

Good MornING Asia - 26 September 2018

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ASEAN Morning Bytes

General market tone: Risk off. Sentiment took a hit once more last night with only energy players benefiting from the sustained rally in oil prices as investors react to Trump's America-First speech and await Powell's after the Fed meeting's close on Wednesday



International theme: Yet another of Trump's America-First speech

- Donald Trump continues to dominate the headlines after his America-First speech at the UN, forcing dealers to worry about the tension both across the US northern border and across the Pacific with China. Dealers also offloaded risk assets with the Fed starting a two-day meeting with the FOMC possibly turning up the dial on rate hikes as data continues to show that the US economy remains on course for faster growth.
- Oil price continues to edge higher as forecasts for lower stockpiles coupled with conflicting Trump remarks sent crude moving directionally after. Trump called on OPEC to pump more oil but only after defending his sanctions on Iran before the UN. With oil price already elevated, global inflation will likely track the rise, leaving some already exposed EM currencies very vulnerable.

EM Space: Focus on Fed's "dot watch" and forward guidance

- **General Asia:** Most will likely take their cue from Wall Street, reacting to Trump's speech on

trade and to the higher energy prices and Treasury yields as a sign to stay on sidelines and await Fed Chairman Powell's press conference

- **Malaysia:** Firmer oil price was of little help to the MYR yesterday, as another US Fed rate hike against stable BNM policy bias weighed down the local unit. Malaysia's International Trade and Industry minister Darell Leiking expressed concerns about a likely diversion of trade flows in the ongoing the US-China trade war leading to import dumping and warned of steps against such activities. On the positive side, the authorities also see the trade diversion positioning Malaysia as an alternative investment destination.
- **Singapore:** The consensus estimate for August industrial production growth is 4.7%, a slowdown from 6% growth in July. This is consistent with a NODX slowdown over the same months. Growth is prone to sharp swings from the highly volatile pharmaceutical output. It would take a big upside surprise to rekindle expectations MAS tightening in October after these were put to rest by the below-expected August core inflation.
- **Thailand:** August manufacturing missed expectation with only 0.7% YoY growth. A sharp slowdown from 4.9% July growth was despite firmer exports. Data supports our view of the continued slowdown in GDP growth to 4.1% in 3Q18 from 4.6% in 2Q, and the Bank of Thailand keeping the rate policy on hold in the remainder of the year.
- **Philippines:** Inflation in the Philippines is about to get yet another boost with wages set to rise by PHP20 in the capital. Philippine inflation is already beset by cost side pressures with the latest round of wage and transport fares possibly leading to more inflation to force the BSP to remain hawkish well into 2019.

What to look out for: Calendar loaded with CB meetings

- FOMC meeting September 25-26
- Taiwan central bank meeting September 27
- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas meeting September 27
- Bank of Indonesia meeting September 27
- US-Canada trade negotiations (deadline: end of September)
- Argentina-IMF credit line request (on-going)

Author

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Thailand: Manufacturing points to GDP slowdown

We forecast a further slowdown in GDP growth to 4.1% in 3Q18 from 4.6% in 2Q. The Bank of Thailand has no more reason to tighten policy, while the strong current account is sustaining the Thai baht's outperformance



Source: Shutterstock

Thailand's disappointing manufacturing data for August foreshadows a further slowdown in the country's GDP growth in the current quarter. Slower growth dampens the case for a macroeconomic policy shift to tightening from the current accommodative stance. Indeed, the Bank of Thailand Governor Veerathai Santiprabhob has been alluding to continued policy accommodation in the medium-term. Still, we do not see this displacing the Thai baht (THB) from its status as Asia's best-performing currency anytime soon thanks to continued external payments support despite some weakening of the trade balance in recent months. Our end-year USD/THB forecast remains at 33.0.

