
From: US GIO <[REDACTED]>
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Subject: J.P. Morgan Macro Skinny: Don't count on QE3 until it hatches

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Don't count on QE= until it hatches

1/ Those hoping the Federal Reserve will soon announce another round of balance sheet expansion found support in the release of the August 1stst FOMC meeting minutes last week. More specifically, the minutes indicated the Fed is inclined to embark on additional asset purchases "fairly soon", unless we observe a "substantial and sustainable strengthening" in economic activity¹. Furthermore, if "QE3" is to be enacted, the Fed would likely make it open-ended, i.e., purchases will last until the data tell it to stop². We were surprised by this tone, as we thought the Fed held the same view as us - that the weakness in Q2 was transitory.

2/ The backdrop for the August 1stst meeting was indeed weak: three consecutive payroll releases in the 60-70K range, three straight retail sales in negative territory (first time since '08) and a dip in the ISM manufacturing to below 50. Since the meeting, however, incoming data were broadly stronger: 163K in July payrolls and a very strong rebound in retail sales. On the downside, durable goods orders were very weak, which in our estimation reflects the worsening crisis in Europe in June-July³. If true, the sharp decline in orders should partially rebound, following the dramatic shift in ECB policy. We will be watching the next batch of manufacturing surveys for signs of stabilizing export orders.

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3/ A few Fed speakers confirmed that the minutes are now somewhat outdated. Speaking to CNBC late last week, St. Louis Fed President Bullard remarked that the minutes are "stale" and that "some data since [the August FOMC meeting] is stronger." More broadly, the tone was more upbeat than his July 16 interview. Atlanta Fed President Lockhart, often seen as a median voter on the FOMC, has also acknowledged the recent strength in the data; comparing his August 23rd interview to his July 13th interview, Lockhart seemed to have materially shifted his stance⁴.

4/ Upcoming data will likely stay relatively upbeat. Based on fewer new claims for unemployment insurance in August, the next payroll report should be nearly as strong as the July one⁵. It's still too early to gauge how August retail sales are shaping up, but our best guess is that spending will remain better than in the March-June period, in part, thanks to the acceleration in real income. Finally, business sentiment will probably look a touch better, as the new ECB policy initiative gradually rebuilds confidence in the region. All in all, we think the data will look better in the coming 2-3 months. It is hard to judge whether this improvement qualifies as "substantial and sustainable strengthening", but at the very least, we think the data will convince the Fed to "wait and see".

5/ So what can we expect from the Jackson Hole symposium? Since it's an academic forum, new ideas for monetary policy, such as the ones recently considered by the Fed, ECB, and the Bank of England, will likely be mentioned. But we caution against expecting a repeat of the 2010 symposium, where Bernanke telegraphed QE2. Bernanke may well mention the scope for more accommodation, but he is likely to emphasize the conditionality of new easing, especially in light of improving data and Draghi lowering the downside risk from Europe. Draghi was originally slated to speak at Jackson Hole, but announced today that he will remain in Frankfurt to hammer out the operational and technical details of the ECB's new bond-buying plan.

6/ As for the following Fed meeting, the trivial way forward for the Fed is to deploy the communication tool of extending the period for which "rates will remain exceptionally low" from "late 2014" into 2015. This policy move, which we think will be announced in the September meeting, represents more of an update than a means of monetary accommodation. Meanwhile, Operation Twist 2.0 is still ongoing, and given the better momentum in the data, we think the Fed will adopt a wait-and-see approach for a few more months, contrary to what the August meeting minutes suggest. If we do get another round of asset purchases eventually, it will probably be in response to a badly managed fiscal cliff. We still think this possibility is more likely to materialize around the turn of the year.

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[1] To quote from the minutes: "Many [of the 12 voting] members judged that additional monetary accommodation would likely be warranted fairly soon unless incoming information pointed to a substantial and sustainable strengthening in the pace of the economic recovery."

[2]

[3] Comments from the Beige Book prepared for the August FOMC meeting support the pullback in demand from Europe. In particular, the Cleveland Fed reported that they "continued to hear reports about a weakening in orders from European customers"; in the Richmond Fed district, "A producer of gas turbines said that economic problems in Europe had reduced his company's exports by fifty percent"; and, the Chicago Fed noted, "exporter noted a decline in demand from Europe in China."

[4] In a 21 August speech, Dennis Lockhart commented that "there is a risk to monetary policy being employed too aggressively." This signifies a pullback from his 13 July comments where he said without employment growth the current policy stance will become "untenable" and the Fed will need to do more.

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The July employment report showed an increase of 163k nonfarm jobs. Since the number of initial jobless claims declined from 388k during the payroll survey week in July to 372k in August, this suggests another month of payrolls in the neighborhood of 150k.

[6] The title of Chairman Bernanke's speech, "Monetary Policy Since the Crisis," suggests his comments are likely to be backward-looking, rather than a projection of policy. Another reason he is less likely to use the Jackson Hole forum to discuss policy is that he now regularly has the opportunity to address policy

following FOMC meetings (four times each year). Press conferences did not begin until April 2011 (after his August 2010 "QE2" speech).

Acronyms:

ECB = European Central Bank

Fed – Federal Reserve

FOMC – Federal Open Market Committee

QE – Quantitative Easing

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