

## Our view on next week's key events

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

### In this bundle



#### Key Events

##### Key events in developed markets next week

Key CPI and PPI readings in the US should reflect continued labour supply issues and higher costs. In the UK, activity growth is likely to stagnate over...

By James Knightley and James Smith



##### Key events in EMEA next week

Look out for a strong current account in Russia, an interest rate announcement in Turkey, and rising inflation figures in other emerging market economies

By Dmitry Dolgin , Peter Virovacz and 2 others



#### Asia week ahead | China | India...

##### Asia week ahead: Growth hit by Covid-19 again

The market should have a clearer picture of how Asian economies have performed as several countries report GDP figures for the second quarter, but the...

# Key events in developed markets next week

Key CPI and PPI readings in the US should reflect continued labour supply issues and higher costs. In the UK, activity growth is likely to stagnate over the summer



Source: Shutterstock

## **US: Supply constraints and rising costs to give higher inflation readings**

The main economic data points of interest in the US over the coming week will be the various inflation readings.

Federal Reserve doves suggest that inflation shouldn't get as much focus as it has been doing, given that price pressures have been focused in relatively few sectors such as used car prices and areas that have been feeling particular reopening frictions. We are less sanguine and expect to see price pressures broaden out across more areas of the US economy given ongoing supply constraints, including a lack of suitable workers, and robust, stimulus-fuelled demand.

Numerous surveys, including the ISM and NFIB reports, suggest companies are experiencing rising pricing power and are prepared to use it to pass higher costs on to customers and preserve profit margins. Given the lags between these inflation components and actual house price growth, we also expect to see housing costs increasingly be a major source of inflation pressures.

With CPI and PPI set to hit new highs and import price inflation running in double digits, next week's

data is likely to give more ammunition to the relative hawks within the Federal Reserve's FOMC membership and support the case for an earlier tapering of asset purchases and interest rate hikes starting in 2022. Also, watch for rising inflation expectations amongst consumers as measured by the University of Michigan consumer sentiment report.

## ✓ UK: Buoyant second quarter growth to give way to lacklustre summer of activity

Next week's UK GDP will likely show a huge 5% growth rate for the second quarter.

Of course, that's largely a function of the reopenings, but it also represents the rapid rebound in confidence and appetite to socialise again among consumers. Ultimately this is a bit out of date now, and the reality is that the growth rate is likely to slow markedly over the summer. We're pencilling in 1.5% third-quarter growth due to the disruption from higher Covid-19 cases and perhaps some renewed reluctance to visit hospitality and other venues given the risk of getting 'pinged'. That said, this is likely to pause rather than stamp out the recovery, and we still think the size of the UK economy will be at, or close to, pre-virus levels around the end of this year.

## Developed Markets Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 9 August</b>					
Germany	0700	Jun Exports	-		0.3
	0700	Jun Imports	-		3.4
	0700	Jun Trade Balance	-		12.6
Switzerland	0645	Jul Unemployment Rate Adjusted	-		3.1
Greece	1000	Jun Industrial Output (YoY%)	-		14
	1000	Jul CPI (YoY%)	-		1
<b>Tuesday 10 August</b>					
Norway	0700	Jul CPI (YoY%)	2.7		2.9
Germany	1000	ZEW Survey	-		-
Netherlands	0530	Jun Manufacturing Output (MoM%)	-		1.4
<b>Wednesday 11 August</b>					
US	1330	Jul Core CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.5/-	0.5/-	0.9/4.5
	1330	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.5/-	0.5/-	0.9/5.4
	1330	Initial Jobless Clm	-		-
	1330	Cont Jobless Clm	-		-
Germany	0700	Jul CPI Final (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.9/3.8
Sweden	-	Jul Reg Unemployment Rate	-		7.9
Portugal	1100	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-0.3/1.5
<b>Thursday 12 August</b>					
UK	0700	Jun GDP Estimate (MoM%/YoY%)	0.6/15		0.8/24.6
	0700	Jun Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.8/20.6
	0700	Q2 GDP Prelim (QoQ%/YoY%)	5.0/22.4		-1.6/-6.1
Italy	0900	Jun Global Trade Balance	-		5.64
Eurozone	1000	Jun Industrial Production (MoM%/YoY%)	-		-1/20.5
<b>Friday 13 August</b>					
US	1500	Aug University of Michigan Sentiment Prelim	82	82	81.2
	1500	Aug University of Michigan Conditions Prelim	-		84.5
	1500	Aug University of Michigan Expectations Prelim	-		79.0
France	0745	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-		0.1/1.2
Spain	0800	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-0.7/2.9
Sweden	0830	Jul CPIX (MoM%/YoY%)	1.6		1.6
Eurozone	1000	Jun Total Trade Balance	-		9.4

