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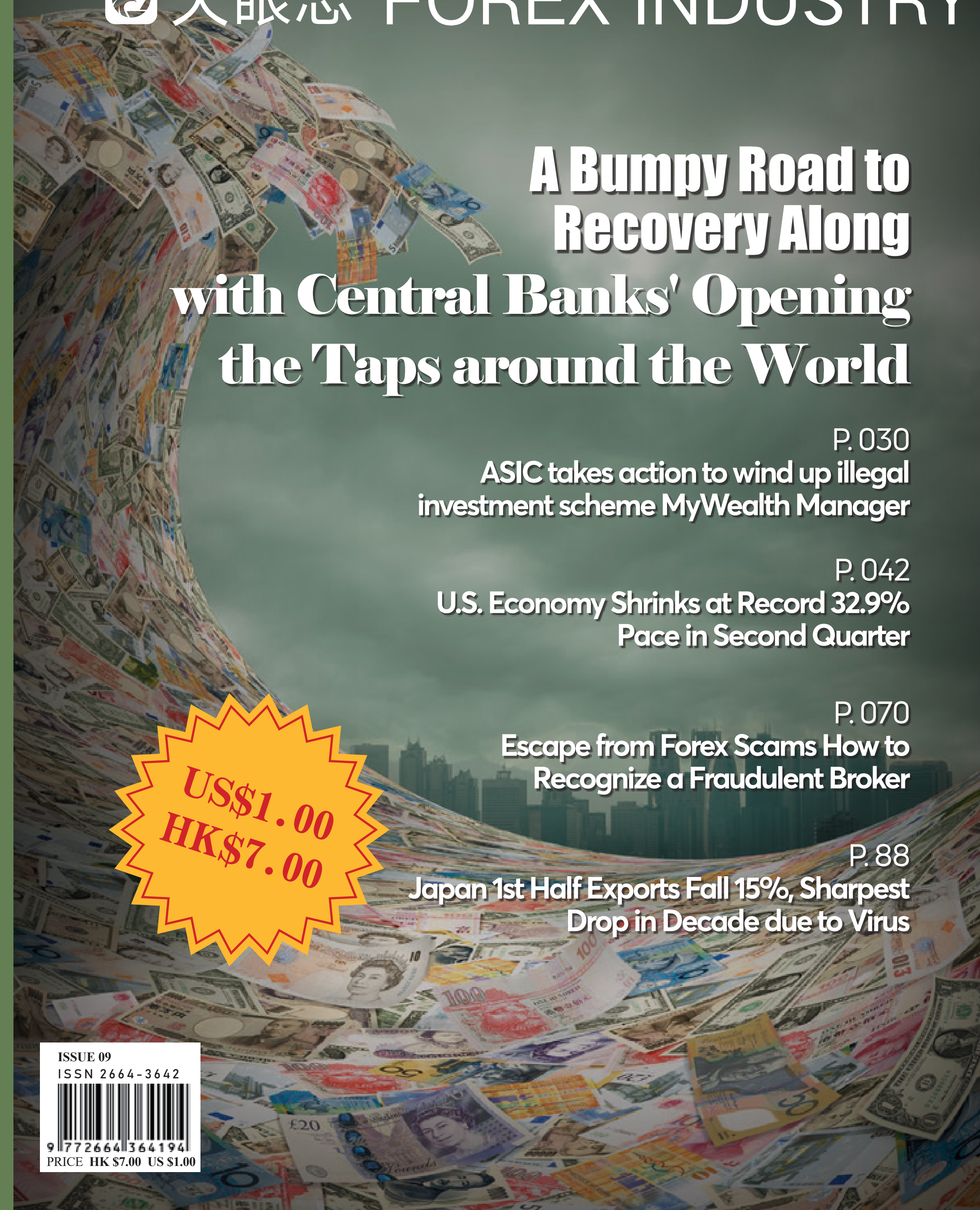

A Bumpy Road to Recovery Along with Central Banks' Opening the Taps around the World

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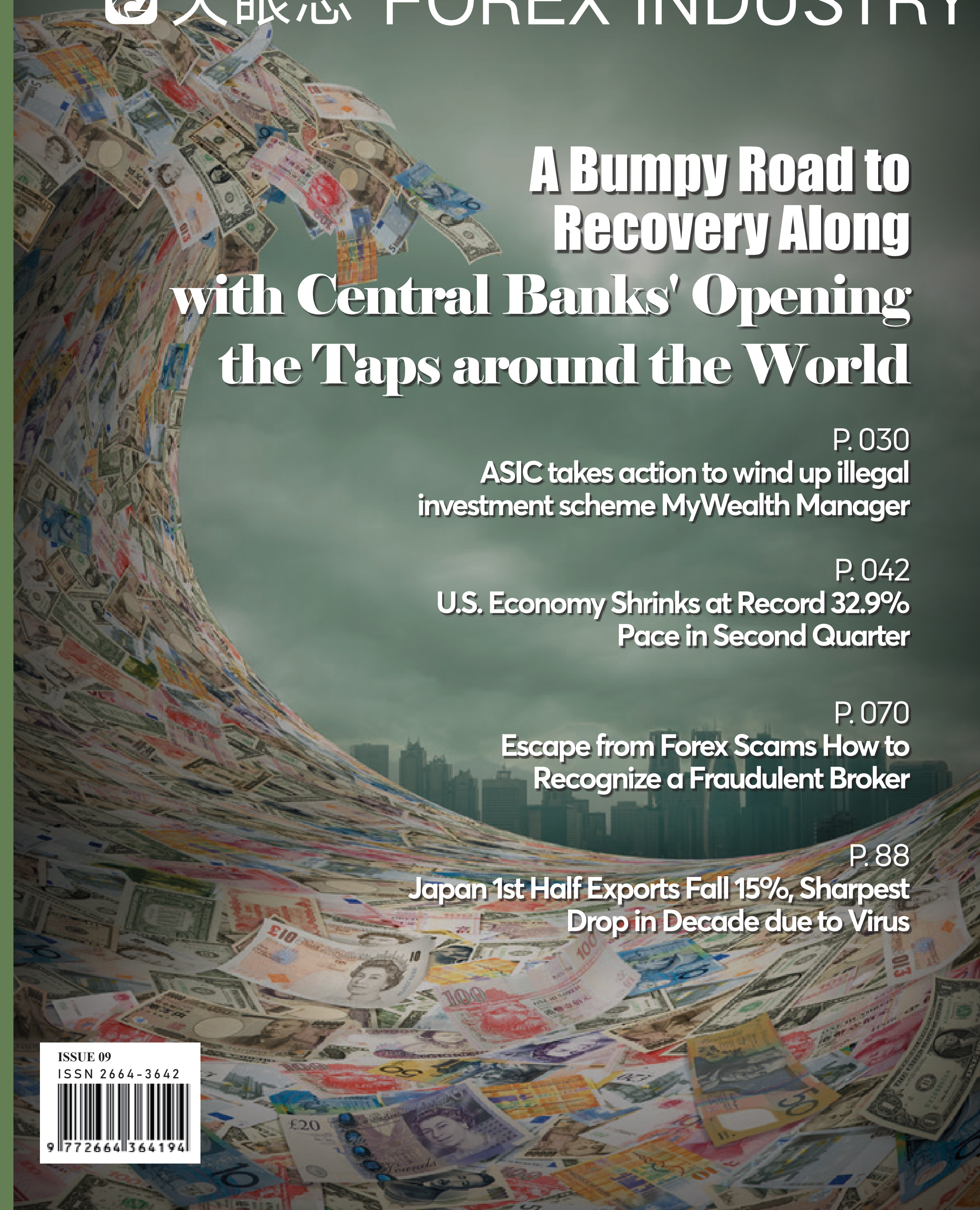

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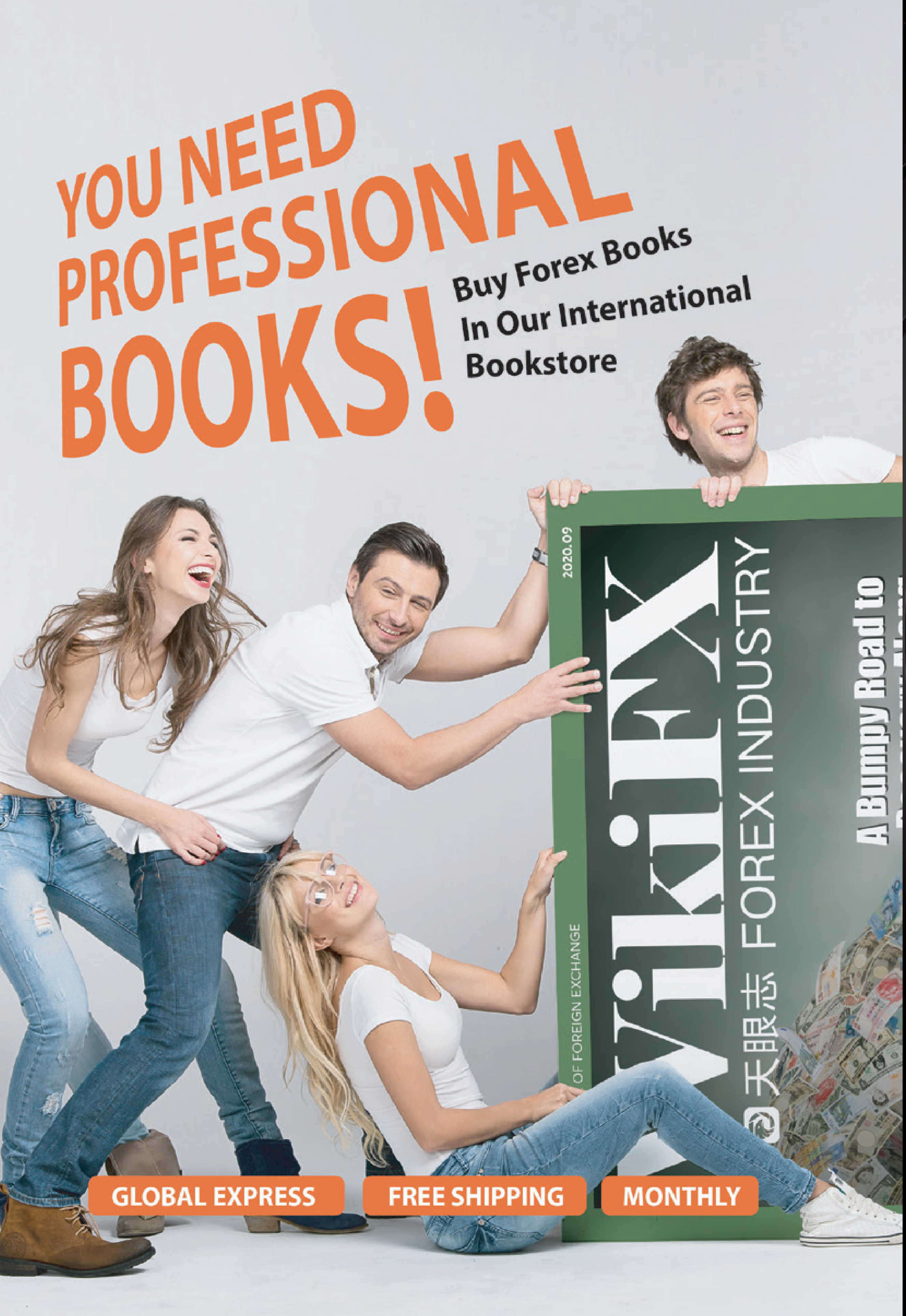
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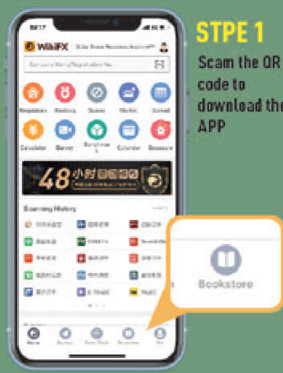

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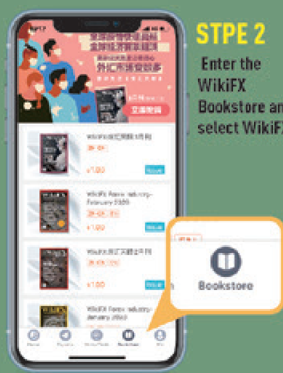

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A Bumpy Road to Recovery Along with Central Banks' Opening the Taps Around the World

With infection rates surging worldwide, the global economy is tipped for recession in 2020, and many countries are expected to suffer the deepest in decades as business, trade and travel shutdowns bite. Policymakers have responded by opening the taps.

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Preface 2020/09

Septembers days are here
With summer's best of weather
And autumn's best of cheer

Dear readers, every encounter with you, at the airport bookstore, at the newsstand, at the rest area of 4S auto shops, at streets, in the online world...it's like our friendship cemented once again. The magazine WikiFX, as a key carrier helping the WikiFX APP to expand to offline, has played an active role in directing traffic together with our website wikifx.com and the WikiFX APP. It is committed to saving you the labour of screening through massive data and providing efficient access to industry information. Notably, it has admirably fulfilled two purposes: extending the brand influence of the company and contributing to the development of the forex industry. For this, your kindness is much appreciated.

In 2020, most countries around the world are facing the impact of economic recession and appear to be caught in a situation of dilemma. Central banks have aggressively launched economic stimulus measures, which will inevitably leave behind hidden debts and deficits; and a full restart of economy will lead to the risk of come around of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to IMF's World Economic Outlook Update, June 2020, global growth is projected at 4.9 percent in 2020, facing the most serious recession since the Great Depression in the 1930s.

In 2021 global growth is projected at 5.4 percent. Overall, this would leave 2021 GDP some 6½ percentage points lower than that of the pre-COVID-19 projections of January 2020. In 2021 the advanced economy growth rate is projected to strengthen to 4.8 percent, leaving 2021 GDP for the group about 4 percent below its 2019 level. In 2021 the growth rate for emerging market and developing economies, excluding China, is projected to -5.0 percent in 2020 and 4.7 percent in 2021, leaving 2021 GDP for this group slightly below its 2019 level. The IMF's growth projections are premised on an effective containment of the pandemic. In fact, the global epidemic has been accelerating since late June. As such, there is considerable uncertainty as to whether the world economy will be able to meet the IMF's projections.

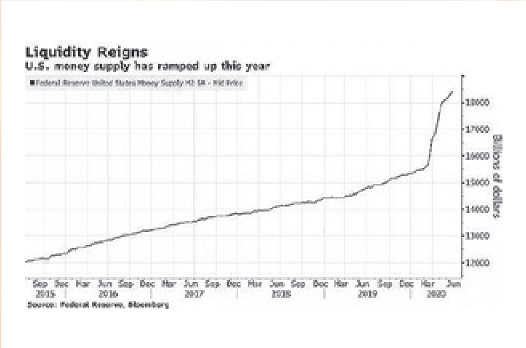
To mitigate the economic fallout from the pandemic, more than two-thirds of governments across the world have scaled up their fiscal supports such as zero interest rates and loans, leading to a surge in government debt and deficits. The trajectory of debt and deficits is subject to high uncertainty and could drift up in an adverse scenario, generating medium- and long-term challenges. They will have a profound impact on the world in the coming years, making development in the aftermath of the recession difficult.

As the global economy is struggling to get along, the forex industry has shown greater resilience. In recent years, the increasingly stricter regulation over the global forex industry has hindered the business of forex dealers. For example, the Dodd-Frank Act enacted in the United States in 2010 caused many dealers to leave the U.S. market, the MIFID II applied by ESMA on January 3, 2018 gave many brokers in Europe and the UK a heavy hit. In August 2019, ASIC published a consultation paper on product intervention and proposed 20:1 leverage for all FX pairs.

Admist all these difficulties, the forex industry managed to make a breakthrough first. During first half 2020, traders woke up from their "slumber", and the whole industry recorded significant year-on-year growth. Volatility had picked up, with coronavirus being a contributing factor to this, alongside other factors. Because of this, many brokers such as InteractiveBrokers, IG Group, GMO, and the like have reported solid, even record trading volumes during this period.

As a network technology-based company, WikiFX is devoted to further developing its technology for investors to easily access the information of global FX brokers and regulators, and to continually disclosing the fraud platform to help investors protect their rights and interests. As to the latest effort, WikiFX launched a new intelligent section - EA, which has covered more than ten EA strategies to help investors to realize their automatic trading. In addition, it also operates a platform named CNGOLD.COM.CN, sharing the important real-time financial information. It aims to make investors have a comprehensive understanding of the global macroeconomic situation for better asset allocation.

In this session, the "Exclusive" brings you "A Bumpy Road to Recovery along with Central Banks' Opening the Taps around the World". In response to the declining economic growth during COVID-19, central banks around the world embraced unprecedented "quantitative easing". As a result, the growth rate of global liquidity is faster than that in Year 2008 of economic recession. Specifically, the US Federal Reserve drew huge sums on the financial markets. The amount of money currently in circulation or held in accounts (referred to by experts as M2) has increased by about three



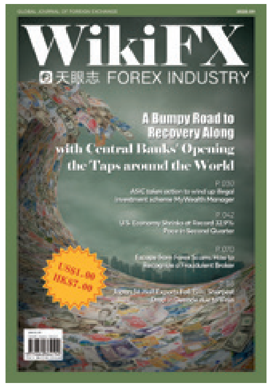
trillion to the current roughly $ 18.4 trillion. In contrast, the M2 money supply in the United States increased by only $1 trillion last year.

As to the US dollar, it inevitably lost its reputation as safe haven. Obviously, it was caused by the long-term low interest rates; the unprecedented fiscal stimulus; the weakness of the U.S. economy; the political uncertainty and other factors. In statistics, the dollar index was down 4.1% for July fell from 97.37 to 93.49, its biggest monthly percentage fall since 2010.

Suffering from the hardest time brought by COVID-19, the global economy is on its long road to recovery with both monetary and fiscal policies made by central banks around the world. In the U.S., the ISM manufacturing PMI index rose to 54.2, the highest index reading since March 2019. In May and June, the number of the employed increased by about 7.5 million. The euro area retail trade volume rose 17.8% in May on a monthly basis. China's economy bounced back to positive growth among world's major economies, whose GDP expanded 3.2 percent year on year in the second quarter.

As always, WikiFX will continue to accompany you and make our contributions to prevent you from losses and form a healthy industry environment. We would appreciate all your valuable suggestions on our shortcomings, since your satisfaction is our greatest motivation.

WikiFX Editorial Board



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A Bumpy Road to Recovery Along with Central Banks' Opening the Taps Around the World

WikiFX | Shanghai Report

With infection rates surging worldwide, the global economy is tipped for recession in 2020, and many countries are expected to suffer the deepest in decades as business, trade and travel shutdowns bite. Policymakers have responded by opening the taps.

Cash Handouts, Helicopter Money, QE...All in Place to Fix the Economy

By the end of March, central banks are injecting nearly $6 trillion, while leaders of the Group of 20 major economies have pledged to inject more than $5 trillion.

"Combined, these totals are far in excess of what was delivered after the 2008 global financial crisis," according to Reuters.

"Global policy liquidity response has now superseded that of (2008 crisis)," Pictet Asset Management's senior macro strategist Steve Donzé said, referring to monetary stimulus alone.

"This shock has brought forward the paradigm shift from central banks as the only game in town to monetary-fiscal coordination."

The U.S. Federal Reserve's money-printing expansion already amounts to all purchases done under its quantitative easing programs over 2008-14, according to Donzé.

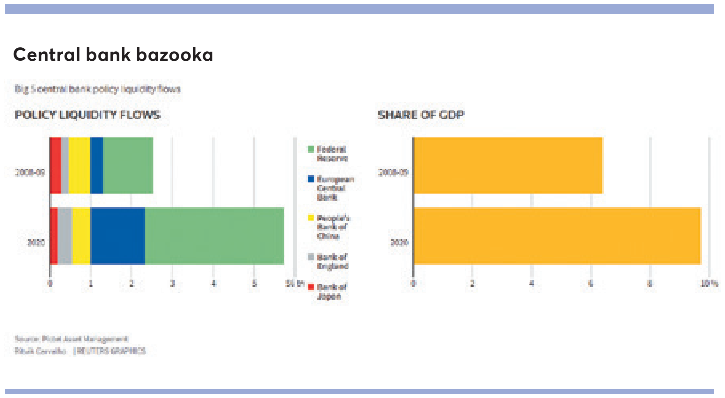
Central banks and governments are also guaranteeing swathes of company debts and embracing policies that were very recently regarded as radical, such as providing cash directly to citizens or paying the wages of those at risk of unemployment.

Below are three charts detailing the scale of the monetary and fiscal firepower unleashed by the end of Q1 2020:

Monetary Bazooka

The world's five biggest central banks-the Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, the People's Bank of China, and the Bank of Japan and Bank of England-are delivering stimulus worth $5.7 trillion this year, or 9.7% of gross domestic product.

That compares with 6.5% of GDP following the 2008-2009 financial crisis.

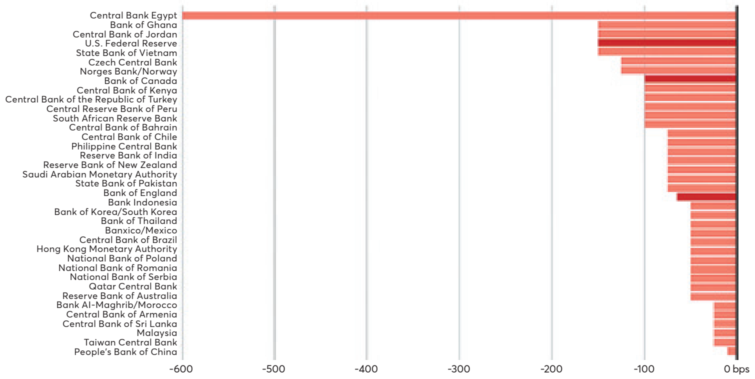


Cutting to Zero

The G10 economies have slashed interest rates by more than 300 basis points combined since March 3, the day the Fed implemented an emergency rate cut. Rates have hit record lows in most countries. Globally, more than 3,000 basis points worth of rate cuts have been delivered, analysis by Reuters shows.

Over 3000 basis points in rate cuts globally

Interest rate cuts in total basis points by global central banks since Feb.20, 2020. Darker bars indicate G10 central banks.



Note: Total bps figure for each bank may include cuts to rates other than the benchmark policy rate.
Source: Reuters
Ritvik Carvalho | REUTERS GRAPHICS

Fiscal to the Rescue

The budget firepower unleashed by the biggest economies has been eye-popping; even Germany with its dedication to balanced budgets could need to borrow an additional 350 billion euros or so ($388 billion) this year to fund a huge new stimulus plan.

Leaders of the G20 group of countries said on Mar. 18 they would inject more than $5 trillion, but this figure includes credit guarantees for businesses that are not actual new spending.

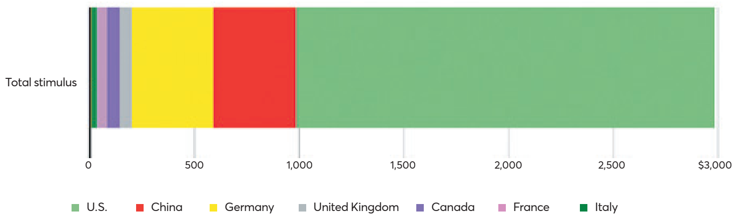
According to Reuters calculations, the G10 economies plus China are expected to spend an extra $3 trillion in various forms - from payouts to citizens to tax breaks.

Other big nations such as India and Brazil are also adding tens of billions of dollars in expenditure.

The size of the global fiscal splurge is expected to rise sharply as more countries, including Japan, ramp up spending.

Fiscal stimulus by G10 members+China

Implemented and planned fiscal stimulus by members of the G10 group of economies and China to combat the economic impact of the coronavirus outbreak.



Source: Reuters
Ritvik Carvalho | REUTERS GRAPHICS

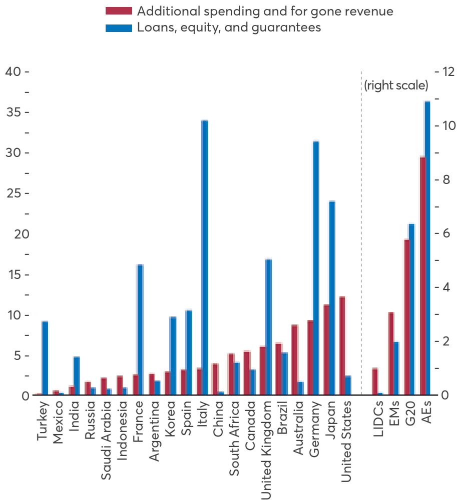
According to Reuters calculations, the G10 economies plus China are expected to spend an extra $3 trillion in various forms - from payouts to citizens to tax breaks.

As the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and the Great Lockdown has become more severe, many governments have stepped up their emergency lifelines. More than two-thirds of governments across the world have scaled up their fiscal support since April to mitigate the economic fallout from the pandemic and the stringent lockdowns

Announced fiscal measures are now estimated at near $11 trillion globally, up from $8 trillion estimated in the April 2020 Fiscal Monitor. One half of these measures ($5.4 trillion) are additional spending and forgone revenue, directly affecting government budgets. The remaining half ($5.4 trillion) is liquidity support, such as loans, equity injections, and guarantees, including through state-owned banks and enterprises, which help maintain cashflows and limit bankruptcies, but could add to government debt and deficits down the road if these public interventions incur losses. The Group of Twenty (G20) economies continue to account for the bulk of the global fiscal support, with budget measures now standing at 6 percent of GDP on average, compared with just 3 percent of GDP in April, and much higher than during 2008–10 in response to the global financial crisis.

Annes Figure 1. Country Fiscal Measures in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic
(Percent of GDP)

Countries are providing sizable fiscal support through budgetary measures, as well as off-budget liquidity



Sources: National authorities; and IMF staff estimates.

Note: Date are as of June 12, 2020.

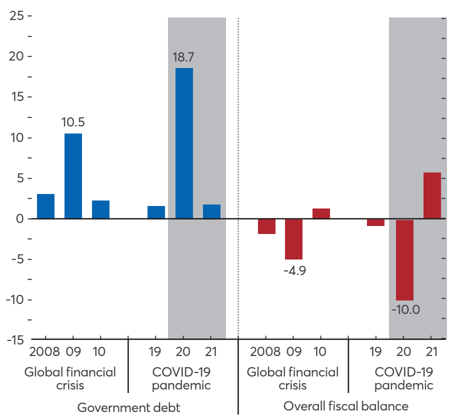
The steep contraction in economic activity and fiscal revenues, along with the sizable fiscal support, has further stretched public finances, with global public debt projected to reach more than 100 percent of GDP this year. As the lockdowns are unwound in many countries, policy focus needs to shift toward facilitating recovery, although uncertainty about the containment of the pandemic remains, and elevated debt could constrain the scope and effectiveness of further fiscal support.

Government Debt and Deficits at the Global Level

The steep contraction in output and ensuing fall in revenues, along with sizable discretionary support, have led to a surge in government debt and deficits. Under the baseline scenario, global public debt is expected to reach an all-time high, exceeding 101 percent of GDP in 2020–21—a surge of 19 percentage points from a year ago. Meanwhile, the average overall fiscal deficit is expected to soar to 14 percent of GDP in 2020, 10 percentage points higher than last year. Beyond discretionary fiscal measures, automatic stabilizers from taxes and social protection are expected to help cushion the fall in household incomes during the recession, but also to contribute to one-third of the rise in deficits on average.

Annes Figure 2. Change in Golbal Government Debt and Overall Fiscal Balance
(Percent of GDP)

Government debt and deficits are set to rise globally, more so than during 2008-10 following the global financial crisis



Source: IMF staff estimates

2

A Hard-earned Recovery with Challenges Remain

Fragile U.S. Rebound at Risk with Government Aid in Limbo

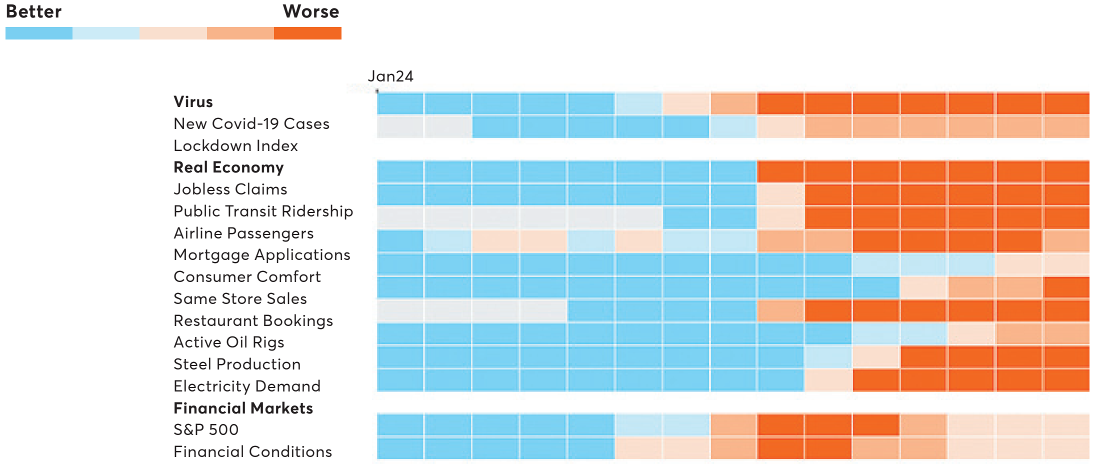
The rebound in the U.S. economy remains fragile, with further progress in peril after lawmakers failed to extend supplemental jobless benefits that have propped up incomes and spending.

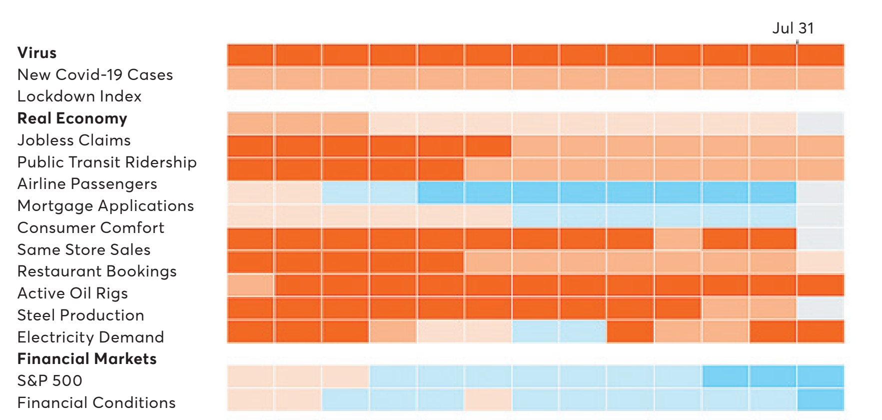
Bloomberg Economics created a weekly dashboard of high-frequency, alternative and market-based data to track the economy's plunge into recession and eventual recovery. The dashboard's indicators at the end of July were largely little changed at distressed levels, though consumer confidence and a weekly measure of retail sales lost ground.

