Good Morning Asia - 3 September 2019

The uncertainty about the US-China trade continues to rule the markets, setting the month of September off with a risk-aversion.

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EM Space: Trade uncertainty continues to rule the markets

- **General Asia:** Market players ignored a better-than-expected manufacturing data from China and instead focused on the rebuff for an extension to US tariff implementation causing a risk-off sentiment. We expect much of the same today with both sides unable to set a date for fresh trade talks.
- **Philippines:** Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas's (BSP) new deputy governor Dakila indicated that growth is set to pick up in the second half of the year. He also indicated that further reductions to reserves would continue but the timing would depend on whether banks were using funds for lending activities.
- **Thailand:** Another downside inflation surprise leads us to bring forward our forecast for the next 25bp Bank of Thailand policy rate cut from the fourth quarter to the next meeting on 25 September. BoT Assistant Governor Titanun Mallikamas sees low fuel prices sustaining inflation below the 1-4% target this year. Probably adding to its monetary easing rhetoric the government sees the current level of household debt, 78.7% of GDP still at 'safe level' and not an issue for the economy with about 3% growth this year.
- **Indonesia:** August inflation came in right at consensus estimates with prices moving higher by 3.49% (vs 3.51% expected) while core inflation was also on the uptrend to settle at 3.3%,

faster than what market expected. Inflation remains right at the midpoint of the central bank's inflation target but the successive months of accelerating inflation could be a cause of concern.

What to look out for: Asian manufacturing and US jobs

- Singapore PMI manufacturing (3 September)
- South Korea inflation and 2Q GDP (3 September)
- US ISM PMI manufacturing (3 September)
- China Caixin PMI services (4 September)
- Fed Rosengren and Williams speech (4 September)
- India PMI services (4 September)
- Malaysia trade (4 September)
- US trade (4 September)
- Philippines inflation (5 September)
- India current account (5 September)
- US durable goods (5 September)
- Fed Bowman, Kashkari, Evans and Bullard (5 September)
- Hong Kong GIR (6 September)
- Malaysia GIR (6 September)
- Taiwan inflation (6 September)
- US NFP (6 September)

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Thailand’s low inflation trend gets traction

We are bringing forward our forecast for the next 25bp rate cut from the fourth quarter to the next BoT meeting on 25 September.

Source: Shutterstock

0.5%

August CPI inflation

Year-on-year

Lower than expected

Another downside inflation miss

Thailand's August consumer price index (CPI) rose by 0.5% year-on-year, a slowdown from the 1% inflation rate in the previous month. This was the third consecutive downside CPI miss against the consensus, which was centered on 0.7% inflation for August.

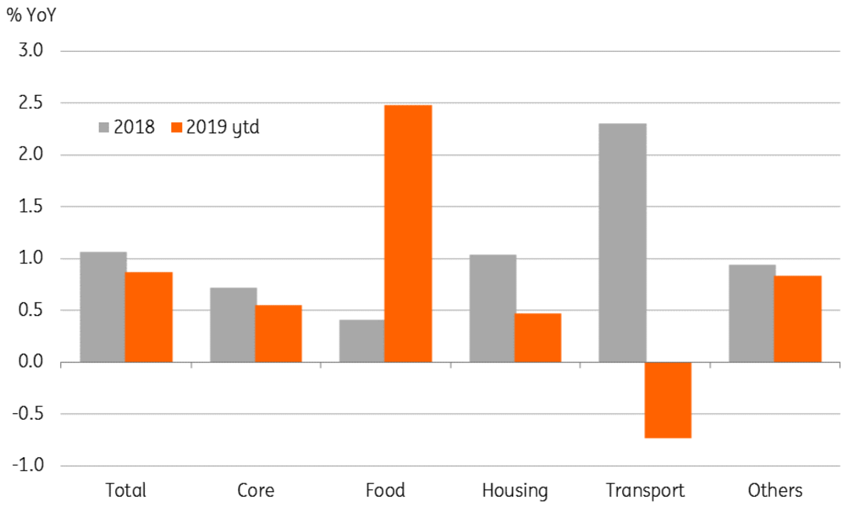
A sharp slowdown in the food component of CPI (2.6% vs. 3.5% in July) and a deeper decline in the transport component (-2.2% vs. -1.3%) were responsible for lower headline inflation. Core CPI inflation, which strips off food and fuel prices from the total, however, quickened to 0.5% from 0.4% in July.

