

Singapore: Safe port in a storm

The trade war and global tech slump are weighing on Singapore's economy, and 2019 will not be a year to remember. But this economy is well poised to bounce back and benefit from any positive trade news and the next wave of tech demand, which could be exceptional



Source: Shutterstock

Singapore's longer term strengths are near term weaknesses

Singapore is a well-run, prosperous economy with ambitions as a tech hub to supplement its other industrial strengths. These are sensible aims, although admittedly difficult to legislate for. But primarily, Singapore is a small and extremely open economy in the middle of a region which is being hit not only by the trade war, and associated spillovers, but also from a global slump in technology demand. Longer term, we have no worries about Singapore's future. Near term, things could require some policy support.

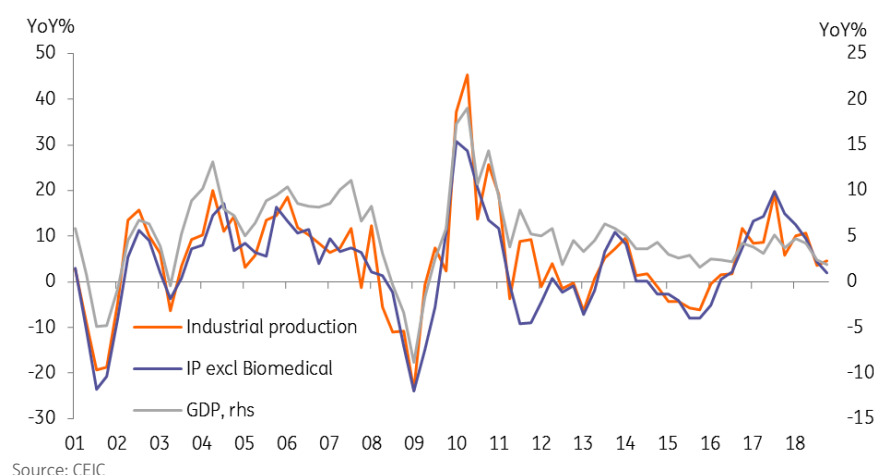
Macroeconomy, the near term view

For a small open economy like Singapore, the external environment is a very important factor in the variance of its economic activity around the trend rate.

The near term outlook for Singapore is marred by disappointing trade flows and weak tech demand

Export growth has slumped in recent months, and production has been dragged down as a result. Fortunately, the services side of the economy has held up better than its historical 0.9% correlation with manufacturing would suggest, and overall GDP has been buffered a little as a result.

GDP and Industrial production

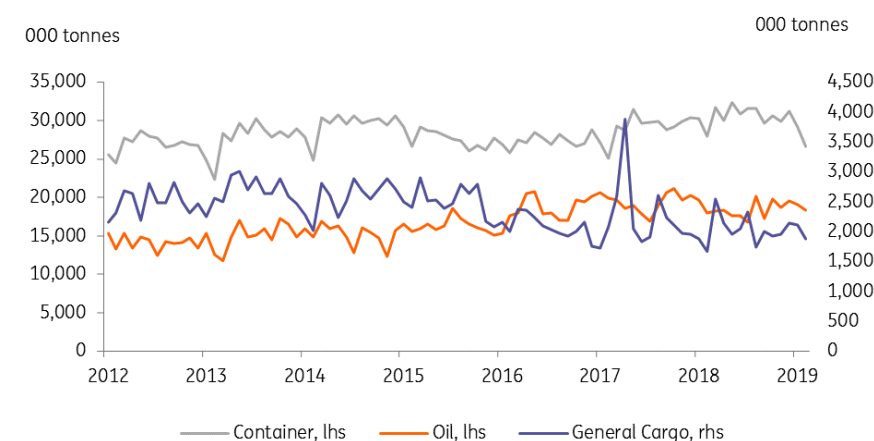


External sector hit by the trade war and the tech slump

Right now, there are two very important considerations for Singapore's export and production strength, both of them negative. These include the trade war and the tech slump.

The trade war is between the US and China, but with Singapore the second busiest port in the world after Shanghai, it would be naive to imagine that this was having no impact on one of the island's main sources of income – namely the direct income from its trade activities.

Trade throughput at Singapore's port



Trade has dipped, though this is probably partly seasonal

Neither of the two big contributors to total throughput at Singapore's port, containers or oil, are looking at all positive, though the recent sharp dip in container traffic is most likely to be seasonal, and some bounce is likely. Even so, trade flows look flat at best, and maybe slightly down.

