

Key events in developed markets next week

All eyes will be on the G20 Xi-Trump meeting next week, but even if both leaders are open to resuming talks, there are many bridges to cross before a deal is struck. We're confident that a resolution will eventually be reached though, which limits the need for aggressive Fed rate cuts



Source: Shutterstock

Reaching a US-China deal will be tricky, despite G20 Xi-Trump meeting

Markets are anxiously waiting for the outcome of the Trump-Xi meeting at the G20 meeting on Friday and Saturday. A commitment to restarting the trade talks seems to be the best obtainable result. Both leaders want a deal but to avoid losing face, both need to get concessions from the other side. Xi will have to assure Trump that China is willing to offer more than it did during the last round of talks. At the same time, Trump needs to assure Xi that he respects China by, for example, agreeing to reciprocity regarding penalties in case of non-compliance with the trade deal. But even if both leaders decide to resume the talks, there are too many bridges to be crossed to get a deal quickly. We think this will lead to the US imposing another round of tariffs this quarter to ramp up the pressure. China will retaliate. Only after both sides experience the increasing negative effects of the trade war during the remainder of this year will they be prepared to

make concessions and finally strike a deal.

✓ US: We're cautious, but not as cautious as markets

Markets are increasingly of the view that the Fed will cut interest rates aggressively to head off the threat of recession. Trade policy is critical to this view given the fear that intensifying tensions will hurt sentiment, put up business costs and weaken profitability, which in turn will lead to weaker investment spending and hiring. This in turn could lead to a broader economic downturn, with inflation more likely to undershoot its target. We agree that precautionary rate cuts are likely but feel that two 25 basis point moves is more probable than the four priced in by futures contracts.

This week's data flow should show that the US economy has decent underpinnings with consumer confidence remaining firm, although durable goods orders may soften due to an inventory overhang in the manufacturing sector. More importantly, we are of the view that President Trump wants to get re-elected next year and for that to happen, he needs a strong economy and equity market. As our trade team have noted above, we remain confident that a deal will eventually be struck, which will again limit the need for interest rate cuts.

✓ Eurozone: Focus on inflation

The focus for the eurozone will turn to inflation. Kicking off next week we've got German inflation data (and the IFO survey), which should provide evidence as to whether the ECB may be forced to act in July or wait until the end of summer.

Obviously, the global economic environment is a key factor but weaker-than-expected inflation data in the eurozone is also in the mix. Some recovery after the weak May reading is expected but with fuel price growth down on the year, the scope for an upside surprise from the headline figure is limited.

Nevertheless, the ECB is seemingly keen to reduce rates, the question now is what the trigger will be?

✓ Canada: Things are looking pretty good - domestically

There were a few things driving growth figures in April, but funnily enough they were not related to cars. Largely due to assembly plant shutdowns, sales of motor vehicles - and in turn motor vehicle parts, fell and this weighed on manufacturing sales (-0.6% month-on-month). However, given that the shutdowns are likely to be temporary, we suspect this won't be a cause for concern.

On a more positive note, even though automotive exports were lower, there was a bright spot (quite literally) in the form of rising gold exports, which resulted in a decent uptick in the overall figure for a second straight month. This brought the trade deficit in April to its lowest level since October 2018, and this renewed strength in exports reinforces our view that the domestic economic outlook is looking a little brighter.

Developed Markets Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 24 June					
Japan	0600	Apr F Leading economic index	-	-	95.5
Germany	0900	Jun IFO Business Climate	98.3	-	97.9
	0900	Jun IFO Expectations	96.3	-	95.3
	0900	Jun IFO Current Assessment	100.4	-	100.6
Australia	0030	RBA Governor Lowe speaks on Canberra panel			
Netherlands	0530	1Q F GDP (QoQ%)	0.5	-	0.5
Tuesday 25 June					
US	1500	Jun Consumer Confidence	130.0	132.0	134.1
	-	Fed's Speakers: Williams (1345), Bostic (1700), Powell (1800), Barkin (2030)			
Japan	0050	May PPI Services (YoY%)	1.0	-	0.9
	0050	BOJ Minutes of April Policy Meeting			
Australia	0805	RBA's Bullock Gives Speech in Berlin			
Wednesday 26 June					
US	1330	May P Durable Goods Orders (MoM%)	-1.0	0.3	-2.1
	1330	May P Durable Goods Orders (ex. Transport, MoM%)	-0.5	0.2	0.0
UK	1015	BOE's Carney, Cunliffe, Tenreyro and Saunders Speak			
New Zealand	0300	RBNZ Official Cash Rate decision	1.50	-	1.50
	2300	N.Z. Government 11-Month Financial Statements			
Norway	0700	Apr Unemployment Rate AKU	-	-	3.5
Thursday 27 June					
US	1330	1Q T GDP (QoQ Annualised %)	3.2	3.2	3.1
Japan	0050	May Retail trade (MoM SA/YoY%)	-0.4	-/-	-0.1/0.4
	0050	The BOJ releases 1Q Money Flow			
	0230	BOJ Wakatabe speaks in Aomori			
Eurozone	1000	Jun Economic Confidence	104.8	-	105.1
Germany	1300	Jun P CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.1/1.3	-/-	0.2/1.4
Spain	0800	Jun P HICP (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.2/0.9
Norway	0700	May Retail Sales (Ex. Motor Vehicles, SA, MoM%)	-	-	1.8
Friday 28 June					
Global	-	G20 meeting begins in Osaka - US/China bilateral meeting expected			
US	1500	Jun F U. of Mich. Sentiment Index	97.5	-	97.9
Japan	0050	May P Industrial production (MoM/YoY%)	0.8/-1.1	-/-	0.6/-1.1
	0050	May Jobless rate (%)	2.5	2.4	2.4
	0050	BOJ Summary of Opinions			
Eurozone	1000	Jun Flash Core CPI (YoY%)	1.1	-	0.8
	1000	Jun Flash CPI (YoY%)	1.3	-	1.2
UK	0930	1Q F GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	0.5/1.8	-/-	0.5/1.8
Italy	1000	Jun P HICP (YoY%)	-	-	0.9
	-	Bank of Italy to Release 1Q Credit Conditions and Risk			
Canada	1330	Apr GDP (MoM/YoY%)	0.1/1.4	-/-	0.5/1.4
Norway	0700	May Credit Indicator (YoY%)	-	-	5.7
	0900	Jun Unemployment Rate	2.1	-	2.1
Sweden	0830	May Retail sales (Ex. Fuel, MoM/YoY%)	-1.0/-	-/-	1.9/3.9
Portugal	-	Portugal Releases Year-to-Date Budget Report			

Source: ING, Bloomberg

[Click here to download a printer-friendly version of this table](#)

Author

Raoul Leering

Senior Macro Economist

raoul.leering@ing.com

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands

bert.colijn@ing.com

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

carsten.brzeski@ing.de

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

james.smith@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.