

Good Morning Asia - 2 March 2021

The recent Treasury sell-off has taken a breather; Korean production momentum also appears to be losing some momentum

In this bundle



Australia | South Korea

Momentum waning in US Treasuries, Korean output

The recent Treasury sell-off has taken a breather; Korean production momentum also appears to be losing some momentum

By Robert Carnell



Indonesia: Inflation remains subdued as recession bites

Price pressures remain muted with inflation below target for a ninth straight month

Momentum waning in US Treasuries, Korean output

The recent Treasury sell-off has taken a breather; Korean production momentum also appears to be losing some momentum



Source: shutterstock
Treasuries

Who's in the driving seat?

In recent days, it has been the rise in bond yields that has driven market moves from equities to FX, but overnight, it looks as if the equity market has stolen back control, with big increases in the S&P500 and NASDAQ taking them to within spitting distance of their recent all-time highs. This still helped deliver a small increase in 10Y US Treasury yields, which nudged up just over one basis point to 1.417% as of writing. So it looks as if equities are now driving other markets, not the other way around. So what next?

Well, while it may be tempting to conclude that the equity market is getting used to higher yields, this also means that this takes away one of the hurdles for yields to keep moving higher. What would undermine an uptrend in bond yields, would be a big collapse in risk appetite, brought on by too precipitate an increase in the first place. This new two steps forward, one-step-back approach keeps the uptrend intact, but also enables it to keep drawing fresh market interest and keep going.

I don't believe we have seen the end to increases in inflation expectations in the US, nor potentially to the end of rises in real bond yields, which still have a way to go before we might conclude that

they have reached a sensible level, which means no longer substantially negative, even if a decent positive real yield remains elusive.

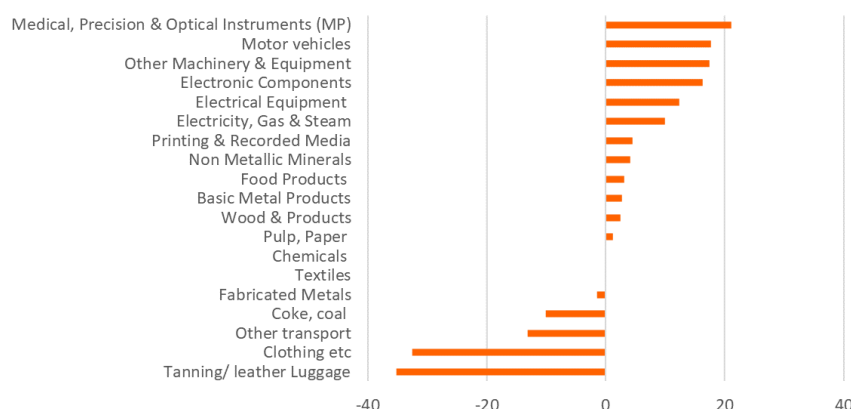
Divergence between Fed and ECB a factor for EURUSD?

One of the clearest divergencies in central bank rhetoric currently is between the ECB and the US Fed. Yesterday, The Fed's Barkin declared he was not too concerned by the increase in US Treasury yields, as it reflected greater optimism about the recovery, and some improvement in inflation expectations - both things the US Fed has been trying to achieve. Barkin says he remains more concerned about the US labour market, where there is still plenty of slack.

Compare that with the ECB's Villeroy de Galhau, who remarked that the ECB "...can and must react..." against any unwarranted rise in bond yields that threatens to undermine the euro area economy. With this difference in central bank stance getting more glaring, one could be forgiven for thinking that this undermines thoughts of a much weaker USD, and again overnight, the USD had a decent day, dropping to just a bit over 1.20.

Further Fed commentary may be available this time tomorrow, as both Brainard and Daly will have spoken at various events, so we may get a further angle on Fed sentiment.

