

5 August 2019

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Key Developments in Asian Local Currency Markets

The United States Federal Reserve last week reduced its key policy rate target range by 25 basis points (bps) to 2.00%–2.25%. In its decision, the Federal Reserve said that while economic activity continues to rise and labor markets remain strong, the reduction was prompted by a weaker global outlook and minimal domestic inflationary pressures, which have led to heightened uncertainties. In addition, the Federal Reserve said that it would end its balance sheet reduction program, 2 months earlier than its previous indication, which was at the end of September.

On 1 August, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority lowered its base rate by 25 bps to 2.50%, following the 25-bps cut in the target range for the federal funds rate announced by the Federal Reserve. During its monetary policy meeting on 30 July, the Bank of Japan kept its key policy rate at –0.1%.

Consumer price inflation in Indonesia was 3.3% year-on-year (y-o-y) in July, roughly the same level as in the prior month. In Thailand, inflation rose marginally to 1.0% y-o-y in July from 0.9% y-o-y in June, driven by elevated food prices. In Viet Nam, consumer price inflation climbed to 2.4% y-o-y in July from 2.2% y-o-y in June, as 9 out of 11 major inflation subindexes posted price increases. Consumer price inflation in the Republic of Korea eased to 0.6% y-o-y in July from 0.7% y-o-y in June, primarily due to the deceleration in price increases in food and nonalcoholic beverages.

Based on preliminary data, Hong Kong, China's gross domestic product grew 0.6% y-o-y in the second quarter of 2019, the same growth rate posted in the first quarter. In quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted terms, gross domestic product contracted 0.3% in the second quarter of 2019, reversing the 1.3% quarter-on-quarter expansion recorded in the previous quarter.

The Republic of Korea's exports fell 11.0% y-o-y to USD46.1 billion in July; imports also declined 2.7% y-o-y to USD43.7 billion. The Republic of Korea posted a trade surplus of USD2.4 billion. Malaysia's trade surplus expanded to MYR10.3 billion in June from MYR9.1 billion in May as imports declined faster than exports. Exports fell 3.1% y-o-y in June, while imports were down 9.2% y-o-y. Thailand's exports continued to contract in June, dropping 2.1% y-o-y; imports shrunk considerably in June, falling 9.6% y-o-y. This resulted in an expansion of the trade surplus to

Asia Bond Monitor June 2019

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10-Year Selected LCY Government Security Yields Close of 2 August 2019

basis point change from

Markets	Latest Closing	Previous Day*	Previous Week*	1-Jan-19*
US	1.85	-4.83	-22.51	-83.90
EU	-0.50	-4.50	-11.90	-73.70
Japan	-0.16	-3.30	-1.50	-16.60
PRC	3.10	-4.80	-7.00	-20.70
Hong Kong, China	1.56	0.00	7.70	-44.90
India	6.35	-7.00	-17.20	-106.60
Indonesia	7.57	5.40	35.40	-45.60
Korea, Rep. of	1.34	-7.20	-8.00	-61.60
Malaysia	3.56	-3.70	-3.00	-51.60
Philippines	4.58	-10.10	-17.90	-247.70
Singapore	1.86	-6.53	-8.34	-18.48
Thailand	1.76	-7.40	-13.20	-72.30
Viet Nam	4.45	-2.80	-6.10	-67.30

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- Selected Government Security Yields
- Benchmark Yield Curves - Local Currency Government Bonds
- 2-versus-10 Yield Spread Chart
- Policy Rate versus Inflation Rate Charts
- Credit Default Swap Spreads & Exchange Rate Indexes
- Selected Debt Security Issuances
- Selected Asia Data Releases

USD4.4 billion. Exports from Viet Nam gained 9.3% y-o-y in July to reach USD22.6 billion, and import growth moderated to 5.0% y-o-y for a total of USD22.4 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of USD0.2 billion in July.

Thailand posted a current account surplus of USD3.9 billion in June, reversing the USD0.4 billion deficit recorded in May.

On a seasonally adjusted month-on-month basis, Japan's preliminary industrial production fell 3.6% in June after gaining 2.0% in May. In the Republic of Korea, the Index of All-Industry Production declined 1.1% y-o-y in June, a reversal from the 1.2% y-o-y growth posted in the previous month. Industrial production growth in Viet Nam inched up to 9.7% y-o-y in July from 9.6% y-o-y in June.

Last week, local currency bond yields declined for all tenors in the Republic of Korea and the Philippines; and for most tenors in the PRC, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. Yields rose for all tenors in Indonesia; and for most tenors in Hong Kong, China. The spread between the 2-year and 10-year tenors narrowed for all economies except in Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; and the Philippines.

Summary Text of News Articles

Federal Reserve Reduces Key Policy Rate Target Range

The United States (US) Federal Reserve last week reduced its key policy rate target range by 25 basis points (bps) to 2.00%–2.25%. In its decision, the Federal Reserve said that while economic activity continues to rise and labor markets remain strong, the reduction was prompted by a weaker global outlook and minimal domestic inflationary pressures, which have led to heightened uncertainties. In addition, the Federal Reserve said that it would end its balance sheet reduction program, 2 months earlier than its previous indication, which was at the end of September. Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell said that the rate cut was a “mid-cycle adjustment” and that it was not the start of a prolonged rate-reduction cycle, tempering market expectations of more aggressive rate cuts in the future.

HKMA Follows the US Federal Reserve, Cuts Base Rate by 25 bps; BOJ Leaves Monetary Policy Unchanged but Willing to Ease Further

On 1 August, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) lowered its base rate by 25 bps to 2.5%, following the 25-bps cut in the target range for the federal funds rate announced by the Federal Reserve on 31 July. The move marked the first base rate reduction undertaken by the HKMA since the global financial crisis. Since 1983, the HKMA has been managing its monetary policy in lockstep with the Federal Reserve to maintain the Hong Kong dollar's peg to the US dollar.

