

## Key events in developed markets next week

With the best part of two months until the next Federal Reserve meeting, all eyes will be on the ISM business surveys next week as they're expected to show a further contraction in the manufacturing industry. After better inflation news in the UK, the BoE is poised for a smaller rate hike. In the eurozone, there will be important GDP and inflation data released



Source: Shutterstock

### **US: business surveys expected to show a further contraction in manufacturing activity**

We now have the best part of two months until the next Federal Reserve meeting with the market seemingly content in the view that we are at or very close to the end of the Fed's tightening cycle and that recession can be avoided as inflation gradually returns to its 2% target. We remain sceptical, but the upcoming data isn't likely to shake the market's mindset. The July jobs report will be the focus with a figure of around 200k expected and the unemployment staying low at 3.6%. Meanwhile, the ISM business surveys are going to show a further contraction in manufacturing activity with the service sector continuing to grow.

We will be closely watching the Federal Reserve's Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey given it is

such a key leading indicator. It shows that banks have significantly scaled back their appetite to lend and this has been corroborated by weekly lending data suggesting that loan repayments are now outstripping new lending, prompting a decline in the outstanding stock of lending in the economy. Given the importance of credit to the American economy, it's a huge concern that means we continue to see downside risk for economic activity from 4Q onwards. If that is the case it will help to intensify the disinflationary trend happening in the economy.

## ✓ UK: Bank of England poised for smaller rate hike after better inflation news

Welcome news on UK inflation has taken a fair amount of pressure off the Bank of England to repeat the 50 basis-point rate hike it implemented in June. Services inflation, a key metric for the Bank, dipped back in June's data, against BoE expectations for it to remain unchanged. That was complemented by better news in other areas, including food. Admittedly, this improved story on inflation was tempered by a recent upside surprise to pay growth, but that too was offset by further signs of cooling in the jobs market and an ongoing return of workers. This latter point was acknowledged in a recent press conference by Governor Andrew Bailey.

In short, there's just about enough in the latest data flow for the Bank to be comfortable with reverting back to a 25bp hike in August. While you could reasonably argue that the latest inflation number is just one data point, you could have made a similar argument about the previous month's data, which the Bank said had contained "significant news". We shouldn't rule out a 50bp hike though, especially if the committee concludes that it will likely hike again in September. Governor Bailey explained at the European Central Bank's recent Sintra conference that it was this logic that partly drove the Bank to do a 50bp hike last month.

## ✓ Eurozone: GDP and inflation data releases on the agenda next week

Even though the ECB only met on Thursday, next week starts with some of the most important data points ahead of the September meeting. GDP and inflation are on the agenda. The first country estimates have been decent, although Germany's stagnating GDP was worse than expected. Overall, GDP is trending very close to zero growth at the moment and the question is whether a small positive growth figure can be reached. For inflation, French data provides some relief, but for the ECB, only a strong drop would be seen as dovish evidence ahead of September. Further in the week, unemployment data will be released - also important as a cooling labour market would soften ECB concerns about inflation persistence, though there's little sign of that so far.

## Key events in developed markets next week

Country	Time Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 31 July</b>				
US	1445 Jul Chicago PMI	44	43.5	41.5
Germany	0700 Jun Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.5/-4.0	/	0.4/-3.6
Italy	0900 Q2 GDP Prelim (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0.6/1.9
	1000 Jul CPI Prelim (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0.1/6.7
Eurozone	1000 Jul CPI Flash (YoY%)	5.1		5.5
	1000 Jul Core CPI Flash (YoY%)	5.4		5.5
	1000 Q2 GDP Flash Prelim (YoY%)	1.1		1
	1000 Q2 GDP Flash Prelim (QoQ%)	0.1		-0.1
<b>Tuesday 1 August</b>				
US	1500 Jul ISM Manufacturing PMI	47.5	47	46
	1500 Jul ISM Manufacturing Prices Paid	45		41.8
Germany	0855 Jul S&P Global/BME Manufacturing PMI	38.8		38.8
	0855 Jul Unemployment Rate SA	5.7		5.7
France	0745 Jun Industrial Output (MoM%)	-		1.2
	0745 Jul Reserve Assets Total	-		212396
	0745 Jun Trade Balance	-		-8.418
UK	0930 Jul S&P Global/CIPS Manufacturing PMI Final	-		45
Italy	0845 Jul S&P Global/IHS Manufacturing PMI	-		43.8
	0900 Jun Unemployment Rate	-		7.6
Eurozone	0900 Jul S&P Global Manufacturing Final PMI	42.7		42.7
	1000 Jun Unemployment Rate	6.5		6.5
<b>Wednesday 2 August</b>				
US	1315 Jul ADP National Employment	175	185	497
<b>Thursday 3 August</b>				
US	1445 Jul S&P Global Composite Final PMI	-		52
	1445 Jul S&P Global Services PMI Final	-		52.4
	1500 Jun Factory Orders (MoM%)	1.8	-0.1	0.3
	1500 Jul ISM Services PMI	53	53.1	53.9
US	1330 Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	235	-	221
	1330 Continuing Jobless Claims (000s)	1725	-	1690
Germany	0700 Jun Exports	0.8		-0.1
	0700 Jun Imports	0.9		1.7
	0700 Jun Trade Balance	16		14.4
	0855 Jul S&P Global Services PMI	52		52
	0855 Jul S&P Global Composite Final PMI	48.3		48.3
France	0850 Jul S&P Global Composite PMI	-		46.6
UK	0930 Jul S&P Global/CIPS Serv PMI Final	-		51.5
	0930 Jul Composite PMI Final	-		50.7
	1200 Aug BOE Bank Rate	5.25	5.25	5
Italy	0845 Jul Composite PMI	-		49.7
Spain	0815 Jul Services PMI	-		53.4
Switzerland	0730 Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0.1/1.7
Eurozone	0900 Jul S&P Global Services Final PMI	51.1		51.1
	0900 Jul S&P Global Composite Final PMI	48.9		48.9
<b>Friday 4 August</b>				
US	1330 Jul Non-Farm Payrolls (000s)	200	190	209
	1330 Jul Private Payrolls (000s)	180	160	149
	1330 Jul Unemployment Rate (%)	3.6	3.6	3.6
	1330 Jul average hourly earnings (MoM%/YoY%)	0.3/4.2	0.3/4.2	0.4/4.4
Germany	0700 Jun Industrial Orders (MoM%)	-3		6.4
UK	0930 Jul All-Sector PMI	-		52.5

Source: Refinitiv, ING

## Authors

### James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

[james.knightley@ing.com](mailto:james.knightley@ing.com)

### James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

[james.smith@ing.com](mailto:james.smith@ing.com)

### Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands

[bert.colijn@ing.com](mailto:bert.colijn@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 <http://www.ing.com>.