"High frequency data reinforce the notion that economic activity is losing some momentum after an initial turn higher," said Bloomberg economist Eliza Winger. "Jobless claims have increased, consumer sentiment deteriorated and same-store sales dropped. The recovery in the second half of this year will continue to be challenged by a resurgence of Covid-19 cases."

New virus cases continue to be counted in the hundreds of thousands each week, damping consumer spending and hindering a faster bounceback in the economy. Some states have had to halt or even backpedal reopening plans, threatening to spur further job losses at a time when there are still nearly 15 million fewer jobs than in February. Lawmakers continue to debate the details of the latest stimulus package, but in the meantime, the extra $600 in weekly unemployment benefits provided by the Cares Act have expired.

Recovery Tracker
Tracking virus spread, real economy and financial markets

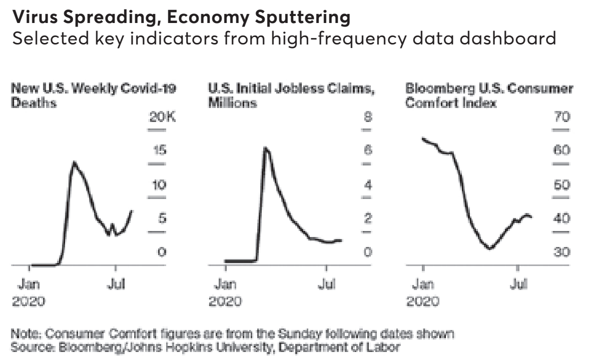




Applications for unemployment insurance in regular state programs increased for a second week to 1.4 million in the period ended July 25. That was more than double the worst week in the 2007-2009 recession and also didn't include more than 800,000 applications for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, the federal program that expanded benefits to those not previously eligible like self-employed workers.

Many Americans remain hesitant to eat out amid a swell in new virus cases, with data from OpenTable, a restaurant-booking platform, showing bookings remain depressed. Bookings are down 59% from last year. Travel remains extremely depressed, with the number of airline passengers decreasing slightly from the prior week.

Americans seemed a little more hesitant to spend with a weekly confidence measure, the Bloomberg Consumer Comfort Index, edging lower. Johnson Redbook same-store sales, a weekly indicator of retail sales, also deteriorated.



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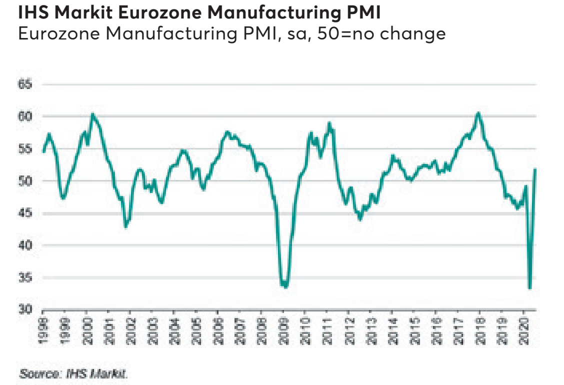
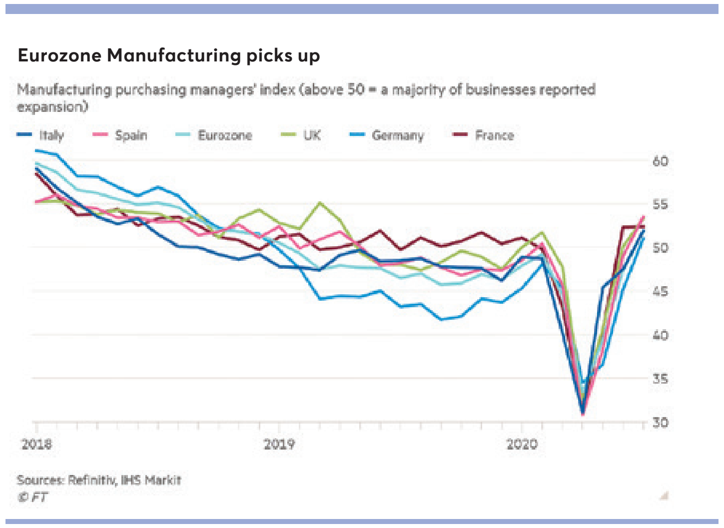
Business Activity in Eurozone Is Witnessing a Modest Recovery

Economic indicators, published on July 24, suggest that Europe's recovery gathered pace in July. Purchasing managers' indices pointed to a sharp rebound in activity both on the continent and in the UK: British and eurozone businesses reported the fastest growth for more than two years. UK retail sales figures too, suggested June's spending was only marginally down on its level before the pandemic. The data follows other encouraging figures for Europe; May's eurozone retail sales were only 5 per cent off the pre-pandemic level.

Especially, the Eurozone manufacturing economy recorded its first growth in 17 months during July with output and demand recovering as Covid-19 restrictions eased further. After accounting for seasonality, the IHS Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI (Purchasing Managers' Index) registered 51.8, up from 47.4 in the previous month–a figure higher than 50 indicates a move into positive territory.





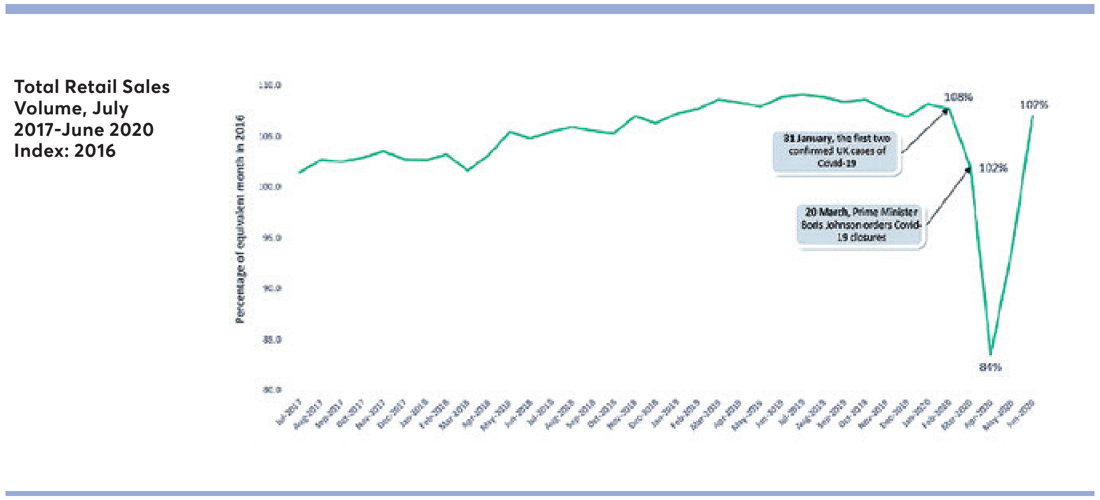
The modest improvement in operating conditions was the first recorded by the survey since February 2019. The best-performing country was Spain with a July PMI of 53.5, representing a 27-month high. Austria with a PMI of 52.8 hit a 19-month high, while France on 52.4 recorded a 22-month high. Italy (51.9) registered a 25-month high and Germany (51.0) was at a 19-month high. Two notable underperformers were Greece on 48.6 (a two-month low) and The Netherlands on 47.9 (a four-month low).

In the key German market, new manufacturing orders jumped 27.9 percent month-over-month in June of 2020, following a 10.4 percent gain in the previous month. On a monthly basis, foreign orders jumped 8.8% and domestic orders surged 12.3% in May. Orders from the Eurozone soared 20.3% and orders from other countries were 2% higher than in April. The sharp rebound in new orders is linked to an release of pent-up demand and a wider recovery in activity, both domestically and abroad. Companies reported a rise in export sales, while the expansion in order book volumes was the sharpest since January 2018. Exports increased more modestly.

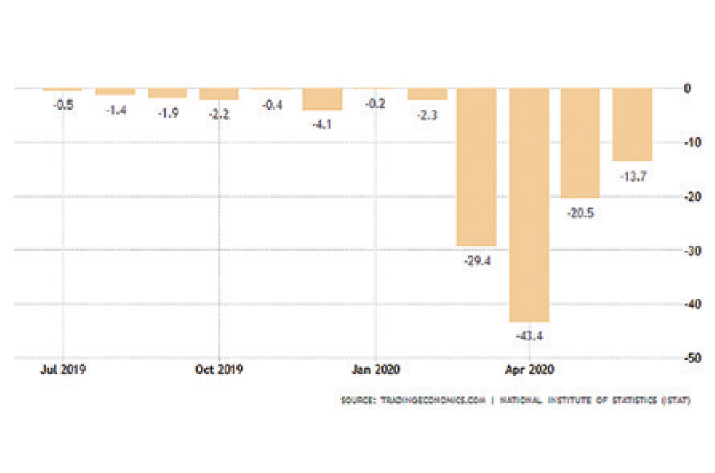
In the key German market, new manufacturing orders jumped 27.9 percent month-over-month in June of 2020, following a 10.4 percent gain in the previous month. On a monthly basis, foreign orders jumped 8.8% and domestic orders surged 12.3% in May.

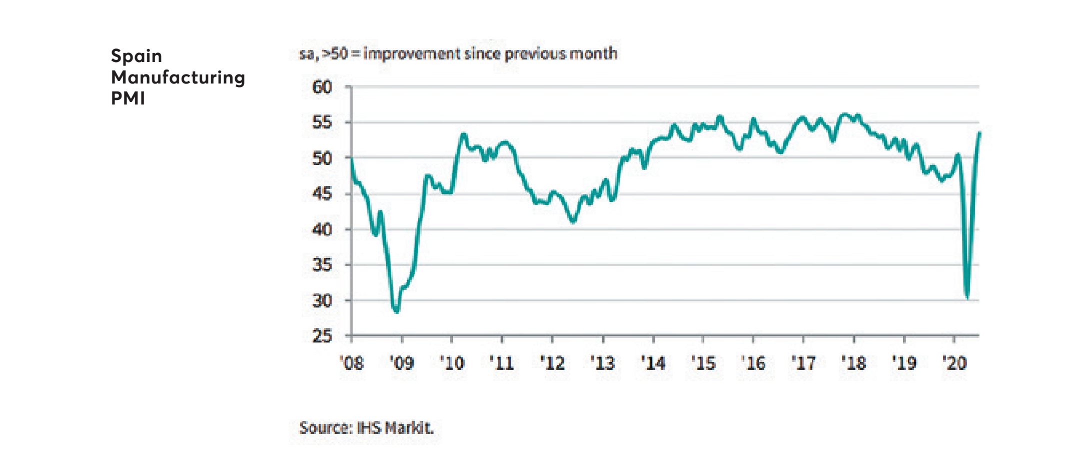
However, with output often still below pre-crisis levels, German manufacturers continued to make deep cuts to employment. The rate of job losses accelerated and was among the fastest since 2009. The combination of a sharp rise in new orders and lower employment contributed to a first, small, rise in work backlogs since August 2018.

Move to the UK market, its retail sales bounced back, close to pre-Covid-19 levels, revealing the desire for British consumers to get back to business as usual. The key to target this group will be to engage with their optimism. According to the UK's Office of National Statistics (ONS), the volume of retail sales increased by 13.9% compared to May in June 2020, bringing total sales to a level comparable to what was seen before the Covid-19 pandemic. The ONS also reports recovery in food stores and non-store retailing, with food sales volume up 5.3% and non-store retailing 53.6% higher than February. Online spending dropped 1.5pp to 31.8% in June, which remains substantially higher than the 20.0% reported in February. This is all welcome news to UK retailers, and suggests that consumers are still willing to spend.



Italian industrial output rose more strongly than expected in June as factories built on the exceptional surge seen in May when production resumed after coronavirus lockdown measures were eased, data on 6th August showed. Statistics agency ISTAT reported an 8.2% rise in industrial production in June from the month before, compared with a median forecast of a 5.1% rise in a Reuters survey of 19 analysts. The rise followed a revised 41.6% jump in May, as the coronavirus lockdown was first lifted, and a drop of 20.5% in April, when most factories were shut down. On a workday adjusted year-on-year basis, output was still down 13.7% in June, following a revised 20.5% fall in May and a 43.4% drop in April. There were single digit rises in consumer goods, investment goods, intermediate goods and energy products. Overall economic output in the eurozone's third-largest economy contracted sharply during the lockdown with gross domestic product down 12.4% in the second quarter, ISTAT reported last week. However the fall was less severe than many economists had predicted.





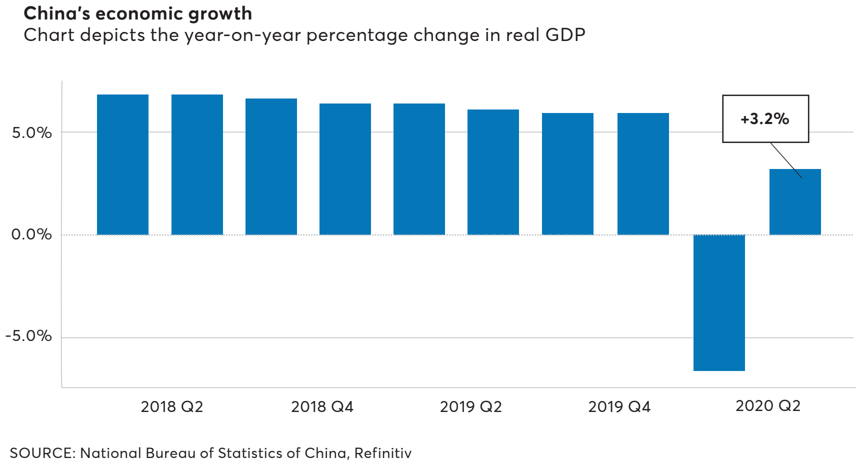
The activity of the Spanish industrial manufacturing sector returned to growth in July for the first time since February, although it continued to destroy jobs due to the effects of the coronavirus epidemic, according to the consultancy Markit. IHS Markit's Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) of manufacturing companies rose to 53.5 in July from 49.0 in June, having dived to 30.8 in April when all non-essential economic activity in the country was halted by the lockdown. In another positive sign, new car registrations ticked up by 1.1% in July from a year ago, largely thanks to help-to-buy schemes, according to car makers' association Anfac. The resumption of activity after confinement resulted in an increase in production and orders, which recorded the best data since the beginning of 2018, as well as foreign demand and company purchases.

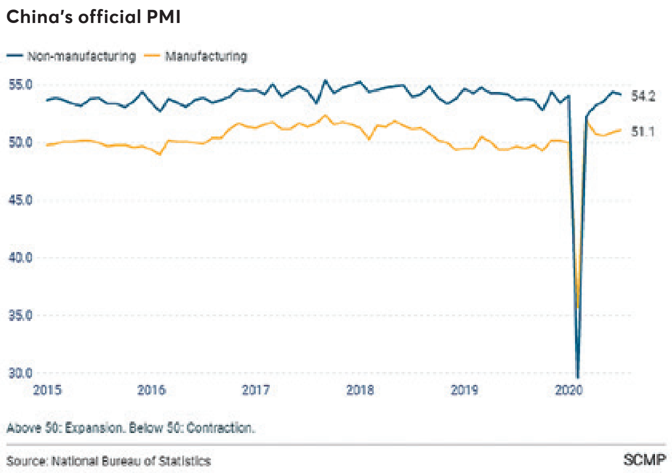
French Comeback

Economic activity gres more than expected in July

The French economy saw better-than-expected growth in July, marking a solid start to the third quarter after the virus-related contraction. The latest Purchasing Managers Index rose 57.6 from 51.7, beating economists forecast for a reading of 53.5. Demand also improved, led by domestic sales, with exports continuing to decline.

IHS Markit's Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) of manufacturing companies rose to 53.5 in July from 49.0 in June, having dived to 30.8 in April when all non-essential economic activity in the country was halted by the lockdown.





China's Economy Continued Strong Recovery As Domestic Demand Revives

China announced on Jul. 16 that the country's GDP rose by 3.2% in the second quarter from a year earlier, affirming that a V-shaped recovery may be under way in the world's No. 2 economy.

The official manufacturing purchasing managers' index (PMI) for July stood at 51.1, with a reading above 50.0 suggesting expansion in factory output. Non-manufacturing PMI was 54.2, with both surveys now reporting positive outlooks for five consecutive months.

> *"China's V-shaped economic recovery continued for a fourth consecutive month in June, led by strong domestic demand," said Andy Rothman, a long-time China specialist and investment analyst at U.S. investment firm Matthews Asia.*

Both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing PMIs have now been in positive territory for five successive months, following the historic collapse in January and February that saw the manufacturing survey come in at 35.7 and non-manufacturing at 29.6.

"China's V-shaped economic recovery continued for a fourth consecutive month in June, led by strong domestic demand," said Andy Rothman, a long-time China specialist and investment analyst at U.S. investment firm Matthews Asia.

"Although consumer spending is likely to remain softer than usual until next year, on a relative basis China is likely to remain the world's best consumer story," Rothman said in an email note.

China's recovery comes at time when the world economy can use a lift. Among the organizations predicting slower global growth this year, the APEC Policy Support Unit said APEC region's economic growth is now expected to decline by 3.7 percent in 2020, down from its initial forecast a 2.7% shrinkage announced in April.

Last year, China accounted for 40% of global economic growth, larger than the combined contributions to global growth of the U.S., EU and Japan, according to IMF data, Matthews noted. Last year was also the eighth consecutive year in which the consumer and services part of China's GDP was the largest, Rothman said.

Among hopeful signs of consumer spending: Auto sales rose at the second fastest year-on-year pace since January 2018, with sales up 11.6% in June, after rising 14.5% year-on-year in May, in contrast to a decline of 79.1% in February, Rothman noted. Residential property sales also continued their strong recovery last month, he said.

"The recovery of sales of autos and homes reflects that middle-class and wealthy consumers have both sufficient money and enough confidence in the future to spend it," Rothman said.

Whether the V-shaped economic recovery continues depends primarily on the Chinese government's ability to keep the coronavirus under control, Rothman said.

That, too, seems hopeful. In the first 14 days of July, China had only 77 new COVID-19 cases, with only seven the result of local transmission, he said. In contrast, during the first 14 days of July, there were 816,221 new cases in the U.S. and 8,120 in the UK, the note said.

In short, the pandemic crisis like no other has linked to a recovery like no other:

First, the unprecedented global sweep of this crisis hampers recovery prospects for export-dependent economies and jeopardizes the prospects for income convergence between developing and advanced economies. According to IMF, the cumulative hit to GDP growth over 2020–21 for emerging market and developing economies, excluding China, is expected to exceed that in advanced economies.

Second, as countries reopen, the pick-up in activity is uneven. On the one hand, pent-up demand is leading to a surge in spending in some sectors like retail, while, on the other hand, contact-intensive services sectors like hospitality, travel, and tourism remain depressed. Countries heavily reliant on such sectors will likely be deeply impacted for a prolonged period.

Third, the labor market has been severely hit and at record speed, and particularly so for lower-income and semi-skilled workers who do not have the option of teleworking. With activity in labor-intensive sectors like tourism and hospitality expected to remain subdued, a full recovery in the labor market may take a while, worsening income inequality and increasing poverty.

Conclusion

Given the continuous spread of the epidemic globally, the evolving huge impact of the epidemic on the global economy and the noticeably mounting external risks and challenges, the national economic recovery was still under pressure.

On the positive side, the recovery is benefitting from exceptional policy support, particularly in advanced economies, and to a lesser extent in emerging market and developing economies that are more constrained by fiscal space. Global fiscal support now stands at over $10 trillion and monetary policy has eased dramatically through interest rate cuts, liquidity injections, and asset purchases. In many countries, these measures have succeeded in supporting livelihoods and prevented large-scale bankruptcies, thus helping to reduce lasting scars and aiding a recovery.

This exceptional support, particularly by major central banks, has also driven a strong recovery in financial conditions despite grim real outcomes. Equity prices have rebounded, credit spreads have narrowed, portfolio flows to emerging market and developing economies have stabilized, and currencies that sharply depreciated have strengthened. By preventing a financial crisis, policy support has helped avert worse real outcomes. At the same time, the disconnect between real and financial markets raises concerns of excessive risk taking and is a significant vulnerability.

On the other hand, however, the global economic recovery definitely takes painstaking efforts. In IMF's World Economic Outlook June 2020, global growth is projected at 5.4 percent in 2021, and there is a higher-than-usual degree of uncertainty around this forecast. The baseline projection rests on key assumptions about the fallout from the pandemic. In

> ***Equity prices have rebounded, credit spreads have narrowed, portfolio flows to emerging market and developing economies have stabilized, and currencies that sharply depreciated have strengthened.***

economies with declining infection rates, the slower recovery path in the updated forecast reflects persistent social distancing into the second half of 2020; greater scarring (damage to supply potential) from the larger-than-anticipated hit to activity during the lockdown in the first and second quarters of 2020; and a hit to productivity as surviving businesses ramp up necessary workplace safety and hygiene practices. For economies struggling to control infection rates, a lengthier lockdown will inflict an additional toll on activity. Moreover, the forecast assumes that financial conditions-which have eased following the release of the April 2020 WEO-will remain broadly at current levels. Alternative outcomes to those in the baseline are clearly possible, and not just because of how the pandemic is evolving. The extent of the recent rebound in financial market sentiment appears disconnected from shifts in underlying economic prospects-as the June 2020 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) Update discusses-raising the possibility that financial conditions may tighten more than assumed in the baseline.

All countries-including those that have seemingly passed peaks in infections-should ensure that their health care systems are adequately resourced. The international community must vastly step up its support of national initiatives, including through financial assistance to countries with limited health care capacity and channeling of funding for vaccine production as trials advance, so that adequate, affordable doses are quickly available to all countries. Where lockdowns are required, economic policy should continue to cushion household income losses with sizable, well-targeted measures as well as provide support to firms suffering the consequences of mandated restrictions on activity. Where economies are reopening, targeted support should be gradually unwound as the recovery gets underway, and policies should provide stimulus to lift demand and ease and incentivize the reallocation of resources away from sectors likely to emerge persistently smaller after the pandemic. Strong multilateral cooperation remains essential on multiple fronts. The global community must act now to avoid a repeat of this catastrophe by building global stockpiles of essential supplies and protective equipment, funding research and supporting public health systems, and putting in place effective modalities for delivering relief to the neediest.

Nordnet Reports Record Q2 Revenue, Profits Jump 349%

WikiFX Astro | Shanghai Report

The platform saw massive growth in mortgage lending and deposits.

Nordnet, a savings and investment platform operational in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, has published its financial reports for the second quarter of 2020, ending on June 30, showing total revenue of SEK650.3 million ($73.35 million) – a 75 percent year-on-year jump.

"This is the best financial result in Nordnet's history, and we have reached new record levels for trading activity, number of customers and savings capital," Nordnet CEO Lars-Åke Norling said in a statement.

The operating profit of the company increased by 349 percent to SEK369.1 million ($41.63 million), compared to SEK82.1 million ($9.26 million) in the same quarter the previous year. The after-tax gains remained at SEK301.9 million ($34.05 million) – a year-on-year surge of 311 percent.

The net interest income also surged by SEK23.2 million ($2.63 million), the biggest contributing factor being a jump in volumes of residential mortgages and also deposits.

The savings capital of the platform touched SEK425 billion, with a net quarterly savings of SEK13.4 billion. The mortgage lending volumes of the platform have grown by 24 percent in the past year, and the total lending now stands at SEK16.2 billion.

A massive jump in customers

The Nordic platform also witnessed an increase of 66,800 new customers in the quarter, taking the total number to 1,070,000 – an increase of jump of 25 percent in a year.

"The trust of the private savers is something we earn every day, and we will continue to work hard updating our interfaces, launching new products, and offering high service and stability," the CEO added.

"During the quarter, we strengthened our fund offering by implementing ESG data for ETFs, which makes it possible to save sustainably in exchange-traded funds. Also, at the end of June, we launched four international index funds in our own name."

INDUSTRY NEWS

eToro Acquires Marq Millions to Support Debit Card Launch

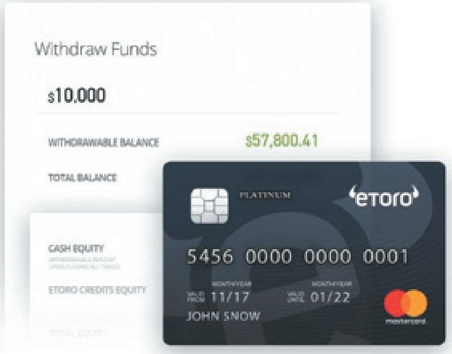
WikiFX Astro | Shanghai Report

Marq Millions is now trading as eToro Money and it will be the card issuer for eToro's debit card.

eToro, a global investment platform, has recently announced the acquisition of Marq Millions Ltd to support the trading provider's launch of its forthcoming debit card.

Marq Millions is an e-money business based in the United Kingdom. Following the acquisition, the e-money business is now trading as eToro Money, and it will be the card issuer for the company's debit card.

eToro Money has a Principal Membership with payments giant Visa and an electronic money institution (EMI) Licence permission from the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the company said in a statement on July 29.



Initially, the multi-asset broker's debit card will only be available for eToro Club members based in the United Kingdom. The card will then be rolled out to Europe, and later made available to non-eToro users.

Commenting on the acquisition, co-founder and CEO of eToro Yoni Assia said in the statement: "We are proud to announce the acquisition of the Marq Millions business and to welcome the team to the eToro family. The launch of a debit card is a natural next step for eToro as we broaden the range of services that we provide to our users.

"eToro has always been about opening up finance. We offer our users not only the choice of what assets they invest in – from commission-free fractional stocks through to commodities and crypto – but also a choice of how to invest – they can trade directly themselves, copy another user or invest in a portfolio."

eToro expects strong demand for debit card

With more than 14 million registered users, the social trading platform expects there to be a strong interest in its debit card.

"We are incredibly excited to become part of the eToro Group," added Mahmood Kamran, the former Chief Operating Officer of Marq Millions and now Managing Director of eToro Money.

"The backing of this leading global fintech, will allow us to issue a debit card which we are confident will become a market leader globally. You can expect to hear a lot more from eToro Money in the coming months and years."

StoneX Completes $236 Million GAIN Capital Acquisition Deal

WikiFX Astro | Shanghai Report

GAIN has reported strong results for the 2020 first half.

StoneX Group, previously known as INTL FCStone, has announced on July 31 the closure of its acquisition of GAIN Capital, a publicly-listed brokerage firm.

The US-based broker and clearing house first revealed its intention for the acquisition in late February after receiving approval from the board of both the companies. Many GAIN Capital shareholders initially ended up in opposing the deal, but at the end, with a 71 percent shareholders' approval, the deal went through.

Listed in the New York Stock Exchange, GAIN Capital offers trading services with multiple assets, including forex, commodities, and global equities to both retail and institutional traders.

Commenting on this acquisition, GAIN CEO Glenn Stevens said: "As a result of this combination, GAIN's customers will benefit from a richer product offering, as well as the expanded resources and greater scale of the combined firm. StoneX, in turn, will add a new digital platform to its global financial network, significantly expanding its offering to retail clients, as well as a complementary futures business."

A major deal in the brokerage industry

StoneX paid $6 per share for GAIN in an all-cash transaction, taking the total deal size at $236 million.

In a recent interview with Finance Magnates, Sean O'Connor, CEO of StoneX, said that the acquisition is beneficial from the financial and strategic standpoint and also strengthens the Group with intellectual assets.

In its quarterly financials, GAIN Capital recently reported that it generated net revenue of $101 million for the 2020 second quarter, down from the $185 million in the previous quarter, but still a solid uptick compared to the $75 million generated in the same time frame the previous year.

"We expect the integration of GAIN's businesses to drive transaction volumes and create new cross-selling opportunities across all of our platforms-ultimately driving our financial performance in the process," O'Connor said in a statement.

Gold prices surge to record high amid coronavirus worries, U.S.-China tensions

WikiFX Astro | Shanghai Report

KEY POINTS

- ***In the morning of Asian trading hours on Jul. 27, spot gold traded at about $1,931.11 per ounce after earlier trading as high as $1,943.9275 per ounce. Those levels eclipsed the previous record high price set in September 2011.***
- ***In a note circulated before the new highs, Commonwealth Bank of Australia's Vivek Dhar said the fall in U.S. 10-year real yields has been the "most important driver."***
- ***Meanwhile, Johan Jooste of The Global CIO Office told CNBC's "Street Signs" on July 27 that there's a "horrible feeling of chasing it a bit after the fact" if investors enter the gold market now.***

Gold touched record prices as worries over issues such as the coronavirus pandemic as well as U.S.-China tensions weighed on investor sentiment.

In the morning of Asian trading hours on Jul. 27, spot gold traded at about $1,931.11 per ounce after earlier trading as high as $1,943.9275 per ounce. Those levels eclipsed the previous record high price set in September 2011.

Gold futures were also up 1.54% to $1,926.70.

In a note circulated before the new highs, Commonwealth Bank of Australia's Vivek Dhar said the fall in U.S. 10-year real yields has been the "most important driver" among other factors, such as a weakened U.S. dollar and safe-haven demand being lifted.

The yield on the benchmark 10-year Treasury note last sat at 0.5856%. Against a basket of its peers, the U.S. dollar was at 93.906. The Japanese yen traded at 105.60 against the greenback after strengthening sharply late last week from levels above 106.40 per dollar.

"The negative relationship between long term US real yields and gold futures has held up fairly well over the longer term. That is because when long term US real yields increase, gold is less attractive relative to US interest bearing securities since gold has no income earning ability," said Dhar, who is a mining and energy commodities analyst at the firm. "The fall in US 10 year real yields is primarily being driven by an increase in US 10 year inflation expectations."

Johan Jooste of The Global CIO Office told CNBC's "Street Signs Asia" on Monday that the "opportunity cost of holding gold is virtually zero" with Treasury yields at their current low levels. Still, he added that there's a "horrible feeling of chasing it a bit after the fact" if investors enter the gold market now.

"We've said buy on dips, but … it's a difficult thing to do now because … you probably have missed out somewhat," said Jooste, who is chief investment officer at the firm.

The moves in prices of the precious metal came as tensions have been heating up between Washington and Beijing. China announced on Friday that it ordered the United States to shut its consulate in Chengdu, following the U.S. demanding the closure of the Chinese consulate in Houston.

Preceding that, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo also slammed China in a speech on Thursday. He said Washington will no longer tolerate Beijing's attempts to usurp global order.

