ASEAN+3 Regional Economic Outlook – October 2022 Update

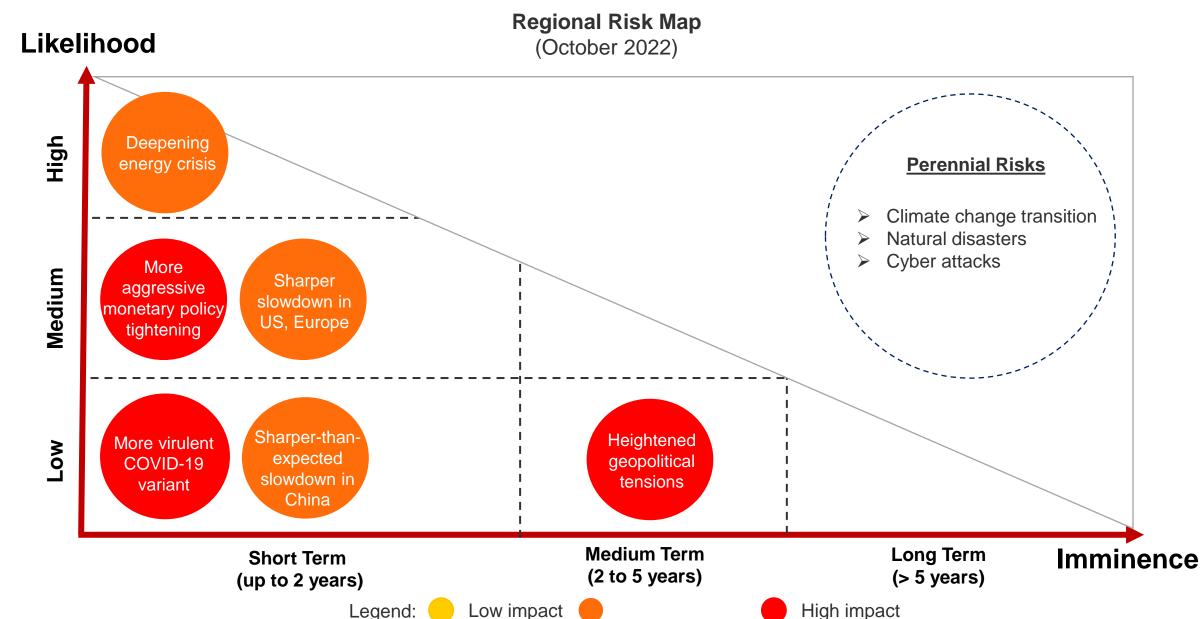
Global Woes Cast Shadow over ASEAN+3 Growth

Hoe Ee Khor, Chief Economist October 6, 2022



ASEAN+3 faces mounting headwinds to growth



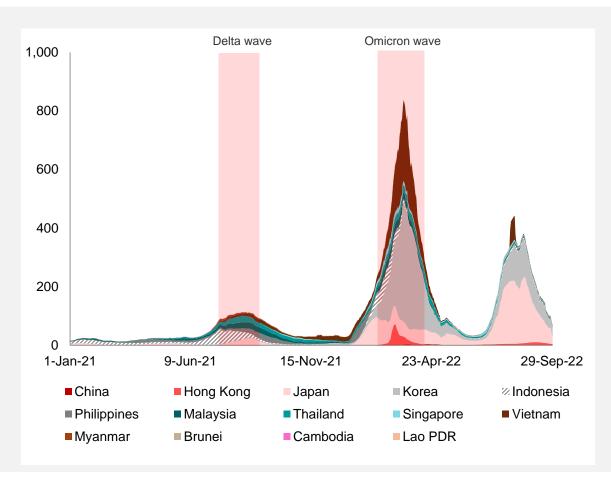


Daily new COVID-19 cases have declined since the temporary surge in July; mobility in ASEAN is back to normal levels