Singapore is the second busiest port in the world after Shanghai, and so it would be naive to imagine the trade war was having no impact on one of the island's main sources of income – namely the direct income from its trade activities

Suggestions that Singapore may be benefiting from substitution away from China look very hard to substantiate from this data. Though in time, that can't be ruled out.

Transportation and storage GDP figures reflect the scale of Singapore's port logistics activities. At about SGD 8 billion in 4Q18, this makes it about 6.5% of all GDP and about 10% of all service sector GDP. A sharp downturn could cause problems. The good news is, we don't see a sharp downturn. Not yet anyhow.

Singapore GDP by industry

(nominal seasonally adjusted) SGD million

	1Q18	2Q18	3Q18	4Q18
GDP	119,763.7	121,583.7	122,822.5	122,790.8
Goods producing	28,818.8	29,816.2	30,738.2	30,977.5
Manufacturing	23,284.6	24,340.9	25,274.8	25,420.6
Construction	4,110.9	4,021.8	4,031.1	4,114.4
Utilities	1,395.4	1,425.2	1,403.2	1,413.3
Other goods	27.9	28.3	29.1	29.2
Services	80,132.5	80,611.6	81,674.3	81,837.2
Wholesale & Retail	20,599.2	20,905.0	20,985.9	20,453.3
Transportation / storage	7,801.7	7,705.4	8,210.9	8,070.6
Accommodation	2,367.6	2,432.7	2,469.9	2,488.0
Information & Comms	4,597.2	4,743.5	4,782.9	4,918.9
Finance & Insurance	14,784.9	14,741.1	14,764.8	15,077.1
Business services	16,948.8	17,047.1	17,228.8	17,382.0
Other Services	13,033.1	13,036.8	13,231.1	13,447.3
Ownership of dwellings	4,002.9	4,043.3	4,042.8	3,991.1
Gross value added	112,954.2	114,471.1	116,455.3	116,805.8
Taxes on production	6,810	7,113	6,367	5,985

Source: CEIC

The tech slump is more worrying

In terms of the tech slump, the news is less upbeat, though we'll argue that if you were going to have problems with your economy, this is exactly the type of problem you would want to have.

Trade is more than just net exports for Singapore

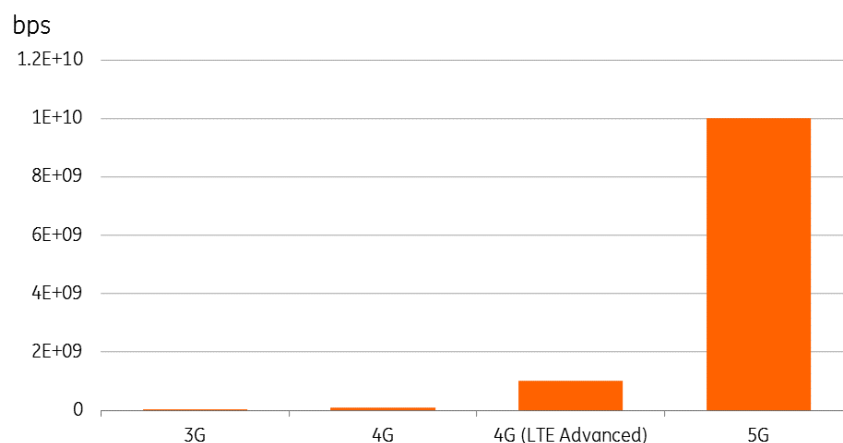
The 'tech slump' has its roots in an unfortunate coincidence in tech manufacturing supply growth, and a global dip in demand for the products (handphones) and their components (semiconductors), and a failure of the more optimistic projections of the tech industry to materialise - think cryptocurrency mining or the internet of things (IOT). Not only is the volume of demand for these goods and their components falling, but so too are their prices. Not so great news indeed for profits.

However, these goods tend to be very capital intensive, which by definition means that too many jobs aren't associated with them, which keeps the unemployment rate from soaring. Singapore's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is an enviable 2.2%, though this figure may mask some underemployment. But technology/electronics is still an important export earning sector, and so their dismal showing in recent export figures is still an issue.

