

# WEEKLY MARKET UPDATE

## Diana Mousina

Deputy Chief Economist, AMP



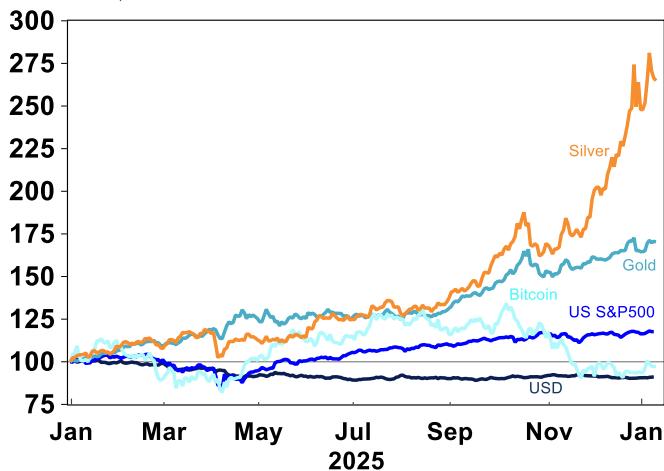
### Investment markets and key developments

The first few weeks of the New Year tend to be quiet periods in financial markets, with investor optimism usually positive, little news from central banks and slow data flow. Alas, Trump's presidency offers a constant cycle and the New Year began with US "Operation Absolute Resolve" into Venezuela. This saw Venezuelan President Maduro and his wife captured and taken into the US and charged on terrorism, drug trafficking and money laundering charges. Tensions have been building for months between the US and Venezuela, but it still came as a surprise because of the timing, speed and quick success of the operation.

The near-term market implication of the US intervention were modest. Sharemarkets rose slightly as analysts took the view that this was a contained geopolitical event, energy stocks rose on expectations of higher future oil production, oil prices were up but only slightly while safe havens like gold and silver rose on more geopolitical news.

### Major Asset Class Performance

Index, 2025 = 100

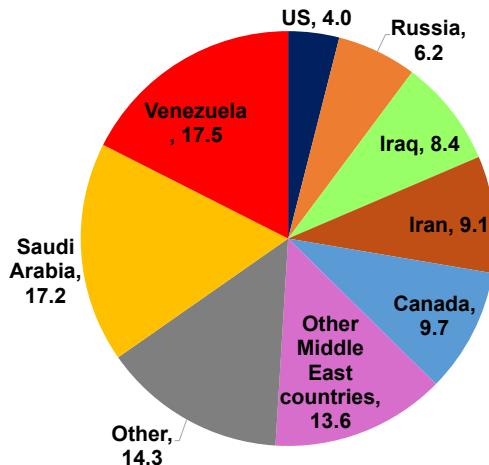


Source: Macrobond, AMP

But there are important longer-term consequences. This was the largest US intervention in Latin America since Panama in the late 1980's and there are still large question marks over what Trump means when he says that the US will "run the country" for the time being, and that they will "rebuild the oil infrastructure".

Venezuela actually has the largest proven oil reserves in the world (at 17.5%) – see the chart below.

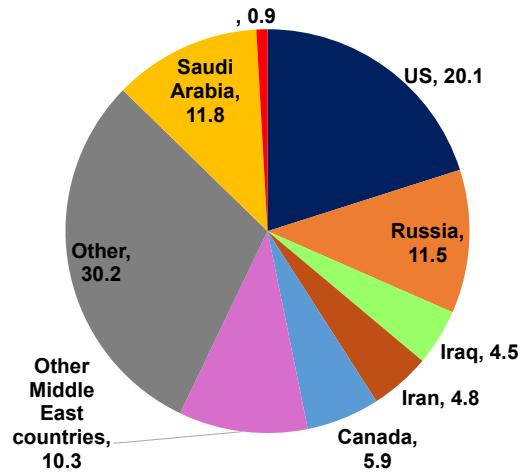
### Proved oil reserves by country (%)



Source: Energy Institute, AMP

But, Venezuelan oil *production facilities* are only 0.9% of global production because of years of infrastructure underinvestment, a poor economic backdrop, sanctions and government mismanagement. So longer-term, if significant investment is made into production facilities by the US, larger oil flows from Venezuela could put downward pressure on global oil prices, but this possibility is many years away. Trump attempted to tie the operation to cost of living concerns for Americans by lowering inflation, but this is unlikely to happen in the near-term.

