

Asia: The race to vaccinate

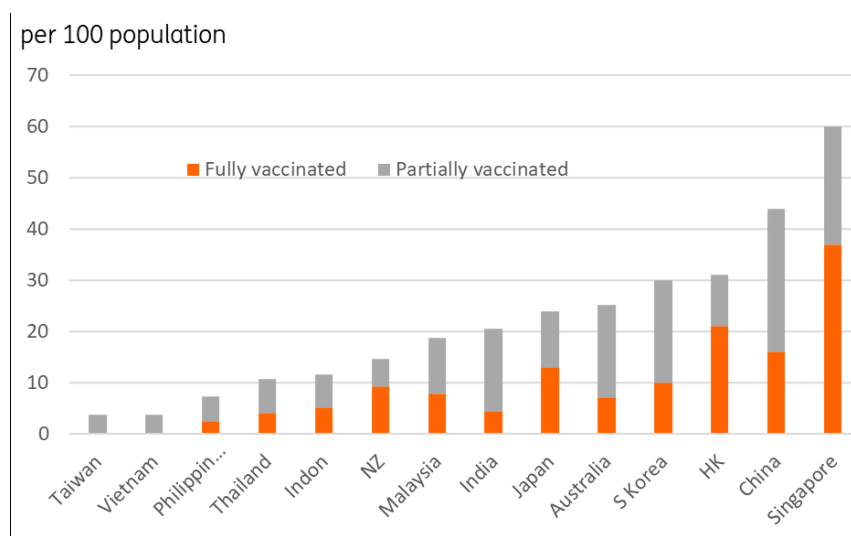
Asia has recently made better progress on vaccinations as vaccines become more widely available. But there is still a long way to go



Newly arranged beds lie inside a Covid-19 treatment centre set up for emergencies in the wake of spike in the numbers of positive coronavirus cases in Mumbai, India

Source: Shutterstock

Asia vaccinations by dose (as of 4 July, 2021)



Source: Our World in Data

A month is a long time in epidemiology

Asia's slow vaccine rollout has been a constant refrain in these notes since the beginning of the year, but in the last month, there has been some improvement. Whether this is the result of a change in heart of governments, some of which were initially very particular about which vaccines they were willing to administer to their populations, or to greater physical access to scarce vaccines, or more likely, a bit of both, the numbers are beginning to look more encouraging.

One of the biggest improvements has been in China, which is relevant for the rest of the region since it is the largest market for exports locally. A more widely vaccinated China equates to a less risky Asian export outlook, which should be good news across the whole region.

But we have also seen some pick-up in the pace of some of the early laggards on vaccination. South Korea has now fully or partially vaccinated about 30% of its population, though that is still a weak outcome compared to 60% for Singapore and 44% for China (figures accurate as of 4 July). It looks weaker still compared to equivalent figures for the US (54.5%) or the UK (66.5%) or Germany (55.2%).

And though we have seen the pace of vaccination picking up, the numbers are still fairly unimpressive. Australia comes in the top half of the APAC league table, with only 25% of its population "jabbed" - and most of these only once. As we now know, one jab of most of the widely administered vaccines provides much less protection to some of these new variants, so there is a very long way to go, and herd immunity remains a distant goal. Australia, for example, is still prone to regional movement restrictions as cases sporadically flare up.

There is also still a large and unimpressive tail in this distribution with quite a few economies in the region still showing only about 10% or lower vaccination rates. Even India has only partially or fully vaccinated about 20% of its population, in spite of (or perhaps because of) its recent problems. And it is in this long tail, including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand that, unsurprisingly, we see most of the problems with Covid in Asia, which will weigh on the prospects for growth in the region.

As the sharp pick up in the relatively well-vaccinated UK demonstrates, no economy in Asia will be able to safely reopen, and growth will remain at risk until vaccination rates rise a lot higher.

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 <http://www.ing.com>.