meaningful, but the pattern of correlations is something we shouldn't ignore. Neither the USD, nor EUR, or DXY, from the FX perspective, was looking particularly overbought/sold yesterday. Neither were equities, nor gold. So it is hard to put this down to a short-squeeze on EUR or the DXY, or stock markets to make room for the trend to resume.

I don't want to make too big a deal of this, but I am beginning to wonder if we are moving towards a new trend of correlations between markets, whatever that may be...?

Asia today

It's a very light calendar for macro releases in Asia and the G-7 today. Nicky Mapa has this to say on the Philippines and their central bank.

"Philippines: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Governor Diokno reported that the central bank had purchased roughly Php800 bn worth of bonds through its purchase window since March, equivalent to roughly 30% of total transactions in the local bond market. BSP currently holds 15% of all outstanding government bonds and Diokno indicated that they would continue to purchase bonds during the crisis. With BSP still employing quantitative easing, bond yields will remain floored until further notice although we do note emerging risks as Diokno has not outlined an exit strategy from his use of quantitative easing".

Author

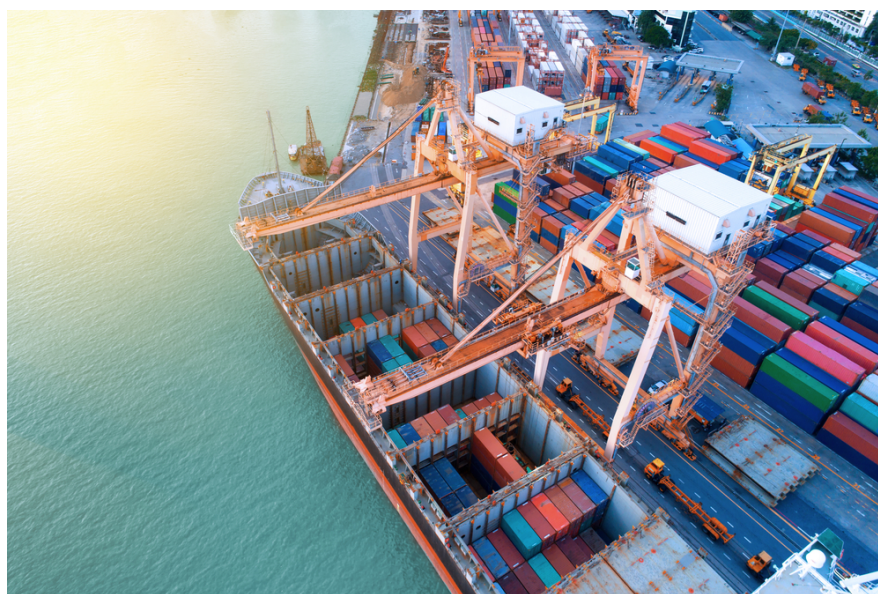
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Thailand posts fourth highest trade surplus in July

Even though the trade surplus is rising, the current account surplus is narrowing this year, which suggests the Thai baht will remain an Asian...



Source: Shutterstock

\$3.3bn

July trade surplus

Fourth-highest on record

Higher than expected

The trade slump has bottomed

A month ago, we noted that Thailand's export slump bottomed in June. The trade data released today for July supports this view.

Although exports continued to shrink on a year-on-year basis, the 11.4% fall was much shallower than 23% YoY plunges in May and June. The outcome was better than our -13.0% YoY forecast and the consensus of -18.8%. The improvement was due to a 14% month-on-month bounce in total shipments, a second straight positive reading helped by strong gains in vehicles and parts and

jewellery exports.

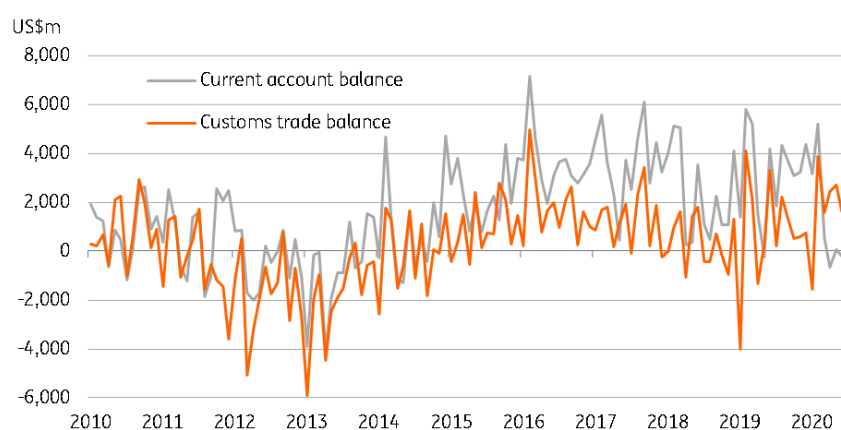
As for exports, two consecutive month-on-month increases are hopeful signs of the start of a recovery in imports. However, this was overshadowed by a high base effect which deepened the year-on-year import decline to 26.4% from 18.1% in June. Fuel, raw materials and consumer goods imports stood out for their gains in July.

Fourth highest trade surplus on record

The trade surplus more than doubled to \$3.3 billion in July from \$1.6 billion. This was the fourth-highest monthly surplus on record. This brings the year-to-date surplus to \$14 billion, which is \$9.4 billion higher than a year ago.

Net outflows on service accounts have more than offset the wide trade surplus and this has swung the current account into deficit in recent months, a trend that we expect to hold in the remainder of the year. At \$8 billion, the current surplus in the first half of 2020 has more than halved from a year ago. We anticipate the annual current surplus this year to be equivalent to 3.4% of GDP, down from 7.1% in 2019.

Trade and current account balances



Source: CEIC, ING

THB remains an Asian underperformer

While a rising trade surplus is no relief to authorities worried about the strong currency potentially threatening the recovery in exports and tourism, they should take comfort in a narrowing current account surplus, which should act as a headwind to currency appreciation this year.

The Thai baht has been an Asian underperformer so far this year with a 5% depreciation against the US dollar. We see it holding on to that position over the remainder of the year. Rising political risk amid ongoing anti-government protests is an added hit to investor confidence in this currency unit.

That said, our end-2020 USD/THB forecast is 30.8 (spot 31.56), which rests on expectations of broader USD weakness rather than local currency strength.

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