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The coronavirus is now the global emergency

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Korea's December industrial production picks up

December output rises 3.5% from the previous month. But is this any more than noise?

ASEAN Morning Bytes

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EM Space: The global emergency

- **General Asia:** The coronavirus is now the global emergency, having a significant bearing on global growth. The downward adjustments to growth forecasts for the affected countries are already underway with expectations of China of facing about 1.5% dent to its GDP growth and the US and Eurozone about 0.1%. We are reviewing forecasts for Asian countries.
- **Thailand:** December balance of payments data is due. The expectations of a higher current surplus of \$3.6 billion than \$3.4 billion in November should be some relief for the THB selloff. The currency has lost a significant ground coming into 2020 with 3.7% depreciation against the USD this month, the worst among Asian currencies. The USD/THB rate has now moved up to a higher range of 31-33 and we see it trading close to the top of this range by the end of this quarter.
- **Philippines:** The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Governor Diokno kept up his dovish rhetoric, indicating that he could still cut policy rates by up to 50 basis points in 2020. Noting upside risks to inflation and a possible slowdown in growth due to a recent volcanic eruption, Diokno highlighted that inflation should remain within target for both 2020 and 2012. Meanwhile, the Philippines confirmed its first case for the 2019-nCov and market panic may cause the Peso to weaken today.
- **Indonesia:** Bank Indonesia (BI) Governor Perry Warjiyo attempted to calm fears, indicating that financial markets are “stabilizing” after the initial selloff linked to panic over the global

spread of the 2019-nCov. He called for closer coordination between the fiscal and monetary authorities, noting that monetary policy “isn’t the only game in town”, though 2020 presents challenges and that the central bank would maintain its accommodative stance. The IDR is the Asian top-performing emerging market currency, which keeps doors open for more BI easing ahead.

What to look out for: US core PCE inflation and Brexit

- Thailand balance of payments (31 January)
- EU GDP (31 January)
- US core PCE (31 January)
- UK exit deadline

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Article | 31 January 2020

Asia week ahead: The gloom continues

Chinese markets are set to reopen following a global sell-off tied to the coronavirus. The depressed growth outlook is pushing some Asian central banks to ease next week



Source: Shutterstock

➔ China's catch-up to viral selloff

After an extended new year break, the Chinese markets reopen next week and will undoubtedly play catch-up to global markets, which have sold off on concern about the economic impact of the coronavirus. Local authorities are likely to act fast to minimise the damage, with the People's Bank of China potentially offering further liquidity-boosting measures.

The Asian calendar is packed with activity data from China and the rest of Asia, though that will likely be secondary to news about the coronavirus. We're not likely to see the full economic impact of the virus in the January data, but holiday-related slack and the timing of the holiday (Lunar New Year was in February last year but in January this year) will distort the picture. Trade figures for

January from China and Korea as well as manufacturing PMIs elsewhere will be in focus following the phase one trade deal between China and the US.

➔ More central bank easing

With China gearing up for more stimulus to soften the impact of the virus, other Asian countries are likely to follow suit. Central banks in Australia, India, the Philippines, and Thailand - all hold policy meetings next week and we're expecting more than just words.

The first to announce its policy decision is the Reserve Bank of Australia (4 February). Besides devastating bushfires, the imminent threat to growth from the virus has put the consensus view solidly behind a 25 basis point rate cut. Australia is highly dependent on Chinese demand.

Thailand is one of the front-line economies to face the brunt of the virus through a significant dent to the tourism industry. The ongoing fiscal stalemate due to the delayed passage of the 2020 Budget leads us to expect more Bank of Thailand easing this year. We don't rule out a 25 basis point rate cut at this forthcoming meeting (5 February).

Just as in Thailand, tourism will be an added drag on the Philippines economy, not just from the virus but also from a volcanic eruption earlier this month. Our house forecast includes two 25 basis point rate cuts by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas in the first and second quarters. We expect it to cut next week (6 February).