During its monetary policy meeting on 30 July, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) left its key policy rate unchanged at –0.1%. Other targets such as the zero yield target for 10-year Japanese government bonds and the JPY80 trillion target for government bond purchases were also left unchanged. As in its previous meeting, the BOJ said that it expects its current monetary policy stance to remain unchanged until spring 2020. The BOJ, however, has noted rising downside risks, particularly with regard to its inflation target, and stands ready to introduce additional easing.

For the historical trend of Hong Kong, China's policy rate, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-hkg>

Consumer Price Inflation Inches Up in Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam in July; Eases in the Republic of Korea

Consumer price inflation in Indonesia was broadly unchanged from the prior month at 3.3% year-on-year (y-o-y) in July. Food prices continued to edge higher as the cost of foodstuff rose 4.9% y-o-y and the price of prepared food was up 3.8% y-o-y. All other components of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) recorded y-o-y price increases during the month. On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, however, inflation eased to 0.3% in July from 0.6% a month earlier. For full-year 2019, Bank Indonesia projects inflation to fall below the midpoint of its target range of 2.5%–4.5%.

Thailand's consumer price inflation rose marginally to 1.0% y-o-y in July from 0.9% y-o-y in June, driven by elevated food prices. Vegetables and fruits recorded the highest inflation at 13.2% y-o-y in July, as alternating drought and rainfall continued to dampen the supply of fresh produce. On the other hand, transportation and energy prices continued to fall. Transportation prices dropped 1.3% y-o-y in July after a 1.6% decline in June, while energy prices fell 3.3% y-o-y in July after a 3.9% y-o-y drop in June. Core inflation, which excludes volatile fresh food and energy prices, eased to 0.4% y-o-y in July from 0.5% y-o-y in June. Headline inflation fell below the Bank of Thailand's target range of 1.0%–4.0% for a second straight month.

In Viet Nam, consumer price inflation climbed to 2.4% y-o-y in July from 2.2% y-o-y in June, as 9 out of 11 major inflation subindexes posted price increases. The fastest price increases in the CPI were recorded for education (6.5% y-o-y) and healthcare (5.9% y-o-y). The food subindex, which accounts for a large share of the inflation basket, rose 2.3% y-o-y in July. On a m-o-m basis, inflation rose to 0.2% in July following deflation of 0.1% in June.

Growth in the CPI in the Republic of Korea eased to 0.6% y-o-y in July from 0.7% y-o-y in June. The slower inflation was primarily due to the deceleration in price increases in food and nonalcoholic beverages to 0.8% y-o-y in July from 2.0% y-o-y in June. Prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and restaurants and hotels also posted slower increases in July compared with the previous month. Prices of transport, communication, and recreation and culture continued to post y-o-y declines in July. On a m-o-m basis, consumer prices in the Republic of Korea declined 0.3% in July.

Summary Text of News Articles

Consumer Price Inflation Inches Up in Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam in July; Eases in the Republic of Korea (cont...)

For inflation trends in Indonesia, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-ino>

For inflation trends in Thailand, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-tha>

For inflation trends in Viet Nam, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-vie>

For inflation trends in the Republic of Korea, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-kor>

Hong Kong, China's GDP Expands 0.6% y-o-y in Q2 2019

Based on preliminary data, Hong Kong, China's gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.6% y-o-y in the second quarter (Q2) of 2019, the same growth rate posted in the first quarter. In quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted terms, GDP contracted 0.3% in Q2 2019, reversing the 1.3% quarter-on-quarter expansion in the previous quarter. Government expenditure and private consumption supported the growth, expanding 4.0% y-o-y and 1.2% y-o-y, respectively. Weak investments and exports continued to strain the economy in Q2 2019; gross domestic fixed capital formation declined 12.1% y-o-y, while merchandise exports dropped 5.4% y-o-y.

The Republic of Korea's Exports and Imports Fall in July; Malaysia's Monthly Trade Surplus Expands in June; Thailand's Exports and Imports Fall in June; Viet Nam Posts USD200 Million Trade Surplus in July

The Republic of Korea's exports fell 11.0% y-o-y to USD46.1 billion in July. According to the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy, the continued decline in exports was led by the ongoing trade disputes between the US and the People's Republic of China (PRC), Japan's imposition of export restrictions, and the slowdown in the semiconductor industry and declining prices for exported chips. Exports of semiconductors, petrochemicals, and petroleum products fell during the month, registering declines of 28.1% y-o-y, 12.4% y-o-y, and 10.5% y-o-y, respectively. By region, exports to the PRC and the US decreased 16.3% y-o-y and 0.7% y-o-y, respectively. Imports also declined 2.7% y-o-y to USD43.7 billion in July. The Republic of Korea posted a trade surplus of USD2.4 billion in July.

Malaysia's trade surplus expanded to MYR10.3 billion in June from MYR9.1 billion in the previous month as imports declined faster than exports. Exports fell 3.1% y-o-y in June, reversing the increase of 2.5% y-o-y in May, as electrical and electronic products declined 6.0% y-o-y. On the other hand, imports were down 9.2% y-o-y, a reversal from the growth of 1.4% y-o-y recorded in the previous month. The decline in imports stemmed from the decrease in imports of capital goods by 23.6% y-o-y as capital goods (except transport equipment) and industrial transport equipment fell. The lackluster performance of intermediate goods imports also contributed to the decline; these imports dipped 2.5% y-o-y, spurred by the fall in import of industrial supplies. Imports of consumption goods also declined 5.4% y-o-y due to decreases in imports of semi-durables and durables.