Meanwhile, the number of coronavirus cases globally continues to rise. More than 16 million people around the world have been infected by the coronavirus, with the U.S. accounting for roughly a quarter of that figure, according to data compiled by Johns Hopkins University.

"The moves in prices of the precious metal came as tensions have been heating up between Washington and Beijing."

Canada's AMF Charges Pank Trading and M5 Forex Method in $1.2M Fraud

WikiFX Olivia | Shanghai Report

Prosecutors describe a scheme in which investors were lured into handing their money in exchange for promises of huge returns.

Quebec's Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF) has filed charges against two forex brands and their owners who raised over $1 million through soliciting investors from Canada and elsewhere. The Canadian provincial regulator says Patrick Kerkhoven, Pank Trading Capital Inc., and M5 Forex Method Inc. illegally profited from defrauding customers through unregulated forex trading products.

Prosecutors describe a scheme in which investors were lured into handing over thousands of dollars in exchange for promises of huge returns in FX investments. They bilked more than 50 retail clients alongside a few accredited investors out of more than $1.2 million, the AMF said.

Following a hearing, the Financial Markets Administrative Tribunal also instructed the forex companies and the people behind it to close all websites associated with the scheme. Specifically, Quebec's financial markets administrative tribunal ordered Patrick Kerkhoven and his associated firms to cease from carrying on business as an adviser and dealer or engaging in securities transactions.

With little hope of ever seeing his money again, the provincial watchdog said the scam started in 2017 when company representatives called the victims and promised high returns if they invested with the firm.

Some investors were promised returns of 10 to 20 percent a month (120% to 240% per year) on their deposits, but when they began asking where their money was, they only heard excuses or found themselves unable to reach the defendants.

IIROC's new regulation for derivatives brokers

The ongoing investment by the AMF saw the matter differently and announced they had obtained orders to freeze the defendants' assets, including their bank accounts.

The statement further reads, elaborating on the assets forfeiture:

"The orders sought are also intended to order respondent Patrick Kerkhoven not to divest any funds, securities or other assets in his possession or placed with third parties and to order the respondent banks not to divest any funds, securities or other assets deposited with them on behalf of respondent Patrick Kerkhoven. These freeze orders do, however, contain a provision allowing respondent Patrick Kerkhoven to continue to make the monthly payments he must make under the Consumer Proposal filed with trustee Ginsberg, Gingras et associés inc. under file number 41-2362670, provided that the money used to make those monthly payments is not obtained in violation of the Derivatives Act or the Securities Act."

The chief regulatory body in Canada has recently proposed a regulatory framework that provides clarity for derivatives activities. Among other things, all highly leveraged products offered to retail clients must be approved in advance by IIROC. Brokers must obtain prior approval for their leveraged products either when releasing new instruments or introducing any changes to the current offerings.

CFD sellers would also have their rights restricted with regard to the level of promotion of CFD contracts in order to eliminate existing regulatory arbitrage situations. Further, an additional risk warning would be required, clearly indicating the level of risk to which CFD buyers would be exposed. The risk disclosure statement provided must be approved by IIROC.

REGULATION INFORMATION

ASIC takes action to wind up illegal investment scheme MyWealth Manager

WikiFX Olivia | Shanghai Report

The Federal Court has made orders to wind up MyWealth Manager, an unregistered managed investment scheme (the Scheme).

The Federal Court has made orders to wind up MyWealth Manager, an unregistered managed investment scheme (the Scheme). The Court found the Scheme had been operated by Mustafa Mohammed, Mahek Mustafa, Mubashir Mohammed and included related companies, MyWealth Manager Financial Services Pty Ltd (trading as MyWealth Manager) and 3M Financial Planning Pty Ltd (trading as MCube Planners) (collectively, the Defendants).

From at least February 2017, MyWealth Manager encouraged clients of MCube Planners to roll-out of their existing superannuation funds, establish their own self-managed superannuation funds (SMSF) and invest in MyWealth Manager.

Approximately $7 million was raised by the Scheme but the funds were not invested for the promoted purposes. The Federal Court found the evidence established that nearly all of the investors' funds were misappropriated by those operating the scheme.

The Court made declarations that the Defendants contravened the Corporations Act by operating the unregistered Scheme and failing to hold the required Australian Financial Services (AFS) licence. The Court also granted injunctions against the Defendants, restraining them from carrying on a financial services business in Australia, without holding an AFS Licence.

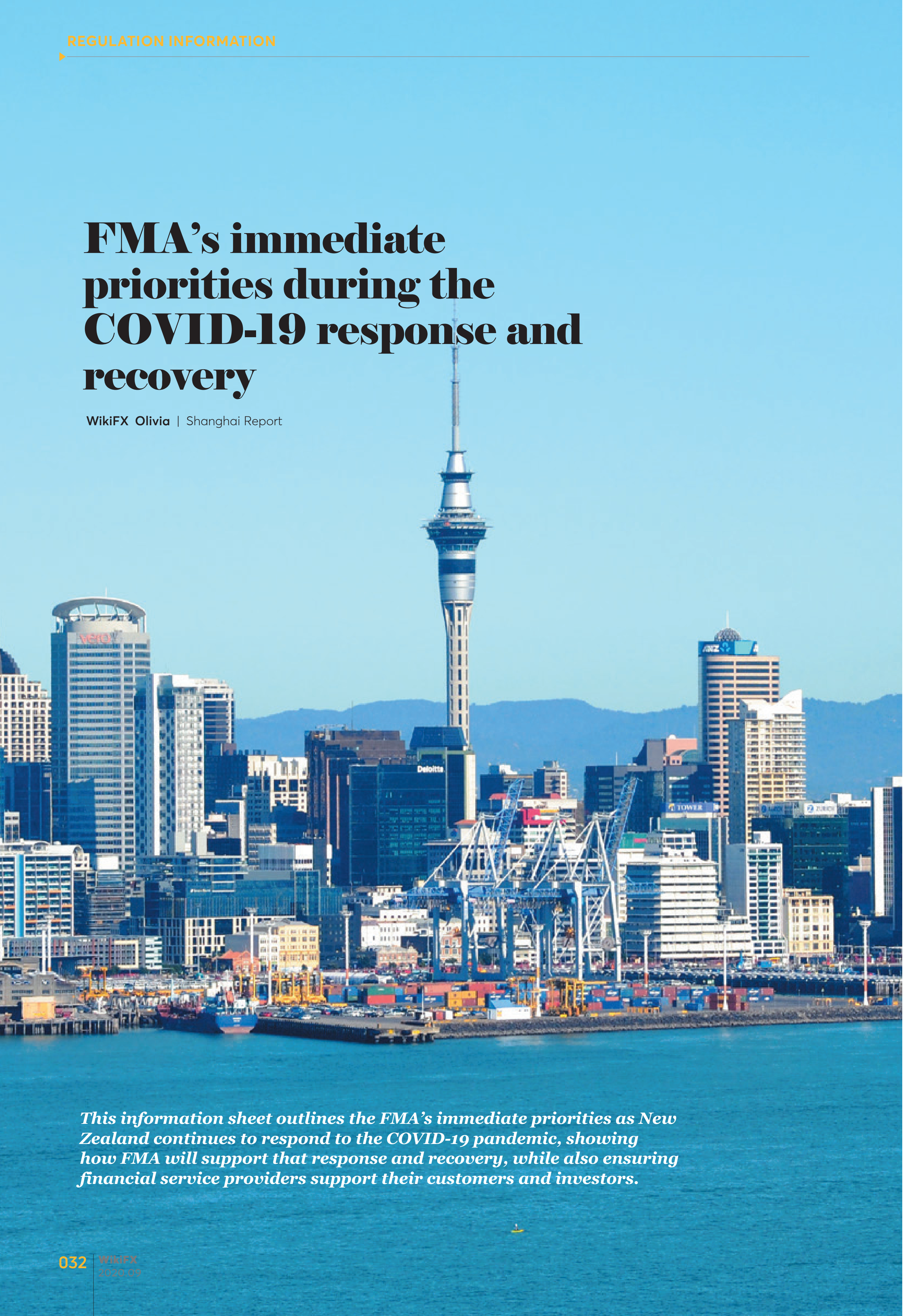
In his judgment, Justice Derrington stated, “The conduct which was engaged in by the defendants was of the most serious kind, directed as it was to the misappropriation of the superannuation savings of vulnerable people.”

Mustafa Mohammed, Mahek Mustafa and Mubashir Mohammed currently reside in India.

ASIC Deputy Chair Daniel Crennan QC said, “Consumers should be wary when they are presented with investment opportunities offering high returns and should seek independent financial advice from a licensed financial advisor before making investment decisions.”

ASIC also obtained an order that a related company, MyWealth Protection Pty Ltd be wound up. Timothy Norman and Robert Woods of Deloitte Financial Advisory Pty Ltd were appointed liquidators of the companies and the Scheme.

ASIC's investigation is continuing.



FMA's immediate priorities during the COVID-19 response and recovery

WikiFX Olivia | Shanghai Report

This information sheet outlines the FMA's immediate priorities as New Zealand continues to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, showing how FMA will support that response and recovery, while also ensuring financial service providers support their customers and investors.

Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic has seriously impacted the global economy, with economic disruption expected to continue well into 2021.

The FMA's focus is to ensure that the financial sector is well-positioned to respond to these future challenges and support customers and investors.

Accordingly, this document outlines our immediate priorities and focus areas over the next 3 – 6 months.

Our immediate priorities are intended to promote trust and confidence in financial markets through:

- supporting investors and customers by helping them to make good decisions and highlighting risks and issues
- providing ongoing support to entities and working with firms to help them respond to the impacts of COVID-19
- identifying and addressing misconduct, including scams and other predatory practices related to COVID-19
- swiftly responding to market disruptions and significant events
- setting out our expectations on good conduct, particularly in relation to the treatment of customers in vulnerable circumstances
- progressing the new financial advice regime which begins on 15 March 2021, and other key policy reforms to enhance oversight of financial markets
- continuing to work with other members of the Council of Financial Regulators (CoFR) and other agencies to monitor developments and ensure effective responses to system-wide issues.

By focussing on these areas, and with the support of industry, we can continue to promote and facilitate fair, efficient and transparent financial markets, and contribute to the country's economic recovery.

Background

The COVID-19 pandemic has had and will continue to have, a significant impact on the economy, the sectors we regulate, and their customers and investors.

Our immediate response to the pandemic was characterised by a number of actions aimed at:

- reducing operational burden on entities to help them focus on supporting customers and investors
- stepping up our contact with entities to monitor their ongoing responses to the pandemic, and to outline what we expected of them
- communicating with investors to warn of risks (e.g. fund switching) as well as scams and fraud
- monitoring regulatory risks and determining swift regulatory responses through an internal cross-organisational COVID-19 Committee
- coordinating with other Council of Financial Regulators (CoFR) agencies, on initiatives in response and deferral of regulatory activity.

Our priorities and activities for the next 3-6 months are aimed at monitoring changing regulatory risks and ensuring we respond to them appropriately. This will let us take necessary steps to reduce the likelihood and impact of harm to investors, customers and financial markets.

At this time of the year, the FMA usually publishes an Annual Corporate Plan outlining the work we intend to undertake to progress and promote our strategic priorities for the coming year.

We intend to publish a corporate plan later this year outlining our key areas of focus and work programme, once there is greater certainty on the impact of COVID-19 on the financial sector.

In the meantime, we are releasing this short-term view to outline our current approach and priorities to provide transparency to our stakeholders.

REGULATION INFORMATION

We recognise the very real possibility of further lockdowns associated with community transmission, as well as the potential for major events affecting financial markets, and have developed response processes for these scenarios.

Key regulatory risks we will focus on

The economic impacts of COVID-19 have the potential to undermine confidence and participation in New Zealand's financial markets, and trust in financial product and service providers, and to increase the exposure of investors and customers to harm from misconduct.

Specific areas we will be focusing on over the coming months include:

1. Investor and customer behaviour and decision-making

In times of market volatility, investors may be tempted to either crystallise losses or enter into high-risk investments. The pandemic is also likely to cause greater vulnerability and more challenges around encouraging participation in financial markets.

In response, we will seek out opportunities to engage with investors and customers to support their decision-making, and provide relevant guidance.

2. Fair, efficient and transparent capital markets

We will continue to monitor and engage with, market participants and frontline regulators including NZX.

This will focus on areas such as resilience of financial market infrastructure, trading misconduct, financial reporting, quality and timeliness of disclosures, and audit issues.

3. Financial sector resilience

We will ensure that the FMA is prepared to respond to significant events, as well as undertake ongoing monitoring and assessment to identify high-risk entities and issues.

This will include ongoing engagement with frontline regulators such as Supervisors on issues such as liquidity risk management practices of MIS managers and coordination with CoFR agencies to monitor and respond to systemic issues.

4. Reintroduction of regulatory activities

Regulatory activities will restart in a phased approach and support industry to serve the needs of customers.

We have resumed our supervisory monitoring programme, which includes planned, reactive and thematic monitoring of our licenced populations (e.g. derivative issuers and MIS managers) and entity types (e.g., AML/CFT reporting entities).

On-site engagements are scheduled to commence again in August.

5. Treatment of customers and investors

We will continue to outline our expectations of industry on the treatment of investors and customers, including those that are vulnerable due to their personal circumstances. We expect firms to be able to demonstrate how they have done this as we continue our engagement in the coming months.

We will use our risk-based monitoring to identify entities at high-risk of mistreating customers and investors through practices such as mis-selling products, poor claims management and other areas of concern.

Where we identify misconduct, particularly those seeking to take advantage of the COVID-19 pandemic, we will quickly address and deter misconduct. This includes enforcing the fair dealing provisions of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 relating to misleading and deceptive conduct.

6. Scams and fraud

The pandemic has exacerbated investor vulnerability to fraudulent activities, with scammers seeking to exploit conditions such as market volatility, investor uncertainty, and search for yield.

We will work with relevant agencies to respond to scams and fraud, issuing public warnings and alerts to warn investors of potential risks.

Our other current activities

We will also continue to progress the medium-term strategic activities that support our statutory objective of fair, efficient and transparent financial markets.

Our other current activities include:

- implementing the new financial advice regime and regulatory approach
- developing our approach to banking and insurance in response to the Financial Markets (Conduct of Institutions) Amendment Bill
- maintaining confidence in KiwiSaver through investor communications, supervisor engagement, and policy settings
- laying the groundwork for refreshing our investor capability strategy to align with an updated New Zealand financial capability strategy
- reviewing the licensing and monitoring regime for auditors.

Medium-term strategic priorities

As a risk-based regulator, we will regularly review our strategic priorities and activities to ensure we continue to target the most significant risks to our objectives.

This document should be read with our Statement of Intent, which outlines our medium-term priorities.

Our medium-term strategic priorities are:

- Trust and confidence in capital markets
- Deterrence of misconduct
- Governance and culture
- Investor and customer decision-making
- Implementation of remit changes

We consider the pursuit of these medium-term priorities as critical to supporting investors and the entities we regulate to respond to, and recover from, the unprecedented impacts of COVID-19.

REGULATION INFORMATION

Banks can now hold Bitcoin: Behind the OCC's big decision and why it matters

WikiFX Lexie | Shanghai Report

Big banks have long held precious objects on behalf of their customers—from jewels in safe-deposit boxes to shares of stock. Now, thanks to a new policy by a federal banking regulator, they will be able to hold cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin too.

> "As the OCC notes in its letter, banks already offer to safeguard other digital items on behalf of their clients."

The new policy is set out in a letter published on Jul. 22 by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC). The letter, addressed to an unnamed bank, stated that national banks and savings associations can engage in so-called custody services for their clients.

The news is significant because regulatory uncertainty has until now led major banks to avoid Bitcoin. What's more, the bylaws of many big investment funds, including pension funds, oblige them to park clients' money only with federally chartered banks. As the research group Coin Center notes, this amounts to a de facto ban on cryptocurrency.

The upshot is that big banks now have a green light to open crypto operations. If they do, they will likely begin by focusing on custody services, which until now have been the purview of crypto-focused companies like Coinbase and BitGo.

Custody is important in the world of crypto since currencies like Bitcoin are entirely digital, making them easy to steal. Being a custodian entails storing the so-called private key that provides access to a given digital wallet.

As the OCC notes in its letter, banks already offer to safeguard other digital items on behalf of their clients. This includes offering "secure web-based document storage, retrieval, and collaboration of documents and files containing personal information."

Custody of cryptocurrency also has the potential to be a lucrative line of business, given that the market cap of Bitcoin is around $170 billion, and that custodians typically charge fees of around 0.25% to keep it safe.

The OCC letter also opens the door for banks to offer more exotic services such as "staking"-a form of proxy voting for certain cryptocurrencies-and crypto lending. Such activity is tiny in the context of the broader financial system, but has become increasingly important in the crypto industry.

All of this raises the question of whether banks will seek to build their own cryptocurrency divisions or seek to acquire some of the numerous crypto startups in the U.S.

Payrolls increase by nearly 1.8 million, topping expectations despite coronavirus resurgence

WikiFX Lexie | Shanghai Report

KEY POINTS

- ***Nonfarm payrolls increased by 1.763 million in July and the unemployment rate fell to 10.2%.***
- ***Both numbers were better than respective Wall Street forecasts of 1.48 million and 10.6%.***
- ***Even with a three-month gain of 9.3 million workers either newly hired or back to their old jobs, the total employment level remained 12.9 million below its February level.***
- ***"We still have a lot of wood to chop here, but we're moving in the right direction," said Michael Arone at State Street Global Advisors.***

Two months of record-setting payroll growth slowed in July but was still better than Wall Street estimates even as a rise in coronavirus cases put a damper on the struggling U.S. economy.

Nonfarm payrolls increased 1.763 million for the month, the Labor Department reported on Aug 7. The unemployment rate fell to 10.2% from its previous 11.1%, also better than the estimates from economists surveyed by Dow Jones.

An alternative measure that includes discouraged workers and the underemployed holding part-time jobs for economic reasons fell from 18% to 16.5%.

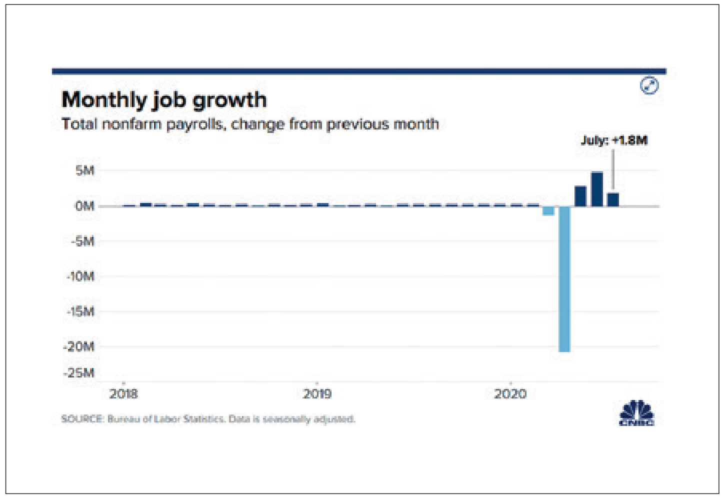
The consensus was for growth of 1.48 million jobs and an unemployment rate of 10.6%.

However, there were wide variations around the estimates as the pandemic's resurgence dented plans to get the shuttered U.S. economy completely back online. Forecasts ranged from a decline of half a million jobs to a rise of 3 million, with a report Wednesday from ADP showing a gain of just 167,000 in private payrolls fueling downside expectations.

May and June saw a combined increase of more than 7.5 million, the fastest two-month rise in U.S. history. The reason for those big gains, though, primarily was the return of displaced workers who were laid off as the nation sought to flatten the rise in the Covid-19 pandemic.

July's report "confirms that the resurgence in new virus cases caused the economic recovery to slow, but also underlines that it has not yet gone into reverse," said Andrew Hunt-

AMERICAN REVIEW



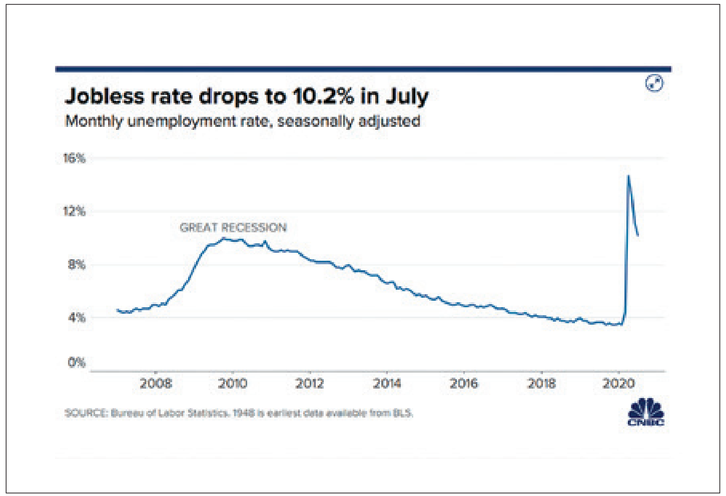
er, senior U.S. economist at Capital Economics. "With new infections now trending clearly lower again and high-frequency activity indicators showing tentative signs of a renewed upturn, employment should continue to rebound over the coming months."

Even with a three-month gain of 9.3 million workers either newly hired or back to their old jobs, the total employment level remained 12.9 million below its February level. The May and June counts were revised up by a total 17,000.

The total unemployment level is at 16.3 million, a decline of more than 1.4 million, according to the survey of households. That compares with a peak of nearly 23.1 million in April.

"What the data continues to tell me is that we're making progress from the pain that was most acute back in March and April. So we continue to have this recovery, but it's uneven," said Michael Arone, chief investment strategist for the U.S. SPDR business at State Street Global Advisors. "We still have a lot of wood to chop here, but we're moving in the right direction."

Markets reacted little to the news, with stock market futures pointing to a slightly lower open on Wall Street and government bond yields mostly flat.



"The numbers may be good relative to expectations, but you're still looking at an unemployment rate over 10% and labor force participation slipping a little bit" to 61.4%, said Kathy Jones, head of fixed income at Charles Schwab. "It's still a pretty weak economy."

Though bars and restaurants have struggled to cope with restrictions brought on by the pandemic, leisure and hospitality led the month with a growth of 592,000 jobs, with 502,000 of those coming in eating and drinking establishments.

Government jobs increased by 301,000 while retail added 258,000. Other gains came from professional and business services (170,000), other services (149,000) and health care (126,000).

Social assistance rose by 66,000, transportation and warehousing was up 38,000 and manufacturing increased by 26,000.

Average hourly earnings rose by 4.8% from a year ago, though the wage data has been distorted by compositional effects. Higher-wage workers were the first to return to their jobs after the initial pandemic shutdown. The trend had been hovering around a 3% wage gain prior to the shift in March.

The average work week edged lower to 34.5 hours though it jumped by 0.7 hours to 39.7 hours for manufacturing.

Unemployment fell across demographics, with the rate for Whites going from 10.1% to 9.2%, Blacks falling from 15.4% to 14.65 and the rate for Hispanics moving from 14.5% to 12.9%.

> **"Markets reacted little to the news, with stock market futures pointing to a slightly lower open on Wall Street and government bond yields mostly flat."**

U.S. Economy Shrinks at Record 32.9% Pace in Second Quarter

WikiFX Lexie | Shanghai Report

- *Personal spending slumped by the most in records to 1940s*
- *Separate report showed second straight gain in jobless claims*

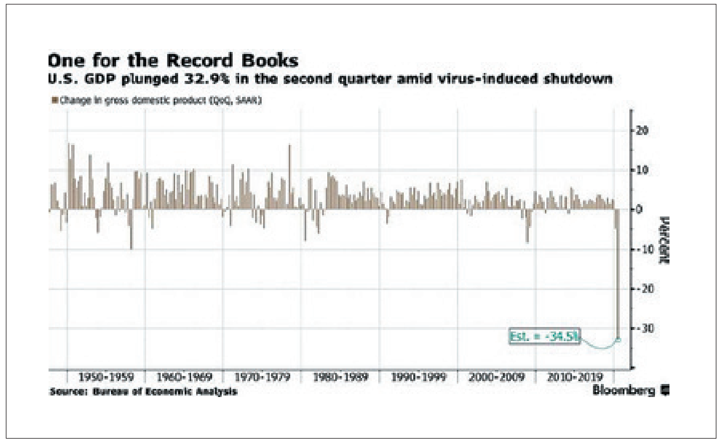
The U.S. economy suffered its sharpest downturn since at least the 1940s in the second quarter, highlighting how the pandemic has ravaged businesses across the country and left millions of Americans out of work.

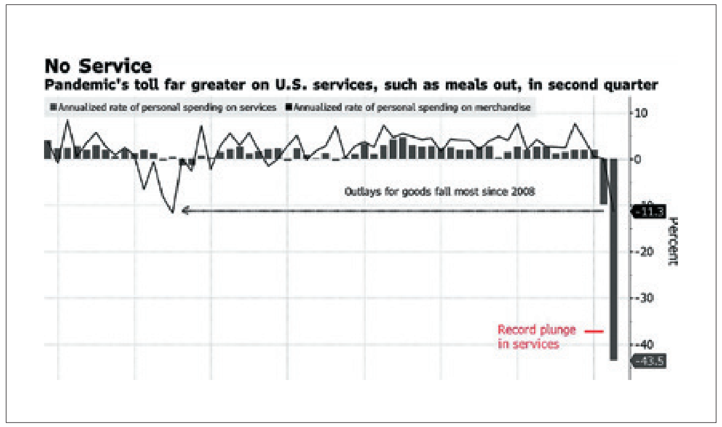
Gross domestic product shrank 9.5% in the second quarter from the first, a drop that equals an annualized pace of 32.9%, the Commerce Department's initial estimate showed on Thursday. That's the steepest annualized decline in quarterly records dating back to 1947 and compares with analyst estimates for a 34.5% contraction. Personal spending, which makes up about two-thirds of GDP, slumped an annualized 34.6%, also the most on record.

The figures lay bare the extent of the economic devastation that resulted from the government-ordered shutdowns and stay-at-home orders designed to slow the spread of the novel coronavirus that abruptly brought a halt to the longest-running expansion. While employment, spending and production have improved since reopenings picked up in May and massive federal stimulus reached Americans, a recent surge in infections has tempered the pace of the recovery.

That surge, the result of America's failure to contain the virus, indicates that the U.S. economy is likely to recover more slowly than places that have done a better job, such as the euro area. And the longer the pandemic lasts without a vaccine, the longer economic output will remain below pre-crisis levels, leaving permanent scars on many businesses and workers.

"We already know that activity rebounded strongly in May and June, setting the stage for a strong rise in GDP in the third quarter," Andrew Hunter, senior U.S. economist at Capital Economics, said in a note. "Nevertheless, with the more recent resurgence in virus cases starting to weigh on the economy in July, a continued 'V-shaped' recovery is unlikely."





Jobless Claims

A separate report Thursday showed the number of Americans filing for unemployment benefits increased for a second straight week. Initial claims through regular state programs rose to 1.43 million in the week ended July 25, up 12,000 from the prior week, the Labor Department said. There were 17 million Americans filing for ongoing benefits through those programs in the period ended July 18, up 867,000 from the prior week.

U.S. stocks fell the most in a week after the data releases, and yields on 10-year Treasuries declined.

While the economic restart has helped put 7.5 million Americans back to work in May and June combined, payrolls are down more than 14.5 million from their pre-pandemic peak. The swift deterioration in the economy and job market explain why the Federal Reserve is keeping its benchmark rate pinned near zero and why it rolled out several emergency lending programs geared toward fostering liquid trading conditions in financial markets.

"We have seen some signs in recent weeks that the increase in virus cases, and the renewed measures to control it, are starting to weigh on economic activity," Fed Chairman Jerome Powell said at a news conference Wednesday after the central bank's two-day policy meeting. "On balance, it looks like the data are pointing to a slowing in the pace of the recovery," though it was too soon to say how large-or sustained-this period would be, he said.

With the election only three months away, American voters will have to decide whether to re-elect President Donald Trump to a

second term against a backdrop of the virus-induced recession and his response to the health crisis.

The second-quarter contraction was broad-based, the GDP release showed. Business investment in structures, equipment and intellectual property slumped an annualized 27% pace, the steepest slide since 1952, while residential investment dropped at a 38.7% rate, the most since 1980. More recently, figures have shown a pickup in home sales as Americans take advantage of record-low mortgage rates.

The pandemic's toll on household spending for services was breath-taking: A 43.5% annualized slide during the quarter, subtracting nearly 23 percentage points from GDP. Meanwhile, outlays for goods took away 2.1 percentage points.

After passage in late March of the CARES Act, the largest U.S. stimulus package in modern history, government spending and investment increased an annualized 2.7% as non-defense outlays surged at a 39.7% pace, the most since the Vietnam War in 1967. However, state and local spending declined at a 5.6% pace, amid plummeting tax revenues.

The report also showed inventories subtracted nearly 4 percentage points from GDP, while trade added 0.7 percentage point.

The quarterly profile of the economy-as shown by the GDP report-paints a much different picture than monthly data do. As shutdowns gradually lifted and states began to reopen, economic activity stirred back to life in May and June-just not to the levels seen before the pandemic.

Millions of people headed back to work, and Americans ventured out of their homes to spend again at newly reopened stores and restaurants. Bolstered by relief payments and unemployment benefits, retail sales rebounded near pre-pandemic levels and consumer spending surged by the most on record in May-though still came in short of the February level.

Economy's Outlook

The rebound in activity will largely be captured in the third-quarter figures, which won't be released until Oct. 29, just days before Election Day. But the surge in virus cases has led the economic recovery to stall for several weeks as consumers hold back on spending and traveling amid continued layoffs, according to the Bloomberg Economics recovery tracker.

Crucial lifelines in the pandemic, like the extra $600 in weekly unemployment benefits, are expiring at a time when the economic recovery is showing signs of teetering. Lawmakers are currently debating another stimulus package to support businesses and the unemployed, but the timing of the bill is unclear. Support from Congress has buoyed the economy in recent months, and further action will be crucial in determining the path of the recovery.

This is the first estimate of three for the second-quarter figures, and the figure will likely be revised over the next two months as the Bureau of Economic Analysis receives further data.

AMERICAN REVIEW

US Fed leaves rates near zero, repeats vow to use all of its tools

WikiFX Lexie | Shanghai Report

Federal Reserve officials left their benchmark interest rate unchanged near zero and again vowed to use all their tools to support the U.S. economy amid a shaky recovery from the coronavirus pandemic.

"The path of the economy will depend significantly on the course of the virus," the U.S. central bank's Federal Open Market Committee said in a statement on Jul 29 following a two-day policy meeting. Economic activity and employment, after sharp declines, "have picked up somewhat in recent months but remain well below their levels at the beginning of the year," the Fed said.

