

Key themes for the week ahead

It will be a relatively full week for the first week of the New Year. In the US, the focus will be on the results of the two important Georgia Senate runoff elections this week. The results will determine which party will control the US Senate. The focus over the next few weeks will be on the transition to the new Democrat-led administration.

News of the rollout of Covid-19 vaccines is now starting to reflect a slower pace of vaccination than planned. At the same time, new infections continue to increase, and numbers are extremely elevated. Restrictions remain in place across many countries, mostly affecting services sectors this time around.

On the data front, global PMI's for Dec will be released this week – providing some insight into the rebound across countries and regions. Restrictions across many countries are likely to see further depressed activity across services sectors.

In the US, the key data releases will be non-farm payrolls and employment for Dec, initial and continuing claims, and ISM PMI's for manufacturing and services for Dec.

The minutes of the latest FOMC meeting will also be released this week.

The latest schedule of US Fed purchases of Treasuries and MBS has been released and purchases will be elevated relative to benchmarks. The Fed plans to purchase \$US26.4bn in US Treasury securities this week. The Fed will also continue to purchase MBS at a faster rate this week buying \$US28.8bn in MBS. The Fed target for MBS purchases is approx. \$40bn/mth.

US Treasury issuance will be lighter this week. The US Treasury will settle approx. \$285bn in ST Bills this week, with zero net new money raised for the week.

This week, approx. \$19bn in Bills will mature on the Fed balance sheet and will be rolled over.

US Treasury Issuance & QE

US Treasury issuance will be lighter this week. The US Treasury will settle approx. \$285bn in ST Bills this week, with zero net new money raised for the week.

This week, approx. \$19bn in Bills will mature on the Fed balance sheet and will be rolled over.

WEEK	Auction Date	Settlement Date	Marketable Securities	Auction Amount \$B (TBAC)	Amount Maturing \$B	New Money \$B	
4-8 Jan 2021	31-Dec	05-Jan	4 week bill	30			Completed
	31-Dec	05-Jan	8 week bill	35			Completed
				65	120	-55	
	30-Dec	05-Jan	154-Day CMB	30			Completed
	30-Dec	05-Jan	105-day CMB	25			Completed
	05-Jan	07-Jan	119-Day CMB	30			Announced
	05-Jan	07-Jan	42-Day CMB	30			Announced
				115	0	115	
	04-Jan	07-Jan	13 week bill	54			Announced
	04-Jan	07-Jan	26 week bill	51			Announced
				105	165	-60	
			Total - securities settling this week	285	285	0	
			Net New Cash Raised Qtr to Date	285	285	0	
			<i>Estimated Net Cash to be Raised Q1 (\$ Bn)</i>			1,127	
			Fed SOMA - Face Value of SOMA securities maturing	\$ Bn			
		05-Jan-21	Bills	5.2			
		07-Jan-21	Bills	13.5			
				18.7			

The US Treasury cash balance (TGA) has been updated for the latest week (Wed 30 Dec level). The level of the TGA had increased by \$30bn last week to \$1.61tr (Wed 30 Dec level).

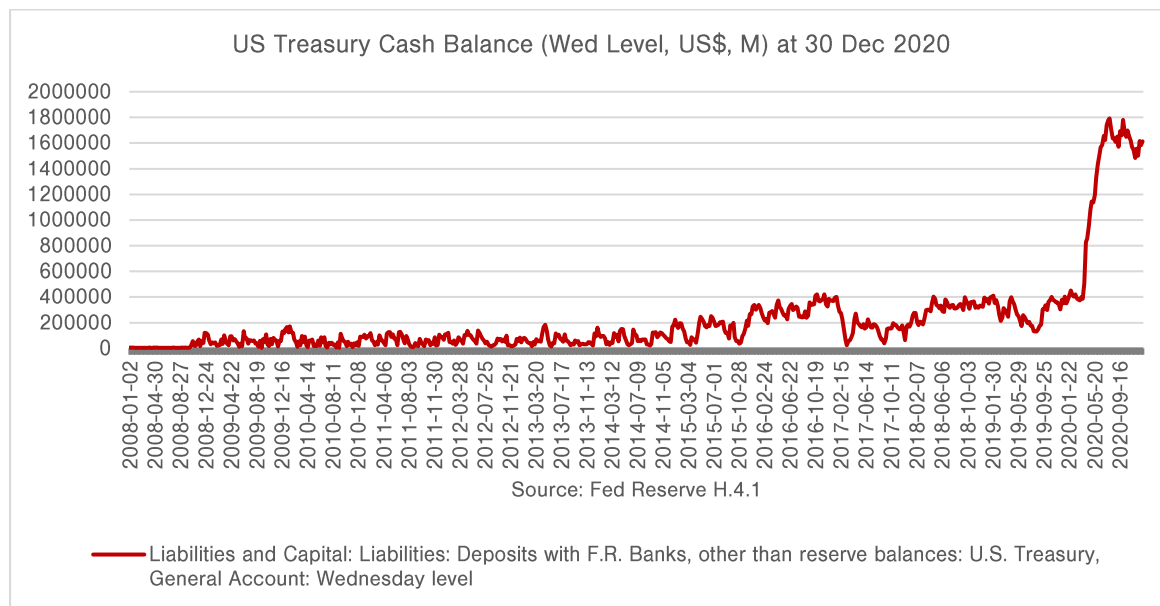
The spending and relief package (total US\$2.3tr) were signed into law last week. This includes US\$900bn in spending for pandemic relief via direct payment of \$US600 cheques. The payment of these cheques will start to reduce the extremely high balance in the TGA over a relatively short period.