Thailand's exports continued to contract, dropping 2.1% y-o-y in June amid weak external demand brought about by economic growth slowdowns in several trading partners, trade tensions between the US and PRC, the continued downturn in the electronics cycle, and decreasing global crude oil prices. According to the Bank of Thailand, the decline in exports was driven primarily by weakened exports of petroleum-related products; electronics, especially hard disk drives and integrated circuits; agriculture products, particularly rice; and agro-manufacturing products, especially rubber products and sugar. Imports shrunk considerably in June, falling 9.6% y-o-y following a 0.2% dip in May. The import contraction was attributed to a decline in shipments of raw materials and intermediate goods, notably crude oil; capital goods, particularly telecommunications equipment and manufacturing machinery; consumer and nondurable goods; and automotive parts. The large contraction in imports, which outpaced the fall in exports, resulted in an expansion of the trade surplus to USD4.4 billion in June from USD1.4 billion in May.

Summary Text of News Articles

**The Republic of Korea's Exports and Imports Fall in July;
Malaysia's Monthly Trade Surplus Expands in June;
Thailand's Exports and Imports Fall in June;
Viet Nam Posts USD200 Million Trade Surplus in July (cont...)**

Exports from Viet Nam further expanded in July, with growth rising to 9.3% y-o-y from 8.5% y-o-y in June. On the other hand, import growth moderated to 5.0% y-o-y in July from 10.0% y-o-y in the previous month. Total exports reached USD22.6 billion and imports stood at USD22.4 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of USD0.2 billion in July. For the first 7 months of the year, the trade surplus fell to USD1.8 billion from USD2.6 billion recorded in the same period a year earlier, dragged down by the trade deficit in the domestic sector.

Thailand Posts Current Account Surplus of USD3.9 Billion in June

Thailand posted a current account surplus of USD3.9 billion in June, reversing the USD0.4 billion deficit recorded in May. The trade surplus, which stood at USD4.4 billion and was driven by decelerating imports that outpaced weakening exports, was the main source of the current account surplus. The net services, primary income, and secondary income account recorded a deficit of USD0.5 billion.

**Japan's Industrial Production Falls in June;
The Republic of Korea's Index of All-Industry Production Contracts in June;
Industrial Production Growth in Viet Nam Inches Up to 9.7% y-o-y in July**

On a seasonally adjusted m-o-m basis, Japan's preliminary industrial production fell 3.6% in June after gaining 2.0% in May. By category, the largest declines were in information and communications electronic equipment, which fell 10.5% m-o-m, and motor vehicles, which fell 8.8% m-o-m. Transport equipment also declined 7.9% m-o-m in June.

In the Republic of Korea, the Index of All-Industry Production declined 1.1% y-o-y in June, a reversal from the 1.2% y-o-y growth posted in the previous month. Industrial production contracted 2.9% y-o-y in June following marginal growth of 0.2% y-o-y in May. The construction industry also continued to decline in June at a rate of 6.3% y-o-y after a 6.7% y-o-y contraction in May. The services and public administration industries posted slower growth of 0.1% y-o-y and 3.7% y-o-y, respectively, in June. On a m-o-m basis, the Republic of Korea's Index of All-Industry Production declined 0.7% in June.

Industrial production growth in Viet Nam inched up to 9.7% y-o-y in July from 9.6% y-o-y in June. Faster growth in three out of four sectors more than offset the contraction in the output of the manufacturing sector of 10.4% y-o-y during the review period. Increased output from the electricity (10.5% y-o-y), water (7.4% y-o-y), and mining (4.4% y-o-y) sectors contributed to the marginal increase in industrial production in July. For the January–July period, industrial output grew 9.4% y-o-y, down from 10.7% in the same period a year earlier.

Selected Government Security Yields

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

3-Month Selected LCY Government Security Yields

Markets	Latest Closing	basis point change from			1-Jan-19*
		Previous Day*	Previous Week*		
US	2.05	-2.61	-6.42		-30.66
EU	-0.55	0.20	-1.50		25.40
Japan	-0.10	2.31	2.41		5.28
PRC	2.27	0.00	8.10		-55.40
Hong Kong, China	1.90	15.00	-7.00		15.00
Indonesia	6.35	-0.16	-4.41		-134.84
Korea, Rep. of	1.34	-3.70	-6.00		-40.70
Malaysia	3.09	-0.20	0.00		-19.80
Philippines	3.82	-0.20	-7.50		-195.80
Singapore	1.87	-1.00	1.20		-21.00
Thailand	1.72	-1.04	-0.13		11.24

