

Good MornING Asia - 17 February 2020

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EM Space: With US markets out on a holiday, focus shifts to regional GDP

- **General Asia:** COVID-19 should remain a major trading theme for the session with investors looking out for the size and scope of stimulus from governments from developed markets and the emerging markets sphere. With the fatality count rising outside China, traders are bracing for a long drawn out battle with the virus. Regional GDP will be reported on Monday with investors awaiting FOMC minutes later in the session for guidance on the Fed's possible next move.
- **Singapore:** The final estimate confirmed the 4Q19 GDP growth of 1.0% YoY, better than 0.8% in the advance estimate and bringing the full-year growth to 0.7%, the slowest since the GFC. The Ministry of Trade and Industry downgraded its forecast for 2020 growth to -0.5% to 1.5% range from 0.5% to 2.5% earlier as the coronavirus depresses trade and tourism. However, the MAS affirmed the current monetary stance. All eyes are on the 2020 budget to be announced tomorrow. We are looking for a record deficit of about 2% of GDP as the authorities are dealing with an unprecedented crisis that calls for an unprecedented response. Not just fiscal support but we also think the MAS will contribute to damage control by easing policy in April ([read more here](#)).
- **Thailand:** 4Q GDP is due today with consensus centred on 2% YoY growth, a slowdown from

2.4% in the previous quarter. The risk remains tilted to the downside (ING forecast 1.8%). We expect growth to stay on a steady downward trend in the next few quarters as the virus depresses tourism. The Bank of Thailand resumed its easing cycle with a 25bp rate cut in January. We expect one more cut at the next policy meeting in March. Meanwhile, parliament finally passed the FY2020 Budget Bill, opening doors for fiscal support.

- **Indonesia:** Indonesia reports January trade figures later in the session with investors expecting a widening of the trade gap with export growth modest although import compression is still forecast by analysts. The trade gap will likely widen in the coming months as export growth dries up given the impending global slowdown from the fallout from COVID-19. The IDR could face renewed pressure if concerns about the current account gap re-surface with Bank Indonesia attempting to time a rate cut to cushion the economy from the COVID-19 trade slump.

What to look out for: regional growth numbers, FOMC minutes

- Singapore GDP and non-oil exports (17 February)
- Thailand GDP (17 February)
- Indonesia trade (17 February)
- Philippines OFW remittances (17 February)
- US empire manufacturing (18 February)
- US housing starts and PPI (19 February)
- Fed Bostic and Mester speeches (19 February)
- Fed Kaplan, Barkin and Kashkari speeches (20 February)
- Bank Indonesia policy (20 February)
- FOMC minutes (20 February)
- Malaysia inflation (21 February)
- US existing home sales (21 February)

Asia week ahead: Stimulatory economic policy gains momentum

As investors continue to assess the economic damage of Covid-19, support for Asian economies from both the fiscal and monetary side is on the rise. For...



Source: Shutterstock

➔ Singapore budget FY20

Singapore government is preparing for a more detrimental fallout from the coronavirus than it did for SARS in 2003 and is expected to roll out a significant stimulus in the FY20 budget to be unveiled next Tuesday, 18 February.

The city-state's abundance of riches evident from several years of fiscal surplus recently (barring FY19 when the budget was programmed for a deficit of about 0.7% of GDP) will be put to use to reduce the impact of the virus on the economy. The impact mainly flows through tourism

and trade as China is a big partner of Singapore in both these areas. The authorities are now expecting a 25-30% plunge in visitors this year, which together with a sharp slowdown in exports to China will certainly be bad for the small, open economy.

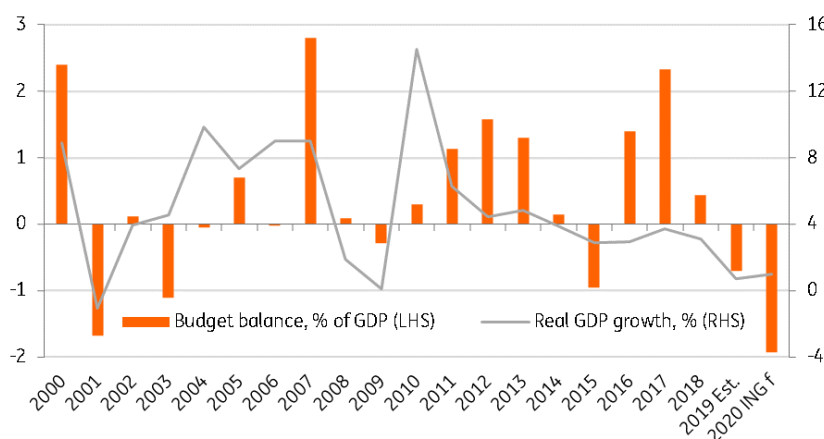
We recently cut our GDP growth forecast for 2020 to 1.0% from 1.6%, though this too hinges on the economy receiving fiscal support.