### 2023 oil production by country (%)



Source: Energy Institute, AMP

The other long-term consequence of the US intervention relates to the implication for the global geopolitical environment under Trump 2.0. The operation is another hit to the global "rules-based order", puts more weight on the "debasement trade" (further \$USD downside) and shows Trump's desire for the US sphere of influence in the Western World (Trump said after the operation

American dominance in the Western Hemisphere will never be questioned again"). For markets, the key themes that are important from this are more spending on defence, more geopolitical risks which means non-US equities could outperform again this year, further \$US downside in place of other safe havens like gold, silver and Bitcoin.

There is also now talk of the US taking over Greenland (which had already been floated before), with the US already having a strong military presence there. And the actions in Venezuela also put pressure on Iran, which has large-scale social unrest recently, with the potential for regime change in Iran.

Despite this frenzied start to the year, US equities hit another record high and were 1% higher over the week, although with some mixed outcomes across sectors. Trump's social media posts around banning institutional investors from buying single-family homes hit home building stocks, followed by comments saying that defence contractors that they should not pay dividends, repurchase their own stocks or pay executives high salaries unless they speed up production or maintenance before saying that the military budget should be boosted (which ultimately saw higher prices for defence stocks). Another year of whiplash is likely for investors!

In Australia, stocks were up by 0.2%, with a rise in materials and healthcare against a fall in financial and utilities. European and Chinese shares continue to outperform against the US and Australia (and Australia is well behind). The \$A has been appreciating, and is up at just under 0.7USD.

### Global Sharemarkets

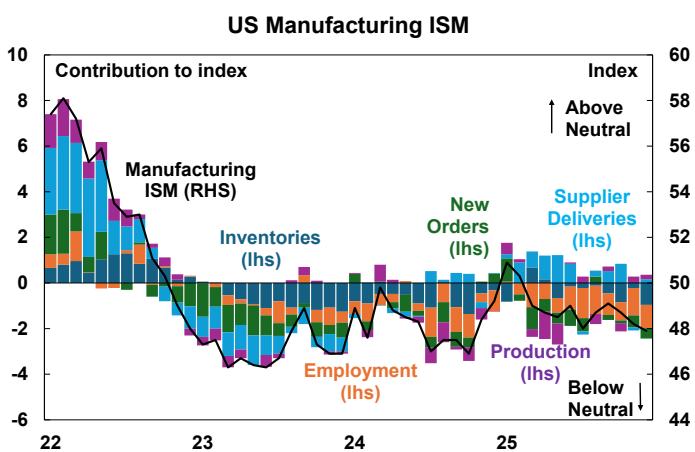
Index, Jan 2025 = 100, local currency



Source: Macrobond, AMP

### Major global economic events and implications

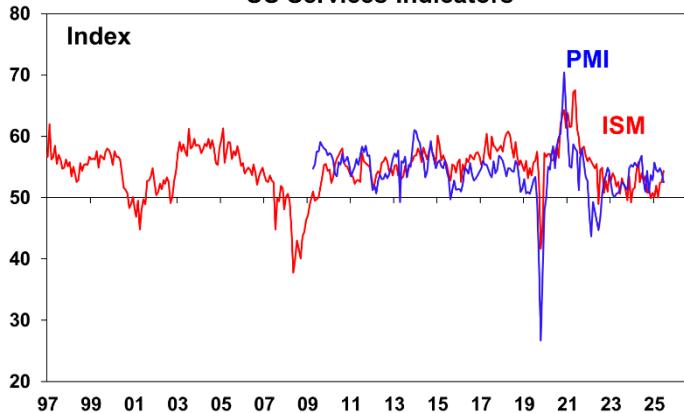
US data this week was mixed. The December manufacturing ISM index disappointed expectations, dropping to 47.9, from 48.2 last month and is now at its lowest level since 2024, not a good sign of activity in the sector. Employment, new orders and inventories detracted from the index.



