

Our view on next week's key events

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In this bundle



Key Events

Key events in developed markets next week

Politics and central banks dominate next week. The race to become the UK's next leader is well underway, and throw in an important European Council...

By James Knightley, James Smith and 2 others



Asia week ahead

Asia week ahead: Riding the wave of easing

With increased odds of the Fed easing, it's hard to see Asian central banks resisting easing pressure for too long now



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Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

Next week, Polish data should confirm 2Q GDP is likely to be stronger than what we previously thought, despite adverse economic conditions in the external...

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Fed: An Easing Bias

At this stage, neither China nor the US seem willing to make the required concessions to get a deal done on trade, and if anything it looks as though tensions will escalate further in the near term, with a strong likelihood Europe and Japan are sucked into the malaise. The recent US data flow suggests the economy is becoming less resilient to the negative trade headlines than it was in late 2018 with payrolls numbers and manufacturing figures a clear cause for concern. We are now seeing a shift in language from Federal Reserve officials, with the term “patient” seemingly having been dropped with regards their assessment of on the timing of whether a change in interest rate policy was going to be required. Consequently, we believe that they will use the June FOMC meeting to signal an easing bias.

This would perhaps be through repeating Jerome’s Powell use of the “closely monitoring” phrase and downward revisions to their economic projections and their “dot” diagram, which currently has a rate hike in for 2020. We imagine they will be pencilling in one, possibly two rate cuts into their revised forecasts. Financial markets are currently pricing for 100bp of rate cuts, but we think President Trump wants to get a deal done ahead of next year’s Presidential election and this could limit policy easing to precautionary cuts amounting to 50bp. We favour September and December

rate cuts.

Race to become the UK's next leader set to move to the next stage

Through a series of votes, the contenders to be the next leader of the UK Conservative party will be whittled down to a final short-list of two. As things stand, the former foreign secretary is odds-on to win, once the final two are put to a vote of party members. At face value, his comments suggest he would be prepared to take the UK out of the EU without a deal. However, in this case, we think parliament would vote down the government, and the risk of a late-2019 election is rising.

All of this uncertainty is continuing to weigh on economic growth, and data from the British Retail Consortium indicates that May was another tricky month for the high street. Despite a modest improvement in real wage growth over recent months, confidence remains low among shoppers. Elsewhere, core inflation is set to remain below target which adds another reason for the Bank of England to stay on hold next week. We don't expect rates to shift during 2019, particularly given the possibility of an election later this year. But given the better news on wage growth over the past six months or so, we wouldn't be surprised to hear the Bank talking up the possibility of earlier/faster rate hikes than implied by a virtually flat market curve.

Eurozone: A 'meaty' Council meeting

Next week, the eurozone will focus on Brussels for a meaty European Council meeting. Quite a few things are on the agenda, including the EU budget and strategic agenda. The market focus will be on top EU jobs haggling that will happen during the meeting. Whether decisions will actually be made remains to be seen as this game of musical chairs is particularly challenging with no less than five key positions up for grabs.

After all that, leaders will discuss EMU reform on Friday afternoon. Will leaders still have the energy to put the hammer down on eurozone reform or will there just be small steps announced? The latter seems more likely. Also, keep an eye out for the PMIs and consumer confidence as concerns about the eurozone economy persist. With regards to the German economy, it's another light week, with only the ZEW index to look out for.

Norges Bank set to hike rates and signal more to come

The Norges Bank told markets last month that it intended to hike interest rates at its June meeting. The bigger question now is how it adapts its interest rate projection for the rest of the year.

The economy is benefitting from an energy-driven spike in investment, and this is also translating into wage growth. Meanwhile, the Norwegian krone has weakened since the last projections, not strengthened as the central bank had assumed. This should translate into a steeper near-term interest rate projection, with a further rate hike possibly pencilled in for later this year. However, this will be tempered by the recent dip in oil prices and it's, therefore, possible we see a more gradual interest rate forecast further out.

We currently expect another rate hike in December.

