

Our view on next week's key events

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

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Details from our team on next week's flurry of data releases in developed markets and the EMEA region

By James Knightley, James Smith and 2 others



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Asia week ahead: Regional inflation readings and an MAS decision

Regional inflation reports and the MAS meeting are next week's highlights

Key events in developed markets and EMEA next week

We expect to see increases in both PPI and CPI in the US next week, while in the UK, GDP data is unlikely to sway the Bank of England's November decision. All eyes will be on key data releases in the Czech Republic, which we're expecting will support our forecast of a November rate cut. In Hungary, core inflation is expected to continue its trend-like decline



✓ US: Expected rise in both PPI and CPI

It has been a volatile couple of weeks for US markets as the higher-for-longer interest rate narrative from the Federal Reserve gained increased traction. Yields have spiked higher, helping to push the dollar stronger, while equity markets have come under more pressure. A holiday-shortened week may bring a little calm, but it won't last long given the release of PPI and CPI data on Wednesday and Thursday.

Energy prices rose through the month as oil prices spiked higher, while higher food commodity prices are also likely to contribute to a fairly chunky 0.4% month-on-month increase in headline prices. Core rates should be more moderate, with slowing rents potentially having more of a cooling influence. Nonetheless, we still see the risk of a 0.3% MoM core CPI number, which will keep the more hawkish FOMC vocal on the prospect of another rate rise in either November or December.

✓ UK: GDP unlikely to sway BoE on November decision

There are a couple of reasons why next week's UK GDP data for August is unlikely to make much of a difference to the Bank of England's November meeting. The first is that it has been unhelpfully volatile recently, and it seems that's not totally (or even partially) related to the extra bank holiday in May. An unusual surge in manufacturing in June was partially reversed in July, while we've seen the mounting impact of strikes on the numbers too. But that's not the full story, and we saw a broad-based decline in service-sector activity in the first part of the third quarter.

We expect a very slight rebound in GDP next week, but our confidence in these numbers is low. Our best guess is that when you add in August and September, we'll get see overall quarterly GDP fall by 0.2%. But even aside from the volatility, the Bank of England is just not that focused on activity anyway, and by its own admission is looking at services inflation, private-sector wage growth, and the vacancy-to-unemployment ratio as a guide for policy. All three of those indicators will be released on 17-18 October. Barring any big upside surprises there, we think the Bank will be content with keeping rates on hold again in November.

✓ Czech Republic: Another decline in headline and core inflation

We expect consumer prices to fall 0.4% MoM in September for the first time since April, which translates to 7.2% YoY. The drag down should be food and energy prices and the seasonal downward movement in recreation prices. On the upside, fuel, education and clothing prices are pushing up. In our view, the downside risk is energy prices given that many energy companies are announcing significant price cuts for consumers for September and October. However, it is not always clear what proportion of consumers will be affected by the change, which may be reflected in the CPI. The Czech National Bank expects 7.2% YoY for September, in line with our estimate. Core inflation should remain below the central bank's forecast and approach 5%. Thus, the September numbers should support our forecast for the first rate cut in November.

✓ Hungary: Core inflation expected to continue its trend-like decline

In Hungary, we will see some data on the external and internal balance in a frontloaded but rather light calendar. On Monday, we expect the trade balance to remain in surplus but with a slight deterioration due to rising energy prices. The September budget balance will bring us another monthly deficit. However, given that the government has just raised this year's deficit target from 3.9% to 5.2% of GDP, continued fiscal weakness shouldn't surprise anyone.

Tuesday will be the highlight of the week with the latest inflation print. This time, we see another big reduction in the general price pressure. The headline figure for September will fall by 4 percentage points on the back of an energy-related base effect, while the monthly repricing will be quite strong mainly due to fuel prices. Core inflation will also continue its trend-like decline.

