

## Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

The Central Bank of Russia will be in the spotlight next week, with a number of global and local developments pushing the likely timing of a rate cut to next Friday. We suspect the Bank will reinforce its dovish guidance, signalling that further cuts may be on the horizon



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### Bank of Russia: Key rate cut and reinforcement of dovish guidance

In April, the Central Bank of Russia (CBR) announced that a first rate cut could take place in the second or third quarter this year, but we were unsure about the Bank's ability to make such a cut before September. However, a number of global and local developments has now pushed the likely timing of this to June.

1. Global markets are now more confident about the Fed's dovish stance, with the implied probability of a September Fed cut increasing, from 30-50%, to nearly 100%.
2. Risks to the rouble exchange rate have so far failed to materialise, as the local currency remained stable in May. This was supported by continuous foreign portfolio inflows into the local state debt market (OFZ) of around \$3 billion.
3. The local CPI rate has continued to undershoot expectations, decelerating from 5.2% YoY in April to 5.1% YoY in May, and preliminary data for the first week of June suggests a

possibility of CPI moving below 5.0% YoY imminently. Households' inflationary expectations seem to have moderated.

As only a very strong negative external surprise could stop the cut next week, the key question is about the forward-looking guidance. We expect some downward revision in the CBR's CPI outlook for year-end 2019, which is currently 4.7-5.2% and higher than our 4.6%. This would confirm the mid-term trend in CPI and the key rate. However, a number of risks could still prevent the CBR from aggressively easing.

1. The recent \$15/bbl drop in the oil price and escalation of US-China trade tensions, combined with the local dividend season, suggest persistent risks to the rouble.
2. We are concerned that the May CPI slowdown was driven purely by the slowdown in gasoline prices (from 8.3% YoY in April to 2.8% YoY in May), which may have started to pick up again based on the most recent weekly CPI data. Other components of the CPI basket, including food and services, have shown acceleration in the annual price growth.
3. Finally, the slowdown in RUB retail and corporate deposits - evident from the recently released April banking data - suggest that aggressive cuts may increase risks of re-dollarisation.

For now, we expect two 25 basis point cuts to take place this year - in June and September, with risks to this view skewed towards more cuts depending on the tone of the CBR guidance.

## Czech Republic: Negative base effects will be an inflationary drag

Due to base effects, CPI should decelerate in May. But with some upward price pressures coming through, we suspect this deceleration will be milder than first anticipated, and price levels should actually increase in monthly terms.

Last month we saw an unexpected CPI slowdown to 2.8%, driven mainly by alcoholic beverage prices, but - in light of their volatility - we believe they will increase again in May. Fuel prices also picked up further in May due to moves in oil prices and it's very likely that food prices followed - increasing slightly on a monthly basis, based on preliminary estimates. As such, base effects will be weaker than expected in May. Prices are likely to accelerate by 0.4% MoM, bringing the annual figure to 2.7%. The unemployment rate should decline slightly for seasonal reasons.

## EMEA and Latam Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 10 June</b>					
Czech Rep	0800	May Unemployment Rate (%)	2.6	-	2.7
Ukraine	-	May CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	1.0/8.8
Romania	0700	Apr Trade Balance (€m)	-	-	-1232.1
Kazakhstan	-	May International Reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	27.1
-	-	May Industrial Production (YoY%)	-	-	1.9
<b>Tuesday 11 June</b>					
Russia	1400	Apr Trade Balance (US\$bn)	-	15.8	15.5
Czech Rep	0800	May CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.4/2.7	-/-	0.1/2.8
	0800	Apr Export Price Index (YoY%)	-	-	2.6
	0800	Apr Import Price Index (YoY%)	-	-	2.8
South Africa	1200	Apr Manufacturing Production (MoM%)	-	-	1.2
	1200	Apr Manufacturing Production, SA (MoM%)	-	-	0.8
Mexico	1400	Apr Industrial Production (YoY%)	-3.0	-	-0.2
<b>Wednesday 12 June</b>					
Turkey	1200	Benchmark Repurchase Rate	-	-	24.0
Hungary	1300	Hungarian Central Bank's Minutes			
Romania	0700	May CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.1/3.7	-/-	0.6/4.1
	0700	Apr Industrial Sales (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	7.4/4.6
Serbia	1100	May CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.7/3.1
South Africa	1100	2Q BER Business Confidence	-	-	28.0
	1200	Apr Retail Sales (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.7/0.2
Israel	1100	May Trade Balance (US\$m)	-	-	-2215.6
Brazil	1300	Apr Retail Sales (YoY%)	2.5	-	-4.5
<b>Thursday 13 June</b>					
Poland	1300	Apr C/A (€mn)	270.0	-	533.0
	1300	Apr Trade Balance (€mn)	434.0	-	589.0
	1300	Apr Exports (€)	19657.0	-	19654.0
	1300	Apr Imports (€)	19223.0	-	19065.0
Czech Rep	0900	Apr C/A (CZKbn)	-	-	0.2
Romania	0700	Apr Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.3/1.4
-	-	Apr C/A YTD (€m)	-	-	-1212.0
<b>Friday 14 June</b>					
Russia	1130	Key Rate (%)	7.5	7.5	7.75
	1300	Bank of Russia Governor Elvira Nabiullina News Conference			
Turkey	0800	Apr C/A (US\$m)	-	-	-0.6
Bulgaria	0900	May CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.5/3.7
Israel	1200	May CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.3/1.3

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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