Source: Bloomberg, AMP

The ISM services index was a bit better though, up to 54.4 in December (from 52.6 last month). The PMI services reading has been stronger compared to the ISM recently.

### US Services Indicators



Source: Bloomberg, AMP

The US job openings survey was on the softer side, indicating that employment conditions continue to slowly deteriorate, but it's still a "low hiring, low firing" environment. Job openings declined for the second month in a row and were lower than expected, hiring rates declined but the quits rate increased a little (which shows that people may still be comfortable moving jobs), although have still been trending down.

### US Job Openings and Quits

Ratio, Job Openings to Unemployed

percent

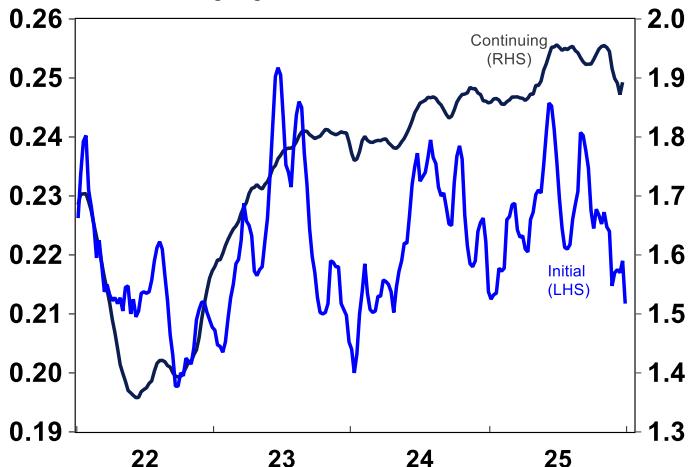


Source: Macrobond, AMP

But ADP employment (which moves alongside non-farm payrolls) lifted in December, initial jobless claims beat expectations but continuing jobless claims were weaker. So the labour market picture overall has still moderated.

## US Initial & Continuing Jobless Claims

1-month moving avg, million

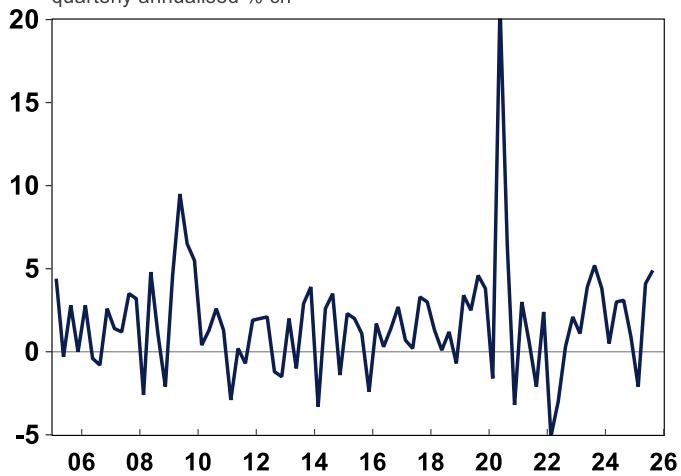


Source: Macrobond, AMP

US productivity growth had another stellar outcome, up by 4.9% (annualised) in the third quarter. Strong productivity growth has helped to contain unit labour costs.

