

## Our view on next week's key events

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

### In this bundle



#### Key events in developed markets next week

In the midst of heightened worries about coronavirus and the global state of the economy, confidence numbers will be key next week

By James Knightley and Bert Colijn



#### Asia week ahead

#### Asia week ahead: Hong Kong to roll out big stimulus

Hong Kong looks set to follow Singapore's footsteps as it unveils a big stimulus to combat the impact of the epidemic. India may come out with yet...



#### Key Events

#### Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

A barrage of growth and sentiment data this week in EMEA and Latam - we'll also be keeping an eye out for some hawkish-like hints from the National...

By Peter Virovacz

---

Article | 21 February 2020

# Key events in developed markets next week

In the midst of heightened worries about coronavirus and the global state of the economy, confidence numbers will be key next week



Source: Shutterstock

## ✓ US: Confidence is key

Next week, consumer confidence will be the most interesting releases in the US to see if global coronavirus worries are having any influence on sentiment. At this stage, we suspect the impact will be limited given the strong jobs market and the strong performance of asset prices.

Durable goods orders are likely to be weaker as supply chains are increasingly disrupted by the slowdown in factory production in Asia. The cessation of Boeing 737 Max production in mid-January is also likely to exert a toll. GDP is unlikely to be revised significantly.

## ✓ Eurozone: Keep an eye out for economic sentiment

The economic sentiment indicator should provide some interesting early data on the impact of the virus on confidence and Eurozone production in different sectors.

## Developed Markets Economic Calendar

\*Updated 21/02/2020 to reflect typo with Eurozone inflation and Sweden GDP

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Saturday 22 February</b>					
US	-	Nevada caucuses			
<b>Monday 24 February</b>					
US	2000	Fed's Mester Speaks on Economy at NABE Conference			
Eurozone	0820	ECB's Lagarde Speaks at ECB and Its Watchers Conference			
Germany	0900	Feb IFO Business Climate	94.9	-	95.9
	0900	Feb IFO Expectations	91.4	-	92.9
	0900	Feb IFO Current Assessment	98.8	-	99.1
Japan	2350	Jan PPI Services (YoY%)	2.1	-/-	2.1
UK	1830	BOE Chief Economist Haldane Speaks in London			
<b>Tuesday 25 February</b>					
US	1500	Feb Consumer Confidence	131.6	132.3	131.6
	2015	Fed's Clarida Speaks at NABE Conference in Washington			
Japan	0500	Dec F Leading economic index	-	-	91.6
Germany	0700	4Q F GDP (QoQ%/YoY%)	0.0/0.4	-/-	0.0/0.4
<b>Wednesday 26 February</b>					
Norway	0700	Dec Unemployment Rate AKU	-	-	4.0
<b>Thursday 27 February</b>					
US	1330	4Q S GDP (QoQ Annualised %)	2.2	2.2	2.1
	1330	Jan P Durable Goods Orders (MoM%)	-2	-1.5	2.4
	1330	Jan P Durable Goods Orders (ex. Transport, MoM%)	0.1	0.2	-0.1
	1630	Fed's Evans Speaks in Mexico City			
Japan	2350	Jan Retail trade (MoM/YoY%)	-/-0.9	-/-	0.2/-2.6
	2350	Jan P Industrial production - Prel (MoM/YoY%)	-9.9/-5.1	-/-	1.2/-3.1
	2350	Jan P Unemployment rate (%)	2.2	-	2.2
Eurozone	0900	Jan M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	4.9	-	5.0
	1000	Feb Economic Confidence	101.6	-	102.8
UK	1030	BOE's Cunliffe Speaks on a Panel in London			
Italy	0900	Feb Mfg Business Confidence	99.2		99.9
	0900	Feb Consumer Confidence	109.8		111.8
Spain	0800	Feb P HICP (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-1.4/1.1
Norway	0700	Jan Retail Sales (Ex. Motor Vehicles, SA, MoM%)	-	-	-2.0
Sweden	0800	Feb Economic Tendency Indicator	-	-	97.1
	0830	Jan Household Lending (YoY%)	-	-	5.0
	0830	Jan Retail sales (Ex. Fuel, MoM%)	-	-	0.5
	0830	Jan Retail Sales (Ex. Fuel, YoY%)	-	-	3.4
<b>Friday 28 February</b>					
US	1500	Feb F.U. of Mich. Sentiment Index	-	100.7	100.9
		Fed's Bullard Discusses the Economy and Monetary Policy			
Germany	0855	Feb Unemployment Change (000's)	-	-	-2.0
	0855	Feb Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	-	5.0
	1300	Feb P CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-1.5	-/-	-0.6/1.7
Italy	1000	Feb P HICP (MoM/YoY%)	-0.4/0.4	-	0.2/0.5
UK	1115	BOE Chief Economist Haldane Speaks in Oxford			
Canada	1330	4Q GDP (Annualised, QoQ%)	0.1	-	1.3
	1330	Dec GDP (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.1/1.5
Norway	0700	Jan Credit Indicator (YoY%)	-	-	5.1
	0900	Feb Unemployment Rate	-	-	2.4
Sweden	0830	4Q GDP (YoY%)	0.9	-	1.6

