

## Good MornING Asia - 8 July 2019

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# ASEAN Morning Bytes

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## EM Space: Surprisingly strong payroll figure weighs on Fed easing

- **General Asia:** The US created more than expected 224k jobs in June, which could delay the Fed rate reduction while the market continues to price in aggressive easing ahead and President Trump continues to prod Powell slashing rates. Chairman Powell is expected to reveal his thinking in his testimony to the Congress on Wednesday and Thursday. Meanwhile, Asian markets may pull back and look to US inflation and China trade data for direction.
- **Malaysia:** S&P Global Ratings affirmed Malaysia's long-term sovereign ratings of A- and short-term rating of A-2 with a stable outlook. The agency cited strong external payments position and monetary flexibility offsetting relatively weaker yet stable (public) finances, while current ratings also reflected the depth of the domestic bond market reducing reliance on external financing. Finance Minister Guan Eng welcomed the news as demonstrating Malaysia's positive economic outlook.
- **Indonesia:** Bank Indonesia (BI) Governor Warjiyo continued to lean dovish indicating that inflation was well within target and that the economy was in need of a boost. Warjiyo shared that inflation will likely slip to 3.1% in July while the current account is seen to improve to just under 3% of GDP. Despite concerns about the current account deficit, the BI

chief said that foreign investment continues to flow in, helping the country post a capital account surplus to offset the shortfall in the current account.

- **Philippines:** June CPI inflation slipped below consensus to 2.7% YoY from 3.2% in May (consensus 2.8%). Disinflation was noted in the index-heavy food subcomponent led by a second consecutive contraction in rice price as imports are flooding the market. With a 3.4% year-to-date rate, inflation is on course to remain within target for the rest of the year and next. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Governor Diokono has pledged further rate cuts and these can resume as early as August if inflation continues to slide and growth momentum slows.

## What to look out for: Fed speakers, US inflation data

- Taiwan trade (8 July)
- Singapore GIR (8 July)
- Malaysia BNM meeting (9 July)
- US JOLTS jobs opening (9 July)
- China money supply (9 July)
- China trade (10 July)
- Fed Bostic and Powell speak
- Philippines trade (10 July)
- US wholesale inventories (10 July)
- FOMC meeting minutes (11 July)
- Fed Bullard speaks
- US inflation (11 July)
- Singapore GDP and retail sales (12 July)
- Malaysia industrial production (12 July)
- Japan industrial production (12 July)
- India inflation (12 July)
- US PPI (12 July)
- China trade (12 July)

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## India's FY2020 budget targets lower deficit, really

Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman may have scored some points for fiscal consolidation with a lower deficit target of 3.3% of GDP. Whether her maiden budget revives the economy to 7% of GDP growth in the current financial year remains to be seen





Source: Shutterstock

**3.3%** FY2020 fiscal deficit target

Lower than expected

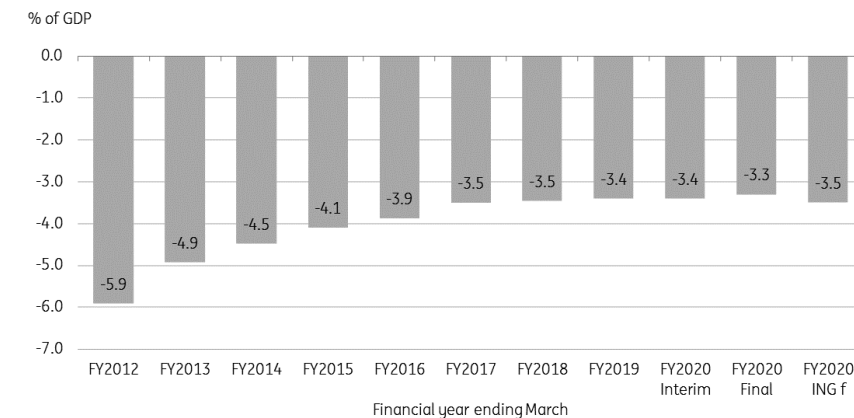
## The final Budget for FY2020

To the surprise of many, new Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's maiden budget for FY2020 (ending on 31 March 2020) aims for a lower fiscal deficit equivalent to 3.3% of GDP from 3.4% in

the interim budget. With persistent downside growth risk likely depressing government revenue and an infrastructure investment drive entailing more spending, the risk to the deficit target will be tilted on the upside.

