

Asia week ahead: Redefining US-China trade relations

A positive turn in the US-China trade dispute following a phone call between Presidents Trump and Xi last weekend will get a reality check at the trade talks on 7 January



Source: Shutterstock

➔ Another round of US-China trade talks

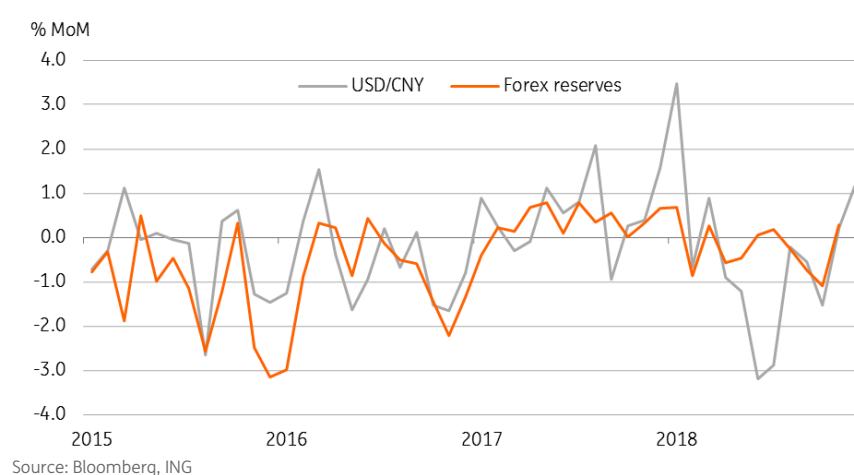
After the dismal manufacturing numbers from China and Apple's downgrade of their earnings forecasts, the forthcoming US-China trade talks on 7th January offer some hope for the two sides to come to terms with the adverse consequences of their ongoing trade dispute.

President Trump hailed the 'positive progress' on trade after his latest phone call with President Xi.

Having suffered heavily from intensified uncertainty since the Trump-Xi and G-20 summit, markets will cheer if there is a further push towards a trade deal by the end of March. However, any backtracking on the imposed tariffs isn't really something one can hope for, which means the negative medium-term impact on both economies and thereby on the rest of the world will be inevitable.

China's economic data will continue to be gleaned for the trade war impact. We think the monetary data (aggregate financing and new bank lending) will be closely watched for evidence of stimulus. Meanwhile, the yuan's 1.2% appreciation in December, the most in the last twelve months, augurs well for sustained improvement in China's foreign exchange reserves after the decline in reserves in November.

China's FX reserves and USD/CNY exchange rate changes

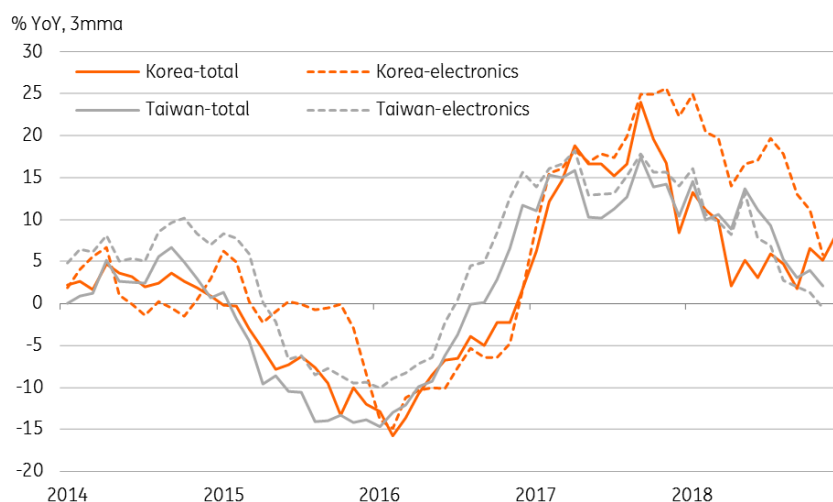


➔ Otherwise, a light economic calendar

Aside from Taiwan's December trade figures, there isn't a whole lot to be excited about in Asia. Like Korea, Taiwan's exports are the front-line victims of the potential slump in global demand and the slowdown is already underway in the heavy-weight electronics segment. Judging from Korean exports in December, we believe the annual contraction in Taiwan's exports deepened in December (ING forecast -12.0% YoY vs -3.4% in November).

Finally, Malaysia's trade and industrial production data will be key for the central bank meeting later this month (24th January) as these indicators will tell us about GDP growth in the last quarter of 2018. An all-time low manufacturing PMI in December wasn't really great news here, and this tips the balance of risks for the central bank policy towards easing - though we don't think the central bank will rush in that direction just yet.

Korea and Taiwan export growth



Asia Economic Calendar

Country	Time*	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 7 January					
China	-	Dec Forex Reserves (US\$bn)	3070.0	-	3061.7
India	1200	2019 GDP Annual (YoY%)	-	-	6.7
Hong Kong	-	Dec Forex Reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	423.2
Philippines	0900	Dec Forex Reserves (US\$bn)	76.4	-	74.7
Taiwan	0800	Dec Exports (YoY%)	-12.0	-	-3.4
	0800	Dec Imports (YoY%)	-7.4	-	1.1
	0800	Dec Trade Balance (US\$bn)	4.2	-	4.7
Tuesday 8 January					
Taiwan	0800	Dec CPI (YoY%)	0.0	-	0.3
	0800	Dec WPI (YoY%)	2.5	-	3.3
Wednesday 9 January					
South Korea	0000	Dec Unemployment Rate (% SA)	3.9	-	3.8
Thursday 10 January					
China	0130	Dec PPI (YoY%)	2.3	-	2.7
	0200	Dec CPI (YoY%)	2.1	-	2.2
Friday 11 January					
China	-	Dec Aggregate Finance (CNY bn)	1819.0	-	1519.1
	-	Dec Financial Institution Loans (CNY bn)	1450.0	-	1250.0
	-	Dec Money Supply (M2) (YoY%)	8.1	-	8.0
Malaysia	0400	Nov Industrial Production (YoY%)	2.1	-	4.2
Singapore	0500	Nov Retail Sales Value (MoM/YoY%)	0.2/0.6	-/-	-0.4/0.1
Philippines	0100	Nov Exports (YoY%)	5.3	-	3.3
	0100	Nov Imports (YoY%)	13.7	-	21.4
	0100	Nov Trade Balance (US\$m)	-3974.0	-	-4210.0

Source: ING, Bloomberg, *GMT