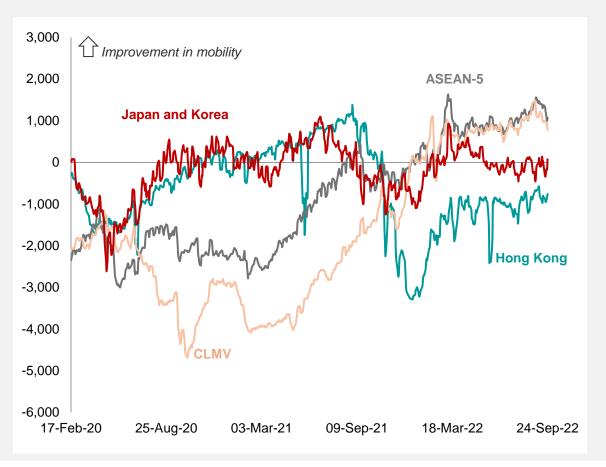
ASEAN+3: Daily COVID-19 Cases

(5-day average, thousand persons)



Selected ASEAN+3: Aggregate Non-Residential Mobility

(Percentage change from baseline; 5-day moving average)



Source: Our World in Data via Haver Analytics; and AMRO staff calculations. Data up to 30 September 2022.

Source: Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports via Haver Analytics; and AMRO staff calculations.

Notes: Baseline refers to the median value of the corresponding day in the period Jan 3–Feb 6, 2020. Non-residential mobility refers to aggregated mobility data for places such as groceries and pharmacies, retail and recreation facilities, transit stations, and workplaces.

ASEAN-5 = Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore. CLMV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam. Data up to 24 September 2022.

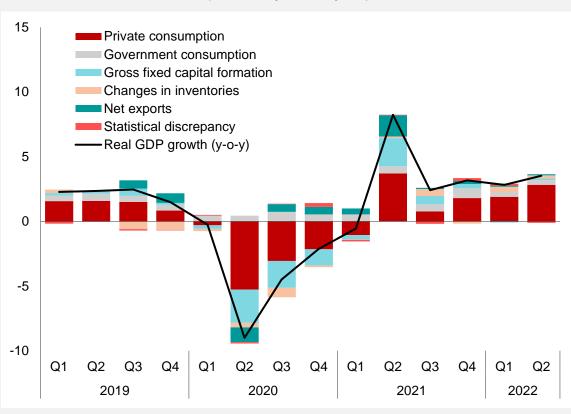
Growth was generally strong in H1 2022, but economic activity is likely to moderate in H2



Further lifting of containment measures has buoyed the recovery in domestic demand in ASEAN

Selected ASEAN+3: Contribution to Real GDP Growth

(Percent, year-on-year)



Selected ASEAN+3: Manufacturing PMI

(Index, seasonally adjusted)

Economy	2021 Jan to Dec	2022 Jan to Sep		
PLUS-3				
China				
Hong Kong*				
Japan				
Korea				
ASEAN				
Indonesia				
Malaysia				
Philippines				
Singapore*				
Thailand				
Myanmar				
Vietnam				

Source: IHS Markit; and JPMorgan.

Notes: * Denotes both manufacturing and services combined. PMI readings are coded by colors: darker shades of red denote readings further below the diffusion level of 50 (darkest red denotes: 45); conversely, greener shades denote readings further above the diffusion level of 50 (darkest green denotes 55). Data as 6 October 2022.