Source: Refinitiv, ING, \*GMT

## Author

### **James Knightley**

Chief International Economist, US

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

### **James Smith**

Developed Markets Economist, UK

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

Article | 6 August 2021

## Key events in EMEA next week

Look out for a strong current account in Russia, an interest rate announcement in Turkey, and rising inflation figures in other emerging market economies



Source: Shutterstock

### ✓ Russia: Expect to see a relatively strong current account, but capital outflows remain a risk

Russia's balance of payments for July, to be reported on 10 August, will likely show strength on the current account side thanks to strong fuel and non-fuel revenues amid restrained imports of services. The monthly current account surplus is expected to remain in a US\$6-7 bn range, in line with 2Q21, and exceeding the [FX purchases](#) seen in July as well as the ones announced for August. Portfolio inflows into the local currency state public debt (OFZ) have been rebounding since mid-July and should also reinforce the ruble's position. Meanwhile, private capital outflows remain the key risk factor for the ruble in the near term.

Elsewhere, the budget surplus may almost double from RUB0.6 tr in the first six months of the year to RUB1.1 tr in the first seven months, mainly on seasonal factors, but also reflecting strong revenue collection on both the fuel and non-fuel side, as economic activity is recovering. Speaking of which, the preliminary estimate of quarterly GDP on 12 August should show a material improvement from -0.7% year-on-year in 1Q21 to c.+10% YoY in 2Q22, primarily thanks to the low base effect, and suggesting the return of economic activity back to pre-Covid levels. With economic growth likely to moderate from now on, the Bank of Russia's key focus is to remain on inflation,

which is now showing signs of peaking, but the elevated inflationary expectations by households and the increased reliance of consumption on unsecured borrowing and withdrawal of deposits should keep the hawkish bias of monetary policy in place.

### ☑ **Turkey: Current repo rate to be maintained until inflation drops significantly**

Driven by food inflation and administrative price adjustments, annual inflation - at 18.95% - maintained its uptrend in July, and almost aligned to the policy rate. While core inflation has lost momentum, inflation dynamics will likely remain challenging, with still buoyant demand conditions, elevated services inflation, and the impact of a normalisation in pandemic control measures. We expect the headline figure to remain above 18% until November before recording a pronounced decline in the last two months of the year due to base effects. Given this backdrop, we expect the Central Bank of Turkey to remain on hold at the August MPC and subsequent months, and focus on a measured cut, given its guidance that the current stance would be maintained until there is a significant fall in inflation.

### ☑ **Romania: Gas and electricity price hikes to push up inflation**

Starting in July, a new round of price hikes for gas and electricity has come into effect which, together with higher fuel prices, should push July inflation close to 5.0%. Flirting with this level could be the new normal for the rest of the year.

### ☑ **Hungary: Strong monthly inflation expected to confirm the August rate hike**

We expect some easing in Hungarian inflation pressures in July. However, our forecast of 4.7% YoY will still be well above the National Bank of Hungary's latest projection and of course, way out of the 2-4% tolerance band. Moreover, as the deceleration is due to base effects, the strong monthly inflation will cement the 30bp rate hike expectation for the August meeting in Hungary. When it comes to the fiscal metrics, the monthly shortfall in July will be relatively small as revenues are rebounding on a strong economic performance while expenditures are falling further on the phasing out of some Covid-related temporary measures.

