

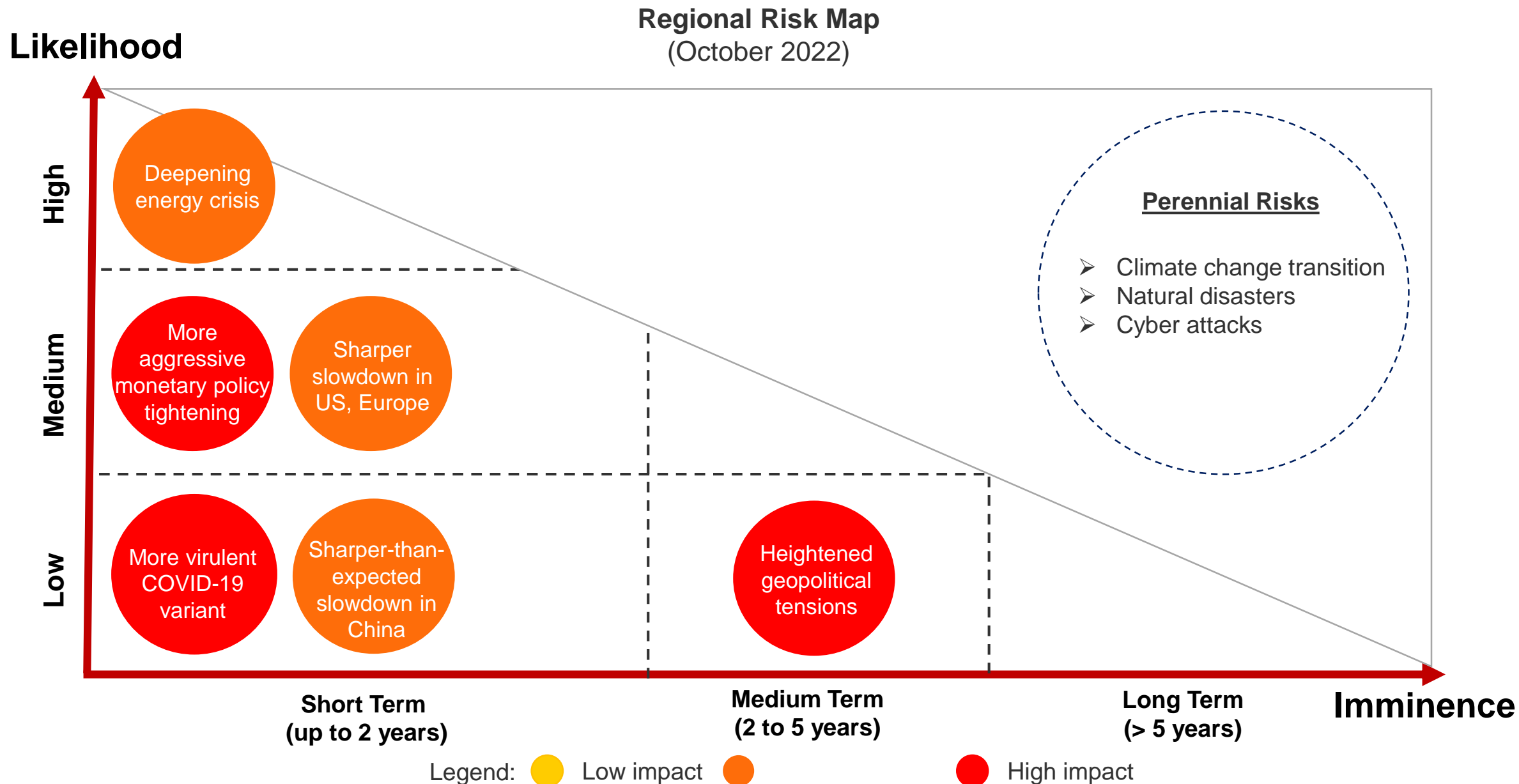
# ASEAN+3 Regional Economic Outlook – October 2022 Update

