

## Good MornING Asia - 16 March 2018

Economic releases from Indonesia and Philippines reflect continued weakening bias on respective currencies as central banks are poised to hold monetary policies steady

### In this bundle



Indonesia | Malaysia...

#### Asia week ahead: three central banks to meet

Three Asian central banks are due to meet next week but all thinking and no action means they are most likely to be non-events - though the Philippines...



Philippines

#### Indonesia: Pressure on IDR remains, with another trade deficit in February

Domestically driven economic growth reverses the trade surpluses of last year to a third straight month of deficit in February. A wider current account...



Philippines

#### Philippines: Overseas remittances surprise

Overseas Filipino workers' remittances surged 9.7% year-on-year in January to \$2.4 billion. But this does little to reverse the peso's weaker bias

## Asia week ahead: three central banks to meet

Three Asian central banks are due to meet next week but all thinking and no action means they are most likely to be non-events - though the Philippines...



Source: Shutterstock

# 4.5%

Higher than expected

## Philippines inflation in February

Surpassing the 2-4% medium-term target

## Philippines central bank defies tightening

The recent spike in Philippines' consumer price inflation (CPI) above the central bank's 2-4% target has put monetary policy under the spotlight ahead of the March 22 policy meeting.

Inflation jumped to 4% year-on-year in January and further to 4.5% in February from 3.3% in 2017. The impact of tax reforms, rising food and utility prices are the main reasons which we expect to continue in the coming months.

However, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas's (BSP) policymakers have flagged their intention of not rushing into tightening to curb inflation. They argue that inflation would return to the target zone within the next 12 months and given the 12-18 months of policy lag, any tightening now would be ineffective anyway.

### ING revises rate hike forecast

ING's economist for the Philippines, [Joey Cuyegkeng](#) expects inflation to peak within the next three to six month and expects no rate hike next week. He has also revised his forecast to no change from two 25bp rate hikes this year.

The stable monetary policy and widening trade and current account deficits will keep the Philippine Peso Asia's underperforming currency this year.

## Expect no change in Indonesia or Taiwan

The other two Asian central banks to meet next week are Bank Indonesia (BI) and Taiwan's Central Bank of China (CBC), and there is a unanimous consensus that there will be no policy change by either. We expect both central banks to maintain the current policy settings throughout 2018.

Running little over 3% inflation has faded to be a policy concern in Indonesia. The expectations are that it remains well-anchored within BI's 2.5-4.5% medium-term target. Growth is a bigger concern in Taiwan and weakening exports will put it above inflation as the policy goal this year. Taiwan data on export orders and industrial production will capture more attention next week.

## A slew of inflation releases

February CPI inflation releases in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore will be closely watched, and Malaysia and Singapore data will be of particular interest.

Our forecast of a further dip in Malaysian inflation below 2% means no pressure on the central bank to change policy anytime soon.

In Singapore, seasonally high food prices in the Lunar New Year month will pressure inflation up from zero percent in January, though these effects are transitory. We aren't so confident about our forecast of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) moving to tightening in April.