The 'tech slump' has its roots in an unfortunate coincidence in tech manufacturing supply growth, and a global dip in demand

The 'tech slump' is also a very cyclical problem. And we can already see the signs of deliverance from the weak spell in the roll-out of 5-G. If industry estimates of the quantum leap between 4G and 5G download speeds are correct, then this is going to make the current generation of electronics obsolete very quickly - at least, as soon as content for them catches up. At which point, demand for these goods and their components is going to fly (with the caveat that the associated price jump isn't mismanaged). For Asia, and for Singapore, this is going to be very, very positive. But we have some uncomfortable quarters to weather first.

4G vs 5G download speeds



Source: ING, Various

Exports - falling - some more than others

For now, the current export situation is fairly miserable. Though as well as the 'tech slump' weighing on electronics, there has been an outsize influence from the hugely volatile pharmaceutical industry. As this has moved from very strong to weak and then back to growth again, it has amplified cyclical movements in Singapore's other major export groups.

The hugely volatile pharmaceutical industry has amplified cyclical movements in Singapore's other major export groups

Pharmaceuticals (pharma) volatility simply goes with the territory and makes accurate forecasting of the export performance of the whole industrial complex a highly uncertain business. Activity in the pharmaceutical space need not necessarily result in pills being spat off a production line and exported.

Capacity in Singapore is brought on and offline as global demand fluctuates or as space is needed to be freed up for new runs of products or inventory building. The best guess for this sector from both a production and export perspective is for steady growth, though that view probably only reflects the net annual result and not the actual path this industry will follow.

Exports of petrochemicals can exhibit some of the same volatile characteristics, as batch processes are prone to breakdowns and blockages and require the occasional stoppage. Otherwise, these tend to be run at full capacity and growth requires capacity increases that tend to be lumpy.

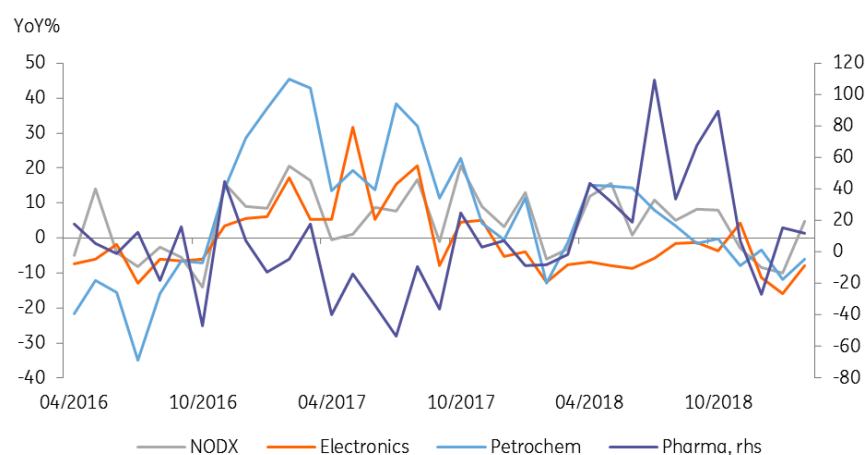
The decline in petrochemicals may be as, if not more worrying, than the semiconductor slump

The somewhat steady decline in petrochemical exports doesn't resemble such volatility but rather a more systematic slowdown. It could reflect a loss of market share to regional competition, or perhaps a broader decline in regional demand for such products, which itself is somewhat worrying, as these products are ubiquitous in all production. A slowdown here can mean, a slowdown in everything else on the way.

The electronics sector is the biggest single component of Singapore's export bundle, and as discussed earlier, has problems right now, though perhaps not for too much longer. Already, some semiconductor firms are hinting at the beginning of the end of the downturn, and the rate of year on year decline seems indeed to have troughed.

It might be a quarter or two before we can talk about year on year growth for this sector, but at least the numbers following the minus sign will likely be smaller.

