

THINK Ahead: When the facts change, I shake it off

What if we're all getting it wrong on central banks again? What might cause interest rates to stay higher than just about everyone is now expecting? James Smith is channelling Taylor Swift this week. Brace yourself; we knew he was trouble



When the facts change, I'll shake it off

Keynes supposedly once said, "When the facts change, I mumble something about Taylor Swift, blame the weather, list a load of temporary factors I couldn't have possibly foreseen, then I change my mind". It was something like that, anyway. My economic history is a bit hazy these days...

And speaking of Taylor, imagine my delight when I discover she's back performing in London for a second time this weekend. We UK economists [have already blamed her twice](#) for our dodgy inflation predictions in this cruel summer. Even Bank of England Governor Bailey said recently that Swift is "interesting" but "not the big story". Something tells me he won't be in the front row at Wembley this weekend.

Anyway, about those Taylor-made excuses: what if we're all getting it wrong on the central banks

– again?

The downside risks are clear. [Last week](#), I mused how there's a real possibility that central banks have left it too late to start cutting rates. We all seem to agree that rate cuts are needed. How quickly those cuts need to happen is still up for discussion.

Markets are becoming less convinced about the need for rapid easing. The panic about an impending US recession [has subsided](#). And the central banks, still reeling from that big inflation surprise of the past few years, are still undeniably cautious about the risk of cutting rates prematurely.

So, what might they be worried about? The US Presidential Election is an obvious candidate. [Check out our team's new scenarios](#) explaining how November's vote could have big implications for the Fed's easing cycle and generate dramatically different outcomes for financial markets. In short, a victory for Donald Trump could see higher growth and inflation and fewer Fed rate cuts.

Over in Europe, policymakers are acutely aware that the downward impact on inflation from food, energy and good prices is starting to fade away. [We saw that here in the UK this week](#). And that's exposing the fact that services inflation is still uncomfortably high across the continent.

In Germany, [Carsten](#) points out that despite rising unemployment, there are no signs that unions are scaling back their demands for above-inflation pay rises. The risk is that wage growth will stay high for much of the next year rather than come down as the European Central Bank currently hopes and expects. We'll get fresh data next week, which, alongside the ECB's new September projections, will be the most crucial things that will make up the ECB's minds, according to Mr B.

It's not just services. Shipping prices have been rising consistently this summer, helped by the ongoing disruption in the Red Sea. Higher inventories and lower retail demand have so far contained the impact on consumer prices. But chatting with my colleague Bert, he warns that this could change if the European consumer starts splashing cash on goods again now that purchasing power is steadily improving.

A lot of this, it should be said, isn't necessarily the base case. But it serves as a reminder that the risks facing central banks aren't all pointing in the same direction right now.

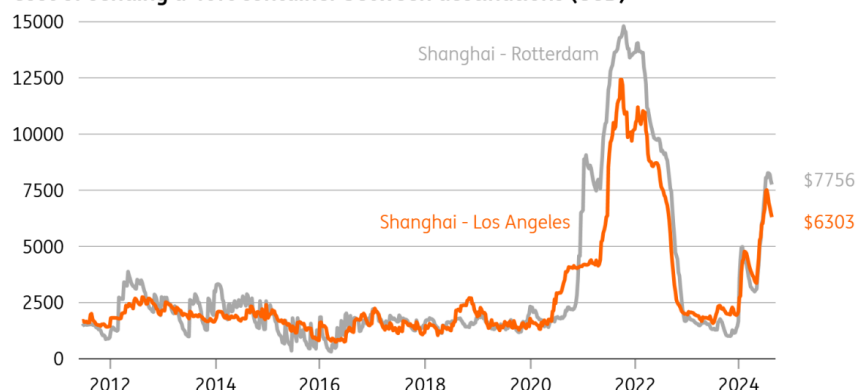
It's an uncertain story, so to say that Jerome Powell's speech at the Fed's Jackson Hole conference next week will be pivotal would be a major understatement. James Knightley reckons we'll get further confirmation that a September rate cut is all but baked in. But could that be a 50-basis point cut? [We think it might](#), but Powell pushed back on this when he was asked back in July. Let's see if he's changed his mind.

