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Source: Shutterstock

Italy joins South Korea at the top of non-China infections

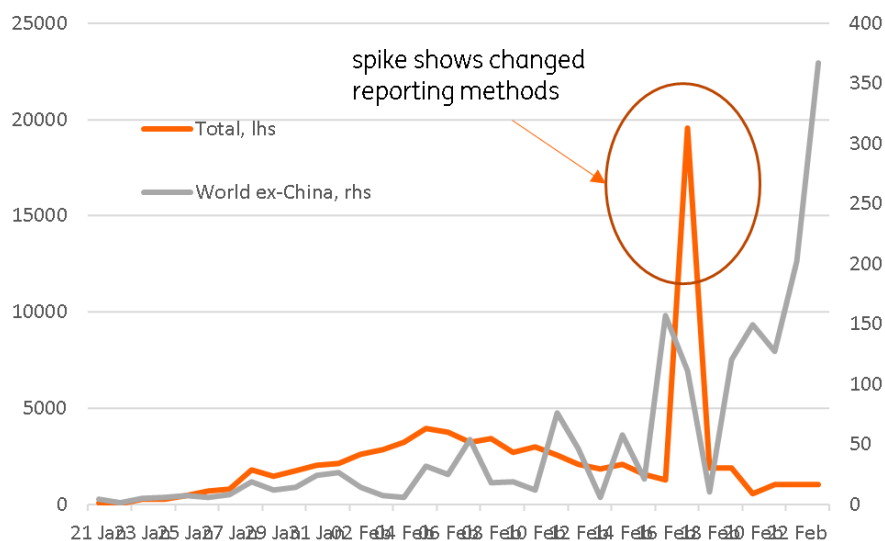
We use 2 different sources for following the spread of Covid-19 - the first, the [Worldometer website](#) is helpful in giving the latest updates and most up-to-date tally of total infections and infections by country.

But as a rolling total, it is difficult to use the Worldometer data to highlight new cases unless you look at it at exactly the same time each day, so for that, we use the [World Health Organization situation reports](#).

Either way, the glaring message coming from the data is that Covid-19 is going global. China has a total of 6942 cases, but S Korea on 602 is really beginning to pick up pace, and alarmingly, this is also gathering pace in Italy, with 157 cases, and Iran on 43.

Reassuringly, Italy is implementing similar lockdown processes to those used with some positive effect in China, mobilizing the army to prevent movement in or out of the affected towns and stopping sporting and cultural events. The next few days will hopefully show whether Italian actions were quick enough to nip this in the bud, or whether this virus has now gained a toe-hold in Europe. Already, this is beginning to have impacts on intra-EU travel, with a train stoped at the Italian / Austrian border due to suspected infected passengers.

New cases China and Ex-China



Source: WHO

New cases china and ex china

Markets reverting to risk-off, but this move can go further

The equity market seems to be slowly waking up to the fact that something is wrong, though last Friday's move in the S&P500 looks small relative to the scale of the potential shock that is coming. But maybe Italy seems closer to home for US investors than China or South Korea, so that might help change the mood in the market.

The G-20 meeting at the weekend gave rise to various woolly comments that central bankers "stand ready to blah-blah blah etc". Sure, I think we can all now imagine that rate cuts that looked like a downside risk in the event of something going wrong are now beginning to look more like base cases. The Bank of Korea meeting later this week is a good case in point. We didn't think there would be any more easing from them this cycle. Now, well, why not? And it is quicker to mobilize a rate cut than to come up with fiscal support. But even the most optimistic equity investor might be hard pressed to accept that rate cuts will do much to improve the economic situation caused by the spread of this virus. In other words, if we are approaching the point where the optimists throw in the towel, then we can expect to see further sizeable down moves in US Treasury yields, and further local currency weakness in the Asia Pacific region.

A working hypothesis, which admittedly requires some more testing, is that Asia-Pacific currencies where there is greater room for a policy response will fare better than others. Though the reality is that room for action is narrowing in all economies in the region.

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EM Space: Covid-19 widen its spread beyond China

General Asia: Covid-19 continues to widen its spread beyond China. While this sets risk-off as a theme for the markets at the start of a new week, there may be some respite as China has now pledged more stimulatory measures and Hong Kong looks poised for a record fiscal thrust in the FY2020 Budget this week. The significant surge of the disease in Korea could also nudge the Bank of Korea into a policy rate cut at the meeting later on this week.

