

## Asian markets to catch their breath as Treasury yields dip

Following US Treasury yields' lead to "Climb every mountain", Asian markets will probably "Ford every stream" today, as US markets take a breather. If you are looking for something good to focus on outside the US, we've also got the ECB meeting (one of our favourite things). Singapore economy forecasts and Chinese loan growth tie things up



Woman walks by an electronic stock board of a securities firm in Tokyo, as Asian stock markets rose for second day on hopes for progress toward a possible coronavirus vaccine

Source: Shutterstock

### Here's what we think on inflation...

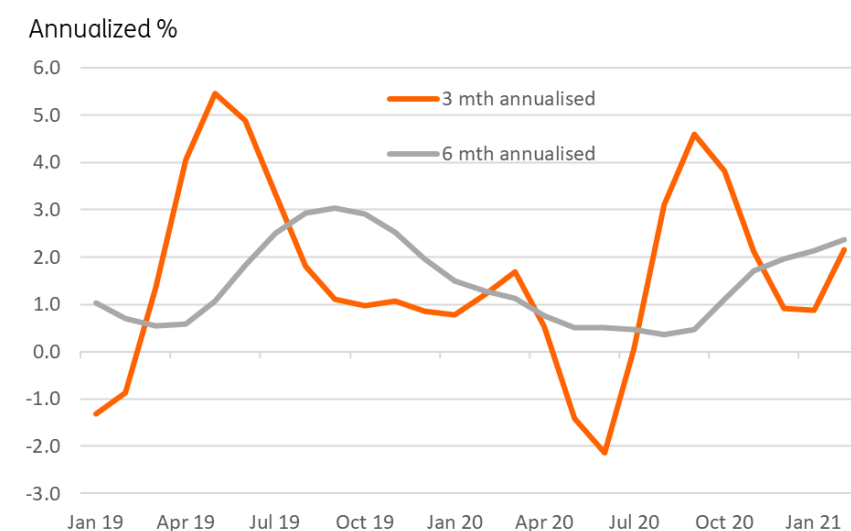
James Knightley [has written this on yesterday's 1.7% Feb US inflation numbers](#). There's some good stuff in here, including the suggestion that US inflation might touch 4% at its peak, which will come in June for the May release. James also raises the prospect of some wage increases. This would really be new if it happened, though we have had leading indicators of wages growth for years pre-pandemic without this actually happening, so it would be good to understand in more detail what might be different this time that might allow a tightening labour market to actually deliver on higher wages, which we'll highlight in forthcoming notes...

The inflation figures yesterday came bang in line with expectations and may have disappointed a

market that is fixated with rising inflation fears. Let's face it, 1.7% is hardly going to inflame concerns about runaway inflation (and the core rate was lower still). That said, the latest batch of numbers are still very much "business as usual" figures, with the big pandemic-induced base effects not kicking in until the March numbers are released next month.

That said, the 0.4%MoM increase was fairly chunky and builds upon a 0.3%MoM gain the previous month. We can gain some further insight into what is happening by looking at shorter, more recent periods of monthly inflation, unaffected by pandemic base effects, and annualizing them. This is what we do in the chart below, and it shows that 3m and 6m annualized inflation is running well above 2%, closer to 2.5%, and rising. This supports what JK is saying about the looming peak in inflation, and also hints at the sort of levels to which inflation might drift down to later in 2021 after the base-induced peaks, but only on the assumption that these annualized rates do not pick up further, which is by no means assured, and JK has noted some pick up in margins expansion, especially in the service sector in some of his recent notes. So such annualized figures might best be viewed as the lower bound of what is likely towards the year-end.

## Annualized US CPI inflation



Source: CEIC, ING

Annualized CPI inflation

## ECB risk today is marginal

Our head of Global Macro, Carsten Brzeski, plus Petr Krpata, our Chief EMEA FX and rates strategist [have written a crib sheet for you for today's ECB meeting](#). Their main view is that the ECB doesn't need to fight the EUR appreciation anymore by taking an overly dovish stance, given that it isn't appreciating at the moment. Do give it a read for more of the detail, I can only make brief remarks here.

The two also consider various possible tweaks to the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP) but conclude that unless the programme is extended, it shouldn't have much impact on EURUSD.

The final part of the note reasserts the broad EUR positive sentiment our FX strategists prefer, referring to the worst of the Treasury sell-off being over by 2Q allowing for the EUR to resume its ascent. If you wanted to try to pick holes in this argument, it might be in terms of the timing. Given

what we talked about earlier in terms of the US inflation story, and James Knightley's May/June peak, 2Q is exactly when we will be seeing the peak US inflation figures along with the impact on growth (and possibly also a further pick up in monthly inflation rates) of the Biden stimulus cheques. That might not lend itself to a calmer US Treasury market quite so early.

For now, the house view holds firm. And you can read all of the [FX strategy team research here](#) to see more in-depth support for their views.

## Here in Asia, the outlook for Singapore strengthens

It's not all G-7 stuff though, here in Singapore, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) has just released its [quarterly survey of professional forecasters](#), in which we also participate. Prakash Sakpal summarises the report: "The broad findings of the MAS survey reflect the economy on a stronger recovery path this year than envisaged earlier. The median forecast for GDP growth in 2021 is nudged up to 5.8% from 5.5% in the December survey, led by firmer exports and manufacturing. The CPI inflation view is also revised to 0.9% from 0.6%, though with lagging core inflation at 0.7% suggesting a slow consumption recovery.

What probably stands out in this survey is the growing optimism on the property sector, with more respondents (75% vs. 63% in December) expecting property prices to rise this year and the rest forecasting them to be stable. This follows the resiliency of the market to the pandemic and rising property prices over the last year, which have started to stoke fears that the authorities will step in with more cooling measures ([read more here](#)). We believe a firmer property sector will continue to be a key sentiment booster towards the economy's bounce back from a record slump last year. However, the recovery is still not fully guaranteed given that multiple waves and variants of the virus continue to pose a downside risk to global demand. Therefore, any intensification of cooling measures could be premature and destabilizing for the overall economic recovery, especially given a still-solid consensus that the MAS will maintain its neutral monetary policy throughout the year."

## China loan growth weakens - but nothing to worry about

And Iris Pang in HK has these comments to make on the latest Chinese loan figures: "China's yuan loan growth of CNY1.360 trillion in February, though small compared to CNY3.58 trillion in January, beat expectations. The slower growth was mainly a result of the short month due to the Chinese New Year. But it reminds us that deleveraging in the property sector has not hurt loan growth that much as policies have limited loans drawn by real estate property developers. The recent deleveraging in real estate developers might have more effect on debt issuance rather than on loan growth. The higher-than-expected loan growth also highlights that China's infrastructure projects are in the pipeline".

### Author

#### Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

[robert.carnell@asia.ing.com](mailto:robert.carnell@asia.ing.com)

## Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit [www.ing.com](http://www.ing.com).