0.7% August manufacturing growth

Worse than expected

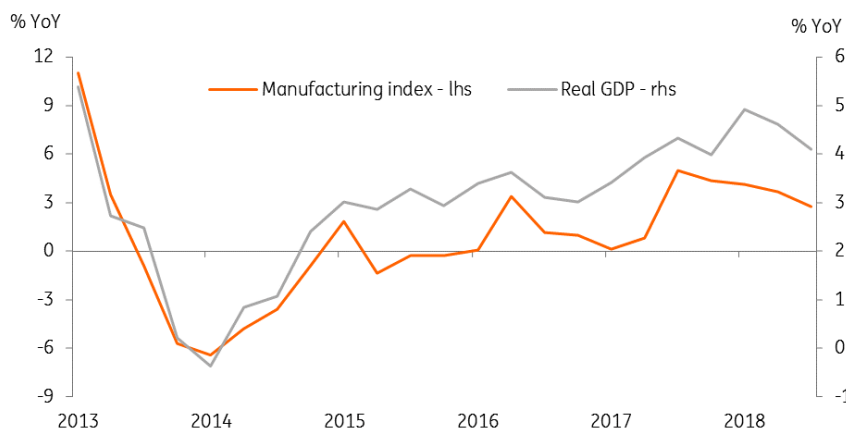
Strong exports, yet weak manufacturing

The manufacturing index rose by only 0.7% year-on-year in August, undershooting the consensus estimate of 3.1% growth. This is the slowest rate of growth since April 2017. Meanwhile, July growth was revised up to 4.9% from the initial estimate of 4.6%. Manufacturing capacity utilisation also dipped to 65.9% in August from 66.9% in July (revised from 67.2% initial estimate), the lowest since last November.

Although the year-on-year manufacturing slowdown can be blamed on a technical factor due to a high base-year effect, the month-on-month growth performance was barely positive (0.2%) after two months of contraction in June and July. This contrasts with a strong double-digit export bounce in August, which more than recovered the monthly declines in the previous two months. This leads us to think that domestic demand was a weak spot for manufacturers in the last month.

Where manufacturing goes GDP follows - down in 3Q18

Assuming a monthly manufacturing change in September at the average rate over the last three years, the 3Q18 growth will see a slowdown to 2.8% from 3.7% in 2Q. Where manufacturing goes GDP follows (see figure). We estimate that the 3Q GDP slowdown to 4.1% from 4.6% in 2Q remains on track.



Source: Bloomberg, CEIC, ING

More reasons for the central bank to keep policy on hold

Aside from the GDP growth slowdown, we believe inflation also peaked in August. The Thai baht has continued to outperform due to the still large current account despite two consecutive months of merchandise trade deficit in the last month. These factors significantly weaken the argument for the Bank of Thailand moving to a tighter stance.

Moreover, the BoT policymakers are conceding to the need for continued policy accommodation. Just yesterday, a Bloomberg report quoted Governor Veerathai saying that monetary policy was data-dependent and was unlikely to shift to tightening from an accommodative stance.

Author

Alissa Lefebvre

Economist

alissa.lefebvre@ing.com

Deepali Bhargava

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com

Ruben Dewitte

Economist

+32495364780

ruben.dewitte@ing.com

Kinga Havasi

Economic research trainee

kinga.havasi@ing.com

Marten van Garderen

Consumer Economist, Netherlands

marten.van.garderen@ing.com

David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic

420 770 321 486

david.havrlant@ing.com

Sander Burgers

Senior Economist, Dutch Housing

sander.burgers@ing.com

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China

lynn.song@asia.ing.com

Michiel Tukker

Senior European Rates Strategist

michiel.tukker@ing.com

Michal Rubaszek

Senior Economist, Poland

michal.rubaszek@ing.pl

This is a test author

Stefan Posea

Economist, Romania

tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Jesse Norcross

Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate

jesse.norcross@ing.com

Teise Stellema

Research Assistant, Energy Transition

teise.stellema@ing.com

Diederik Stadig

Sector Economist, TMT & Healthcare

diederik.stadig@ing.com

Diogo Gouveia

Sector Economist

diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Ewa Manthey

Commodities Strategist

ewa.manthey@ing.com

ING Analysts

James Wilson

EM Sovereign Strategist

James.wilson@ing.com

Sophie Smith

Digital Editor

sophie.smith@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky

EMEA FX & FI Strategist

frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist, Poland

adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan

min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com

Coco Zhang

ESG Research

coco.zhang@ing.com

Jan Frederik Slijkerman

Senior Sector Strategist, TMT

jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com

Katinka Jongkind

Senior Economist, Services and Leisure

Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com

Marina Le Blanc

Sector Strategist, Financials

Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com

Samuel Abettan

Junior Economist

samuel.abettan@ing.com

Franziska Biehl

Senior Economist, Germany

Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de

Rebecca Byrne

Senior Editor and Supervisory Analyst

rebecca.byrne@ing.com

Mirjam Bani

Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands)

