

Our view on next week's events

Discover what ING analysts are looking for next week in our global economic calendars

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By James Knightley and James Smith



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Key events in developed markets

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Source: Shutterstock

✓ US: Aggressive reopening of some states proving problematic as cases rise

The US economy has bounced strongly in the wake of the economic reopening and that story should be reinforced by a move into positive territory for the ISM non-manufacturing index. However, the rising number of Covid-19 cases is threatening the story, particularly in southern and western states that opted for an early, aggressive reopening schedule. This is starting to put a strain on hospitals. In response, some state governors are reinstating containment restrictions while other states that are further behind in the reopening process are becoming more hesitant to push on with their phased programmes. If renewed containment measures make it unviable for businesses to operate then it will only add to the problems in the jobs market, which is why we should continue to closely follow the jobless claims numbers published each Thursday.

✓ UK: Brexit rollercoaster set to rumble on as talks continue

Brexit talks have always been a bit of a rollercoaster, and the latest developments are no different. Two weeks on from the UK and EU's commitment to 'intensify' talks, the latest round of talks have ended a day early. It's unlikely that discussions in London next week will yield any more success, although we (like many commentators) still feel a deal is ultimately possible. It is admittedly unlikely we'll see any major breakthroughs until much closer to the October unofficial deadline,

and in the end it'll boil down to whether the UK is willing to accept some alignment to EU state aid rules. The jury is still out on that one, but either way, we'd reiterate that the economic differences between a free-trade agreement and 'no trade deal' are limited – at least compared from the current starting point of full alignment.

Developed Markets Calendar

| Country | Time Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|-------------------------|--|------------|--------|-------------|
| Monday 6 July | | | | |
| US | 1500 Jun ISM Non-manufacturing | 52.0 | 48.2 | 45.4 |
| Japan | 0210 BOJ Outright Bond Purchase 5~10 Years | | | |
| Eurozone | 1000 May Retail Sales (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -11.7/-19.6 |
| Germany | 0700 May New Orders (MoM/YoY%) | 19.0/-15.0 | -/- | -25.8/-36.6 |
| Tuesday 7 July | | | | |
| Japan | 0030 May Labor cash earnings (YoY%) | -0.5 | - | -0.7 |
| | 0030 May Household spending (YoY%) | -9.6 | - | -11.1 |
| | 0600 May P Leading economic index | - | - | 77.7 |
| Germany | 0700 May Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%) | 6.0/-20.0 | -/- | -17.9/-25.3 |
| Australia | 0530 RBA Cash Rate Target | 0.25 | - | 0.25 |
| Norway | 0700 May Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -0.8/5.4 |
| Wednesday 8 July | | | | |
| Japan | 0050 May C/A Balance, adjusted (Yen bn) | - | - | 252.4 |
| Norway | 0700 May GDP Mainland (MoM%) | - | - | -4.7 |
| Thursday 9 July | | | | |
| Japan | 0050 May Core machine orders (MoM/YoY%) | 6.9/-10.4 | -/- | -12.0/-17.7 |
| Germany | 0700 May Trade Balance (€bn) | 14.0 | - | 3.6 |
| Sweden | 0900 SCB Economic Activity Indicator (May) | | | |
| Friday 10 July | | | | |
| Japan | 0050 Jun PPI (YoY%) | -2.2 | - | -2.7 |
| | 0050 Jun PPI (MoM%) | -0.1 | - | -0.4 |
| Italy | - Italy Sovereign Debt to be rated by Fitch | | | |
| Canada | 1330 Jun Net Change in Employment | - | - | 289.6 |
| | 1330 Jun Unemployment Rate (%) | - | - | 13.7 |
| Norway | 0700 Jun CPI (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.2/1.3 |
| | 0700 Jun CPI - ATE (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.1/3 |
| Sweden | 0830 Riksbank Publishes Minutes From June 30 Meeting | | | |

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

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Source: Shutterstock

✓ Hungary: Positive retail sales and inflation data may be overshadowed by fuel price shocks

We start the week with May retail sales. Based on big data, we expect some improvement on a monthly basis, translating into a 4% year-on-year drop. Fuel sales and the hospitality sector remain the main drag in sales activity. Soft indicators point toward an improvement in industry, albeit a moderate one, meaning 'only' a 10% month-on-month drop in output after a historical collapse a month ago. June inflation data might reflect the aftermath of the lockdown, translating into easing price pressure in services. On the other hand, this effect will be overridden by the fuel price shock, which should push headline CPI close to the central bank's 3% target.