Developed Markets Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 17 June					
Finland	0900	Finnish Finance Ministry Publishes Economic Forecast			
Tuesday 18 June					
Eurozone	1000	Apr Trade Balance (€bn)	17500.0	-	17935.5
	1000	May F Core CPI (YoY%)	0.8	-	0.8
	1000	May CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.2/1.2	-/-	0.2/1.2
Germany	1000	Jun ZEW Current Situation Index	6.0	-	8.2
UK	1500	BOE Gov. Carney on Panel at ECB Forum in Sintra			
	-	Conservative Party Leadership Candidates Narrowed			
Australia	0015	RBA's Kearns Speaks in Canberra			
	0230	RBA Minutes of June Policy Meeting			
	0230	1Q House Price Index (QoQ/YoY%)	-2.4/-7.1	-/-	-2.4/-
Sweden	0830	Riksbank May Business Survey			
Wednesday 19 June					
US	1900	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper bound)	-	2.5	2.5
	1930	Fed Chair Powell Holds Press Conference After FOMC Meeting			
Japan	0050	May Exports (YoY%)	-0.1	-	-2.4
	0050	May Imports (YoY%)	0.2	-	6.5
	0050	May Adjusted Trade Balance (JPY bn)	-35.3	-	-110.9
	0736	BOJ Eto Speaks in Tokyo			
UK	0930	May CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.4/2.1	-/-	0.6/2.1
	0930	May Core CPI (MoMYoY%)	0.3/1.8	-/-	-/1.8
	-	Conservative Party Leadership Candidates Narrowed			
Canada	1330	May CPI (MoM, SA/YoY%)	0.2/2.0	-/-	0.3/2.0
New Zealand	2345	1Q GDP (Q) (QoQ, SA/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.6/2.3
Sweden	0800	Jun Economic Tendency Indicator	-	-	99.8
	0830	May Unemployment Rate (%)	6.2	-	6.2
	0500	Valueguard Swedish Home-Price Data			
	0815	Sweden's NIER Publishes New Forecasts			
	1100	Riksbank's Jansson Gives Speech			
Thursday 20 June					
Japan	0630	Apr All Industry Activity Index (MoM%)	0.0	-	-0.4
	-	Policy Rate	-0.1	-	-0.1
	-	Jun BOJ 10-yr Yield (%)	-	-	0.0
Eurozone	0900	ECB Publishes Economic Bulletin			
	1500	Jun A Consumer Confidence	-7.0	-	-6.5
	-	European Council Meeting (Extends to 21/06/2019)			
UK	0930	May Retail Sales ex. Auto Fuel (MoM/YoY%)	0.0/2.9	-/-	-0.2/4.9
	0930	May Retail Sales (MoM/YoY%)	0.0/3.2	-/-	0.0/5.2
	1200	BOE Policy Rate	0.75	-	0.75
	2100	BOE Governor Carney Mansion House Speech			
	-	Conservative Party Leadership Candidates Narrowed			
Canada	1330	ADP Canada Releases May Payroll Estimates			
Australia	0215	RBA Governor Lowe Gives Speech in Adelaide			
Norway	0900	Deposit Rates	1.25	-	1.0
Sweden	1030	Riksbank's Floden Gives Speech			
Friday 21 June					
US	1500	May Existing Home Sales	-	5.3	5.2
	1700	Fed Listens Event in Cincinnati with Brainard and Mester			
Japan	0030	May National CPI (YoY%)	0.7	-	0.9
	0030	May CPI ex. Food & Energy (YoY%)	0.4	-	0.6
Eurozone	0900	Jun P Markit Manufacturing PMI	47.9	-	47.7
	0900	Jun P Markit Services PMI	52.7	-	52.9
	0900	Jun P Markit Composite PMI	51.8	-	51.8
UK	0930	May Public Finances (PSNCR)	-	-	-7.1
	0930	May PSNB ex. Banks (£bn)	-	-	5.8

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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Asia week ahead: Riding the wave of easing

With increased odds of the Fed easing, it's hard to see Asian central banks resisting easing pressure for too long now



Source: Shutterstock

➔ Heavy central bank calendar

Four Asian central banks – Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, and the Philippines meet next week alongside their counterparts in the UK and the US – all announcing their policy decisions on Thursday (20 June). While we expect all these meetings to be largely non-events, Bank Indonesia and Philippines central bank meetings could be of some interest.