mirjam.bani@ing.com

Timothy Rahill

Credit Strategist

timothy.rahill@ing.com

Leszek Kasek

Senior Economist, Poland

leszek.kasek@ing.pl

Oleksiy Soroka, CFA

Senior High Yield Credit Strategist

oleksiy.soroka@ing.com

Antoine Bouvet

Head of European Rates Strategy

antoine.bouvet@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek

Global Head of Sector Research

jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Edse Dantuma

Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare

edse.dantuma@ing.com

Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

francesco.pesole@ing.com

Rico Luman

Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics

Rico.Luman@ing.com

Jurjen Witteveen

Sector Economist

jurjen.witteveen@ing.com

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Egor Fedorov

Senior Credit Analyst

egor.fedorov@ing.com

Sebastian Franke

Consumer Economist

sebastian.franke@ing.de

Gerben Hieminga

Senior Sector Economist, Energy

gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Nadège Tillier

Head of Corporates Sector Strategy

nadege.tillier@ing.com

Charlotte de Montpellier

Senior Economist, France and Switzerland

charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com

Laura Straeter

Behavioural Scientist

+31(0)611172684

laura.Straeter@ing.com

Valentin Tataru

Chief Economist, Romania

valentin.tataru@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

james.smith@ing.com

Suvi Platerink Kosonen

Senior Sector Strategist, Financials

suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Thijs Geijer

Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri

thijs.geijer@ing.com

Maurice van Sante

Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors

maurice.van.sante@ing.com

Marcel Klok

Senior Economist, Netherlands

marcel.klok@ing.com

Piotr Poplawski

Senior Economist, Poland

piotr.poplawski@ing.pl

Paolo Pizzoli

Senior Economist, Italy, Greece

paolo.pizzoli@ing.com

Marieke Blom

Chief Economist and Global Head of Research

marieke.blom@ing.com

Raoul Leering

Senior Macro Economist

raoul.leering@ing.com

Maarten Leen

Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios

maarten.leen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller

Head of Financials Sector Strategy

Maureen.Schuller@ing.com

Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy

Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Rafal Benecki

Chief Economist, Poland

rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Philippe Ledent

Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg

philippe.ledent@ing.com

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Inga Fechner

Senior Economist, Germany, Global Trade

inga.fechner@ing.de

Dimitry Fleming

Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands

Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com

Ciprian Dascalu

Chief Economist, Romania

+40 31 406 8990

ciprian.dascalu@ing.com

Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey

muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Iris Pang

Chief Economist, Greater China

iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Sophie Freeman

Writer, Group Research

+44 20 7767 6209

Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA

Regional Head of Research, Americas

padhraic.garvey@ing.com

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Tim Condon

Asia Chief Economist

+65 6232-6020

Martin van Vliet

Senior Interest Rate Strategist

+31 20 563 8801

martin.van.vliet@ing.com

Karol Pogorzelski

Senior Economist, Poland

Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Viraj Patel

Foreign Exchange Strategist

+44 20 7767 6405

viraj.patel@ing.com

Owen Thomas

Global Head of Editorial Content

+44 (0) 207 767 5331

owen.thomas@ing.com

Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands

bert.colijn@ing.com

Peter Vanden Houte

Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone

peter.vandenhoute@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder

Senior Rates Strategist

benjamin.schroeder@ing.com

Chris Turner

Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE

chris.turner@ing.com

Gustavo Rangel

Chief Economist, LATAM

+1 646 424 6464

gustavo.rangel@ing.com

Carlo Cocuzzo

Economist, Digital Finance

+44 20 7767 5306

carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com

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