

Good MornING Asia - 13 September 2018

The US initiative to revive trade talks with China may come to nothing, but without much else to go on, it does at least offer some hope of an end to this episode

In this bundle



Trade Talks: Some cause for hope?

The US initiative to revive trade talks with China may come to nothing, but without much else to go on, it does at least offer some hope of an end to this...

By Robert Carnell



China

China: Downgrading GDP growth rate

China is once again using infrastructure investment to avoid an economic slowdown. Sound familiar? It doesn't matter. We're still downgrading our...

Opinion | 13 September 2018

Trade Talks: Some cause for hope?

The US initiative to revive trade talks with China may come to nothing, but without much else to go on, it does at least offer some hope of an end to this...



Source: Shutterstock

More to this than meets the eye?

Now I admit that my first thoughts on reading the story that Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin was trying to revive trade talks with China's Liu He, were, "...this isn't going to fly". Mnuchin has appeared to be by far the most moderate of the US administration on trade and did manage to wheedle some decent concessions from He last time they conferred. My initial concern was that hardliners in the administration would simply respond to any further offer from China as "...not good enough", and that the trade war would rumble on. Many other observers of this trade war have suggested that China will never be prepared to offer the degree of trade concessions that the US will see as sufficient to call off this war. And if you accept that view of the world, then there is a dim future ahead for global trade and for global growth.

But, and I'm not sure where this thought sprung from, with \$200 billion of further tariffs (or some portion thereof) about to be imposed, and a further \$267 billion apparently waiting in the wings, this is probably the best time for the US to go back to the table with a "take it or leave it" type of trade demand.

I find it interesting that this offer of talks apparently comes from the US, not from China. So perhaps this has all been a massive negotiating ploy, or maybe Treasury Secretary Mnuchin is just worried about the damage to global and indeed US growth that such a tariff escalation would deliver. The latest Beige Book did seem to indicate worries of tariffs weighing on investment and employment decisions by firms, so perhaps this is what has spurred a re-think. All this is, however, just speculation. I don't have a strong feeling on this. And I certainly don't have any special insight into what Mnuchin is thinking. All I have is some hope, which is a little more than I had a few days ago.

Asian outlook mixed

Asian equity futures don't seem to share my guarded optimism today, though Asian currencies do seem a little stronger against the dollar, so maybe stocks will have a change of heart. The EUR is trading a little stronger against the USD, and that could be lifting Asian currencies a bit. This could be in expectation of today's ECB meeting confirming thoughts of an end to European quantitative easing by the end of the year and a rate hike next September. But with that view already firmly in the price, it is hard to see any such confirmation having a noticeable impact on EUR/USD. There is apparently going to be a slight downgrade to the ECB staff's growth forecasts, though it seems, this is insufficient to cause any change in the ECB's plans (does make you wonder why we ever listen to central banks' claims that policy is data dependent, and that they never pre-commit...?). The nuance of Draghi's comments could be important today for EUR/USD and consequently, \$/Asia.

Day ahead - watch for Aussie employment

Australian August employment data is due shortly. A decline in part-time jobs last month did most of the damage, but that could easily flip around this time, and coupled with a modest increase in full-time jobs, could deliver a chunkier figure than the 18K consensus expectation. We are right at the top of consensus at 35K, though the key here is the mix of full and part-time jobs. We anticipate most of our 35K coming from the part-time sector, so not that exciting.

Chinese FDI figures for August might be released any time from today until next week, but could be interesting when they emerge. With FDI a direct substitute for trade in many instances, a boost in FDI could indicate US firms looking to circumvent what they imagine will be the negative consequences of tariffs. Or they could plunge, on fears that Chinese qualitative retaliation will make working in China much harder and less profitable. There is no consensus on this figure, so take your pick and good luck.

Japanese core machinery orders, a good indicator of real-time business investment activity, punched out a solid 11%MoM increase, for a 13.9%YoY gain. Combined with a good outlook for consumer spending, 3Q GDP has got off to a good start. This should prompt the BoJ to review their policy stance next week when they meet. But it won't.

Author

Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

robert.carnell@asia.ing.com

China: Downgrading GDP growth rate

China is once again using infrastructure investment to avoid an economic slowdown. Sound familiar? It doesn't matter. We're still downgrading our...