Korean production by item type (YoY%) January 2021



Source: CEIC

Korean production

Korean production, a bit up and a bit down

I have found it virtually impossible to draw any firm conclusions on Korea's January industrial production data out this morning. Although the year-on-year production growth rate increased to 7.5% in January, up from 2.5% in December and stronger than the 5.9% expected, this came as a result of a much weaker than expected monthly growth figure, which showed production declining by 1.6%MoM. The only way you can reconcile these two events is if the history of production data over the last year has been extensively revised lower.

The breakdown of production growth by component shows technology and electronics still leading the way, but there is quite a drag from clothing and items associated with travel such as luggage. Most items are showing non-descript growth of low single digits, and it is only when you get to electrical equipment that the growth rates look to pick up. This data is not inconsistent with the

poor Korean labour market data we have seen recently, and indicates that the BoK will not be rushing to normalize their policy rates any time soon - certainly not this year, and maybe not until well into next.

RBA meeting

After their recent intervention in the bond market, the RBA's monetary policy statement due out this morning might also make interesting reading. The 3Y Government bond yield remains a shade over the 0.1% target, and though 10Y Australian government bond yields are off their recent 1.9277% highs, they do show signs of creeping higher again from their current level of 1.6663%.

The RBA may be able to influence their own bond market (actually, that is yet to be conclusively proven), but it is not clear how much of the recent rally was their doing, and how much just the spillover from the correction in the UST market. One thing is sure, if US Treasury yields decide to power higher, the RBA does not have the firepower to stand in its way and Australian bond yields will be dragged higher. So even if the policy statement outlines a greater commitment to keeping bond yields under wraps, except for the front end of the curve, I wouldn't read too much into that.

Author

Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

robert.carnell@asia.ing.com

Snap | 1 March 2021

Indonesia: Inflation remains subdued as recession bites

Price pressures remain muted with inflation below target for a ninth straight month



Source: t-bet

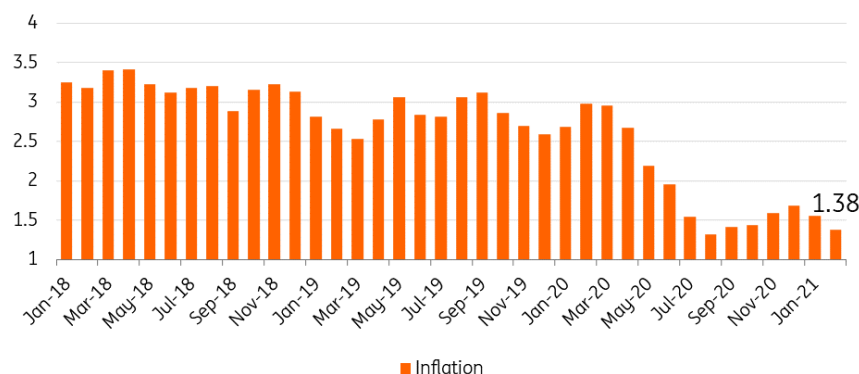
1.4% February CPI inflation

As expected

February inflation at 1.4%

Sagging growth momentum kept price pressures in check in February with Indonesia's CPI inflation reading settling at 1.4%, in line with market expectations. Elevated Covid-19 cases forced partial lockdown measures to be extended in Java and Bali, hampering economic activity which in turn muted demand side pressures on prices. Decreased economic activity was also on display in the latest PMI manufacturing reading which dipped to 50.9 in February from 52.2 in January. Growth is expected to be subdued in the near term with authorities announcing a GDP forecast of 4.5-5.3% for the year, we expect inflation to pick up only modestly in the coming months with base effects and higher energy prices nudging the headline rate higher.

Below target for nine months now



Source: Badan Pusat Statistik

Ninth month below target but don't expect action from BI

February represents the ninth month where inflation stayed below the central bank's 2-4% inflation target band, which shows the heavy toll the current recession has had on aggregate demand. Despite price pressures staying subdued in early 2021, we do not expect Bank Indonesia (BI) to follow on from last month's rate cut with additional easing given Governor Perry Warjiyo's comments suggesting he is done cutting for now. Warjiyo indicated that space for additional rate cuts was now "limited" and we expect BI to be on hold in the near term, with inflation only modestly inching higher in the coming months.

Author

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

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.