*Global Woes Cast Shadow over ASEAN+3 Growth*

Hoe Ee Khor, Chief Economist

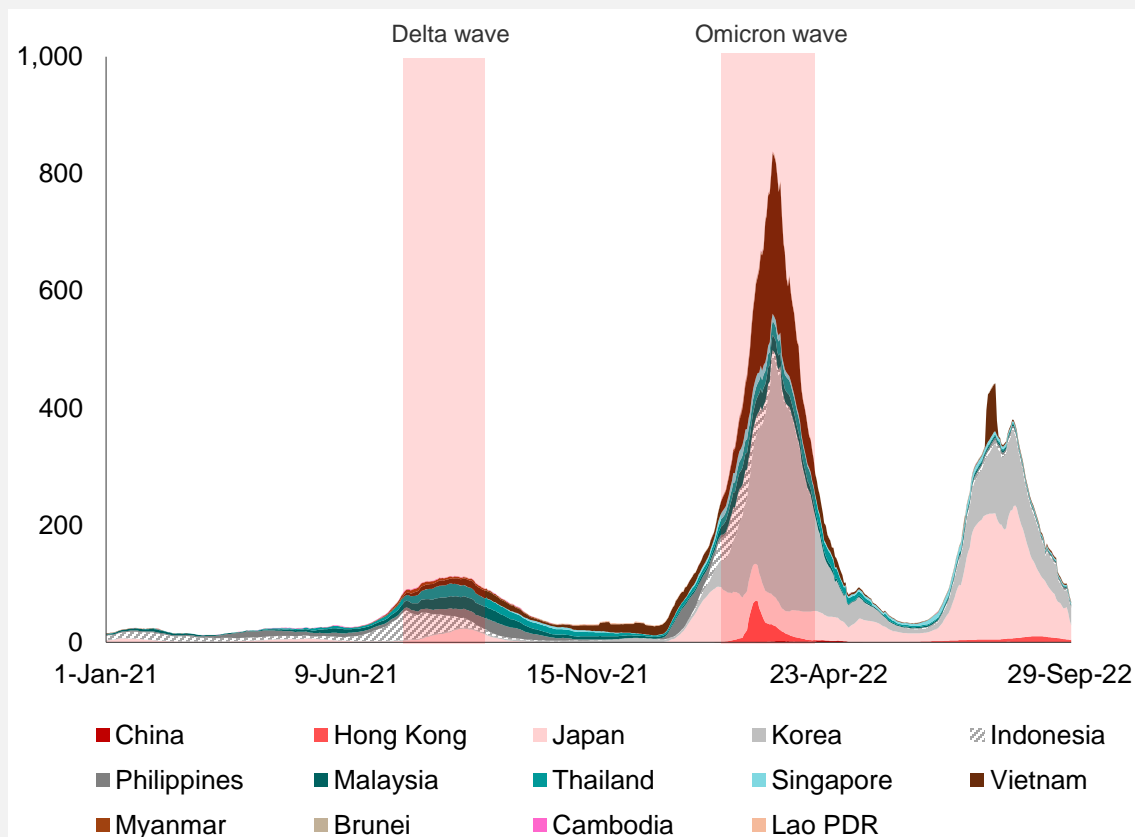
October 6, 2022

# ASEAN+3 faces mounting headwinds to growth

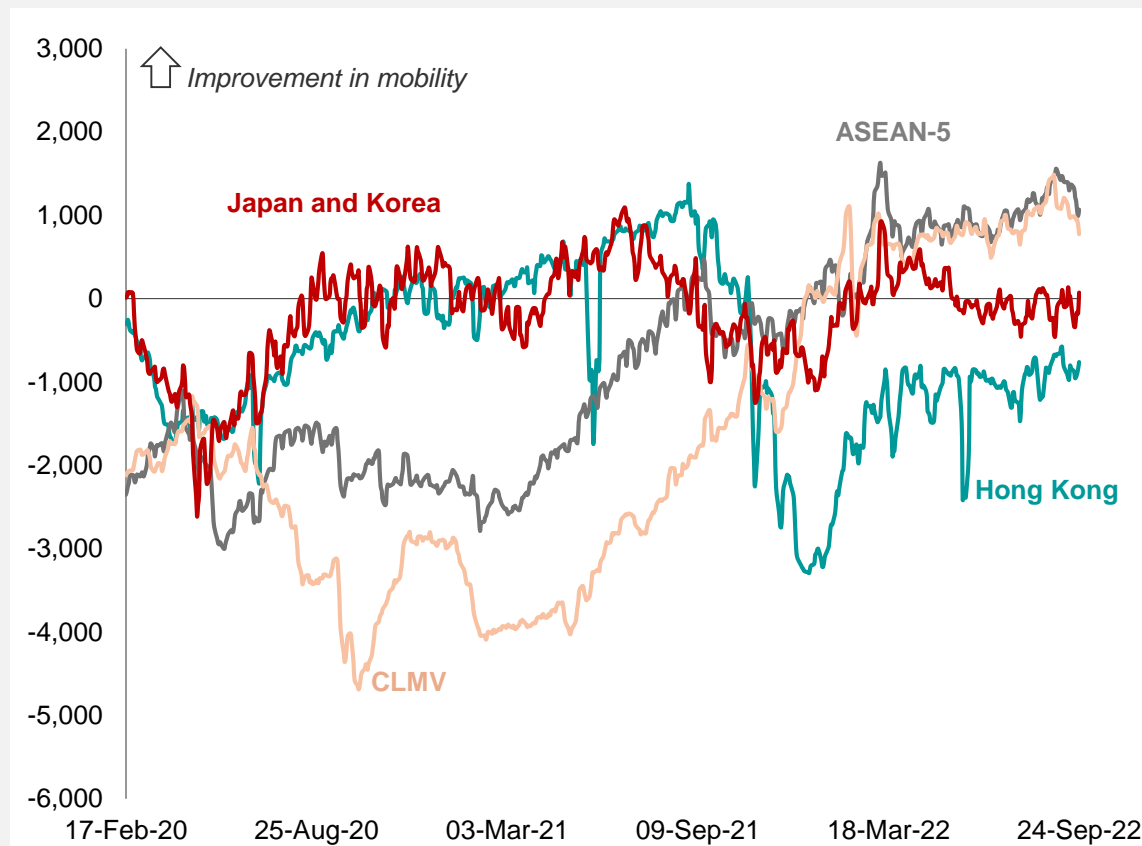


# Daily new COVID-19 cases have declined since the temporary surge in July; mobility in ASEAN is back to normal levels

**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)



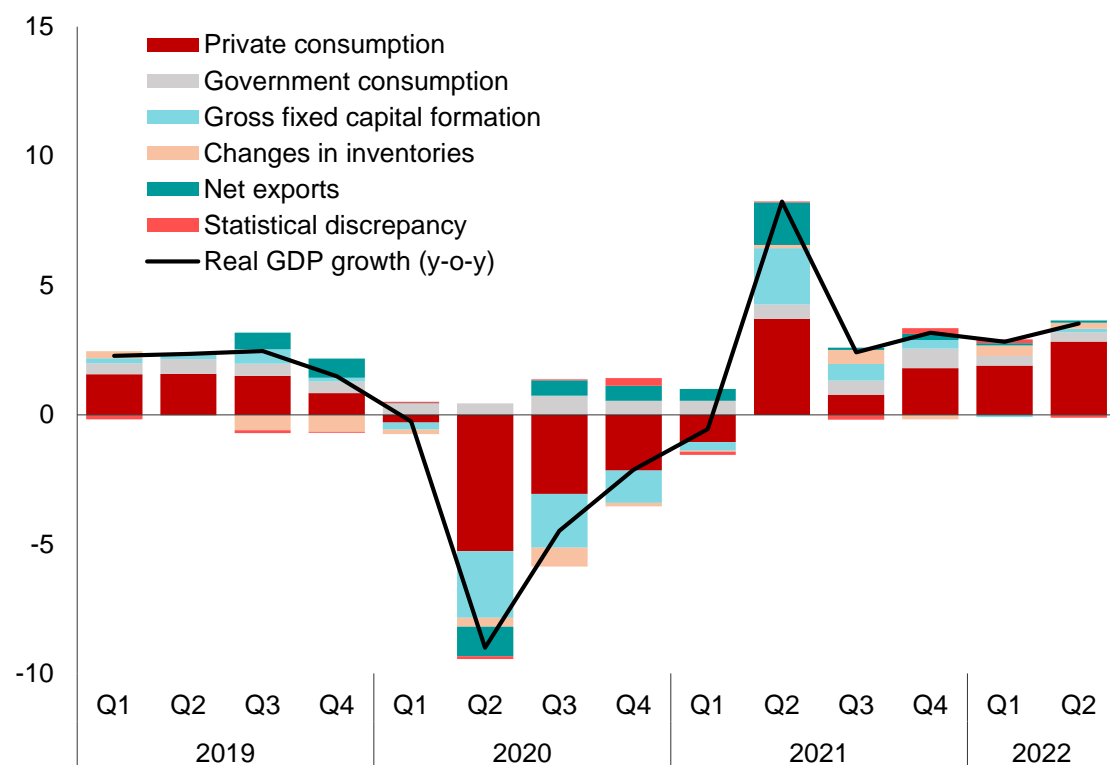
Source: Our World in Data via Haver Analytics; and AMRO staff calculations. Data up to 30 September 2022.