Whatever he tells us next week, the reality is that most roads lead back to the US jobs market. It's that, and less so inflation, which holds the key to the size of that first cut in September. A move lower in the jobless rate in a few weeks would, James Knightley reckons, tilt the balance back in favour of a smaller move. But keep an eye out for benchmark revisions to the payrolls figures next week. Read what James K says below on how they could signal that the recent jobs data has been less rosy than first thought.

Because when the facts change, well, you know what to do.

Chart of the week: Shipping costs have risen sharply this year

Cost of sending a 40ft container between destinations (USD)



Source: Macrobond

THINK Ahead in developed markets

United States (James Knightley)

- Jackson Hole Symposium (Thu):** This is likely to be used as a platform to confirm that the Federal Reserve now thinks monetary policy is too restrictive and that they can start to lower interest rates. Inflation is looking better behaved, and this is allowing them to put more emphasis on the jobs market, which is showing signs of cooling quite quickly. After the market volatility of ten days ago, financial markets are currently favouring the Fed delivering a 25bp interest rate cut on September 18 following better retail sales numbers and signs of resilience in jobless claims. Nonetheless, there are still important events and data releases that mean a 50bp cut can't be excluded as a possibility.
- Provisional annual benchmark revisions of non-farm payrolls (Wed):** Based on tax return data, it could be that the BLS has overstated US employment by perhaps 500,000 in the year to March 2024. This would suggest that the models that the BLS use to compute the change in non-farm payrolls each month, which supplement the survey data they compile, have continued to be too optimistic. Significant revisions and a weak jobs report on September 6 would certainly make the market more aware of the risk of a 50bp Fed rate cut.

Eurozone (Bert Colijn)

- Purchasing Managers' Index (Thu):** The eurozone PMIs will be even more relevant than usual as a snapshot of activity as the economy has shown unexpected signs of weakness in recent months. The first half of the year finally showed positive GDP growth again, but recent survey data has cast doubt on the pace of recovery. Another weak reading would confirm our view that growth is decelerating again, which would solidify a September rate cut.
- Wages (Tue):** On Tuesday, the ECB will release their negotiated wage data for the eurozone, which will be vital for the ECB's September rate cut decision. Q1 data surprised to the upside,

ticking up instead of falling as the ECB had hoped for. With unions still trying to recoup lost purchasing power, it doesn't look like a material decline from the current high of 4.7% can be expected in H2.

Sweden (James Smith)

- **Riksbank meeting (Tue):** Sweden's Riksbank is poised to cut rates for a second time when it meets this month. The central bank is grappling with disappointing economic growth and core inflation that's proving increasingly benign. We expect a 25 basis point cut, taking the policy rate to 3.50%. [Read our full preview](#)

THINK Ahead for Central and Eastern Europe

Poland (Adam Antoniak)

- **Industry (Wed):** External headwinds remain strong, especially from a weak German automotive industry, but Polish manufacturing is gradually recovering. The July industrial output reading will be boosted by strong calendar effects. Two more working days relative to last year should push industrial production growth into double-digit territory. We forecast July industrial output growth at 10.0%YoY vs. 0.3% in June. These positive year-on-year growth rates follow five consecutive quarters of declines.
- **Labour market (Wed):** Wage growth eased slightly but continues at a double-digit pace. Average corporate sector wage growth was likely 10.5%YoY in July, from 11% a month earlier. At the same time, employment remains relatively stable, albeit lower than last year. We project a 0.5%YoY decline in the number of jobs in July.
- **Retail (Thu):** Consumption remains the backbone of the current economic recovery, as buoyant growth in real disposable incomes provides solid foundations for higher consumer spending. Households are not keen on opening their wallets and the marginal savings rate remains elevated, but a consumption-led recovery has continued regardless. We forecast a 5.1%YoY increase in retail sales in July. Consumer confidence weakened recently as households expect higher energy bills in 2H24, but it shouldn't be a game changer or a huge obstacle for further growth in private consumption for the remainder of the year.
- **Construction (Thu):** Construction is one of the weakest spots in the Polish economy currently and is the main reason why fixed investments are declining (construction accounts for nearly 50% of total fixed investment). Yet, the pace of declines is easing. In July we project construction output decline at 2.4%YoY after a drop of 8.9%YoY in June. The decline is broad-based across infrastructure construction, dwellings and buildings.

