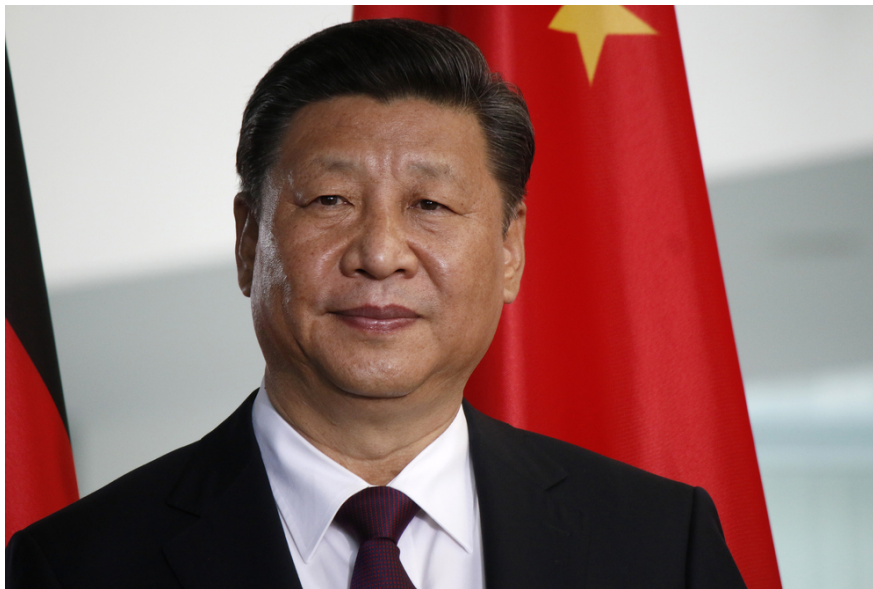


A week for speeches

China's Communist Party to recommend end of two-term limit - Fed's Powell tops the billings in G-7. Draghi also speaks to the European Parliament in Brussels, and UK PM May and UK opposition leader, Corbyn, set out visions for Brexit



Xi

China: Xi to stay indefinitely

Newswires and newspapers are leading with the headline that the two-term cap on China's premiership is likely to be dropped to allow President Xi to remain in power after the end of this, his second term. While most of the stories on this have focused on growing authoritarian tendencies in China, there is another way to view this. And that is on China's ability to get things done.

Whilst many western investors still eye China with concern, worrying about high debt levels, it seems hard to argue that the ongoing deleveraging push, transition to a more consumption-based economy, the belt and road initiative, more flexible capital account and currency, and anti-graft measures are more likely to be successful with a strong and steady leadership. Certainly, the ability to get stuff done is something that the weak coalitions that govern, for example, most of Europe, would give their eye-teeth for. By all means, lament the lack of political debate in China. But from an investment perspective, there are some upsides.

Powell - tightrope walking

So with 10Y US Treasury yields poised to burst through the 3% rate any day now, stocks sensitive to any hint of looming aggression from the Fed, and the USD undecided whether it likes higher bond yields or higher stocks, Fed Chair Jerome Powell has a tough job on his hands when he gives testimony to the House Financial Services Committee on Tuesday.

We like the idea of a relatively tough-sounding speech, one that suggests he will not drag his heels on hiking rates, but with any luck, achieve his goals of price stability with full employment at a lower terminal Fed funds rate than a more hesitant chairman might deliver. But we are not sure how far, if at all, Powell will be able to go before stocks undermine any attempt to sound "hawkish", and deliver "dovish". Good luck Jerome. This could be a choppy week.

Draghi - less on policy, more on Latvia

ECB President Mario Draghi already has enough on his plate trying to move the ECB towards a taper without causing a European bond market sell-off. Yields are lower today, but the German 10Y yield pushed above 76bp last week, and there seems likely to be more of that to come in the coming months. But Draghi's testimony to the European Parliament later today will likely focus more on what is going on in Latvia, where possible bank closures, and allegations of impropriety have been levelled at Central Bank Governor, Ilmars Rimsevics, also member of the ECB's Governing Council. Will Rimsevics continue on the board? Only Draghi has the answers, or more likely, the evasive answers, as the ECB tries to work out what on earth is going on.

Rambo gets tough

Bank of England Deputy Governor, Dave "Rambo" Ramsden seems to be reverting to type as he tells the Sunday Times that he can see a case for rates rising sooner than later, following his previous opposition to an earlier hike.

May's three baskets

Having already been told that her "Three basket" approach to a new relationship is likely to receive a short and sharp "Non!" from EU lead-negotiator, Michel Barnier, PM May now faces a challenge to her negotiating stance from Labour opposition leader, Jeremy Corbyn, who it seems now will back the UK staying in the customs Union, the single market, and thereby relinquish any power to control EU immigration. This may provide some support to the GBP along with the BoE's more hawkish stance, but it is hard to see how this will appeal to the millions of Labour voters who chose "leave" primarily based on the question of immigration.

G7 and Asian calendar

Besides all the central bank and political noise, the G-7 economic calendar for this week is quite dull. Inflation in the Eurozone could be interesting, but as it is likely to show no change to the roughly 1% core and headline inflation backdrop, this will leave the ECB debate as to the taper largely unchallenged. Revised 4Q17 US GDP data always has some ability to surprise, but this is now pretty historical, so is unlikely to be of substantial interest.

The Asian calendar has more of interest. It's a busy week in Korea, with Bank of Korea (BoK) and Korean trade data. At Governor Lee Ju-yeol's last meeting as head of the BoK, there is not likely to

be any change to policy. But trade data will be worth a second glance, as Korea is something of a bellwether for the rest of the region, and could provide further clues as to the health or otherwise of global semiconductor demand.

Inflation in Indonesia and Malaysia are both out. While Malaysia's inflation rate is likely to dip on last year's administered price increases dropping out of the year-on-year comparison, this should have no bearing on Bank Negara Malaysia's gradual normalisation strategy. Regional PMI data is also likely to remain in the low 50's, consistent with growth, but giving no cause for anything other than a realistic assessment that the year of the dog will be no walk in the park (bad pun intended!).

Author

Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

robert.carnell@asia.ing.com

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 www.ing.com.