Close of 2 August 2019

10-Year Selected LCY Government Bond Yields

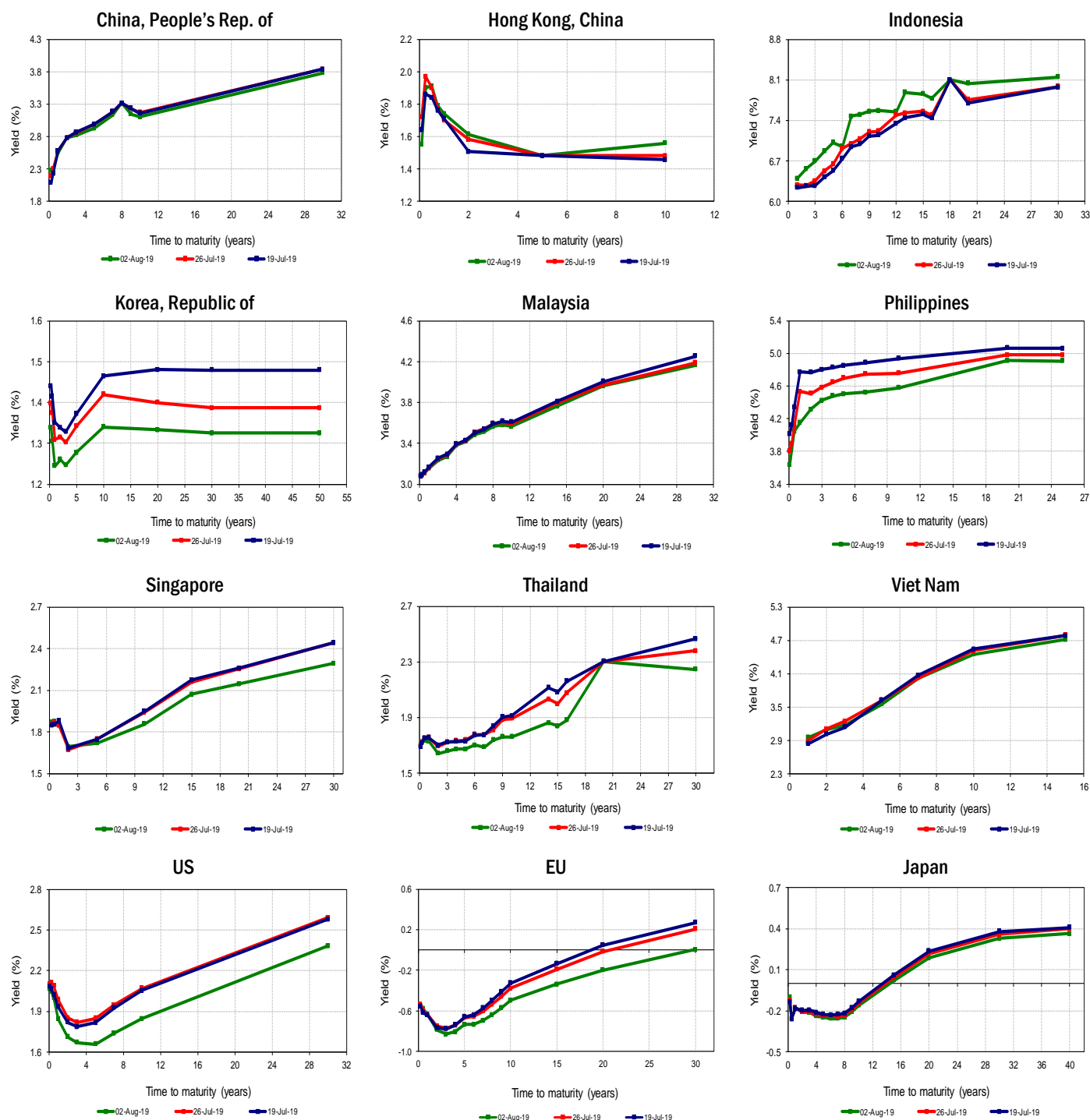
Markets	Latest Closing	basis point change from			1-Jan-19*
		Previous Day*	Previous Week*		
US	1.85	-4.83	-22.51		-83.90
EU	-0.50	-4.50	-11.90		-73.70
Japan	-0.16	-3.30	-1.50		-16.60
PRC	3.10	-4.80	-7.00		-20.70
Hong Kong, China	1.56	0.00	7.70		-44.90
India	6.35	-7.00	-17.20		-106.60
Indonesia	7.57	5.40	35.40		-45.60
Korea, Rep. of	1.34	-7.20	-8.00		-61.60
Malaysia	3.56	-3.70	-3.00		-51.60
Philippines	4.58	-10.10	-17.90		-247.70
Singapore	1.86	-6.53	-8.34		-18.48
Thailand	1.76	-7.40	-13.20		-72.30
Viet Nam	4.45	-2.80	-6.10		-67.30

Close of 2 August 2019

EU = European Union, LCY = local currency, PRC = People's Republic of China, US = United States.
 Source: Based on data from Bloomberg, LP.

