

## THINK Ahead: Tariffs, US jobs, and the ECB in focus

It's set to be a pivotal week for markets, as trade tariffs on imports from China, Mexico, and Canada are due to kick in. The US jobs report for February and a decision from the European Central Bank will also keep investors on high alert



President Trump posted on social media that his proposed 25% tariff on Mexico and Canada will go into effect on 4 March with an additional 10% tariff on China

### THINK Ahead in developed markets

#### United States (James Knightley)

- This week promises to be significant for the US, with potential trade tariffs on imports from China, Mexico, and Canada coming into effect while there are some very important data releases, including the February jobs report.
- President Trump has moved the date around, but at the time of writing trade tariffs are set to start from 4 March. He claims that foreigners will pay thanks to a stronger dollar nullifying the impact on US consumer prices while leading to a loss of purchasing power for foreign trading partners. However, we are sceptical and expect price increase for consumers, just as we saw with washing machines in 2018. Consumer confidence is already weakening on concerns about consumer spending power and government austerity measures, and more headlines about tariffs won't help the situation.

- Regarding the data, the ISM reports are expected to confirm that the soft start to the year for growth is continuing. Regional manufacturing surveys point to a small pull-back in the national measure, while the services ISM is subject to downside risk based on evidence seen within other business surveys. This sense of caution among corporate America as President Trump looks to change the nation's trading platform with partners is likely to mean another subdued increase in payrolls. We think the cuts to federal government jobs will take at least another few months to become apparent in the data.

#### Eurozone (Bert Colijn)

- **Interest rates (Thu):** In the eurozone, all eyes will be on the European Central Bank next week, which will receive another inflation report before deciding on interest rates on Thursday. While a 0.25% cut seems like a done deal, inflation could be in for another uptick in February before it starts to ease again. With hawks on the governing council more vocal these days, that makes the discussion around the terminal rate for the eurozone all the more interesting.
- **Unemployment (Tue):** Also keep an eye out on unemployment. While PMIs indicate that businesses have started to shed workers in recent months, the unemployment rate is holding steady at the historic low of 6.3%. We don't expect an immediate turnaround, but any turn in the slow-moving eurozone labour market will be relevant in determining how low the ECB can set interest rates.

## THINK Ahead for Central and Eastern Europe

#### Hungary (Peter Virovacz)

- **Industry / Retail sales (Thu):** While next week is a busy one, we believe that the January industrial production and retail sales data could be the most decisive. Although the 4Q GDP data could give us some clues for 2025 via the carry-over effects in consumption and investment, for example, January's sectoral performance will be more crucial. And here we expect a rebound. We see production picking up in the wake of longer-than-usual year-end shutdowns in industry. An unusually long holiday season is likely to have had a negative impact on the retail sector, so we also see sales picking up at the start of the year. But there is also hope that some of the coupon payments from retail bonds have found their way to the cash registers.

#### Czech Republic (David Havrlant)

- **PMI (Mon):** The manufacturing PMI likely continued to improve in February, though moderately, and stayed in the contraction zone. The forces at play are the elevated uncertainty stemming from the recent geopolitical shakeup with respect to Europe's security, and the rapid development surrounding possible peace talks regarding the war in Ukraine. The German election outcome and more clarity about the need for a European Plan B are also substantial factors shaping the industrial outlook, for example, in the defence sector.
- **Inflation (Wed):** Inflation likely decelerated somewhat in February, primarily reflecting less potent inflation in the service sector, as price dynamics in this segment may have reached some saturation, given the rapid growth during the past quarters. In contrast, price dynamics in the food segment likely drove overall consumer price trends during the same month, preventing a more significant slowdown in the headline inflation rate.

- **Wage growth (Thu):** Wage growth likely decelerated in both nominal and real terms towards year-end, with the malaise in the manufacturing sector possibly leading to a reduced willingness to continue with lofty wage hikes. The spike in consumer inflation, in turn, made a dent in real wages in the last quarter of the previous year. Still, real wage growth has remained solid enough to enable households to carry on spending.

#### Kazakhstan (Dmitry Dolgin)

- **Interest rates (Fri):** The National Bank of Kazakhstan (NBK) will be deciding on the base rate on Friday. The options are to maintain the current rate of 15.25% or to hike, as suggested by the [previous signals](#). Our base case is a hold, given the recent approximately two percentage point improvement in the inflation expectations among households and businesses, as well as the 6% appreciation of the tenge against the US dollar since the last NBK meeting.
- **Inflation (Mon):** However, much will depend on the current CPI reading for February, which will be released ahead of the decision. A further acceleration in inflation from January's 8.9% year-on-year reading may tip the scales in favor of a hike. In any case, the overall stance is likely to remain cautious in the coming months because of the medium-term inflation risks stemming from the ongoing tariff liberalisation and a recent proposal to proceed with fiscal consolidation through an increase in VAT. According to official estimates, if this is confirmed by mid-2025 and implemented in 2026, it could add two and a half to three percentage points to inflation.