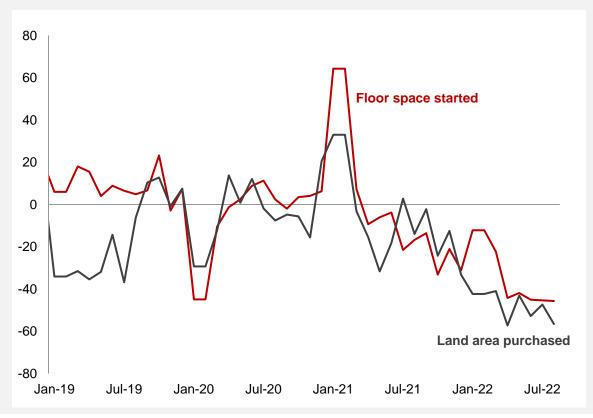




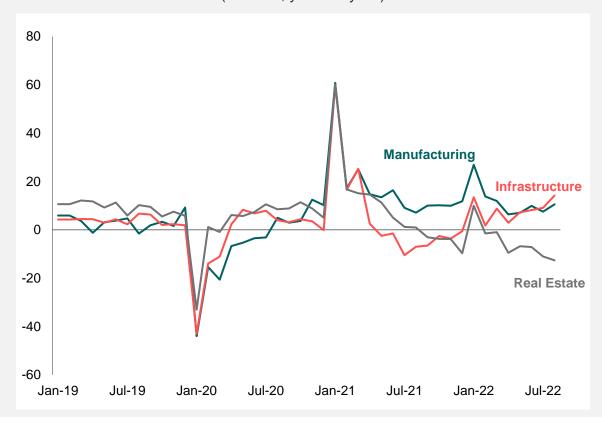
Despite the authorities' recent measures to prop up the market, new construction, land sales contracted further

China: Key Indicators of Real Estate Activities

(Percent, year-on-year)



China: Investment by Key Sectors (Percent, year-on-year)



Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics.

Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics.

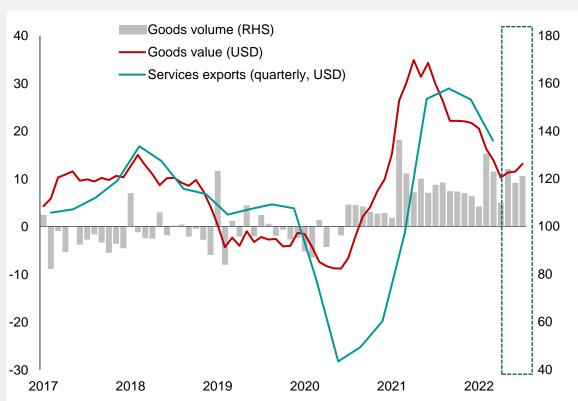
So far, ASEAN+3 exports have held up well, but face strong headwinds



The easing of global supply chain disruptions has helped support regional exports

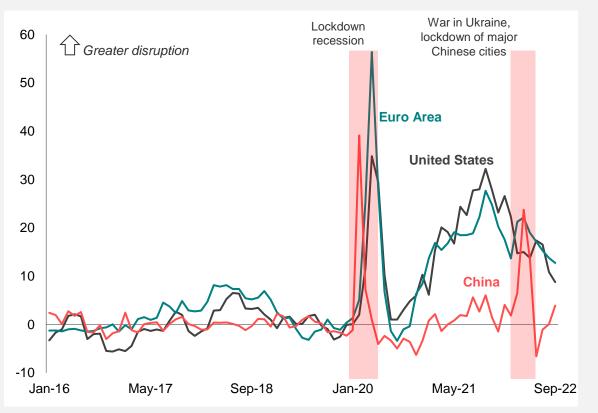
ASEAN+3: Goods and Services Export Growth

(Percent, year-on-year; Index, 2019 = 100)



Supply Chain Disruption

(Index)



Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics; and AMRO staff calculations Note: Goods exports data are up to July 2022, while services exports data are up to Q2 2022, excluding Brunei and Myanmar. Source: Haver Analytics; and AMRO staff calculations

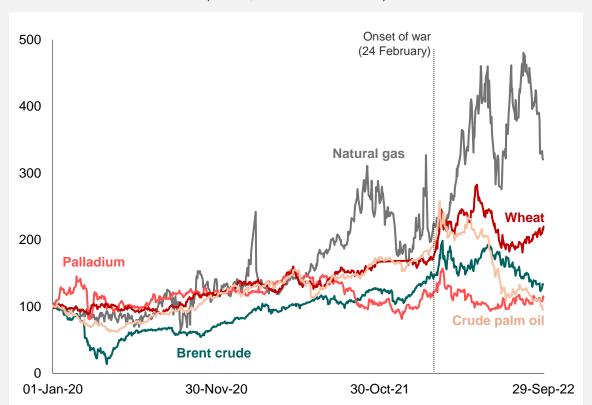
Notes: Supply chain disruptions are calculated as the difference between the supply delivery times sub-index in the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) and a counterfactual, cyclical measure of supply delivery times based on the manufacturing output sub-index in the PMI. The magnitude of the disruption is measured from its deviations from zero.

