

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



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By Peter Virovacz and Piotr Poplawski

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Source: Shutterstock

US: How deep?

The data highlight next week will be the 2Q GDP report from the US as we finally find out how large the largest ever quarterly contraction in the US economy really was.

Various Nowcast models, based on the latest data flow - including the Atlanta Fed's GDPNow measure - suggest we should be looking at something of the order of a 35% annualised decline, with the consensus forecast according to Bloomberg currently at -34%. We are a little more cautious, forecasting -36.5%, but in the grand scheme of things that makes little difference. Markets are instead forecasting on where we are heading and the data suggests the US has experienced a vigorous bounceback since May, led by the consumer.

This recovery story is at risk though given the rising number of Covid-19 cases and states reacting to it by reintroducing containment measures that are closing businesses that had reopened. Jobless claims are on the rise and consumer confidence is weakening - watch out for these releases next week - while an announcement on another fiscal package will be key. With 32 million Americans on unemployment benefits currently receiving a \$600/week boost that is scheduled to end on Saturday, there could be tougher times ahead.

In this regards, the Fed policy meeting should be something of a non-event. Their raft of liquidity injections, interest rate cuts, asset purchases and credit easing initiatives have certainly eased market tensions over recent months. Nonetheless, the economic outlook remains uncertain so they are likely to retain a cautious tone and stand willing to do more in the future if required. They may well also signal a change in their forward guidance is coming with a tolerance of overshooting the 2% inflation target - a potential key shift in their strategy from September.

Developed Markets Calendar

| Country | Time Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|--------------------------|---|-------|--------|-------------|
| Monday 27 July | | | | |
| US | 1330 Jun P Durable Goods Orders (MoM%) | 9.5 | 7 | 15.7 |
| | 1330 Jun P Durable Goods Orders (ex. Transport, MoM%) | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Japan | 0530 May All industry activity index (MoM%) | - | - | -6.4 |
| | 0600 May F Leading economic index | - | - | 79.3 |
| Eurozone | 0900 Jun M3 Money Supply (YoY%) | - | - | 8.9 |
| Germany | 0900 Jul IFO Business Climate | - | - | 86.2 |
| | 0900 Jul IFO Expectations | - | - | 91.4 |
| | 0900 Jul IFO Current Assessment | - | - | 81.3 |
| Australia | 0100 RBA's Kent Gives Speech | | | |
| Sweden | 0830 Jun Household Lending (YoY%) | - | - | 5.1 |
| Portugal | - Portugal Releases Year-to-Date Budget Report | | | |
| Tuesday 28 July | | | | |
| US | 1500 Jul Consumer Confidence | 92.0 | 95 | 98.1 |
| Norway | 0700 Jun Retail Sales (Ex. Motor Vehicles, SA, MoM%) | - | - | 2.8 |
| Sweden | 0830 Jun Retail sales (Ex. Fuel, MoM/YoY%) | - | - | 0.5/2.4 |
| Wednesday 29 July | | | | |
| US | 1900 FOMC Rate Decision (Upper bound) | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | 1930 Powell Holds Post-FOMC Meeting Press Conference | | | |
| Australia | 0230 2Q CPI (QoQ/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.3/2.2 |
| Sweden | 0800 Jul Economic Tendency Indicator | - | - | 75.2 |
| Thursday 30 July | | | | |
| US | 1330 2Q A GDP (QoQ Annualised %) | -36.5 | -34 | -5.0 |
| | 1330 Revisions: GDP | | | |
| Japan | 0050 Jun Retail trade (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 1.9/-12.5 |
| Eurozone | 1000 Jul Economic Confidence | - | - | 75.7 |
| | 1000 Jun Unemployment Rate (%) | - | - | 7.4 |
| | 0900 ECB Publishes Economic Bulletin | | | |
| Germany | 0700 2Q P GDP (QoQ/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -2.2/-2.3 |
| | 0855 Jul Unemployment Change (000's) | - | - | 69 |
| | 0855 Jul Unemployment Rate (%) | - | - | 6.4 |
| | 1300 Jul P CPI (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.6/0.9 |
| Spain | 0800 Jul P HICP (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.4/-0.3 |
| Friday 31 July | | | | |
| US | 1500 Jul F U. of Mich. Sentiment Index | 72.5 | 72.7 | 73.2 |
| Japan | 0050 Jun P Industrial production - Prel (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -8.9/-26.3 |
| Eurozone | 1000 2Q A GDP (QoQ/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -3.6/-3.1 |
| | 1000 Jul P CPI (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.3/0.3 |
| | 1000 Jul P Core CPI (YoY%) | - | - | 0.8 |
| Italy | 0900 2Q P GDP (QoQ/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -5.309/-0.4 |
| Canada | 1330 May GDP (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -11.6/-17.1 |
| Australia | 0230 2Q PPI (Q) (QoQ/YoY%) | - | - | 0.2/1.3 |
| Norway | 0900 Jul Unemployment Rate | - | - | 4.8 |

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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Article | 23 July 2020

Asia week ahead: Where is sentiment headed in the third quarter?