Source: ING, Bloomberg

## Authors

### **James Knightley**

Chief International Economist, US

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

### **Bert Colijn**

Chief Economist, Netherlands

[bert.colijn@ing.com](mailto:bert.colijn@ing.com)

# Asia week ahead: Hong Kong to roll out big stimulus

Hong Kong looks set to follow Singapore's footsteps as it unveils a big stimulus to combat the impact of the epidemic. India may come out with yet...



Source: Shutterstock

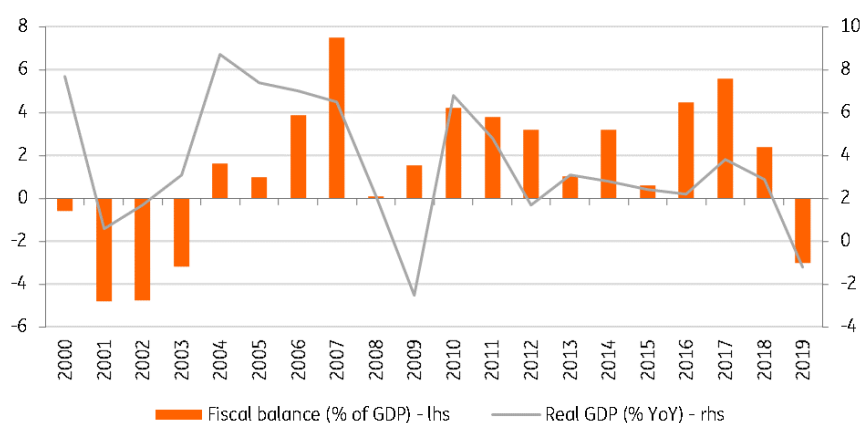
## ➔ Hong Kong SAR 2020 Budget – how big a stimulus?

Hong Kong's Financial Secretary Paul Chan will announce the budget for the fiscal year 2020 on 26 February. The pro-independence protests have already pushed the economy into a recession - GDP contracted for three consecutive quarters through the fourth quarter of 2019 (the final estimate of 4Q19 GDP is due on the same day as the budget) - and now there is Covid-19 dampening prospects further in 2020.

*It is likely that the budget deficit for the new financial year [2020-21] will be the biggest ever – Financial Secretary Paul Chan*

The markets are looking for a big, rather unprecedented, stimulus resulting in a very high fiscal deficit. Indeed, the Secretary has signalled a record deficit for 2020 on top of his estimate of about 3% of GDP deficit in the current fiscal year ending in March. Will this be enough to fix the economy's woes still remains to be seen.

## Hong Kong: How big could the fiscal deficit be?



Source: CEIC, ING

## ➔ Korea central bank policy meeting – cut or no cut?

The key question of the week will be whether the Bank of Korea gets back on the easing path as the central bank easing in Asia gathered pace coming into 2020. Our house view is that the BoK stays on hold this year, assuming that fading trade war and improving tech demand makes it a more positive economic story this year than last.

*An emergency situation warrants an emergency prescription – President Moon Jae-in*