Strong currency depresses inflation further

At 0.9% year-to-date, headline inflation in Thailand has slowed from 1.0% in the same period of 2018. The corresponding figures for core inflation are 0.5% and 0.7%. There was a significant spike in the food component this year, though that's been offset by lower housing and transport components. And judging from the latest data the worst of the food inflation seems to be over.

However, besides housing and transport, a sustained Thai baht (THB) appreciation has also weighed on inflation, while global oil prices, often a key source of imported inflation, have also been missing this year. These trends look as if they are here to stay, thanks to Thailand's strong external payments position and weak global demand weighing on the oil prices.

What's driving low inflation this year?



Source: CEIC, ING

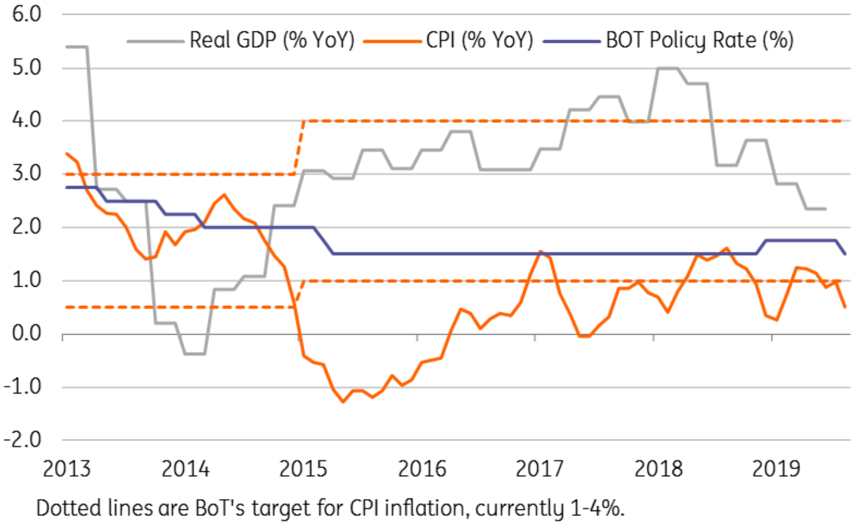
Has the BoT policy really hit its limits?

A headline in the Financial Times, "Thailand risks turning Japanese as monetary policy hits limits", was eye-catching. Among the economy's main woes, the underlying story pointed to low inflation, stalled growth for over a decade, and a rapidly aging population, while noting insufficient policy stimulus to turn the economy around and little policy leeway for the Bank of Thailand (BoT) with lowest policy rate among ASEAN-5.

The BoT started its easing path in August with a 25bp rate cut to 1.50%, which was merely a reversal of a 25bp rate hike in late 2018 rather than fresh stimulus. The previous low in BoT policy rates was 1.25% last reached during the 2009 global financial crisis. Given the current economic backdrop, we see that level reached as early as this month. We bring forward our forecast for next 25bp rate cut from the fourth quarter to the next BoT meeting on 25 September.

However, we believe the BoT could do more than that especially with inflation continuing to undershoot the 1-4% policy target, and with the recently announced $10 billion fiscal stimulus measures likely taking a while to pass down to the real economy. The BoT could also increase its efforts to rein in THB appreciation as other policy measures geared toward that aim have so far proved to be ineffective.

Growth, inflation, and Bank of Thailand policy rate



Source: Bloomberg, CEIC, ING

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