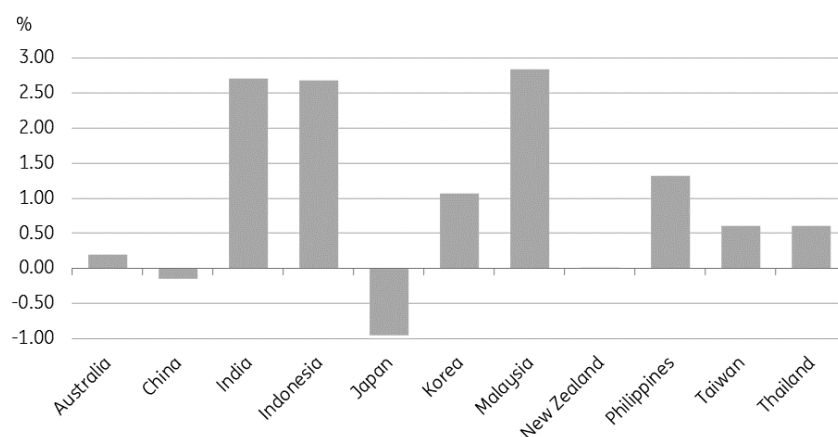
A surprise inflation spike in Indonesia and the Philippines in May has dashed hopes of rate cuts by their respective central banks. We view high inflation as an aberration from the low inflation trend these economies have been enjoying this year. The Philippines central bank started easing policy in

May while Indonesia's central bank isn't quite there yet, but it's probably just looking for the right timing.

The policy dilemma of these central banks comes from their high real interest rates among Asian economies. Even though high real interest rates provide scope for easing, which is the need of the day with the prevalent growth concerns stemming from the trade war, but rate cuts weigh down on currencies impaired by high trade deficits.

With increased odds of the Fed easing, we don't think Asian central banks will resist easing pressure for too long, while subdued inflation provides room to support growth with lower interest rates. We now see most Asian central banks riding a wave of easing by the next quarter.

Real interest rates



Source: Bloomberg, CEIC, ING

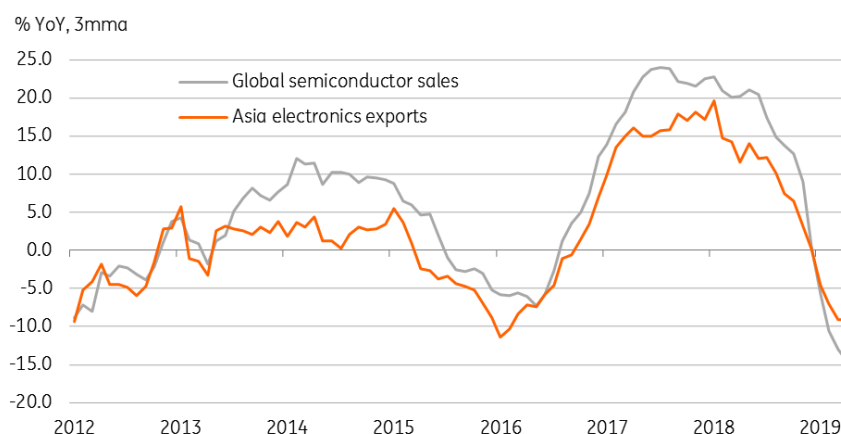
Central bank policy interest rate minus the latest inflation rate.

➔ And lots of trade figures

Lots of May trade data from Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, and Thailand will be interesting for what it says about the trade war. It's no longer just a trade war, but also a technology war aggravating the ongoing slump in the global tech sector. With Asia's heavy reliance on electronics exports, we see nothing in the forthcoming releases calming the nerves of regional exporters and markets.

We anticipate accelerated export weakness in most reporting economies next week. Of most interest will be Singapore's non-oil domestic export growth - an economy at the forefront of the tech downturn. The forecast by our in-house Singapore watcher, Rob Carnell, of about 19% year-on-year NODX contraction is the worst reading in over six years. But he isn't alone; the consensus estimate (as of this writing) is -20.4%. If this is correct, the data will push the Monetary Authority of Singapore towards easing in October.

