Bundle | 8 January 2021

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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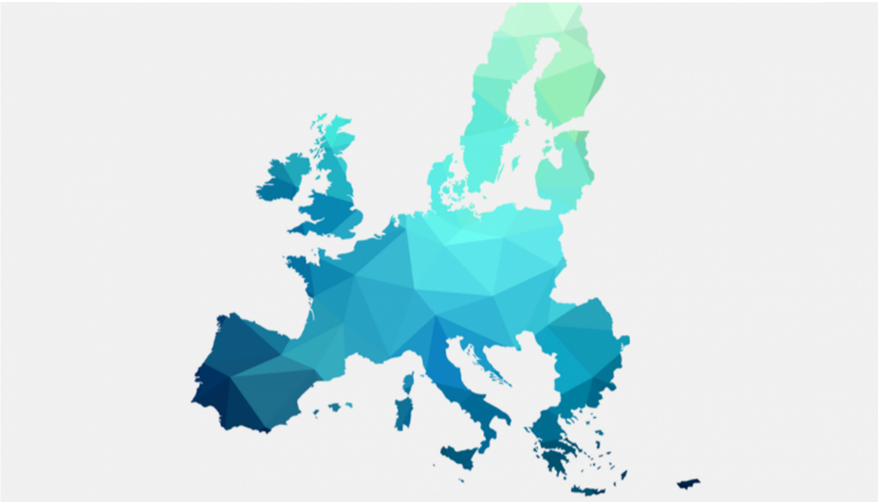

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US: Retail sales likely to remain softer, but inflation and industrial production expected to rise

The US data flow next week will focus on the consumer with retail sales, confidence and inflation all scheduled for release. Retail sales fell heavily in November and another soft outcome is expected in December, especially given the stay at home order in California, the US's most populous state. Google mobility data suggests people traffic in retail and recreational areas has been moderating, and with less movement around the holiday season we suspect there was less gift buying as well. Confidence is also likely to be a touch softer for similar reasons although the rampant equity market and booming housing market provide a solid base. Inflation is likely to move higher on gasoline price moves but outside of that component, price pressures remain quite benign. Industrial production will also be released and given the strength in the ISM report, we would expect another decent increase in output.

Forecasts:

US CPI (MoM/YoY%) = 0.3/1.2%

Core CPI (MoM/YoY%) = 0.1/1.6%

Retail sales 0.0%

Retail sales ex auto -0.2%

Industrial Production = 0.3%

Manufacturing= 0.3%

University of Michigan confidence= 79.0

Germany: GDP data could be a pleasant surprise

Next week on Thursday we will get the European Central Bank minutes and a first estimate of German 4Q GDP growth. As regards the minutes, it will be interesting to see how broad the consensus was on the measures taken and whether there were any opposing views. As for German GDP growth, strong monthly data up to now, despite the lockdown since November, and technical factors like a possible reversal of the inventory reduction in 2Q and 3Q, have opened the door for a positive surprise. We currently expect 4Q growth to come in at around -0.5% quarter-on-quarter.

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Czech Republic: Inflation to decelerate and retail sales will reflect the lockdown

December's CPI is likely to decelerate further to 2.5% year-on-year after 2.7% the month before amid lower prices of food and a high base. Still, a surprise is more likely this time due to the impact of Covid on prices in December after the end of the second lockdown, and relatively volatile food prices. The November lockdown will be fully visible in November's retail sales, which are likely to fall more significantly again, though not as much as last April (-10% YoY) as restrictions were slightly less severe and retailers were better able to switch online quicker than during the spring wave.

Hungary: Budget data, inflation readings and minimum wage

We start next week with the Ministry of Finance releasing the last budget data for 2020 on Mondayb. We expect the cash-flow budget to end up at around HUF 3.9 trillion in deficit, overshooting the latest government goal of HUF 3.6tn. On Thursday, all eyes will be on the inflation readings. We see the December headline CPI remaining steady at 2.7% year-on-year in contrast to the central bank's (implied) forecast of 3%. Core inflation will decrease marginally on durables, clothing and processed food, but these effects will be counterbalanced by a further increase in tobacco and fuel prices, both being non-core factors. In addition, we are waiting for an official agreement on the minimum wage increase (somewhere around 3-5%), as the debate between the interested parties (government, employees and employers) has stretched into this year for the first time ever.

Poland: Rate cut could be on the way but currency developments will be key

The highlight of this week will be the MPC meeting. Following a surprise central bank intervention against the zloty and MPC remarks, markets have started to price in easing as soon as January. We see the odds of a rate cut at 50% in 1Q. Much may depend on the PLN performance. If EUR/PLN nears levels seen at the latest intervention (4.45), policy action will be more likely.

Recent remarks from MPC Chairman Adam Glapiński suggest further easing will be contingent on another wave of the pandemic. This is highly unlikely to come before the next meeting, so PLN developments will be key.

We expect no more than a 10bp cut. Some MPC members have commented that moving rates into a negative territory may be illegal, so we expect no such action until the law is amended.

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