The FOMC repeated prior language that the pandemic "poses considerable risks to the economic outlook over the medium term" and that the federal funds rate would remain near zero "until it is confident that the economy has weathered recent events and is on track to achieve its maximum employment and price stability goals."

The vote, to leave the federal funds target rate in a range of 0% to 0.25%, was unanimous. The FOMC also reiterated its pledge to increase its holdings of Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities "at least at the current pace" over coming months.

The statement didn't include any mention of Fed officials linking the rate path to specific inflation or unemployment thresholds, a move that economists expect to happen in September.

In a separate statement on Jul 29, the Fed said it extended its dollar liquidity swap lines and the temporary repurchase agreement facility for foreign and international monetary authorities through March 31, 2021.

Powell and his FOMC colleagues have kept their benchmark rate pinned near zero since the pandemic's onset in March and rolled out several emergency lending programs geared toward fostering liquid trading conditions in financial markets.

That aggressive action has helped to calm investors. But progress toward recovery has been complicated in recent weeks by a new wave of coronavirus outbreaks across major states in the South and West including Texas, Florida, California and Arizona.

High-frequency economic indicators are pointing to a stall in the rebound as consumers hold out from activities like dining out and air travel that had started to bounce back when the earlier wave of outbreaks dissipated.

Investors have remained relatively optimistic despite renewed signs of weakness in the economy, thanks in large part to rising hopes that researchers will soon succeed in developing a vaccine.

Before the decision on Jul 29, the S&P 500 index of U.S. stocks was within about 4% of the record high set in mid-February after losing more than a third of its value in the early days of the pandemic.

Quick unemployment fix from Congress won't stop second wave of layoffs crisis

WikiFX Lexie | Shanghai Report

KEY POINTS

- ***In executive circles, the reality of large-scale layoffs is viewed as all but certain.***
- ***Short-term measures won't prevent losing jobs in sectors including airlines, and at the millions of companies that took expiring stimulus loans.***
- ***The pandemic is an 'automation-forcing event' and 40% of lost jobs may never come back.***

With stop-gap federal measures to shore up the economy set to expire, the Americans are likely to face a second wave of unemployment that requires sharp — and systemic — solutions to another looming crisis. As the nation's governors grapple with this summer's spread of coronavirus, an insidious economic problem looms large: the second wave of layoffs.

When the pandemic arrived, millions of Americans felt an immediate and dire economic impact, with more than 40 million workers filing for unemployment since the beginning of March. Congress moved quickly — enacting the CARES Act and putting in place numerous short-term measures to stanch the economic bleeding — injecting stimulus, making incentive-laden loans and extending and expanding unemployment benefits.

Although people may not agree on the merits of these, and other efforts designed to prop up the economy in a time of crisis, the reality is that each of them come with an expiration date.

On July 31, the $600 boost to unemployment benefits will go away for millions of Americans. Next month, many of the 4.6 million companies that took stimulus loans may begin to terminate employees as funds run out, according to a recent survey. And on October 1, layoff-prohibitions tied to our $25 billion bailout of the airline industry are set to expire.

As these and other short-term economic props disappear, a measure of economic stability will evaporate for unemployed and furloughed workers, many of whom are trying to wait out the economic impact of the pandemic. In a vacuum, this itself could be a crisis but it is more likely a harbinger. Throughout the fall and into the end of 2020, businesses — small, medium and large and in a diverse range of industries — will face grim economic conditions and difficult workforce decisions.

The problem with "sugar highs" and short-term fixes

In executive circles, the reality of large scale layoffs is viewed as all but certain and available data suggests continued difficulty for the economy. Earlier this week, Goldman Sachs predicted that the U.S. economy would contract further than previously expected-at a rate of 4.6% compared to 4.2%. United Airlines, likewise issued a memorandum to employees signaling the risk of furloughs and layoffs in the months to come.

As the workforce implications of these and other political "poison pills" take hold, they will have far-reaching implications for the U.S. labor market.

Another raft of financial stimulus from Congress could provide a short-term fix. That alone won't fuel the sort of sustained growth policymakers expect from the post-COVID economy, and worse may yield a "sugar high." No injection of capital will address an underlying reality for millions of workers who were struggling to keep pace with the demands of a rapidly evolving labor market months ago, when people were still in the tightest labor market in fifty years.

Prior to the pandemic, research indicated that seven in ten white-collar employers were already laying off workers because technology made their jobs "irrelevant or redundant." Now, some estimates suggest that as many as 40% of lost jobs will never come back. The pandemic has evolved into what MIT economist David Autor has called an "automation forcing event." Workers urgently need new skills and training to get jobs or to remain employed in an era where jobs will be scarce and where the shelf life of skills will continue to shrink.

Rather than simply prioritizing short-term economic stability for companies, Congress must make investments in the people who are hurting the most. Those investments should be in the sort of education and training that can build resilience in the face of continued economic turmoil. Getting America not just back to work, but into the jobs of the future, will require change on both the supply and demand sides of the labor market.

On the supply side, the U.S. needs massive, new investments to ensure that individuals have the wherewithal to pay for training programs. Our workforce development infrastructure was weakened by decades of anemic investment long before the pandemic. Underfunded to support 3.5 percent unemployment in the pre-pandemic economy, that system has nowhere near the resources it needs to fund training for the tens of millions of workers represented by 11.1 percent unemployment, a number many expect to climb higher this fall.

But public investments can't focus on training alone: Displaced workers, disproportionately low income and people of color who lack access to the social capital so many of us take for granted in our job search, will need coaching and career support. That support will allow them to successfully navigate the torrent of marketing materials and commercials from a maze of thousands of sometimes unscrupulous trade schools. Additionally, federal policy makers must recognize that transportation, child care, and other factors too often get in the way of access and success for displaced working adults. So-called Opportunity Accounts may be one way to close these gaps, providing the resources to allow underserved groups to take advantage of training and to unlock its many benefits.

"Of the 7.1 million net jobs lost during the economic downturn that followed the financial crisis in 2007, nearly all were occupied by workers holding less than a bachelor's degree. But only 3.2 million of the jobs added during the recovery went to that population."

Of course, the solution must not fall entirely to the government.

Closing skill and equity gaps will challenge employers to think differently; searching for talent in unconventional places and communicating not just the credentials and experience, but the skills they desire to would-be employees in ways that enable them to more precisely target, and reduce the cost of upskilling.

Hiring for potential as much as pedigree holds potential to create a more inclusive future. It will also remediate the widening wage and economic inequality that emerged in the wake of the Great Recession. Of the 7.1 million net jobs lost during the economic downturn that followed the financial crisis in 2007, nearly all were occupied by workers holding less than a bachelor's degree. But only 3.2 million of the jobs added during the recovery went to that population — and the vast majority of those were people with an associate's degree or at least some college education.

Employers in need of trained workers can utilize creative funding tools like Career Impact Bonds, which expand access to high-quality, career and job focused training. Employers must support the sort of investments in higher education that create career and economic mobility for workers, coupled with a recognition that workers who don't fit neatly with historic proxies for talent can still have the skills that they need to close still present skill and equity gaps.

Addressing the second wave of the unemployment crisis will also require unprecedented collaboration among employers standing on opposite sides of the growing labor market riptide. Because while many segments of our economy are imploding right now, others are growing. Employers on both sides of the hiring spectrum must be engaged in a process that links laid-off workers with opportunities or one that sets a clear standard for how to attain them.

Beyond the work of individual actors, displaced workers need employers and training that rarely speak the same language to come together, with a shared sense of responsibility to create a more seamless transition for workers. Coalition efforts, such as the newly formed SkillUp Coalition, which leverage partners tackling these issues from multiple vantage points, are a vital way to address the situation on the ground.

The stark reality is that America, already in the midst of a historic and in many ways unprecedented recession, is certain to face more economic pain in the months ahead. It stands a better chance at recovering quickly and equitably if it deals with it in a sustainable way. It must move past short-term fixes and avoid thinking that - like the coronavirus itself - waiting it out will be enough.

Everybody wants a piece of TikTok but ByteDance is wise to hold on

WikiFX Olivia | Shanghai Report

ByteDance is evaluating new corporate structures for TikTok, including setting up an independent board and selling a stake in the company, according to people familiar with the matter.

Sensing blood in the water, venture capitalist firms want to buy the majority of TikTok from Chinese parent company ByteDance. That doesn't mean ByteDance should sell.

TikTok, the wildly popular short-form video application, said earlier this month it was "evaluating changes to the corporate structure of its TikTok business." Scenarios under discussion include setting up an independent board of directors, choosing an independent headquarters, and selling a stake of the company to venture capital or private equity firms, according to people familiar with the matter.

ByteDance is exploring its options after U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said earlier this month he is "looking at" banning TikTok and other Chinese applications for security reasons. TikTok is expected to announce its plans in the coming weeks, according to a person familiar with the matter.

The U.S. government is concerned that the Chinese government can access user data collected by TikTok. The Pentagon banned TikTok from government-issued mobile devices in January. On July 20, the U.S. House of Representatives followed suit. Donald Trump's presidential campaign has urged people to sign a petition banning TikTok with ads running on Facebook and its Instagram subsidiary. Facebook is also readying the launch of its TikTok competitor, Instagram Reels. Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg has publicly questioned TikTok's connection to the Chinese government over issues of censorship.

"While our services, like WhatsApp, are used by protesters and activists everywhere due to strong encryption and privacy protections, on TikTok, the Chinese app growing quickly around the world, mentions of these protests are censored, even in the US," Zuckerberg said last year. "It's one of the reasons we don't operate Facebook, Instagram or our other services in China."

Meanwhile, India has banned TikTok, and the company has pulled out of Hong Kong.

This confluence of events-competitive threats, potential bans across the world, and uncertainty among its users-has led a group of existing ByteDance shareholders to discuss buying a majority stake in the company, The Information reported earlier this week. It projected current valuations for TikTok between $25 billion and $40 billion. Bloomberg reported this week ByteDance founder Zhang Yiming has thus far pushed back on that idea, given his desire to maintain control of the company. That's probably wise.

TikTok set up for success

Selling TikTok now might help ByteDance avoid a perilous path forward. But it would also potentially cost ByteDance enormous future profits. Obviously, it's impossible to predict future value gains. But TikTok, which recently hired former Disney+ head Kevin Mayer as its CEO, has put itself in position to be a Wall Street darling if it becomes a publicly traded company.

TikTok has a fledgling advertising business. Last year, TikTok generated about $200 million to $300 million in global revenue, according to The Information. To put that in perspective, Facebook's global 2019 revenue was $70 billion. The company has never disclosed total users, but there's little doubt the growth is stunning. TikTok has consistently been one of the most downloaded apps in the U.S. and in the world for more than a year, according to analytics company AppAnnie. TikTok has about 800 million global monthly active users, more than Snap, Pinterest or Twitter, according to DataReportal.

Organic-looking brand-focused TikToks and viewership algorithms that quickly narrow what users like to watch are a theoretical panacea for advertisers, which look for targeted ways to reach consumers-especially younger ones. While Quibi has failed to reach a large audience with short-form Hollywood content, TikTok's user-generated minutes-long videos have become a global sensation. The company is following paths tread by Google's YouTube and Facebook's Instragram by setting up pathways to foster creative content from the public. It announced a $200 million creator fund this

week. The company is just now developing self-serve platforms and other advertising tools for businesses. It had its first so-called "newfronts", a pitch to advertisers, last month.

Instagram and YouTube are likely worth well over $100 billion as parts of Facebook and Alphabet, respectively. It isn't much of a leap to assume TikTok is headed there too.

A risk worth taking

There's little doubt venture capitalists would love to get their hands on as many TikTok shares as possible, given the upside. TikTok alluded to that desire in a statement suggesting that the speculation around selling a majority stake to venture capital firms may be more wishful thinking from the VCs than reality.

"Since publicly announcing two weeks ago that we are evaluating changes to the corporate structure of the TikTok business, there have been numerous suggestions made by external people not involved in the company's internal discussions," TikTok said in a statement. "We do not comment on rumours or speculation. We are very confident in the long-term success of TikTok and will make our plans public when we have something to announce."

TikTok insiders acknowledge they don't have a good read on the government's next moves. The U.S. government has already banned Chinese technology companies Huawei and ZTE. It's not out of the question that TikTok users could flee the app in droves if the government urges Americans to remove it from their phones. At the least, growth would stall if Apple and Android stopped making it available in their stores. Locking in value now and holding on to a minority stake to participate in future gains is arguably the safest play.

But there's also a presidential election in November, and President Trump is trailing significantly in battleground states across the country. If TikTok can assuage the U.S. government with less drastic measures until November, it may be able to ease political tensions in a Biden administration.

It's a gamble. U.S.-China relations may be strained for decades to come. Still, TikTok is a risk worth taking. And that's why private capital will line up to invest if ByteDance decides to sell.

BP reports second-quarter loss after major write-downs, halves dividend

WikiFX Lexie | Shanghai Report

KEY POINTS

- ***Second-quarter underlying replacement cost profit, used as a proxy for net profit, came in at a loss of $6.7 billion.***
- ***That compared with a net profit of $800 million in the first quarter of the year.***
- ***The company also announced that it had halved its dividend to 5.25 cents per share for the quarter, compared to 10.5 cents per share for the first three months of the year.***

Energy giant BP reported a significant loss for the second quarter on Tuesday, after downgrading the value of some of its assets on expectations of lower commodity prices.

Second-quarter underlying replacement cost profit, used as a proxy for net profit, came in at a loss of $6.7 billion, meeting expectations of analysts polled by Refinitiv. That compared with a net profit of $800 million in the first quarter of the year.

BP also announced that it had halved its dividend to 5.25 cents per share for the quarter, compared to 10.5 cents per share for the first three months of the year.

The reported loss for the quarter was $16.8 billion, which includes a post-tax charge of $10.9 billion for non-operating items. It compares to a loss of $4.4 billion over the first three months of 2020.

The breakdown of this figure included $9.2 billion in impairments across the group, largely due to BP's revised forecast for oil and gas prices over the next 30 years, and $1.7 billion of exploration write-offs.

The UK-based oil and gas company said last month that it could incur non-cash impairment charges and write-offs in the second quarter, estimating an aggregate range of $13 billion to $17.5 billion after tax. At the time, BP said the "enduring" impact of the coronavirus pandemic had prompted the firm to lower its oil and price forecasts through to 2050.

"These headline results have been driven by another very challenging quarter, but also by the deliberate steps we have taken as we continue to reimagine energy and reinvent bp," Bernard Looney, CEO of BP, said in a statement on Tuesday.

"In particular, our reset of long-term price assumptions and the related impairment and exploration write-off charges had a major impact. Beneath these, however, our performance remained resilient, with good cash flow and - most importantly - safe and reliable operations," he added.

Shares of BP are down more than 40% year-to-date.

'BP has woken up'

International benchmark Brent crude futures traded at $44.02 a barrel on Tuesday morning, down more than 0.3%, while West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude futures stood at $40.89, around 0.3% lower.

Analysts had anticipated that "Big Oil" companies, referring to the world's largest energy majors, were likely to report "horrendous" second-quarter results as coronavirus lockdown measures coincided with an unparalleled demand shock and significantly weaker oil and gas prices.

However, some companies have been able to limit the damage as their trading divisions have capitalized on heightened market volatility.

Alongside BP's second-quarter earnings, the energy giant announced a new strategy that it says will help the firm shift to clean energy in line with its plan to become a net-zero-carbon company by 2050 or sooner.

The company said that, within 10 years, it plans to raise its annual low carbon investment 10-fold to around $5 billion a year. It also aims to have developed around 50 gigawatts of net renewable generating capacity by 2030 - a 20-fold increase from 2019.

"We believe that what we are setting out today offers a compelling and attractive long-term proposition for all investors-a reset and resilient dividend with a commitment to share buybacks; profitable growth; and the opportunity to invest in the energy transition," BP's Looney said in a press release.

"I want to acknowledge the impact the reset dividend will have on many - whether individual retail investors or large holders," Looney said. "However, it is a decision that we wholeheartedly believe is in the long-term interest of our stakeholders."

BP also committed to lower oil and gas production by 40% from current levels by the end of the decade "through active portfolio management" and said it would "begin no exploration in new countries."

In response to BP's new strategy announcements, Mel Evans, senior climate campaigner for Greenpeace UK, said: "BP has woken up to the immediate need to cut carbon emissions this decade."

"Slashing oil and gas production and investing in renewable energy is what Shell and the rest of the oil industry needs to do for the world to stand a chance of meeting our global climate targets," Evans continued. "BP must go further, and needs to account for or ditch its share in Russian oil company, Rosneft. But this is a necessary and encouraging start."

EUROPEAN REVIEW

UK employment sees largest quarterly fall in a decade

WikiFX Lexie | Shanghai Report

KEY POINTS

- ***The Office for National Statistics said estimates show 32.92 million people were in employment between April and June, 113,000 more than a year before, but 220,000 fewer than the previous quarter.***
- ***This decrease in employment, which affected both men and women, was the largest quarterly fall since May to July 2009.***
- ***U.K.'s finance minister says government can't "protect every job."***

Employment in the U.K. has seen its largest quarterly fall in over a decade, according to official data published Tuesday.

The Office for National Statistics said estimates show 32.92 million people were in employment between April and June, 113,000 more than a year before, but 220,000 fewer than the previous quarter.

This decrease in employment, which affected both men and women, was the largest quarterly fall since May to July 2009.

Data for July showed that the number of employees on payrolls fell by 730,000 compared with March, the ONS said.

"Survey data show employment is weakening and unemployment is largely unchanged because of increases in economic inactivity, with people out of work but not currently looking for work," it added.

The headline unemployment rate for April to June was 3.9%, covering the U.K.'s lockdown period that began in late March. However the data is unlikely to show the true extent of job losses caused by the coronavirus because of the U.K. government's "furlough" scheme, which saw it subsidize the wages of workers in a bid to stop employers making job cuts.

Under the furlough program, the government has paid up to 80% of workers' monthly wages up to £2,500 ($3,272), but it has said companies have to share more of the costs of the scheme from August.

Responding to the data, U.K. Finance Minister Rishi Sunak said the government was unable to save all jobs affected by the coronavirus crisis.

"I've always been clear that we can't protect every job, but ... we have a clear plan to protect, support and create jobs to ensure that nobody is left without hope," he said.

The latest data shows the number of people claiming unemployment benefits reached 2.7 million in July 2020, an increase of 116.8% since March.

"A large number of people are estimated to be temporarily away from work, including furloughed workers; approximately 7.5 million in June 2020 with over 3 million of these being away for three months or more," the ONS said.

"New analysis shows that the youngest workers, oldest workers and those in manual or elementary occupations were those most likely to be temporarily away from paid work during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic."

The CBI, a British business lobby group, said the data "shows the devastating mark left on the labour market by the coronavirus crisis."

"With the U.K. under stringent lockdown measures to contain the virus in the quarter to June, fall in jobs and hours worked is to be expected," Matthew Percival, CBI Director for People and Skills, said.

"More positively, there is a small rise in vacancies, particularly in the hospitality sector as restrictions were relaxed," he added.

EUROPEAN REVIEW

EU fund seen as turning point for eurozone financial assets

WikiFX Olivia | Shanghai Report

The 750-billion-euro ($864.68 billion) fund had been hailed as a game changer and unprecedented act of solidarity in almost seven decades of European convergence. The move helped the single currency hit one-and-a-half-year highs.

Investors cheered a key step toward fiscal integration in the European Union via a new recovery fund agreed on July 22, 2020, seeing it as a turning point for the region's financial assets plagued for years by debt crises and a north-south divide.

The 750-billion-euro ($864.68 billion) fund had been hailed as a game changer and unprecedented act of solidarity in almost seven decades of European convergence. The move helped the single currency hit one-and-a-half-year highs.

For years, threats like Greece's debt crisis and a euro-sceptic populist government in Italy had stirred fear among investors that the end could be near for the euro zone.

So it was no surprise that the euro and Italian government bonds - assets that have taken a beating whenever those threats flared up - shined on hopes of European fiscal integration.

"This deal removed almost completely the risk of a European break-up, which has always been on the mind of investors," said Ugo Lancioni, head of global currency at Neuberger Berman.

Investors say the landmark deal to rescue EU economies from the coronavirus crisis bodes well for the euro and the bloc's equities, while Italy's soaring debt levels could cap further gains in Italian government bonds (BTPs).

"One of the reasons you would have been sceptical of the long-term value of the euro has been diminished," said Quentin Fitzsimmons, portfolio manager at T. Rowe Price, which manages $1 trillion. Fitzsimmons has been building a long position in the euro over the last six weeks.

BTPs have returned 6% since the recovery package was first proposed in May, and Tuesday's breakthrough deal sent borrowing costs in Italy to their lowest since March, wiping much of the coronavirus sell-off.

RISING DEBT PILE STILL CONCERNING

Those gains led some money managers to pocket profits over the last few weeks while others were gunning to make more.

Newton Investment Management's Paul Brain is happy to hold onto his overweight position, expecting the closely watched risk premium Italy pays for 10-year debt on top of Germany to fall to around 90 basis points from roughly 160 bps now.

Despite the new fund, others continued to see the rising debt pile from the crisis as a concern.

"Ultimately you shouldn't go all in just because of the recovery fund," said Andrea Iannelli, investment director at Fidelity International, who took profits from BTPs over the last two weeks.

The fund is unlikely to have a major impact on Italy's debt mountain as the net benefit it will receive pales next to the explosion awaiting its debt-to-GDP ratio, which could rise to 159% of GDP, from 134.8% in 2019.

That prospect led Kevin Zhao, head of global sovereign fixed income at UBS Asset Management, to cut his position in BTPs around a month ago. He's not thinking of adding back, seeing little prospect for a further rally.

"If the economy is still weak, you don't want to earn just a little carry without due consideration to future tail risks or shocks," he said, referring to a trade where investors use cheap funds to buy higher-yielding assets like Italian government bonds.

Expectations are rosier for stocks and the euro.

Morgan Stanley said it expected euro zone equities to outperform global peers by 10%, mainly led by Italy and Spain.

For the euro, investors said they chose not to overstretch their long positions this week, but added that steps toward fiscal integration strengthen the long-term case for the euro, boosting its appeal as a reserve currency.

That means the euro will tick more boxes when investors find new reasons to upsize their positions. One such situation is already brewing.

"On the other side of the Atlantic, you still have a tricky, messy political situation and the absence of any coherent response to COVID-19," said Vasileios Gkionakis, global head of FX strategy at Lombard Odier, already overweight the euro.

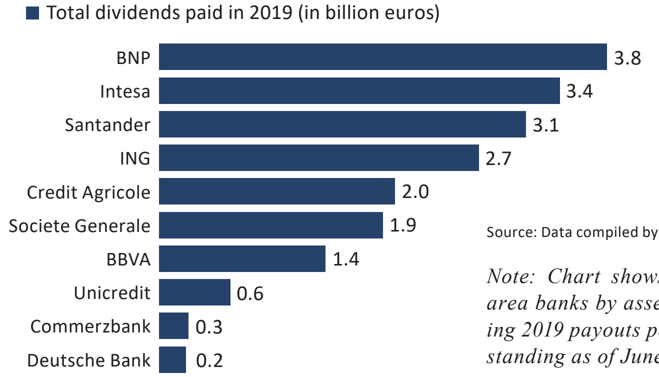
"It's really a perfect storm for the (U.S.) dollar and quite a strong tailwind for the euro."

ECB Urges Banks to Pause Shareholder Payouts for Longer

WikiFX Olivia | Shanghai Report

The supervisor asked that banks not pay dividends or buy back shares at least until January, three months longer than initially indicated, and "to be extremely moderate with regard to variable remuneration," according to a statement of July 28.

Billions Are at Stake
BNP Paribas has made the biggest payouts to investors



Source: Data compiled by Bloomberg

Note: Chart shows 10 biggest publicly traded euro area banks by assets; payouts calculated by multiplying 2019 payouts per share with number of shares outstanding as of June 30.

The European Central Bank extended a request that banks hold off on returning capital to shareholders and show moderation in setting bonuses amid the coronavirus outbreak, dealing a blow to some lenders who had lobbied to resume business as usual.

The supervisor asked that banks not pay dividends or buy back shares at least until January, three months longer than initially indicated, and "to be extremely moderate with regard to variable remuneration," according to a statement of July 28. Bloomberg reported last week that the ECB was leaning toward such a request.

Banks including BNP Paribas SA have been lobbying to resume dividend payments as they seek to shore up slumping share prices, Bloomberg reported. A historic trading rally, regulatory relief, and extensive government loan guarantees have bolstered earnings at several banks. Switzerland's UBS Group AG indicated last week that it may return more capital to shareholders toward the end of the year.

The ECB first asked banks in March to not make dividend payments at least until October, in an effort to conserve capital as lockdowns to combat the pandemic brought the economy to a standstill. While the move was painful for some lenders and their investors, the central bank indicated it was a trade-off for unprecedented regulatory relief it had granted them to weather the crisis.

The ECB said it will review its stance again in the fourth quarter to take into account the economic environment, stability of the financial system and banks' ability to plan their future capital levels.

"Once the uncertainty requiring this temporary and exceptional recommendation subsides, banks with sustainable capital positions may consider resuming dividend payments," the ECB said. That also applies if banks are operating below the non-binding portion of the ECB's capital demands, as long as the lenders can show "that their capital positions are sustainable in the medium term," the watchdog said.

Bad debts

The central bank has previously said its dividend request kept about 30 billion euros ($35 billion) of capital in the euro-area banking system. It has urged banks to comply on a voluntary basis, although its chief watchdog has said the ECB can take "legally binding measures" if the lenders don't do as asked.

The ECB reiterated a call for banks to dip into their capital buffers to maintain the flow of credit. The supervisor said it won't require banks to start replenishing buffers until after capital depletion reaches its peak, at any rate not before the end of 2022.

The central bank said that it won't extend much of the operational relief it afforded banks in addressing deficiencies such as inadequate risk models, although lenders with levels of bad debts will be granted an additional six months to submit their plans for dealing with such soured loans.

EUROPEAN REVIEW

After Big Tech's grilling on Capitol Hill, Brussels could be next

WikiFX Olivia | Shanghai Report

The overall concern among many American lawmakers is that current antitrust laws-which aim to create fair market competition-are not fit for the digital economy. This is a concern also shared by many lawmakers in Europe.

Two European lawmakers told CNBC they are eager to step up discussions with major tech CEOs as the debate over their dominance rumbles on.

The chiefs of Amazon, Facebook, Apple and Google (referred to as GAFA) were grilled by the United States Congress on July 29 amid investigations as to whether these firms have abused their market dominance. The overall concern among many American lawmakers is that current antitrust laws-which aim to create fair market competition-are not fit for the digital economy.

This is a concern also shared by many lawmakers in Europe.

"The Congressional hearing proved that antitrust tools in Europe and the United States have their limits," said Luis Garicano, a Spanish economist and member of the European Parliament for the liberal group Renew Europe, told CNBC on July 30.

He added that the Parliament, the only directly-elected EU institution, is likely to intensify discussions over the future of competition rules after the summer.

"If they act unchecked, they can also cause significant harm to competition, innovation and ultimately to consumers." said Margrethe Vestager, European Commission Executive Vice President.

In fact, the head of competition policy in Europe, Margrethe Vestager has been tasked with revising parts of the antitrust rulebook during her second mandate in Brussels and she is due to announce new competition tools before the end of the year.

In a letter to U.S. lawmakers ahead of Wednesday's hearing, Vestager wrote that "many if not most parts of today's economy are becoming increasingly digitized" and while "these platforms can bring significant benefits," there is a concern "that the reach and role of some platforms is unprecedented."

"And that they have a gatekeeper role which means that if they act unchecked, they can also cause significant harm to competition, innovation and ultimately to consumers," Vestager also wrote.

Stéphanie Yon-Courtin, another European lawmaker who has chaired competition discussions among policymakers, said Thursday that "it is time" the chamber organizes hearings with the same big four tech CEOs.

Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg is the only tech CEO that has ever faced the European Parliament. However, the format chosen to question him back in 2018 received criticism by members of the European Parliament as only a selected few politicians could ask questions.

"In the past, GAFA CEOs have refused to attend themselves hearings in the European Parliament, with the exception of Mark Zuckerberg," Yon-Courtin, told CNBC via email Thursday.

"I hope the CEOs will reconsider their approach," she also said, adding that apart from competition policy she is also keen to hold discussions over taxation.

Digital taxation

The European Union has been at the forefront of talks to increase taxation on digital companies. However, the 27-member bloc cannot impose an EU-wide levy without a consensus position among all the capitals, which has not happened until now.

The European Commission has previously estimated that digital companies pay on average an effective tax rate of 9.5% in the EU-compared to 23.2% for traditional businesses.

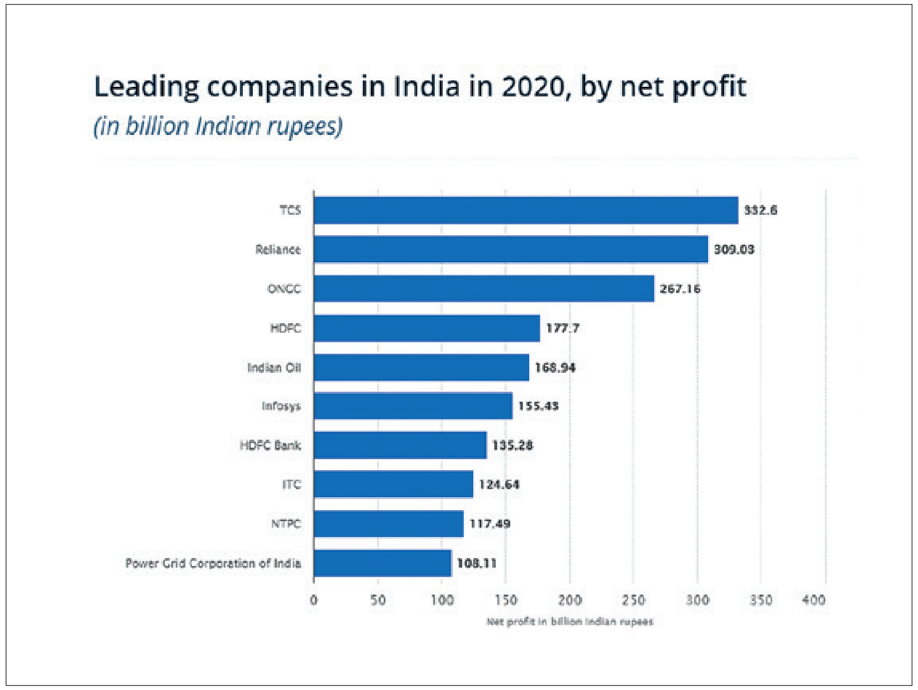
The debate over taxation is also expected to pick up in the coming months as governments figure out how to increase their revenues to deal with the ongoing economic crisis.