We continue to expect another overshoot; we forecast the fiscal deficit at 3.5% of GDP in the current financial year, which rests on our view of much slower, 6.6% GDP growth than the government's 7% projection.

## Derailed fiscal consolidation



## A \$5 trillion economy in five years

Besides its prevailing “Make in India” theme, the government is aiming to make India a \$5 trillion economy by 2024, a near-doubling from \$2.7 trillion currently. This seems to be a feasible goal on the assumption of steady GDP growth of about 7% and inflation of 4% annually.

However, the long-term potential of 7-8% growth hinges on rapid infrastructure development. On the face of it, the budget appears to be heavy on words and light on concrete action on this front, while the long-term nature of infrastructure projects also makes them prone to frequent alterations, cost overruns, and uncertainty. Moreover, boosting infrastructure investment spending in the future could be a difficult proposition if countered by the drive to improve public finances and cut down the deficit, which will be an ongoing necessity to build global investor confidence, as the government eyes the international debt market for deficit financing (see below).

Among other things, the measures to attract more foreign investment (both direct and portfolio), public-private partnership (PPP) in infrastructure projects, and reduction of corporate taxes are some of the better initiatives.

## Tapping international market for funds

In an initiative aimed at broadening the debt market, the government plans to turn to the international market to meet its funding needs. Given the low level of external debt, running around 20% of GDP, the move to broaden deficit financing to overseas debt markets may not be an issue.

The success, however, depends on the kind of investor response the government receives on this front. Considering the significant growth potential of the Indian economy ahead, this could be

positive, once the cyclical slowdown currently underway has passed. Moreover, investors will also be looking at the government's record of fiscal management. Weak growth feeding into the risk of sustained deficit overruns won't go down positively in the international market as this also adds to the risk of a sovereign rating downgrade - a risk that hasn't even been discounted currently with a persistent twin-deficit (fiscal and current account deficit).

For now though, this move should ease some of the supply overhangs on the domestic bond market, and thus reduce upward pressure on yields. Meanwhile, the government has maintained its INR 7.1 trillion local borrowing target for this year.