Non-oil domestic exports breakdown



Source: CEIC

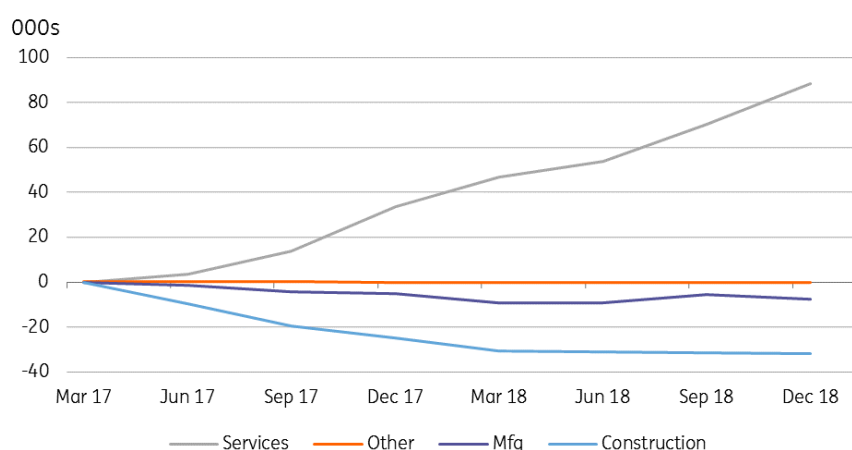
Domestic economy - soggy, but supported

With the fate of the external sector lying largely outside the control of Singaporean authorities, what about the domestic sectors?

We briefly mentioned the low unemployment rate, though it's worth remarking that this is up from its 2016 low of 1.8%. However, wage growth is softening, and the last quarter of data available, in 4Q18, showed the rate of wage growth slowing to 2.8%. This is still delivering a respectable positive real wage growth given the 0.5%YoY inflation rate, but it is perhaps consistent with real consumer spending growth of closer to 2% than 3% without a pickup.

Indeed a closer look at the figures shows that the vast bulk of the cumulative employment growth in Singapore since 1Q17, when the economy began to pull itself out of the 2015/ 2016 soft-patch, has been in the service sector (88 thousand out of a total of only 48,500 cumulative job creation).

Cumulative employment growth (1Q17 = 0) by sector

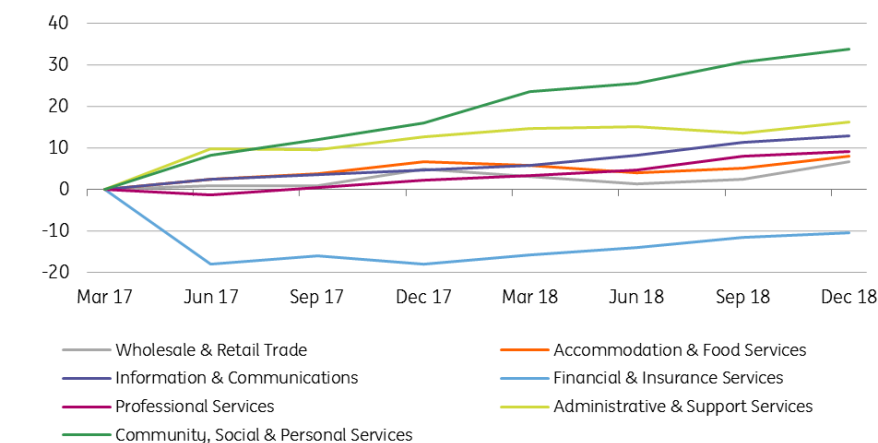


Source: CEIC

Service sector jobs quality questionable

Of this total, most (more than 50,000) have been in administrative sectors, which includes relatively low paid work like security and cleaning, and in public and quasi-public sectors such as community, social and personal services, with health and social services picking up the lion's share.

Cumulative service sector employment, (1Q 2017 = 0)