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)



Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics; AMRO calculations.  
Note: Excludes Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam due to data unavailability.

**Selected ASEAN+3: Manufacturing PMI**  
(Index, seasonally adjusted)

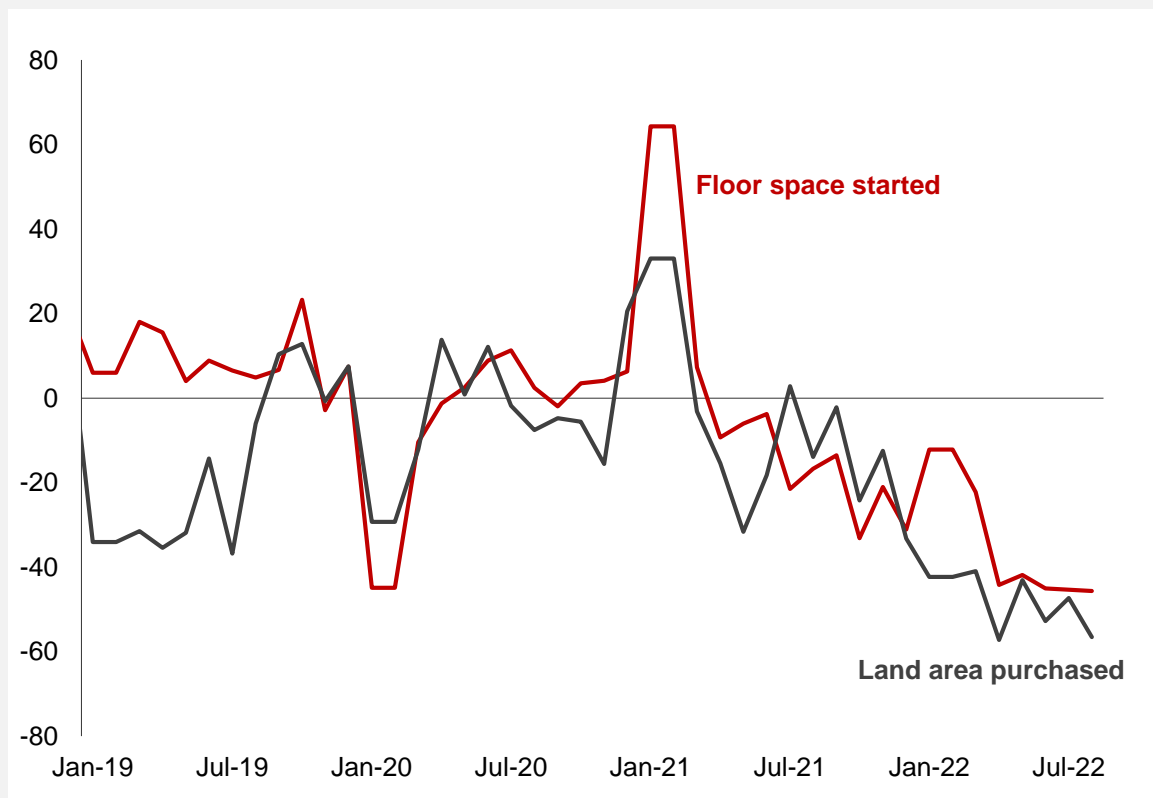


Source: IHS Markit; and JPMorgan.  
Notes: \* Denotes both manufacturing and services combined. PMI readings are coded by colors: darker shades of red denote readings further below the diffusion level of 50 (darkest red denotes: 45); conversely, greener shades denote readings further above the diffusion level of 50 (darkest green denotes 55). Data as 3 October 2022.

# China: Slowing real estate sector is weighing on the wider economy

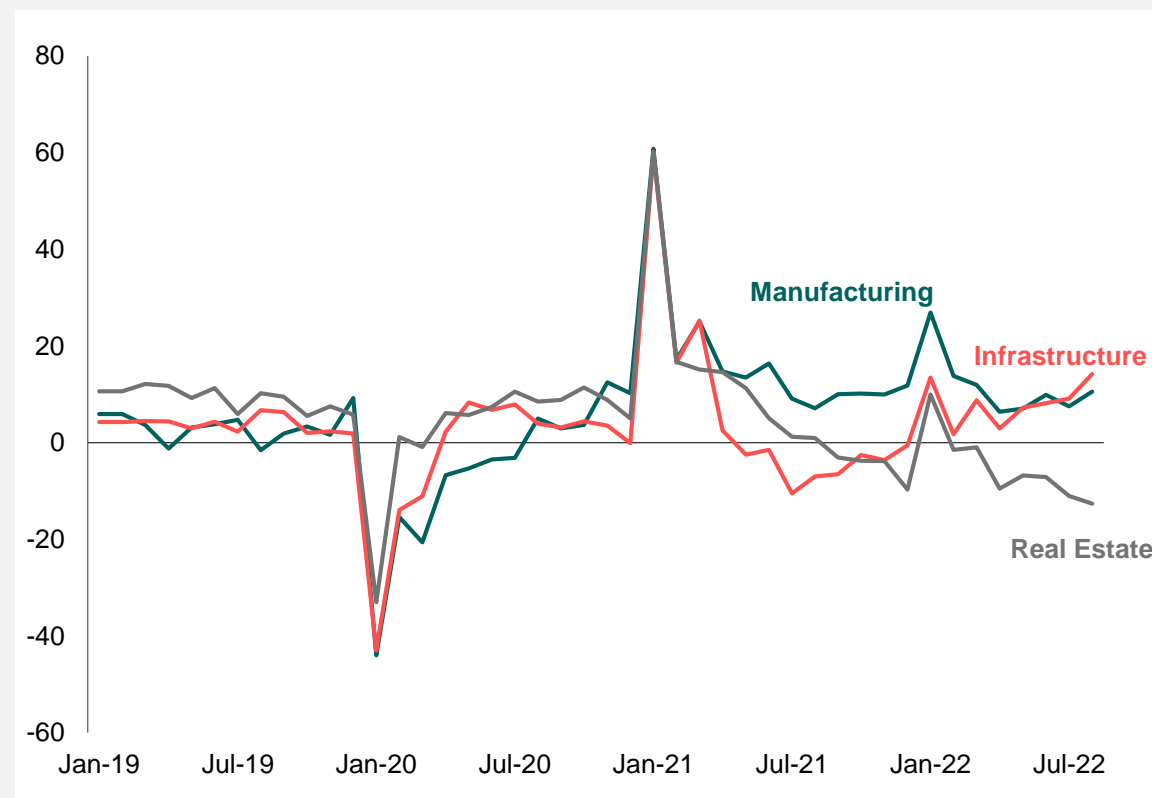
*Despite the authorities' recent measures to prop up the market, new construction, land sales contracted further*

**China: Key Indicators of Real Estate Activities**  
(Percent, year-on-year)



Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics.

