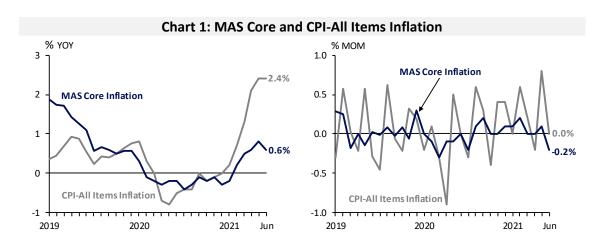




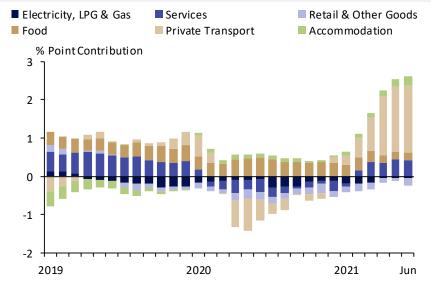
Consumer Price Developments in June 2021

Summary

- MAS Core Inflation eased to 0.6% on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis in June, from 0.8% in May.
 - This largely reflected the steeper decline in the cost of retail & other goods.
- CPI-All Items inflation came in at **2.4**% y-o-y in June, unchanged from May.
 - The sharper drop in the cost of retail & other goods was broadly offset by the pickup in private transport and accommodation inflation.
- On a month-on-month basis, core CPI fell by 0.2% in June, while CPI-All Items was unchanged.



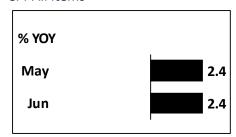




^{*} Private transport and accommodation are excluded from the MAS Core Inflation measure. Source: MAS, MTI estimates

CPI-All Items inflation stayed at 2.4% y-o-y in June.

CPI-All Items



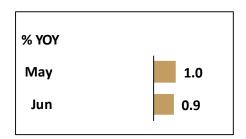
CPI-All Items inflation was unchanged from May as the larger drop in the price of retail & other goods was offset by higher private transport and accommodation inflation.

Retail & Other Goods



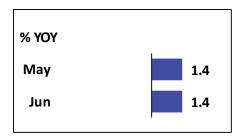
The cost of retail & other goods fell more sharply, mostly due to a steeper decline in the price of clothing & footwear.

Food



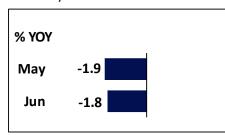
Food inflation edged down on the back of lower non-cooked food inflation.

Services



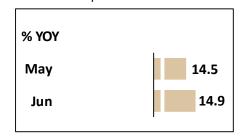
Services inflation was unchanged from May as lower inflation for point-to-point transport services was broadly offset by higher inflation for tuition & other fees and recreational & cultural services.

Electricity & Gas



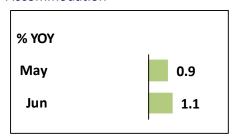
Electricity & gas costs saw a slightly smaller decline as take-up in the Open Electricity Market (OEM) rose at a slower pace, thereby reducing its dampening effect on electricity prices.

Private Transport



Private transport inflation picked up, mainly due to a steeper increase in car prices.

Accommodation



Accommodation inflation increased as housing rents rose at a faster pace.

Outlook

External inflation has risen amid the increase in global oil prices and turnaround in producer price inflation in the major economies. The upward pressure on global inflation should ease in the latter part of this year. Surplus oil production capacity should cap the extent of oil price increases. While there is the risk that inflation could persist in some of Singapore's major trading partners, this would be tempered by the continued negative output gaps in many of these economies, which should help to moderate Singapore's overall import price inflation.

On the domestic front, MAS Core Inflation will continue to gradually increase in the coming quarters, although the return to tighter measures under Phase 2 (Heightened Alert) would dampen the momentum in underlying inflation. In addition, uncertainty in the economic outlook will weigh on consumer sentiment and hence price increases in the near term. For the year as a whole, wage growth is expected to be muted as the slack in the labour market will take time to be fully absorbed, while commercial rents are projected to stay low. Meanwhile, private transport and accommodation costs should remain resilient on the back of firm demand for cars and rental accommodation, although the pace of increase in private transport costs is likely to slow as base effects fade. Taken together, CPI-All Items inflation is expected to ease in the latter part of the year.

In 2021, MAS Core Inflation is expected to average 0–1%, while CPI-All Items inflation is forecast to come in between 1–2%.

MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
23 July 2021

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 2021". 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 7,803 188 Weights 10,000 6,582 8,250 2,110 3,173 1,111 1,221 2,197 93.617 99.500 99.720 99.050 99.299 102.176 99.058 97.976 95.441 101.097 2020 Jun 99.178 99.505 99.148 98.911 102.111 97.869 85.429 97.221 99.286 99.179 Jul 99.807 99.654 99.450 99.670 102.001 98.057 98.349 101.076 99.495 85.432 Aug 100.139 99.818 99.867 100.064 102.090 99.651 98.424 85.373 100.132 101.104 Sep 99.535 99.207 Oct 99.711 99.839 99.853 102.101 99.518 98.184 89.662 99.926 Nov 100.105 99.873 99.843 99.998 102.226 99.606 97.863 89.855 99.679 101.037 100.469 99.977 100.286 100.418 102.253 99.743 98.070 89.686 101.949 101.119 Dec 2021 Jan 100.440 100.121 100.611 100.354 102.579 99.966 97.934 88.085 103.249 99.834 Feb 101.015 100.321 100.891 101.034 102.900 100.212 97.804 88.085 103.959 101.457 101.239 100.357 101.138 101.271 102.657 100.319 98.190 87.984 105.350 101.597 Mar 101.070 100.368 101.651 101.021 102.776 100.175 97.756 92.006 108.567 99.007 Apr 101.883 100.508 101.861 101.962 103.026 100.435 97.372 92.002 109.159 101.960 May 101.870 100.314 101.777 101.889 103.104 100.407 96.176 91.921 109.661 102.201 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