Inflation is still rising across the region, even as global food and crude oil prices have fallen from their peaks



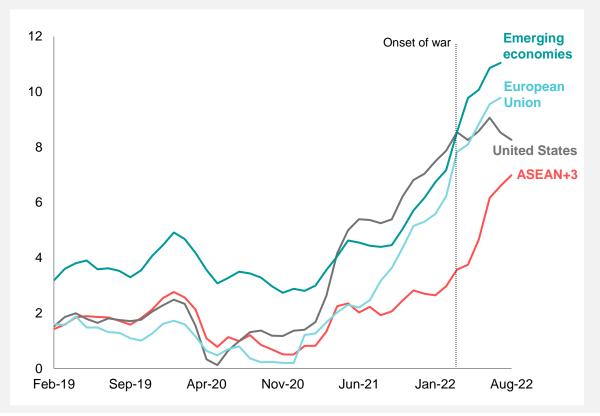
Fuller pass-through from still elevated global food and fuel prices, subsidy cuts in some economies, and weaker currencies have pushed overall costs higher

Selected Energy, Mining, and Agricultural Products (Index, 2 Jan 2020 = 100)



Headline Consumer Price Inflation

(Percent, year-on-year)



Source: Bank Negara Malaysia, Financial Times, Johnson Matthey, US Energy Information Administration, Wall Street Journal, and World Bank, via Haver Analytics.

Notes: Palladium price refers to the Johnson Matthey base price. Wheat price refers to Kansas City wheat. Data up to 30 September 2022.

Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics; and AMRO staff calculations.

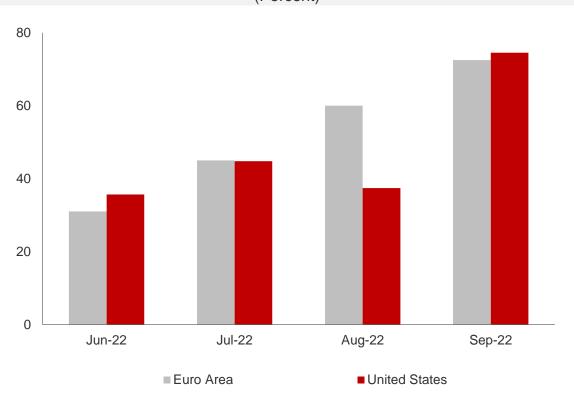
Note: Data for ASEAN+3 up to August 2022, with the exception of Brunei and Cambodia (up to June 2022), and Myanmar (up to March 2022).

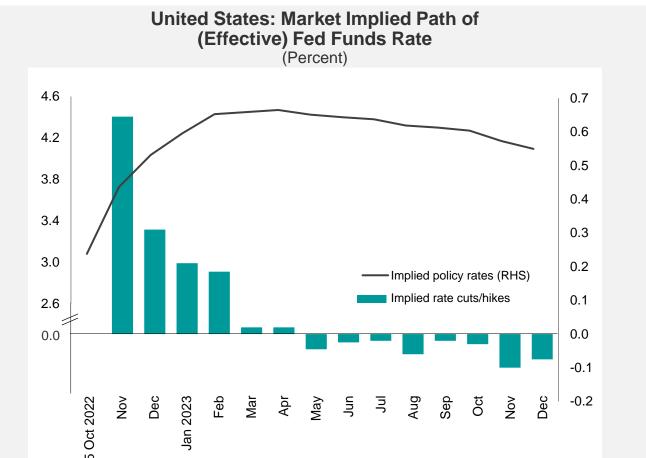
US, euro area: Intensifying fears of recession



Europe's energy crisis is pushing it closer to recession, while the Fed's aggressive monetary tightening is increasing the risk of a hard landing

United States and Euro Area: Probability of Recession in the Next 12–18 Months (Percent)





Source: Bloomberg.