"Tech firms will likely have their hands full over the years to come as they grapple not only with groups of lawmakers on both sides of the Atlantic eager to see them regulated with greater scrutiny, but also with very different regulatory models being used to achieve policymakers' aims," David Livingston, analyst at the consultancy firm Eurasia Group, told CNBC Thursday, in reference to how the EU and the U.S. have different regulatory approaches.

“Renowned Company” Reliance Was Complained for Cheating the Poor!

WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report

Statista, a company researching global data, lately announced a list of 2020 leading companies in India, with Reliance Industries Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Reliance") ranking second.

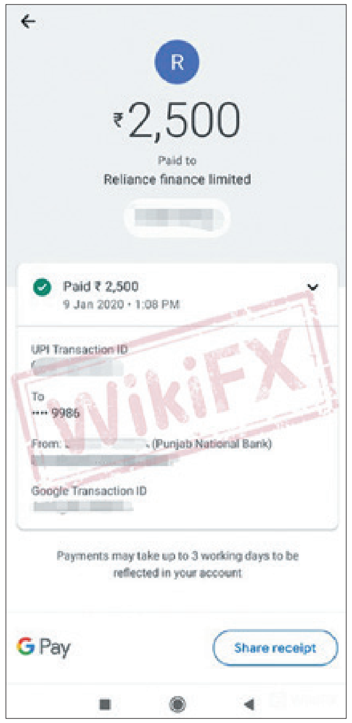


Data source: statista

As India’s largest private group, Reliance is also one of the Forbes Global 100. However, a local customer made complaints against such a famous enterprise recently. What was going on?

Here is the story WikiFX learned. The customer suffered from personal financial crisis during the coronavirus pandemic, so he tried to borrow 50,000 rupees from Reliance to alleviate the burden. After submitting several documents, the customer service representative asked him to pay a handling fee of 2,500 rupees.

The customer did so. But the representative immediately required a goods and services tax (GST) of 7,800 rupees. “Why wasn’t it informed in advance? All I have is 2,500 rupees. How could I apply for a loan if I had 7,800 rupees? ” he said. The representative hung up the phone directly once he asked the company to return the 2,500 rupees.

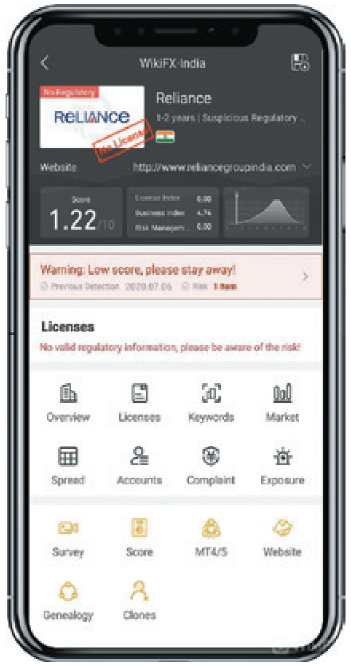


Remittance record of the handling fee

Record of communication with Reliance customer service

Such scam is not sole in Reliance. As early as in 2017, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the regulatory authority of capital market, has banned Reliance from trading equity derivatives due to its violation against Prohibition of Fraud and Unfair Trading Practices (PFUTP). The amount involved in the case was up to 2,000 crore.

From WikiFX App, Reliance is under no valid regulation and its rating is only 1.22, which manifests potentially high risks. Once again, WikiFX alerts investors to the cases like Reliance as they can be found everywhere. Before being too late to regret, please keep in mind to check broker’s qualification before depositing.



Reliance just got a rating of 1.22 on WikiFX App

WikiFX-Conclusion

So far, WikiFX App has included profiles of more than 19,000 forex brokers around the world, integrating broker information query, exposure, news feed and other functions, in order to protect investors’ funds in forex trading. More exposures are coming soon.

WIKIFX EXPOSURE

WIKIFX EXPOSURE

$7,128 Lost Because of a Payout Withdrawal Delayed for 18 Months

WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report

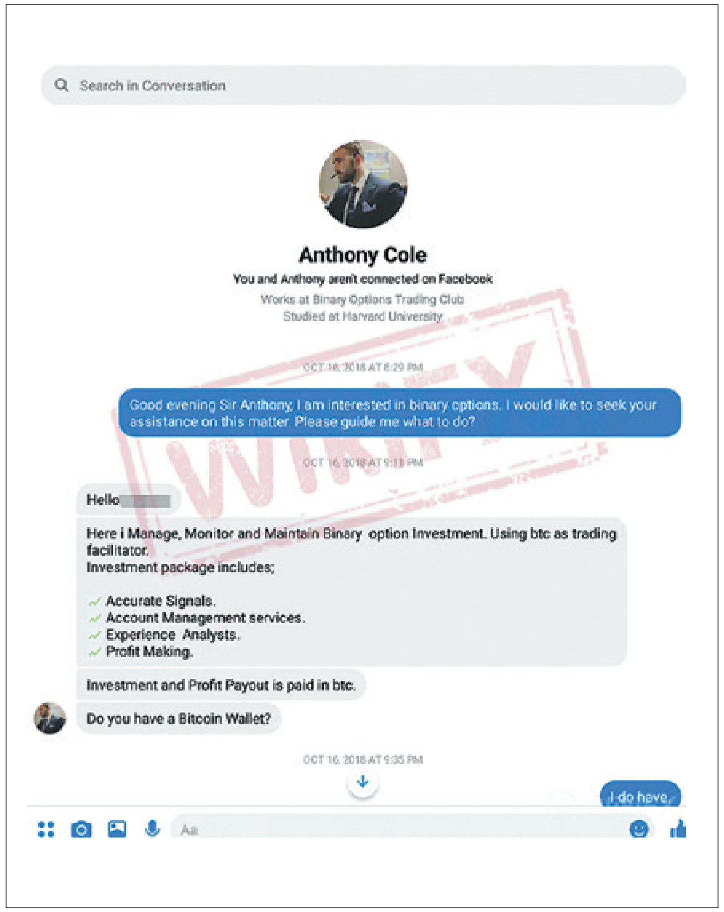
It is important to be alert and focused when trading forex. There're so many potential scams everyday and everywhere that you get scammed easily.

Recently, WikiFX received an investor's complaint against Binary Options, an investment platform based in the UK. The investor claimed that she was misled and scammed by this illegal broker and lost $7,128.

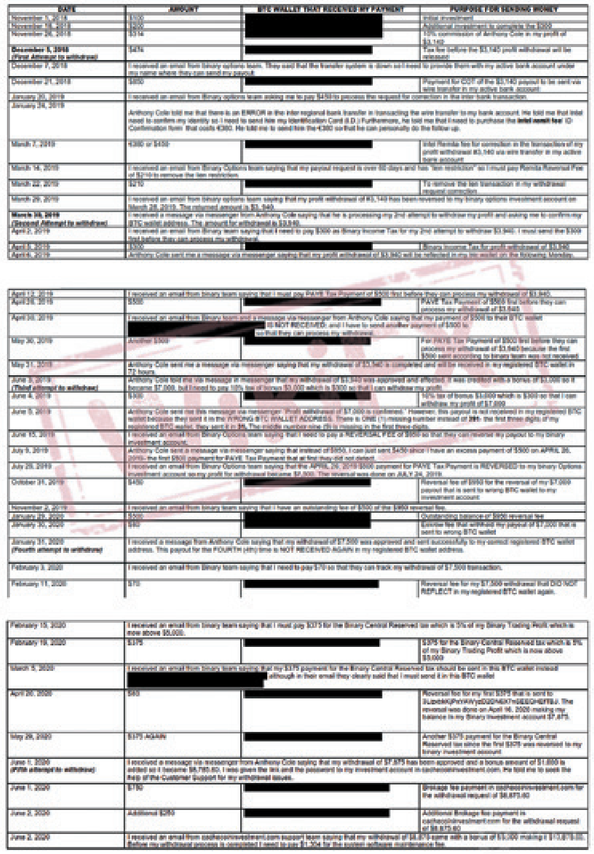
The nightmare started when she registered an account at Binary Options in 2018. Then she met a FX/CFD trader from Binary Options, named Anthony Cole on Facebook. According to Anthony, the investor will get $2,190 within seven days if investing $300.

The investor therefore started to invest on the trading platform Binary Options and gained some profits at the beginning. But when she wanted to withdraw the profits, Binary Options asked her to pay 10% commissions ($1,304) first.

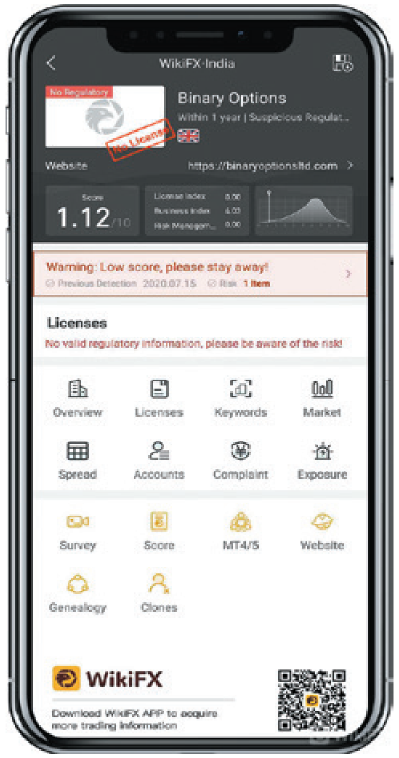
"I have started this very PROLONGED withdrawal since November 2018. To date, I STILL



The investor's chat history with Anthony Cole



The investor's deposit and withdrawal history



The score of Binary Options is only 1.12 on the WikiFX App

HAVE NOT RECEIVED even $1 from Binary Options." said the investor. "Binary Options team and Anthony Cole endlessly asked me to pay too many fees even if the errors in my withdrawal process were not caused by myself. I tried to compromise and pay as they requested. But they never returned my money withdrawn," she added.

Per investigation, we found that Binary Options is rated at only 1.12 on WikiFX App. According to the latest risk warning, this broker currently has no valid regulatory status. Please stay away from it!

WikiFX-Conclusion

So far, the WikiFX App has included detailed regulatory information of more than 19,000 forex brokers around the world, while integrating broker information query, exposure, news feed and other functions, to protect investors' fund in forex trading.

WIKIFX EXPOSURE

Escape from Forex Scams: How to Recognize a Fraudulent Broker?

WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report

Big data brings benefits to our daily life, such as online investment and forex trading. However, open network environment brings threats to personal property. Most people, who are new to trading, cannot even recognize an illegal broker, putting their funds at risk.

In recent years, cases such as phishing, forex pyramid schemes and runaway platforms are endless, scaring almost everyone. Fraudulent brokers seduce investors into depositing through deceptive marketing strategies.

How could we escape from forex scams and recognize fraudulent brokers? Don't miss the answer in the following tips:

1. Crooked promotion with no regulation

In forex market, there are brokers who are developed, reliable and qualified indeed, while there are also brokers who hold no licence from regulatory authority. The latter ones always hide behind the Internet, pretending to be legitimate and credible, so as to attract customers by guaranteeing profits, promising no spreads and making false advertisements. Thus, investigations on them before signing agreements are necessary in case of scams.

2. Fake-licensed

Such kind of brokers cannot stand up to scrutiny although they seem credible and regulated. They are proficient at copying details of formal and regulated brokers. Once again, it is suggested to take an investigation on them before depositing.

WIKIFX EXPOSURE

3. Manipulating spread and causing irresistible loss to investors

In forex trading, have you ever suffered from inexplicable loss and can't stop it? Brokers often find fault with trading skills, but is it really the case?

A veteran trader may hear about grubbier episodes of brokers who manipulate prices, especially spread. For example, the normal spread ranges from 1 to 2 pips, but illegal brokers may raise it to 7 to 8 pips. Although the spread seems little, they can swindle large funds from deals of thousands of users trading several times a day.

Another case is being unable to stop loss. Although the volatility of forex market is beyond the control of investors, they can cut loss in time through strategies. However, traders who have placed a stop-loss through an illegal platform cannot manage to stop until they are forced to take positions because guaranteed stops are not triggered.

WikiFX-Conclusion

All in all, only proper brokers can help you make profits. So far, WikiFX App has included profiles of more than 19,000 forex brokers around the world, while integrating broker information query, exposure, news feed and other functions, to protect investors' funds in forex trading.

WIKIFX EXPOSURE

WIKIFX EXPOSURE

Heavy Complaints About OlympusFx for Malaysian Investor's "Deadly Order"

WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report

Broker	OlympusFx
Issue	Malicious forced liquidation
Complained by	James (Malaysian)

GBP/USD experienced a negative slippage of over 100 pips

Negative balance on James' account

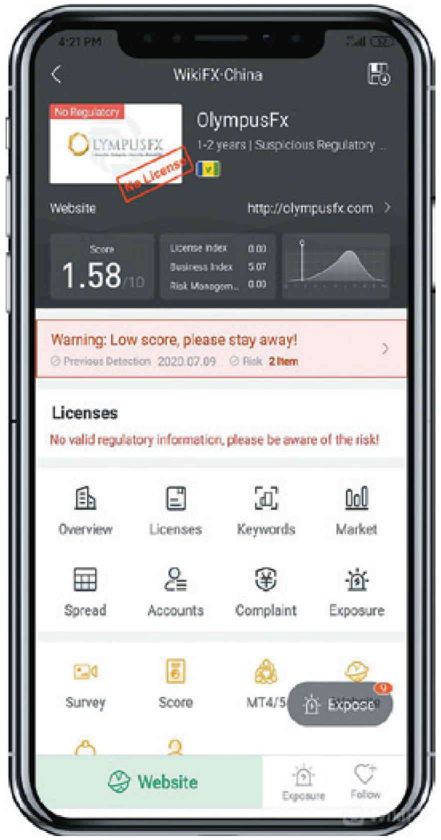
Investor James recalled that he firstly learned Olympusfx early last year. At that time, his friend introduced a trader named Dato Steven to him. The trader then shared a profitable project and the platform OlympusFx with him, through which a monthly margin of 5%-15% could be guaranteed.

Under the temptation of such high profits, James deposited money to a company account provided by Dato Steven. Initially, the continual profits gave James a taste of blood. He was ecstatic about it. After that, Dato Steven beguiled him into leveraging the investment and inviting new users.

This February, when James and other participants wanted to withdraw because of a desperate need of money, Dato Steven pretended to be sick for two weeks to stall on the reply. Everyone waited anxiously but never expected that the trader had taken the opportunity to manipulate their accounts and placed a GBP/USD order.

"The order is deadly! In just a few days, I suddenly experienced a negative slippage of over 100 pips. We suffered from substantial losses and even owed money to the platform," James said. The outrageous slippage cannot convince them of the situation, finally they realized that it was a scam. "Later I heard from an insider that the platform plays a money game. There is no deposit, no withdrawal. Users can't make money from the accounts as the platform can manipulate the data." It taught James a painful lesson that OlympusFx is an illegal broker.

According to the latest data from the WikiFX App, OlympusFX only scores 1.58 and has received at least 8 complaints in the past two weeks. The broker, registered in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, has an invalid regulatory status currently. In view of the great risks, please stay away from it!



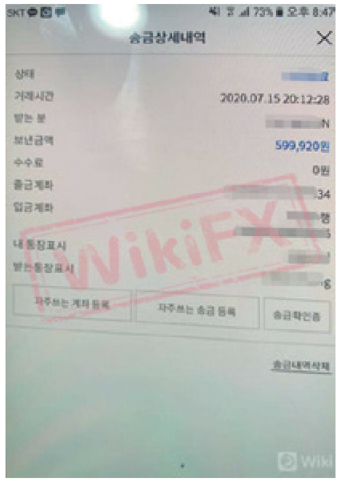
OlympusFX only scored 1.58 on the WikiFX App

WikiFX-Conclusion

Gentle reminder from WikiFX: If any trouble occurs, such as being unable to withdraw funds or being scammed in investment, please save your evidence by screenshot and contact WikiFX directly to complain and expose it. So far, the WikiFX App has included detailed regulatory information of more than 19,000 forex brokers around the world, while integrating broker information query, exposure, news feed and other functions, to protect investors' funds in forex trading. Stay tuned for more exposure reports!

Illegal Forex Broker TCC Swindled a Deaf-mute Investor out of All

WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report



Mr. Jin deposited $500 at the first time

Complaint of Mr. Jin about the forex broker TCC

"I'm a deaf-mute! I was scammed by forex broker TCC!" Recently, Mr. Jin turned to WikiFX for help. The Korean complainant was defrauded of all his savings by the illegal broker. Currently, he can just scrape by on what his relatives and friends give him.

Mr. Jin is a freelancer. In early July, he got acquainted with a net friend named Anthony on LINE (a popular messaging application). After they were familiar with each other, Anthony often talked about investment and even incited Mr. Jin to speculate on forex at TCC.

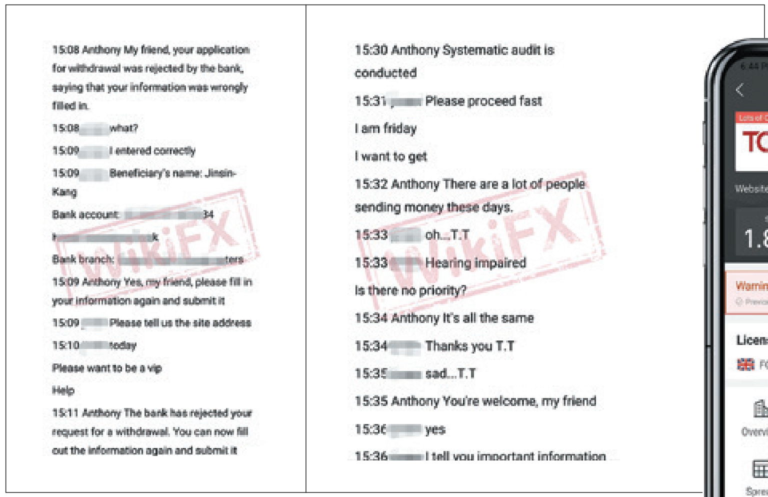
For the sake of Anthony, his dear friend, Mr. Jin opened a trading account on TCC without hesitation and deposited a margin of $500 (about 599,920 KRW). He benefited a lot from some tradings at first , which exceeded what he earned as a freelancer.

"Why don't you invest more since the returns of TCC are so high? By doing so, you can soon realize your dreams of traveling, house purchasing, marriage and so on." The life visualized by Anthony beckoned Mr. Jin. He has stayed single for several years and been craving a home for long. Hence, he deposited $20,000 (about 24.04 million KRW) into his TCC account, gambling with all his savings, and then gave Anthony carte blanche to manage it.

Half a month later, Mr. Jin decided to withdraw money as he needed it urgently. However, his application was slow in approval of the platform. He immediately contacted Anthony and was promised a soon confirmation. After waiting anxiously for three days, he received the reply from Anthony, which was as simple as "your application was rejected by the bank because you filled in wrong information".

After Mr. Jin filled in again, Anthony claimed that TCC was too busy to handle it and asked him to keep waiting. Thereafter, Anthony was out of touch. Mr. Jin felt something was wrong and logged in his account to check the funds. But he never expected that even the link to the platform was invalid. As of press time, Mr. Jin is still unable to access his money of over $24,000 in the account.

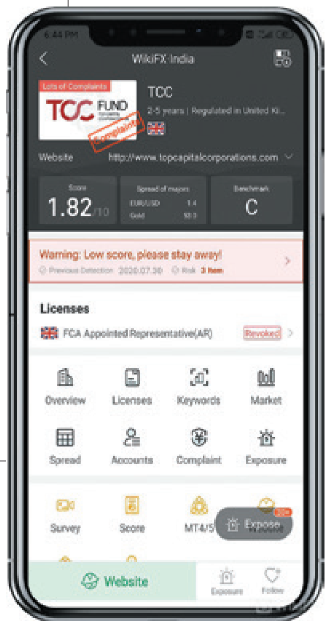
TCC only scored 1.82 on the WikiFX App. Its license of FCA (Financial Conduct Authority) appointed representative has been revoked. The broker who involves huge risks is now with invalid regulatory status. Please stay away from it!



15:08 Anthony My friend, your application for withdrawal was rejected by the bank, saying that your information was wrongly filled in.
15:08 what?
15:09 I entered correctly
15:09 Beneficiary's name: Jinsin-Kang
Bank account: 34
Bank branch:
15:09 Anthony Yes, my friend, please fill in your information again and submit it
15:09 Please tell us the site address
15:10 today
Please want to be a vip
Help
15:11 Anthony The bank has rejected your request for a withdrawal. You can now fill out the information again and submit it

15:30 Anthony Systematic audit is conducted
15:31 Please proceed fast
I am friday
I want to get
15:32 Anthony There are a lot of people sending money these days.
15:33 oh...T.T
15:33 Hearing impaired
Is there no priority?
15:34 Anthony It's all the same
15:34 Thanks you T.T
15:35 sad...T.T
15:35 Anthony You're welcome, my friend
15:36 yes
15:36 I tell you important information

Chat transcripts between Mr. Jin and Anthony



TCC only scored 1.82 on the WikiFX App

Mr. Jin deposited $20,000 again

WikiFX-Conclusion

So far, WikiFX App has included profiles of more than 19,000 forex brokers around the world, while integrating broker information query, exposure, field investigation and other functions, to protect investors' funds in forex trading.

WIKIFX EXPOSURE

WIKIFX EXPOSURE

Public Outrage over Upstox's Snub to Complaints amid Huge Loss

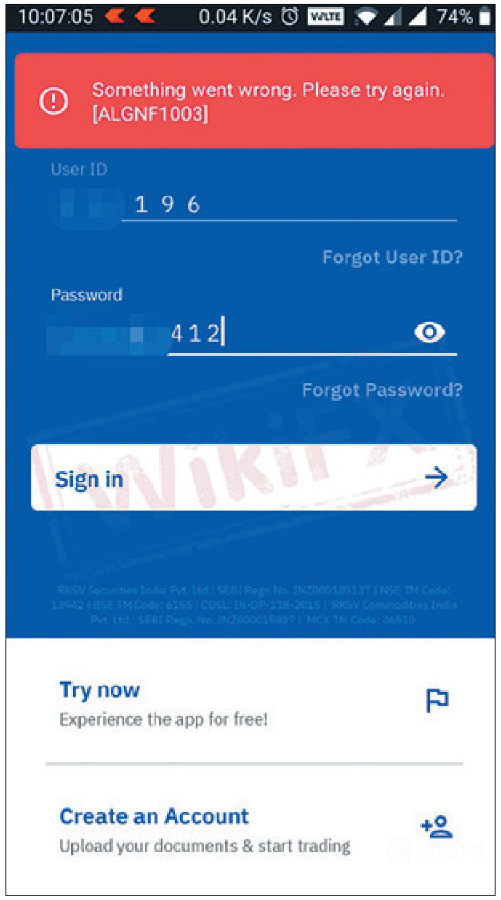
WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report

"Please help to stop the issue caused by brokers like upstox, where we aren't able to trade because their platform is not getting opened", "we are losing money heavily", "nobody is responding". Recently, investors made a mass of real-name complaints against upstox by WikiFX Exposure, expecting the broker to be punished as soon as possible.

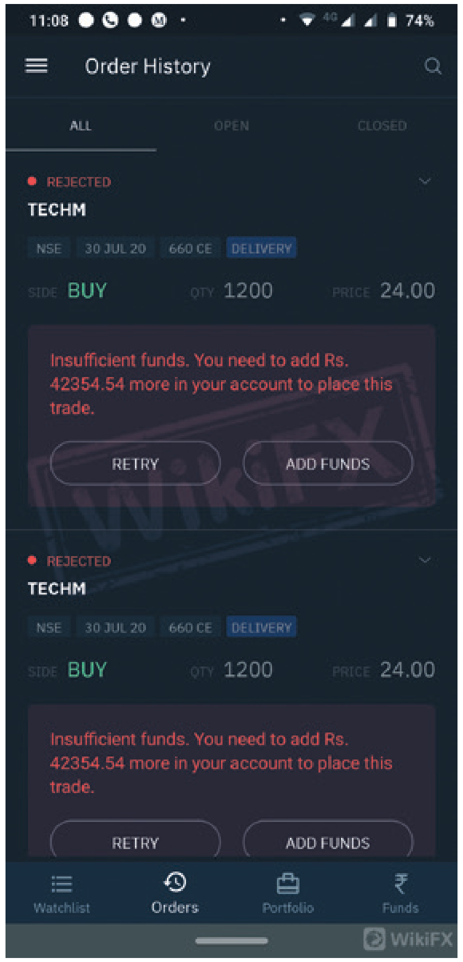
Previously, the broker triggered anger among frequent users at the "automatic orders". Recently, thousands of users are enraged by the illegal broker because of its shameless envelope-pushing, and their complaints are various, for example, "the account was frozen although there is not a single order", "losses arose from the fault of platform", and "an inactivity fee was imposed even though the user had abandoned account opening midway and never used the platform", etc.

Users have received a chilly reception or even no response from upstox to their complaints. One user gave the feedback on the broker that: "The 24/7 customer service is simply for ornament. I waited from morning to evening with nobody responding. I'm so disappointed at their service system."

Indian investors often stay helpless once they are defrauded by local brokers, who are too strong to be competed against. If they seek help from regulatory agencies, there can be onerous process that may dissatisfy them. The better choice is to investigate the background of brokers before trading, and thus WikiFX App may become a necessary tool.



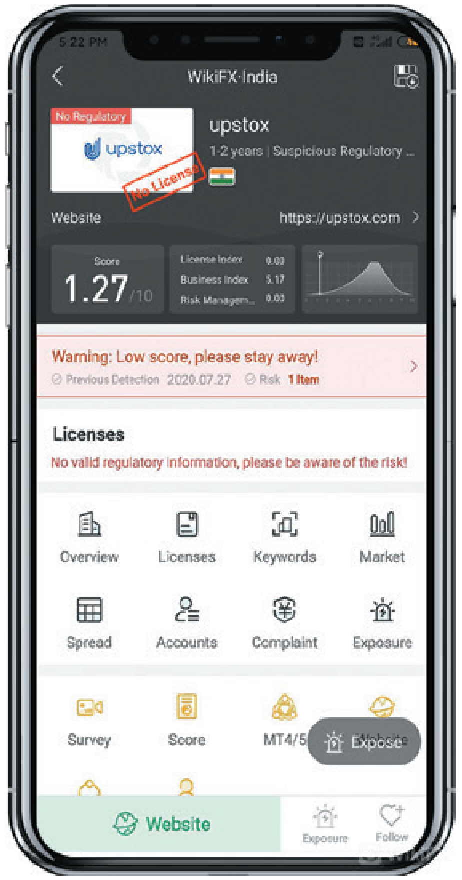
Frozen account



Losses arose from the fault of platform

In the case of upstox, the broker is displayed as "under invalid supervision" with a score of only 1.27 on the WikiFX App, which means the broker is risky. It is suggested to download the App first so as to recognize illegal brokers before trading.

> **"It is suggested to download the App first so as to recognize illegal brokers before trading."**



Upstox only scored 1.27 on the WikiFX App

WikiFX-Conclusion

So far, WikiFX App has included profiles of more than 19,000 forex brokers around the world, while integrating broker information query, exposure, field investigation and other functions, to protect investors' funds in forex trading.

WIKIFX EXPOSURE

Successful Withdrawal! WikiFX Once More Assisted Korean Investor to Recover Losses

WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report

Recently, WikiFX received a call from a Korean investor Mr. JUNG, who thanked WikiFX for helping him withdraw successfully.

RECEIVED FROM : SWIFT
MESSAGE ID : 20200617IN001979
MESSAGE STATUS : DEV
MESSAGE OUTPUT REFERENCE : 16:05-2020/06/17-NACFKRSEXXX-0668-308184
CORRESPONDENT INPUT REFERENCE : 15:04-2020/06/17-BKCHHKHHXXX-0368-261517

-- MESSAGE HEADER

SENDER : BKCHHKHHXXX
BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED
Bank of China Tower Branch

RECEIVER : NACFKRSEXXX
NONGHYUP BANK (FORMERLY KNOWN AS NA
TIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE FED
ERATION)

MESSAGE TYPE : MT103 [SINGLE CUSTOMER CRDT TRANSFER]
-- MESSAGE TEXT

SENDER'S REFERENCE 20 : 1220061 7CBS19892

BANK OPERATION CODE 23B: CRED

•Date •Currency •Amount
VAL DTE/CURR/INTERBNK SETTLD AMT 32A: 2020-06-17 USD 3,090.00

ORDERING CUSTOMER 50K: /012677201968 17
FORMAN FINANCIAL SERVICES PTY LIMI
TED ADD:SHOP F28 1/F CATHAY PACIFIC
88 MALLS 825 WANCHAI RD WANCHAI HK
HK

SENDER'S CORRESPONDENT 53A: CHASUS33XXX
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.

· 고객님께 요청하신 대로 위와 같이 처리되었습니다.
· 본 확인증은 고객님의 편의를 위하여 제공되는 것으로 법적 효력은 없습니다.
· 농협 인터넷뱅킹을 이용해 주셔서 대단히 감사합니다.

Mr. JUNG received over 3,000 USD

This March, Mr. JUNG applied for a withdrawal at Forman Forex, an investment platform. However, his several attempts all failed as the application has always been under review and not approved. Given the fruitless communication with the platform, Mr. JUNG, who was burning with anxiety, sought help from WikiFX hoping to speak it out.

Once receiving the request from Mr. JUNG, the staff of WikiFX took action right away. WikiFX firstly verified the whole story with Mr. JUNG; then it immediately developed proposals for protecting rights; afterwards, it kept appealing, inquiring and communicating with Forman Forex about Mr. JUNG's withdrawal. Finally, with the active coordination and tireless efforts of WikiFX for more than three months, the platform contacted Mr. JUNG and returned his money deposited.

As a forex media with strong credibility in the industry, WikiFX has always been committed to ameliorating the investment environment for investors and playing a positive role in "assisting rights protection" through intervention, coordination and communication, network-wide exposure and other channels.

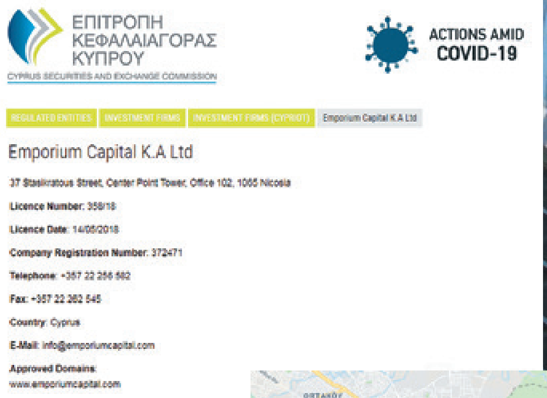
WikiFX-Conclusion

If any trouble occurs, such as being unable to withdraw money or being scammed in investment, please save your evidence by screenshot and contact WikiFX directly to complain and expose it.

