

## Good news, bad news

Markets remain buffeted by rising optimism about a future world where vaccines reduce the impact of the pandemic, and current data, which shows how the pandemic is making life harder. This could run and run...



arrows

### On the whole, the newsflow yesterday wasn't bad

If all you looked at was a headline equity index each day as a yardstick for what had happened the previous day, then this morning, you would probably have concluded that something moderately bad had occurred yesterday. And a quick look at the equity summary is exactly how I do start each day as a guide to what will happen in Asia, so what comes after is often at odds with first impressions.

Looked at in aggregate, at least from the US point of view (there wasn't much other data), Wednesday wasn't a bad day at all, just not a particularly amazing one. The 3rd quarter US GDP figure was confirmed at a rise of 33.1%QoQ (seasonally adjusted and annualised - though one wonders if anyone thought it worth the bother to check with this level of volatility?), and personal spending for October came in at 0.5%MoM (even though personal incomes fell 0.7% - that's a bit worrying). The October durable goods figures also showed a reasonable 1.3% gain on the previous month, which was also up, while October PCE inflation remained unchanged at 1.2%YoY - indicating no need to worry about the Fed reversing course, which some are already getting

concerned about, if my early-morning CNBC interview was any guide.

Indeed, minutes of the last Fed meeting suggest that the rate-setting Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) will soon be having a conversation about expanding their Quantitative Easing (QE) programme - the only missing data being exactly when. Expanding QE isn't something they can do every month, so if it were me, I'd be holding back a little, as it would make more sense to do this when it became most obviously necessary, not the moment the data showed any signs of weakness. It's not like it would do any more than provide a short-term jolt to confidence anyway, rather than provide any meaningful boost to demand - a point our US Economist, James Knightley, noted in a chat I had with him last night. He adds that even Jerome Powell takes this view.

## Its the labour market stupid!

Of course, this rose-tinted view of the US economy is a bit backward looking, and ignores the ongoing bad Covid-19 tally. And this may be partly behind the most glaringly weak figure of the day, the US initial claims figures, which rose from a revised 748,000 to 778,000. Though the continuing claims figures (a week older than the initial numbers) did continue to fall.

The labour market has always had an outsize impact on markets, probably because of the Fed's dual mandate to seek maximum employment as well as price stability. It's also the second weekly increase, something we haven't seen since mid-July.

The market response to all this has been very mixed. EURUSD, which has been nosing 1.19 for a while now without any success, did push above that level, though there was little accompanying bond movement in longer term US Treasury yields, with the 10Y remaining practically unchanged at about 88bp. This ties in with a point I made last week about changing market correlations. There was a time when bad economic news or bad news on the pandemic would have lifted the USD, amidst a shift to risk-off and falling bond yields. Now, bad news can also be bad news for the USD, which begs the question, does it rally if the data turns more positive? Answers on a postcard please...

Asian FX didn't do an awful lot over the last 24 hours, though for choice, it is probably still bid versus the USD. But with the US on holiday for Thanksgiving today (and hopefully still practicing social distancing), flows will be light, even if this may mean volatility will be higher.

## A light data day today

In a day which is light on data in the Asia region, there still probably won't be too much interest in the BoK meeting, where no-one is looking for any change to the 0.5% policy interest rate. This is a central bank that wears its heart on its sleeve, so surprises are uncommon. And despite some worsening Covid-19 news in Korea, Governor Lee Ju-Yeol, like Jerome Powell, will realize that a cut will do little if anything to boost domestic demand.

Prakash Sakpal also has this to say about Singapore production data due later today, "The October industrial production (IP) data will provide preliminary information on where GDP growth is headed in 4Q20 as a resurgent global pandemic weighs down the recovery. The strong September IP bounce of 10% MoM is likely to be reversed following the second straight month of NODX contraction in October. We are looking for a 12% MoM IP fall, bringing down year-on-year growth sharply to about 5% from September's 24%. As with non-oil domestic exports (NODX), electronics could be a source of IP weakness, while pharmaceuticals may outperform. We anticipate a slightly

more moderate GDP contraction in 4Q20, of -5.0%YoY compared to -5.8% in 3Q20".

## Author

### Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

[robert.carnell@asia.ing.com](mailto:robert.carnell@asia.ing.com)

## Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.