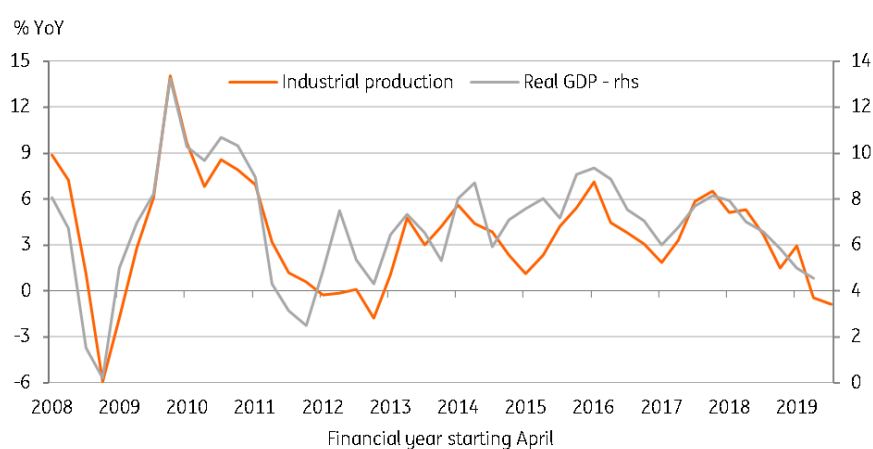
Of course, Korea isn't immune to the virus that's undoubtedly going to hinder the recovery from a sharp growth slowdown last year. And just as I was writing this note, there were reports of the country moving up to the rank of most affected one outside China, overtaking Japan (excluding Diamond Princess), as the number of infections more than doubled to over 100 in just one day with first death in the country. President Moon has declared the spread of the virus as an emergency demanding extraordinary steps to minimise the impact. All this could tip the balance of risk for the BoK policy towards easing next week.

## ➔ India 4Q19 GDP report – has growth bottomed?

We expect India's GDP report for the October-December 2019 quarter to show improvement in growth over the 4.5% year-on-year rate posted in the previous quarter. The consensus view about a month ago was 4.9% 4Q19 growth in the last quarter. And our bit longer-held than consensus view is 5.2% assuming a massive fiscal and monetary stimulus of in the early parts of 2019 would have started to revive demand, while the low base year effects also drove it higher.

The high-frequency data hasn't been fully supportive of acceleration in GDP growth though, imparting a downside risk to our GDP forecast. That said, we believe the expansionary macro policy in India has run its course amid imminent inflation risk ahead.

### India: Persistent slowdown



Source: CEIC, ING

## ➔ Lots of manufacturing data

The economic data has been overshadowed by the Covid-19 outbreak and the barrage of manufacturing data coming out next week will be no exception either.

Moreover, January data is also distorted by the timing of the Lunar New Year (which in 2019 fell in February but this year was in January), which makes the usual year-on-year growth rates more of a noise rather than a clear trend. The tendency is to read combined January-February growth, though now these will also be impacted adversely by an extended slump in the economic activity due to the virus outbreak after the new year.

We believe economic data will remain just a watching brief for at least a couple more months before it provides a good gauge of the economic impact of evolving developments on the Covid-19 front.

## Asia Economic Calendar

Country	Time Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 24 February</b>				
Singapore	0500 Jan CPI (YoY%)	0.8	-	0.8
	0500 Jan CPI core (YoY%)	0.8	-	0.7
Taiwan	0800 Jan Industrial production (YoY%)	-4.9	-3.2	6.0
	0820 Jan Money supply (M2) (YoY%)	4.2	-	4.1
Thailand	0330 Jan Exports (Cust est, YoY%)	-4.5	-	-1.3
	0330 Jan Imports (Cust est, YoY%)	-20	-	2.5
	0330 Jan Trade balance (\$m)	-255	-	596
South Korea	2100 Feb BOK Consumer Sentiment Index	100.3	-	104.2
<b>Tuesday 25 February</b>				
Hong Kong	0830 Jan Trade balance (HK\$ bn)	-12.5	-	-32.5
	0830 Jan Imports (YoY%)	-15.4	-	-1.9
	0830 Jan Exports (YoY%)	-16.4	-	3.3
Philippines	- Dec Budget balance (PHP bn)	-144.2	-	-60.9
Thailand	- Jan Manufacturing index (YoY%)	-4.8	-	-4.3
South Korea	2100 Mar BOK Business Survey Index, non-mfg	72.9	-	74
	2100 Mar BOK Business Survey Index, mfg	74.2	-	77
<b>Wednesday 26 February</b>				
Hong Kong	0830 4Q F GDP (Q) (YoY%)	-3.0	-	-2.9
	0830 4Q F GDP (Q) (QoQ% SA)	-	-	-0.4
Singapore	0500 Jan Industrial production (MoM%/YoY%)	-3.7/-8.5	-/-	4.1/-0.7
<b>Thursday 27 February</b>				
South Korea	2300 Jan Industrial production (MoM%/YoY%)	0.0/6.7	-/-	3.5/4.2
	- 7-Day Repo Rate	1.25	-	1.25
<b>Friday 28 February</b>				
India	1200 4Q GDP (Q) (YoY%)	5.2	-	4.5
	1200 2020 GDP annual (YoY%)	-	-	6.1
	- Jan Fiscal deficit (INR crore bn)	-	-	1.2
Thailand	- Jan Current account balance (\$bn)	1.1	-	4.1

Source: ING, Bloomberg, \*GMT



## Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

A barrage of growth and sentiment data this week in EMEA and Latam - we'll also be keeping an eye out for some hawkish-like hints from the National...