A Visit to Forex Broker Emporium Capital in Cyprus

WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report

In order to create a safer forex trading environment for investors and warn them against illegal brokers, inspection team have been paying on-the-spot visits to global forex brokers. This time, the team visited forex broker Emporium Capital in Cyprus.



ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ
CYPRUS SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

ACTIONS AMID COVID-19

REGULATED ENTITIES | INVESTMENT FIRMS | INVESTMENT FIRMS (CYPRIOT) | Emporium Capital K.A Ltd

Emporium Capital K.A Ltd

37 Stasikratous Street, Center Point Tower, Office 102, 1065 Nicosia

Licence Number: 358/18

Licence Date: 14/05/2018

Company Registration Number: 372471

Telephone: +357 22 256 582

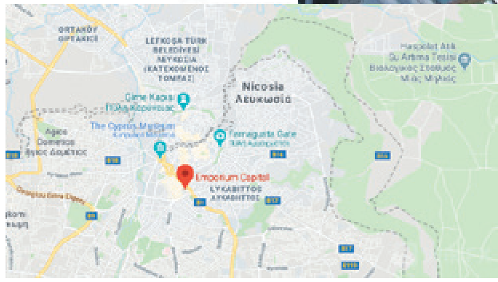
Fax: +357 22 262 545

Country: Cyprus

E-Mail: info@emporiumcapital.com

Approved Domains: www.emporiumcapital.com

Regulatory information about Emporium Capital on the official site of CySEC



Location of Emporium Capital in Google Maps

Full name	Emporium Capital K.A Ltd
Services	Forex and Contracts for Differences
Address	37 Stasikratous Street, Center Point Tower, Office 102, 1065 Nicosia, Cyprus
Visited by	Inspection Team

Investigation process

According to the broker's registered address from its regulatory information, the inspection team arrived at the Center Point Tower, about 4 km away from Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus.

The inspection team managed to find the building by signposts and headed to floor directory after registering in the lobby.

The inspection team searched no information about Emporium Capital on floor directory.

To ensure the results veracious, the inspection team still came to Room 102 according to the regulatory information. The eye-catching logo of the broker was hanging on the door. The team accessed the front desk after ringing the doorbell, but was declined to visit. Through its glass screens, it was found that the amount of staff was relatively small, so was the office.

Real scene of Center Point Tower

Floor directory

Office entrance of Emporium Capital

WikiFX-Conclusion

This on-the-spot investigation confirms the address of Emporium Capital's office in Cyprus. In addition, the broker's representative license authorized by CySEC is under normal supervision, but it uses non-MT4/5 software. Please pay attention to the potential risks.

A Visit to Forex Broker eToro in Cyprus

WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report

Forex broker	eToro
Address	4, Profiti Ilias Street, Kanika Business Centre, 7th Floor, Germasogia, CY-4046 Limassol
Visited by	Inspection team

Investigation background

Since last year, advertisements of eToro have been seen frequently on Facebook and YouTube. Some investors have joined in it for curiosity, while others stay more alert and doubt whether it's an illegal platform or not. In response to the request of most investors, inspection team visited the licensed company eToro in Cyprus.

Investigation process

According to regulatory information, the inspection team arrived at Kanika International Business Center, a mansion where eToro is located. Backed by coastal road, it enjoys a beautiful scenery with fountains and squares at the front.

The inspection team managed to enter the building and reached the broker's office on the 7th floor by sightseeing lift under the guidance of floor directory.

After ringing the doorbell, the inspection team was received by a manager of eToro, and observed that the office was neat and clean with over 20 office cubicles, where many employees were busy working.

WikiFX-Conclusion

Through the investigation, the team confirms that eToro's real address in Cyprus is in line with that in the regulatory information. Nevertheless, the broker has received 10 complaints from investors in the past three months. Thus, investors should stay alert to it when investing.

A Visit to Broker F1Markets in Cyprus

WikiFX Carol | Shanghai Report

Forex broker	F1Markets Ltd
Address	Kolonakiou Avenue 43, Diamond Court, Agios Athanasios, Office No: 2B, 4103 Limassol, Cyprus.
Visited by	Inspection Team

Investigation process

Inspection team arrived at the address listed in CySEC (Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission) with the guidance of navigation. The broker was located in the coastal town of Agios Athanasios, about 7 km away from Limassol, the second largest city in Cyprus.


ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ
CYPRUS SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

ACTIONS AMID COVID-19

F1Markets Ltd

43, Kolonakiou Avenue, Shop N2B, Ayios Athanasios, 4103 Limassol

Licence Number:

Licence Date:

Company Registration Number:

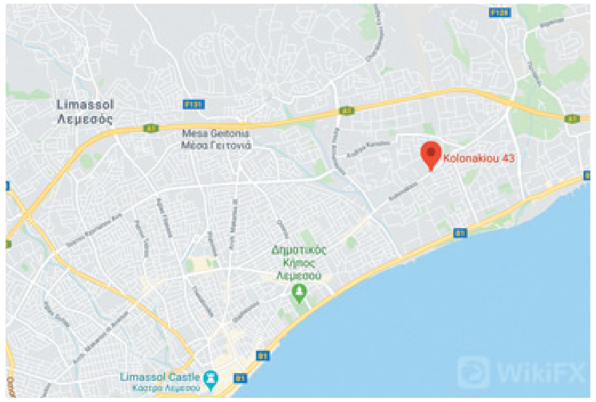
Telephone: +357 25 358 700

Fax: +357 25 358 701

E-Mail: management@f1markets.com

Approved Domains:

Regulatory information about F1Markets



Location of F1Markets

Kolonakiou Avenue

The building where F1Markets was situated

With a prime location in the business district, Kolonakiou Avenue is attractive to lots of brokers from home and abroad for its favorable investment environment and convenient traffic.

Inspection team found that the individual building of Stratton Forex, which was actually operated by and linked closely with F1Markets, stood out in the busy high street. After entering the building, the team managed to find the office of F1Markets and observed that it was equipped with about 15 office cubicles.

WikiFX-Conclusion

Through this investigation, the inspection team confirms that the workplace of broker F1Markets in Cyprus is a real one. It currently holds a Straight-Through-Processing (STP) license of CySEC with over 5-year business development and receives no complaint in recent days.

Japan 1st Half Exports Fall 15%, Sharpest Drop in Decade due to Virus

WikiFX Nelson | Shanghai Report

ASIA-PACIFIC REVIEW

Japan's exports in the first half of 2020 fell 15.4 percent from a year earlier, posting the largest year-on-year drop in more than 10 years, as the new coronavirus pandemic weighed heavily on overseas demand for cars and other industrial goods, government data showed Jul.20.

But economists expect the drop in exports to slow in the second half, with the impact of the virus outbreak waning gradually as many countries reopen their economies and set up stimulus measures to revive weakened demand.

Exports in the January-June period fell to 32.36 trillion yen ($300 billion), logging the steepest dive on a half-yearly basis since a 22.8 percent plunge in the second half of 2009 in the wake of the global financial crisis, according to a preliminary report by the Finance Ministry.

The sharp drop reflects a 30.9 fall in car exports, the biggest decline since a 34.4 percent drop in the 2009 second half. Exports of auto parts declined 29.0 percent.

The world's third-largest economy logged a goods trade deficit of 2.24 trillion yen in the six-month period, the biggest since 5.19 trillion yen logged in the latter half of 2014. It marked the fourth consecutive half-year period of red ink.

Imports fell 11.6 percent from the previous year to 34.60 trillion yen, the sharpest drop since a 14.4 percent slide in the second half of 2016, reflecting a drop in domestic demand under a nationwide state of emergency to stem the virus spread for about a month from the middle of April.

Both exports and imports were down for the third straight six-month term.

"We'll keep monitoring the situation closely," a ministry official said at a briefing, referring to the impact of the virus outbreak.

By country, the goods trade surplus with the United States plummeted 49.3 percent to 1.75 trillion yen in the first half, with exports falling 27.2 percent on slumping auto demand, larger than the 9.7 percent decline in imports.

The surplus marked the sharpest fall since a 67.0 percent dive in the first half of 2009 and was the smallest amount for a half year since the first half of 2011, when a massive earthquake and tsunami devastated northeastern Japan in March that year.

As for China, where the virus epidemic was first detected late last year, exports slipped 3.6 percent from a year earlier to 6.78 trillion yen, weighed down by declines in shipments of items such as chemical product materials and auto parts.

Imports decreased 6.7 percent to 8.48 trillion yen, led by falls in clothing and cellphones, leaving Japan with a deficit of 1.70 trillion yen.

Across Asia, including China, Japan's surplus plunged 20.5 percent to 1.37 trillion yen, with exports down 8.5 percent and imports falling 7.3 percent. With the European Union, Japan saw a trade deficit of 729.96 billion yen, as exports fell 17.7 percent and imports dropped 11.3 percent.

In June alone, Japan recorded a trade deficit of 268.82 billion yen, with exports shrinking 26.2 percent from a year earlier to 4.86 trillion yen and imports declining 14.4 percent to 5.13 trillion yen.

Takeshi Okuwaki, an economist at the Dai-ichi Life Research Institute, said that Japan's slumping exports and imports "seem to have bottomed out" on a half-yearly basis, as June's data showed signs of economic activity picking up following the gradual removal of economic restrictions across the world including city lockdowns.

But Okuwaki said it will be hard to "achieve a V-shaped recovery" for trade figures.

"Risk factors such as economic activities in the U.S. halting again due to the further spread of the virus, as well as worsened employment and income environments across the world, could have a negative effect," he said.

All figures were compiled on a customs-cleared basis.

ASIA-PACIFIC REVIEW

South Korea Enters First Recession in 17 Years as Exports Plummet

WikiFX Nelson | Shanghai Report

South Korea entered a recession for the first time in 17 years as exports plunged due to the coronavirus pandemic.

The Bank of Korea announced that the country's gross domestic product fell 3.3% in the April-to-June period from the previous quarter, when it contacted 1.3%. It is the first time that the economy shrank for two straight quarters since 2003, and the quarterly drop is the steepest since 1998.

Exports fell 16.6% -- the steepest slide since 1963 -- and imports dropped 7.4%. Private consumption increased 1.4% on higher expenditure on durable goods such as cars and home appliances.

"The Korean economy has been downward since October 2017, and the coronavirus shock accelerated the speed of the economic downturn," BOK director Park Yang-soo said at a news briefing after the data release.

Finance Minister Hong Nam-ki said the unprecedented shutdown of the global economy stopped Korean companies' overseas production lines in Vietnam and India, further weighing on exports.

The recession comes as President Moon Jae-in plans to hike property and sales taxes to tame soaring home prices, especially in Seoul. Such a policy gives little room for the BOK to ease policy further as lower interest rates risk providing too much liquidity in the housing market.

BOK Gov. Lee Ju-yeol said that it is important to let abundant liquidity flow to productive sectors. "The most important thing is that we have many productive places to attract investments," Lee said at a news conference.

Lee said the country's GDP may contract further this year from the central bank's forecast of minus 0.2% growth in May.

The BOK's Park said the central bank would provide an adjusted forecast for growth this year in August.

"The yearly growth depends on how quickly the economy will rebound," Park said. "The Chinese economy rebounded sharply. We can follow its step."

Economists also see signs that Asia's fourth-largest economy will rebound in the third quarter, saying that exports hit rock bottom in the April-June period.

"I am sure that the Korean economy will recover in the second half of this year. The point is how strong it will be," said Oh Suk-tae, a senior economist at Societe Generale in Seoul. "There is a debate over whether it will be a U-shaped, or V-shaped recovery, and I think it depends on how quickly vaccines will be developed and how long we could sustain until then."

Investor confidence is growing, with around a quarter of Kiwis planning to invest in the coming year, a new survey shows.

NZ Investor Confidence Survey Indicates 'rays of light' for Year Ahead

WikiFX Nelson | Shanghai Report

In the second part of an Investor Confidence Survey which interviewed 1000 Kiwis in May, the Financial Markets Authority (FMA) looked at how COVID-19 affected investment.

Although around half were worried about the impact of COVID-19 on their investments and were primarily focused on household income, almost three-quarters (71 percent) of respondents felt optimistic that the pandemic would pass and markets would recover.

Almost a quarter (23 percent) indicated that they plan to increase or make new investments in the coming year. Of those, around half were considering shares and just over a third planned to invest in managed funds or residential investment property.

FMA manager of investor capability Gillian Boyes said that although COVID-19 was a concern for many Kiwis and large financial decisions should be made with caution, positive signs were emerging.

"We can see rays of light from some of those surveyed: half of those planning a new investment this year are considering shares, which points to the new appetite for direct shares among a younger part of the population. There is a small portion of people (about 4 percent) considering investing for the first time this year, or joining KiwiSaver," Boyes said.

Of the 60 percent of respondents who experienced losses, those who invested in managed funds reported losses to be highest (78 percent), followed by personally-bought shares (70 percent).

Across all investments, half of respondents reported losses between 5 and 10 percent and just over a third reported losses of 20 percent or more.

Around 14 percent had made a change to KiwiSaver in the last 12 months. Of those, over half (58 percent) changed the type of fund their savings were invested in. Switches between funds were fairly equal, with slightly more (22 percent) switching from a growth fund into a conservative or cash fund.

Around 20 percent increased their KiwiSaver contributions and 79 percent felt confident about the future security of KiwiSaver.

"It's encouraging to see two-thirds of KiwiSaver investors view their fund as a long-term investment and almost 80 percent were confident that KiwiSaver would be there for them at retirement," Boyes added.

Of the 6 percent of respondents that planned to reduce investment, just under half planned to withdraw some or all of their investments and 38 percent were looking to increase borrowing for investment property.

Although customer volumes have since normalised, share trading platform Hatch said in June it experienced a huge spike in new investors.

"In April and May, we saw sign-ups triple," general manager Kristen Lunman said.

Around 70 percent of Hatch investors were under age 40. Following lockdown, many saw an opportunity to buy shares in well-known companies "on-sale".

"Pharmaceuticals and Gold are an excellent example of well-performing sectors, but only as a result of the crisis. Shares that have performed solidly [in 2020] include Amazon, Netflix, AMD, Citrix Systems and Vanguard's US 500 fund," Lunman added.

Australia Economic Outlook Remains Uncertain with Long Road to Recovery

WikiFX Nelson | Shanghai Report

The Reserve Bank of Australia has warned further outbreaks of coronavirus will threaten the country's economic recovery, potentially pushing high levels of unemployment into 2021.

In its monthly monetary policy statement, the central bank said the unknown timeline of when a COVID-19 vaccine might be produced would spur on uncertainty within the economy.

The RBA is expecting Australia's gross domestic product to fall 3 per cent for 2020 followed by an anticipated 6 per cent rise 2021. But it noted further lockdowns in Victoria could fuel a longer road to economic recovery.

"Employment and hours worked are also expected to increase slightly over the second half of the year in most of the country," the RBA said.

"However, the effects of the heightened activity restrictions in Victoria are likely to offset the pick-up in GDP growth in other parts of the economy in the September quarter."

The central bank expects the economic setback caused by the Victorian wave will likely push the unemployment rate up to 10 per cent, a 0.5 per cent upward revision from its initial estimates.

In its statement, the RBA said a possible second COVID-19 wave peaking in early 2021 would delay Australia's recovery, with domestic activity to remain subdued until the middle of next year.

"This would induce businesses to keep employees on reduced hours and delay hiring new staff, with annual growth in employment only turning positive in the second half of 2021," it said.

In the RBA's worst-case scenario, unemployment levels would remain high until at least the second half of 2021.

"The longer the economy remains weak, the more households and firms will suffer severe financial stress after running down their liquidity buffers," the RBA said.

"These stresses could slow the recovery further and increase the chance of the labour market scarring for many workers."

Westpac chief economist Bill Evans said the update showed the RBA had no intention to change its monetary policy setting until inflationary levels climbed to around 2 to 3 per cent.

The RBA at its meeting on Aug.4 announced it would retain its current targets for the cash rate and three-year bond yields at 25 basis points.

"The policy outlook is unchanged, highlighted by consistent support for expansionary fiscal policy with the accommodative monetary policy stance being 'maintained as long as it is required'," Mr Evans said.

"Westpac has been consistently more constructive on the growth outlook for 2020 and now expects a contraction of 4.7 per cent in 2020, taking into account a contraction of 9 per cent in Victoria in the September quarter."

Five Reminders for Traders

WikiFX Lewis Huang | Taiwan Report

Lewis Huang
Trader, Strategist & Analyst

Investors who have just entered the investment field usually face a question: How do I analyze the foreign exchange market?

Analyzing the market can be divided into two main ways: fundamental analysis and technical analysis.

There are many investors who love these two factions, and the market continues to be controversial about which set of methods can really make a profit in the market.

Lewis believes that in fact, both sets of methods have the opportunity to make a profit, but only suitable for different types of investors with different cycles. For example, most institutional corporations will do a detailed fundamental analysis of a country's economic situation. The country's monetary value can be evaluated through multiple dimensions, including employment status, manufacturing performance, and fiscal deficits. The interest rate level and other items are measured, but this type of research usually requires a high degree of expertise and takes a lot of time to carry out. For ordinary retail investors, it is not flexible enough, and it has a high threshold, and it even needs a long time to invest in this market, so most investors will choose the school of technical analysis as the main core basis for market research.

Lewis trading in the foreign exchange market is also based on the selection of technical analysis. Because I am an investor who believes in technical analysis and learns many analysis methods. I am very interested in the human nature behind the technical analysis, so I spent six years to study, and finally organized into a set of my own operating logic in the foreign exchange market.

Below, I will share several analysis methods that I often use in the market for investors to use as a reference for trading.

There is a basic assumption for technical analysis: there is a stack of humanity and capital chips behind price fluctuations, so as long as humanity has not changed, technical analysis will continue to effectively predict and plan market conditions.

①
Trading Follow the Trend

Anti-Trend trading is to follow the direction of the trend. If the current trend is up, do not enter the market and reverse the operation to sell short. Instead, you should follow the market trend, find the right trading position, and follow the trend. Earn relatively large profits. For example, the commodity whose recent trend is more obvious is gold. At the time of writing (7/5), gold is still maintained at a price around 1770. The upward trend is obvious. For example, for this commodity, it is necessary to pull back. Find multiple buying points.

②
Choose the Right Pair

Through technical analysis operations, most of them are relatively short-term transactions. To be profitable, you must choose commodities with higher volatility. Investors can look for ADR (Average Daily Range) products with large daily fluctuations. Operation, for a Scalper or Swing Trader, the greater the short-term fluctuations, the greater the chance of earning an intermediate spread to profit. For example, Lewis' own frequently traded commodities are EUR/USD, GBP/USD, XAU/USD and other commodities, which are relatively large ADR currency pair commodities, so it is easier to capture the middle price difference space.

③
Choose the Correct Time-Frame

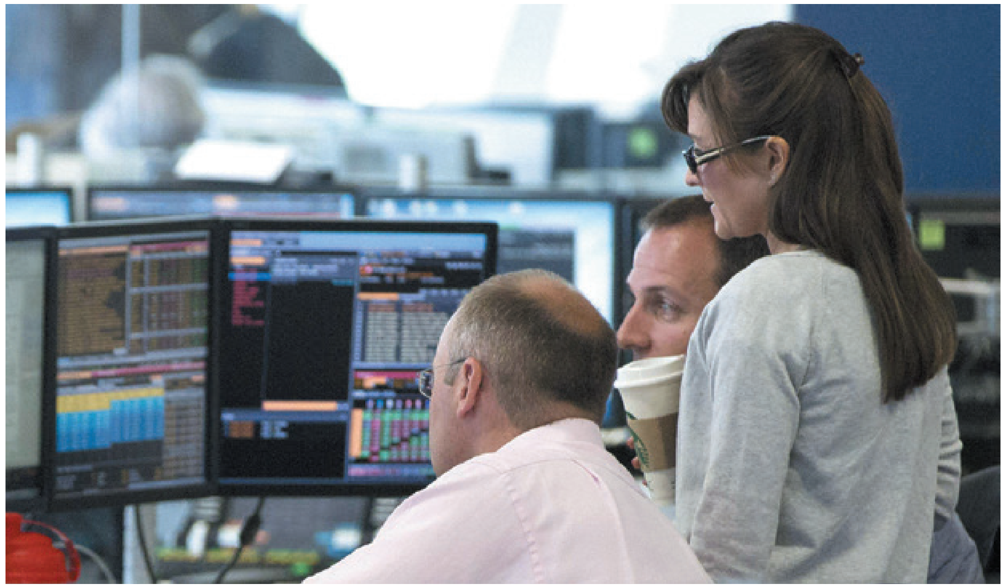
Investors with different trading styles must choose their own suitable trading time zone. Below I give two examples for your reference.

For example: you are a Scalper trader, you should not choose H4, D1 as the time zone to find the location of the trading point, but should look for the m15/m30 commonly used in short-term trading to pay attention to the trading position, so that you will get more accurate trading entry position, increasing the chance of profit.

④
Do the Right Operation at the Right Time

A successful trader must be familiar with the inertia of the market to operate.

For example, when you are in Asia Session, you must know that the volatility of the market at this time is absolutely relatively low, so it is not suitable for the use of breakthrough strategies for anti-Trend trading operations. Instead, it should adapt to the characteristics of this time period. Fluctuations are dominant, so you can use counter-trading strategies to trade.



The so-called contrarian trading means only to sell at a position near a relatively high point and to buy at a position near a relatively low point.

If you are a anti-Trend trader, it is very unsuitable to operate a breakthrough strategy in Asian trading, because the momentum at that time is not kinetic, and it is basically difficult to get out of a more obvious trend.

Another example, if you are an investor who started trading in Europe/America Session, at this time because Europe and the United States are beginning to open trading, so the market at this time is the most volatile and also the most suitable for investors who are trend trading. Conducting anti-Trend trading operations- buying in an uptrend and selling in a downtrend- has the opportunity to earn band profits.

⑤

Good Money Management

Financial transactions are completely different from gambling. Therefore, when we are operating, we must strictly control the proportion of capital orders. Lewis will recommend that all investors should not place more than 2% of the capital risk when placing orders. With a good stop-profit and stop-loss strategy, this will not happen. Only serious losses can survive in the market in the long run. Therefore, if you want to make good use of funds, you must open a relatively high leverage to deal with the 2% capital risk demand. Lewis' accounts are all opened with 1:400 leverage. The operation is very flexible and the Margin Level is very sufficient, so there will be no funds and too much pressure.

If you want to make a profit in the financial market, I think the most important thing is the mentality. As long as you have a reasonable return and treat foreign exchange as an investment rather than gambling, foreign exchange transactions can allow you to make certain profits and gain in a market of sense of accomplishment, Lewis provides five reference directions for your reference and learning.

Forex Focus: Swedish Krona, Swiss Franc and Euro

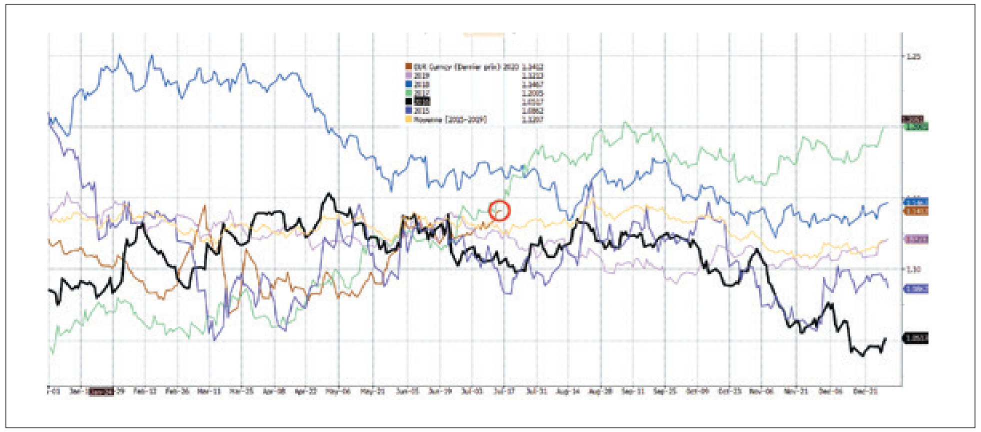
WikiFX Patrick Rejaunier | France Report

Patrick Rejaunier
Equity/Market Analyst of
Zonebourse.com

In the currency market, balance dominates trades. On one side, the safe-havens keep their defensive qualities; on the other side, the currencies gain ground from every good economic or health news. However, this relative stabilization shouldn't obscure the marked fund trends for the Swedish Krona or the Swiss Franc. Conversely, if the euro recovers a bit on the eve of the fundamental summit of the European Union, it will show a little neutrality with the greenback as last year.

Royal Crown (Krona)

The Swedish Krona has emerged as one of the winner currencies since the global lockdown, with some substantial gains on the dollar. At the start of the year, the Riksbank stood out with its key rate adjusting from last year's -0,50% to 0. The monetary establishment wanted to end the 5-year negative rate. On this occasion, the Riksbank became the first to get out of it.



At its recent low in the early March, the USD/SEK parity was traded at 10.40 SEK, now it takes only 9.1 SEK. This conquering course can be seen in the Swedish Krona, which has gone from 11.2 SEK to 10.35 SEK per euro. As a "good student" who pragmatically focused on serious budgetary matters, Sweden (member of the European Union since 1995) has joined the club of "frugal" with Netherlands, Austria and Denmark.

The Euro and the Dollar, no winner

The euro has just made a leap in its trajectory against the dollar. It crossed the 1.14 USD line for the first time in 4 months. This breakthrough against multiple currencies comes out a few days before the extraordinary European summit dedicating the 750 billion stimulus plan. The euro took advantage of the latest information on the possibility of a vaccine against Covid-19 to progress against the safe-havens such as the yen and the Swiss franc.

The risk assets are favored, which benefits the eurozone. Merkel, the chancellor of Germany, has just declared that European leaders must provide a "massive" response to the economic fallout arising from the coronavirus pandemic. We'll not be in this situation any more this weekend. We are taking advantage of this focus on the euro to show its relative stability in the past several years. The graph below plots the 6-year course against the dollar year by year. We can see that the current exchange rate is located in the center (blue circle) of a narrow quotation range on this time benchmark, with an average of 1.12 USD.

The adulated Swiss Franc

The president of the Swiss National Bank (SNB) spoke a few days ago. In fact, Mr. Jordan explained that in order to meet economic challenges, the SNB should rely on 2 instruments to which it had resorted before the outbreak of the crisis, namely the negative rates and the intervention into the currency exchange market. This 2 measures aim to slow down the appreciation of the franc, which is a real obstacle to Switzerland's exports. This trend has been reinforced by the fall in interest rates, which is decided by other central banks. Monetary easing has resulted in lower yields broadly, exerting pressure on the franc at the end of the chain because the initial spread with the Swiss rate has narrowed.

The strength and confidence of the Swiss currency are not something new. The following chart shows the preeminent investors' interest in the Swiss franc which has been gaining ground against the greenback for 50 years. Despite of the very strong trend over the last decade, the two currencies have been traded around the parity (close to 1), showing the relative balance.

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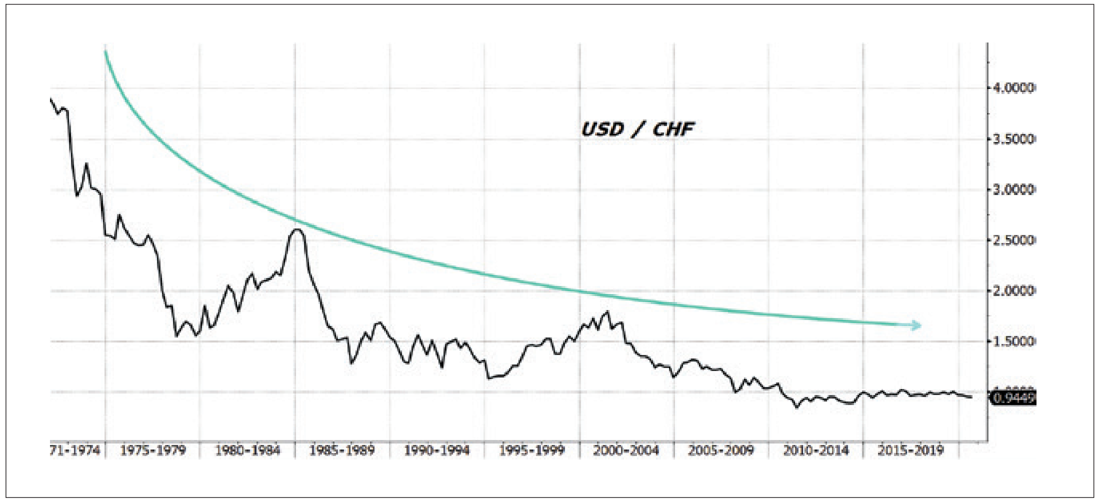


SPECIALIST VIEWPOINT

Fragmented U.K. Induces Long-run GBP Pessimism

WikiFX Jasper Lo | Hong Kong Report

Jasper Lo
Forex Trader & Coach

The U.K. is currently encountering several political and economic troubles besides the pandemic. In terms of politics, Brexit and Scottish independence are waiting for its solution; while in terms of economics, the largest recession in 300 years is raging on. As troubles never come singly, another negative news shocked the U.K. on July 16, which was Welsh parliament debated a motion on independence for the first time in its history.

According to the report, the debate in the Senedd has been called by nationalist party Plaid Cymru, which sought the right for the Senedd to legislate for an independence referendum. In many opinion polls, Wales has dealt better with Covid-19 compared with the U.K. government. Thus, the people of Wales are increasingly unsatisfied with the government, pushing the calls for independence stronger and stronger.

The latest survey found a record high of 25% backing for independence—well short of the 54% reported in Scotland but 4% up since January. Judged by this trend, support for Welsh independence is up to 30% in the next year. The main reasons are U.K. economic downturn and the stimulus of Brexit.

Similar to Scotland, Wales was originally an independent kingdom. It culminated in the invasion by King Edward I of England in 1282 and became a part of the United Kingdom. Today, 738 years later after the integration, the power of the British Empire is declining, encouraging Wales to secede from the U.K. following Scotland and Northern Ireland. Despite the Welsh independence movement lags far behind the Scottish version in terms of the severity, the consequences could be disastrous once a binding referendum is held because polls show over half of Welsh voters now support secession.