[Australia - trial by fire](#)

[Thailand: Conditions are ripe for more easing](#)

[Philippines: GDP growth at 6.4%, sluggish momentum points to BSP easing](#)

➔ A big policy week in India

India's Federal Budget for FY2020 to be announced this Saturday (1 February) will set the tone for markets there in a week that will also see the Reserve Bank of India setting monetary policy (6 February).

A big overshoot of the fiscal deficit in FY2019 (ends in March 2020), far above the 3.3% initial projection to something closer to 4%, suggests there isn't any scope for continued fiscal expansion ahead. That said, we don't see the government backing away from its growth-friendly fiscal policy stance just yet, with media reports also pointing to off-budget borrowings, through state-owned entities, to fund extra spending. Whether this helps to revive growth remains to be seen but we are sceptical.

As for central bank policy, we believe the latest inflation spike above the 2-6% policy target to 7.4% in December has closed the door to RBI easing. After total rate cuts amounting to 135 basis points last year, the RBI paused in December. And just recently, Governor Shaktikanta Das also warned against high inflation risk ahead. We expect the RBI to remain on hold next week (6 February) and in the rest of 2020.

Asia Economic Calendar

Country	Time Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Saturday 1 February				
South Korea	0000 Jan Imports (YoY%)	-	-6.6	-0.7
	0000 Jan Exports (YoY%)	-	-8.7	-5.2
	0000 Jan Trade balance (US\$mn)	-	803	2017
Monday 3 February				
China	0130 Dec Industrial profits (YTD, YoY%)	5.3	-	5.4
	0145 Jan Caixin Manufacturing PMI	51.0	51.0	51.5
India	0500 Jan Nikkei Manufacturing PMI	52.0	-	52.7
Hong Kong	0830 4Q A GDP (YoY%)	-7.0	-	-2.9
Indonesia	0400 Jan CPI core (YoY%)	-	-	3.02
	0400 Jan CPI (YoY%)	2.9	-	2.7
Singapore	1300 Jan Purchasing Managers Index	50.0	-	50.1
Malaysia	0030 Jan Nikkei Manufacturing PMI	49.5	-	50.0
Taiwan	0030 Jan Nikkei Manufacturing PMI	50.9	-	50.8
Thailand	0030 Jan Nikkei Manufacturing PMI	49.3	-	50.1
South Korea	0030 Jan Nikkei Manufacturing PMI	-	-	50.1
	2300 Jan CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.2/0.7
Tuesday 4 February				
Hong Kong	0830 Dec Retail sales value (YoY%)	-	-	-23.6
	0830 Dec Retail sales volume (YoY%)	-	-	-25.4
Malaysia	0400 Dec Exports (YoY%)	-3.0	-	-5.6
	0400 Dec Imports (YoY%)	0.0	-	-3.6
	0400 Dec Trade balance (RM bn)	8.4	-	6.5
MALAYSIA	0400 Dec Trade balance (RM bn)	-	-	6.5
Wednesday 5 February				
India	0500 Jan Nikkei Services PMI	-	-	53.3
Hong Kong	0030 Jan Nikkei PMI	-	-	42.1
Philippines	0100 Jan CPI (YoY%)	2.9	-	2.5
Taiwan	0800 Jan Forex reserves (US\$bn)	480.0	-	478.1
Thailand	0705 Benchmark Interest Rate	1.00	-	1.25
Thursday 6 February				
India	0615 RBI policy decision (repo rate, %)	5.15	-	5.15
Indonesia	- 4Q GDP (YoY%)	5.1	-	5.0
Philippines	0800 Overnight Borrowing Rate	3.75	-	4.00
Taiwan	0800 Jan WPI (YoY%)	-3.4	-	-3.4
	0800 Jan CPI (YoY%)	1.2	-	1.1
Thailand	0330 Jan Core-CPI (YoY%)	0.5	-	0.5
	0330 Jan CPI (YoY%)	0.9	-	0.9
Friday 7 February				
China	- Jan Exports (YoY%)	8.4	-	7.9
	- Jan Imports (YoY%)	6.4	-	16.5
	- Jan Trade Balance (US\$bn)	45.2	-	47.21
Hong Kong	- Jan Forex Reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	441.3
Malaysia	0400 Dec Industrial production (YoY%)	1.5	-	2.0
	0700 Jan 31 Forex reserves- Month end (US\$bn)	-	-	103.7
Philippines	- Jan Forex reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	87839.54
Taiwan	0800 Jan Exports (YoY%)	7.8	-	4.0
	0800 Jan Imports (YoY%)	3.6	-	13.9
	0800 Jan Trade balance (US\$bn)	2.0	-	2.5

