The Analysis Report of Bond Market in November, 2020

A · Macroeconomic Data

※America

| Event(Adj.) | Date | Survey | Actual | Prior |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--------------|
| ISM Index in September | 10/1 | 56.5 | 55.4 | 56.0 |
| Nonfarm Payrolls in September | 10/2 | 859K | 661K | 1,489K(Adj.) |
| Unemployment Rate in September | 10/2 | 8.2% | 7.9% | 8.4% |
| Hourly Earnings MoM in September | 10/2 | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.3%(Adj.) |
| Average Workweek in September | 10/2 | 34.6 | 34.7 | 34.6 |
| ISM Service in September | 10/5 | 56.2 | 57.8 | 56.9 |
| CPI MoM in September | 10/13 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.4% |
| CORE CPI MoM in September | 10/13 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.4% |
| PPI MoM in September | 10/14 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| CORE PPI MoM in September | 10/14 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| NAHB Housing Market Index in October | 10/19 | 83 | 85 | 83 |
| Housing Starts MoM in September | 10/20 | 3.5% | 1.9% | -6.7%(Adj.) |
| Building Permits MoM in September | 10/20 | 3.0% | 5.2% | -0.5%(Adj.) |
| Existing Home Sales in September | 10/22 | 6,300K | 6,540K | 5,980K(Adj.) |
| New Home Sales in September | 10/26 | 1,025K | 959K | 994K(Adj.) |
| Durable Orders MoM in September | 10/27 | 0.5% | 1.9% | 0.4%(Adj.) |
| Durable Orders ex transportation MoM in | 10/27 | 0.4% | 0.8% | 1.0%(Adj.) |
| GDP-adv | 10/29 | 32.0% | 33.1% | -31.4% |
| Personal Income MoM in September | 10/30 | 0.4% | 0.9% | -2.5%(Adj.) |
| Personal Spending MoM in September | 10/30 | 1.0% | 1.4% | 1.0% |

≫Taiwan

| Event | Date | Actual | Prior |
|--|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Foreign Exchange Reserves in September | 10/7 | 496.60(US\$ Billion) | 498.17(US\$ Billion) |
| Exports YoY in September | 10/7 | 9.40% | 8.30% |
| CPI YoY in September | 10/8 | -0.58% | -0.32%(Adj.) |
| Export Orders YoY in September | 10/20 | 9.90% | 13.60% |
| Unemployment Rate in September | 10/22 | 3.78% | 3.83% |
| Industrial Production YoY in September | 10/23 | 10.73% | 3.60% |
| Money Supply M2 YoY in September | 10/23 | 7.15% | 6.69% |

B . The Analysis of Bond Market

The 33.1% annualized quarterly GDP growth rate in the third quarter of the United States was better than expected. Optimism made U.S. stocks stronger and U.S. bond yield higher. However, the risk of controversy in the U.S. election subsequently rose sharply, causing U.S. bond yields to reverse and fall. As a result, the 10-year U.S. bond yields has risen first and then fell.

In the Taiwan bond market, under the pressure of financial institutions facing de-capitalization, the transaction price reached a new low, which made the 10-year Taiwan bond yield continue to fall.

Looking ahead, due to the low yield of Taiwan bonds, the willingness to trade on electronic disks is weak, and the situation of deserted transactions may become normal. However, before the buyer's demand is not met, the yield still has a chance to bottom out. It is estimated that the yield rate may continue to fall or maintain a low level of consolidation. It is expected that the 10-year Taiwan bond yield should fluctuate between 0.27% and 0.37% in the short term.

C . The Chart of Benchmark GB Yield for 5 terms & 10 terms