Optimists argue that the referendum on Scottish independence won't be approved by Johnson. In Cameron's term, however, the referendum was accepted amid public pressure, which is greater than all in Western democracies. In this regard, Scotland is possible to hold a second referendum, thus I will never take it lightly. According to Scottish Daily Record published on July 13, the support for Scottish independence has surged during the Covid-19 crisis. Some members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) who are dissatisfied with Sturgeon, leader of the Scottish National Party, called for the establishment of a new party as soon as possible, so as to accelerate the independence referendum. As the transition period after Brexit comes to an end this year, it is expected that support for Scottish independence may grow to 60-70% in 2021. At that time, huge public pressure may urge the U.K. government to approve a second referendum .

Scotland itself still insists that it can hold the referendum ahead to the Scottish Parliament elections in May 2021. According to the report of Scottish Daily Record, the Scottish National Party, which advocates the secession, continues to grasp an absolute advantage in the elections. It is expected to win seats at a record-breaking number next year. Since the U.K. is fragmented now, I firmly believe that GBP will be punished in the long term. However, there may be an exceptional case. If strong U.S. stock markets weaken USD, GBP is possible to climb. On this account, investors can take the opportunity to sell pounds at a high price.

Do Negative Interest Rates Stimulate Economic Growth?

WikiFX Amir Issa | Egypt Report

While the coronavirus is threatening the global economy, the debate about whether negative interest rates could spur economic growth has emerged again.

Amir Issa
Technical Analyst & Forex Expert

While the coronavirus is threatening the global economy, the debate about whether negative interest rates could spur economic growth has emerged again.

Much of this debate has focused in recent months on whether the United States should adopt negative rates - a policy that many of its counterparts, including the European Central Bank and the Bank of Japan, have held for years.

Despite the United States facing one of the worst recessions in history, the Federal Reserve has managed - so far - to move away from negative interest rates.

Fed Chairman Jerome Powell said last month, "We don't think this is a suitable tool here in the United States." "It is not clear to my colleagues and me on the FOMC that this is a tool that will be appropriate in the United States."

Instead, the Federal Reserve has kept its benchmark interest rate close to zero since March - and indicated that interest rates have been stabilized so the economy recovers and relies on the asset-expansion program to expand dramatically.

Unconventional monetary policy

Interest rates are one of the tools that central banks use to achieve economic goals, such as low unemployment, manageable inflation, and sustainable growth.

Most central banks around the world are adjusting-

- The interest rate on funds that commercial banks stop with the central bank.
- This, in turn, affects other interest rates in the wider economy, such as those on loans and deposits.
- It also affects the prices of bonds, which move inversely to interest rates.

Lowering the interest rate usually reduces-

- Lending and deposit rates, which then encourages companies and individuals to invest and spend more - measures that help the economy grow.
- Advantages and disadvantages of negative interest

Theoretically, negative interest rates should have the same effect. When commercial banks have to pay to deposit money with the central bank, instead of earning interest on those reserves, those banks will lend these money instead.

But other analysts have indicated that there is no certainty that negative interest rates will work as intended. They argued that commercial banks would lose a major source of financing if negative rates were imposed on depositors, and therefore had less money to lend to. This is because companies and individuals prefer to keep cash - which costs nothing - rather than pay it to stop their money in the bank.

These two theories have been tested in the years after the global financial crisis. In the face of slowing economic growth even after the policy rates were reduced to zero, many central banks switched to what was considered an unconventional monetary policy. This includes negative interest rates.

Central banks that have followed negative interest rates include:

- The Central Bank of Sweden
- The European Central Bank
- Swiss National Bank
- The Danish Central Bank
- Bank of Japan

The Swedish Central Bank left this policy when it moved the interest rate to zero last December.

Studies on the effectiveness of negative interest rates

Over the past few years, economists have conducted several studies on the effectiveness of negative interest rates. But the results have been mixed so far, with no clear conclusion as to whether the policy has worked or not.

Some studies have found that negative interest rates not only worked in some European economies and Japan, but also reduced bank profits. This happened because the banks were reluctant to transfer the deposit rates to below zero, which would reduce their financing. But by not charging depositors, the profits suffered because the banks were making less profit on the loans.

Banks play an important role in developing the economy and the money that they lend-

- It helps companies expand their operations.
- It helps families increase their wealth.

Consequently, any bank lending cutback could hinder economic growth.

This was confirmed by some investors and analysts who emphasized that the limited evidence of the success of negative interest rates and the potential damage to the economy are reasons that prevent the Fed from adopting the negative interest policy.

In a note in response to Rogoff's article, Vishnu Varatan, head of economics and strategy at the Bank of Japan, Mizuho, wrote.

"Negative rates are not clearly positive." He explained, "Negative rates take this to the maximum" by severely eroding pensions. He added that such a policy would also provoke a reckless pursuit of revenue, which could cause the upcoming financial crisis.

Beauty of Mathematics in Japanese Ikebana and FX

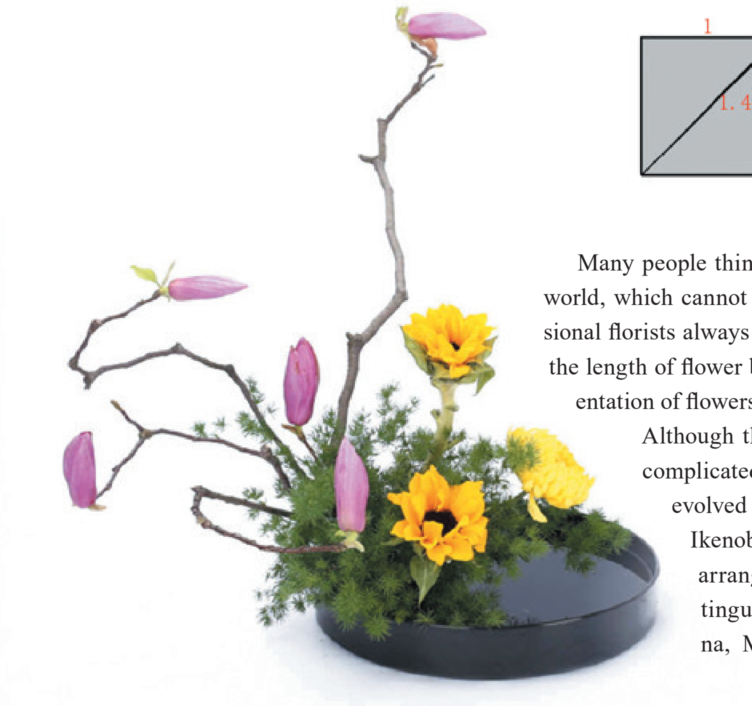
WikiFX Dana Kong | China Report

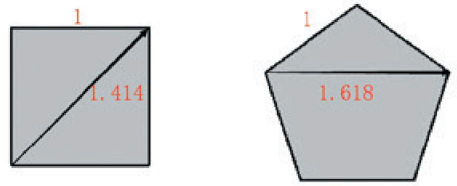
Dana Kong
Co-founder of
HUIFEI Quantification

Japanese Ikebana and FX are totally two irrelevant things. However, if we look at them by mathematical thinking, we will find that they are surprisingly similar in logic.

Silver ratio is widely used in Japanese Ikebana, as golden ratio is well known by FX dealers. The following picture can help you quickly get idea what silver ratio and golden ratio are. The ratio of the diagonal to the side length of a square is silver ratio, that is $\mathbf{1:1.414 = 1:\sqrt{2} = 0.707}$

The ratio of the diagonal to the side length of a Pentagon is golden ratio, that is $\mathbf{1:1.618 = 1: ((\sqrt{5}-1)/2) = 0.618}$





Many people think that Japanese Ikebana is a perceptual world, which cannot be explained by theory. In fact, professional florists always create works based on logical thinking, the length of flower branches, the angle of insertion, the orientation of flowers and leaves, all have reason to follow.

Although the division of Japanese Ikebana is very complicated, but nearly all Ikebana genres are evolved from three oldest genres, which are Ikenobo, Sogetsu and Obara. Form of flower arrangement is an important element to distinguish different genres. Tachibana, Ikebana, Moribana and Jiyuuka are main forms

of flower arrangement, since the last two were influenced by western plants and flower arrangement techniques, so the first two forms, Tachibana and Ikebana are considered to be more able to reflect the traditional Japanese flower arrangement techniques and aesthetic consciousness.

Here take Misho-ryu as example, whose main essentials are ratio of main flower branches should be trimmed to 1:√ 2, angle of insertion should be 30 ° to 45 °, direction of flower should be turned by 20 ° to 30 ° and so on...

As a whole, the flower branches are framed as equilateral right triangle.

The highest branch is called "Sky"; the middle branch is "Human" and the lowest branch is "Earth"; the length of the branches is determined by silver ratio:

Human: Heaven=1:√ 2

Earth: Human =1:√ 2

According to florists, if length of branches is cut by golden ratio, longer branch will be unstable, thus golden ratio is considered to be a dynamic proportion. Fixing flower posture by silver ratio can better show flowers' mysterious life to people in a stable and static form. Even there is warm emotion in heart, it should also be shown in conservative and implicit way, which is exactly Japanese aesthetic consciousness.

If we say that Ikebana is a static world, trading should be considered a dynamic world where price changes every second. The golden ratio, this dynamic proportion in the eyes of florists is used widely by FX dealers for trading.

On the monthly chart of NASDAQ, we can see that price slumped twice to the position of 0.618.

BC/AB=0.618

DE/AD=0.618

Golden ratio appears not only in price space, we can find its effectiveness in the field of time space.

On the weekly chart of gold, time interval between each trend's up and down is very close to golden ration, that is 0.618:

5/8=0.625

8/13=0.615

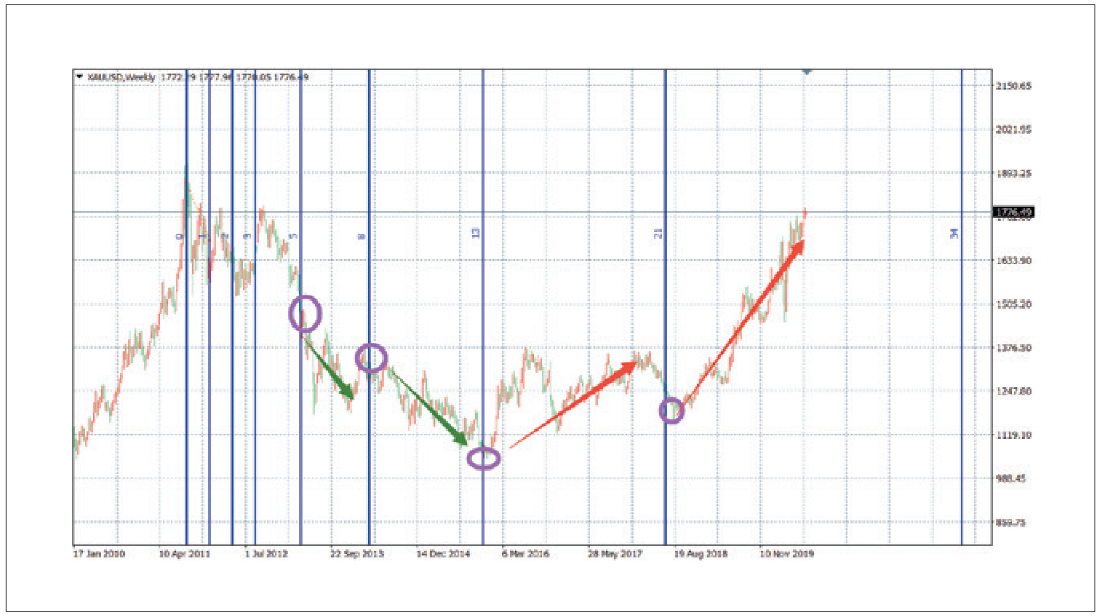
13/21=0.619

21/34=0.617

Besides trading and flower arrangement, gold ratio can be found in many western buildings too, like aspect ratio of Ancient Greek Acropolis Temple, while silver ratio widely exists in traditional Japanese temples and many other things.

Can we draw a conclusion that golden ratio is the beauty of the West, while silver ratio is beauty of Japan?

"If we say that Ikebana is a static world, trading should be considered a dynamic world where price changes every second. The golden ratio, this dynamic proportion in the eyes of florists is used widely by FX dealers for trading."



Three Reasons to Sell the US Dollar

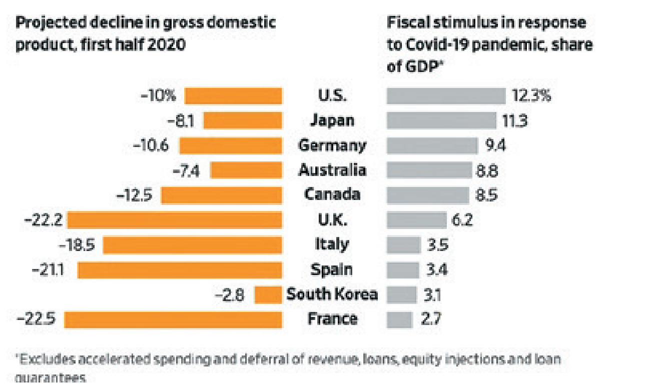
WikiFX Dmitry Demidenko | Russia Report

Dmitry Demidenko
Independent Analyst & Trader

The US currency will seriously suffer from the redistribution of the world

For decades, the entire financial world has been looking after the United States. The American economy is the strongest; the stock market is the largest; the dollar is the most needed. Unfortunately, the unipolar world does not accelerate development, but slows it down. The interesting thing is that the pandemic helped to trigger the mechanism of its destruction. China will surely overtake the US, European stocks and bonds will outdo their American counterparts, and the share of greenback in gold and currency reserves, international settlements and conversion operations will decrease. All these make the long-term outlook for EUR/USD “bullish”.

According to USB, China's economy will grow by 2.5% in 2020. Taking into account the sinking of the American GDP this year and the slower recovery in 2021-2022, China will be able to overtake the United States in the second half of the 20s. This is a very good news for the export-oriented eurozone. Of course, Washington doesn't like this and is organizing a commercial battle, shutting the Chinese consulate in Houston, in addition to the breakup of diplomatic relations, but the process cannot be stopped!

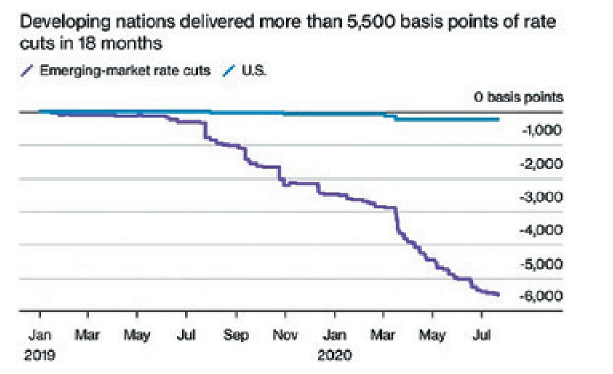


The American economy now resembles a steroid-pumped athlete. All this strong data on retail sales and other indicators against the backdrop of the labor market disaster is a direct result of fiscal and monetary stimulus, which is much greater than that in other developed countries. But there is a fierce debate over the new aid package between Republicans and Democrats, and when the bunch of money from the Fed starts looking for places to apply, the US dollar feels extremely bad.

GDP forecasts and Scope of stimulus

The S&P 500 stocks have a P/E ratio at their highest level since the dot-com crisis. The bubble burst lately, and who can guarantee that this won't happen again? US Treasury yields are hovering near record lows, and the market is clearly overbought. But once rates rise, the Fed will face financial repression. For a long time, investors had no alternatives, but after the EU approved the Franco-German proposal, they appeared.

The project is not in vain called a milestone in European history and is compared with the proposal of the American Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, who proposed the idea of buying state debts at the end of the 18th century. European Commission bonds are an obligation of the EU itself, and not of its members. The bonds can be acquired by the ECB, which practically eliminates the risk of default. The market has received a reliable asset competitive with Treasuries. In addition, it received a very attractive asset in the form of bonds of the peripheral countries of the euro zone, which is competitive with the debt obligations of developing countries. These countries have reduced their loan costs by 5,510 bps since the beginning of 2019, which makes their bonds less attractive.



The dynamics of the loan costs

In my opinion, the redistribution of the world, the flow of capital from the New to the Old World and the fall of the role of US dollars in international settlements, gold and currency reserves and conversion operations will contribute to the growth of EUR/USD to 1.18 and 1.22 in 6 and 12 months.

Five Things All Traders and Investors Need to "Own" in 2020

WikiFX Kar Yong | Singapore Report

Kar Yong
Forex Trader & Trainer

① The year 2020

It's gonna be the year that you will be proud of yourself as a trader and investor. It's gonna be the year you look back and say "I survived". Or it's gonna be the year that will break you and you'll eventually give up on trading and investing.

Whichever version it's gonna be, 2020 is definitely gonna be the year you remember.

Steve Burns (@SJosephBurns) put it best -

Steve Burns
@SJosephBurns

2020 update

This year we have had:

1918 pandemic
1968 riots
1929 depression
2008 stock market crash
2000 stock market bubble

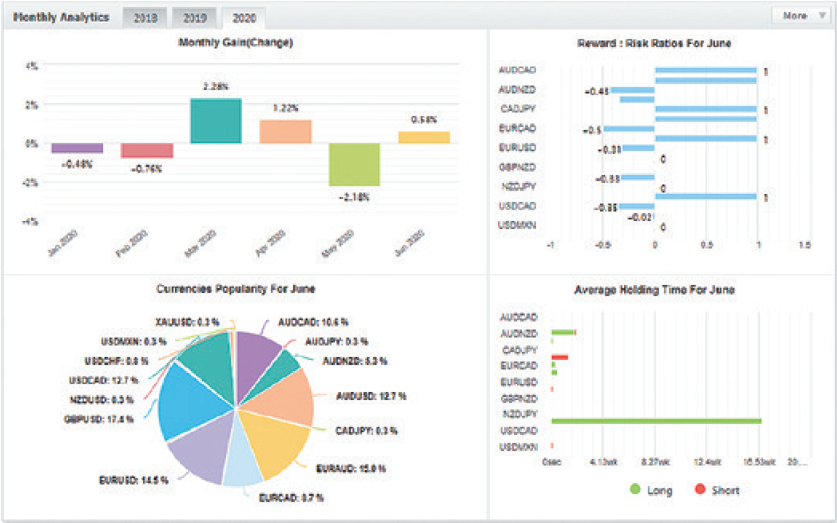
What's next?

9:20 PM · Jun 11, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

Within the first half of 2020, so many things have happened.

I've seen traders make amazing profits and return so far this year from the financial market. And I've also seen traders blow it all off within just two months trying to trade and invest in the market.

Let's face it, 2020 is definitely a unique year, let's acknowledge it, and if you haven't done so, OWN it too.



2020 is gonna be in your book of life (well, unless for some reason, you decided to cut it short, which I certainly hope not) so make the best use of it. Pick up the lessons taught, work on the areas that will strengthen you, grow out of this 2020, and be a stronger version of yourself.

This brings us to the next point -

② Patience

I get it. All of us want things fast. Who wouldn't?

Especially in today's context, we are wired to seek out instant gratification.

We want to be able to trade and invest fast. We want to be able to profit from the market fast. We want to achieve our financial independence fast. And 2020 might be pulling you back.

But how many times have rushing helped and benefited you? Not many, if not none at all, I would believe.

"Without patience, we will learn less in life. We will see less. We will feel less. We will hear less. Ironically, rush and more usually mean less." - Mother Teresa

Here's my latest performance for 2020 (as of 27th June), a net 0.66% capital growth for the first half of the year.

To be honest, I'm getting a little impatient too. I was doing 43.04% gain last year and I wanted to up my game with a target of a 50% capital growth this year. But I'm nowhere near it. 2020 is just the year that whenever I buy, the price just goes down; and whenever I sell, the price just goes up.

It's really frustrating.

But I know there are things in the market that I have to always respect. And being patient is one of them.

As a trader and investor, always remember, "When you have a tough year, it's gonna end; when you have a really good year, it's gonna end." - Ray Barros

The question is that are you still gonna be in the market when the tough year ends or have you been knocked out entirely?

I'm certainly not proud of my performance this year, but I take pride in managing my emotions and risk very well. And I'm proud of some of our traders in the community. I know some of them are killing it this month alone.

Trading and investing is a marathon and never a sprint. So pace yourself well.

And one of the key elements that is absolutely critical to your long term success, as mentioned by Marcus and Ray, is the discipline to manage your risk well.

③ Risk Management

You might feel that I'm like an old man or a broken recorder, keep talking about risk management over and over again. But the truth is risk management is just so important.

Here's a recent case study on Wirecard, with the headlines "German payments firm Wirecard files for insolvency after revealing $2 billion accounting black hole."

To give you a quick background on Wirecard, it is listed on Germany's prestigious DAX stock index, and was among the country's biggest 30 listed companies with a market valuation of US$28 billion.

Recently, the company revealed that 1.9 billion euros of cash on its balance sheet had gone missing, and has since filed for insolvency.

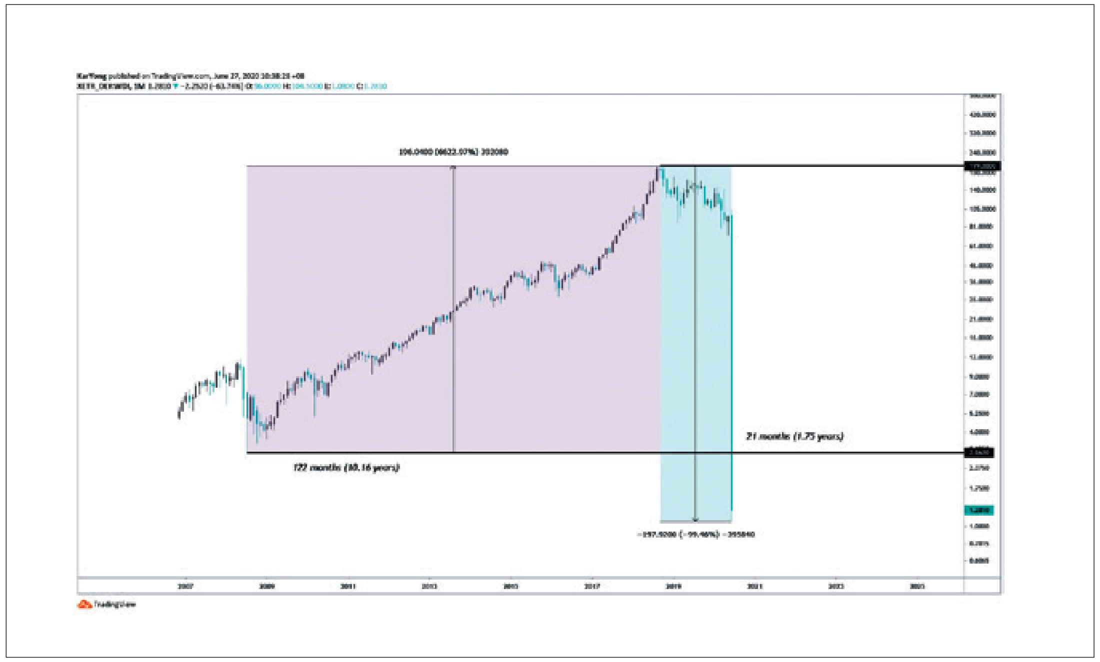
The stock price of Wirecard (WDI) has rallied over 6,620%, from €2.96 to €199.00 between 2008 to late 2018. Everything looks good. Even the financial numbers look solid. Not until the recent scandal. And the stock price just tanked more than 99%, bringing it down to €1.28 as of 26th June 2020.

It took more than 10 years for the stock to have an amazing run of 6,620%, and all it takes was less than 2 years for it to lose it all.

Putting this in the context of your portfolio. You might have a fantastic strategy that can return you a profit of 100% per year, but if you don't have a proper risk management plan to protect your capital and your profits, it's only a matter of time before you lose it all.

This year, we are likely gonna see more and more companies closing down and filing for insolvency. Here are just some of the more popular companies that have closed down in 2020 -

- GNC
- Chuck E. Cheese
- Hertz
- Virgin Australia



If someone comes to me and says risk management is not important, honestly there is no need for any more discussion. I'll simply walk away and I'm pretty sure he/she wouldn't be in the market anymore within the next 2 years.

And this brings us to the fourth point -

④ Focus

Bruce Lee has one of the best quotes on this,

"The successful warrior is the average man, with laser-like focus."

"I fear not the man who has practiced 10,000 kicks once, but I fear the man who has practiced one kick 10,000 times."

How many times have you jumped from one strategy to another system, only to switch to another and another one? Or even jump from trading, to investing, to ecommerce, to drop shipping, to affiliate marketing, and eventually coming back to square one?

I'm guilty of this in the past, and I'm pretty sure many traders went through this vicious cycle as well.

While it's important to find a method that suits your personality, be aware and not fall into the trap of searching for the holy grail. It doesn't exist.

Focus on the right thing to work on. I always share this with fellow traders and investors - trading and investing is a skill. Focus on being a trader and investor. There is a difference between learning a trading strategy vs developing oneself to be a trader. Always focus on the latter.

If you've been following me for a while, or are part of our trading community, you know the difference, and why I keep emphasizing to focus on being a trader.

To stay focused is already challenging, with the addition of the constant bombardment of all the exaggerated "profits" and over-promised posts on social media nowadays, honestly makes it even more difficult to stay focused.

And that's why it's so important to have the next point -

⑤ Discipline

Here's the hard truth -

You can have all the above, but without discipline, you have nothing.

Here's the formula for your trading and investing success.

Where S = [(PM x D) x (A+C)] - (MC x T)

If there is no discipline, D = 0, S is either gonna be 0 or worse, negative.

In times of such uncertainty and volatile periods in the market, it's ever more important to have the discipline to follow your trade plan, the discipline to stay committed and have the right mindset, and the discipline to stick to your stringent risk management plan.

I admit it's not gonna be easy. That's why I always believe in having a community of traders.

For me, my accountability to our community of traders is my constant reminder to always remain focused and disciplined. And in return, the community, the Mastermind Group is a platform for our community of traders to be supported throughout their trading and investing journey.

Find a partner or a trading community that is able to encourage, inspire and most important support you in your journey of trading and investing. It's also gonna make this process so much more fun and enjoyable.

How to Take a Reasonable Profit with Fibo Extension During Corrective Market Sessions of Major Trends

WikiFX Khuong Nguyen | Vietnam Report

Khuong Nguyen
Founder and CEO of
https://vnsmartvision.com

The profit-taking price is one of three obligatory factors (the remaining two are the stop-loss price and open a position price) that you need to set before making a trade. However, most traders often ignore the profit-taking price, or do not have a reasonable profit-taking method but often take profit on a personal presentiment. This makes your profit significantly reduced, some traders even take profit early when the profit from that trade is not even equal to the amount they set to cut loss. A professional investor needs to realize that, even if their trading system is only 50%, or even lower, a reasonable profit-taking price compared to the stop-loss price (preferably 2 times or more up) will help them earn a profit.

In this article, the author will guide you to use the Fibo Extension tool to be able to set a reasonable profit taking price when you execute a buy/sell order during the correction phase of a market trend. For most experienced traders, they tend to trade during the corrective market phase (prices are pulled back to the MA line) rather than use catching- peaks/valleys method. This will help them to be more secured, at the same time, not to lose the opportunity to seek a greater speculative profit, because in a market trend, prices will move very far.

Figure 1. Fibo Extension - Tradingview interface

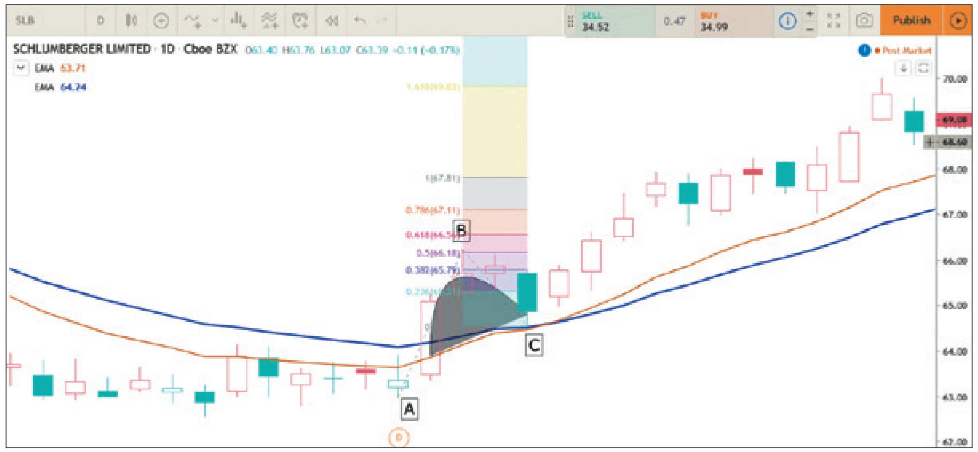


Figure 2. Identify components and steps to draw a Fibonacci Extension

When trading at the adjusted price range, you will set a point at which profit taking price is considered reasonable enough. Actually, very few investors can answer this question properly, maybe they have another way to determine the profit-taking price, the author herein absolutely do not judge whether the tool they are using is right or wrong, because every individual acquaintances with the use of certain indicators, as long as they are effective.

The purpose of the article is to just recommend the Fibo Extension tool to determine the profit taking price, which can provide investors with more options or provide the new comers in this industry who have no idea how to determine the profit-taking price, some fundamental knowledge before they start their games.

How to create the Fibo Extension?

Tradingview gives every trader a chance to own an account for free, this tool is literally integrated in it. From the chart view, you can create it by just clicking on Gann and Fibonacci Tools >> Trend-Based Fib Extension. See the picture here in before.

3 main components to draw Fibo Extension?

To draw the Fibo Extension, there are 3 points need to be identified

- Previous bottom point
- The latest peak in the current trend
- New bottom point

Under which circumstance does Fibonacci Extension work the most effectively?

The important thing before using the Fibo Extension is that you need to understand exactly which tool is used in the market situation or time period. The Fibonacci Extension is used in a trending market and is drawn when you want to execute an order at the price line being pulled back to the MA line. Therefore, if the market is in an uptrend, the MAs need to slope upward; in a downtrend, the MAs need to slope downward; the new bottom area, the peak area before the pulled back price, the old bottom area and the MA lines must create a gap on the price chart marked with white parabola (see illustration).

How to draw the Fibonacci Extension?