## US Productivity Growth

quarterly annualised % ch

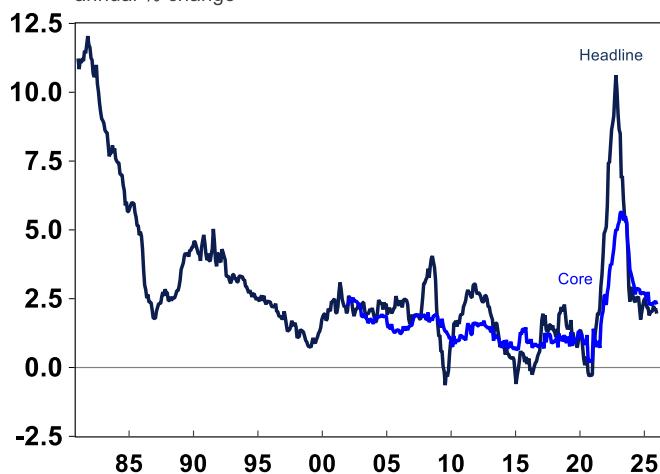


Source: Macrobond, AMP

Eurozone December consumer prices were 2.0% higher in December, from 2.1% last month with core inflation at 2.3% (see the chart below). Inflation is in line with the ECB's target, and argues for the central bank to be on hold.

## Euro Area Consumer Price Index

annual % change

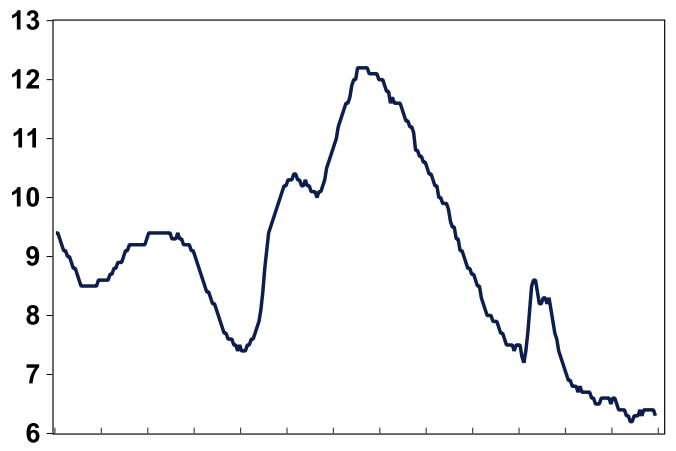


Source: Macrobond, AMP

The November Eurozone unemployment rate slowed marginally to 6.3% in November, from 6.4% last month (see the chart below) which is very low for the Eurozone relative to history.

## Euro Area Unemployment Rate

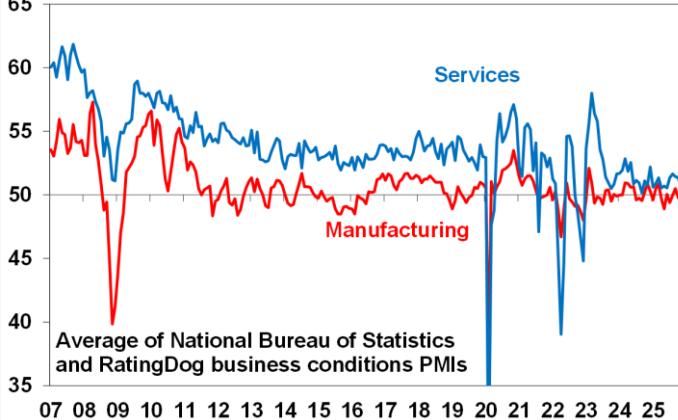
Percent



Source: Macrobond, AMP

In China, the RatingDog PMI (formerly S&P) showed services activity still holding up (at an index level of 52 in December), stronger than the manufacturing reading. Broadly, conditions are still okay in China.