The US Treasury is likely to continue to maintain a high cash balance in the short-term:

Consistent with its guidance in the August refunding statement, Treasury continues to take a precautionary, risk-management driven approach by maintaining large cash balances in light of the unprecedented size and ongoing uncertainty regarding COVID-19 related outlays. Treasury also seeks to change auction sizes gradually to minimize any potential market disruption. While Treasury expects its cash balance to decline over the upcoming quarter, the extent of the decline will depend on several uncertain factors, including the pace of outflows under current law and the potential for additional legislation. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1176>

The Q4 2020 net new cash raised ended up at 93% of the estimate, raising approx. \$575bn in new money. The Q1 2021 estimate is to raise approx. \$1.1tr in new money – suggesting that the cash balance will possibly remain high, even after the drain of relief cheques in early Q1 2021.

The next refunding announcement will be on 3 Feb 2021 after the new administration takes office.



<https://www.treasurydirect.gov/instit/annceresult/press/press.htm>

QE PROGRAMS

Date	Treasury Security Operations (\$ BN)	MBS Operations, Max Value (\$ BN)
Mon 4 Jan	8.825	5.946
Tue 5 Jan	1.750	7.107
Wed 6 Jan	1.225	4.348
Thur 7 Jan	1.750	7.107
Fri 8 Jan	12.825	4.348
Total Announced Purchases	\$26.375bn	\$28.856bn

Links to Operation Schedules -

<https://www.newyorkfed.org/markets/domestic-market-operations/monetary-policy-implementation/treasury-securities/treasury-securities-operational-details>

https://www.newyorkfed.org/markets/ambis_operation_schedule

REPO OPERATIONS

Current schedule

Date	Maturity Date	Term	Aggregate Operation Limit
Daily operations (pm)	Next day	O/N	\$500bn
5 Jan	2 Feb 2021	28 days	\$500bn

<https://www.newyorkfed.org/markets/domestic-market-operations/monetary-policy-implementation/repo-reverse-repo-agreements/repurchase-agreement-operational-details#monthly-summary>

SWAP LINES

Announcements; <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20200315b.htm>

<https://www.newyorkfed.org/markets/international-market-operations/central-bank-swap-arrangements>

WEEK COMMENCING 4 JANUARY 2021

MONDAY 4 JANUARY (US Eastern Time)

US	Markit Manufacturing PMI (Dec)
Europe	Eurozone Markit Manufacturing PMI (Dec)
Japan	Markit Manufacturing PMI (Dec)
Australia	Markit Manufacturing PMI (Dec)

TUESDAY 5 JANUARY

US	ISM Manufacturing PMI (Dec), Vehicle Sales (Dec)
Australia	Markit Services PMI (Dec)

WEDNESDAY 6 JANUARY

US	Mortgage Applications wk ending 25 Dec, ADP Employment Change (Dec), Markit Services PMI (Dec), Factory Orders (Nov) FOMC Minutes
UK	Markit Services PMI (Dec)
Europe	Eurozone Markit Services PMI (Dec)
Japan	Markit Services PMI (Dec)

THURSDAY 7 JANUARY

US	Initial Jobless Claims (wk ending 1 Jan), Continuing Unemployment Claims (wk ending 25 Dec), and PUA Claims, Challenger Job Cuts (Dec), ISM Services PMI (Dec)
Europe	Eurozone Retail Sales (Nov), Eurozone CPI Prelim (Dec)

FRIDAY 8 JANUARY

US	Non-Farm Payrolls and Employment (Dec), Consumer Credit (Nov)
----	---

Trade & Brexit

BREXIT

An agreement on a trade deal was reached on Christmas Eve and the UK has now officially left the EU single market and customs union. The UK parliament approved the new trade deal last week.

