

Good MornING Asia - 4 May 2018

Revelations about President Donald Trump's hush money payments have been weathered by markets - but for how long?

In this bundle



Stormy in a teacup

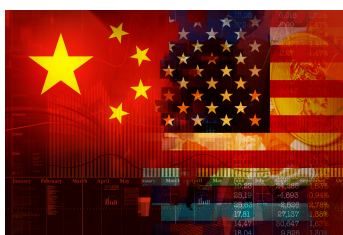
Revelations about President Donald Trump's hush money payments have been weathered by markets - but for how long?

By Robert Carnell



Asia week ahead: Malaysia goes to the polls

It's an eventful week in Asia, as Malaysians decide the fate of incumbent Prime Minister Najib Razak, the Philippines gets set to tighten rates and...



China

China-US trade talks: A likely stalemate

We expect no material change in the current deadlock between China and the US over trade

Opinion | 4 May 2018

Stormy in a teacup

Revelations about President Donald Trump's hush money payments have been weathered by markets - but for how long?



Source: Shutterstock

Can the news ever damage the US President?

For a President who once remarked "You know what else they say about my people? The polls, they say I have the most loyal people. Did you ever see that? Where I could stand in the middle of Fifth Avenue and shoot somebody and I wouldn't lose any voters, okay? It's like incredible," the admission that he repaid hush money to his lawyer to silence Stormy Daniels may or may not lose him some support. His people it seems, really are pretty loyal if approval polls of Republican supporters are to be believed.

What is potentially more problematic for the President, and more relevant for financial markets, is if a legal case can show that this personal spending, which was not disclosed at the time, could have had a meaningful impact on the election outcome. Election rules on this sort of personal spending are pretty strict, with harsh penalties for abuse. I'm no lawyer, so I can't comment on the legal basis of any claim that may be made, but this is the relevant overnight discussion on newswires, not whether it will cost Trump any support. So far, despite some fairly turbulent overnight volatility in currency markets, bond markets have rallied a little and the stock market was almost unfazed by the news.

China trade talks - positive start, nothing really to report

The China-US trade talks are generating lots of interest, but little real news. One US spokesman, Mike Pence's Chief Economist, remarked that the talks had got off to a positive start, he had heard. But there is really nothing to report here. Over the next few days, we get Chinese current account and trade data for April. These figures may make for uncomfortable reading for one or other side, though with China reportedly switching as much of its soy-bean purchasing from the US and to Brazil, we can only imagine that May and June Trade figures will show the bilateral China-US surplus growing, not shrinking. We may or may not have a resolution to the tit-for-tat tariff threats by then. Stories that Chinese customs officials are inspecting US agriculture imports box by box will probably not help these talks come to a positive outcome.

US Jobs report - wages in focus

As our colleague in London, James Smith [writes](#), today's all-important US labour market report should show a bounce-back in jobs from the weakness last month. But the biggest story may again be about wages, amidst growing signs that the US is running out of workers. If not, then it is worth considering that there may be something structurally different about the US (and other similarly affected economies) whereby full employment has a much more muted upwards impact on wages than in the past. This does not mean that the Phillips curve is dead, or broken as some analysts suggest. But who said that the relationship had to be fixed in time forevermore? That seems a more preposterous claim that somehow, this time really is different. I don't doubt for a minute that eventually, labour market tightness will push wages up. But the broad array of charts that show wages failing to respond along historical lines to market pressures does imply something new. What could this be? There are plenty of candidates, and none of them have a monopoly of explanation here, but automation and replacement of labour with technology would be at the top of my list.

Market expectations for wages are already pretty depressed at 0.2%MoM, resulting in no-change to the 2.7% YoY hourly wages growth rate. The monthly run-rate has been stronger than that, with only one month (February) showing a lower than 0.3%MoM result since the 0.2% decline in October last year. But while there is, in my opinion, fairly even event risk from the wages release, the market risk is probably stacked towards a softer number. That might weigh on Fed hike expectations, whereas a 2.8%YoY number would still not break new wage growth ground, so may concern investors less.

Day ahead - not much else

Aside from the US labour market numbers, the Asian calendar is fairly full, but only with second-tier releases, few if any of which are likely to be very market moving. Out of the bunch, the Philippine CPI figures for April could be the most important, where there is some chance of a higher inflation print at 4.6% than the consensus 4.5% view (the previous figure was 4.3%) thanks to food and energy prices rises.

Author

Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

robert.carnell@asia.ing.com

Article | 3 May 2018

Asia week ahead: Malaysia goes to the polls

It's an eventful week in Asia, as Malaysians decide the fate of incumbent Prime Minister Najib Razak, the Philippines gets set to tighten rates and...