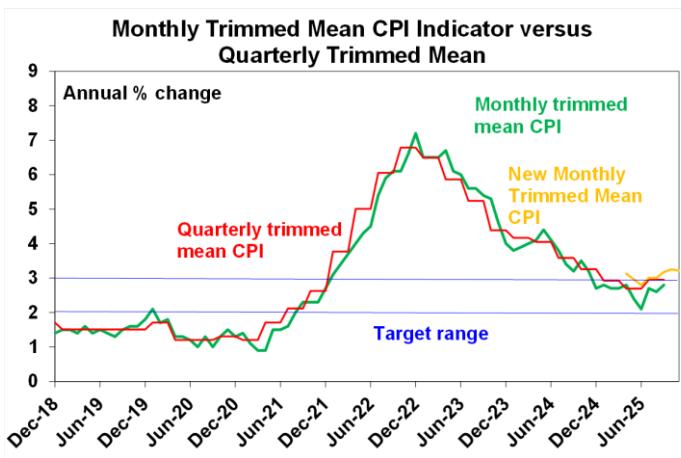
## Chinese manufacturing and services PMIs



Source: Bloomberg, AMP

## Australian economic events and implications

The November consumer price index was a little weaker than expected. Headline CPI rose by 3.4% (from 3.8% last month) and trimmed mean was 3.2% higher (from 3.3% last month). Both key measures of inflation remain well above the RBA's 2.5% inflation target (the RBA has an inflation target of 2-3% but is really focussed on achieving 2.5%) so clearly inflation is still too high. But, it's important to see that inflation is moderating and provides some signal that the last few months of hot inflation prints are unlikely to persist. The downside "surprise" in November was due to some more discounting across goods and a larger decline in domestic holiday prices.



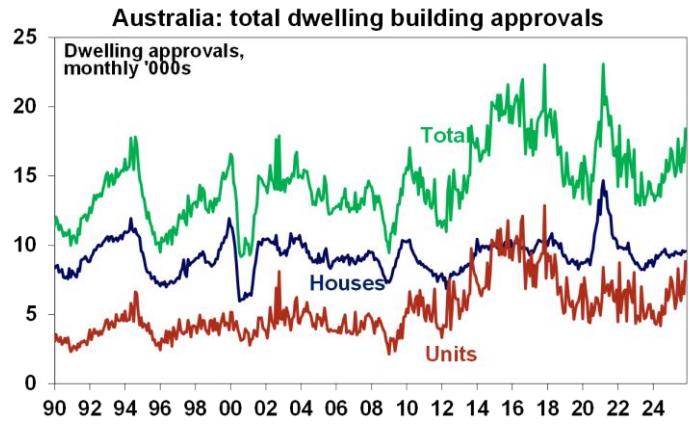
In the month of November, the largest contributors to inflation (which accounts for both price changes and weights) were electricity (prices up 6.8% in November), petrol (2.5% higher over the year), new dwelling construction costs (which have been rising for a number of months, have a large weighting and were up by 0.5% over the month), gas (up by 3.5% over the month) and rents (up by 0.4% in November). Offsetting this, detractors from inflation included domestic holiday travel (after a rise in the prior month due to school holidays) with prices down 4.1% in November, furniture (from Black Friday sales) with a 4.6% fall in prices, motor vehicles (perhaps some cheaper electric vehicles entering the market finally?) which fell by 1.6%, garments for women (-2.7% in November) and accessories (-4.1% over the month) although this follows months of price increases.

We get the full quarterly inflation data at the end of the month, before the RBA's February meeting. Don't forget that the new monthly CPI is not comparable to the quarterly CPI figures for now, so the RBA has to wait for the full quarterly figures to make an accurate assessment on inflation. We expect headline CPI of 0.8% or 3.8% year on year and trimmed mean at 0.8% or 3.2% over the year, which did not change with today's numbers. The February meeting is likely to be "live" which means it could be a close call between no change to rates and a rate hike, as the inflation data is too high for the RBA's liking but may not be high enough to justify raising rates. In our view, we think the RBA will keep rates unchanged at the February meeting and throughout 2026 because we don't think that the uptick in inflation will be sustained.

