

Key events in developed markets next week

The fall-out from the Trump-Xi meeting will set the mood for this week which combined with the multitude of US data releases should aid to evaluate the possibility of a rate cut in July. The UK's PMIs and the Riksbank meeting should also both signal that a hike in 2019 is unlikely



Source: Shutterstock

US: Managing expectations

The fall-out from the Trump-Xi meeting on the sidelines of the G20 meeting will set the tone for the week. If there is a positive outcome, i.e. trade talks resume with encouraging messages from both sides then risk appetite is likely to be supported. If talks break down and there is heightened animosity between the US and China then worries about an escalation of the trade war will result in sharp equity market falls and declining bond yields. We believe the former is more likely, but even if that happens we doubt a deal will be struck until much later in the year.

There is also plenty of US economic data, starting with the ISM manufacturing index. Given the outcome of the regional manufacturing surveys, there is a real risk that we see a sub-50 outcome, which will only increase fears of a US economic downturn. There is an inventory overhang and the uncertainty over global trade is making firms more cautious. We will also get the ISM non-manufacturing index which should perform a little better, but given weaker sentiment surveys and

other macro data, we would still expect a decline. On Friday we will get the US jobs report and we expect a rebound following the surprisingly weak 75,000 outcome in May. This was a big downside miss relative to the consensus forecast with other surveys painting a more encouraging picture. Nonetheless, with Federal Reserve officials talking of precautionary action, the prospect of a July interest rate cut has certainly increased. Consequently, the risks are skewed towards the two 25bp cuts we have in our forecasts coming in July and September rather than September and December as we currently have.

✓ UK: Subdued PMIs to suggest BoE unlikely to hike in 2019

Next week's UK PMIs look set to emphasise that second-quarter growth is likely to more-or-less flatline. Admittedly much of this is being driven by manufacturing, where new orders and production have fallen back as firms grapple with elevated levels of stock (gathered in case of a possible 'no deal' Brexit). That should deliver another sub-50 manufacturing PMI, although things don't look spectacular in the much larger service sector either. With Brexit uncertainty set to ramp up over the summer, we think it is unlikely that the Bank of England will hike rates this year.

✓ Sweden: Riksbank unlikely to follow in the ECB's dovish footsteps just yet

While the ECB looks poised to launch fresh stimulus measures over the next few months, for now, it doesn't look like the Swedish Riksbank will follow suit. Policymakers have become a [little more relaxed](#) about potential currency strength, following a further bout of krona weakness since the start of the year. In fact, our FX team think the risks are tilted to further depreciation over the summer as global activity concerns outweigh the impact of the more dovish ECB (which is already largely priced-in).

But while we aren't convinced Riksbank easing is on the cards, equally we think it is unlikely that the central bank will follow through with its forecasted tightening. We may get a fairly modest downgrade in the interest rate projection next week – driven by the fact that expectations for Fed and ECB policy have slipped – we'd still expect policymakers to signal that another move is possible by the middle of 2020.

However, with growth set to remain capped by falling residential construction and wary consumers, and the export outlook clouded by global trade tensions, we think it's unlikely the Riksbank will follow through with rate hikes in the foreseeable future.

Developed Markets Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING Survey		Prev.
Saturday 29 June					
Eurozone	1400	ECB's Mersch Speaks in Bonn, Germany			
Sunday 30 June					
New Zealand	2200	RBNZ's Bascand speaks on Macroprudential Policy			
Monday 1 July					
US	1500	Jun ISM Manufacturing	50.0	51.4	52.1
Japan	0050	2Q Tankan Manufacturing Index	-	9.0	12.0
	0050	2Q Tankan Non-manufacturing Index	-	20.0	21.0
	0600	Jun Consumer confidence index	-	-	39.4
Eurozone	0900	Jun F Markit Manufacturing PMI	-	-	47.8
	0900	May M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	-	-	4.7
	1000	May Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-	7.6
Germany	0855	Jun Unemployment Change (000's)	-	-	60.0
	0855	Jun Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	-	5.0
UK	0930	Jun Markit/CIPS Manufacturing PMI	49.5	-	49.4
Norway	0800	Jun DNB/NIMA Manufacturing PMI	-	-	54.42
Sweden	0830	May Household Lending (YoY%)	-	-	5.0
Tuesday 2 July					
US	1135	Fed's Williams Speaks on Global Economic and Policy Outlook			
Japan	0050	Jun Monetary base (JPY tr)	-	-	511.8113
Australia	0530	RBA Cash Rate Target	1.25	1.00	1.25
Wednesday 3 July					
US	1315	Jun ADP Employment Change (000's)	-	150.0	27.4
	1330	May Trade Balance (US\$bn)	-	-50.3	-50.8
	1500	Jun ISM Non-manufacturing	-	56.0	56.9
Japan	0230	BOJ Funo speaks in Hiroshima			
Eurozone	0900	Jun F Markit Services PMI	-	-	53.4
	0900	Jun F Markit Composite PMI	-	-	52.1
UK	0930	Jun Markit/CIPS Services PMI	50.8	-	51.0
	0930	Jun Markit/CIPS Composite PMI	50.7	-	50.9
	1315	BOE's Broadbent speaks in London.			
Australia	0230	May Trade balance (A\$mn)	-	-	4871
Sweden	0730	Jun Swedbank/Silf Services PMI	-	-	53.3
	0830	Riksbank Interest Rate	-0.25	-	-0.25
Thursday 4 July					
Eurozone	1000	May Retail Sales (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.4/1.5
	0800	ECB Chief Economist Lane Speaks in Frankfurt			
	1010	ECB's de Guindos, Enria, Koenig Speak at Conference in Lisbon			
Australia	0230	May Retail sales (MoM%)	-	-	-0.1
Friday 5 July					
US	1330	Jun Change in Nonfarm Payrolls ('000s)	170	165.0	75.0
	1330	Jun Unemployment Rate (%)	3.6	3.6	3.6
	1330	Jun Average Hourly Earnings (MoM/YoY%)	0.4/3.2	0.3/-	0.2/3.1
	1330	Jun Participation Rate	62.8	-	62.8
Japan	0600	May P Leading economic index	-	-	95.9
Germany	0700	May New Orders (MoM/YoY%)	-0.5/-6.9	-/-	0.3/-5.3
Italy	-	Bank of Italy Report on Balance-Sheet Aggregates			
Canada	1330	Jun Net Change in Employment	-	-	27.7
	1330	Jun Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-	5.4
Norway	0700	May Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.2/-4.2

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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

Author

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

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.