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

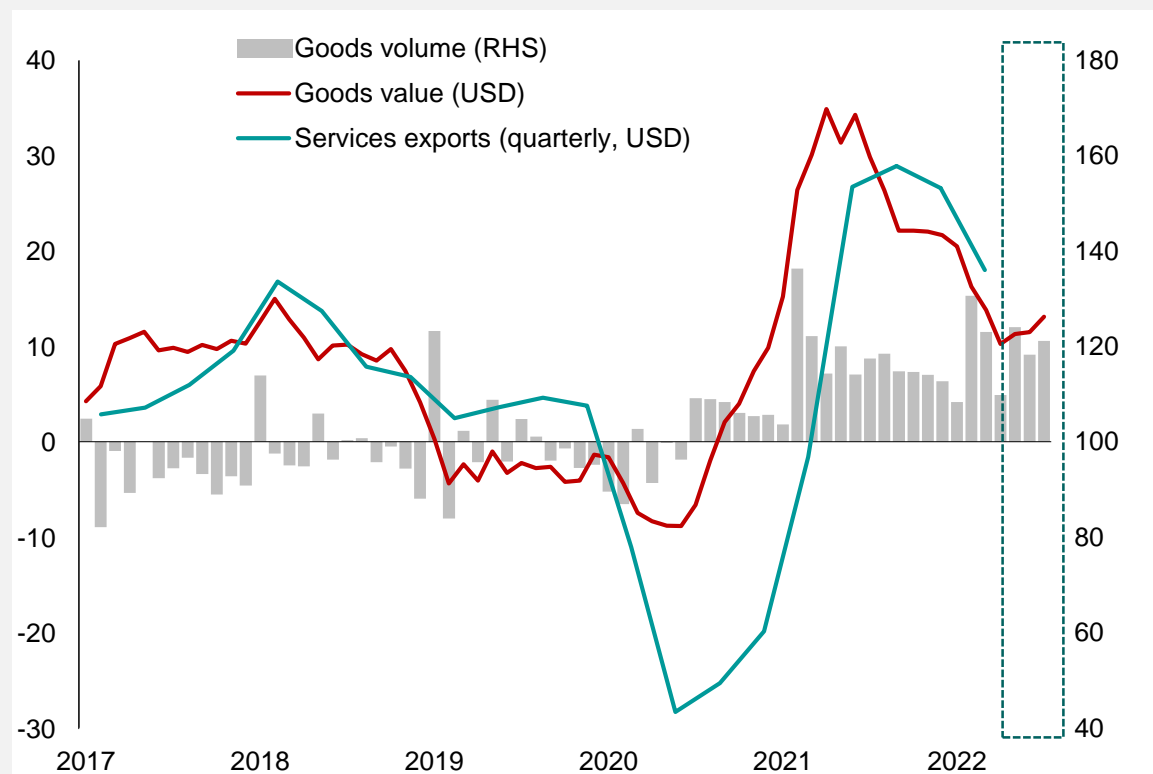


Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics.

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

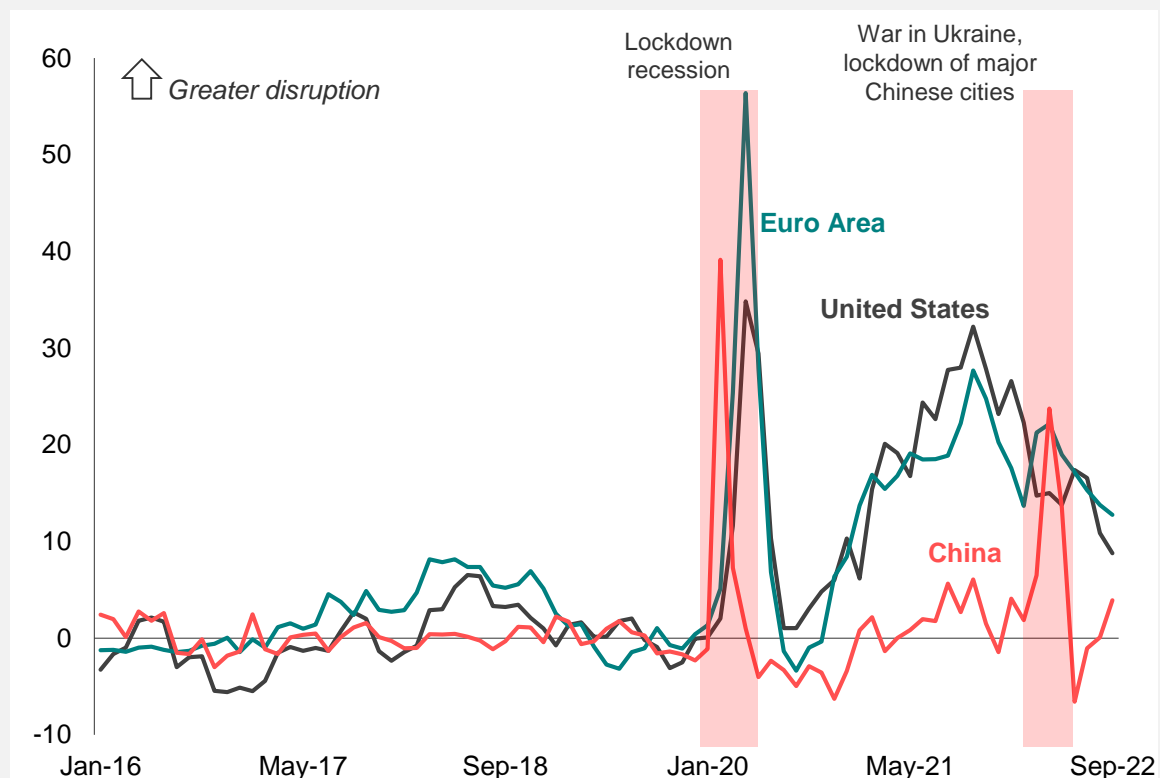
*The easing of global supply chain disruptions has helped support regional exports*

**ASEAN+3: Goods and Services Export Growth**  
(Percent, year-on-year; Index, 2019 = 100)



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.