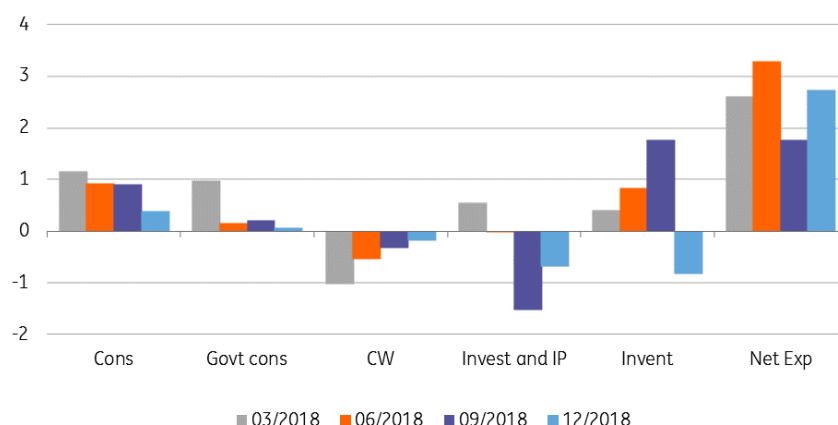
Source: CEIC

Financial employment down - professional services and info/comms up

The relatively well paid financial services sector has seen a net loss of employment since the beginning of 2017 of nearly 10,000 jobs, though this has been offset by a similar increase in both professional services and information and communications jobs, which plays to Singapore's determination to be at the forefront of Industry 4.0.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, this labour shift hasn't entirely prevented some slippage in the contribution to GDP growth from consumer spending. More surprising is the fact that net exports continue to support growth, with the key emphasis being on the term 'net', as import decline has helped offset the slowdown in Singapore's non-oil domestic exports.

Contributions to YoY GDP growth by expenditure (pp)



Source: CEIC, ING

Inflation - there really isn't any

Standard practice with inflation is to compare discrepancies of headline rates with core rates of inflation, though, in Singapore's case, the core rate is something of an oddity, not being an ex-food and energy measure, but the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) measure of headline minus accommodation and private transport costs.

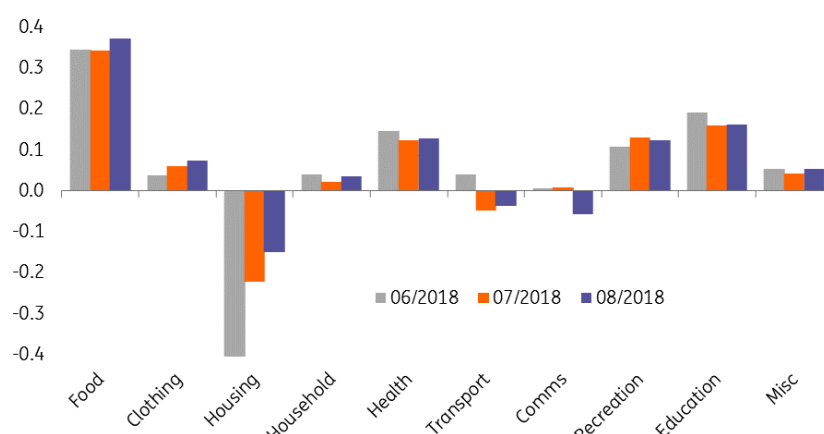
Certainly, for many Singaporean households, those living in housing development blocks (HDBs) and using the excellent public transport facilities, this exclusion makes sense. Though these big ticket items are also excellent measures of fluctuating aggregate demand, and their exclusion does come at some cost in terms of information.

Low inflation isn't necessarily a problem - but it does remove any need for faster nominal effective SGD appreciation

Moreover, it also means the headline indices of inflation aren't commonly adjusted for volatile and externally driven factors such as food prices.

This doesn't necessarily create a problem, but in recent years, the headline CPI inflation rate has consistently undershot the MAS core measure, which suggests that private transportation and accommodation have been consistent drags on the economy – this tells its own story. More recently, the MAS core measure has also lost a little of its lustre, dropping to 1.5% in the last reading for February 2019, and down from its December 2018 1.9% peak.

Contribution to recent headline inflation (pp)



Source: CEIC

Apart from food, no other prices are really rising

What emerges clearly from looking at the breakdown of inflation, is that most broad-based components contribute less than 0.1 percentage point to annual inflation growth, with food and education being the only two that consistently rise above this level. Health is a steady contributor of about 0.1pp. And everything else is either too small to matter or, like transport, housing and communications, a drag.

The declining drag of these last two is why their exclusion is likely causing the MAS inflation measure to fall. Over the coming months, while we may not see the headline inflation rate rise substantially, we might well see some further slight convergence of the headline and MAS core inflation rates.