Key events in developed markets next week

| Country | Time | Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|-----------------------------|----------|--|-----------|---------|------------|
| Monday 9 October | | | | | |
| US | - | National holiday | | | |
| Germany | 0700 Aug | Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%) | -0.5/-1.9 | / | -0.8/-2.25 |
| Norway | 0700 Aug | GDP Monthly Mainland | - | | 0.2 |
| Tuesday 10 October | | | | | |
| US | 1100 | NFIB small business optimism | 90.5 | - | 91.3 |
| Italy | 0900 Aug | Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%) | 0.4/- | / | -0.7/-2.1 |
| Norway | 0700 Sep | CPI (MoM%/YoY%) | -/- | / | -0.8/4.8 |
| | 0700 Sep | Core Inflation (MoM%/YoY%) | -/- | / | -0.6/6.3 |
| Netherlands | 0530 Sep | CPI (YoY% NSA) | - | | 3 |
| | 0530 Aug | Manufacturing Output (MoM%) | - | | -0.6 |
| Greece | 1000 Aug | Industrial Output (YoY%) | - | | -1.9 |
| | 1000 Sep | CPI (YoY%) | - | | 2.7 |
| Wednesday 11 October | | | | | |
| US | 1330 Sep | PPI (MoM%/YoY%) | 0.4/1.7 | 0.3/1.6 | 0.7/1.6 |
| | 1900 Sep | FOMC meeting minutes | | | |
| Germany | 0700 Sep | CPI Final (MoM%/YoY%) | 0.3/4.5 | | 0.3/4.5 |
| Thursday 12 October | | | | | |
| US | 1330 Sep | Core CPI (MoM%/YoY%) | 0.3/4.1 | 0.3/4.1 | 0.3/4.3 |
| | 1330 Sep | CPI (MoM%/YoY%) | 0.4/3.7 | 0.3/3.6 | 0.6/3.7 |
| | 1330 | Initial Jobless Claims (000s) | 215 | - | 207 |
| | 1330 | Continuing Jobless Claims (000s) | 1680 | - | 1664 |
| UK | 0700 Aug | GDP Estimate (MoM%) | 0.1 | | -0.5 |
| Netherlands | 0530 Aug | Trade Balance | - | | 8.4 |
| Friday 13 October | | | | | |
| US | 1500 Oct | University of Michigan Sentiment Prelim | 67.5 | 68 | 68.1 |
| | 1500 Oct | University of Michigan Conditions Prelim | - | | 71.4 |
| | 1500 Oct | University of Michigan Expectations Prelim | - | | 66 |
| Spain | 0800 Sep | CPI (MoM%/YoY%) | -/- | | 0.2/3.5 |
| Sweden | 0700 Sep | CPIF (MoM%/YoY%) | -/- | | -0.1/4.7 |
| Eurozone | 1000 Aug | Industrial Production (MoM%/YoY%) | 0.5/-3 | | -1.1/-2.2 |

Key events in EMEA next week

| Country | Time Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|-----------------------------|--|----------|---------|------------|
| Monday 9 October | | | | |
| Czech Rep | 0800 Aug Industrial Output (YoY%) | - | | -2.8 |
| | 0800 Aug Trade Balance | - | | -5.9 |
| | 0800 Sep Unemployment Rate | - | | 3.6 |
| Hungary | 0730 Aug P Trade Balance | 400 | | 559 |
| | 1000 Sep Budget Balance | -185 | | -359 |
| Ukraine | 1430 Sep CPI (MoM%/YoY%) | -/- | / | -1.4/8.6 |
| | 1300 Sep Core inflation | - | | 0.27 |
| Tuesday 10 October | | | | |
| Turkey | 0800 Aug Unemployment Rate | - | | 9.7 |
| | 0800 Aug Industrial Production (MoM%/YoY%) | - | | -0.39/7.45 |
| Czech Rep | 0800 Sep CPI (MoM%/YoY%) | -0.4/7.2 | / | 0.2/8.5 |
| Hungary | 0730 Sep Core CPI (YoY%) | 13.5 | | 15.2 |
| | 0730 Sep CPI (YoY%) | 12.4 | | 16.4 |
| Wednesday 11 October | | | | |
| Russia | 1700 Sep CPI (MoM%/YoY%) | 0.8/5.9 | 0.7/5.8 | 0.3/5.2 |
| Turkey | 0800 Aug Current Account Balance | -0.7 | | -5.466 |
| Thursday 12 October | | | | |
| Russia | 1400 Aug Foreign Trade | - | | 5.489 |
| Romania | 0700 Sep CPI (YoY%) | 8.5 | | 9.43 |
| Serbia | 1100 Sep CPI (MoM%/YoY%) | 0.2/10.1 | / | 0.4/11.5 |
| Friday 13 October | | | | |
| Poland | 0900 Sep CPI (MoM%/YoY%) | -/- | / | -0.4/8.2 |
| | 1300 Aug Current Account (mn €) | 1019 | 740 | 566 |
| Czech Rep | 0900 Aug Current Account Balance | - | | -16.46 |
| Hungary | 0730 Aug Industrial Output Final | - | | |
| Ukraine | - Aug Trade Balance YTD | - | | -13.9 |

Source: Refinitiv, ING

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Asia week ahead: Regional inflation readings and an MAS decision

The coming week features inflation readings from China and India, plus a meeting for the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), where policy settings are likely to remain untouched



China inflation in the positive territory

China's CPI inflation has returned to positive territory last month after it briefly slipped to -0.3% year-on-year in July. We expect the inflation to edge slightly to 0.4% YoY as the recent data suggests that the government's efforts to boost the economy have had some impact.