Even before the outbreak, the government flagged a growth-friendly budget for the economy already reeling under the trade war and tech slump for more than two years. And now the added whammy (Singapore is the third most affected country outside China) seems to have paved the way for a much bigger stimulus.

We anticipate close to 2% of GDP fiscal deficit, up from 0.7% planned for FY19 and the most in two decades (after 1.7% deficit during the burst of the tech bubble in FY01).

Taking cue from the SARS stimulus package, the Covid-19 package is likely to contain some income tax relief for both individuals and corporates, target reliefs measures for tourism and retail sectors, incentives for small and medium-sized enterprises to stay afloat without having to downscale operations, and probably some boost to real estate via rollback of some earlier tightening, besides the usual long-term initiatives supporting innovations and digital transformation.

Singapore: The bigger the crisis, the bigger is the fiscal thrust



Source: CEIC, ING

➔ More Asian central bank easing

Asian central banks are trying to get ahead of the curve of monetary easing to support growth as the rapidly spreading disease dampens the economic outlook.

The next one to join the race seems to be Indonesia's central bank, after counterparts in China, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand – cut their policy rates by 25 basis points recently. Consistent downside CPI inflation surprises for six months through to January (2.7%) and virtually stalled GDP growth at 5% suggests that Indonesia's central bank won't risk the wrath of the ongoing virus. Our house view is a 25bp rate cut at the next meeting on 20 February.

Elsewhere, Malaysia's CPI inflation data for January is expected to show continued low inflation coming into 2020, supporting our call of another 50bp rate cut while growth remains at the mercy

of this epidemic. Thailand's GDP data for the fourth quarter of 2019 could nudge the Bank of Thailand for another rate cut this quarter too.

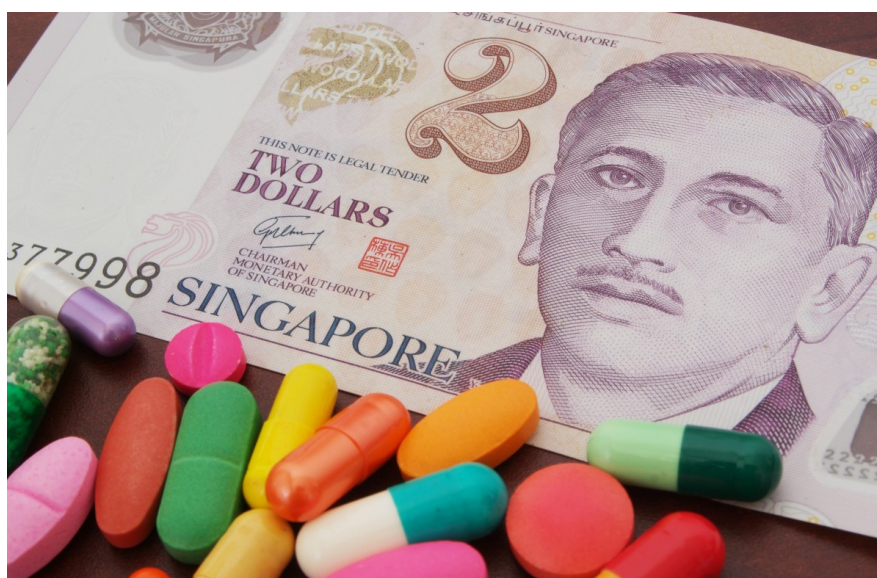
Asia Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 16 March					
China	0130	Feb New home prices (YoY%)	-	-	0.27
	0200	Feb Fixed asset investment (YTD, YoY%)	-7	3.5	5.4
	0200	Industrial production (YoY%)	-9	-	6.9
	0200	Retail sales (YoY%)	-8.8	-	8
India	0630	Feb WPI (YoY%)	2.9	-	3.1
		- 4Q Current account balance (Q) (US\$bn)	-	-2.5	-6.254
		- Feb Trade balance (US\$mn)	-11.7	-	-15.2
		- Feb Exports (YoY%)	-4.5	-	-1.7
		- Feb Imports (YoY%)	2.2	-	-0.8
Indonesia	0400	Feb Trade balance (US\$mn)	-864.1	-	-864.2
	0400	Feb Exports (YoY%)	-5.6	-	-3.71
	0400	Feb Imports (YoY%)	-7.2	-	-4.78
Philippines		- Jan OCW remittances (YoY%)	3.7	-	1.9
Tuesday 17 March					
Singapore	0030	Feb Non-oil domestic exports (MoM/YoY%)	-4.3/-8.3	-/-	4.6/-3.3
Hong-Kong	0830	Feb Unemployment Rate	-	-	3.4
Thursday 19 March					
Indonesia	0720	BI policy decision (7-day reverse repo, %)	4.75	-	4.75
Philippines	0800	Overnight Borrowing Rate	3.50	-	3.75
Taiwan		- Benchmark Interest Rate	1.375	-	1.375
South Korea	2100	Feb PPI (YoY%)	-	-	1.0
Friday 20 March					
Taiwan	0800	Feb Export orders (YoY%)	-15.2	-	-12.8
China	0130	Loan Prime Rate 1Y	4.05	-	4.05