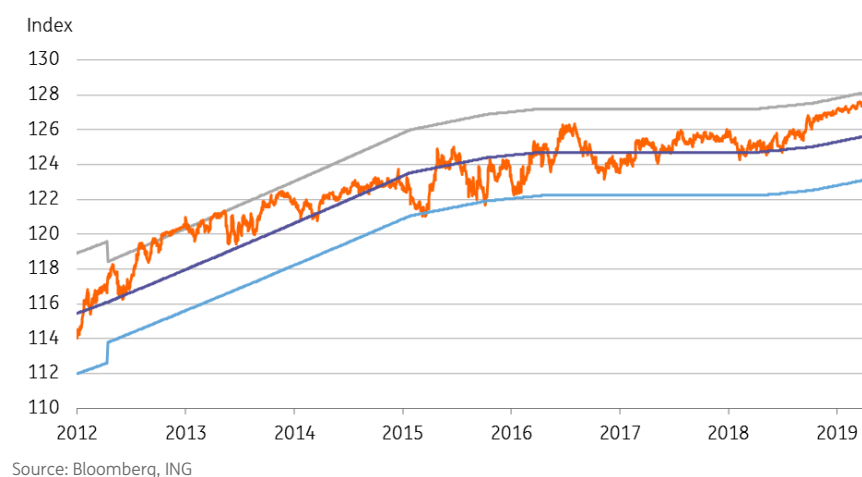
Monetary policy - no need for further tightening

The next central bank meeting to decide interest rate policy will happen later this month. The last meeting in October concluded with a slight increase in the slope of the SGD Nominal Effective Index policy (a NEER tightening). This followed on from a prior slope increase at the April meeting of 2018.

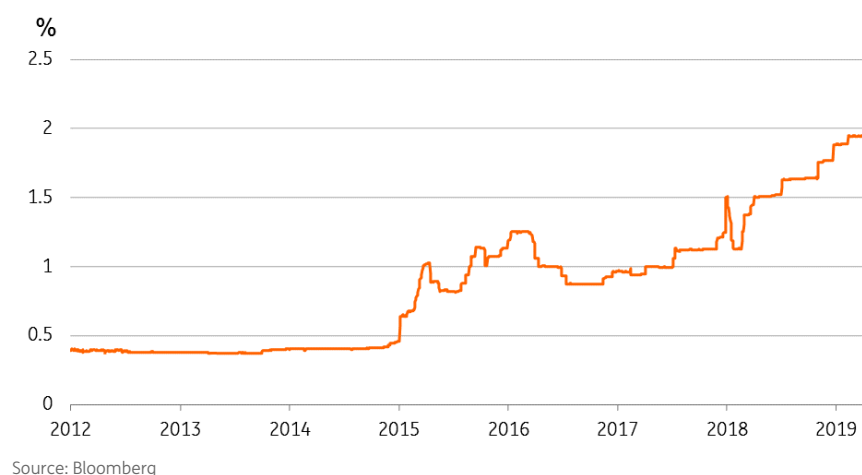
The Monetary Authority of Singapore doesn't have to reverse its earlier tightening, but it certainly doesn't need to tighten any further

The macro picture we have illustrated is one of both external uncertainties and outright challenges, (the trade war, Chinese economic strength, Fed policy direction) and a domestic economy that is ticking along, thanks in large part to government support. In our view, there is no support for an additional increase in the NEER slope at the next meeting, though saying that, we didn't think there was much reason to argue for one at the October meeting either.

SGD nominal effective exchange rate path



3-month Sibor



Rates suggest SGD strength deliberate

Relative to its mid-point, the SGD has remained close to the top of its band in 2019, partly due to Asian competitors weakness. Though we'd also note that this has also coincided with an increase in SIBOR rates, and the SGD's position with respect to the band is beginning to look like a policy decision rather than a market residual.

One policy decision we can't rule out (though not our base case, which is no change) would be a slight upwards shift in the MAS band while leaving the slope and bandwidth intact. Having said that, we think the softening growth outlook and very subdued inflation statistics argue more forcefully for no policy change rather than, what this would be, a slight further tightening.

Fiscal policy

Overall fiscal policy in 2019 relative to 2018 according to the Ministry of Finance figures shows a marked swing from a surplus (SGD 2.12 billion) to a deficit (SGD 3.48 billion) - a swing of about 1% of GDP. But this swing flatters the degree of stimulus being delivered this year.

Operating revenues and expenditures both rise in 2019, but by similar amounts (about SGD1.2bn).