**Supply Chain Disruption**  
(Index)

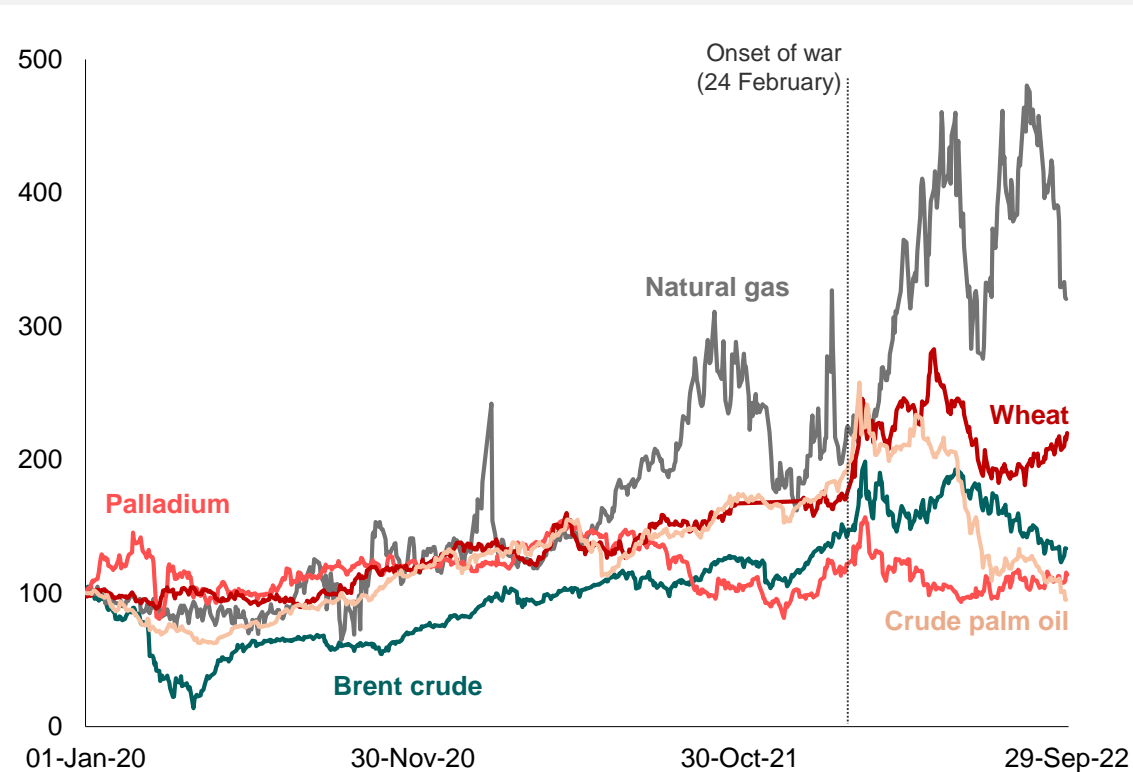


Source: Haver Analytics; and AMRO staff calculations.  
Notes: Supply chain disruptions are calculated as the difference between the supply delivery times sub-index in the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) and a counterfactual, cyclical measure of supply delivery times based on the manufacturing output 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*

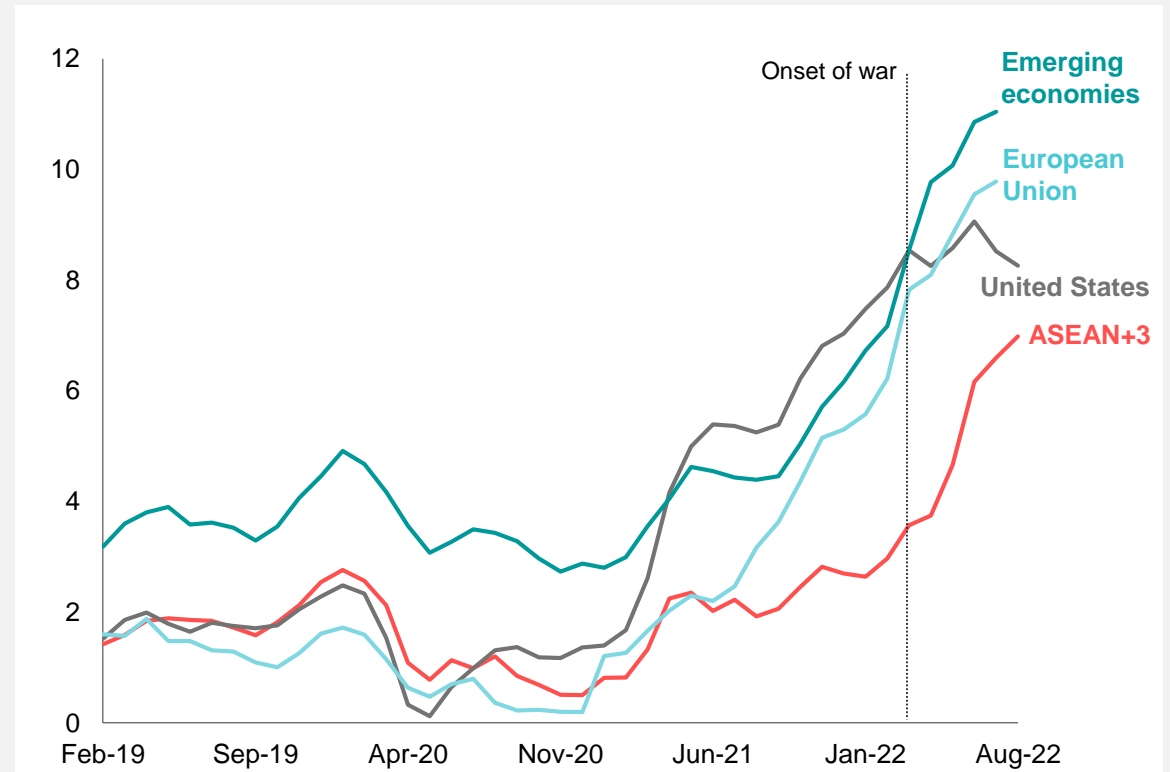
*Fuller pass-through from still elevated global food and fuel prices, subsidy cuts in some economies, and weaker currencies have pushed overall costs higher*

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



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.