Singapore: January CPI is due today. Contrary to the consensus of a pick-up to 0.9% YoY, we see inflation unchanged at December's 0.8% rate as the quarterly Services & Conservancy Charges (S&CC) rebate for public housing will be offset by higher electricity tariffs and an annual increase in school fees. We do share the consensus of higher core inflation in December. The MAS sees both headline and core inflation this year to be in a 0.5% to 1.5% range. With the policy now focused on growth we don't rule out a MAS easing in April despite the central bank's recent affirmation of the current policy stance.

Thailand: January trade data will show a swing in the trade balance to a deficit of over \$400 million from a surplus of about \$600 million in December. This result comes off about a 3% YoY fall in exports and a 16% fall in imports. With Covid-19 poised to depress both trade and tourism, we expect a significant narrowing of the current account surplus this year which will maintain THB

underperformance throughout the year.

Malaysia: It was a low-base acceleration in the transport component of inflation that drove the headline CPI inflation higher to 1.6% YoY in January from 1.0% in December. We believe the spike to be transitory as pass-through of low global crude oil prices and weak domestic demand will depress price pressures going forward. We continue to see the central bank (BNM) cutting rates by 25bp in March, which would be the second rate cut from them this year.

What to look out for: 4Q19 GDP and central bank policies

- Singapore CPI (24 Feb)
- Thailand trade (24 Feb)
- Philippines fiscal balance (25 Feb)
- Hong Kong 2020 Budget (26 Feb)
- Singapore industrial production (26 Feb)
- Thailand industrial production (26 Feb)
- Korea central bank meeting (27 Feb)
- US 4Q19 GDP (27 Feb)
- India 4Q19 GDP (28 Feb)
- Korea industrial production (28 Feb)
- Thailand balance of payment (28 Feb)
- US personal income and spending (28 Feb)
- China PMI (29 Feb)

Taiwan quarterly: Coronavirus and politics take a toll

The hit to Taiwan's economy from the coronavirus comes not just from consumption and trade but also from chaotic politics, which could be a hurdle to implementing timely and appropriate policies to help corporates survive. This is why our outlook is more dismal than the government's



Source: Shutterstock

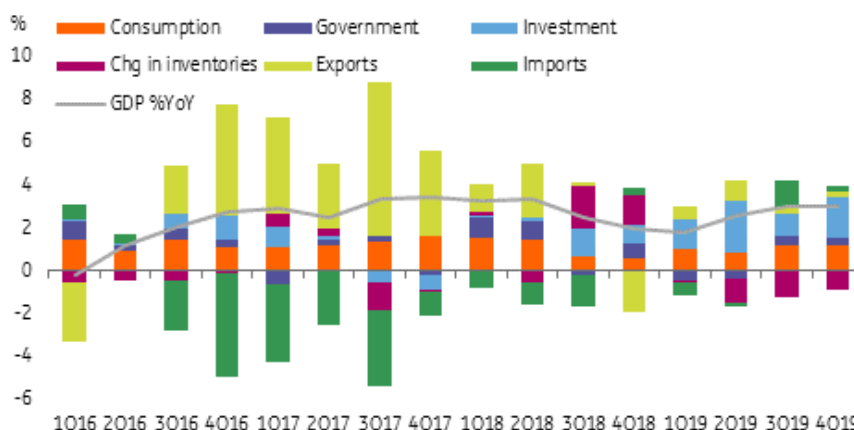
Taiwan economy amid Covid-19

Every economy that's been hit by the impact of Covid-19 has seen its consumption industry suffer. Taiwan is no different.

But the economic relationship between Mainland China and Taiwan is bigger in terms of production than consumption, which means factories that rely on Mainland China's products and parts for Taiwan's own production, could be hit harder.

With production expected to fall, exports and imports will decline too, hurting yet more sectors such as trading and logistics.