Benchmark Yield Curves – LCY Government Bonds

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

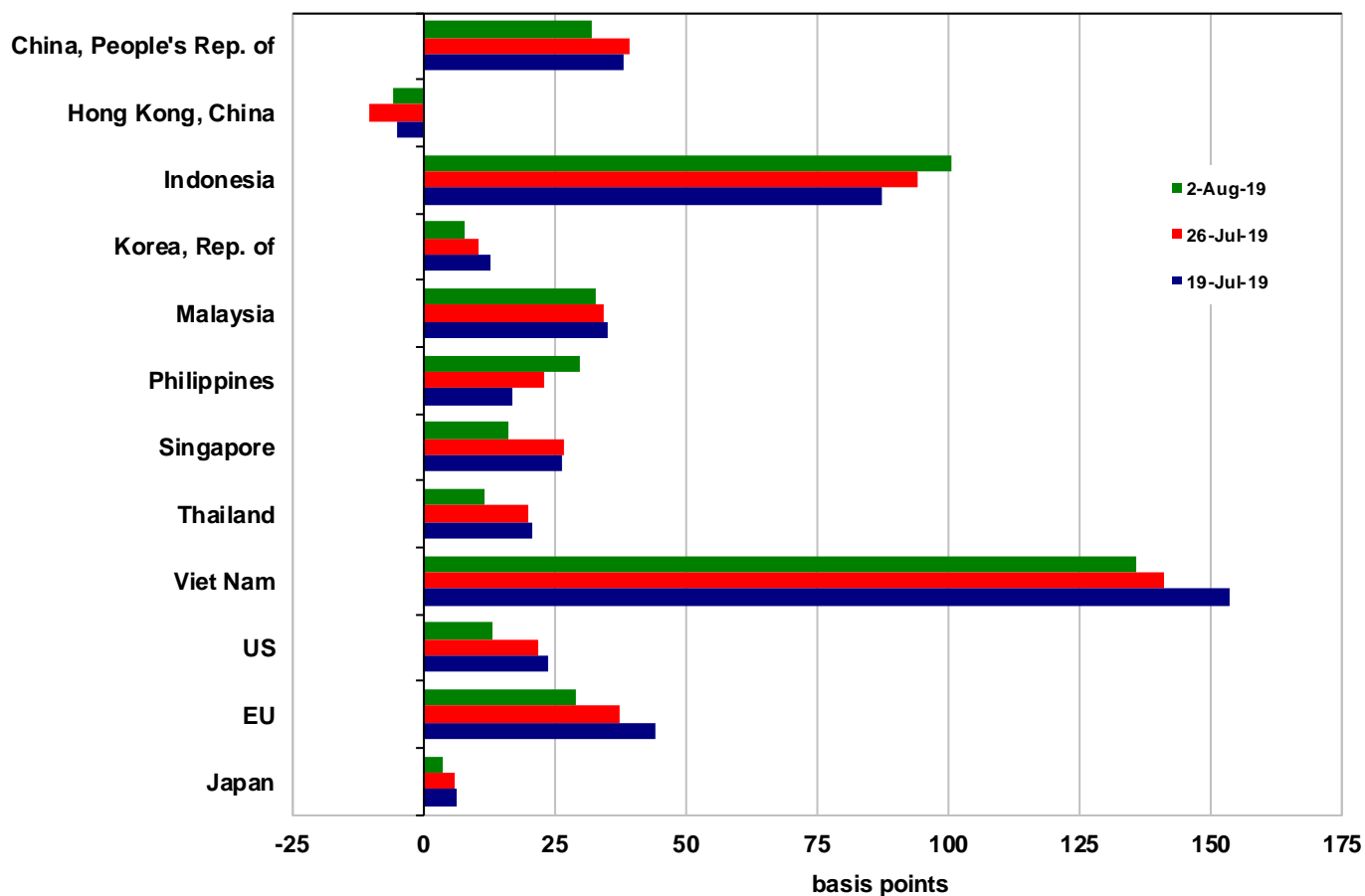


EU = European Union, LCY = local currency US = United States.

Source: Based on data from Bloomberg and Thai Bond Market Association.

2- versus 10- Year Yield Spread Chart

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool



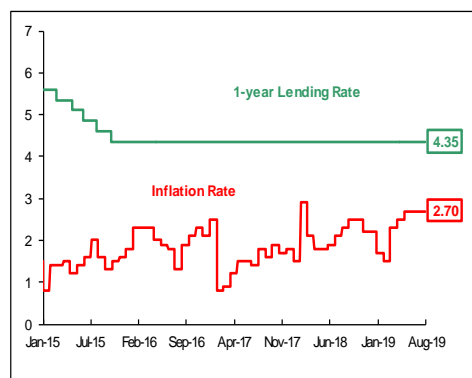
EU = European Union, US = United States.

Source: Based on data from Bloomberg LP.

Policy Rate versus Inflation Rate

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

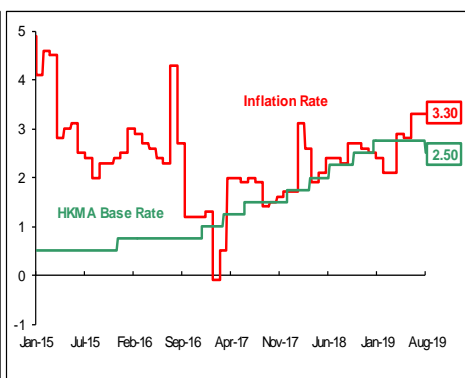
China, People's Rep. of



The PRC uses the 1-year lending rate as one of its policy rates.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

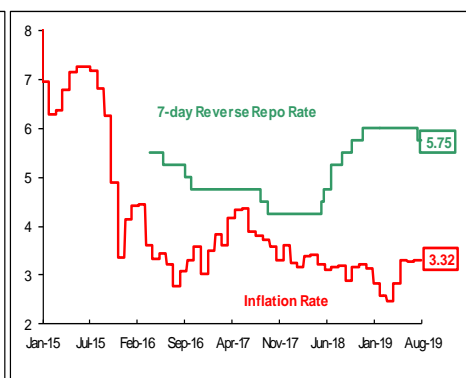
Hong Kong, China



The Hong Kong Monetary Authority maintains a Discount Window Base Rate.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

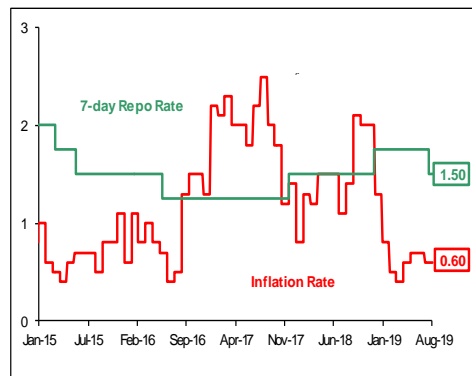
Indonesia



Bank Indonesia shifted its policy rate to the 7-day reverse repo rate effective 19 August 2016.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

