

## Asia Morning Bites

Korean inflation rise should prove short-lived, though that's not the BoK's only concern



## Asia Morning Bites

Source: shutterstock

### Global Macro and Markets

- **Global Markets:** US Treasury yields have kept on falling, helped on their way by a weak manufacturing ISM index. 2Y US Treasury yields are down a further 10.9 basis points, repeating their post-FOMC decline, and 10Y yields are now down to 3.976% after a decline of 5.4bp. Markets are now more than fully pricing in rate cuts at each of the following four FOMC meetings starting from September. This hasn't hurt the USD particularly, and EURUSD is back below 1.08 now at 1.0790. The AUD has also lost ground to the USD and dropped below 65 cents, while the JPY has made modest further gains to 149.11, and Cable has slumped to 1.2735, helped on its way by yesterday's [Bank of England cut to Bank Rate](#).

Asian FX has been quite mixed. USDCNY has risen to 7.2450 but most of the rest of the Asia pack has followed the JPY stronger, led for once by the MYR and TWD. It looks like there are multiple opposing gravitational pulls on smaller Asian currencies at the moment. US equities reverted to selling yesterday. The S&P 500 fell 1.37% and the NASDAQ dropped 2.3%. Chinese stocks also fell yesterday, though not as much as those in the US.

- **G-7 Macro:** As noted above, the US Manufacturing ISM index was very weak. The headline

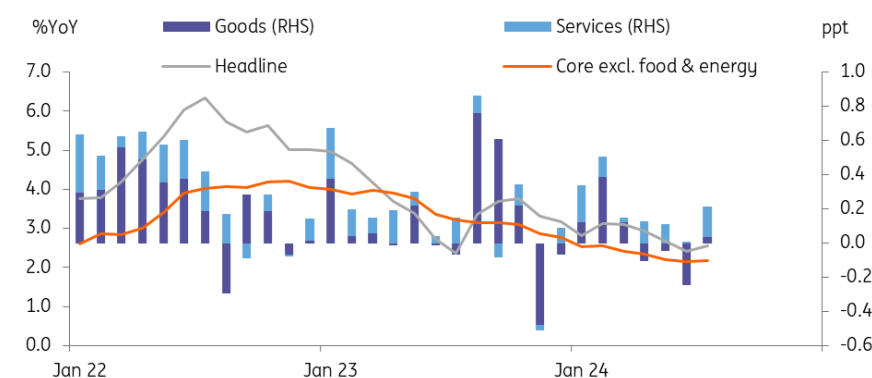
survey index fell further into contraction territory (46.8 from 48.5), and there were sharp drops in new orders and employment components of the survey. The prices paid index rose, however, so there are still some price pressures for the Fed to worry about even if the macro evidence points to further cooling. Jobless claims numbers also showed signs of rising, adding to the signals of a cooling labour market ahead of today's non-farm payrolls report. The consensus forecast for payrolls is for a 175,000 increase in employment, and no change to the unemployment rate of 4.1%. Average hourly earnings are predicted to drop a further 0.2pp to 3.7% YoY. [See here for more on the latest US data.](#)

- **South Korea:** Consumer prices ticked up to 2.6% YoY in July (vs 2.4% in June, 2.5% market consensus). Price increases in food and energy were most notable but service prices also gained. Core inflation excluding food and energy stayed at 2.2% YoY for the third consecutive month. Compared with the past month, headline inflation rebounded 0.3% MoM NSA (vs -0.2% in June, 0.3% market consensus). As expected, bad weather conditions pushed up fresh food prices and the reduction in fuel tax cuts sent gasoline prices higher in July. Service prices rose ahead of the summer holiday season, mostly in travel and leisure-related prices.

Although consumer inflation picked up in July, it is set to cool sharply to around 2% from August onwards, mainly due to base effects. Therefore, we expect the Bank of Korea's policy focus will gradually shift from price stability to financial stability. At the last meeting, Governor Rhee Chang-yong expressed concern that any signals of policy easing could stimulate housing prices and lead to rising household debt.

We maintain our long-standing call for a BoK cut in October but see risks building around our call. The recent rise in house prices and household debt could push back the first cut. To stabilize the housing market, policy coordination is a must, thus we also need to monitor how the government reacts to the recent rapid rise in house prices. We also see that growth conditions have softened recently. Restructuring in the construction sector is still ongoing, while the household delinquency ratio is rising rapidly. As for the payment problems of e-commerce companies, this is unlikely to escalate into a major issue, but the fact that it is happening is a sign of weak domestic demand. Thus, sluggish domestic growth could trigger BoK rate action sooner rather than later.

## South Korea inflation reaccelerated in July



Source: CEIC

# What to look out for: S Korea July CPI, Australia PPI, Singapore PPI

## August 2nd

S Korea: July CPI

Japan: July monetary base

Australia: July PPI

Singapore: PMI

US: July non-farm payrolls

## Authors

### Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

[robert.carnell@asia.ing.com](mailto:robert.carnell@asia.ing.com)

### Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan

[min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com](mailto:min.joo.kang@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>.