On top of that, surging oil prices are likely to increase transport and energy costs for the period.

India inflation to settle within RBI's target range

With supply concerns easing for key vegetables like tomatoes and onions, prices for these important commodities should moderate. As food items account for the bulk of the overall inflation basket, this should help bring India's inflation down to 5.8% YoY, just within the 2-6% target range set by the Reserve Bank of India.

MAS expected to keep setting untouched

The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) is likely to retain its current policy setting next week. The MAS looks to balance slower growth alongside still elevated inflation and will opt to keep settings untouched. Growth has struggled as of late, with exports dragged down by soft global demand. Meanwhile, inflation has been on the downtrend but could flare back up given a renewed rise in global energy prices.

Singapore GDP expected to remain subdued

Singapore's third-quarter GDP figures will be reported next week. We expect growth to settle at 0.6% YoY, rising 0.8% from the previous quarter. Retail sales were the lone bright spot for Singapore, managing to post modest growth for the quarter.

The return of visitors to Singapore could be one factor helping support retail sales. On the other hand, contracting industrial production and falling non-oil domestic exports will be the main elements pulling down growth.

Key events in Asia next week

| Country | Time (GMT+8) | Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|----------|
| Monday 9 October | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 0400 | Sep Consumer Confidence Index | - | | 125.2 |
| | 0500 | Sep Forex Reserves | - | | 137.1 |
| | 0500 | Aug Retail Sales Index (YoY%) | - | | 1.6 |
| Singapore | 1000 | Sep Foreign Reserves USD | - | | 337.3 |
| Tuesday 10 October | | | | | |
| China | - | Sep M2 Money Supply (YoY) | 11 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| | - | Sep FDI (YTD) | -5.5 | | -5.1 |
| India | - | Sep Fiscal Deficit - USD bn | - | | 24.16 |
| | - | Sep Imports - USD bn | - | | 58.64 |
| | - | Sep Exports - USD bn | - | | 34.48 |
| Philippines | 0200 | Aug Exports (YoY%) | -5.7 | | -1.2 |
| | 0200 | Aug Imports (YoY%) | -18.2 | | -15.3 |
| | 0200 | Aug Trade Balance | -4000 | | -4201 |
| Singapore | 0100 | Q3 GDP Flash (QoQ%/YoY%) | 0.9/0.6 | / | 0.3/0.5 |
| Wednesday 11 October | | | | | |
| Taiwan | 0900 | Sep Imports | -13.5 | -13.8 | -22.9 |
| | 0900 | Sep Exports | -3.5 | -2.9 | -7.3 |
| | 0900 | Sep Trade Balance | 7.8 | 7.5 | 8.59 |
| South Korea | 0000 | Aug Current Account Balance NSA | 2 | | 3.58 |
| Thursday 12 October | | | | | |
| Japan | 0050 | Aug Core Machine Orders (MoM%) | - | | |
| India | 1300 | Sep CPI Inflation (YoY%) | 5.8 | | 6.83 |
| | 1300 | Aug Industrial Output (YoY%) | 6 | | 5.7 |
| Friday 13 October | | | | | |
| Japan | 0050 | Sep M2 Money Supply (YoY%) | - | | 12362609 |
| China | 0230 | Sep CPI (YoY%) | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 0230 | Sep CPI (MoM%) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | 0400 | Sep Exports | -8.7 | -9 | -8.8 |
| | 0400 | Sep Imports | -5.8 | -6 | -7.3 |
| | 0400 | Sep Trade Balance | 69 | 70 | 68.36 |
| India | 0730 | Sep WPI Inflation (YoY%) | 0.2 | | -0.52 |
| South Korea | 0000 | Sep Unemployment Rate | 2.6 | | 2.4 |

Source: Macrobond, ING

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