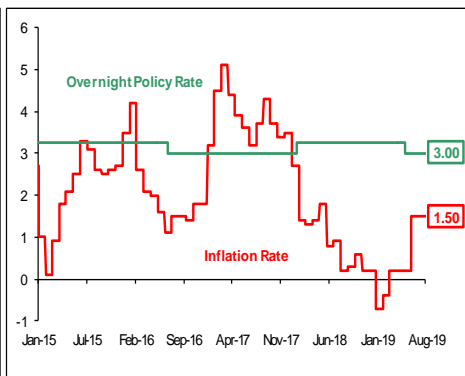
Korea, Republic of



The Bank of Korea shifted its policy rate from the overnight repurchase (repo) rate to the 7-day repo rate in March 2008.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

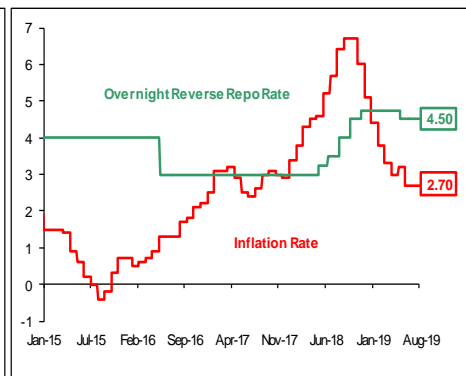
Malaysia



Bank Negara Malaysia uses the overnight policy rate (OPR) as its policy rate.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

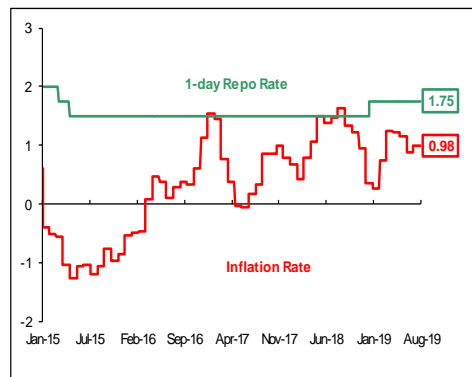
Philippines



Bangko Sentral uses the Philippine overnight reverse repurchase agreement rate as one of its policy instruments.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

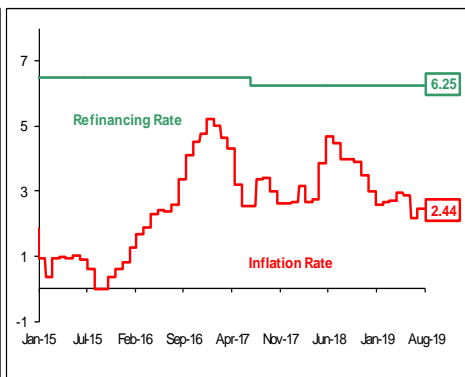
Thailand



The Bank of Thailand replaced the 14-day repurchase rate with the 1-day repurchase rate in January 2007 as its policy rate.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

Viet Nam



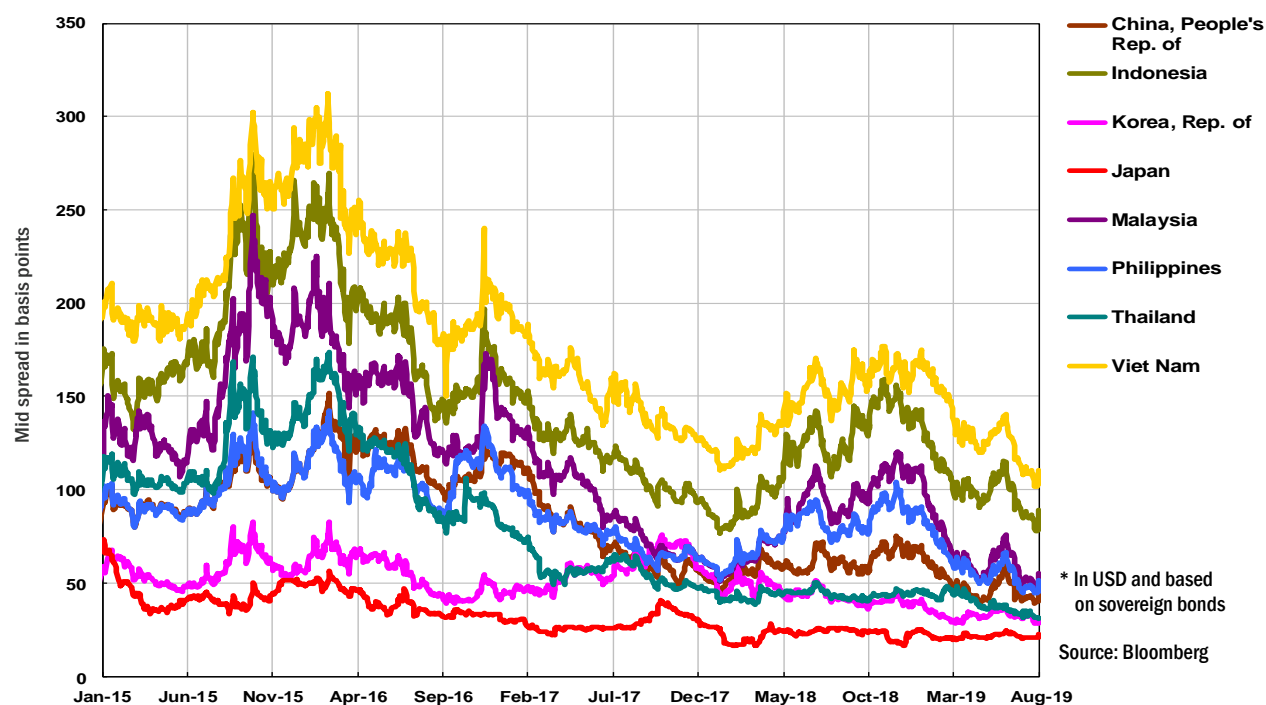
The State Bank of Viet Nam uses a benchmark prime lending rate as its policy rate.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

