

SG inflation eased more than expected in June, but will reaccelerate in 2H17

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- Headline inflation moderated more than expected in June to +0.5% yoy (-0.1% mom nsa), compared to +1.4% yoy (+0.3% mom nsa) in May. This was below market expectations and softer than our forecast of +0.8% yoy (0% mom nsa).
- Notably, the price drags came from housing & utilities (-2.0% yoy), communications (-0.6% yoy) and recreation & culture (-0.1% yoy). In particular, the timing effects of the disbursement of S&CC rebates led to sharply lower housing maintenance and repairs inflation. Private road transport inflation also decelerated from +6.1% yoy to +3.0% yoy as car prices fell and petrol prices saw more gradual hikes. In contrast, leading the price hikes were education (+3.2% yoy), healthcare(+2.5% yoy), clothing & footwear (+1.9% yoy), transport (+1.8% yoy) and food (+1.4% yoy).
- Core CPI inflation also eased marginally to +1.5% yoy in June, from +1.6% yoy in May, due to lower services and food inflation and in line with our forecast. This brought the 1H17 headline and core inflation prints to +0.7% yoy and +1.4% yoy respectively.
- MAS and MTI's inflation language remains benign for now. They noted that external inflation pressures have picked up amid a turnaround in global commodity markets and reiterated that global oil prices are likely to average higher in 2017. In addition, administrative price adjustments are likely to contribute to a temporary increase in inflation this year, but domestic sources of inflation remain relatively muted and the subdued economic environment will limit the magnitude of cost-push inflation to end-consumers. Their 2017 headline and core CPI forecasts remain unchanged at 0.5-1.5% and 1-2% yoy respectively.

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- Looking ahead, we tip 2H17 headline and core CPI to average 1.2% and 2% yoy, to bring the full-year prints to 1.0% and 1.6%. Water price hikes will also kick in from July.
- The lowest 20% income group saw a sustained fall in inflation since 1H15 due to lower accommodation cost, but the highest 20% income group saw inflation accelerate to 1% yoy in 1H17 due to higher car prices and smaller decline in accommodation costs. This is not unexpected. We do not expect MAS to adjust its neutral monetary policy settings at the October review.



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