Asia following the global tech downturn



Source: Bloomberg, CEIC, ING

Asia Economic Calendar

Country	Time*	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 17 June					
Philippines	-	Apr OCW Remittances (YoY%)	-	-	6.6
Singapore	0130	May Non-oil Domestic Exports (MoM, SA/YoY%)	5.5/-18.7	-/-	-0.6/-10.0
Tuesday 18 June					
China	0230	May New Home prices (MoM/YoY%)	0.7/12.0	-/-	0.6/11.4
Wednesday 19 June					
South Korea	2200	May PPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.2/0.6	-	-/0.6
Thursday 20 June					
Indonesia	-	Jun BI Policy Decision (7-day reverse repo, %)	6.00	-	6.00
Philippines	0900	Overnight Borrowing Rate	4.5	-	4.50
Taiwan	0900	Benchmark Interest Rate	1.38	-	1.38
	0900	May Export Orders (YoY%)	-7.2	-	-3.7
Friday 21 June					
Hong Kong	0915	May CPI (YoY%)	3.2	-	2.9
Taiwan	-	May Money Supply (M2) (YoY%)	3.7	-	3.7
Thailand	-	May Exports (Cust est, YoY%)	-5.5	-	-2.6
	-	May Imports (Cust est, YoY%)	-4.5	-	-0.7
	-	May Trade Balance (US\$m)	1045.0	-	-1457.0

Source: ING, Bloomberg, *GMT

Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

Next week, Polish data should confirm 2Q GDP is likely to be stronger than what we previously thought, despite adverse economic conditions in the external...



Source: Shutterstock

✓ Poland: Strong 2Q GDP on the horizon, despite external headwinds

We expect industrial production to decelerate in May from 9.2% to 6.4% YoY, reflecting mainly a difference in the working days and the structure should present broad-based growth. We forecast that the value added in industry and consumption - in 2Q19 is likely to achieve a similar level as in the 1Q. Therefore, we expect 2Q GDP to be stronger than the 4.7% YoY, which was reported a quarter ago, despite adverse economic conditions in the external environment.

Labour market figures should present a stable, solid expansion. We expect wage to increase in May from 7.1% to 7.4% YoY. Corporate employment growth is likely to remain stable - close to 3% YoY. Overall sentiment remains solid: the number of companies reporting problems with labour shortage is still at a historically high level, which indicates no deterioration in the demand for labour. Similarly, the share of firms mulling over wage increases is relatively high, which suggests that wages should oscillate between 7% and 8% also in the second half of the year.



Hungary: Current account to come out of negative territory?

The only important data regarding Hungary is the current account balance in 1Q19. Based on the monthly data releases, we see the balance to turn into a surplus again after been in negative territory for the past couple of quarters. This is due to the rebound in export-related industrial production, thus trade balance was able to improve significantly.

EMEA and Latam Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Sunday 16 June					
Israel	1100	1Q P GDP (QoQ Annualised %)	-	-	5.2
Monday 17 June					
Turkey	0800	Mar Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-	14.7
Poland	1300	May Core Inflation (YoY%)	1.6	-	1.7
Czech Rep	0800	May PPI (Industrial) (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.7/4.3
Ukraine	-	National Bank of Ukraine Publishes Minutes of Rate Meeting			
Tuesday 18 June					
Russia	-	1Q P GDP (YoY%)	-	0.5	0.5
	-	May Industrial Production (YoY%)	0.4	1.7	4.6
	-	May PPI (MoMYoY%)	-/-	0.9/7.3	0.5/10.7
Turkey	0800	Apr Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	-/-0.8	-/-	2.1/-2.2
Wednesday 19 June					
Poland	0900	May Avg Gross Wages (YoY%)	7.4	-	7.1
	0900	May Employment (YoY%)	3.0	-	2.9
Ukraine	-	1Q F GDP (YoY%)	-	-	2.2
Serbia	-	Apr C/A (€mn)	-	-	-468.7
South Africa	0900	May CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.6/4.4
	0900	May Core CPI (MoM%, NSA)	-	-	0.3
Israel	-	Jun 12Mth Inflation Forecast (%)	-	-	1.2
Brazil	-	Selic Rate	6.50	6.50	6.50
Thursday 20 June					
Russia	1400	May Real Wages (YoY%)	0.6	1.2	1.6
	1400	May Retail Sales (YoY%)	1.0	1.3	1.2
Friday 21 June					
Poland	0900	May Industrial Output (YoY%)	6.4	-	9.2
	0900	May PPI (YoY%)	1.6	-	2.6
	1300	National Bank of Poland Publishes Minutes of Rate Meeting			
Hungary	0730	1Q C/A (€mn)	237.9	-	-348.8

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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