➔ China: April data dump begins

China's activity data for April will shed light on the economy's performance coming into the second quarter of the year, while the trade war clouds the outlook. After underperforming in 2017, China's exports have performed well so far this year. The 13% year-on-year export growth in 1Q18 was the third best after Vietnam and Malaysia. The consensus of 8% growth in April indicates some tapering of the strength.

Will the US Treasury Secretary's mission to China bear fruit? There is scepticism stemming from President Trump's "walk out" threat if talks don't move in the US's desired direction. Hopefully, we should have some clarity on this before the weekend. The outcome of trade talks, rather than hard data, will set the tone for both Chinese and global markets in the coming week.

Hong Kong GDP for 1Q18 and Taiwan trade and inflation are other data releases from Northeast

Asia.

8% Consensus on China export growth in April

➔ Malaysia: Politics overshadows economics

Malaysia's 14th General Election will be held on Wednesday, 9 May. The incumbent Barisan Nasional coalition of Najib Razak has been losing its grip on power since the last two elections. It could be even worse this time with contests against stronger opposition under the veteran leadership of Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad. Our base case is that BN loses some more ground to the opposition but retains overall control. Yet we think the vote is too close to call (see "[Malaysian elections: Too close to call?](#)").

Politics will certainly put the economy on the backburner. Malaysia's central bank (BNM) will announce its monetary policy decision the day after the vote and in all likelihood, it will not alter policy. While Malaysia's growth-inflation dynamics continue to favour stable macro policy, we retain our view of monetary policy normalisation with one more 25bp rate hike in the third quarter, once the political jitters lift.

➔ Indonesia and Philippines: Increased policy risks

We will also get the 1Q18 GDP data from Indonesia and the Philippines. Our forecast of steady GDP growth close to the 4Q17 pace of 5.2% YoY for Indonesia and 6.9% for Philippines, is at risk from weak exports in the first quarter. While weak currencies failed to propel exports from these economies, high inflation weighed on domestic demand. The central banks in both countries have been flagging policy tightening to rein in inflation and stem currency weakness, prompting a shift in our view of the rate policy in both from no change to two 25bp rate hikes this year.

The Philippines central bank (BSP) holds a policy meeting on Thursday, 10 May. Our Philippines economist, [Joey Cuyegkeng](#), now expects the BSP monetary policy board to raise rates by 25bp to 3.25%.