### ☑ **Poland: Strong rebound in GDP, CPI and current account figures following restrictions easing**

Friday the 13th will be a busy day for data releases from Poland. First, the Central Statistical Office will publish its final estimate for July CPI - in our opinion this should come in at 5.0% YoY, in line with the flash estimate. This will also be when the GDP estimate for 2Q21 is released. In our view, the result should confirm the strength of the rebound in response to the gradual easing of Covid restrictions which started at the end of April. We estimate YoY GDP growth at 10.8% compared to a 0.9% drop a quarter before and the consensus forecast at 11%. The double-digit growth rate is the result of a low base last year and an acceleration in the QoQ growth to over 2% from 1.1% in 1Q21. The icing on the cake will be the balance of payments published by the National Bank of Poland. We estimate that the surplus of the current account increased to EUR771m in June from EUR60m in May. The market is slightly more pessimistic, expecting EUR514m.

## EMEA Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 9 August</b>					
Czech Rep	0900	Jul Unemployment Rate	-		3.7
Hungary	1000	Jul Budget Balance (Monthly)	-95		-392
Ukraine	-	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.2/9.5
Mexico	1200	Jul Headline Inflation	-		0.53
	1200	Jul Core inflation	-		0.57
<b>Tuesday 10 August</b>					
Turkey	0700	Jun Unemployment Rate (%)	-		12.4
Czech Rep	0800	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.5/2.8
Hungary	0800	Jul Core CPI (YoY%)	3.5		3.8
	0800	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.5/4.7		0.6/5.3
Kazakhstan	-	Jul Industrial Production (MoM%)	-		0.2
Brazil	1300	Jul IPCA Inflation Index (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.53/8.35
Russia	1400	Jul Balance of payments	-		-
<b>Wednesday 11 August</b>					
Russia	1400	Jul budget balance, RUB tr YTD	1.1		0.6
Romania	0700	Jul CPI (YoY%)	4.85		3.94
Kazakhstan	-	Jul Industrial Production (YoY%)	-		1.5
Brazil	1300	Jun Retail sales (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		1.4/16
Mexico	1200	Jun Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%)	-		0.1/36.4
<b>Thursday 12 August</b>					
Turkey	1200	Aug CBT Weekly Repo Rate	19.0		19
	1200	Aug O/N Lending Rate	20.5		20.5
	1200	Aug O/N Borrowing Rate	17.5		17.5
	0700	Jun Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	2.1/21.7		1.35/40.7
Serbia	1100	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.0/3.0		0.3/3.3
	1100	Aug Benchmark Interest rate	1		1
Mexico	1900	Aug Interest Rate	-		4.25
<b>Friday 13 August</b>					
Turkey	0800	Jun Current Account Balance	-0.7		-3.1
Poland	0900	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.4/5
	0900	Q2 GDP (QoQ%/YoY%) Flash	10.8	11.0	1.1/-0.9
	1300	Jun Current Account	770	514	60.0
Czech Rep	0900	Jun Current Account Balance	-		7.2
Ukraine	-	Jun Trade Balance	-		-1.1
Kazakhstan	-	Q2 GDP (YoY%)	-		-1.5
Russia	1700	2Q21 GDP (YoY%)	9.5		-0.7

Source: Refinitiv, ING, \*GMT

## Author

### **Dmitry Dolgin**

Chief Economist, CIS

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

### **Peter Virovacz**

Senior Economist, Hungary

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

### **Valentin Tataru**

Chief Economist, Romania

[valentin.tataru@ing.com](mailto:valentin.tataru@ing.com)

### **Muhammet Mercan**

Chief Economist, Turkey

[muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr](mailto:muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr)



# Asia week ahead: Growth hit by Covid-19 again

The market should have a clearer picture of how Asian economies have performed as several countries report GDP figures for the second quarter, but the data needs to be read in the context of recent Covid-19 developments



## Outflows from China, downbeat news from India

China's foreign exchange reserves, due on Saturday, should show net capital outflows in July. This is due to the government's tightening of regulations on tech companies, education centres, and other industries. Several restrictive policy measures unveiled over a short time frame have led to uncertainty in the market.

Elsewhere in Asia, the Philippines central bank will likely keep rates at 2.0% to help support the economic recovery. However, a possible reduction in the reserve requirement is now likely to help shore up liquidity support.

