

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

Key events in developed markets

Two central bank meetings take centre stage next week. While the Federal Reserve should bring no major surprises, markets are still undecided on the Bank...

By James Smith and James Knightley



Asia week ahead

Asia week ahead: It's going to be quiet

The spread of the coronavirus casts a shadow over the Lunar New Year celebrations due to start from Friday



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Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

A barrage of data and two central bank meetings - including a likely cut from the Ukrainian central bank - make for an interesting week ahead in EMEA and...

By Peter Virovacz

Key events in developed markets

Two central bank meetings take centre stage next week. While the Federal Reserve should bring no major surprises, markets are still undecided on the Bank of England - but we believe it's likely that interest rates will remain on hold for now



Source: Shutterstock

✓ US: Fed to wait some more

Three rate cuts in 2019 and a trade deal appear to have underpinned markets, but the economic backdrop remains mixed. A stronger housing market is supporting residential investment, but capex in general remains subdued while consumer spending growth has moderated. This should be evident in this week's GDP report. Meanwhile, although US-China trade tensions have eased, this is yet to feed into US manufacturing, and the risk of an escalation in US-EU tensions remains. Throw non-threatening inflation in the pack and the Fed is likely to reiterate a message of stability in monetary policy for now. Looking further ahead, the risks appear skewed towards lower interest rates rather than higher given that a catalyst for a broader economic upturn remains elusive.

✓ Bank of England likely to opt against easing for now

It's a close call, but we think Bank of England policymakers will opt against cutting interest rates next week. Sentiment indicators have virtually all improved since the election result, with business optimism and new orders turning higher. Admittedly we aren't convinced this will last given the myriad of risks linked to trade talks this year, and that may see up to four MPC members vote for easing at this month's meeting. But we think most policymakers will remain comfortable with their previous 'wait-and-see' stance and we think the most likely outcome is an 'on hold' decision. [Read](#)

[more here.](#)

Developed Markets Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 27 January					
Germany	0900	Jan IFO Business Climate	96.6	-	96.3
	0900	Jan IFO Expectations	94.8	-	93.8
	0900	Jan IFO Current Assessment	98.4	-	98.8
Tuesday 28 January					
US	1330	Dec P Durable Goods Orders (MoM%)	-	1.0	-2.1
	1330	Dec P Durable Goods Orders (ex. Transport, MoM%)	-	0.3	-0.1
	1500	Jan Consumer Confidence	-	128.1	126.5
Sweden	0830	Dec Retail sales (Ex. Fuel, MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.4/1.4
Wednesday 29 January					
US	1900	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper bound)	1.75	1.75	1.75
	1930	Powell Holds Post-FOMC meeting Press Conference			
Japan	0500	Jan Consumer confidence index	-	-	39.1
Eurozone	0900	Dec M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	5.5	-	5.6
Australia	0030	4Q CPI (QoQ/YoY%)	-1.7	-/-	0.5/1.7
Sweden	0800	Jan Economic Tendency Indicator	-	-	93.3
	0830	Dec Household Lending (YoY%)	-	-	4.994
Thursday 30 January					
US	1330	4Q A GDP (QoQ Annualised %)	2.0	2.1	2.1
Japan	2350	Dec Retail trade (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	4.5/-2.1
	2350	Dec P Industrial production (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-1/-8.2
Eurozone	1000	Jan Economic Confidence	101.9	-	101.5
	1000	Dec Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	-	7.5
Germany	0855	Jan Unemployment Change (000's)	-	-	8.0
	0855	Jan Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	-	5.0
	1300	Jan P CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.5/1.5
UK	1200	BoE Policy Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75
	1230	BOE's Carney speaks at press conference in London			
Norway	0700	Dec Retail Sales (Ex. Motor Vehicles, SA, MoM%)	-	-	1.0
Friday 31 January					
US	1500	Jan F U. of Mich. Sentiment Index	-	99.0	99.1
Eurozone	1000	4Q A GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	0.1/1.0	-/-	0.3/1.2
	1000	Jan P CPI (MoM/YoY%)	1.2	-/-	0.3/1.3
	1000	Jan P Core CPI (YoY%)	1.3	-	1.3
Italy	0900	4Q P GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	0.0/0.3	-/-	0.1/0.3
Spain	0800	Jan P HICP (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.1/0.8
Canada	1330	Nov GDP (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.1/1.2
Australia	0030	4Q P PPI (Q) (QoQ/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.4/1.6
Norway	0700	Dec Credit Indicator (YoY%)	-	-	5.6
	0900	Jan Unemployment Rate	-	-	2.2

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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Asia week ahead: It's going to be quiet

The spread of the coronavirus casts a shadow over the Lunar New Year celebrations due to start from Friday



Source: Shutterstock

➔ It's quiet... too quiet

The markets in China will be closed next week and some other regional markets won't open for the first couple of days of the week. The usual, month-end economic releases will be released in an otherwise quiet week, though they are likely to be overshadowed by holiday-related slack.

50.1

Consensus on China manufacturing PMI

➔ Still, something matters

The usual standout on the calendar around this time of the month is China's Purchasing Manager Index (PMI). The manufacturing PMI returned to positive territory -- above 50 reading signifying expansion -- late last year. The consensus of it staying there in January (albeit down slightly from December's reading of 50.1) probably understates the risk of the ongoing virus hitting both sentiment as well as actual activity. The impact could be more pronounced on services like transport, hotels, restaurant, entertainment, etc. which are typically in high demand during the festive season. This imparts a greater downside risk to the 53.0 consensus forecast of non-manufacturing PMI, down from 53.5 in December.