Source: Shutterstock

### ✓ Hungary central bank meets on Friday

We expect the coronavirus story to affect business confidence considerably and eight-year high inflation won't sit well with consumers, pushing their confidence significantly lower. The really strong wage growth won't help in this case, as the expected 13.6% December wage growth will be highly affected by one-off payments and bonuses.

On Friday, we will see the details behind the surprisingly strong GDP growth, where we expect a strong contribution by services and construction. The most important event of the week will be the central bank meeting.

In line with Vice Governor's words, we don't expect any type of material change as the next meeting will be in March with a new inflation forecast. However, the statement might point out to the elevated upside risk related to the inflation outlook and will make it clear if incoming data and its new forecast warrants the central bank to intervene to preserve price stability over the six to eight quarter horizon.

So what we are likely to see are some hawkish-like hints without any clear commitment.

## EMEA and Latam Economic Calendar

Country	Time Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Sunday 23 February</b>				
Hungary	2300 Feb Economic Sentiment	-4.6	-	-2.5
	2300 Feb Business Confidence	-0.1	-	1
	2300 Feb Consumer Confidence	-17.5	-	-12.5
Israel	- Jan Leading 'S' Indicator (MoM%)	-	-	0.26
<b>Monday 24 February</b>				
Turkey	0700 Feb Real Sector Confidence Index SA	-	-	106.4
	0700 Feb Capacity Utilization (%)	-	-	75.5
	0800 Jan Foreign Tourist Arrivals (YoY%)	-	-	10.1
Poland	1300 Jan M3 Money Supply (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	1.5/8.3
Czech Rep	0800 Jan PPI (Industrial) (MoM/YoY%)	-0.3/0.8	-/-	0.1/2.1
	0800 Feb Business Confidence	-	-	9.8
	0800 Feb Consumer & Business Confidence	-	-	7.4
	0800 Feb Consumer Confidence	-	-	-2.3
Israel	1100 Jan Monthly Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-	3.4
<b>Tuesday 25 February</b>				
Poland	0900 Jan Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-	5.2
Hungary	1300 Policy Rate (%)	0.9	-	0.9
	1300 Overnight Deposit Rate (%)	-0.05	-	-0.05
Kazakhstan	- Jan M3 Money Supply (MoM%)	-	-	4.1
Serbia	1100 Jan PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.0/0.9
	1100 Jan Wages Growth (YoY%)	-	-	3.6
Croatia	1000 Jan PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.2/1
South Africa	0700 Dec Leading Indicator	-	-	104.4
Mexico	1200 4Q F GDP (YoY%)	-0.3	-	-0.31
<b>Wednesday 26 February</b>				
Hungary	0800 Dec Avg Gross Wages (YoY%)	13.6	-	13.9
Croatia	1000 4Q P GDP (YoY%)	3.5	-	2.92
Mexico	1200 Dec Retail Sales (YoY%)	2.7	-	2.1
	1800 Mexican Central Bank Releases Inflation Report			
<b>Thursday 27 February</b>				
South Africa	0930 Jan PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.2/3.4
Mexico	1200 Jan Unemployment Rate SA (%)	3.2	-	3.13
	1500 Central Bank Monetary Policy Minutes			
<b>Friday 28 February</b>				
Turkey	0700 Jan Trade Balance (US\$bn)	-4.6	-	-4.33
Poland	0900 4Q F GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.2/3.1
Hungary	0800 4Q F GDP (SWDA, QoQ/ NSA, YoY%)	1.0/4.5	-/-	1.0/4.5
Serbia	1100 Jan Retail Sales (YoY%)	-	-	13.1
	1100 Jan Industrial Production (YoY%)	-	-	8.3
Croatia	- Jan M1 Money Supply (HRKmn)	-	-	137156.7
South Africa	0600 Jan M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	-	-	6.19
	0600 Jan Private Sector Credit (YoY%)	-	-	6.14
	1200 Jan National Budget Balance (ZARbn)	-	-	-2.17
	1200 Jan Trade Balance (ZARbn)	-	-	14.85
Brazil	1200 Jan Unemployment Rate (%)	11.4	-	11

Source: ING, Bloomberg

## Author

**Peter Virovacz**

Senior Economist, Hungary

[peter.virovacz@ing.com](mailto:peter.virovacz@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 <http://www.ing.com>.