✓ Czech Republic: Inflation, unemployment and retail sales outlook looking positive

Czech inflation might stay close to the May figure and slow down just negligibly as fuel prices have started to grow in month-on-month terms. Also, food prices might further accelerate based on preliminary figures, given the typical seasonality of price gains. The unemployment rate will be released earlier, on Tuesday instead of Thursday; based on MinLab information this should

stagnate in June, but some government support measures which ended in June may bring new applicants to the labour offices during the summer months. We will also get information on how retail sales and industry recovered in May after historical slumps in April caused by restrictive measures and lockdowns.

Russia: Expect higher inflation and a wider budget deficit

Russia is likely to see CPI growth accelerate from 3.0% year-on-year in May to 3.3% YoY in June. This will largely be the result of the low base effect of June 2019. The Bank of Russia has indicated that an acceleration of CPI in the direction of the 4.0% target is to be expected, therefore the pick-up in inflation is unlikely to threaten the 50bp downside to the key rate in the second half of the year. Meanwhile, the pick-up in gasoline prices as well as other non-food items on protectionist measures and the post-lockdown recovery in activity will remain factors to watch.

Balance of payments data for 2Q20 is likely to show resilience in the current account, which is likely to show a surplus close to the US\$10bn figure in 2Q19, as the drop in oil revenues is being offset by the drop in imports of goods and services, as well as by lower dividend outflows. Meanwhile, some acceleration in private capital outflows, modest portfolio inflows into the local bond market, and a likely reduction in the central banks' FX sales are factors that are likely to limit ruble appreciation in 2H20.

We expect Russia's federal budget deficit to continue widening in June, as the recovery in oil prices is 'darkened' by the OPEC+ mandated cut in the oil production, while spending growth has likely remained high. Ahead of the vote on constitutional amendments, increasing social guarantees to the population and widening the powers of the president (and allowing the current one to nominate himself in 2024 and 2030), President Putin has increased the overall fiscal stimulus package from 3.5% to 4.0% of GDP, targeting both social payments and support to business. The 7-day voting concluded with 78% 'in favour' with a 65% turnout. With around 40% of the population directly dependent on the budget, fiscal policy is likely to remain an important tool in supporting household income.

