

## Good MornING Asia - 29 July 2019

Get ready for an exciting week featuring resumption of the US-China trade talks, key central bank policy meetings, and a raft of activity data from across the region.

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Markets in Asia and elsewhere are waiting for what looks likely to be more monetary stimulus from the US Fed later this week.

By Robert Carnell



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## Asia awaits the “Powell-put”

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How far will Fed Chair, Jerome Powell, push back market expectations?

### Markets taking comfort from the Fed

I managed to turn my computer on this morning, not a bad feat after two weeks away. If nothing else, it suggests that I have not become too old to do this job, remembering the string of different passwords needed to fire up the old box and all the accompanying software. Well done me. I am considering taking the rest of the morning off to celebrate...

Markets also looked relatively upbeat this morning, probably taking some solace from the likely Fed rate cut coming later this week. James Knightley covers all the detail in [this linked note](#). But even though markets remain too aggressive in their expectations, an insurance cut of 25-50bp over the next two to three months is surely better than 100bp of cuts required because a recession is looming? I'd think so. It's basically free money.

In terms of equities, rather than the record highs being recorded in the US, Asian markets seem steady or maintaining local highs. That probably isn't a bad outcome either given a) the trade war - though talks are on again I see with US reps headed to Shanghai today b) sectoral issues related to the electronics industry and c) mounting concern over the unrest in Hong Kong.

This last element is too political for me to comment on in detail without inadvertently tripping over an editorial or compliance hurdle, though I will note that Hong Kong's Finance Secretary Paul

Chan believes the unrest could weigh on GDP - that seems uncontroversial.

Our Greater China Economist, Iris Pang also notes on this subject that "China is going to hold a press conference to address the issue of Hong Kong protests. We don't expect any big moves from China as it wants to maintain the "one country two systems." Still, we will monitor what China says in the press conference. In the very unlikely event that China allows the Liberation Army stationed in Hong Kong to patrol in the city, the press conference will be a highly market-moving event, and negative for Hong Kong's "one country two system" status".

Iris also comments on the trade deal today saying "After the China-US sideline meeting at the Osaka G20, millions of tons of US soybeans are now shipping to China. At the same time, the US announced that it would waive tariffs on 110 Chinese exports to the United States, and expressed its willingness to promote US companies to continue trading with relevant Chinese companies.

Source: <http://international.caixin.com/2019-07-28/101444690.html>

Though the two sides are making some friendly gestures to promote a trade deal, we believe that unless the US acts to allow US companies to do businesses with Huawei just as in the past, ie. release Huawei from the "entity list", the prospect of a deal is still very unlikely".

## Asian FX steady ahead of Fed

Asian FX is likewise relatively calm, and except for the Fed, there isn't a lot on the calendar today to upset FX pairs. But this week sees a lot of PMI indicators released. [Prakash Sakpal's week ahead note goes into more detail.](#)

Fed rate cuts and steady local FX opens the door for more local central banks to ease further in the weeks and months ahead.

I am delighted to see the Bank of Korea easing whilst I was away, and as we forecast. More from them is likely, we suspect, and still needed as the latest cut simply undoes the November 2018 hike, so to achieve some real easing in the economy, we would need to see at least one more cut. At 1183, the KRW seems to have weathered the BoK's cut relatively well. A further easing won't cause too much further weakening.

Other likely easers include the Bank of Thailand (August possibly), the Monetary Authority of Singapore (we still think there is the possibility of an off-cycle easing - recent NODX data support this), Bank Indonesia (BI), and BSP (Philippine Central Bank). Easing for all of these central banks will be easier if the Fed is also in easing mode, and can be implemented without much fear of currency weakness and imported inflation (not that inflation is a pressing issue anywhere in the region right now).

The Bank of Japan also meets this week. USDJPY is currently at 108.60. Unless it pushes much lower, I don't think we will get any more than "verbal" policy support from the BoJ, or at most, some change to the formal wording of their forward guidance. Both can be written off as hollow and meaningless, given that there is no genuine policy substance behind any implied action. If the JPY starts to strengthen rapidly, I don't think the BoJ will be able to do a lot about it.

