

Politics continues to dominate markets

Just for once, it would be nice to have a week where economics dominated politics - if nothing else, it is easier to draw charts for



Tsai Ing-wen

Source: Shutterstock

Where to start?

I suppose that as I am sitting in Asia, the main starting point today should be the Presidential (and legislative) elections in Taiwan, which saw incumbent Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) President, Tsai Ing-wen win a convincing victory at the weekend.

In a forthcoming note by our Greater China Economist, Iris Pang, Iris notes that the troubles in Hong Kong have probably galvanised nationalist spirit in Taiwan, and she goes on to note that so far, economic policies such as those aimed at bringing high-tech production back to Taiwan from Mainland China have not yielded much substance yet, though they have pushed up inventories and boosted land sales.

Bloomberg News reports in a story today that in their view, the result pushes Mainland China's one country, two systems solution for Taiwan further out of reach. In any case, we don't see the outcome having much bearing on the domestic Taiwanese economy, not that such matters seem to be that important for markets in this age of money printing.

Trouble in Tehran

Meanwhile, the downing of a passenger airliner in Tehran last week has taken a new twist with the Iranian authorities admitting that this was the result of a missile fired in human error. It's not clear if this should be read as a positive shift from political lies to honesty, or as some other newswires are reporting, to outrage at the killings. Anti-government protests in Tehran are underway, but the threat to global oil supplies from any of this is small, given existing US sanctions, and would only really spell trouble in the event that a messy regime-change and a power-vacuum led to internal conflict spilling over into the region. We are way off this yet, and energy benchmark indices seem fairly relaxed for now.

Get out the ceremonial pens

This Wednesday, China and the US are due to sign the phase-one trade deal, which should make for a nice photo-shoot. But besides the prospect that the deal will contain far more substance than we are crediting it at this stage, the likely impact of the signing will be very limited, if any.

What pundits are wondering, is not when or if a phase 2 deal will be struck. I think most analysts, including myself, don't expect to see any further trade deal either side of the US Presidential election, but certainly not this side.

The thornier problem is whether China will actually deliver on what sound at this stage to be fairly "wishy-washy" commitments on things like intellectual property protection. The US maintains that the provisions China will sign up to are enforceable, but this remains to be seen. A plausible scenario in my view is that cracks in this deal begin to spread mid-year ahead of the US elections and that tough trade talk could return ahead of the November election raising tensions once more.

That makes USDCNY a two-way bet over the coming 12 months, though the current trend for CNY strength remains intact and should continue for the time being.

Payrolls, schmayrolls

In the good old days, when my job was a lot simpler, a bad US payrolls report would, at the least, have put a hefty dent into US Treasury yields. The ten-year note now yields 1.8196% (as of writing), not even 4bp lower than the pre-payrolls figure. OK, the headline payrolls number of 160,000 is not actually bad, but about what you would expect from an economy with a labour market as tight as it is in the US. But even with a slight tick up in the average workweek, the standout part of this release was the sub-3% average hourly earnings number (2.9% from 3.1% in November).

For more, [here is a link to James Knightley's note on the Labour data.](#)

India is in the limelight today

It's a quiet day in Asia today, and unless we get some of the Chinese Aggregate Financing data which is due by Wednesday, the main data release today will be that of Indian CPI.

Prakash Sakpal writes "India's December CPI report will show inflation overshooting the RBI's 2-6% policy target for the first time since mid-2016. Besides rising food prices on the back of a disruptive monsoon season, excessive policy loosening last year, which failed to stimulate growth but has helped the INR to weaken, has been pressuring inflation higher. The RBI is coming to terms with

inflation risk as Governor Shaktikanta Das recently highlighted. A shift in the policy stance to neutral from accommodative seems to be a reasonable starting point for the central bank's next policy meeting in early February. We no longer expect the RBI to cut rates this year. Nor do we see any policy tightening on the horizon, at least not until GDP growth recovers to more than 7%. That isn't going to happen anytime soon, we both agree.

Prakash also notes: "In Thailand, Parliament finally passed a THB 3.2 trillion budget for the current fiscal year (a process started in October 2019). The budget passage is seen as a vote of confidence in the ruling pro-military coalition, which holds a slim majority under Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-Ocha. However, a slew of anti-government protests over the weekend suggests that political risk is brewing in the background. From an economic perspective, all this means a slow and tepid economic recovery from the slump last year". It may be worth keeping an eye on the THB, from last year's regional outperforming currency, it is looking rather fragile in the first two weeks of this year.

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.