3.25% ING forecast of BSP policy rate

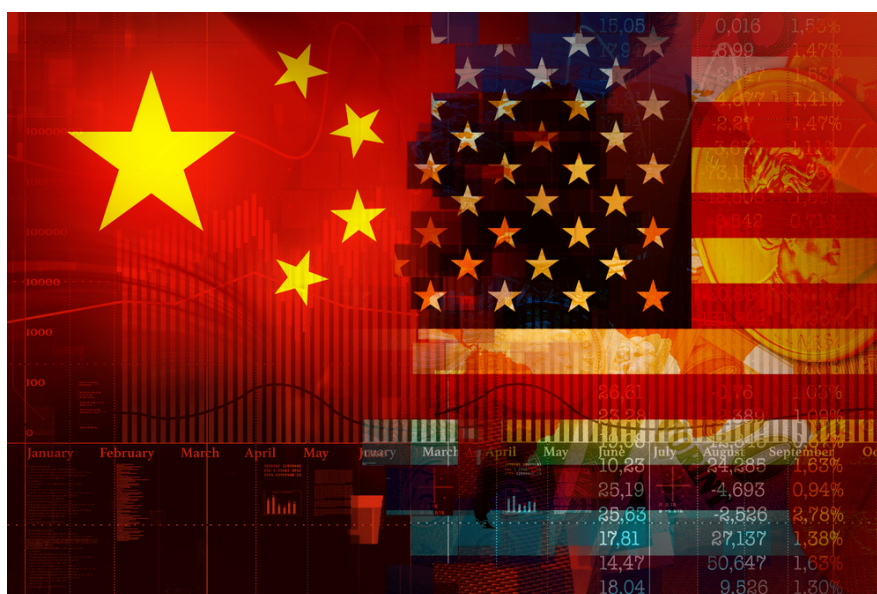
Asia Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Friday 4 May					
India	0600	Apr Nikkei Services PMI	48.8	-	50.3
Malaysia	0500	Mar Trade balance (RM bn)	9.7	9.6	9.02
	0500	Mar Imports (YoY%)	2.2	-2.95	-2.75
	0500	Mar Exports (YoY%)	-3.2	2	-2.02
Philippines	0200	Apr CPI (YoY%)	4.6	4.5	4.3
Monday 7 May					
China	-	Apr Forex Reserves (US\$bn)	3128	3131	3142.82
Malaysia	0800	Apr 30 Forex reserves- Month end (US\$bn)	-	-	110
Indonesia	-	1Q GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	-0.3/5.2	-/-	-1.7/5.19
Philippines	-	Apr Forex reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	80511.2
Taiwan	0900	Apr Exports (YoY%)	17.3	-	16.7
	0900	Apr Imports (YoY%)	7.8	-	10.4
	0900	Apr Trade balance (US\$bn)	5.3	-	6
Tuesday 8 May					
China	-	Apr Trade Balance (US\$bn)	23	35	-4.983
	-	Apr Imports (YoY%)	17.6	-	14.4
	-	Apr Exports (YoY%)	6.5	9.8	-2.7
Taiwan	0900	Apr CPI (YoY%)	1.6	-	1.57
	0900	Apr WPI (YoY%)	1.2	-	0.46
Wednesday 9 May					
Philippines	0200	Mar Exports (YoY%)	2.8	-	-1.8
	0200	Mar Imports (YoY%)	16.3	-	18.6
	0200	Mar Trade balance (US\$mn)	-3422	-	-3065
Malaysia	-	14th General Election	-	-	18.6
Thursday 10 May					
China	0230	Apr PPI (YoY%)	3.5	3.4	3.1
	0230	Apr CPI (YoY%)	1.8	1.9	2.1
	-	Apr Money supply (M2) (YoY%)	8.3	8.5	8.2
	-	Apr Financial institution loans (Yuan bn)	1500	-	1120
	-	Apr Aggregate Financing (Yuan bn)	1781	-	1330
	-	Apr Outstanding loan growth (YoY%)	12.6	-	12.8
Hong Kong	0815	1Q GDP (YoY%)	3.4	-	3.4
Malaysia	0500	Mar Industrial production (YoY%)	4.9	-	3
	0800	Overnight Policy Rate	3.25	-	3.25
Philippines	0300	1Q GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	-/6.9	-/-	1.5/6.6
	0900	Overnight Borrowing Rate	3.25	-	3
Friday 11 May					
India	1300	Mar Industrial production (YoY%)	5.6	-	7.1
Singapore	0600	Mar Retail sales value (MoM/YoY%)	-0.9/1.5	-/-	-1.7/8.6

Source: ING, Bloomberg

China-US trade talks: A likely stalemate

We expect no material change in the current deadlock between China and the US over trade



Source: Shutterstock

China's view: If the US withdraws tariffs then China will too

The world is focusing on Liu He, economic adviser to Xi Jinping, as one of the negotiators in bilateral trade talks with the US. But this time the spotlight should be on Wang Qishan, the firefighter of China, now the vice president who has "unlimited" tenure with Xi Jinping. Wang's return to the government with this very important role is not only to continue the anti-corruption campaign, but also to deal with the new Sino-US relationship.

We expect that Wang will only offer what China has already announced - opening up the financial markets and cutting tariffs on imported automobiles.

If the US withdraws tariffs then China will also withdraw tariffs. We believe the chances are low as this would not change the overall trade deficit of the US economy. And, in fact, China alone could not change the US's trade deficit position.

US intention: Is it trade or Made in China 2025?

We need to be clear on the objective of these trade talks to assess the possible results of this negotiation. Is it a talk on trade or is it a talk on China's strategic plan, Made in China 2025?

The tariffs that the US is to impose on imports of Chinese electronics and machinery, as well as

automotive and aerospace products, are a result of the US Section 301 investigation into policies that force foreign companies in China to transfer intellectual property to their joint venture partners in China. Joint venture companies may not think they are forced to do so as they share profits from the businesses.

If the talks start with the US's intention to stop or slow down China's national strategic plan, then the talks could end quickly. China is aware that it lacks the ability to be self-sustained in core high-tech products. This would only speed up achieving Made in China 2025.

Expect a deadlock

These trade talks are more than who blinks first in the negotiations.

From the analysis we laid out, we expect the talks to yield little in terms of results.

This would be negative for trade-related sectors, including logistics services and related manufacturing activities.

However, this would have little impact on China's GDP growth in the next two years because we expect China to boost investments in high-tech sectors to offset the loss in net exports and related economic activities. We keep our China GDP forecasts at 6.8% in 2Q18, and 6.7% in 2H18 and 2019.

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>.