## Budget in figures

| Financial year ending March 31<br>INR bn                  | FY2016<br>Actual | FY2017<br>Actual | FY2018<br>Actual | FY2019<br>Actual | FY2020<br>Interim | FY2020<br>Final |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <b>1. Revenue receipts<br/>(% YoY)</b>                    | <b>11950.3</b>   | <b>13759.6</b>   | <b>14304.0</b>   | <b>15631.7</b>   | <b>19776.9</b>    | <b>19627.6</b>  |
|   | <b>8.5</b>       | <b>15.1</b>      | <b>4.0</b>       | <b>9.3</b>       | <b>26.5</b>       | <b>25.6</b>     |
| 2. Tax revenue (Net to Centre)                            | 9437.7           | 11013.7          | 12424.9          | 13169.5          | 17050.5           | 16495.8         |
| 3. Non-tax revenue  | 2512.6           | 2745.8           | 1879.2           | 2462.2           | 2726.5            | 3131.8          |
| <b>4. Capital receipts a/<br/>(% YoY)</b>                 | <b>5957.6</b>    | <b>6033.1</b>    | <b>7114.2</b>    | <b>7482.5</b>    | <b>8065.1</b>     | <b>8235.9</b>   |
| 5. Recovery of loans                                      | 208.4            | 177.7            | 203.1            | 178.4            | 125.1             | 148.3           |
| 6. Other Receipts   | 421.3            | 477.4            | 1000.5           | 850.5            | 900.0             | 1050.0          |
| 7. Borrowing and other liabilities b/                     | 5327.8           | 5378.0           | 5910.6           | 6453.7           | 7040.0            | 7037.6          |
| <b>8. Total Receipts (1+4)</b>                            | <b>17907.8</b>   | <b>19792.7</b>   | <b>21418.2</b>   | <b>23114.2</b>   | <b>27842.0</b>    | <b>27863.5</b>  |
| <b>9. Total expenditure (10+13)<br/>(% YoY)</b>           | <b>17907.8</b>   | <b>19792.7</b>   | <b>21418.2</b>   | <b>23114.2</b>   | <b>27842.0</b>    | <b>27863.5</b>  |
|   | <b>7.6</b>       | <b>10.5</b>      | <b>8.2</b>       | <b>7.9</b>       | <b>20.5</b>       | <b>20.5</b>     |
| 10. On revenue account; of which                          | 15377.6          | 16929.9          | 18793.5          | 20084.6          | 24479.1           | 24477.8         |
| 11. Interest payments                                     | 4416.6           | 4807.1           | 5289.5           | 5826.8           | 6650.6            | 6604.7          |
| 12. Grants in aid for creation of capital assets          | 1317.5           | 1657.3           | 1953.5           | 2003.0           | 2007.4            | 2073.3          |
| 13. On capital account                                    | 2530.2           | 2862.8           | 2624.8           | 3029.6           | 3362.9            | 3385.7          |
| <b>14. Revenue deficit (1-10)<br/>% of GDP</b>            | <b>-3427.4</b>   | <b>-3170.3</b>   | <b>-4489.4</b>   | <b>-4452.9</b>   | <b>-4702.1</b>    | <b>-4850.2</b>  |
|   | <b>-2.5</b>      | <b>-2.1</b>      | <b>-2.6</b>      | <b>-2.3</b>      | <b>-2.3</b>       | <b>-2.3</b>     |
| <b>15. Effective revenue deficit (14-12)<br/>% of GDP</b> | <b>-2109.8</b>   | <b>-1513.0</b>   | <b>-2535.9</b>   | <b>-2449.9</b>   | <b>-2694.7</b>    | <b>-2776.9</b>  |
|   |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                 |
| <b>16. Fiscal deficit [9-(1+5+6)]<br/>% of GDP</b>        | <b>-5327.8</b>   | <b>-5378.0</b>   | <b>-5910.6</b>   | <b>-6453.7</b>   | <b>-7040.0</b>    | <b>-7037.6</b>  |
|   | <b>-3.9</b>      | <b>-3.5</b>      | <b>-3.5</b>      | <b>-3.4</b>      | <b>-3.4</b>       | <b>-3.3</b>     |
| <b>17. Primary deficit (16-11)<br/>% of GDP</b>           | <b>-911.2</b>    | <b>-570.8</b>    | <b>-621.1</b>    | <b>-626.9</b>    | <b>-389.4</b>     | <b>-432.9</b>   |
|   | <b>-0.7</b>      | <b>-0.4</b>      | <b>-0.4</b>      | <b>-0.3</b>      | <b>-0.2</b>       | <b>-0.2</b>     |

a/ Excluding receipts under Market Stabilisation Scheme

b/ Includes drawdown of Cash Balance

Source: Government Budget

Source: Govt. of India

## Some of the budget initiatives

- Virtuous investment cycle with heavy infrastructure investment in national and state highways and inland waterways to facilitate the growth of internal trade. Boosting investment in suburban railroads with PPP initiatives.
- Boosting rural infrastructure with easier availability of electricity and water to farmers. Zero-budget farming (no credit, no chemical fertilizer) farming to double farmers' income.
- More support to MSMEs (micro, small, and medium enterprises) with easier credit availability. Pension plans for small businesses.
- Measures to attract foreign direct investment (FDI). Opening of aviation, insurance and media sectors to foreign investors. Labour market reforms enabling easier access for foreigners.
- Simplifying KYC (know your customer) guidelines for foreign portfolio investors (FPI) and allowing 'AA' rated bonds as investment collateral.
- INR 700 billion recapitalisation for state-owned banks. More powers to the Reserve Bank of India to regulate the non-bank financial sector, including housing finance companies.