**Headline Consumer Price Inflation**  
(Percent, year-on-year)

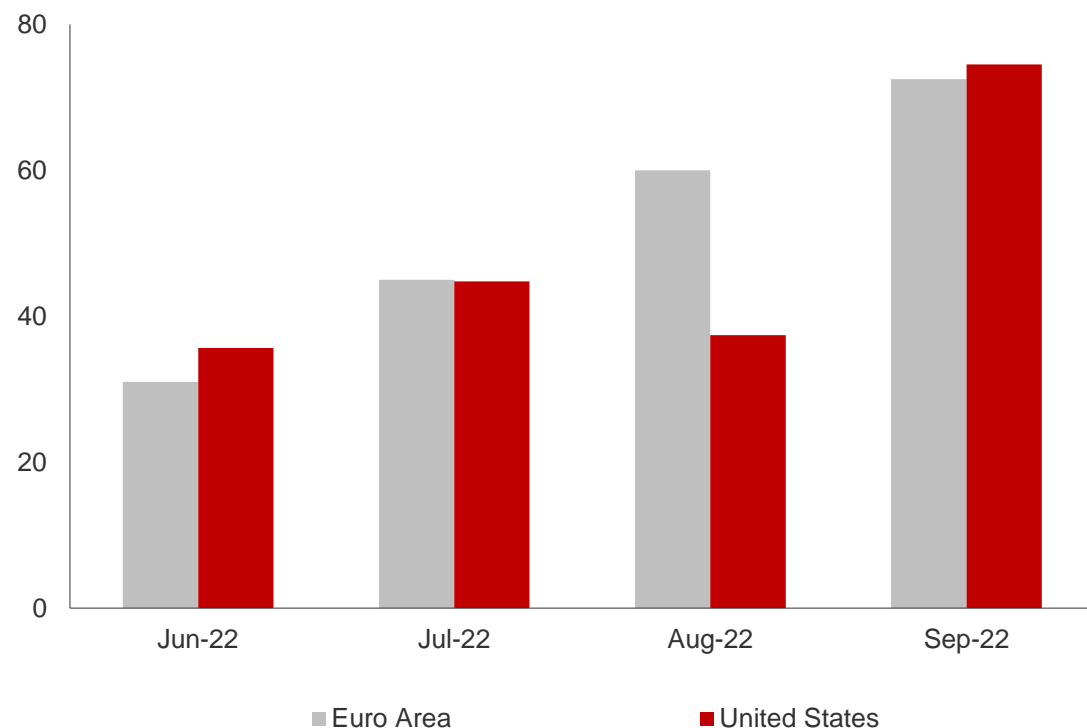


Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics; and AMRO staff calculations.  
Note: Data for ASEAN+3 up to August 2022, with the exception of Brunei and Cambodia (up to June 2022), and Myanmar (up to March 2022).

## 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*

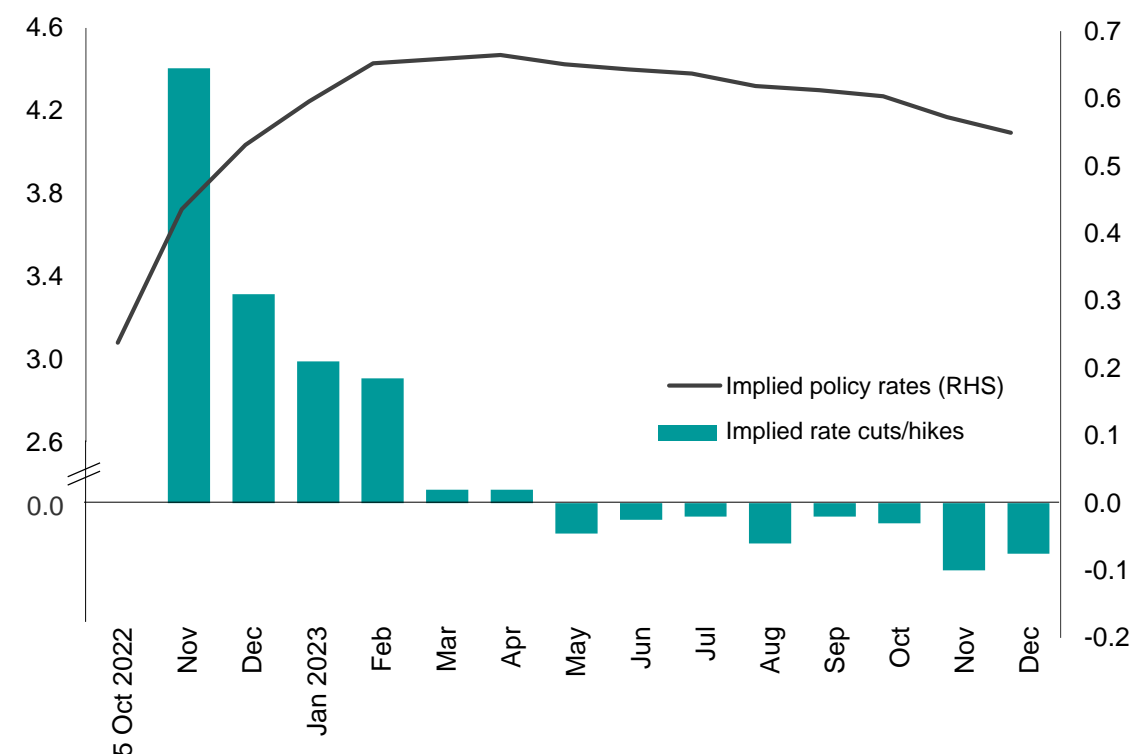
**United States and Euro Area: Probability of Recession in the Next 12–18 Months**  
(Percent)



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.

**United States: Market Implied Path of (Effective) Fed Funds Rate**  
(Percent)



Source: Bloomberg.

Note: Current pricing as of 5 October 2022.

