

# Macro matters

It is easy to focus entirely on the political soap-opera that runs 24/7: from Washington to Moscow (via Helsinki). Brussels and Whitehall's dim corridors of rapidly eroding power. But lest we forget, the macro picture is important too and it is well worth watching over coming months



Source: Shutterstock

## Take a break from politics

The UK parliament will be taking its summer recess at the end of this week - big sigh of relief for Prime Minister Theresa May, who still clings to a job, against the odds. Many of us would like to take a break from the Twitter stream from Washington too, though that seems more like wishful thinking. But though the political noise is as loud as ever, we will leave aside this for a day - the pantomime of the "Yes they did, no they didn't" from President Trump on Russian interference, the lambasting of Theresa May by the former Foreign Secretary, Boris Johnson, the worries about Brexit from the EU, and chatter of an extended article 50, not to mention Larry Kudlow's recent pop at China's President Xi, that he doesn't want a trade deal. Like the UK parliament, let's take a political recess, and focus back on the macro.

## Fair, turning unsettled

Right now, the US earnings season is in full swing and the news is good, helping stocks to push above resistance and making the January peak look like the next target. But Alcoa's earnings expectations downgrade on tariff costs for imported aluminium, remind us again that for all those seeking a positive outcome from the rapidly growing tariff wall, there are losers too. Direct gainers may do well, perhaps very well. But they will likely be in the minority. The losers may not lose so much, but they will be numerous, and the net losses will almost certainly outweigh any gains, on both sides of the Pacific.

In terms of hard macro data today, we got Japanese trade figures for June. For Asia so far, the news has already been poor this month. Both Korea and Singapore posted much worse than expected trade figures. And this has happened before the US-China tariffs have really had a chance to bite. Most of the tariffs were not even in place in June. Japan's trade figures today also showed slight signs of weakness, though mainly on the import side. That could point to a lack of 'oomph' in the domestic economy, despite better than expected wages figures in recent months.

Whatever the aggregate Asian story for June, the months that follow will be the real story to watch. On the assumption that this isn't going to be pretty viewing (parents, we suggest at least an 'R'- rating), we have already been taking the knife to our Asian GDP forecasts (watch out for detailed note to follow in a few days) - been nudging up the near-term inflation outlook (tariffs make stuff more expensive, exacerbated by weaker Asian FX) - and been nudging down the longer-term inflation outlook (the ensuing drop in growth and rise in local policy rates to offset the FX and inflation effects will turn the backdrop more disinflationary).

That's not a backdrop in which I would like to be going limit-long the stock market, even if I lack the guts to actually short it today.

## Australia - place your bets

This morning's labour report from Australia will likely provide its monthly surprise, with the consensus of forecasters, of which we are a small part, scratching our collective heads to work out why we have got it wrong again. The Australian economy seems to be at a saddle point. It's not obviously slowing, as labour gains keep showing. But it is not growing fast enough to get wages to rise (unless we are very much mistaken again today) and there are pockets of market excess unwinding (five of eight metropolitan areas reported falling house prices in 1Q18), and as a major commodity producer, terms of trade have taken a sharp, turn for the worse. That should weigh on the AUD near term.

No wonder that no one expects anything from the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) for a very long time. We would concur with that view. Until wages data are released for 2Q18 in mid- August (15th), that view is not likely to change.

### Author

#### Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

[robert.carnell@asia.ing.com](mailto: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 <http://www.ing.com>.