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Source: Shutterstock

Soft indicators

China's July manufacturing and service sector purchasing manager indices will be the highlight of next week.

We may see some softening in PMIs amid rising tensions with the US, but we think both manufacturing and services indices should stay above 50 - the expansionary territory as the economy builds on a strong rebound in the last quarter. Meanwhile, further acceleration of industrial profits growth in June should help shore up investor sentiment.

Bundle | 24 July 2020

Korea fell into a recession this week with a second straight quarter-on-quarter GDP contraction in 2Q20. The upcoming consumer sentiment and business survey index should set expectations of how things pan out in 3Q. We believe it's a long way before sentiment recovers to its pre-Covid-19 levels. Probably not possible for the remainder of the year.

➔ Hard indicators

Besides China's industrial profits numbers, the calendar is packed with many hard or real activity indicators, including another batch of 2Q GDP releases in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Hong Kong has been already in recession for over a year and we believe the pain continued last quarter. And, Taiwan looks to have slipped into a recession as well in 2Q -- our house forecast of a 0.5% YoY GDP fall implies a 1.5% QoQ fall (-0.9% QoQ in 1Q).

Data pipeline in Southeast Asia includes June manufacturing numbers from Thailand and trade in Malaysia. The steeper export declines continued to depress manufacturing and GDP in both countries. June releases will help us to refine our views of 2Q GDP growth of these economies.

Singapore's 2Q labour report will be interesting given the strong emphasis in the Covid-19 stimulus on protecting jobs. We expect the jobless rate to rise to 3% from 2.4% in 1Q. That's still not the worst given the unprecedented economic crisis. The previous record was 4.8% during the SARS pandemic in 2003, followed by 3.3% during the global financial crisis in 2009. The stimulus measures should keep it from re-testing the SARS level, though we won't rule out it breaching the financial crisis high by the last quarter of 2020.

➔ And, some relief from volatility

The upcoming public holidays in most Southeast Asian countries should provide markets with a pause from volatility arising from economic data, the Covid-19 developments and turbulent geopolitics. Thailand celebrates King's birthday on 28 July and Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore celebrate Hari Raya Haji on 31 July.

Asia Economic Calendar

| Country | Time | Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|--------------------------|------|--|--------|--------|-----------|
| Monday 27 July | | | | | |
| China | 0230 | Jun Industrial profits (YTD, YoY%) | 14.0 | - | 6.0 |
| Hong Kong | 0930 | Jun Exports (YoY%) | 4.2 | - | -7.4 |
| | 0930 | Jun Imports (YoY%) | -7.0 | - | -12.3 |
| | 0930 | Jun Trade balance (HK\$ bn) | -16.6 | - | -13.7 |
| Tuesday 28 July | | | | | |
| Malaysia | 0500 | Jun Exports (YoY%) | -10.0 | - | -25.5 |
| | 0500 | Jun Imports (YoY%) | -12.5 | - | -30.4 |
| | 0500 | Jun Trade balance (RM bn) | 11.1 | - | 10.4 |
| South Korea | 2200 | Jul BOK Consumer Sentiment Index | - | - | 81.8 |
| Wednesday 29 July | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 0930 | 2Q A GDP (Q) (YoY%) | -8.0 | - | -8.9 |
| | 0930 | 2Q A GDP (Q) (QoQ% SA) | - | - | -5.3 |
| Thailand | 0430 | Jun Manufacturing index (YoY%) | -13.6 | - | -23.2 |
| South Korea | 2200 | Aug BOK Business Survey Index, mfg | - | - | 51.0 |
| | 2200 | Aug BOK Business Survey Index, non-mfg | - | - | 59.0 |
| Thursday 30 July | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 0930 | Jun Retail sales value (YoY%) | -15.1 | - | -32.8 |
| | 0930 | Jun Retail sales volume (YoY%) | -17.0 | - | -33.9 |
| Singapore | - | 2Q Jobless rate (Q) (% SA) | 3.0 | - | 2.4 |
| Friday 31 July | | | | | |
| China | 0200 | Jul Manufacturing PMI | - | - | 50.9 |
| | 0200 | Jul Non-manufacturing PMI | - | - | 54.4 |
| India | - | Jun Fiscal deficit (INR crore) | - | - | 186831.0 |
| Taiwan | 0900 | 2Q P GDP (YoY%) | -0.5 | - | 1.6 |
| South Korea | 0000 | Jun Industrial production (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -6.7/-9.6 |
| Thailand | 0430 | Jun Current account balance (US\$m) | 1200.0 | - | 64.0 |

Source: ING, Bloomberg, *GMT

Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

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Source: Shutterstock

✓ Hungary: Labour market supported despite misclassification of unemployment data

Soft indicators continue to show a rebound. After an improvement in consumer confidence in July, we see business sector confidence inching closer to pre-crisis levels. We also get the latest update on Hungary's labour market. Misclassification is still affecting the unemployment rate so the expected official 5% rate is more likely to be around 8% in reality. Wage growth should remain quite sound despite the Covid shock as previous wage hikes in manufacturing, an increase in the minimum wage and short-term work schemes continue to support the job market.