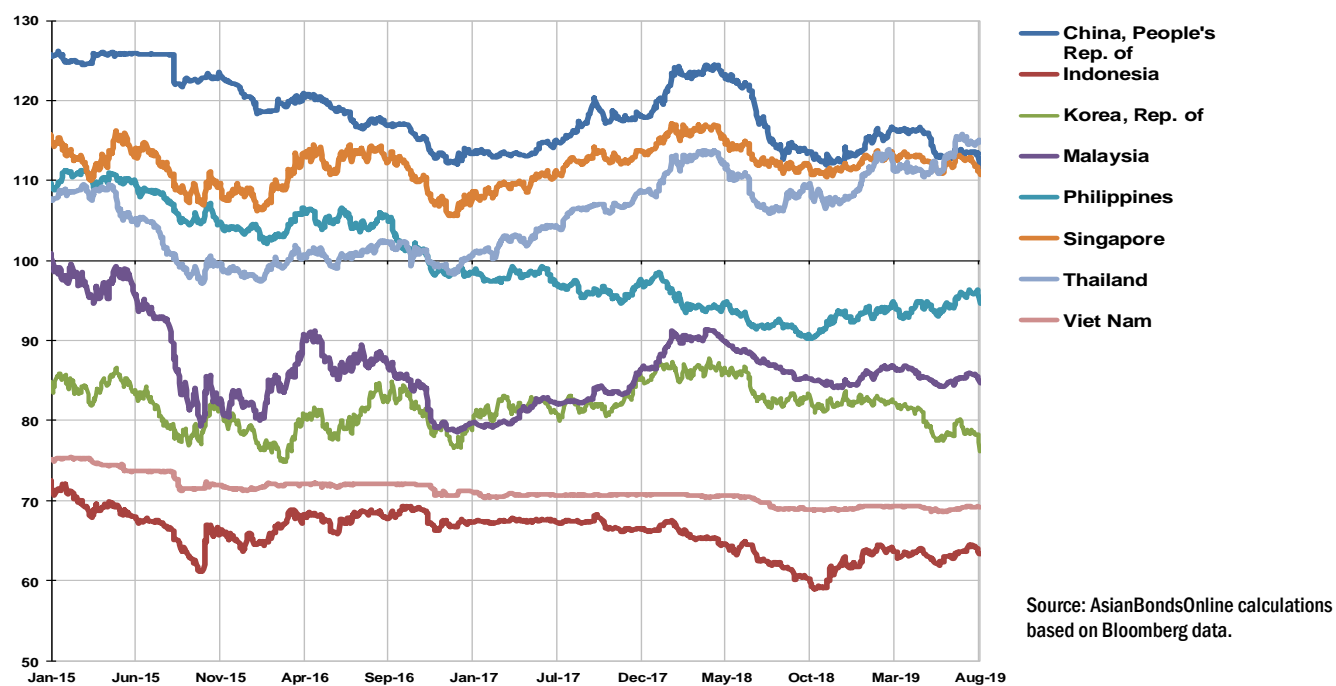
Credit Default Swap Spreads and Exchange Rate Indexes

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

Credit Default Swap Spreads – Senior 5-Year*



Exchange Rate Indexes (vis-à-vis USD, 2 January 2007=100)



Selected Debt Security Issuances (29 July – 2 August 2019)

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

Markets	Auction Date	Type of Security	Average Yield (%)	Coupon (%)	Amount Offered (LCY billion)	Amount Issued (LCY billion)
HK	30-Jul	91-day Exchange Fund Bills	2.11		37.26	37.26
		182-day Exchange Fund Bills	2.07		10.00	10.00
ID	30-Jul	91-day Treasury Bills	5.65			2,000.00
		9-month Treasury Bills	5.84			1,050.00
		6-year Treasury Bonds	6.71	6.50		5,050.00
		11-year Treasury Bonds	7.28	7.00	15,000.00	11,600.00
		16-year Treasury Bonds	7.55	7.50		1,450.00
		20-year Treasury Bonds	7.81	8.38		150.00
		29-year Treasury Bonds	7.96	7.38		150.00
JP	1-Aug	10-year Japan Government Bonds	-0.15	0.10	2,100.00	2,098.80
	2-Aug	3-month Treasury Discount bills	-0.11		4,270.00	4,269.95
KR	29-Jul	3-year Korea Treasury Bonds	1.30	1.63	1,000.00	1,000.00
		91-day Monetary Stabilization Bonds	1.42		700.00	700.00
	1-Jul	30-year Korea Treasury Bonds	1.38	2.00	1,450.00	1,450.00
PH	30-Jul	20-year Treasury Bonds	5.02	6.75	20.00	20.00
SG	29-Jul	5-year SGS Bonds	1.70	3.00	2.30	2.30
	30-Jul	4-week MAS Bills	1.61		3.00	3.00
		12-week MAS Bills	1.51		6.70	6.70
TH	30-Jul	91-day Bank of Thailand Bills	1.75		35.00	35.00
		182-day Bank of Thailand Bills	1.75		40.00	40.00
	2-Aug	14-day Bank of Thailand Bills	1.68		40.00	40.00
VN	31-Jul	5-year Treasury Bonds	3.55		1,000.00	1,000.00
		10-year Treasury Bonds	4.44		2,000.00	3,000.00
		15-year Treasury Bonds	4.68		2,000.00	2,020.00
		20-year Treasury Bonds	5.15		1,500.00	300.00

LCY = local currency, MAS = Monetary Authority of Singapore, SGS = Singapore Government Securities.

Sources: Local market sources and Bloomberg, LP.