In India, with the central bank meeting out of the way on Friday (6 Aug), the focus will shift to inflation, trade and manufacturing figures and what these imply for monetary policy. There are

not going to be any upbeat releases. Inflation will likely stay near the top of the central bank's 2-6% policy target while growth should soften as favourable base effects wane and the Delta variant hits the economy. That said, the RBI could still be among the first few Asian central banks to withdraw policy accommodation by early next year (on inflation grounds). We have brought forward our forecast for the first 25bp rate hike from 3Q22 to 1Q22.

## **GDP releases to reflect Covid-19 measures**

In Malaysia, 2Q21 GDP should also capture the impact of the latest Covid-19 wave.

The nationwide movement restrictions will prove to be a significant hit to GDP growth in that quarter. We expect growth to contract by 6.5% quarter-on-quarter, though this will still deliver an 11% year-on-year expansion due to low base effects. The finance ministry recently flagged a possible cut to its 2021 growth outlook, currently 6% to 7.5%, as the economy is taking a significant beating from the third wave of Covid-19. Second-quarter GDP data could be a trigger for this downgrade. Our full-year 2021 forecast is 4.4% after the recent downgrade from 5.3%. We think macro policy has almost hit a wall, and GDP figures are unlikely to have any meaningful impact on future policy direction.

In the Philippines, we look for 2Q21 GDP to expand by 10.9% YoY, but like elsewhere, this is mainly due to large base effects after 2Q20 GDP contracted by 16.9%. Tighter mobility curbs imposed in 3Q will further translate to growth momentum stalling, with our full-year growth forecast likely to be revised lower, depending on the duration of restrictions.

China July trade data will also be released on Saturday (7 Aug). This data should show a bigger surplus from stronger exports of electronic parts and products, which should also support GDP in 3Q to some extent, offsetting damage caused by stricter social distancing measures now that Covid-19 is hitting China again.

## **Asia Economic Calendar**

Country	Time Data/event	ING Survey	Prev.
<b>Saturday 7 August</b>			
China	- Jul Exports	25.2	32.2
	- Jul Imports	35.4	36.7
	- Jul Trade Balance	57.4	51.5
	- Jul FX Reserves (Monthly) (\$tn)	3.185	3.214
<b>Monday 9 August</b>			
Japan	0050 Jun Current Account	2450.0	1979.7
China	0230 Jul CPI (YoY%)	1.3	1.1
Malaysia	0500 Jun Industrial Output (YoY%)	4.7	26
Indonesia	- Jul Forex Reserves	-	137.1
	- Q2 Balance of Payments	-	4.1
	- Q2 Current Account/GDP	-	-0.4
Taiwan	0900 Jul Imports	33.5	42.3
	0900 Jul Exports	42.2	35.1
	0900 Jul Trade Balance	5.35	5.15
<b>Tuesday 10 August</b>			
Japan	0050 Jul M2 Money Supply (YoY%)	5.7	5.9
China	- Jul M2 Money Supply (YoY)	8.7	8.6
	- Jul Aggregate Finance (CNY bn)	2100.0	3668.9
	- Jul New Yuan Loan (CNY bn)	1575	2120
Philippines	0300 Q2 GDP (QoQ%/YoY%)	-	0.3/-4.2
Singapore	1000 Jul Foreign Reserves USD	-	398.4
Taiwan	0900 Q2 GDP Final (YoY%)	7.47	7.47
South Korea	0000 Jul Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.7
<b>Wednesday 11 August</b>			
Indonesia	0500 Jun Retail Sales Index (YoY)	-	14.7
<b>Thursday 12 August</b>			
India	1300 Jul CPI Inflation (YoY%)	6.1	6.3
	1300 Jun Industrial Output (YoY%)	16.0	29.3
Philippines	0900 Policy Interest Rate	-	2
<b>Friday 13 August</b>			
Malaysia	0500 Q2 Current Account Balance	12.0	12.3
	1300 Q2 GDP (YoY%)	11.0	-0.5
China	- MLF interest rate (%)	2.95	2.95
			-

Source: Refinitiv, ING, \*GMT

## Author

### Iris Pang

Chief Economist, Greater China

[iris.pang@asia.ing.com](mailto:iris.pang@asia.ing.com)

### Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

[nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com](mailto:nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com)

## Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit [www.ing.com](http://www.ing.com).