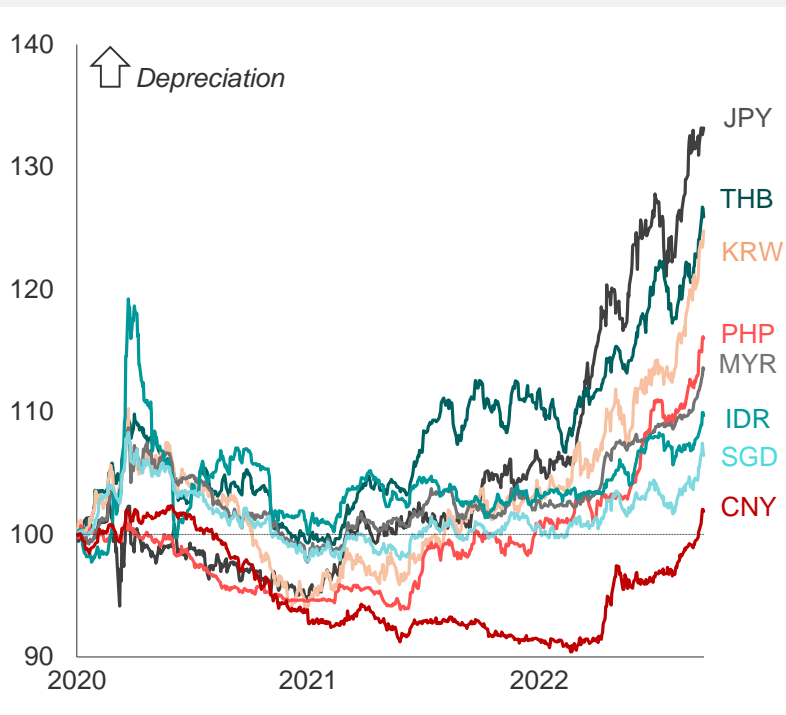


# Rising recession fears boosted demand for safe-haven US dollar

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

## Selected ASEAN+3: Exchange Rate against USD

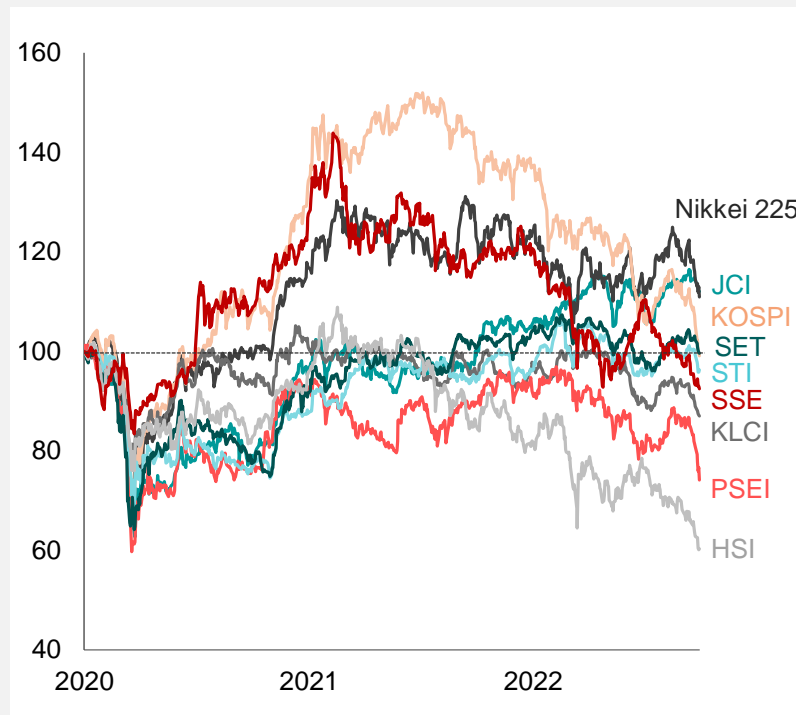
(Index, 2 Jan 2020 = 100)



Source: National authorities via Haver Analytics.  
Note: Data up to 30 September 2022.

## Selected ASEAN+3: Stock Market Indices

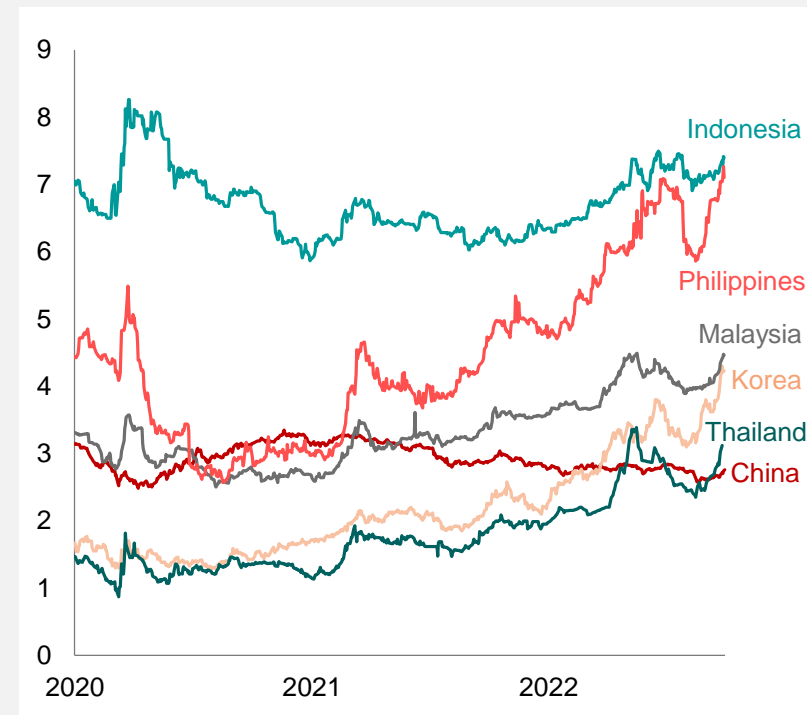
(Index, 2 Jan 2020 = 100)



Source: Haver Analytics.  
Note: Data up to 30 September 2022.

## Selected ASEAN+3: 10Y Sovereign Bond Yields

(Percent)