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## ASEAN Morning Bytes

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### EM Space: US data beats expectations, all eyes still on Fed and trade talks

- **General Asia:** A slew of July economic indicators from around the region will provide a sense of where Asian economies are headed in the second half of 2019, while report cards for the second quarter performance continue to stream in. Adding to the investor anxiety are the resumption of the US-China trade negotiations and central bank policy decisions in the US, UK, and Japan.
- **Indonesia:** Bank Indonesia (BI) Governor Warjiyo vowed to maintain the central bank's presence in the market to keep the IDR stable. He attributed recent volatility to market players reacting to developments related to the US and Brexit. Warjiyo said that low inflation affords the central bank some "ability" to boost economic activity. We believe he will utilize this scope upon return of the IDR stability.
- **Philippines:** Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Governor Diokno vowed to be forward-looking in setting monetary policy, while he also assured market participants of effective communication of potential policy directions. BSP is widely expected to ease further with currently "tame" inflation allowing Governor to deliver on his previous promises to slash policy rates. We maintain our call of another 25bp policy rate cut at the next BSP meeting

on 8 August.

## What to look out for: Trade talks and Fed

- Japan retail sales (29 July)
- Japan job-to-applicant ratio
- Thailand manufacturing production (30 July)
- BoJ policy balance rate (30 July)
- US personal income(30 July)
- US pending home sales (30 July)
- Korea industrial production (31 July)
- China PMI non-manufacturing (31 July)
- Australian inflation (31 July)
- Thailand trade (31 July)
- Taiwan GDP (31 July)
- Fed meeting (1 August)
- Korea inflation (1 August)
- Korea trade (1 August)
- Taiwan PMI manufacturing (1 August)
- China Caixin PMI manufacturing (1 August)
- Thailand inflation (1 August)
- Hong Kong retail sales (1 August)
- Indonesia inflation (1 August)
- Malaysia trade (2 August)

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## Philippines: The BSP Hawk-Dove meter

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### A done deal, with BSP looking to get the timing correct

Policy is decided by the Monetary Board (MB) of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), composed of seven voting members who meet every six weeks. With the Federal Reserve all but signalling a rate cut at the end of the month, emerging market central banks have moved to reduce policy rates, too, mainly to boost sagging growth momentum in the face of the protracted trade spat between the US and China. BSP Governor Benjamin Diokno is on record as saying that “we have already decided” (to cut rates) and that the bank is simply looking at the proper timing for such cuts. The big question now is when will the BSP follow through on its May rate reduction and by how much. Let’s meet the seven men at the round (MB) table.

## Governor Diokno (Chairman)

Diokno has openly referred to himself as “pro-growth” as he looks not just to chase price stability per se but with an eye to providing an environment conducive to economic growth. Diokno has pledged to cut policy rates further, while also reducing reserve requirements. He has noted that the proper sequence would be for RRP cuts first and an RRR reduction second. Asked about monetary policy in the wake of recent dovish comments from Fed Chairman Jerome Powell, Diokno indicated that “we have already decided” and that the BSP is weighing up the proper timing. Of late, Diokno has, however, shifted gears by preaching patience and prudence, all the while pledging to remain data-dependent before cutting rates. We expect Diokno’s decision to rest on inflation and more heavily on 2Q GDP in the next few weeks. **Leaning: somewhat dovish**

## Secretary Dominguez

Department of Finance (DoF) Secretary Carlos Dominguez is the lone representative to the Monetary Board and has been largely silent on the issue of monetary policy setting of late. His most recent comments have centred around his dissent with proposals for the rice tariffication law repeal and how it had helped lower headline inflation. **Leaning: unknown**