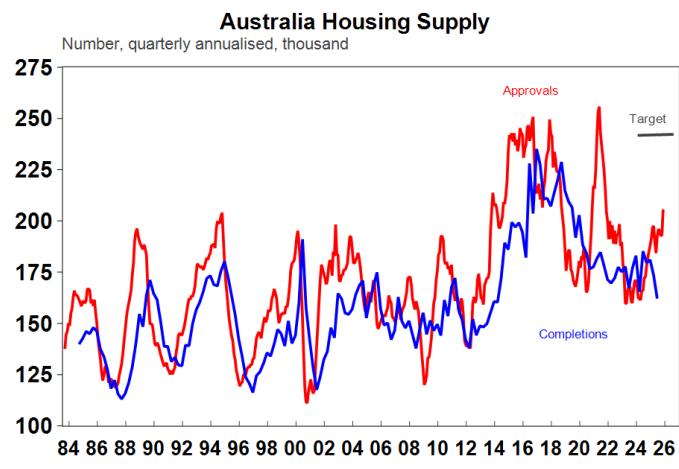
RBA's Deputy Governor Hauser spoke to the ABC in an exclusive interview and said the better-than-expected November CPI data was "helpful" but largely as the RBA expected and called out rents and housing costs as still too high. The full December quarter CPI was looking perhaps ever so slightly above the RBA's forecast in November (of 3.2% over the year to December) and pointed out multiple times that the RBA was not targeting inflation this quarter or a quarter out, but 1-2 years out. Given that the RBA's new forecasts released on the day of the February Board meeting would contain the updated assumptions for the cash rate path (based on market pricing), the RBA's forecasts on inflation may not be revised up as markets are now looking for rate hikes, rather than rate cuts (at the time of the last forecast update).

November building approvals surged by 15.2%, posting the best month in almost four years. This large gain was driven by a 36%

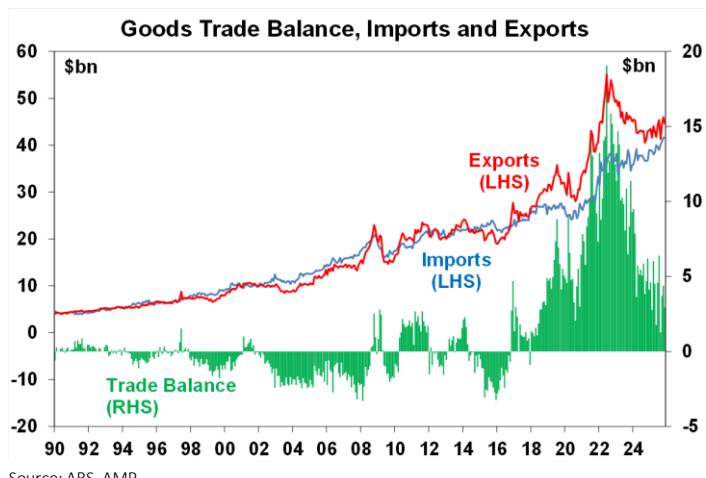
increase in apartments and semi-detached dwellings over the month, while detached house approvals also rose by 0.7%.