Taiwan GDP growth composition



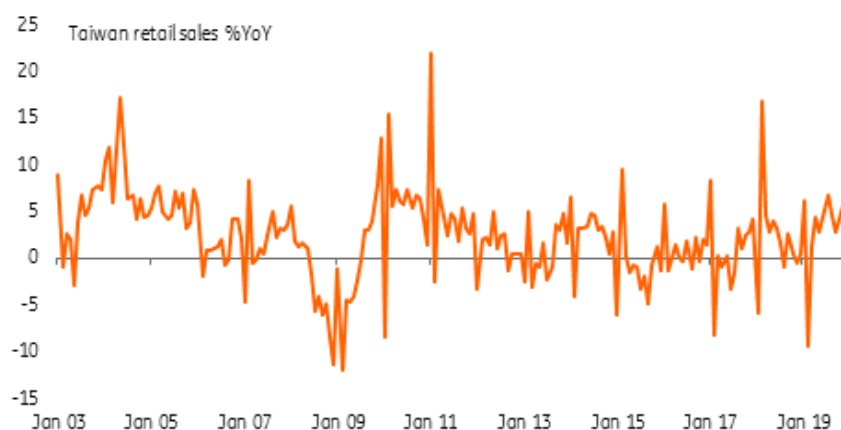
Source: ING, CEIC

Consumption will be hit by domestic spenders and tourists

Unlike in Hong Kong and Mainland China, where workers have been encouraged to work from home, workers in Taiwan are still largely heading into the office, suggesting less disruption to the service sector. But consumers have avoided going to public places wherever possible, so consumption has still been affected.

Tourism has taken a hit, too. Chinese tourists make up just under a quarter (24.4%) of all tourists in Taiwan, and tourism activities account for 2.3% of the country's GDP. This is a relatively small contribution to GDP and could lead the government to underestimate the economic damage from the Covid-19 epidemic. But we project that the coronavirus could lead to a fall in retail sales from 2.75% year-on-year in December to -2% YoY in January and even slower, to -4%YoY in February.

Taiwan retail sales growth %YoY



Source: ING, Bloomberg

Production will be hurt by supply chain disruption

Mainland China and Taiwan have a close relationship in terms of manufacturing. Taiwan's exports to Mainland China accounted for 23% of Taiwan's nominal GDP in the fourth quarter. This demonstrates the strong ties between the economies on trade and manufacturing, as most of the trade between the two is electronics-related parts and products.

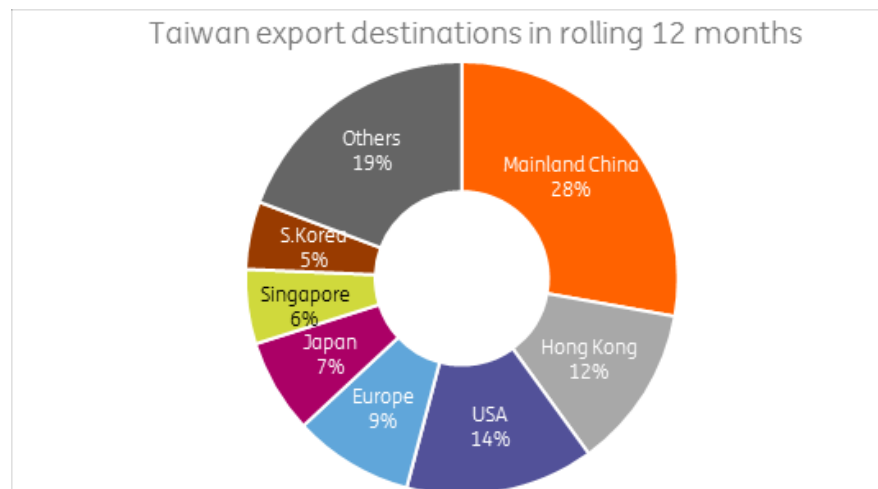
The delay in the resumption of factory work in Mainland China will affect Taiwan's manufacturers, which rely on those parts and products for their own production. The supply chain could create a negative feedback loop as global manufacturers rely on Taiwan-made products and parts, and therefore Taiwan's exports to non-Mainland China economies.

It's not just parts and products that will be disrupted, revenue of Taiwan's affected manufacturers will also feel the effects.

This will, in turn, affect wages and employment, and therefore domestic consumption, though this will partly be offset by the Government's stimulus programme.

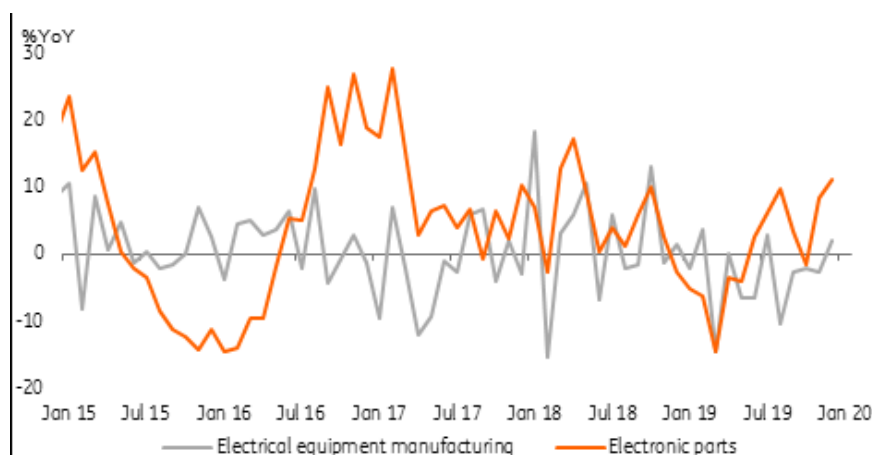
We don't know when Mainland China's factories will resume work at normal capacity, but it is unlikely to be in the first quarter.

