

Asia week ahead: It's not all about rate cuts

We could see pressure building for additional monetary tightening in some APAC economies in the coming week. Meanwhile, North Asia (ex-China) delivers the monthly activity data dump which should show external demand still providing support



Inflation and central banks

Following the revelation that the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) discussed rate hikes at its last meeting (and that is not a typo – we did mean hikes, not cuts), the May CPI data will probably raise the question, "well, why didn't they?"

We think that the May data will show a 0.3% month-on-month decline in the price level, mainly driven by seasonal declines in holiday prices as well as clothing. On top of this, we will also see some influence from sharply lower retail gasoline prices. But the May 2023 CPI index also suffered from the same negative influences, and we think the 2023 drag from recreation was larger than we will see this year.

The net result of all of this will be an inflation rate that could edge higher again from 3.6% year-on-year to 3.7%, with an outside chance that it rises to 3.8%. Australian inflation hasn't fallen on a monthly basis since it troughed in December 2023 at 3.4%. Pressure to respond with higher rates has to be growing. If we see inflation rise again, we will think very hard about incorporating a rate hike in our forecasts. There is still one more inflation reading (31 July) before the 6 August RBA meeting, and that is the more important quarterly report for the second quarter of this year, so it'll be a high-risk gamble if we do.

Japan also publishes Tokyo CPI data for June. This could be the highlight of the week for Japan as the Tokyo number provides a gauge of the nationwide CPI trend ahead. We expect Tokyo's inflation to accelerate to 2.5% YoY in June from 2.2% in May due to a pickup in pipeline prices. If inflationary pressures become more dominant over the next two months, then the possibility of a July rate hike will increase significantly.

Another central bank that may be under some pressure to review its rate stance next week is the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). There is little chance of a hike here, but Governor Eli Remolona's recent suggestion that the BSP would not need to wait for the Federal Reserve before cutting rates has been silenced by PHP weakness (probably as a direct result). The PHP is the region's weakest currency month-to-date and has needed BSP intervention to support it. More recent comments from other BSP officials have re-grouped behind the view that the BSP will be on hold until after the Fed.

We are not looking for any change in BSP policy at this meeting, absent any sudden weakening in the PHP, which could follow any suggestion that front-running the Fed was being reconsidered. Let's hope not.

North Asia (ex-China) is being supported by semiconductors and tourism

As well as inflation data, Japan also publishes its monthly industrial production and labour reports on Friday 28 June. The normalisation of auto production should have a positive impact on the economy and will boost employment and manufacturing production. In addition, retail sales should grow thanks to strong tourism and a steady improvement in labour market conditions.

South Korean industrial production should also rise in May. Semiconductor output is expected to rebound after two months of decline as inventories are restocked. However, exports and industry data point to a decline in auto production, so the overall monthly gain is likely to be modest. Retail sales will most likely fall due to a drop in car sales. But this should be partially offset by an increase in consumer goods sales, which will be boosted by an increase in foreign tourists during the May holidays.

Apart from the monthly activity data, survey data is also due for release. Strong external demand for chips and autos should boost business sentiment, especially in the manufacturing sector. The consumer confidence index is likely to remain below 100 as tight credit conditions and sluggish asset market performance are still weighing on consumer sentiment.

Indian fiscal data for May

May fiscal deficit figures for May are released on 28 June. So far this year, the deficits have been coming in close to last year's INR totals, which is likely to be sufficient to keep the deficit on target

for the government's 5.4% (GDP) fiscal year deficit for 2024/25. Something in the vicinity of last year's INR2.1tr deficit for May 2023 will keep things on track.

Strong fiscal discipline is one of the reasons for the improvement in the outlook for India's sovereign credit rating to positive by S&P recently, so we mustn't see any slippage here following the recent election.

A quiet week for Greater China after the recent data dump

It is a very quiet week ahead for Greater China. Mainland China will publish its May industrial profits data on Thursday. Profit growth has been flat at 4.3% YoY in the last two months and something similar in May looks probable.

Taiwan will publish its May industrial production and employment data on Monday. We expect a moderation of industrial production to around 10% YoY from last month's 14.6% YoY, though this mostly reflects the timing of the upturn in production volumes last year. The underlying trend is still positive, albeit slowing.

Finally, Hong Kong publishes its trade data on Tuesday and money supply data on Wednesday. No excitement is expected from any of these data points.

Key events in Asia next week

Country	Time (GMT+8)	Data/event	ING	Prev.
Monday 24 June				
Singapore	1300	May Core CPI (YoY%)	-	3.1
	1300	May CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-	0.1/2.7
Taiwan	1600	May Industrial Production (YoY%)	10.0	14.6
Tuesday 25 June				
Japan	1300	Apr Leading Indicator Revised	-	-0.1
South Korea	0500	Jun BoK Consumer Confidence Index	98	98.4
Wednesday 26 June				
Singapore	1300	May Manufacturing Output (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	7.1/-1.6
Australia	0130	May CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.3/3.7	0.7/3.6
Thursday 27 June				
South Korea	0500	Jun BOK Business Confidence Index	74	72
Philippines	1500	BSP Overnight Borrowing Rate (%)	6.5	6.5
China	0930	May Industrial Profits (YoY%)	-	4.0
Friday 28 June				
Japan	0730	May Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.6
	0730	Tokyo CPI (YoY%)	2.5	2.2
	0750	May Industrial Production Prelim (MoM%/YoY%)	2/-0.4	-0.9/-4.2
	0750	May Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	1.2/2.3	0.8/2.0
	1300	May Housing Starts (YoY%)	-	13.9
South Korea	0700	May Industrial Production Prelim (MoM%/YoY%)	0.7/3.2	2.2/6.1
Philippines	1100	May Budget Balance	-	42.7
India	0630	Fiscal deficit (YTD INRtr)	2.1	2.1

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Author

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China

lynn.song@asia.ing.com

Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan

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 www.ing.com.