

## Asia week ahead: Spotlight stays on China

All that matters for markets is news about the epidemic and how the outbreak will impact economies around the region. Unfortunately, this week's data won't do much to help



Source: Shutterstock

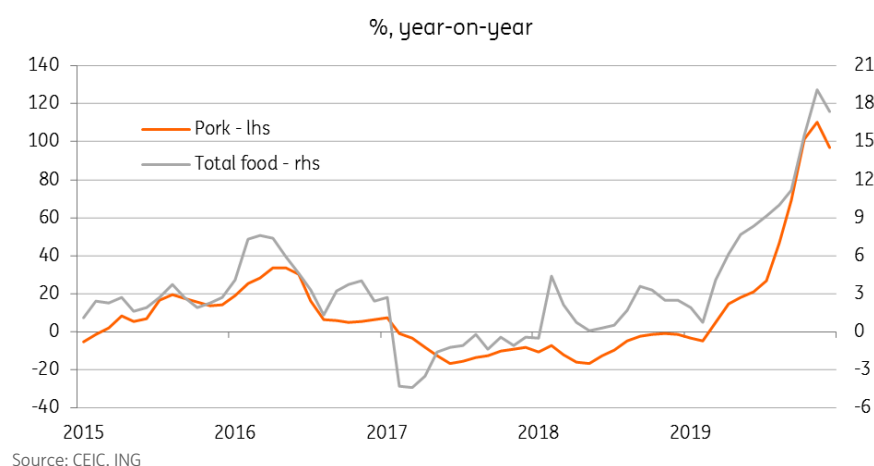
### ➔ Scant economic data from China

As the number of infections and fatalities from the coronavirus continues to rise, the economic data from China remains under scrutiny for the impact of the disease. However, it's a bit too early for data to capture the impact of the disease, which is still evolving. There isn't much on the calendar this week either, aside from inflation and monetary indicators for January.

Higher food prices typically boost consumer price inflation in the New Year month. And one of the main drivers within the food category is pork prices. As an added whammy this year, an African swine fever has swelled pork prices out of proportion. On the flip-side though, one could wonder whether the outbreak of the virus and its spread countrywide dampened new year festivities and the food price increase was rather muted.

All that said, in line with consensus we are looking for CPI inflation advancing to 4.9% YoY from 4.5% in November. On the monetary side, behind the consensus of a bounce in new bank lending and aggregate financing lies the pre-holiday boost to the liquidity by the central bank (PBoC).

## China Consumer Price Inflation



### ➔ Not much going on elsewhere either

**India's** January CPI data is likely to testify to the central bank's decision last week to leave policy on hold. We expect inflation to remain elevated, but no change from a 7.4% YoY rate in December. The fresh harvest entering the market should ease some pressure on food prices, but that's likely to be offset by firmer fuel and utility prices.

In **Malaysia**, moderate manufacturing growth in the fourth quarter of 2019 suggests the same about GDP growth for the period, bringing the annual growth last year to 4.5%, down from 4.7% in 2018. With the coronavirus threatening tourism and overall demand, we would expect a couple more quarters of a slowdown ahead. If so, the Bank Negara Malaysia easing cycle will have further to run, while the government is also drafting a stimulus package.

Elsewhere, the Reserve Bank of **New Zealand's** policy meeting will almost be a non-event judging from the unanimous consensus forecast of no change to the 1% policy rate. **Indonesia's** 4Q19 current account data may have some negative bias for the rupiah as the deficit is expected to widen.

[New Zealand's central bank to hold steady despite coronavirus](#)

## Asia Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 10 February</b>					
China	0130	Jan PPI (YoY%)	-0.3	0.1	-0.5
	0130	Jan CPI (YoY%)	4.9	4.9	4.5
		- Jan Aggregate finance (Yuan bn)	4140		2103
		- Jan Financial institution loans (Yuan bn)	3022		1140
		- Jan Money supply (M2) (YoY%)	8.7	8.5	8.7
Indonesia		- 4Q Current account balance (US\$bn)	-8.5	-8.1	-7.7
<b>Tuesday 11 February</b>					
Philippines	0100	Dec Trade balance (US\$m)	-4138.6	-	-3342
	0100	Dec Exports (YoY%)	4.9	-	-0.7
	0100	Dec Imports (YoY%)	3.4	-	-8
South Korea	2300	Jan Unemployment rate (% SA)	3.8	-	3.8
<b>Wednesday 12 February</b>					
India	1200	Jan CPI (YoY%)	7.4	-	7.35
	1200	Dec Industrial production (YoY%)	0.5	-	1.8
		- Jan Trade deficit (US\$bn)	-10.8	-	-11250
		- Jan Exports (YoY%)	-3.5	-	-1.8
		- Jan Imports (YoY%)	-12.5	-	-8.8
Malaysia	0400	4Q GDP (NSA YoY%)	4.2	-	4.4
	0400	4Q Current account (MYR bn)	15.6	-	11.5
Singapore	0500	Dec Retail sales value (MoM SA/ YoY%)	-0.7/-3.0	-/-	0.2/-4.0
Taiwan	0800	4Q F GDP (YoY%)	3.4	-	3.4
<b>Friday 14 February</b>					
India	0630	Jan WPI (YoY%)	3.1	-	2.6

Source: ING, Bloomberg, \*GMT