The EU (Future Relationship) Bill, bringing the trade deal into UK law, was backed in the House of Commons by 521 to 73 votes on Wednesday, after Parliament was recalled from its Christmas break.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-55493437>

While EU ambassadors approved the trade deal, the EU parliament will vote on the deal later in January.

European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and European Council President Charles Michel signed the deal earlier on Wednesday in Brussels.

It will come into force at 23:00 on Thursday, but although the European Parliament has begun its scrutiny of the 1,246-page document, it will not get a chance to ratify it formally until early in the new year.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-55493437>

The following trade items have recorded no change in status:

US-China Trade Talks

There has been little change on the US-China trade front. The focus over the next few weeks will be the US Presidential election.

Relations between the US and China appear to remain tense. In a recent speech at the UN General Assembly, US President Trump demanded that the global community hold China responsible for unleashing “this plague onto the world”.

With just weeks before the presidential election, Mr. Trump also used his speech to highlight what he sees as his foreign-policy achievements: isolating Iran, moving to withdraw forces from Afghanistan and orchestrating normalized ties between Israel and two Gulf Arab countries. But his attempt to shift the blame to China for the coronavirus pandemic — and away from what critics call his own inept response — was a dominant theme in the speech.

“We have waged a fierce battle against the invisible enemy — the China virus,” Mr. Trump said. He spoke of American advances in lifesaving treatments, predicted success in finalizing and distributing vaccines and asserted: “We will end the pandemic, and we will enter a new era of unprecedented prosperity,

cooperation and peace.”

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/09/22/world/americas/UN-Trump-Xi-China-coronavirus.html>

This was another speech by US President Trump likely targeted to his base (appearing tough on China), in the lead up to the election.

Reconfirming what a ‘win’ in the negotiations with China looks like – a statement of the key negotiating goals as outlined by the USTR from the initial USTR objectives (emphasis added).

The meetings were held as part of the agreement reached by President Donald J. Trump and President Xi Jinping in Buenos Aires to engage in 90 days of negotiations **with a view to achieving needed structural changes in China with respect to forced technology transfer, intellectual property protection, non-tariff barriers, cyber intrusions and cyber theft of trade secrets for commercial purposes, services, and agriculture.** <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2019/january/statement-united-states-trade>

US-Europe Trade Talks

The USTR issued a modification to the products that are authorized by the WTO for additional duties due to the case regarding subsidies for large civil aircraft.

USTR is removing from the tariff list certain products from Greece and the United Kingdom and adding an equivalent amount of trade from France and Germany. The changes are modest; the amount of products subject to countermeasures will remain unchanged at \$7.5 billion and the tariff rates will remain unchanged at 15% for aircraft and 25% for all other products.

“The EU and member states have not taken the actions necessary to come into compliance with WTO decisions,” Ambassador Robert Lighthizer stated. “The United States, however, is committed to obtaining a long-term resolution to this dispute. Accordingly, the United States will begin a new process with the EU in an effort to reach an agreement that will remedy the conduct that harmed the U.S. aviation industry and workers and will ensure a level playing field for U.S. companies.” <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2020/august/ustr-modifies-75-billion-wto-award-implementation-relating-illegal-airbus-subsidies>

USTR Lighthizer noted in recent testimony of the intention to continue to pursue negotiations with the EU. This still seems some way into the future – after US elections.

The United States also seeks to rebalance our trade relationship with the European Union. For many years, U.S. businesses have been at a disadvantage in doing business in the EU. Both tariff and non-tariff barriers in the EU have led to increasing and unsustainable trade deficits with the EU – reaching \$179 billion in 2019. With recent changes in EU leadership, the United States is hopeful for more progress **in the coming year.**

<https://waysandmeans.house.gov/sites/democrats.waysandmeans.house.gov/files/documents/HWMCTestimonyon2020TradeAgenda-Final.pdf>

There are several fronts to the US-EU trade discussions.

Airline Subsidies

The US has officially notified the WTO that it has complied with the dispute raised by the EU on US subsidies to Boeing. The US has now enacted the Senate Bill that eliminates the preferential tax treatment for aerospace manufacturing.