Source: ING, Bloomberg, *GMT

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Korea's December industrial production picks up

December output rises 3.5% from the previous month. But is this any more than noise?



Source: Shutterstock

3.5% MoM

Korean Production

4.2% YoY

Better than expected

Good, but is it meaningful?

Year-on-year comparisons are widely used in economics but can be horribly misleading. Seasonal adjustment of data can also be clunky and unreliable. So it is often best to let the data speak for itself, and for the analyst to make their own mind up whether something has improved in a meaningful way or not.

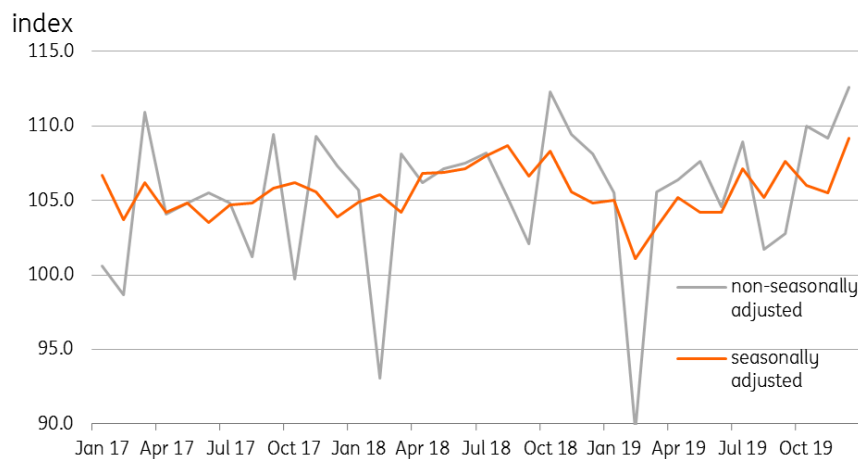
The chart below shows Korean industrial production indices - that is to say, the "levels" of output, not growth rates. The lines owe nothing to events twelve months ago, or even last month. They are what they are. For completeness, the chart shows both seasonally adjusted levels for "Mining,

manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and steam supply" as well as non-seasonally adjusted levels.

You can make your own mind up, but it looks to me as if we are seeing more than just stabilisation here. There does seem to be a genuine increase in activity from previous levels.

That is good news, though right now, the outbreak of the coronavirus is a far bigger story for Korea and Asia more broadly, so I don't believe this will have substantial market ramifications, though it does offer some optimism about the state of the Korean economy once "nCov" has run its course - hopefully in the Spring.

Korean industrial production, indices



Source: CEIC

Korean Industrial production

What's driving this?

There isn't much official breakdown by industry available right now, but some Bloomberg figures based on their own calculations suggest that this is fairly broadly based, and not simply a semiconductor story. Indeed, the imputed semiconductor figures, although positive, were some of the more moderate growth figures in their list. Broad-based is good news too, as it suggests greater support for jobs and the economy than would be implied by a very narrow bounce in the tech cycle.

These better figures and it could be evidence of a "peace-dividend" from the US-China trade truce. Though for now, we would be cautious as the background environment is very vulnerable to disruption from the corona virus.

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