## Asia Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Thursday 15 March</b>					
India	-	4Q Current account balance (Q) (US\$bn)	-12.9	-	-7.213
<b>Friday 16 March</b>					
Singapore	0030	Feb Non-oil domestic exports (MoM/YoY%)	-0.3/8.3	0.1/4.4	-0.3/13
<b>Monday 19 March</b>					
China	0130	China February Property Prices	5.5	-	5.4
Thailand	-	Feb Exports (Cust est, YoY%)	9.7	-	17.6
	-	Feb Imports (Cust est, YoY%)	15.3	-	24.3
Thailand	0400	Feb Trade balance (Cust est, US\$m)	831	-	-119
South Korea	2100	Feb PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/0.8	-/-	-/1.2
Philippines	0845	Feb Balance of payments (US\$m)	-	-	-531
<b>Tuesday 20 March</b>					
Taiwan	0800	Feb Export orders (YoY%)	18	2.8	19.72
Hong Kong	0815	Feb Composite CPI (YoY%)	2.7		1.7
<b>Wednesday 21 March</b>					
Malaysia	0400	Feb CPI (YoY%)	1.7	2.8	2.7
<b>Thursday 22 March</b>					
Malaysia	0700	Mar 15 Forex reserves- Month end (US\$bn)	-	-	103.7
Indonesia	-	Mar 22 BI policy decision (7-day reverse repo,%)	4.25	-	4.25
Philippines	0800	Overnight Borrowing Rate	3	-	3
	-	Jan Budget balance (PHP bn)	-	-	-107.1
Taiwan	-	Benchmark Interest Rate	1.375	1.375	1.375
<b>Friday 23 March</b>					
Singapore	0500	Feb CPI (YoY%)	0.6	-	0
	0500	Feb CPI core (YoY%)	1.6	-	1.4
Taiwan	0800	Feb Industrial production (YoY%)	3	0.3	10.86
	0820	Feb Money supply (M2) (YoY%)	3.5	-	3.42

Source: Bloomberg, ING

## Indonesia: Pressure on IDR remains, with another trade deficit in February

Domestically driven economic growth reverses the trade surpluses of last year to a third straight month of deficit in February. A wider current account...



-\$116m

February trade deficit

2M trade deficit of -\$871m (2M 2017 \$2.7bn surplus)

Better than expected

### Strong domestic demand keeps the trade balance in deficit and pressures IDR.

Import growth remained strong at 25.2% annual increase in February but is still marginally slower than January's 27.9% annualized pace. Imports of capital equipment increased by 32% YoY while consumer goods imports surged to a 55.3% YoY increase. Export growth improved to 11.8% in February from January's upwardly revised increase of 8.6%. The improvement in exports resulted to a narrower trade deficit of \$116m last month from January's deficit of \$756m and December's deficit of \$220m. The 2M 2018 trade balance turned into a deficit of \$871m from the 2M 2017

surplus of \$2.7bn. Efforts to increase household spending through a low inflation environment, government stimulus and subsidies, and infrastructure spending coupled with election-related spending should sustain the strengthening of domestic demand. Strong domestic demand results in more challenging trade and current account balances. We now expect the current account deficit to be wider this year, to -\$21.2bn or -1.9% of GDP from 2017's deficit of -\$17.3bn or -1.7% of GDP. These challenges should exert pressure on IDR. We expect IDR to trade weaker than the 2018 government budget assumption and the government's revised expectations.

# Philippines: Overseas remittances surprise

Overseas Filipino workers' remittances surged 9.7% year-on-year in January to \$2.4 billion. But this does little to reverse the peso's weaker bias



Source: Shutterstock

# 9.7%

## January overseas worker remittance growth

Strong remittance growth from US, Canada, Singapore and UAE

Higher than expected

## Strong remittance growth is unlikely to change the peso's bias towards weakness

BSP, the Philippine central bank, reported that the 9.7% YoY increase in cash remittances came from host economies with favourable economic activity. The US, Canada, Singapore, and the UAE posted significant increases. Remittances from the US increased 14.3% YoY and accounted for 4.6ppt of the overall growth. BSP also reported that remittances from Canada, Singapore and the UAE were responsible for another 4.6ppt of overall growth. Remittances from Europe are likely to

recover this year as economies within the bloc continue to expand. Despite strong remittance growth in January, the amount still fell short of financing the trade deficit. The shortfall amounted to \$938m. The three-month moving average shows a deterioration from September's excess of \$94m to December's shortfall of \$1.1bn and January's 3-month moving average shortfall of \$1.2bn. We expect the shortfall to increase this year by at least \$5.5bn from around \$2bn in 2017. The underlying weak current account will continue to pressure the Philippine peso unless significant foreign direct investment- similar to last year's \$10bn inflow- is repeated this year.

### 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>.