EMEA and Latam Economic Calendar

| Country | Time Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-------------|
| Monday 6 July | | | | |
| Hungary | 0800 May Retail Sales (YoY%) | -4.0 | - | -10.2 |
| | - Jun Budget Balance (YTD) | - | - | -1051.5 |
| Romania | 0700 May Retail Sales (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -22.3/-18.6 |
| Tuesday 7 July | | | | |
| Poland | 1300 Jun Official Reserves Total | - | - | 132787.7 |
| Czech Rep | 0800 May Construction Output (YoY%) | - | - | -4.6 |
| | 0800 May Trade Balance (CZKmn) | - | - | -26.9 |
| | 0800 May Industrial Output (YoY%) | - | - | -33.7 |
| | 0800 Jun Unemployment Rate (%) | 3.6 | - | 3.6 |
| Hungary | 0800 May Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%) | -10/-56.3 | -/- | -30.5/-36.6 |
| Romania | 0700 1Q F GDP (SA, QoQ%) | 0.3 | - | 0.31 |
| | 0700 1Q F GDP (YoY%) | 2.4 | - | 2.41 |
| Serbia | 1100 Jun HPPI (YoY%) | - | - | -3.3 |
| | 1100 Jun HPPI (MoM%) | - | - | -0.8 |
| Croatia | 1000 Jun PPI (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -0.6/-6.6 |
| South Africa | 0700 Jun Gross Reserves (US\$bn) | - | - | 52.8 |
| | 0900 2Q Consumer Confidence | - | - | -9.0 |
| Wednesday 8 July | | | | |
| Russia | 1700 Jun CPI (MoM/YoY%) | 0.3/3.3 | 0.3/3.2 | 0.3/3.0 |
| | 1700 Jun CPI Core (YoY%) | - | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Czech Rep | 0800 May Retail Sales (YoY%) | - | - | -21.2 |
| | 0800 May Retail Sales Excl. Motor Vehicles (YoY%) | - | - | -10.6 |
| Hungary | 0800 Jun CPI (MoM/YoY%) | 0.4/2.8 | -/- | 0.4/2.2 |
| | 1300 Hungarian Central Bank's Minutes | | | |
| Brazil | 1300 May Retail Sales (YoY%) | -12 | - | -16.8 |
| Thursday 9 July | | | | |
| Czech Rep | 0900 Jun International Reserves (US\$bn) | - | - | 149.8 |
| Ukraine | - Jun CPI (MoM/YoY%) | 0.3/2.2 | -/- | 0.3/1.7 |
| Romania | 0700 May Avg Net Wages (YoY%) | - | - | 2.15 |
| Bulgaria | 0900 May Industrial Production (YoY%) | - | - | -15.7 |
| | 0900 May Industrial Production (MoM%) | - | - | -11.4 |
| | 0900 May Retail Sales (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -1.4/-19.9 |
| Serbia | 1100 Repo rate (%) | 1.25 | - | 1.25 |
| Croatia | 1000 Apr Trade Balance (HRK m) | - | - | -5930.0 |
| South Africa | 1200 Apr Manufacturing Production (SA, MoM%) | - | - | -1.2 |
| | 1200 Apr Manufacturing Prod. (MoM%) | - | - | -5.4 |
| Mexico | 1200 Jun CPI (YoY%) | 2.93 | - | 2.84 |
| | 1200 Jun CPI (MoM%) | 0.16 | - | 0.38 |
| Russia | 1400 2Q Current Account Balance (US\$bn) | 8.0 | - | 21.7 |
| Mexico | 1500 Central Bank Monetary Policy Minutes | | | |
| Friday 10 July | | | | |
| Russia | 1400 May Trade Balance (US\$bn) | - | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| | - June Budget Balance YTD (RUBtr) | -11 | -0.5 | -0.4 |
| Turkey | 0800 Apr Unemployment Rate (%) | - | - | 13.2 |
| Czech Rep | 0800 Jun CPI (MoM/YoY%) | 0.2/2.8 | -/- | 0.4/2.9 |
| | 0800 May Export Price Index (YoY%) | - | - | 3.1 |
| | 0800 May Import Price Index (YoY%) | - | - | 0.7 |
| Romania | 0700 Jun CPI (MoM/YoY%) | 0.0/2.5 | -/- | 0.05/2.26 |
| | 0700 May Trade Balance (€m) | - | - | -1633.0 |
| Kazakhstan | - Jun International Reserves (US\$bn) | - | - | 31.5 |
| Croatia | 1000 May Tourism arrivals (YoY%) | - | - | -99.8 |
| Brazil | 1300 Jun Inflation (IPCA) (MoM%) | 0.15 | - | -0.38 |
| | 1300 Jun Inflation (IPCA) (YoY%) | 2.02 | - | 1.88 |
| Mexico | 1200 May Industrial Production (YoY%) | -21 | - | -29.3 |

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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Asia week ahead: All eyes on Malaysia's central bank meeting

Inflation, manufacturing and trade releases crowd the economic calendar next week in Asia but Malaysia' central bank meeting, where we expect a 50...



Source: Shutterstock

➔ Mixed bag of central policy

With the risk of a second wave of Covid-19 looming, the continued policy accommodation remains the order of the day. While some regional central banks still have room to ease further, others have already reached the limits. We look for this divide in the central bank decisions due next week in Australia and Malaysia.

We forecast the Reserve Bank of Australia leaving rates on hold, and we're not alone in this view. There is a unanimous consensus behind this view, especially as the policy rate is currently

sitting at an all-time low of 0.25% from where it has no room to fall further. The RBA's Governor Philip Lowe has recently ruled out negative rates and we think he will stick to that. And his deputy, Guy Debelle suggests they are ready to do more quantitative easing if circumstances warrant.

We think Malaysia's central bank will cut rates by 50bp next week

So, all the action is likely to take place at Malaysia's central bank meeting. The Bank has cut the overnight rate by a total 100 basis point so far this year to 2.00% - also an all-time low. The consensus for next week is split between 'more cuts' and 'on-hold' outcomes, and there is a further split within the rate-cut camp on a 25bp or a 50bp cut. We believe a 50bp cut is on the table next week.