Source: ING, Bloomberg, *GMT

Singapore 2020 Budget – Dealing with the viral crisis

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Bracing for the worse

As if the global trade war and technology slump weren't enough adverse shocks to the economy over the last couple of years, now we have a pandemic depressing growth prospects further this year. The Covid-19 (the coronavirus) has been evolving as an unprecedented disease in recent history, worse than the SARS in 2003. And, given a small, open economy Singapore remains among the most vulnerable to such external headwinds. Indeed, the economic fallout from the latest virus could be more detrimental than SARS and this calls for significant policy support to the economy.

Therefore, all eyes are on the Budget for the financial year 2020 (starting in April) that Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Heng Swee Keat is due to announce tomorrow, Tuesday, 18 February. We expect it to include a big-bang fiscal stimulus to avert the crisis.

Unprecedented crisis...

As during SARS, Singapore has been one of the front-line countries affected by the coronavirus with the second-highest infection outside of China. However, the spread of the current disease is far more rapid than SARS. And the current economic backdrop is already far weaker than it was during

SARS. Hence, the SARS provides no reliable starting point to gauge the potential economic impact of Covid-19.

The SARS impact was limited to only one quarter of a stalled economy with a 0.3% year-on-year GDP contraction in the third quarter of 2003. However, the backdrop of global growth at that time, especially of China, which was opening up following its WTO entry, was very strong and it helped give a quick bounce-back to Singapore's economy. In contrast, the trade war and tech slump have already depressed the economy in recent years. Singapore eked out 0.7% growth in 2019, a sharp slowdown from 3.1% in the year before, making it the worst growth year since the global financial crisis in 2009 (with a 0.8% fall).

The impact mainly flows through tourism and trade as China is a big partner of Singapore in both these areas. Chinese tourists account for little under one-fifth of annual visitor arrivals to Singapore. And, China is a destination for about one-quarter of the island's non-oil domestic exports (including exports to Hong Kong, SAR). The authorities are expecting a 25-30% plunge in visitors this year, which together with a sharp slowdown in exports to China will undoubtedly mean a big economic slump ahead. Moreover, the global spread of the disease implies visitors from and trade with the rest of the world takes a hit too and this results in far greater economic damage.

... requires an unprecedented response

Even before the outbreak of Covid-19, the government was preparing a growth-friendly budget to jumpstart the economy, which was already reeling under the global trade war and tech downturn. The talks of more support measures to the affected sectors have intensified with the rise in the number of infections.