The removal of the subsidy fully implements the WTO's recommendation to the United States, bringing an end to this long-running dispute.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2020/may/us-notifies-full-compliance-wto-aircraft-dispute>

From 18 Oct, the US had implemented tariffs on some EU imports as a part of the WTO ruling on the Airbus case. This week, the USTR announced a further increase in the tariff rate in aircraft imported from the EU into the US from 10% to 15% - effected from 18 Mar 2020.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2020/february/ustr-revises-75-billion-award-implementation-against-eu-airbus-case>

Trade Deal Negotiations

The key sticking point remains agriculture. The EC authorised negotiations to commence between the EU and the US – but excluding agriculture. Emphasis added;

“Today's adoption of the EU negotiating directives gives a clear signal of the EU's commitment to a positive trade agenda with the US and the implementation of the strictly defined work programme agreed by Presidents Trump and Juncker on 25 July 2018. **But let me be clear: we will not speak about agriculture or public procurement.**”

https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/04/15/trade-with-the-united-states-council-authorises-negotiations-on-elimination-of-tariffs-for-industrial-goods-and-on-conformity-assessment/?utm_source=dsms-auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Trade+with+the+United+States%3a+Council+authorises+negotiations+on+elimination+of+tariffs+for+industrial+goods+and+on+conformity+assessment

““I do not think we will reach an agreement if agriculture is not included,” McKinney told reporters on a teleconference during his visit to Brussels, citing concerns raised by U.S. lawmakers and Trump.”

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-eu/no-u-s-eu-trade-deal-without-agriculture-u-s-official-idUSKCN1TS2SH>

The threat of auto tariffs also remains an issue, despite the US missing the S.232 deadline of 14 Nov. <https://www.cnbc.com/2019/11/08/trump-wont-impose-tariffs-on-european-cars-eu-juncker-says.html>

Digital Services

France on Monday agreed to suspend a 3% digital tax on U.S. tech companies in exchange for Washington holding off on a threat to impose tariffs of up to 100%

on a \$2.4 billion list of French imports, a French diplomatic source said.
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-deals/after-china-trade-deal-europe-and-uk-next-on-trumps-to-do-list-idUSKBN1ZL2TJ>

The USTR S.301 investigation into the digital services tax approved by the French government has been completed and released its report on 2 Dec 2019;

“USTR’s decision today sends a clear signal that the United States will take action against digital tax regimes that discriminate or otherwise impose undue burdens on U.S. companies,” Ambassador Robert Lighthizer said. **“Indeed, USTR is exploring whether to open Section 301 investigations into the digital services taxes of Austria, Italy, and Turkey.** The USTR is focused on countering the growing protectionism of EU member states, which unfairly targets U.S. companies, whether through digital services taxes or other efforts that target leading U.S. digital services companies.” <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2019/december/conclusion-ustr%E2%80%99s-investigation>

The proposed action includes up to 100% duties on certain French products imported into the US. The USTR is now inviting comments on the proposed action at a public hearing in Washington on 6-8 Jan 2020. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/12/06/2019-26325/notice-of-determination-and-request-for-comments-concerning-action-pursuant-to-section-301-frances>

and

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2020/january/public-hearing-proposed-action-frances-digital-services-tax-0>

Background

The summary of US negotiating objectives for the US-EU trade talks have been published;

https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/01.11.2019_Summary_of_U.S.-EU_Negotiating_Objectives.pdf

US-Japan Trade Talks

In recent testimony, USTR Lighthizer referred to the second phase trade deal negotiations with Japan.

Last year, the United States also entered into two agreements with Japan that established preferred or zero-rate tariffs on more than 90 percent of U.S. food and agricultural products imported into Japan and enhanced the existing \$40 billion in digital trade between our countries.

In the case of Japan, the two countries intend to enter into further negotiations on customs duties, barriers to trade in services and investment, and other trade restrictions.

<https://waysandmeans.house.gov/sites/democrats.waysandmeans.house.gov/files/documents/HWMCTestimonyon2020TradeAgenda-Final.pdf>

Phase two of the deal negotiations were originally planned to commence around Apr/May this year. There is no indication of the timing for the start of phase two negotiations at this stage.

After the deal enters into force, the countries have agreed to conclude consultations for further trade talks within four months. Then discussions between their lead negotiators, Foreign Minister Toshimitsu Motegi and U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer, will start again in earnest.

