



Consumer Price Developments in June 2020

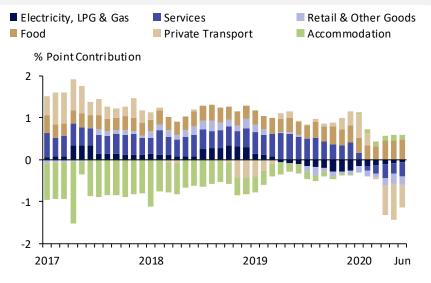
Summary

- MAS Core Inflation came in at -0.2% on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis in June, unchanged from May.
 - This occurred as a steeper drop in the cost of services was offset by higher food inflation, as well as smaller declines in the costs of retail & other goods and electricity & gas.
- Meanwhile, CPI-All Items inflation was **-0.5**% y-o-y in June, compared to **-0.8**% in the previous month.
 - o This mainly reflected a smaller decline in private transport costs.

Chart 1: MAS Core and CPI-All Items Inflation



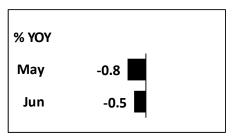
Chart 2: % Point Contribution to Year-on-year CPI-All Items Inflation



^{*} Private transport and accommodation are excluded from the MAS Core Inflation measure. Source: MAS, MTI estimates

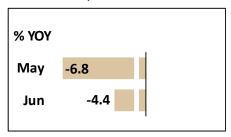
CPI-All Items inflation was -0.5% y-o-y in June

CPI-All Items



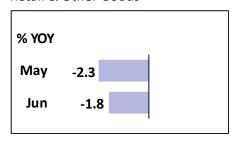
CPI-All Items declined at a more moderate pace in June, on account of a smaller drop in private transport costs.

Private Transport



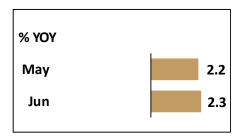
Private transport costs fell at a slower pace due to smaller declines in car and petrol prices.

Retail & Other Goods



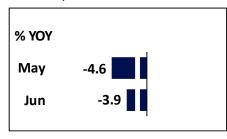
The cost of retail & other goods recorded a smaller decline as prices of clothing & footwear and telecommunications equipment fell at a more gradual pace.

Food



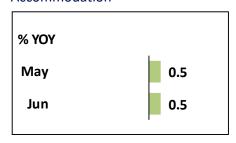
Food inflation edged up due to a larger increase in the prices of non-cooked food items.

Electricity & Gas



The cost of electricity & gas fell at a slower rate as the take-up of new subscriptions under the Open Electricity Market (OEM) slowed.¹

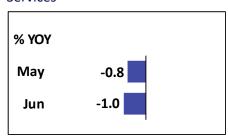
Accommodation



Accommodation inflation was unchanged as housing rents increased at a steady pace.

Retail electricity price plans under the OEM generally charge a rate that is lower than SP Group's electricity tariff. Hence, as the take-up of OEM plans slows, the dampening effect of the OEM on electricity prices declines.

Services



Services costs fell more sharply due to larger declines in holiday expenses and airfares.²

Due to international measures to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, the prices of holiday expenses and airfares were not available in June 2020. Hence, changes in the prices of these components were imputed using the overall change in the CPI-All Items, in line with international guidelines. For more details, please refer to the Technical Note in the Department of Statistics' release titled "Singapore Consumer Price Index for June 2020".

Outlook

In the quarters ahead, external sources of inflation are likely to remain benign amid weak global demand conditions. Oil prices should stay low for an extended period and will weigh on the prices of energy-related components in the CPI basket. At the same time, supply chain disruptions associated with international measures to contain the COVID-19 outbreak could continue to put some upward pressure on imported food prices.

Domestically, subdued economic sentiment and weak labour market conditions will dampen consumer demand, thereby capping price increases for discretionary goods and services. Cost pressures are likely to remain low as some degree of spare capacity in the economy emerges.

Inflation is thus expected to remain subdued. Both MAS Core Inflation and CPI-All Items inflation are forecast to average between -1% and 0% in 2020.

MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE

MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

23 July 2020

Annex: Price Indicators

CPI – All Items

The CPI is commonly used as a measure of consumer price changes in the economy. It tracks the change in prices of a fixed basket of consumption goods and services commonly purchased by the general resident households over time.

The CPI covers only consumption expenditure incurred by resident households. It excludes non-consumption expenditures such as purchases of houses, shares and other financial assets and income taxes etc.

The CPI – All Items provides a comprehensive overview of the prices of consumer goods and services. Nevertheless, useful information can also be revealed by complementary CPI series derived by excluding specific items in the All Items basket. For example, two other CPI series reported on a monthly basis are the CPI less imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation and the MAS Core Inflation.

MAS Core Inflation

The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) monitors a core inflation measure that excludes the components of "Accommodation" and "Private Transport". These items are excluded as they tend to be significantly influenced by supply-side administrative policies and are volatile. Core inflation is meant to capture the generalised and persistent price changes that are driven by underlying demand conditions. It thus provides useful information for monetary policy which has the objective of ensuring price stability in the medium term.

CPI less imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation

Accommodation, one of the groups in the Housing & Utilities category of the CPI, comprises "rented and owner-occupied accommodation", as well as "housing maintenance & repairs". A significant share of the Accommodation group is "owner-occupied accommodation (OOA)" cost, which is meant to reflect the costs to homeowners of utilising the flow of services provided by their homes over an extended period of time. As the cost of using housing services is not directly observed for homeowners, it is proxied by market rentals.

Changes in the CPI imputed rentals on OOA, however, have no direct impact on the monthly cash expenditure of most households in Singapore as they already own their homes. Hence, the CPI less imputed rentals on OOA is compiled as an additional indicator to track households' actual expenditures. Actual rentals paid on rented homes are still included in this measure.

CPI Statistics

Detailed CPI statistics can be found in the Department of Statistics' release titled "Singapore Consumer Price Index for June 2020". This release also contains further information on the various price indicators published.

https://www.singstat.gov.sg/whats-new/latest-news/cpi-highlights

MAS Core Inflation

A detailed review of MAS Core Inflation can be found in "A Review of the Core Inflation Measure for Singapore".

https://www.mas.gov.sq/-

/media/MAS/resource/publications/staff_papers/StaffPaperNo51.pdf

Table A.1

Consumer Price Index of Key Categories
Index (2019=100)

MAS Core Electricity All Items CPI Less CPI Less Food **Services** Retail & **Private** Accommo **Accommo** OOA Other & Gas **Transport** dation dation Goods 7,803 8,250 188 Weights 10,000 6,582 2,110 3,173 1,111 1,221 2,197 97.430 100.038 99.899 99.881 100.058 99.862 100.104 99.799 99.787 100.595 2019 Jun 99.587 99.881 99.794 99.503 99.947 99.944 99.433 99.325 98.853 100.718 Jul 99.961 100.672 100.209 100.079 100.252 100.163 100.021 99.386 100.044 100.715 Aug 100.147 99.936 99.988 100.170 100.297 99.795 99.719 99.540 100.272 100.711 Sep 99.930 99.901 98.957 Oct 100.013 100.204 100.433 100.031 99.732 96.636 101.236 Nov 100.254 99.952 100.107 100.285 100.459 99.854 99.872 96.387 100.944 100.775 100.445 100.253 100.333 100.504 100.615 100.591 99.291 96.167 100.765 100.842 Dec 2020 Jan 100.204 100.276 100.446 100.199 101.101 100.259 99.214 97.595 101.359 99.346 Feb 100.279 100.142 100.083 100.273 101.259 99.715 99.660 97.648 99.768 100.974 98.305 99.933 99.865 99.621 99.837 101.225 99.160 99.710 97.399 101.042 Mar 99.012 99.766 99.208 98.711 101.803 99.076 98.805 94.223 96.200 98.315 Apr 99.480 99.703 99.024 99.275 101.995 99.065 98.182 93.740 95.363 101.099 May 99.500 99.720 99.050 99.299 102.176 99.058 97.976 93.617 95.441 101.097 Jun

Note: For more information on the CPI items in the "Services" and "Retail & Other Goods" categories in this report, please refer to "MAS Core Inflation and Notes to Selected CPI Categories". https://www.mas.gov.sg/statistics