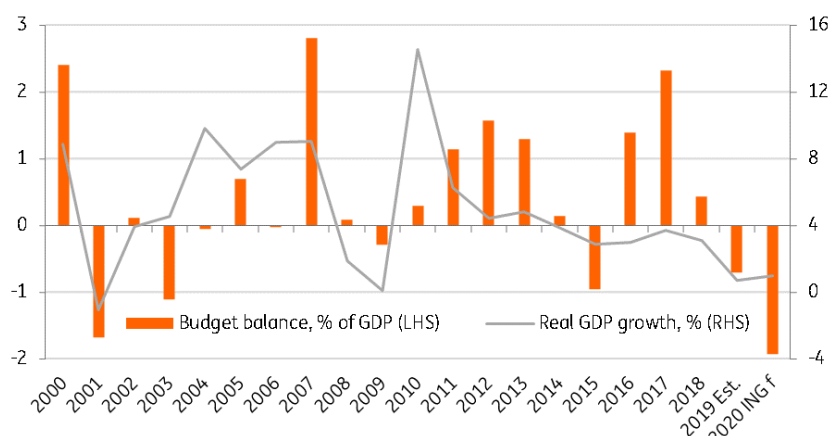
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The city-state's abundance of riches evident from several years of fiscal surplus recently (barring FY19 when the budget was programmed for a deficit of about 0.7% of GDP) will be put to use to minimise the impact of the virus on the economy.

We anticipate close to 2% of GDP fiscal deficit, up from 0.7% planned for FY19 and the most in two decades (after a 1.7% deficit during the burst of the tech bubble in FY01).

Taking a cue from the SARS stimulus package, the Covid-19 package is likely to contain some income tax relief for both individuals and corporates, target relief measures for the tourism and retail sectors, incentives for small and medium-sized enterprises to stay afloat without having to downscale operations, and probably some boost to real estate via a rollback of some earlier tightening, besides the usual long-term initiatives supporting innovations and digital transformation.

The bigger the crisis, the bigger is the fiscal thrust



Source: CEIC, ING

Damage control - MAS is likely to pitch in too

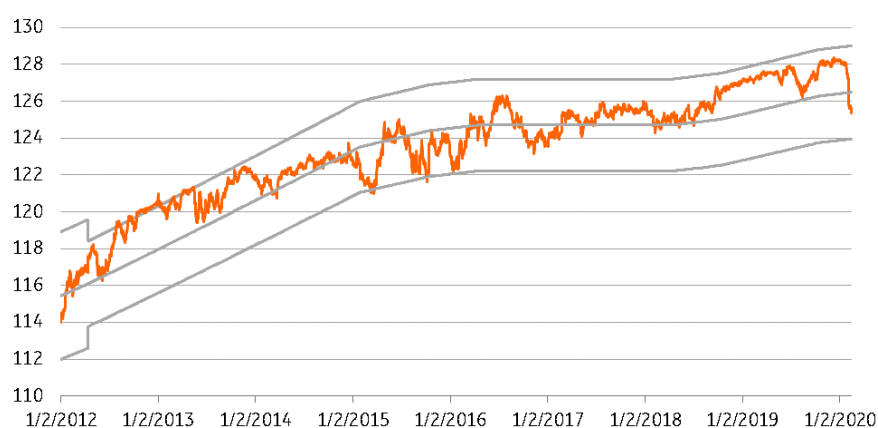
We think a wave of growth forecast downgrades is becoming the order of the day in both Asia and globally and we won't rule out further cutting our forecast for Singapore's 2020 growth, even after our recent revision to 1% from 1.6%. Although 1% is consistent with the official view of growth improving modestly this year over the 2019 rate, it still sounds optimistic considering the gravity of the crisis at hand. However, underlying optimism is the expectation of a greater macro policy thrust.

Not just the fiscal policy, but monetary policy will eventually need to share some of the burden. The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS – the central bank) has dampened hope of any easing ahead on the grounds that there was room for accommodation within the current policy band for the Singapore Dollar Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (S\$-NEER). Even so, and despite a slight reduction in the slope or the rate of appreciation of the S\$-NEER band at the last review in October 2019, the policy still dictates a tightening bias which may not come across as appropriate for the ongoing economic risks.

Recognising the growth risks, the central bank easing cycle in Asia has gained momentum lately – banks in China, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand (Indonesia's is likely to join the camp this week) have cut their policy interest rates in recent meetings. We don't think the MAS would risk lagging behind in its response, while the little available space for accommodation within the current band could well be exhausted in a matter of days, if not weeks or months as can be judged from a sharp swing from 1% strong S\$-NEER from the mid-point of the policy band (estimated per the Goldman Sachs Index on Bloomberg) to about 1% weaker currently.

The MAS's response to the SARS crisis was an easing via a downward shift of the policy band with zero appreciation in July 2003. We consider this as a reliable guide to the response this time around and expect it at the forthcoming review in April. After all, it is damage control from the crisis, not outperforming it.

\$-NEER Policy Band



Source: Bloomberg, ING

Goldman Sachs estimate

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