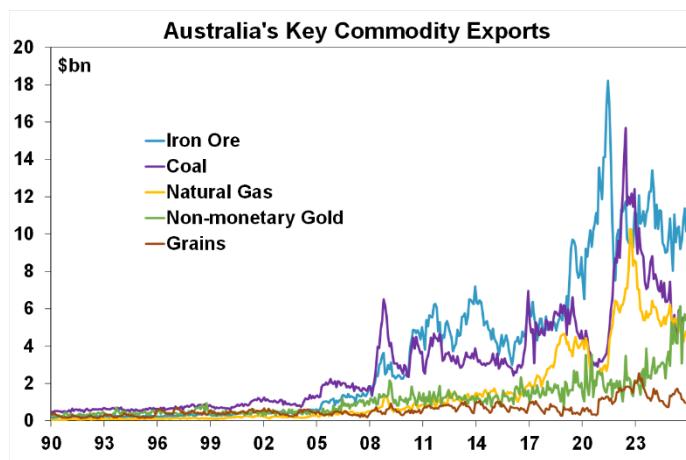
Annualised approvals are running at ~205K now, an 11% rise from a year ago, which is a really good sign for housing supply in Australia. Before today, this figure has remained stagnant around 190-195k throughout the second half of 2025 (which is roughly matching demand from population growth). Overall, we are still falling short of the 240k pace targeted in the Housing Accord).



The November trade balance declined to \$2.9bn, from \$4.4bn last month. But this is still a high surplus. Exports declined whilst imports were basically flat.



Gold has seen a notable increase in exports recently, from both higher quantity (due to demand) and the rise in prices.



## What to watch over the next week?

Tonight there is US non-farm payrolls for December. Economists are looking for a 70K lift in jobs, slightly above last month's figure which would take the unemployment rate back to 4.5%. Delayed (due to the government shutdown) housing starts and building permits data is also released. University of Michigan consumer sentiment is expected to rebound in the January reading, and inflation expectations are likely to moderate a little. Next Tuesday, US December consumer price data is out and economists are looking for annual growth of 2.7% in December, with core also at 2.7%. The US Fed meets in late January but no change is expected from the Fed, given the cut at the last meeting. November producer prices are also released, along with home sales figures and November retail sales (which should show a moderate rise of 0.4%).

The US Supreme court ruling on tariffs is due today (US time). There is a big chance that the Supreme court rules Trump's tariffs illegal (which would impact around half of the tariffs levied as the others are done under other authorities). In this event, Trump and his team said they would look to reimpose some, if not all of the tariffs using other legal authorities (mostly national security provisions) which Trump has used for areas like steel and aluminium and semi-conductors. But, it's still a blow to the trade policy and would put downward pressure on the effective US tariff rate. There is also the issue of companies wanting refunds for duties paid if the tariffs are deemed illegal, although this issue may have to go to the lower courts. Approximately \$133bn of duties have been collected as at mid-December.

In Australia next week there is, December ANZ job advertisement figures and ABS job vacancies for the November quarter (both leading indicators for employment), household spending for November (we think it will rise by 0.6% which is modest after the

strong lift in October) and the January Westpac/Melbourne Institute consumer sentiment index (likely to decline given rate hike fears).

## Outlook for investment markets

After three years of strong returns, it's inevitable that investment returns will slow. We have seen a bit of that in 2025 but expect a further slowing in 2026.

Global and Australian share returns are expected to slow further in the year ahead to around 8%. Stretched valuations in the key direction setting US share market, political uncertainty associated with the midterm elections (which years have seen below average returns and increased volatility) and AI bubble worries are the main drags but returns should still be positive thanks to Fed rate cuts, Trump's consumer friendly pivot and solid profit growth. A return to profit growth should also support gains in Australian shares even though the RBA may have finished cutting rates. Another 15% or so correction in share markets is likely along the way though.

Bonds are likely to provide returns around running yield.

Unlisted commercial property returns are likely to stay solid helped by strong demand for industrial property associated with data centres.

Australian home price growth is likely to slow to around 5-7% in 2026 after 8.3% in 2025 due to poor affordability, rates on hold with talk of rate hikes and APRA's move to ramp up macro prudential controls.

Cash and bank deposits are expected to provide returns around 3.6%.

The \$A is likely to rise as the interest rate differential in favour of Australia widens as the Fed cuts and the RBA holds and possibly hikes. Fair value for the Australian dollar is around \$US0.73.

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