Hungary (Peter Virovacz)

- **Unemployment rate (Fri):** The only significant data release in Hungary next week is the unemployment rate. We expect the recent strong momentum to continue, although the headline figure may see a slight uptick that won't undermine the underlying strength of the labour market. Companies are still in a wait-and-see mode, continuing to hoard labour in a rather unimpressive economic environment.

Turkey (Muhammet Mercan)

- **Interest rates (Tue):** We expect the CBT to keep the policy rate on hold at the August rate meeting. There are continued challenges with the disinflation process,

given administered price and tax hikes and sticky services inflation. We think an improvement in monthly inflation trends, inflation expectations, and a more visible slowdown in economic activity may lead to the start of rate cuts from November. The currency outlook, alongside the evolution of reserves, will also be key in shaping monetary policy.

Key events in developed markets next week

Country	Time Data/event	ING	Prev.
Monday 19 August			
US	1500 Jul Leading Index (MoM%)	-0.3	-0.2
Tuesday 20 August			
Germany	0700 Jul PPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.2/-1.9	0.2/-1.6
Canada	1330 Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.2/2.3	-0.1/2.7
Sweden	0830 Riksbank Rate Decision	3.50	3.75
Eurozone	0900 Jun Current Account SA (EUR bn)	-	36.7
	1000 Jul CPI Final (YoY%)	2.5	2.5
Wednesday 21 August			
US	1500 BLS Annual Payrolls Revisions	-	-
	1900 FOMC Minutes	-	-
Thursday 22 August			
US	1330 Aug Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	235	227
	1500 Jul Existing Homes Sales (mn)	3.92	3.89
	- Federal Reserve Jackson Hole Symposium Begins	-	-
Germany	0830 Aug HCOB Manufacturing PMI Flash	43.1	43.2
	0830 Aug HCOB Service PMI Flash	52	52.5
	0830 Aug HCOB Composite PMI Flash	48.6	49.1
France	0815 Aug HCOB Composite PMI Flash	-	49.1
UK	0930 Aug Composite PMI Flash	53.0	52.8
	0930 Aug Manufacturing PMI Flash	52.0	52.1
	0930 Aug Services PMI Flash	53.0	52.5
Norway	0700 Q2 GDP (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-	0.2/-0.8
Eurozone	0900 Aug S&P Global Manufacturing PMI Flash	-	45.8
	0900 Aug S&P Global Services PMI Flash	-	51.9
	0900 Aug S&P Global Composite PMI Flash	-	50.2
	1230 ECB Minutes	-	-
	1500 Aug Consumer Confidence Flash	-	-13
Friday 23 August			
US	1500 Jul New Home Sales (000s)	640	617
France	0745 Aug Business Confidence	-	95
UK	0001 Aug GfK Consumer Confidence	-	-13
Canada	1330 Jun Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	-0.8/1

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Key events in EMEA next week

Country	Time Data/event	ING	Prev.
Monday 19 August			
Czech Rep	0800 Aug Consumer Confidence	-	98.4
	0800 Aug Business Confidence	-	94.5
Tuesday 20 August			
Turkey	1200 Weekly Repo Rate	50	50
	1200 Overnight Lending Rate	53	53
	1200 Overnight Borrowing Rate	47	47
Wednesday 21 August			
Russia	1700 Jul PPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	-1.5/14
Poland	0900 Jul Industrial Output (YoY%)	10	0.3
	0900 Jul Wage Growth (YoY%)	10.5	11
	0900 Jul Employment Growth (YoY%)	-0.5	-0.4
	0900 Jul PPI (YoY%)	-5	-6.1
Thursday 22 August			
Turkey	0800 Aug Consumer Confidence	-	75.9
Poland	0900 Jul Retail Sales (YoY%)	5.1	4.4
Friday 23 August			
Poland	1300 Jul M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	8.5	8.4
Hungary	0730 Jul Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.3

Source: Refinitiv, ING

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