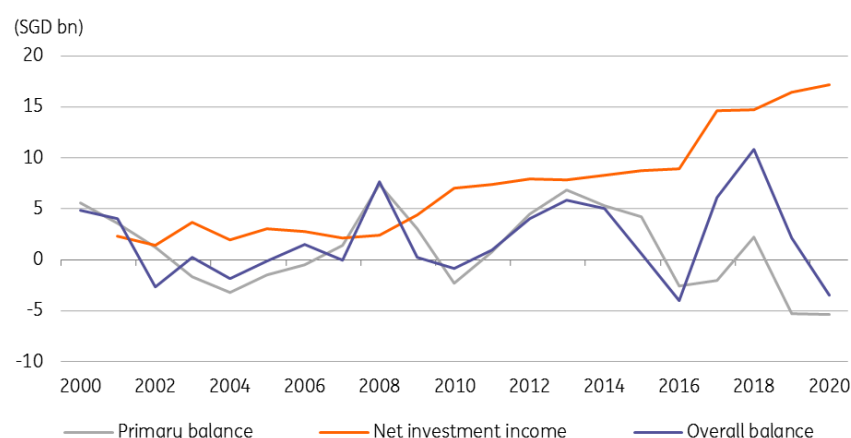
Singapore is a net creditor nation - a real rarity

2019 sees special transfers (mainly to endowment and trust funds) increase from SGD9 billion to 15.3 billion, and this is only partially compensated for with returns from net investments (increase from SGD 16.44 billion to SGD 17.17 billion).

The Singapore government's fiscal position is, however, without any doubt exceptionally strong, with net investment income dwarfing the primary and operating balances in recent years. Singapore's gross national debt is high at about 116% of GDP, but while net debt figures are not readily available, the size of its investment returns suggests that its net debt position is in credit to several times the gross debt position, with no foreign debt at all.

If needs be, the fiscal position could be nudged to be somewhat more accommodative in 2019 with no real detriment to the long term financial position.

Singapore's fiscal balance



Source: CEIC

Hold on, things could get a whole lot better

Singapore's strengths, its competitive logistics hub and hi-tech industry are suffering the double indignity of trade pressures and a global tech slump. The macro numbers will suffer, and the central bank will likely find itself having to sit on the policy sidelines for 2019.

It might look bad now, but this will pass, better times are ahead, maybe much, much better

But this will pass. Until then, Singapore's exceptional public finances will be able to help the economy weather the storm. Jobs will be created, maybe not the well paid hi-tech jobs of

the future, but something that pays a wage nonetheless, supporting consumption, though probably not enough to deliver a meaningful pick up in the property market which remains soft, especially for retail property.

On emerging from the current cyclical downswing, Singapore remains very well placed to benefit from the return of global demand for technology and resumption of world trade flows.

Forecast summary

	2018	1Q 19	2Q19	3Q19	4Q19	2019	2020	2021
GDP (YoY%)	3.2	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.8
CPI (YoY%)	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0
Unemployment rate (eop)	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9
Private residential real estate YoY%	7.8	3.2	-0.5	-1.2	-0.6	0.1	0.0	1.4
Fiscal balance (overall balance % GDP)	0.5					-1.0	-0.8	-0.5
Gross debt/GDP (%)	120.0					126.0	132.0	137.0
Current a/c balance (USDbn and % GDP)	4.7	11.6	17.5	27.5	26.5	4.8	4.6	4.6
3M SIBOR (eop)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.5
10Y yields (eop)	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.7
USD/SGD (eop)	1,111	1,150	1,140	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,100	1,080

Source: ING

Author

Alissa Lefebvre

Economist

alissa.lefebvre@ing.com

Deepali Bhargava

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com

Ruben Dewitte

Economist

+32495364780

ruben.dewitte@ing.com

Kinga Havasi

Economic research trainee

kinga.havasi@ing.com

Marten van Garderen

Consumer Economist, Netherlands

marten.van.garderen@ing.com

David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic

420 770 321 486

david.havrlant@ing.com

Sander Burgers

Senior Economist, Dutch Housing

sander.burgers@ing.com

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China

lynn.song@asia.ing.com

Michiel Tukker

Senior European Rates Strategist

michiel.tukker@ing.com

Michal Rubaszek

Senior Economist, Poland

michal.rubaszek@ing.pl

This is a test author

Stefan Posea

Economist, Romania

tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Jesse Norcross

Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate

jesse.norcross@ing.com

Teise Stellema

Research Assistant, Energy Transition

teise.stellema@ing.com

Diederik Stadig

Sector Economist, TMT & Healthcare

diederik.stadig@ing.com

Diogo Gouveia

Sector Economist

diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Ewa Manthey

Commodities Strategist

ewa.manthey@ing.com

ING Analysts

James Wilson

EM Sovereign Strategist

James.wilson@ing.com

Sophie Smith

Digital Editor

sophie.smith@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky

EMEA FX & FI Strategist

frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist, Poland

adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan

min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com

Coco Zhang

ESG Research

coco.zhang@ing.com

Jan Frederik Slijkerman

Senior Sector Strategist, TMT

jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com

Katinka Jongkind

Senior Economist, Services and Leisure

Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com

Marina Le Blanc

Sector Strategist, Financials

Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com

Samuel Abettan

Junior Economist

samuel.abettan@ing.com

Franziska Biehl

Senior Economist, Germany
Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de