- Increase in public stockholding limit for companies up to 35% from 25%. Rise in the target of public sector asset sales by 17% to INR 1.05 trillion in FY2020 from the interim budget. Proposed reduction in government shareholding in state-owned companies below 51%.
- Reduction of the corporate tax rate for turnover of up to INR 4 billion to 25% from 30%. Electronics assessment of personal income tax and surcharges of up to 7% for high-income earners.
- Hike in customs duty on gold and precious items and excise duty on petrol and diesel. Discouragement of cash economy with 2% tax deduction at source on over INR 10 million cash withdrawal per year.
- Tapping international market for sovereign borrowing. No change to the INR 7.1 trillion gross (4.73 trillion net) domestic borrowing target for FY2020.

## India: Key economic indicators and ING forecasts

| India (FY ending March)      | FY2016 | FY2017 | FY2018 | FY2019 | FY2020 f | FY2021 f |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| Real GDP (% YoY)             | 8.0    | 8.2    | 7.2    | 6.8    | 6.6      | 7.0      |
| CPI (% YoY)                  | 4.9    | 4.5    | 3.6    | 3.4    | 4.5      | 5.0      |
| Fiscal balance (% of GDP)    | -3.9   | -3.5   | -3.5   | -3.4   | -3.5     | -3.5     |
| Public debt (% of GDP)       | 69.9   | 69.0   | 69.8   | 72.5   | 73.0     | 71.0     |
| Current account (% of GDP)   | -1.1   | -0.6   | -1.8   | -2.1   | -2.5     | -2.4     |
| FX reserves (mth of imports) | 10.2   | 10.6   | 10.2   | 8.7    | 7.8      | 7.2      |
| External debt (% of GDP)     | 182.1  | 168.2  | 171.3  | 165.3  | 174.2    | 178.0    |
| RBI repo rate (% eop)        | 6.75   | 6.25   | 6.00   | 6.25   | 5.75     | 5.75     |
| 3M T-bill rate (% eop)       | 7.27   | 5.82   | 6.09   | 6.14   | 6.20     | 6.50     |
| 10Y govt. bond yield (% eop) | 7.47   | 6.68   | 7.40   | 7.35   | 7.40     | 7.65     |
| INR per USD (eop)            | 66.33  | 64.84  | 65.18  | 69.16  | 69.80    | 68.80    |

Sources: Bloomberg, CEIC, ING forecasts

Source: Bloomberg, CEIC, ING

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# Philippine inflation reverts to downward trend, June inflation at 2.7%

Inflation resumes downward trend as rice prices remain in deflation.



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**2.7%** June CPI inflation y-o-y growth

Lower than expected

## Food prices weigh on overall inflation

The index-heavy food subcomponent helped push headline inflation back into a downward path with the June inflation print at 2.7%, slightly lower than market consensus for a 2.8% acceleration. The June print helps year-to-date inflation settle at 3.4% and remains another indication that inflation remains well behaved with BSP's forecast for 2.7% 2019 inflation now looking more probable. Almost all subsectors showed slower inflation in June compared to the previous month as base effects also kicked in. Core inflation also ground lower, hitting 3.3% from the previous month's 3.5% gain signaling that pervasive price pressures have begun to abate.

## BSP watching as inflation slows

With inflation showing it may revert to a downward path in line with Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas' forecast, the BSP will likely be parsing other data points ahead of its policy decision in August. BSP Governor Diokno has raised the possibility of cutting policy rates within the year and the slower inflation print should provide him scope to ease monetary policy further. With inflation well within its target, BSP will likely look to tap on the accelerator once more after having slammed so hard on the brakes the previous year. ING is penciling in a policy rate cut by BSP at its August meeting should inflation continue to show it will remain within target and 2Q growth is projected to be soft.

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