- Click on the toolbar, connect the old bottom, the newly created peak of the trend, the new bottom when the market pulls back to the MA line, the Fibo levels will be created as shown in Figure 1.
- Use the Fibonacci Extension to determine profit taking prices
- Figure 2 illustrates how to use the Fibonacci Extension to determine profit taking prices of a gold price chart, under 1 day time frame.
- Fibonacci Extension creates many different levels of Fibo, but in the author's personal experience, you need to pay attention to 3 target price levels at Fibo 61.8; 1 and 1,618, and in fact, you only use 2 or 3 profit taking prices only.
- As you can see in Figure 2, the Fibo 61.8 mark is 1285.59; The Fibo 1 mark is 1302.51 and the Fibo 1,618 mark is 1329.87, which is achieved and these are the 3 profit-taking prices that you expected from the beginning.
- Normally, Fibo 61.8 and 1 marks are often achieved, Fibo 1,618 mark is only achieved when the market trend is very strong.

"The Fibonacci Extension works effectively in most markets."

The Fibonacci Extension works effectively in most markets: commodities, indices, stocks, Forex, etc, and is applied to both uptrend and downtrend markets.

Figure 4 illustrates how to place profit taking using the Fibo Extension tool on the 1-day chart of SLB stock in an uptrend, similar to the gold price chart above, Fibo levels 61.8; 1 and 1,618 are achieved.

Figure 5 illustrates how to place a profit taking when you execute a short order using the Fibo Extension tool on the 1-day chart of WTI oil prices during the period of price pulling back to the MA line in a downtrend. The expected level of profit taking at Fibo 61.8 (US $ 43.17); 1 (US $ 40.01) and 1,618 (US $ 34.89) are both achieved.

Figure 3: 1-day time frame chart of gold prices, using the Fibo Extension to take profit in an uptrend

Figure 4. 1-day chart of SLB stock, using Fibo Extension to take profit in an uptrend

Figure 5. 1-day chart of oil prices, using the Fibo Extension to find profit taking points in a downtrend

Conclusion

Fibo Extention is used as a tool to determine the profit-taking price in the big market trends that are very effective to be able to supplement your trading knowledge. The most important thing when using the Fibonacci Extension is that you need to recognize the major trends of the market to apply it most effectively. The author hopes that this article will help you successfully make profits with this tool during your trading process.

Forex Market: Why Interest Rates Matter?

WikiFX Le Sy Tuan | Vietnam Report

Le Sy Tuan
CEO & Co-founder of F2Plus Group

Price Trends in the foreign exchange market are basically determined by changes in the interest rate policy in the global banking system.

The central bank in each country is responsible for determining the interest rate for the local currency, used in credit (or investment) activities at certain times, and this is one of the important factors in determining the relative value of their domestic currencies worldwide.

A firm understanding of how central banks are planning and operating monetary policy is extremely beneficial to market analysis and, ultimately, to make more favorable predictions in the dealing process.

One of the fundamental reasons for banks to adjust interest rates is to maintain price stability in the economy, as well as to keep inflation, a monetary phenomenon, at a manageable level.

What is inflation?

Inflation refers to the increase over time of general prices of goods and services in the economy. This quantitative measure is usually expressed as a percentage, showing the constant rise in the general price of almost everything in the economy - food, clothing, property and others - where a unit of currency, in fact, has a small value over time and therefore can only afford a smaller amount of goods compared to the previous time. Inflation is the reason why the previous generations could buy a new car for just a few thousand dollars in the 1960s, but today the same quality and luxury vehicles are 10 times more expensive.

Partial and moderate inflation is seen as a natural result of healthy economic growth, and thus inflation is considered positive. However, over inflation can have devastating effects on the economy - for example, galloping inflation is a disease, a terrible crisis, that has occurred in Zimbabwe in 2008, where its citizens actually used trolleys to carry loads of almost worthless currency everywhere to buy goods. The country finally had to abolish the payment status of the Zimbabwean dollar a year later, when the price of a loaf of bread was worth 1.6 billion!

For this reason, most central banks regularly use problem-detecting indicators to check the status of their economy, including Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Personal Expenditure (PCE).

How do interest rates impact inflation?

Central banks around the world often consider the decision to raise deposit rates as one of their efforts to keep inflation at a stable level.

This is because higher and less competitive interest rates generally limit economic growth, on the other hand encourage businesses and consumers to save more and borrow less when loans become more expensive.

On the contrary, lower interest rates will make it more attractive to borrow money for investment as the cost of the loan also becomes lower - creating a "knock on" effect on the spending levels of the economy, stimulating economic growth.

Interest rates and forex market

Changes in interest rates, one of the most important economic factors, in countries, carried out by the central banks of each country from time to time, will cause capital flows to move in and out of countries at different speeds. An increase in domestic interest rates may limit domestic borrowing and investment, but also make many international investors more attractive as rising interest rates mean that investment rates have also increased. As a result, rising interest rates often reinforce the value of domestic currencies relative to other currencies.

Thus, many forex traders will spend a lot of time analyzing the changing trend of interest rates as an indicator of the economy - because as we see, when the interest rates rise, the value of the corresponding money will have corresponding changes.

For example, if the interest rate now ran by a central bank drops continuously over a period of time, then it would be reasonable to assume that interest rates will tend to rise again to ensure the nation's financial competitiveness. Therefore, over time, many traders in the market will put their faith in that change and they will gradually act to comply with such a judgment - especially at the end of a currency cycle, when official decisions are published.

What is the interest rate differential (IRD)?

The expectations of leading economic experts on interest rate trends are influenced by the annual important economic reports, and traders also rely on this information to make their predictions; one of the best examples is the US Federal Reserve's 'dot plot', which is released after every Fed meeting that includes personal forecasting from the top 16 Fed experts.

Increasing Interest Rates → Decreased Economic Growth → Slower Rate of Inflation

Reducing Interest Rates → Increased Economic Growth → Faster Rate of Inflation

In fact, comparing interest rates between two countries in a currency pair is a common method used by traders to identify whether a given currency is strengthened or weakened - the difference between these two interest rates are called interest rate differentials and may assist investors in identifying market movements, which are sometimes unclear in the first place.

In general, when the gap between the two interest rates increases, the higher interest rate copper will be strengthened and vice versa. On the other hand, when the gap is narrowed, the value of the low interest rate currency will increase relatively. In some cases, completely divergent interest rates, moving in opposite directions, can create very strong fluctuations in the market!

Prime rate differential also depends on trade, where currencies from low-interest countries will be converted to higher-interest currencies to capitalize based on the rapid increase of currency. A trader would know that the interest rate causes the trouble named Swap.

What is Swap?

Swap (or Rollover) is the amount you need to pay or receive for holding an order overnight.

In forex trading, because we trade in currency pairs, each of these currencies will have a different interest rate. When holding a currency pair overnight, traders must pay or receive an amount from the difference between the two interest rates. If the interest rate of the currency pair you buy is higher than the interest rate of the currency pair you sell, you will receive an overnight fee, depending on the rules of each broker. If the interest rate of the currency pair you buy is lower than the interest rate of the currency pair you sell then you will have to pay back the fee.

Central Bank Rates

AUD	0.25%
CAD	0.25%
NZD	0.25%
USD	<0.25%
GBP	0.10%
EUR	0.00%
JPY	-0.10%
CHF	-0.75%

In the case of EURAUD pair

Current interest rate is:

The interest rate of EUR is 0% while the AUD is 0.25%

So when dealing

Swap fee for Buying EUR and Selling AUD orders is -1.68 $, and for Selling EUR and Buying AUD orders is 1.13 $

Assuming we can calculate a fair exchange rate, with a short position on EURAUD we can bring in more profit than a long position.

Similarly, there will be companies that borrow money from Europe with interest rates of 0-1% and then will send to countries with higher and stable interest rates such as Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, etc. to benefit the interest rate difference.

For example:

Above is the financial statement of Vinamilk (VNM), which borrowed more than USD 200 million at an interest rate of 2.5% at USD/VND exchange rate of 23,300.

Then, under the bank deposit, VNM reversed this amount of USD when converting it into VND with an average savings interest rate of 7.5%/year, so this company has a profit of more than USD 14 million per year if the price of dong does not fluctuate too much.

"Assuming we can calculate a fair exchange rate, with a short position on EURAUD we can bring in more profit than a long position."

Công ty Cổ phần Sữa Việt Nam và các công ty con
Thuyết minh báo cáo tài chính hợp nhất cho năm kết thúc ngày 31 tháng 12 năm 2019 (tiếp theo)

Mẫu B 09 – DN/HN
(Ban hành theo Thông tư số 202/2014/TT-BTC ngày 22 tháng 12 năm 2014 của Bộ Tài chính)

16. Vay

(a) Vay ngắn hạn

	1/1/2019 VND	Tăng thêm VND	Chi trả VND	Chênh lệch quy đổi tiền tệ VND	31/12/2019 VND
Vay ngắn hạn	1.002.185.152.329	10.152.720.171.563	(5.823.995.612.490)	(256.451.211)	5.330.653.260.191
Vay dài hạn đến hạn trả	57.862.500.000	20.860.200.000	(57.945.000.000)	30.300.000	20.808.000.000
	1.060.047.652.329	**10.173.580.371.563**	**(5.881.940.612.490)**	**(226.151.211)**	**5.351.461.260.191**

Điều khoản và điều kiện của các khoản vay ngắn hạn hiện còn số dư như sau:

Bên cho vay	Thuyết minh	Loại tiền	Lãi suất năm	31/12/2019 VND	1/1/2019 VND
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Chi nhánh Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh	(i)	USD	2,70%	2.320.900.000.000	-
Ngân hàng Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Chi nhánh Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh	(i)	USD	2,24%	2.554.200.000.000	-
Ngân hàng HSBC Mỹ	(ii)	USD	3,52%	140.403.085.136	-
Ngân hàng Đầu tư và Phát triển Việt Nam, Chi nhánh Khánh Hòa	(iii)	VND	6,50%	155.169.168.643	135.014.812.812
Ngân hàng HSBC, Chi nhánh Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh	(iv)	VND	4,90% – 5,50%	159.981.006.412	-
Ngân hàng Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Chi nhánh Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh		VND	5,15% – 5,30%	-	700.000.000.000
Ngân hàng Nông nghiệp và Phát triển Nông thôn Việt Nam, Chi nhánh Khánh Hòa		VND	5,50% – 6,50%	-	100.000.000.000
Wells Fargo		USD	4,57%	-	67.170.339.517
				5.330.653.260.191	**1.002.185.152.329**

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At the end of the article, the author would like to remind traders that it is vital to always look at fundamental analysis like interest rates news because it will greatly determine the trend of the currency pairs and involve so many economic sectors. Increasing or decreasing interest rates will have a great impact on the entire economy of the country and will then determine the currency's exchange rate.

Công ty Cổ phần Sữa Việt Nam và các công ty con
Thuyết minh báo cáo tài chính hợp nhất cho năm kết thúc ngày 31 tháng 12 năm 2019 (tiếp theo)

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(b) Đầu tư nắm giữ đến ngày đáo hạn

	Thuyết minh	31/12/2019 VND	1/1/2019 VND
Đầu tư nắm giữ đến ngày đáo hạn – ngắn hạn: ▪ tiền gửi có kỳ hạn	(*)	12.435.431.874.703	8.231.378.417.697
Đầu tư nắm giữ đến ngày đáo hạn – dài hạn: ▪ tiền gửi có kỳ hạn		200.000.000.000	500.000.000.000

(*) Đây là các khoản tiền gửi có thời gian còn lại đến ngày đáo hạn từ 1 tháng đến 12 tháng tại các ngân hàng và hưởng lãi suất năm từ 7,10% đến 8,60% (cho năm kết thúc ngày 31 tháng 12 năm 2018: từ 3,80% đến 8,00%/năm).

Can Victim Get 100,000 Dollars Back in Recent OCTA Scam?

WikiFX Sisi Zhang | Shanghai Report

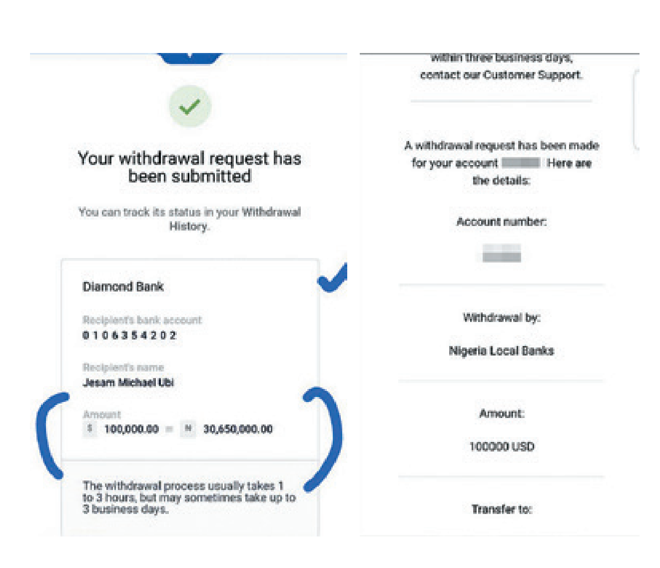
Sisi Zhang
Forex Trader & Expert

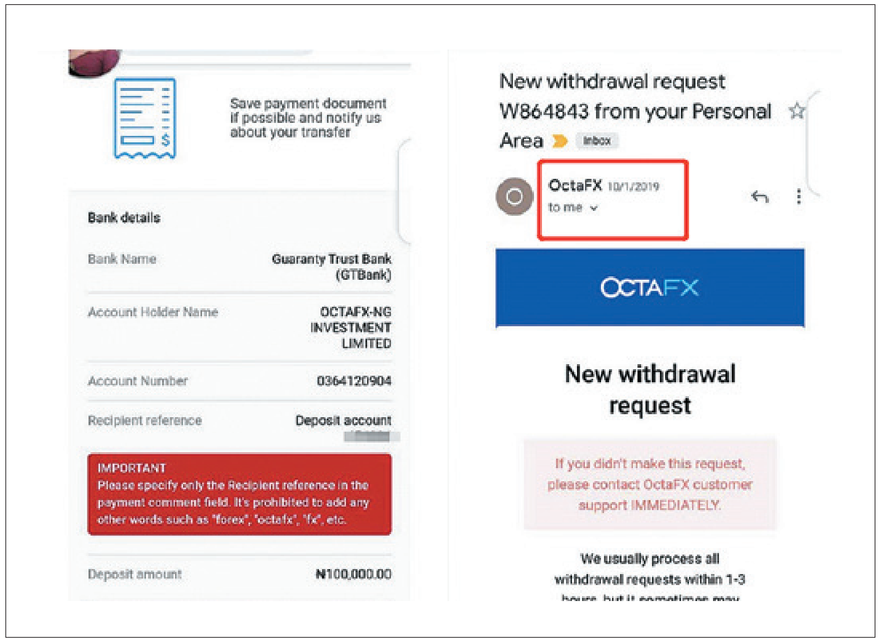
WikiFX has been following OCTA scam case since early 2020. In the case, forex broker OCTA didn't allow an investor to withdraw his 100,000 dollars at the very first time because of the large amount of profits.

During this period, WikiFX had a better understanding of the dispute between OCTA and the investor and tried to cope with it.

Two months ago, WikiFX received a reply from OCTA that the reason they did not refund was because the investor continued to trade forex and made a loss after he submitted a withdrawal application, thus the 100,000 dollars could not be withdrawn. When WikiFX communicated with the investor about it, he seemed to be confused.

The investor had an account balance of 246,000 dollars before withdrawing, and he submitted a withdrawal application with 100,000 dollars on 1st October. He said OCTA sent an email to him that the withdrawal request had been submitted, and the money would be returned to the investor's account within 3 working days. So after the money was deducted from his account, there was 146,000 dollars left. According to the transactions records provided by the investor,





he lost 54,217.53 dollars from September to October, and the rest was lost in forex trading from October to November.

In forex trading, if an investor makes a withdrawal application, he will be formally informed by broker that the application has been successful, which means the money withdrawn will be frozen and is no longer used to trade.

From the official evidences provided by the investor, it can be seen that OCTA did approve the investor's withdrawal application. But why did OCTA say the 100,000 dollars withdrawn by the investor had been lost during forex trading? When WikiFX questioned OCTA again, they never replied. Later, the investor said that his account had been frozen by OCTA.

> **"OCTA sent an email to him that the withdrawal request had been submitted, and the money would be returned to the investor's account within 3 working days."**

OCTA's two official replies were untrustworthy facing the sufficient evidences. Is this kind of unprofessional behavior common only in Nigeria or is it a tool used by OCTA to defraud investors all over the world? Perhaps, it's common for many investors who choose OCTA to fail to find a way to recover their lost money and become homeless.

Because of the chaos and lack of regulation in Nigerian forex market, many illegal brokers defrauded investors maliciously. WikiFX will continue to follow up this scam case to help more victims get their money back.

Trade Environment Evaluation Ranking List in September 2020

WikiFX
TRADE ENVIRONMENT EVALUATION RANKING
TOP 30
MONTHLY

Ranking	Broker Name	Regulatory Status	Score	Comparison	Rating
1	AUSFOREX	Regulated	8.48	↑ 2	AAA
2	FXTM	Regulated	8.58	——	AAA
3	ForexClub	Regulated	7.78	↑ 6	AAA
4	One Financial Markets	Regulated	7.10	New	AAA
5	easyMarkets	Regulated	7.34	New	AAA
6	Hantec	Regulated	9.08	↑ 19	AAA
7	EightCap	Regulated	8.23	↑ 6	AA
8	AVATRADE	Regulated	9.02	↑ 21	AA
9	ThinkMarkets	Regulated	7.29	↓ 1	AA
10	Alpari	Regulated	8.38	↓ 5	AA
11	GKFX Prime	Regulated	7.28	↓ 5	AA
12	FXDD	Regulated	7.87	↑ 5	AA
13	FP Markets	Regulated	7.04	New	AA
14	FOREX.com	Regulated	9.41	↓ 3	AA
15	CWG Markets	Regulated	7.85	↑ 9	AA
16	IC Markets	Regulated	8.86	↓ 15	AA
17	GO MARKETS	Regulated	8.33	↓ 10	AA
18	ICM	Regulated	7.27	↑ 4	AA
19	Doo Prime	Offshore Regulatory	7.17	New	AA
20	USGFX	Regulated	7.84	↓ 8	AA
21	Rubix FX	Regulated	8.09	New	AA
22	CPTMarkets	Regulated	7.93	New	A
23	ETX	Regulated	8.23	↑ 5	A
24	TradeMax	Regulated	8.01	↓ 8	A
25	ADSS	Regulated	7.60	↓ 2	A
26	BCR	Regulated	8.09	↓ 8	A
27	XM	Regulated	8.85	↓ 12	A
28	FIBO Group	Regulated	7.92	↓ 7	A
29	Just2Trade	Regulated	7.14	New	A
30	Valutrades	Regulated	8.01	↓ 16	B

Follow Ranking List in September 2020

Ranking	Broker Name	Regulatory Status	Score	Comparison
1	FOREX.com	Regulated	9.41	—
2	FXTM	Regulated	8.58	↑ 2
3	XM	Regulated	8.85	↑ 5
4	FXCM	Regulated	9.29	↑ 7
5	ATFX	Regulated	8.14	↑ 8
6	Engel FX	Regulated	3.72	New
7	EightCap	Regulated	8.23	↓ 1
8	TradeMax	Regulated	8.01	↓ 1
9	AUSFOREX	Regulated	8.48	↑ 3
10	USGFX	Regulated	7.84	↓ 5
11	AVATRADE	Regulated	9.02	↓ 2
12	OANDA	Regulated	9.41	↓ 2
13	IC Markets	Regulated	8.86	↓ 10
14	Exness	Regulated	8.71	—
15	Hantec	Regulated	9.08	↑ 3
16	CPTMarkets	Regulated	7.93	↓ 1
17	Tickmill	Regulated	7.77	—
18	Vantage FX	Regulated	8.57	↑ 6
19	TR	Fraud Platform	1.25	↑ 3
20	hiifx	Fraud Platform	1.82	↑ 1
21	ZFX	Regulated	6.89	New
22	ACY Securities	Regulated	8.09	↑ 7
23	Alpari	Regulated	8.38	↑ 2
24	GIB	Regulated	6.42	New
25	MexGroup	Regulated	8.07	New
26	IB	Regulated	9.03	New
27	CXM Trading	Regulated	6.82	New
28	INFINOX	Regulated	8.13	New
29	GHC	Regulated	6.83	↑ 1
30	BIBFX	Regulated	7.50	New

Global Campaign Ranking List in September 2020

Ranking	Broker Name	Regulatory Status	Score	Comparison
1	XM	Regulated	8.85	—
2	FXTRADING.com	Regulated	8.09	↑ 1
3	FXTM	Regulated	8.58	↓ 1
4	FBS	Regulated	6.42	—
5	Alpari	Regulated	8.38	—
6	easyMarkets	Regulated	7.34	↑ 4
7	AVATRADE	Regulated	9.02	↓ 1
8	EightCap	Regulated	8.23	↑ 1
9	FP Markets	Regulated	7.04	↑ 4
10	Tickmill	Regulated	7.77	↓ 2
11	FXCM	Regulated	9.29	↑ 18
12	FXPRO	Regulated	7.65	↓ 1
13	BTCC Global	Suspicious Clone	1.24	↑ 4
14	Moneta Markets	Suspicious Clone	1.03	New
15	Vantage FX	Regulated	8.57	↑ 10
16	FOREX.com	Regulated	9.41	—
17	OctaFX	Regulated	6.01	↑ 5
18	WeTrade	Regulated	5.00	↑ 1
19	GO MARKETS	Regulated	8.33	↑ 4
20	BULLTRADERS.COM	No Regulatory	1.27	↓ 6
21	eToroe	Regulated	7.62	↓ 6
22	SMFX	Regulated	6.24	↑ 4
23	HYCM	Regulated	8.30	New
24	Interstellar FX	Regulated	6.40	New
25	AUSFOREX	Regulated	8.48	New
26	LegacyFX	Regulated	4.84	New
27	IFS Markets	Regulated	8.19	New
28	HORIZONS SECURITIES	No Regulatory	1.02	New
29	IG	Regulated	7.89	New
30	ACY Securities	Regulated	8.09	↓ 2

Fraud Platform Ranking List in September 2020

WikiFX
FRAUD PLATFORM
TOP 30
MONTHLY

Ranking	Broker Name	Regulatory Status	Score	Comparison
1	PTFX	Fraud Platform	1.83	—
2	hiifx	Fraud Platform	1.82	—
3	GCG ASIA	Fraud Platform	1.76	↑ 1
4	EARN-ETORO	No Regulatory	1.03	—
5	TR	Fraud Platform	1.25	↓ 2
6	Engel FX	Regulated	3.72	New
7	MC	Lots of Complaints	1.83	↑ 7
8	PRUTON FUTURES	Fraud Platform	1.28	↑ 1
9	WTI	No Regulatory	1.30	↓ 3
10	Pruton Capital	No Regulatory	1.72	↑ 8
11	TigerWit	Lots of Complaints	1.92	↑ 5
12	GTS	Lots of Complaints	1.83	↓ 4
13	AETOS	Suspicious Clone	2.20	↓ 3
14	EIGEN FX	Fraud Platform	1.07	New
15	Solid Investments	Fraud Platform	1.22	↑ 12
16	EXcoin	Overrun	2.29	↑ 5
17	GRMFX	Fraud Platform	1.72	↓ 6
18	guomao	Suspicious Clone	1.41	↓ 5
19	Markets	No Regulatory	1.23	↓ 7
20	OTM Trade	Fraud Platform	1.78	↑ 8
21	Zhixuan	No Regulatory	1.34	New
22	CPT Markets	Suspicious Clone	1.26	New
23	BTCC Global	Suspicious Clone	1.24	New
24	BHC	No Regulatory	1.40	↓ 7
25	GCM	Suspicious Clone	1.41	New
26	Straits	No Regulatory	1.41	↓ 11
27	Koderan	Offshore Regulatory	2.90	New
28	DTT	Suspicious Clone	1.36	New
29	Hmarl	Suspicious Clone	1.27	New
30	IBM Capital Corporation	Fraud Platform	1.27	↓ 4

Popularity Ranking List in September 2020

WikiFX
POPULARITY RANKING
TOP 30
MONTHLY

Ranking	Broker Name	Regulatory Status	Score	Comparison
1	XM	Regulated	8.85	↑ 1
2	FXTM	Regulated	8.58	↑ 1
3	EightCap	Regulated	8.23	↓ 2
4	eToro · e	Regulated	7.62	New
5	FOREX.com	Regulated	9.41	↓ 1
6	PTFX	Fraud Platform	1.83	↓ 1
7	Alpari	Regulated	8.38	↓ 1
8	FXCM	Regulated	9.29	↓ 1
9	USGFX	Regulated	7.84	↑ 1
10	AVATRADE	Regulated	9.02	↓ 1
11	hiifx	Fraud Platform	1.82	↑ 1
12	AUSFOREX	Regulated	8.48	↑ 4
13	GCG ASIA	Fraud Platform	1.76	↑ 9
14	IC Markets	Regulated	8.86	↑ 1
15	TradeMax	Regulated	8.01	↓ 1
16	OANDA	Regulated	9.41	↑ 1
17	ATFX	Regulated	8.14	↓ 4
18	EARN-ETORO	No Regulatory	1.03	New
19	Exness	Regulated	8.71	—
20	TR	Fraud Platform	1.25	↓ 2
21	CPTMarkets	Regulated	7.93	↓ 13
22	Hantec	Regulated	9.08	↑ 1
23	Vantage FX	Regulated	8.57	↑ 3
24	PLOTIO	Regulated	7.60	↓ 13
25	Engel FX	Regulated	3.72	New
26	GHC	Regulated	6.83	New
27	IB	Regulated	9.03	↑ 1
28	ZFX	Regulated	6.89	New
29	Acetop	Regulated	8.34	New
30	ACY Securities	Regulated	8.09	↓ 1

WikiFX Ranking List in September 2020

WikiFX
RANKING
TOP 30
MONTHLY

Ranking	Broker Name	Regulatory Status	Score	Comparison
1	FOREX.com	Regulated	9.41	—
2	OANDA	Regulated	9.41	—
3	FXCM	Regulated	9.29	—
4	Hantec	Regulated	9.08	—
5	IB	Regulated	9.03	↑ 1
6	AVATRADE	Regulated	9.02	↓ 1
7	Rakuten	Regulated	8.97	↑ 1
8	CMCMarkets	Regulated	8.92	↓ 1
9	IC Markets	Regulated	8.86	—
10	XM	Regulated	8.85	—
11	Plus500	Regulated	8.74	—
12	Exness	Regulated	8.71	—
13	HSBC	Regulated	8.66	↑ 1
14	FXTM	Regulated	8.58	↑ 1
15	Vantage FX	Regulated	8.57	↑ 1
16	AUSFOREX	Regulated	8.48	↓ 3
17	Alpari	Regulated	8.38	↑ 1
18	Blackwell Global	Regulated	8.35	↑ 2
19	Acetop	Regulated	8.34	↑ 3
20	DBS	Regulated	8.34	↓ 1
21	GO MARKETS	Regulated	8.33	—
22	WorldFirst	Regulated	8.30	↑ 3
23	WF	Regulated	8.30	—
24	HYCM	Regulated	8.30	—
25	Dukascopy	Regulated	8.23	↑ 1
26	ETX	Regulated	8.23	↑ 2
27	EightCap	Regulated	8.23	—
28	Travelex	Regulated	8.20	↑ 1
29	IFS Markets	Regulated	8.19	New
30	LMAX Global	Regulated	8.18	New

Complaints Ranking List in September 2020

WikiFX
COMPLAINTS RANKING
TOP 30
MONTHLY

Ranking	Broker Name	Regulatory Status	Score	Comparison
1	FXTM	Regulated	8.58	New
2	AUSFOREX	Regulated	8.48	↑ 21
3	Engel FX	Regulated	3.72	New
4	USGFX	Regulated	7.84	↓ 2
5	Honor Global	Regulated	5.97	↑ 12
6	ACY Securities	Regulated	8.09	New
7	TCC	Lots of Complaints	1.82	↑ 8
8	IC Markets	Regulated	8.86	New
9	FBS	No Regulatory	1.17	New
10	FOREX.com	Regulated	9.41	New
11	EightCap	Regulated	8.23	↑ 11
12	GREAT ORIENT	Suspicious Clone	1.82	New
13	zhh global	No Regulatory	1.09	New
14	ATFX	Regulated	8.14	↓ 10
15	Solid Investments	Fraud Platform	1.22	↓ 2
16	GTS	Lots of Complaints	1.83	New
17	TradeMax	Regulated	8.01	New
18	JINOU	No Regulatory	1.31	New
19	LiteForex	Regulated	6.74	New
20	OLYMPTRADE	Lots of Complaints	1.27	↓ 13
21	AI	Overrun	2.85	New
22	FX MingDao	No Regulatory	1.12	↓ 1
23	JITAK	Suspicious Clone	1.55	New
24	BitForex	No Regulatory	1.10	New
25	COFCO	Regulated	6.57	New
26	MFF Financial	No Regulatory	1.03	New
27	MigaFx	Fraud Platform	1.04	New
28	Exness	Regulated	8.71	New
29	FXCM	Regulated	9.29	New
30	LCG	Regulated	7.36	New

FINANCIAL CALENDAR PREVIEW

September 2020

Date	Time	Event
2020/09/01	0:30	RBA Interest Rate Decision
	5:00	Eurozone Unemployment Rate
2020/09/01	21:30	Australia GDP Report
2020/09/03	5:00	Eurozone Retail Sales
2020/09/04	8:30	US Non Farm Payrolls
2020/09/07	4:30	Eurozone Investor Confidence
2020/09/08	21:30	China CPI Report
2020/09/09	10:00	BOC Rate Decision
2020/09/10	7:45	ECB Rate Decision
2020/09/11	4:30	UK GDP Report
	4:30	British Trade Account
	8:30	US CPI Report
2020/09/14	6:30	OPEC Monthly Report
	21:30	RBA Monetary Policy Meeting Minutes
2020/09/15	4:30	UK Unemployment Rate
2020/09/16	4:30	UK CPI Report
	8:30	Canada CPI Report
	14:00	The Fed Interest Rate Decision
	23:00	BOJ Rate Decision
2020/09/17	7:00	BoE Rate Decision
2020/09/18	8:30	UK Retail Sales
2020/09/22	22:00	RBNZ Rate Decision
2020/09/23	4:00	Eurozone Manufacturing PMI & Services PMI
	4:30	UK Manufacturing PMI & Services PMI
	9:45	US Manufacturing PMI & Services PMI
2020/09/24	3:30	SNB Rate Decision
2020/09/25	8:30	US Durable Goods Orders
2020/09/29	21:00	China NBS Manufacturing PMI
2020/09/30	5:00	Eurozone CPI Report
	8:15	US ADP Employment Change