The Covid-19 lockdown has thrown the Malaysian economy into the worst recession in decades. The negative CPI inflation (-2.9% YoY in the last two months), has left the real rate as one of the highest in Asia, offering scope for another rate cut in the nominal rate. A timely dose of easing, while there is room for it, will go some way in shoring up domestic demand, though the overall recovery will still hinge on the external factors, given the economy greater reliance on exports and tourism.

Therefore, we see no reasons why the central bank should take a pause next week. On the contrary, we believe the easing cycle has more room to run with our forecast of a total 100bp of rate cuts this quarter.

Slow growth, low inflation

Inflation, manufacturing, and trade release dominate the data pipeline next week.

China, Taiwan and the Philippines report CPI inflation for June. The release of the pent-up demand and continued supply chain disruption might cause pick-up in inflation in some countries, though we don't anticipate a significant drift away from the subdued inflation trend in place so far this year.

Taiwan and the Philippines report trade data for June and May respectively. The obvious focus here will be on export performance. So far this year, Taiwan's exports have been the best performers in Asia (up 1.5% YoY year-to-date) and the Philippines's the worst (down 16.5%). We should see this north-south performance gulf prevail.

Lastly, industrial production releases in India and Malaysia for May will help to gauge the GDP performance of these countries in 2Q20. Besides weak domestic demand due to Covid-19 restrictions, a sharp plunge in exports in May (by 36.5% YoY in India and 25.5% in Malaysia) should have dented manufacturing, supporting our view of a double-barrel rate cut next week and more monetary easing from India's central bank this quarter.

Asia Economic Calendar

| Country | Time | Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|------------------------|------|---|---------|--------|---------|
| Monday 6 July | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 0130 | Jun Nikkei PMI | - | - | 43.9 |
| Indonesia | - | Jun BI consumer confidence index | 74.2 | - | 77.8 |
| Tuesday 7 July | | | | | |
| China | - | Jun Forex Reserves (US\$bn) | 3200.0 | - | 3101.7 |
| Hong Kong | - | Jun Forex Reserves (US\$bn) | - | - | 442.3 |
| Indonesia | - | Jun Forex Reserves (US\$bn) | 130.9 | - | 130.5 |
| Kora | - | May Current A/c Balance (US\$bn) | -100.0 | - | -3124.3 |
| Malaysia | 0800 | Overnight Policy Rate | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | 0800 | Jun 30 Forex reserves- Month end (US\$bn) | - | - | 102.8 |
| Philippines | 0200 | Jun CPI (YoY%) | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| | - | Jun Forex reserves (US\$bn) | 93.9 | - | 93287.5 |
| Singapore | - | 2Q A GDP (Q) (YoY%) | -9.2 | - | -0.7 |
| | - | 2Q A GDP (QoQ Annualised %) | -30.6 | - | -4.7 |
| Taiwan | 0900 | Jun Exports (YoY%) | -3.0 | - | -2.0 |
| | 0900 | Jun Imports (YoY%) | -8.7 | - | -3.5 |
| | 0900 | Jun WPI (YoY%) | -9.4 | - | -11.6 |
| | 0900 | Jun CPI (YoY%) | -1.0 | - | -1.19 |
| Thursday 9 July | | | | | |
| China | 0230 | Jun PPI (YoY%) | -3.6 | - | -3.7 |
| | 0230 | Jun CPI (YoY%) | 2.4 | - | 2.4 |
| Friday 10 July | | | | | |
| China | - | Jun Aggregate finance (Yuan bn) | 3200.0 | - | 3190.7 |
| | - | Jun Financial institution loans (Yuan bn) | 1600.0 | - | 1482.1 |
| | - | Jun Money supply (M2) (%YoY) | 11.1 | - | 11.1 |
| India | 1300 | May Industrial production (YoY%) | -38.0 | - | -55.5 |
| Malaysia | 0500 | May Industrial production (YoY%) | -30.0 | - | -32.0 |
| Philippines | 0200 | May Trade balance (US\$mn) | -2670.0 | - | -499.0 |
| | 0200 | May Exports (YoY%) | -43.1 | - | -50.8 |
| | 0200 | May Imports (YoY%) | -58.7 | - | -65.3 |

Source: ING, Bloomberg, *GMT

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