## MB Member Tolentino

One of three economists on the MB, Bruce Tolentino has been on the wires recently indicating that he did not feel there was a “rush” to cut policy rates. Tolentino also stuck to the script, pointing to the need to sift through upcoming economic data to read the tea leaves before acting to slash rates further. He also cautioned on reducing reserve requirements (RRR) as he would like to “make sure that money isn’t just sitting in accounts”. Tolentino has also been rather dovish with regards to inflation, downplaying the effect of El Niño on rice prices and inflation as a whole as he pointed to the return of rain to help offset the dry spell. For the coming weeks, we expect Tolentino to react to inflation and GDP while also monitoring the level of funds parked with the BSP’s overnight facilities to gauge his timing for further rate cuts. **Leaning: somewhat hawkish**

## MB Member Medalla

Another economist on the MB and one of the more outspoken members, Felipe Medalla has stated his preference to hold off on rate adjustments for “at least a couple of meetings” (statement given in June). He pointed to forecasts showing that “inflation is going to be at 3%” and that “there’s really no reason to change policy rates”. From these comments, it looks like Medalla will err on the side of patience and support another “prudent pause” for at least the August meeting. **Leaning: hawkish**

## MB Members Favila, Abacan, De Zuniga,

MB members Favila, Abacan and De Zuniga have not been vocal on the wires about the conduct of monetary policy. Juan De Zuniga is a former Deputy Governor while Peter Favila and Antonio Abacan are veterans of the private sector. The three will likely decide based on the evidence and the presentation by the technical secretariat of the BSP which is now headed by a new Deputy Governor. **Leaning: unknown**



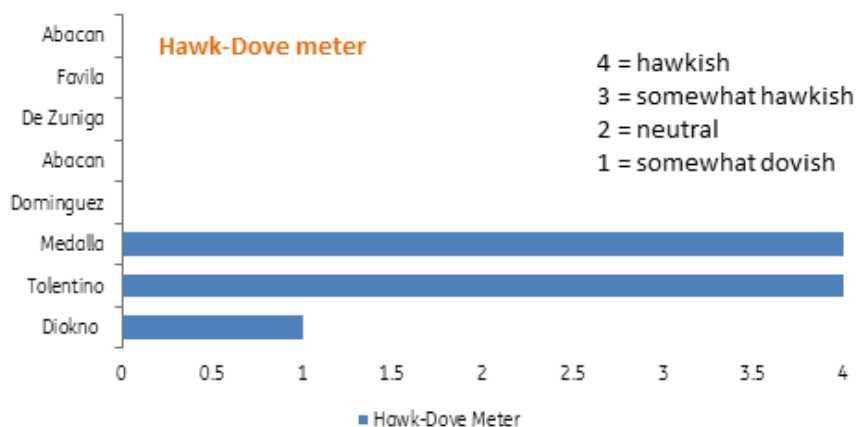
## The 8th man: Deputy Governor Dakila (non-voting)

The newly-minted Deputy Governor Francis Dakila will fill the shoes of stalwart Diwa Guinigundo who retired this month. At the inflation report earlier this month, the BSP team said that the “overall inflation outlook gives more opportunity to consider output and demand conditions moving forward”. With inflation now expected to settle below the 3% target for the year, Dakila stressed that “July inflation would be key to assess if inflation will slow as fast as expected”. The BSP will likely not focus on contemporaneous and singular data points (2Q GDP and July inflation) but rather we expect the technical secretariat to deliver recommendations based on forward looking indicators. **Leaning: somewhat dovish**

## Timing is everything

Policy adjustments are market moving and as such can affect the path and pace of the economy. Proper timing of such moves are crucial as we’ve witnessed how even adjustments with the best intentions have led to market turmoil if not timed perfectly. (If I may quote Tony D’Amato from Any Given Sunday, “one half step too late or too early and you don’t quite make it”). What is key here is also proper signalling to the market so as not to catch investors off guard with a move from left field. Diokno recently sounded off on the importance of credibility stating that “without credibility, central banks resort to traditional aggressive tools to achieve the same result”. Managing expectations in many instances may be just as integral to inflation targeting if the BSP has an effective “hold” on the markets through its credibility, earned through effective communication.

## BSP Hawk-Dove meter



Source: ING

Perceived disposition of BSP MB members based on quotes in the press

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