Source: Shutterstock

Fixed asset investment comes to the rescue

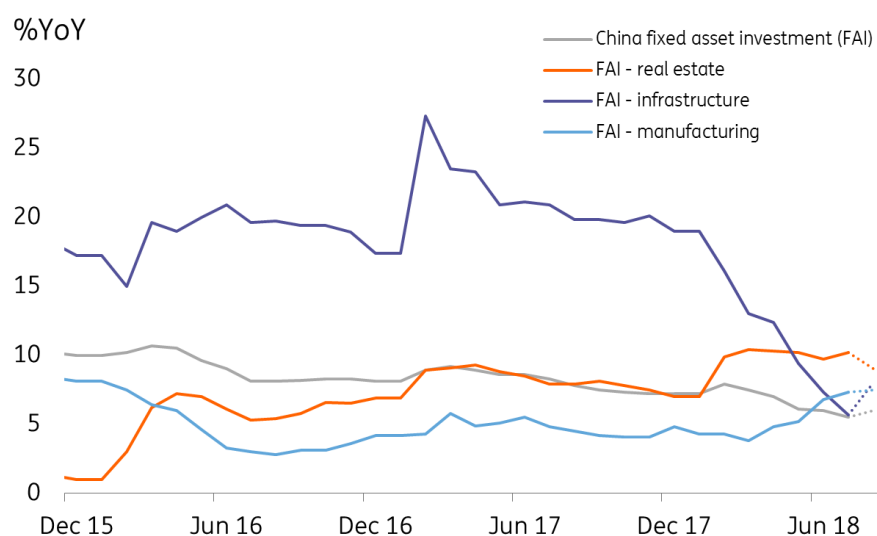
The term "trade war" appears almost everyday in economists' analyses, blogs, tweets and on social media in China. It is something we are squarely focused on as well. But we would like to be a little bit more forward-looking.

We know that a trade war is upon us and is going to escalate. The uncertainty is timing, with one wave of tariffs after another.

The Chinese government is trying to offset the damage, relying once again on infrastructure investment.

We expect fixed asset investment will rise to 6.0% year-on-year in August from 5.5% YoY in July. Infrastructure investment could rise from 5.7% YoY to 8.0% YoY, while real estate investment could decelerate from 10.2% YoY to 9.0% YoY.

Infrastructure investment could accelerate



Source: ING, Bloomberg

Industrial production to rise along with infrastructure

With more infrastructure projects, industrial production in general should improve. We expect industrial production to rise 6.2% YoY in August from 6.0% YoY in July.

The manufacturing story is slightly more complicated than the investment story. There are two opposing factors: One is negative as the trade war dampens export-related manufacturing activities while the other is positive as infrastructure projects boost manufacturing activity. We expect the overall growth trend to be stable. There is no need to over-borrow to boost manufacturing to a growth rate that is much higher than a no-trade-war scenario.

Retail sales should hold up well but the future is worrying

We expect retail sales growth to rise to 8.9% YoY in August from 8.8% YoY in the previous month. The rise reflects stable growth in the spending power of the rising middle-income class, especially in the summer holidays.

However, if a trade war escalates, we expect that some Small and Medium-sized Enterprise exporters could be forced to close down. Some workers would be made redundant, and while some of those could be absorbed by State-Owned Enterprises, not everyone would. The rest would likely try to find a low-skilled job in the service sector. The redundant labour force would drive low-skilled wages lower, which could, in turn, lower basic consumption. This could create a negative feedback loop to other industries in China, affecting spending power there, too.

However, these would come at a later stage, as we expect a lagged effect on unemployment.

Infrastructure investment could provide additional job vacancies for redundant workers but we are not completely optimistic on the outlook.

GDP growth downgrade in 2018 and 2019

Even with fiscal stimulus supporting infrastructure investment and monetary easing at the

same time, we worry about the outlook for the Chinese economy in light of the trade war.

We are lowering our GDP growth rate in 2018 from 6.7% to 6.6% and from 6.5% to 6.3% in 2019.

More stimulus would support the 2019 growth rate, but there is still a limit to what the government can do.

Fiscal stimulus likely to create overcapacity and over-borrowing

Once again, infrastructure projects will be at the heart of fiscal stimulus. This will come from credit expansion because some of the fiscal stimulus comes from SOEs or local government financial vehicles. This also means that we will see overcapacity both this year and next.

The side-effect of over-leveraged corporates or local government would probably be seen only after a couple of years when interest costs rise after the effects of the trade war fade. By that time, we may need to analyse overcapacity and financial deleveraging for a second time.

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.