Notes: Probabilities for the United States (US) are taken from Bloomberg Economics' US recession model, which uses a range of financial-market, real-economy, and economic-imbalance indicators to gauge the risk of recession in the next 18 months. Probabilities for the euro area are based on Bloomberg surveys to assess the chance of a downturn in the next 12 months.

Source: Bloomberg.

Note: Current pricing as of 5 October 2022.

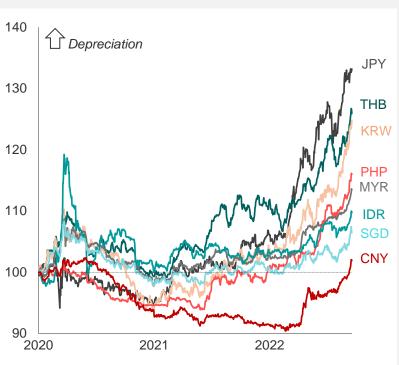




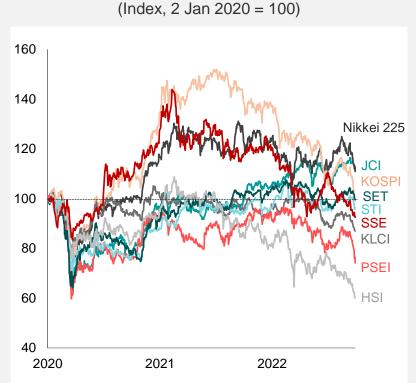
Regional currencies have weakened, with stock market tumbling across the board; borrowing costs have also edged higher

Selected ASEAN+3: Exchange Rate against USD

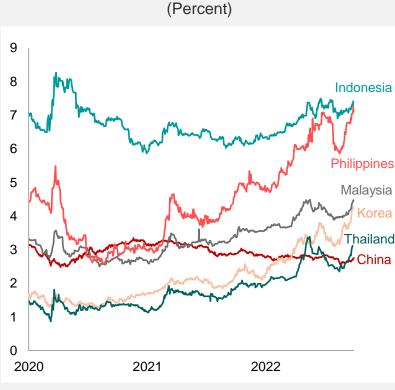
(Index, 2 Jan 2020 = 100)



Selected ASEAN+3: Stock Market Indices



Selected ASEAN+3: 10Y Sovereign Bond Yields

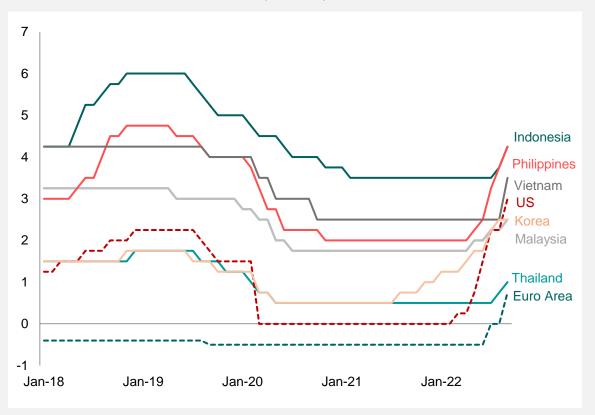


Central banks in the region are tightening monetary policy to curb inflation and support their currencies

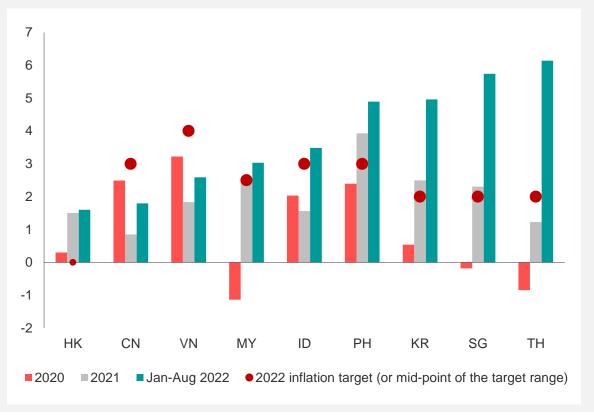


The pace of monetary tightening in the region has generally been more measured and gradual than in the United States and the Euro Area

Selected ASEAN+3, US, and Euro Area: Policy Interest Rates (Percent)



Selected ASEAN+3: Headline Consumer Price Inflation (Percent, year-on-year)



Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics

Notes: Data up to September 2022. For the US, data refers to the upper range of the Fed funds rate. For the Euro Area, data refers to the deposit facility rate.

Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics.

Notes: Malaysia is not an inflation-targeting country, the data point refers to an implicit target range of 2 5 percent. For Hong Kong, there is no explicit or implicit inflation target.

2022 growth projection revised downwards...



AMRO Staff Baseline Growth Estimates and Forecasts, 2022–23

	Gross Domestic Product						
Economy	(Percent year-on-year)						
	2021 (Actual)	AREO 2022 Quarterly Update (July 2022)		AREO 2022 Quarterly Update (October 2022)			
		2022 ^p	2023 ^f	2022 ^p	2023 ^f		
ASEAN+3	6.0	4.3	4.9	3.7	4.6		
Plus-3	6.8	4.1	4.9	3.3	4.5		
China	8.1	4.8	5.7	3.8	5.3		
Hong Kong, China	6.4	1.1	3.7	0.3	3.9		
Japan	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6		
Korea	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3		
ASEAN	3.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9		
Brunei Darussalam	-1.6	3.0	3.9	0.7	3.0		
Cambodia	3.0	4.9	5.8	5.0	5.4		
Indonesia	3.7	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.1		
Lao PDR	2.6	3.5	4.9	4.0	3.9		
Malaysia	3.1	6.0	5.0	7.3	4.2		
Myanmar	-18.7	1.5	_	1.2	_		
The Philippines	5.7	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.3		
Singapore	7.6	3.9	2.4	3.1	2.0		
Thailand	1.6	3.2	4.9	3.2	4.8		
Vietnam	2.6	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.5		

...with inflation revised upwards



AMRO Staff Baseline Inflation Estimates and Forecasts, 2022–23

Economy	Consumer Price Index						
	(Percent year-on-year)						
	2021 (Actual)	AREO 2022 Quarterly Update (July 2022)		AREO 2022 Quarterly Update (October 2022)			
		2022 ^p	2023 ^f	2022 ^p	2023 ^f		
ASEAN+3	2.1	5.2	2.8	6.2	3.4		
Plus-3	1.2	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.1		
China	0.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0		
Hong Kong, China	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.3		
Japan	-0.3	1.8	1.0	2.1	1.1		
Korea	2.5	4.6	2.6	5.0	3.0		
ASEAN	2.5	6.2	3.2	7.6	4.0		
Brunei Darussalam	1.7	3.2	1.8	3.5	2.0		
Cambodia	2.9	6.4	4.4	5.3	3.0		
Indonesia	1.6	3.4	3.6	4.4	5.0		
Lao PDR	3.8	14.3	4.6	20.2	9.7		
Malaysia	2.5	3.0	2.2	3.5	2.5		
Myanmar	3.6	12.0	_	18.0	-		
The Philippines	3.9	4.4	3.8	5.1	4.0		
Singapore	2.3	5.2	3.7	5.9	4.1		
Thailand	1.2	6.3	1.2	6.3	2.5		
Vietnam	1.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3		

Key Messages

- External headwinds have intensified since AMRO's July 2022 update. Inflationary pressures are high, global financial conditions have tightened considerably, the risk of a recession in the US and Europe has risen, and geopolitical tension has heightened.
- The aggressive monetary policy tightening by the Fed is putting downward pressure on regional currencies, upward pressure on interest rates, and a sell-off in equity markets.
- China's economy is weighed down by the strict containment measures in response to the sporadic Covid-19 outbreaks and the weakness of the real estate sector.
- ASEAN+3 is expected to grow by 3.7% in 2022, reflecting the softer outlook for the Plus-3 economies (3.3%). However, ASEAN remains resilient and growth has been raised to 5.3%. Inflation forecast for the year is revised up to 6.2%.
- For 2023, the region's growth is expected to increase to 4.6% as China recovers (Plus-3: 4.5%; ASEAN: 4.9%), with inflation moderating to about 3.4%.

Thank you



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