

Article | 14 April 2021

SINGAPORE

Singapore central bank leaves policy on hold as GDP rises 0.2% YoY in 1Q21

As sustained Covid-19 spread globally continues to threaten Singapore's export-led recovery ahead, a stable MAS policy remains our baseline for the rest of this year



Source: Shutterstock

Stable MAS policy

The Monetary Authority of Singapore released its semi-annual [Monetary Policy Statement](#) this morning. The central bank decided to maintain its neutral policy stance implied by the prevailing zero appreciation path for the S\$-NEER within an unspecified policy band. There was also no change either to the width or the mid-point of the policy band.

This policy outcome was widely expected by the market. The statement struck a fairly positive chord, noting that “The upturn in external demand will sustain an above-trend pace of growth in the Singapore economy for the rest of 2021. Activity in the trade-related and modern services sectors should expand at a firm pace”. However, it also cited persistent risk from the “unabated” Covid-19 spread globally.

0.2%

1Q21 GDP growth

Year-on-year

Better than expected

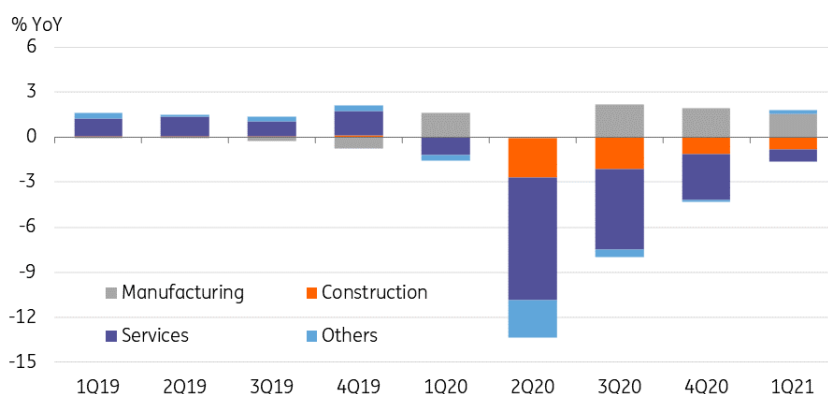
GDP growth turns positive

Also released alongside the MAS policy decision, the advance GDP estimate for 1Q21 showed the economy growing by 0.2% YoY and 2.0% QoQ rates, bang on our forecast and better than the consensus (-0.5% YoY and 1.7% QoQ). This puts Singapore among the first few Asian economies to turn the corner to positive year-on-year GDP growth (China and India are the other two).

The electronics-driven export surge kept manufacturing in the driving seat for headline GDP growth. Manufacturing output expanded by 7.5% YoY in the last quarter. The modest slowdown from 10.3% YoY growth in 4Q20 resulted from high base effects, not an underlying weakness.

Construction and services remained as drags on the GDP growth although to a lesser extent than previously. The fall in construction output moderated to -20.2% YoY from -27.4%, and that in services to -1.2% YoY from -4.7%.

Contribution to year-on-year GDP growth (percentage point)



Source: CEIC, ING Bank

Outlook for the rest of 2021

The sustained Covid-19 spread globally continues to threaten the export-led recovery over the rest of the year. Even so, year-on-year GDP growth is poised for a significant jump in 2Q21 (ING

forecast 14.2% YoY) as the sharp plunge of activity during the Covid-19 Circuit Breaker a year ago flatters the 2Q21 comparison. As the base effects work through the year, we expect the yearly GDP growth rate to taper to low single digits over the second half of the year. On the inflation front, the lingering impact of the 21% petrol price hike in the FY2021 Budget and as well as low base effects should push CPI inflation upward in coming months (0.7% YoY in February), though demand-side pulls on prices should continue to be muted.

Our full-year 2021 forecast for GDP growth is 4.9% and that for inflation is 1.1%. There is no change to the official view of 4% to 6% GDP growth this year, but the MAS did revise their inflation forecast upward. The MAS now sees headline inflation between 0.5% to 1.5% as against the previous range of -0.5% to +0.5%. It left the core inflation view for this year unchanged at 0% to 1%.

We don't think these trends will warrant any tightening in the October 2021 MAS policy statements either.

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.