The United States is seeking a full-fledged free trade agreement that covers areas including services and investment.

<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/12/04/business/economy-business/upper-house-approves-united-states-japan-trade-deal/#.Xe3HTegzaUk>

The issue for phase two talks is auto tariffs.

Japan has said it has received U.S. assurance that it would scrap tariffs on Japanese cars and car parts, and that the only remaining issue was the timing. But Washington has not confirmed that.

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-japan/japan-lower-house-passes-u-s-trade-deal-auto-tariffs-still-in-question-idUSKBN1XT0IK>

Details from the Congressional Research Service;

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11120#targetText=Japan's%20Diet%20however%20will%20have,effect%20on%20January%202020>

The summary of US negotiating objectives for the US-Japan trade talks;

https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/2018.12.21_Summary_of_U.S.-Japan_Negotiating_Objectives.pdf

US Section 232 – Car and Truck Imports

Back in May 2019, President Trump has agreed to delay the decision to impose tariffs on auto imports as a part of the s.232 investigation on car and truck imports on national security grounds. A Reuters article during the week reported that President Trump may no longer be able to impose tariffs under this S.232 investigation because of the missed announcement deadline. Source: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-autos/trump-can-no-longer-impose-section-232-auto-tariffs-after-missing-deadline-experts-idUSKBN1XT0TK>

The 1962 act is clear about the time limits that a president has for invoking tariffs to protect U.S. national security.

The article outlines other recent cases where the increase in tariffs have been challenged due to missed deadlines (Turkey and the increase in steel tariffs in 2018).

The article outlines the “escape hatch” for President Trump;

A clause in the 1962 law may offer an escape hatch for Trump. If an agreement is not reached within 180 days or proves ineffective, “the President shall take such other actions as the President deems necessary to adjust the imports of

such article so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security.” It adds that Trump would be required to publish these actions in the Federal Register, but does not specify a time frame.

For the moment, there have been no announcements made by the USTR or by the USTR on the Federal Register.

The threat of auto tariffs is likely to remain as negotiating leverage between the US and Japan and the EU. The S.232 report has not been made public, but President Trump’s statement provided some insight as to how the Commerce Dept justified the ‘national security’ grounds. There are other avenues for how these tariffs may be implemented.

S.301 US Investigation of Digital Services Taxes

The USTR has announced an investigation into various digital services taxes that have been implemented or have been considered for implementation, on US firms.

"President Trump is concerned that many of our trading partners are adopting tax schemes designed to unfairly target our companies," said USTR Robert Lighthizer. "We are prepared to take all appropriate action to defend our businesses and workers against any such discrimination."

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2020/june/ustr-initiates-section-301-investigations-digital-services-taxes>

US-UK Trade Talks

There has been no further update on trade negotiations between the UK and the US at this stage. Trade negotiations commenced w/c 4 May and were expected to run in parallel with the EU Brexit/trade negotiations.

A deal is not likely to be finalized until the completion of the UK-EU post-Brexit trade deal.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/what-trump-johnson-want-from-us-uk-trade-deal/2020/06/10/e116d732-ab75-11ea-a43b-be9f6494a87d_story.html

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2020/may/statement-ustr-robert-lighthizer-launch-us-uk-trade-negotiations>

The actual details of the negotiations are largely unknown and causing concern in the UK;

“The precise details of any UK-US Free Trade Agreement are a matter for formal negotiations, and we would not seek to pre-empt these discussions.

“The Government is clear that when negotiating FTAs we will continue to protect our right to regulate in the public interest where we deem fit.”

<https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/1288548/uk-government-brexit-trade-deal-chlorinated-chicken-farmers-us-trade-liz-truss>

USTR Lighthizer also noted in his recent testimony of the US intention to continue to pursue a trade agreement with the UK;

The Trump Administration has taken numerous steps to pave the way for negotiating a trade agreement with the UK, including a review of public comments, a public hearing, and extensive consultations with congressional and trade advisory committees. USTR published detailed negotiating objectives on February 28, 2019, and aims to reach an agreement with substantive results for U.S. consumers, businesses, farmers, ranchers, and workers as soon as possible.

<https://waysandmeans.house.gov/sites/democrats.waysandmeans.house.gov/files/documents/HWMCTestimonyon2020TradeAgenda-Final.pdf>

The USTR has published the summary of specific negotiating objectives for the US-UK trade negotiations; https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/Summary_of_U.S.-UK_Negotiating_Objectives.pdf