The December manufacturing data elsewhere in the region (Japan, Korea and Thailand) will likely pass without any fanfare. Instead, the forward-looking indicators, like consumer and business confidence indexes in Korea, will be of some interest as guides to growth coming into 2020. Australia's CPI figure for the fourth quarter will be closely-watched in light of the recent bushfires, while Singapore's jobs report is expected to show a still-elevated unemployment rate at 2.3% amid continued anaemic GDP growth.

Finally, does anyone care about Thailand's balance of payment data? Probably just the country's finance ministry and the central bank (Bank of Thailand) as they are stepping up efforts to curb the Thai baht's appreciation after a whopping 9% gain last year. They won't be pleased with our view of a wide current account surplus from the seasonal surge in tourism-related inflows in December.

Wuhan: Trains, planes and automobiles

Asia Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Tuesday 28 January					
South Korea	2100 Jan	BOK Consumer Sentiment Index	-	-	100.4
Wednesday 29 January					
Thailand	-	Dec Manufacturing index (YoY%)	-6.5	-	-8.3
South Korea	2100 Feb	BOK Business Survey Index, mfg	-	-	73
	2100 Feb	BOK Business Survey Index, non-mfg	-	-	75
Thursday 30 January					
Hong Kong	0830 Dec	Trade balance (HK\$ bn)	-20	-	-26.2
	0830 Dec	Exports (YoY%)	3.9	-	-1.4
	0830 Dec	Imports (YoY%)	-1.5	-	-5.8
Singapore	0230 4Q	Jobless rate (Q) (% , SA)	2.3	-	2.3
South Korea	2300 Dec	Industrial production (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.5/-0.3
Friday 31 January					
China	0100 Jan	Manufacturing PMI	50.3	50.1	50.2
	0100 Jan	Non-manufacturing PMI	53.4	53.0	53.5
India	1200 2019	GDP annual (YoY%)	-	-	5.0
	-	Dec Fiscal deficit (INR crore)	-	-	87389
Thailand	0730 Dec	Current account balance (\$bn)	3.6	-	3.4

Source: ING, Bloomberg, *GMT

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Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

A barrage of data and two central bank meetings - including a likely cut from the Ukrainian central bank - make for an interesting week ahead in EMEA and Latam



Source: Shutterstock

✓ Hungary: Soft indicators to bounce back but expect NBH to remain on hold

We expect soft indicators in Hungary to rebound on the back of easing global tensions and sound local economic activity. Despite the recent uptick in inflation (which we see as a temporary phenomenon) and a decrease in the outstanding amount of FX swaps providing forint liquidity, the National Bank of Hungary will likely stay on hold. We don't see enough evidence locally or globally for the inflation and economic outlooks to diverge from the central bank's base case scenario, so we think the NBH will remain in 'wait-and-see' mode with no change to the monetary policy setup. Meanwhile, we expect sound labour market data, with no sign of weakness in the pipeline.

EMEA and Latam Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Friday 24 January					
Poland	-	Dec Budget Level (YTD)	-	-	-1882
Sunday 26 January					
Hungary	2300	Jan Economic Sentiment	4.1	-	-1.1
	2300	Jan Business Confidence	8.0	-	1.5
	2300	Jan Consumer Confidence	-7.0	-	-8.4
Monday 27 January					
Turkey	0700	Jan Real Sector Confidence Index SA	-	-	108.7
	0700	Jan Industrial Confidence	-	-	103.6
	0700	Jan Capacity Utilization (%)	-	-	77
Poland	0900	Dec Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	5.2	5.1
Kazakhstan	-	Dec M3 Money Supply (MoM%)	-	-	-2.5
Brazil	1230	Dec C/A Balance (\$mn)	-6500	-	-2164
Mexico	1200	Nov Retail Sales (YoY%)	2.8	-	0.4
Tuesday 28 January					
Russia	1300	Dec Retail Sales (YoY%)	1.2	2.6	2.3
	1300	Nov Real wages (YoY%)	3.1	4.1	3.8
Hungary	1300	Policy Rate (%)	0.90	-	0.90
	1300	Overnight Deposit Rate (%)	-0.05	-	-0.05
Thursday 30 January					
Turkey	0730	Central Bank Inflation Report			
Poland	-	2019 Annual GDP (YoY%)	4.1	-	5.1
Ukraine	1200	Key Rate (%)	12.0	-	13.5
Romania	0700	Dec Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-	4.0
Croatia	1000	Dec Retail Sales (YoY%)	-	-	2.5
	1000	Dec Industrial Production (SA, YoY%)	-	-	-0.4
South Africa	0600	Dec M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	-	-	7.35
	0600	Dec Private Sector Credit (YoY%)	-	-	6.6
	0930	Dec PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.3/2.3
	1200	Dec National Budget Balance (ZARbn)	-	-	-15.1
Israel	1100	Dec Monthly Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-	3.9
Mexico	1200	4Q P GDP (YoY%)	-0.1	-	-0.3
Friday 31 January					
Turkey	0700	Dec Trade Balance (US\$m)	-4.3	-	-2.2
	0800	Dec Foreign Tourist Arrivals (YoY%)	-	-	11.4
Hungary	0800	Nov Avg Gross Wages (YoY%)	11.3	-	11.6
	0800	Nov F Trade Balance (€mn)	500	-	500
Serbia	1100	Dec Retail Sales (YoY%)	-	-	11.2
	1100	Dec Industrial Production (YoY%)	-	-	1.1
	1100	Dec Trade Balance (€m)	-	-	-519
Croatia	-	Dec M1 Money Supply (HRKbn)	-	-	134
South Africa	1200	Dec Trade Balance (ZARbn)	-	-	6.1
Brazil	1200	Dec Unemployment Rate (%)	11.1	-	11.2

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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