Taiwan export partners



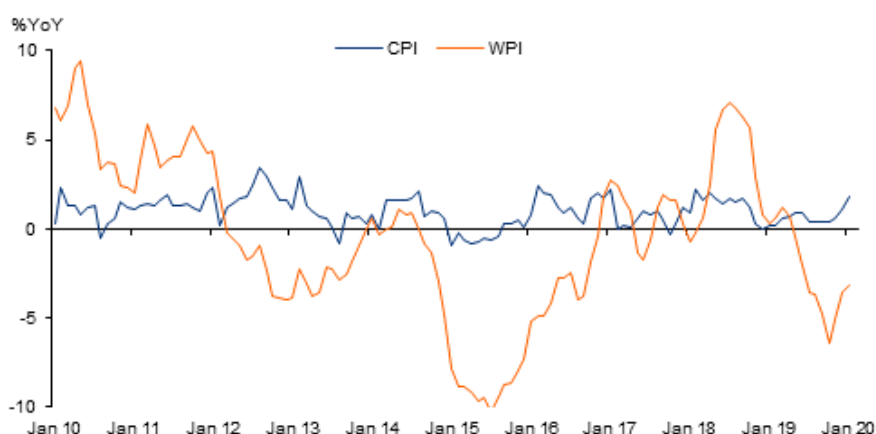
Source: ING, Bloomberg

Electronic production will be affected by the broken supply chain



Source: ING, Bloomberg

Risk of deflation



With consumers increasingly staying at home, prices of consumer goods and services are likely to drop in the first and second quarters.

CPI inflation was 1.85% in January 2020, of which services CPI inflation was 1.97%. The good news is that CPI inflation was very low at around 0.4% in the first half of last year, so there is a low base effect which should prevent CPI inflation turning negative, even though prices are, in fact, falling on a monthly basis.

The worrying point here is that the technical base effect could mask the risk of deflation, which could lead to an underestimation of the economic situation by the government.

Chaotic political environment doesn't help

Even after Tsai Ing-wen was re-elected as President of Taiwan, the chaotic politics in Taiwan have not stopped.

Before the start of the Hong Kong protests, Tsai suffered low approval ratings due to inadequate and inefficient economic policies. GDP growth slowed at one point (1Q19) below 2% YoY. However, cooling sentiment towards Mainland China, which resulted in the Hong Kong protests, saw her popularity increase, allowing her to win the presidency.

Tsai is now fighting against Covid-19, possibly by handing out a stimulus package. But when it comes to economic policy, her track record is viewed by some as unimpressive. And she is, in fact, still leveraging on anti-Mainland China emotions from Covid-19 to lift her approval ratings. This may not last long, as we doubt the effectiveness of any forthcoming stimulus package.

Fiscal stimulus planned to offset Covid-19

On 27 February 2020, the executive branch of Taiwan's government, the Executive Yuan, will propose a special budget of TWD60 billion (equivalent to 0.3% of nominal GDP in 2020 at TWD19,576.7 billion forecast by the government) for consideration by the Legislative Yuan. This includes TWD2 billion of consumption coupons for designated spending after the epidemic ends, together with loan repayment extensions for one and a half years for some corporates. There are already debates between the parties of DPP and KMT on stimulus details, e.g. the effectiveness of consumption coupons to boost retail sales.