Selected Asia Data Releases (6 – 12 August 2019)

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

Economy and Variable	Release Date	Historical Data	Recent Trends
Republic of Korea Current Account Balance USD million JUN	08/06	5/18: 8,435 6/18: 7,458 4/19: -665 5/19: 4,949	The Republic of Korea posted a USD4.5 billion current account surplus in May, a reversal from the USD665 million deficit posted in April.
Philippines CPI y-o-y, % JUL	08/06	6/18: 5.2% 7/18: 5.7% 5/19: 3.2% 6/19: 2.7%	The Philippines' consumer price inflation eased to 2.7% year-on-year (y-o-y) in June from 3.2% y-o-y in May.
Philippines Exports y-o-y, % JUN	08/07	5/18: -1.8% 6/18: 2.8% 4/19: 1.0% 5/19: 1.0%	The Philippines' exports grew 1.0% y-o-y in May, the same pace posted in the previous month.
Philippines Trade USD million JUN	08/07	5/18: -3,880 6/18: -3,553 4/19: -3,469 5/19: -3,275	The Philippines' trade deficit narrowed to USD3.3 billion in May from USD3.5 billion in April.
Thailand Benchmark Interest Rate % 7 AUG	08/07	7/18: 1.50% 8/18: 1.50% 6/19: 1.75% 7/19: 1.75%	On 26 June, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of Thailand voted unanimously to keep the 1-day repurchase rate unchanged at 1.75%.
Japan Current Account Balance JPY billion JUN	08/08	5/18: 1,895 6/18: 1,212 4/19: 1,707 5/19: 1,595	Japan's current account surplus slipped to JPY1.6 trillion in May from JPY1.7 trillion in April.
People's Republic of China Trade Balance USD billion JUL	08/08	6/18: 40.91 7/18: 27.49 5/19: 41.73 6/19: 50.98	The People's Republic of China's (PRC) trade surplus climbed to USD51.0 billion in June from USD41.7 billion in May.
People's Republic of China Exports y-o-y, % JUL	08/08	6/18: 10.7% 7/18: 11.6% 5/19: 1.1% 6/19: -1.3%	Exports from the PRC fell 1.3% y-o-y in June after rising 1.1% y-o-y in May.
Philippines GDP y-o-y, % Q2 2019	08/08	Q1 2018: 6.5% Q2 2018: 6.2% Q4 2018: 6.3% Q1 2019: 5.6%	The Philippines' real gross domestic product (GDP) growth eased to 5.6% y-o-y in the first quarter (Q1) of 2019 from 6.3% y-o-y in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2018.
Philippines Overnight Reverse Repurchase Rate % 8 AUG	08/08	7/18: 3.50% 8/18: 4.00% 6/19: 4.50% 7/19: 4.50%	The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas maintained the overnight reverse repurchase rate at 4.50% in its latest monetary board policy meeting on 20 June.
Indonesia Current Account Balance USD million Q2 2019	08/09	Q1 2018: -5,196 Q2 2018: -7,951 Q4 2018: -9,221 Q1 2019: -6,966	Indonesia's current account deficit narrowed to USD7.0 billion in Q1 2019 from USD9.2 billion in Q4 2018.
Malaysia Industrial Production y-o-y, % JUN	08/09	5/18: 3.4% 6/18: 1.4% 4/19: 4.0% 5/19: 4.0%	Malaysia's industrial production grew 4.0% y-o-y in May, the same pace as in the previous month.
People's Republic of China CPI y-o-y, % JUL	08/09	6/18: 1.9% 7/18: 2.1% 5/19: 2.7% 6/19: 2.7%	Consumer price inflation in the PRC rose to 2.7% y-o-y in June, the same pace as in the prior month.
People's Republic of China PPI y-o-y, % JUL	08/09	6/18: 4.7% 7/18: 4.6% 5/19: 0.6% 6/19: 0.0%	Producer prices in the PRC were unchanged in June from the same period a year earlier.

Sources: AsianBondsOnline, Bloomberg LP, and Reuters.

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- [Adjustment of the Base Rate](#)
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South China Morning Post (1 August 2019)
- [Statement on Monetary Policy](#)
Bank of Japan (30 July 2019)

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- [Inflation in June 2019 was 0.31 percent. The highest inflation occurred in Sibolga at 1.88 percent](#)
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- [Consumer Price Index in July 2019](#)
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- [National Income and Balance of Payments](#)
Census and Statistics Department: The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (1 August 2019)
- [Hong Kong's Q2 GDP up 0.6%, but trade war and mass protests weigh on outlook](#)
Nikkei Asian Review (31 July 2019)

The Republic of Korea's Exports and Imports Fall in July; Malaysia's Monthly Trade Surplus Expands in June; Thailand's Exports and Imports Fall in June; Viet Nam Posts USD200 Million Trade Surplus in July

- [Korea's July exports decrease 11% to \\$46.1 billion](#)
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (1 August 2019)
- [Malaysia External Trade Statistics Jun 2019](#)
Department of Statistics (2 August 2019)
- [Press Release on the Economic and Monetary Conditions for June and the second quarter of 2019](#)
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- [Balance of Payments \(Summary\) \(US\\$\)](#)

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- [Vietnam trade surplus reaches US\\$1.8 billion in Jan-Jul](#)
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- [Balance of Payments \(Summary\) \(US\\$\)](#)
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Japan's Industrial Production Falls in June; The Republic of Korea's Index of All-Industry Production Contracts in June; Industrial Production Growth in Viet Nam Inches Up to 9.7% y-o-y in July

- [Indices of Industrial Production for June, 2019 \(Preliminary Report\)](#)
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (30 July 2019)
- [Monthly Industrial Statistics, June 2019](#)
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