✓ Czech Republic: Double-digit decline expected for 2Q GDP

We get the flash GDP estimate for the second quarter next week, and for the first time it will be published 30 days after the end of the quarter, while previously it was 45 days later. As such, we do not have June's monthly statistics yet, which makes estimates less reliable. The Czech National Bank's median estimate of a quarter-on-quarter decline of almost 11% is equivalent to a 13% year-on-year decline, while its older estimate pencilled in a year-on-year fall of 10%. As such, a double-digit annual decline seems a done deal given the adverse Covid-19 shock. For the whole of

2020, we expect a 7% contraction, though the pace of recovery in the second half will play an important role.

✓ Poland: Inflation expected to remain high

The flash CPI reading will be published on Friday. This shouldn't be a market event, as the central bank is focused on the real economy. CPI should remain elevated throughout the third quarter, given pent-up demand and Poles spending their holidays at home rather than abroad, pushing up prices in tourist regions. However, in the fourth quarter, we expect a fast deceleration in prices.

EMEALatam Economic Calendar

| Country | Time Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|--------------------------|---|------------|--------|-----------|
| Sunday 26 July | | | | |
| Hungary | 2300 Jul Economic Sentiment | -14.3 | - | -20.5 |
| | 2300 Jul Business Confidence | -9.9 | - | -16.2 |
| Monday 27 July | | | | |
| Turkey | 0800 Jul Real Sector Confidence Index SA | - | - | 89.8 |
| | 0800 Jul Capacity Utilization (%) | - | - | 66.0 |
| Israel | 1100 May Industrial Production (SA, MoM%) | - | - | 0.1 |
| Mexico | 1200 Jun Unemployment Rate SA (%) | 4.2 | - | 3.26 |
| Tuesday 28 July | | | | |
| South Africa | 1030 1Q Employees Nonagricultural Industries (QoQ/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.2/0.2 |
| Israel | - Jun Leading 'S' Indicator (MoM%) | - | - | -1.8 |
| Brazil | 1430 Jun C/A Balance (\$mn) | 2200 | - | 1326.4 |
| Wednesday 29 July | | | | |
| Turkey | 0800 Jun Trade Balance (US\$bn) | -2.8 | - | -3.4 |
| | 0830 Central Bank Inflation Report | | | |
| | 0900 Jun Foreign Tourist Arrivals (YoY%) | - | - | -99.3 |
| South Africa | 0700 Jun M3 Money Supply (YoY%) | - | - | 10.3 |
| | 0700 Jun Private Sector Credit (YoY%) | - | - | 6.4 |
| | 0900 Jun CPI (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | -0.6/3.1 |
| Brazil | 0900 Jun Core CPI (MoM%, NSA) | - | - | -0.2 |
| | 1300 Jun Unemployment Rate (%) | 13.2 | - | 12.9 |
| Thursday 30 July | | | | |
| Romania | 0700 Jun Unemployment Rate Total 15 - 74 Years Old SA | - | - | 5.2 |
| Croatia | 1000 Jun Retail Sales (YoY%) | - | - | -7.8 |
| | 1000 Jun Industrial Production (SA, YoY%) | - | - | -12.4 |
| South Africa | 1030 Jun PPI (MoM/YoY%) | - | - | -0.75 |
| | 1300 Jun National Budget Balance (ZARbn) | - | - | -52.4 |
| Israel | 1100 Jun Monthly Unemployment Rate (%) | - | - | 4.2 |
| Mexico | 1200 2Q P GDP (YoY%) | -12.0 | - | -1.37 |
| Friday 31 July | | | | |
| Poland | 0900 Jul P CPI (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.6/3.3 |
| Czech Rep | 0800 2Q A GDP (QoQ/YoY%) | -9.2/-11.5 | -/- | -3.4/-2.0 |
| Hungary | 0800 May Avg Gross Wages (YoY%) | 8.0 | - | 7.8 |
| | 0800 May F Trade Balance (€mn) | 155.5 | - | 155.5 |
| Serbia | 1100 Jun Retail Sales (YoY%) | - | - | 4.7 |
| | 1100 Jun Industrial Production (YoY%) | - | - | -9.3 |
| | 1100 Jun Trade Balance (€m) | - | - | -348.2 |
| Croatia | - Jun M1 Money Supply (HRKmn) | - | - | 146188 |
| South Africa | 1300 Jun Trade Balance (ZARbn) | - | - | 15.9 |

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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