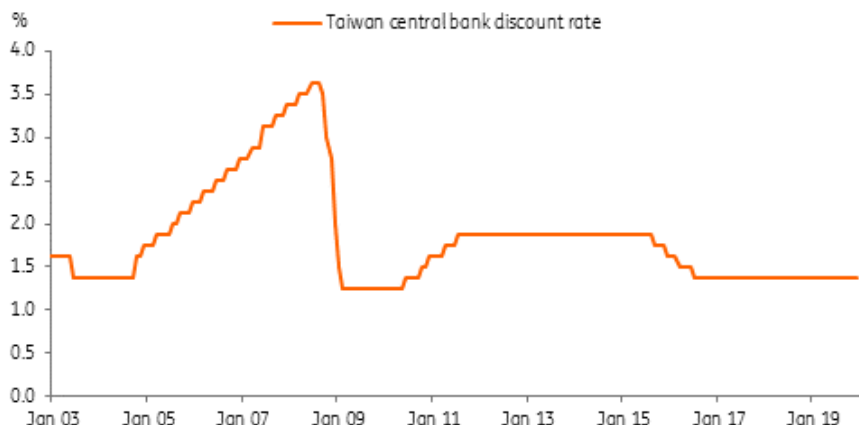
Even if the package can pass the Legislative Yuan, it is difficult to see it offsetting much of the damage caused by Covid-19 because:

1. part of the damage from Covid-19 comes from linkages of the supply chains between Taiwan and Mainland China factories. If Mainland China factories continue to delay the resumption of work, that will continue to hit Taiwan's economy via production and exports. And the timing of such is uncertain.
2. the peak tourism period in spring will be missed, and consumption coupons will not be able to make up the loss of revenue in the tourism and airline industries.

Monetary policy is not going to help a lot

There is very little room for monetary policy to support the economy materially. The policy rate has stood at 1.375% for a long time because it is already at a low level, and the central bank would like to leave room for an event that really warrants an interest rate cut.

Is this the moment for a rate cut? We don't think so. A lower interest rate can't do very much for corporates which have outstanding loans, or would like to draw a loan for an emergency. We believe fiscal stimulus would benefit corporates more if the stimulus was bigger and targeted emerging liquidity needs.



Source: ING, Bloomberg

USD/TWD shares the same trend of USD/CNY

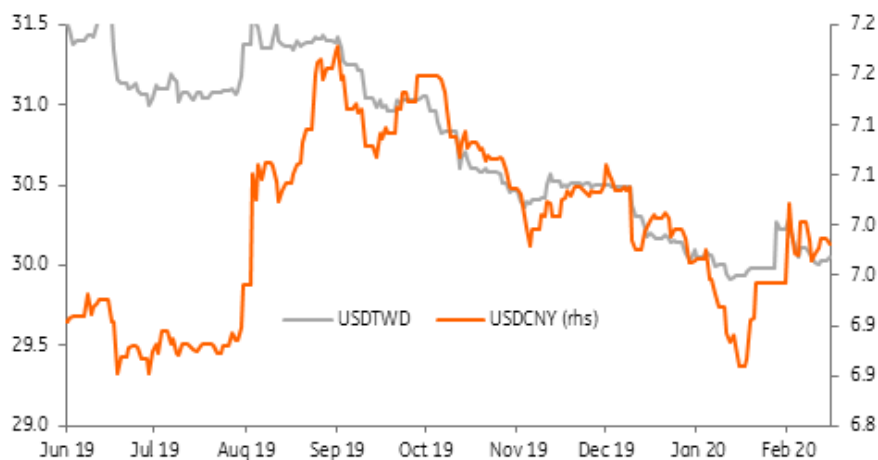
Since the outbreak of Covid-19, the Taiwan dollar and Chinese yuan have almost moved in tandem.

The co-movements of the two currencies were not obvious previously but increased after news of a possible trade agreement between the US and Mainland China, with capital inflows into Taiwanese asset markets supporting the TWD.

Following news of delayed factory production in Mainland China, with no immediate solution for Taiwan's manufacturers, the Taiwan stock market began to lose momentum and so did the currency.

We expect that the Taiwan dollar will continue to weaken if Mainland China's factories are slow to resume work. Our forecast for USD/TWD is 31.00 by the end of the first quarter and 30.00 by the end of 2020.

TWD and CNY trends



Source: ING, Bloomberg

GDP forecast

The government has downgraded Taiwan's GDP forecast for 2020 to reflect the impact of Covid-19, but only slightly. It calls for growth of 2.37% from November's projection of 2.72%, mainly because of slower export growth at 2.85%, from November's 3.12%.

But we are less optimistic. Our forecast on Taiwan GDP growth is 0.8% for 2020, mainly because:

1. the Taiwan government largely expects damage from Covid-19 only in the first quarter, and expects a recovery starting from the second quarter, but we expect a meaningful recovery to start nearer to the end of the second quarter;
2. uncertainty about the timing of the resumption of work at Mainland China's factories will affect Taiwan's production and exports. A weaker currency can't compensate for the contraction in exports;
3. consumption coupons post-epidemic are unlikely to compensate for the loss in retail sales.

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