Rebecca Byrne
Senior Editor and Supervisory Analyst
rebecca.byrne@ing.com

Mirjam Bani
Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands)
mirjam.bani@ing.com

Timothy Rahill
Credit Strategist
timothy.rahill@ing.com

Leszek Kasek
Senior Economist, Poland
leszek.kasek@ing.pl

Oleksiy Soroka, CFA
Senior High Yield Credit Strategist
oleksiy.soroka@ing.com

Antoine Bouvet
Head of European Rates Strategy
antoine.bouvet@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek
Global Head of Sector Research
jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Edse Dantuma
Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare
edse.dantuma@ing.com

Francesco Pesole
FX Strategist
francesco.pesole@ing.com

Rico Luman
Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics
Rico.Luman@ing.com

Jurjen Witteveen
Sector Economist
jurjen.witteveen@ing.com

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS
dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Nicholas Mapa
Senior Economist, Philippines
nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Egor Fedorov
Senior Credit Analyst
egor.fedorov@ing.com

Sebastian Franke
Consumer Economist
sebastian.franke@ing.de

Gerben Hieminga
Senior Sector Economist, Energy
gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Nadège Tillier
Head of Corporates Sector Strategy
nadege.tillier@ing.com

Charlotte de Montpellier
Senior Economist, France and Switzerland
charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com

Laura Straeter
Behavioural Scientist
+31(0)611172684
laura.Straeter@ing.com

Valentin Tataru
Chief Economist, Romania
valentin.tataru@ing.com

James Smith
Developed Markets Economist, UK
james.smith@ing.com

Suvi Platerink Kosonen
Senior Sector Strategist, Financials
suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Thijs Geijer
Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri
thijs.geijer@ing.com

Maurice van Sante

Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors

maurice.van.sante@ing.com

Marcel Klok

Senior Economist, Netherlands

marcel.klok@ing.com

Piotr Poplawski

Senior Economist, Poland

piotr.poplawski@ing.pl

Paolo Pizzoli

Senior Economist, Italy, Greece

paolo.pizzoli@ing.com

Marieke Blom

Chief Economist and Global Head of Research

marieke.blom@ing.com

Raoul Leering

Senior Macro Economist

raoul.leering@ing.com

Maarten Leen

Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios

maarten.leen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller

Head of Financials Sector Strategy

Maureen.Schuller@ing.com

Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy

Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Rafal Benecki

Chief Economist, Poland

rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Philippe Ledent

Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg

philippe.ledent@ing.com

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Inga Fechner

Senior Economist, Germany, Global Trade

inga.fechner@ing.de

Dimitry Fleming

Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands

Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com

Ciprian Dascalu

Chief Economist, Romania

+40 31 406 8990

ciprian.dascalu@ing.com

Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey

muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Iris Pang

Chief Economist, Greater China

iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Sophie Freeman

Writer, Group Research

+44 20 7767 6209

Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA

Regional Head of Research, Americas

padhraic.garvey@ing.com

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Tim Condon

Asia Chief Economist

+65 6232-6020

Martin van Vliet

Senior Interest Rate Strategist

+31 20 563 8801

martin.van.vliet@ing.com

Karol Pogorzelski

Senior Economist, Poland

Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro
carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Viraj Patel
Foreign Exchange Strategist
+44 20 7767 6405
viraj.patel@ing.com

Owen Thomas
Global Head of Editorial Content
+44 (0) 207 767 5331
owen.thomas@ing.com

Bert Colijn
Chief Economist, Netherlands
bert.colijn@ing.com

Peter Vanden Houte
Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone
peter.vandenhoute@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder
Senior Rates Strategist
benjamin.schroeder@ing.com

Chris Turner
Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE
chris.turner@ing.com

Gustavo Rangel
Chief Economist, LATAM
+1 646 424 6464
gustavo.rangel@ing.com

Carlo Cocuzzo
Economist, Digital Finance
+44 20 7767 5306
carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com