

Good MornING Asia - 24 April 2020

Investor sentiment to remain fragile on Friday as focus turns back to the economic impact of Covid-19

In this bundle



Asia Morning Bites

ASEAN Morning Bytes

Investor sentiment to remain fragile on Friday as focus turns back to the economic impact of Covid-19



FX

Asia FX Talking: Looking for a way out

The evolving narrative for much of the developed world is peaking Covid-19 cases leading to hopes for an end to lockdowns and the possible re-start of...

By Robert Carnell



Philippines

Philippines: Likely missing the remittance cushion in 2020

The steady stream of remittances from Filipino migrant workers set to contract in 2020 due to Covid-19.

ASEAN Morning Bytes

Investor sentiment to remain fragile on Friday as focus turns back to the economic impact of Covid-19



EM Space: Dismal manufacturing data reminds investors of deep economic downturn ahead

- **General Asia:** Asian markets will likely be on the backfoot to close out the week with dismal PMI data reported across the globe. Investors will continue to be monitoring developments on the Covid-19 front with a setback on clinical testing for a treatment to the virus. Meanwhile, the US passed a fresh round of stimulus while oil prices continued to inch up slightly.
- **Singapore:** Today's March industrial production and first-quarter unemployment releases will signal the direction of revision to the -2.2% YoY GDP growth in the advance estimate of the last quarter. We are looking for a 7.8% YoY IP fall and 2.7% jobless rate, both on the weaker side of the consensus, -4.9% and 2.6% respectively. Surprisingly firmer non-oil domestic exports explain the resilience of manufacturing with just a 0.5% YoY fall in the advance GDP data. However, sharp declines in the manufacturing PMIs in the last two months of the quarter, led by a plunge in export orders and output, tell a more disheartening story.
- **Malaysia:** The government announced the extension of its partial lockdown by another two weeks to 12 May. The third extension imparts further downside risk to our view of over 6% YoY GDP contraction in this quarter. With inflation slipping into negative territory in March,

the central bank (BNM) is likely to ramp up easing with at least a 50 basis point rate cut at the next meeting on 5 May. The MYR should remain an Asian underperformer with the added drag from weak global oil prices on the net oil-exporting economy.

- **Philippines:** President Duterte extended the lockdown in the capital region as well as nearby provinces until 15 May. The almost 2-week extension will likely cripple 2Q GDP further as roughly 74% of the economy remains on home quarantine. Meanwhile, the fiscal rescue package has yet to be increased as the government struggles to get together funding for the planned 1.5% stimulus package. We stand by our -2.2% GDP forecast for the year as growth momentum slows further which could weigh on the Peso in the near term.

What to look out for: Covid-19 developments

- Philippines remittances and GIR (24 April)
- Singapore unemployment and industrial production (24 April)
- US durable goods orders University of Michigan sentiment (24 April)

Author

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Asia FX Talking: Looking for a way out

The evolving narrative for much of the developed world is peaking Covid-19 cases leading to hopes for an end to lockdowns and the possible re-start of economies. For Asia, things are, inevitably, more complicated, and that is likely to reflect in currency strength in the coming weeks



Source: Shutterstock

The evolving narrative for much of the developed world is of a peak in Covid-19 cases is leading to hopes for an end to lockdowns and the possible re-start of economies. For Asia, things are, inevitably, more complicated, and that is likely to reflect in currency strength in the coming weeks.

China and Korea are well on the road to recovery and both have seen currencies strengthen, though the KRW has recently come under renewed pressure as speculation about the health of North Korea's leader grows. And China has given the rest of the world a taste of what is in store for GDP with its -6.8%YoY print for 1Q20. Australia and New Zealand too have seen their new-case count drop sharply following lockdowns and both the AUD and NZD have bounced higher.

Thailand and the Philippines have seen lockdowns cap the spread of the virus and may realistically start to consider de-confinement in the coming weeks if cases fall further.

Singapore and Japan after good starts, have belatedly joined those in lockdown as the situations worsen. And the less-than-convincing partial lockdowns in Indonesia and the chaotic lockdown in

India has not yet led to any believable improvement, though India is already inexplicitly talking about reopening.

This is a messy backdrop for economies and currencies. That isn't going to change soon.

Author

Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

robert.carnell@asia.ing.com

Iris Pang

Chief Economist, Greater China

iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Philippines: Likely missing the remittance cushion in 2020

The steady stream of remittances from Filipino migrant workers set to contract in 2020 due to Covid-19.



Source: Shutterstock

8.5% of GDP

Overseas Filipino remittance
volume in relation to PHL GDP

Remittances crucial to Philippine consumption

Overseas Filipino workers (OFW) have routinely sent home an average of \$2.3bn a month over the past 5 years with 2019 remittance inflows totaling \$30.1 bn or roughly 8.5% of GDP. Remittances have augmented domestic incomes to support consumption and more recently capital formation with the Filipino middle class ushering in an investment boom. Annual growth of OFW remittances over the past few years has averaged 4.1% with the steady stream of foreign currency also helping

support the Philippine external position and bolster the PHP.

Covid-19 may knock out consistent remittance flows

OFW remittance flows have been consistent to say the least, even in the face of previous global economic slowdowns. The natural hedge of Filipinos deployed across the globe meant that weaker remittances from one region of the world could be compensated for by funds sent from less affected areas.

Covid-19 however challenges this view with the virus spreading to almost every corner of the globe. Meanwhile with lockdowns implemented in several countries, Filipinos deployed overseas may not have enough income to send back home to their families in the first place. Lastly, we note a worrisome trend showing that more than 16,000 Filipino workers (and counting) returning from host countries and sea faring vessels as Covid-19 destroyed jobs across the globe. Remittances from abroad will likely experience a 2.5% contraction due to Covid-19 which could affect both growth prospects and the external position of the Philippines.

Philippines to soon feel the loss of the OFW remittance cushion

Impaired remittance flows in 2020 has forced us to drop our growth estimates while we believe that PHP will come under pressure once remittance support fades once lockdown measures are relaxed. We now expect a worst case -2.2% GDP for 2020 with growth momentum severely impaired by the lockdown (which was extended to 30 April) and with OFW remittances expected to contract.

Furthermore, we expect depreciation pressure to hit PHP once the lockdown is lifted as corporate import demand resumes with the government announcing it pursue its infrastructure plans in the second half of the year. Remittance data for February is delayed but we expect 2020 data to record several months of contraction as more and more Filipino workers are sent home due to Covid-19. The loss of remittance support coupled with a resumption of import demand induced by government's infrastructure plans will push PHP back up to 52.67 by year end although government's recent announcement that it has secured up to \$6.5bn worth of foreign borrowings could temper the depreciation trend .

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.