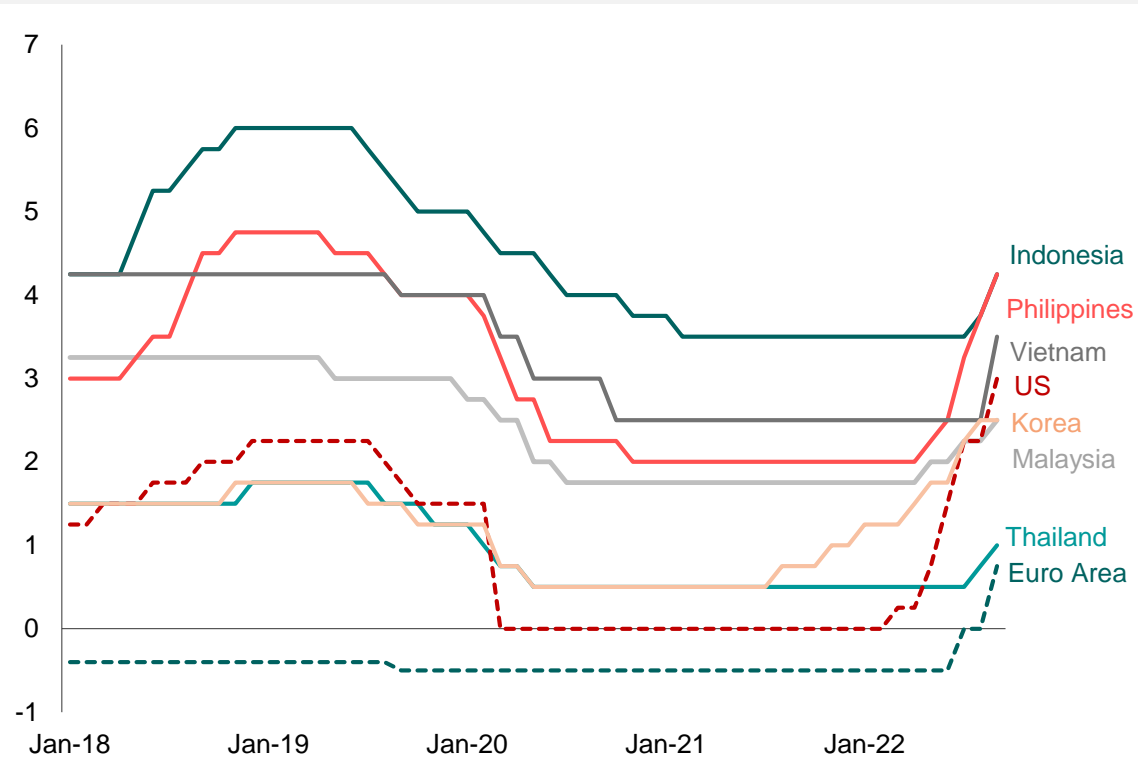


Source: Haver Analytics.  
Note: Data up to 30 September 2022.

# 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*

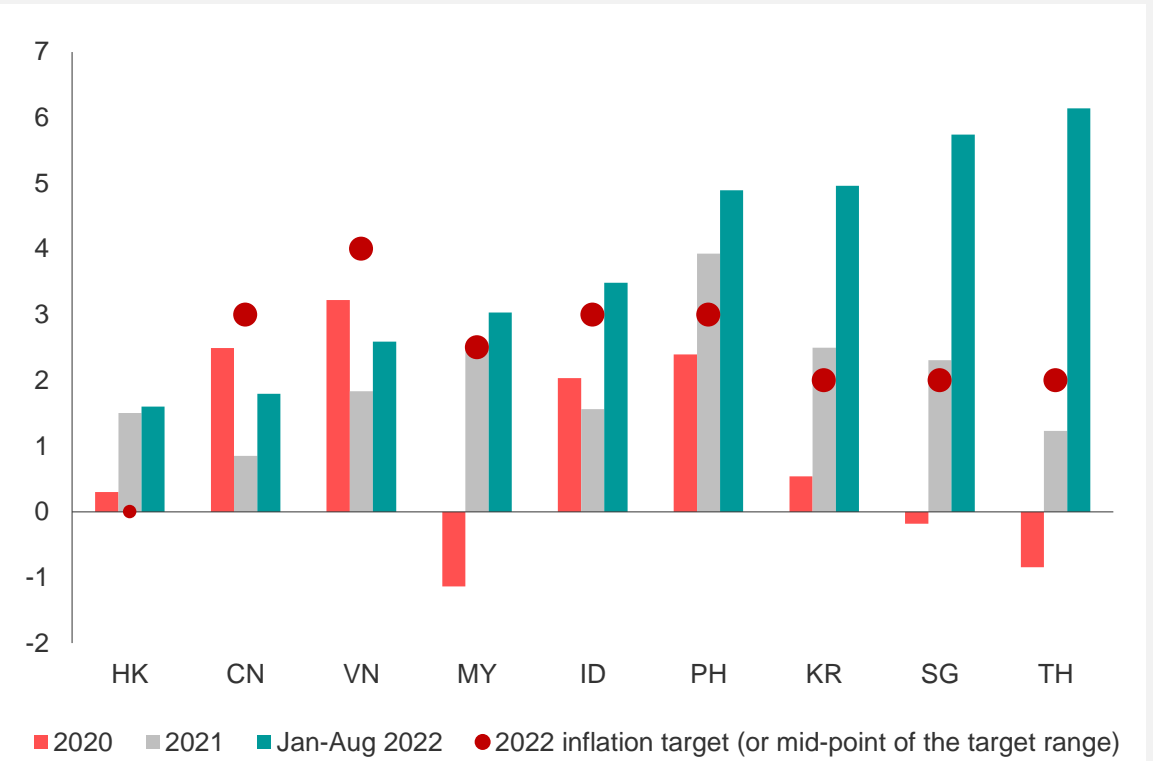
**Selected ASEAN+3, US, and Euro Area: Policy Interest Rates**  
(Percent)



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.

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



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

Economy	Gross Domestic Product (Percent year-on-year)				
	2021 (Actual)	AREO 2022 Quarterly Update (July 2022)		AREO 2022 Quarterly Update (October 2022)	
		2022 <sup>p</sup>	2023 <sup>f</sup>	2022 <sup>p</sup>	2023 <sup>f</sup>
<b>ASEAN+3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Plus-3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>
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
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
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

Source: AMRO staff estimates.

Notes: AREO = ASEAN+3 Regional Economic Outlook report. p = projection, f = forecast. Regional aggregates for growth are estimated using the weighted average of 2021 GDP on purchasing power parity basis. Myanmar's numbers are based on its fiscal year which runs from October 1 of the previous year to September 30 of the current year.

...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 <sup>p</sup>	2023 <sup>f</sup>	2022 <sup>p</sup>	2023 <sup>f</sup>
<b>ASEAN+3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Plus-3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>
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
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>
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

Source: AMRO staff estimates.

Notes: AREO = ASEAN+3 Regional Economic Outlook report. p = projection, f = forecast. Regional aggregates for inflation are computed using simple averaging. Myanmar's numbers are based on its fiscal year which runs from October 1 of the previous year to September 30 of the current year.

## *Key Messages*

- External headwinds have intensified since AMRO's July 2022 assessment, slowing down the region's growth momentum. The Covid outbreaks and downturn in the property sector are a drag on China's economy.
- Global oil and food prices have declined from their earlier peaks, but headline inflation is still rising in the region, reflecting fuller pass-through of high import prices and weaker exchange rates.
- The 2022 baseline growth forecast for ASEAN+3 has been revised down to 3.7%, reflecting the softer outlook for the Plus-3 economies (3.3%), despite better outlook for ASEAN (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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