## Key events in developed markets next week

Country	Time (GMT)	Data/event	ING	Prev.
<b>Monday 3 March</b>				
US	1400	Feb ISM Manufacturing PMI	50	50.9
	1400	Feb ISM Manufacturing Prices Paid	52.5	54.9
Germany	0855	Feb HCOB Manufacturing PMI Final	45	45
UK	0930	Feb S&P Global Manufacturing PMI Final	-	48.3
Italy	1100	2024 Full Year GDP Growth	0.5	0.7
Eurozone	0900	Feb S&P Global Manufacturing PMI Final	-	47.3
	1000	Feb CPI (YoY%)	2.6	2.5
	1000	Feb Core CPI (YoY%)	2.7	2.7
<b>Tuesday 4 March</b>				
Italy	0900	Jan Unemployment Rate	-	6.2
Eurozone	1000	Jan Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3
<b>Wednesday 5 March</b>				
US	1315	Feb ADP National Employment	140	183
	1500	Jan Factory Orders (MoM%)	1.7	-0.9
	1500	Feb ISM Non-Manufacturing PMI	52.5	52.8
Germany	0855	Feb HCOB Services PMI Final	50.5	50.5
	0855	Feb HCOB Composite PMI Final	52.5	52.5
France	0745	Jan Industrial Output (MoM%)	-	-0.4
	0850	Feb S&P Global Composite PMI Final	-	48.2
UK	0930	Feb S&P Global Services PMI Final	-	50.8
	0930	Feb S&P Global Composite PMI Final	-	50.6
Spain	0815	Feb HCOB Services PMI	-	54.9
Switzerland	0730	Feb CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	-0.1/0.4
Eurozone	0900	Feb HCOB Services PMI Final	51.3	51.3
	0900	Feb HCOB Composite PMI Final	50.2	50.2
<b>Thursday 6 March</b>				
US	1330	Initial Jobless Claims	235	242
	1330	Jan Trade Balance (USD bn)	-98	-98.4
Canada	1330	Jan Trade Balance (CAD bn)	-	0.71
Switzerland	0645	Feb Unemployment Rate	-	2.7
Eurozone	1000	Jan Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	-0.2/1.9
	1315	ECB Deposit Rate	2.50	2.75
	1315	ECB Refinancing Rate	2.65	2.9
<b>Friday 7 March</b>				
US	1330	Feb Non-Farm Payrolls	140	143
	1330	Feb Average Hourly Earnings (MoM%/YoY%)	0.3	0.5/4.1
	1330	Feb Unemployment Rate	4.1	4
	1900	Jan Consumer Credit	5.5	40.85
Germany	0700	Jan Industrial Orders (MoM%)	-3	6.9
France	0745	Jan Trade Balance (EUR bn)	-	-3.905
Canada	1330	Feb Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6
Eurozone	1000	Q4 GDP Revised (QoQ%/YoY%)	0.1/0.9	0.1/0.9

Source: Refinitiv, ING

## Key events in EMEA next week

Country	Time (GMT)	Data/event	ING	Prev.
<b>Monday 3 March</b>				
Kazakhstan		- Feb CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	1.1/8.8	1.1/8.9
Turkey	0700	Feb CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	3.0/40.0	5.0/42.1
	0700	Feb Manufacturing PMI	-	48
	1100	Jan Bank NPL Ratio	-	1.78
Poland	0800	Feb S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	49.1	48.8
Czech Rep	0830	Feb S&P Global PMI	46.8	46.6
Hungary	0730	Jan Trade Balance (EUR mn)	200	458
	0700	Feb Manufacturing PMI	51.1	49.8
<b>Tuesday 4 March</b>				
Czech Rep	1300	Feb Budget Balance (CZK bn)	-52.2	-11.2
Hungary	0730	Q4 GDP Final (QoQ%/YoY%)	0.5/0.4	0.5/0.4
<b>Wednesday 5 March</b>				
Russia	1600	Jan Retail Sales (YoY%)	6.0	5.2
	1600	Jan Unemployment Rate	2.3	2.3
Czech Rep	0800	Feb CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.1/2.7	1.3/2.8
<b>Thursday 6 March</b>				
Turkey	1100	CBT Weekly Repo Rate	42.50	45.00
	1100	Overnight Lending Rate	44.00	48.00
	1100	Overnight Borrowing Rate	41.00	42.00
Czech Rep	0800	Q4 Gross Nominal Wages (YoY%)	6.6	7.0
	0800	Q4 Gross Real Wages (YoY%)	3.6	4.6
Hungary	0730	Jan Industrial Output (YoY%)	-3.6	-5.3
	0730	Jan Retail Sales (YoY%)	1.2	0.1
<b>Friday 7 March</b>				
Kazakhstan	0700	NBK Base Rate	15.25	15.25

Source: Refinitiv, ING

### Author

#### James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

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

#### Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands

[bert.colijn@ing.com](mailto:bert.colijn@ing.com)

#### Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

[peter.virovacz@ing.com](mailto:peter.virovacz@ing.com)

#### David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic

420 770 321 486

[david.havrlant@ing.com](mailto:david.havrlant@ing.com)

#### Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

[dmitry.dolgin@ing.de](mailto:dmitry.dolgin@ing.de)

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