

## 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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By James Knightley, Bert Colijn and Carsten Brzeski

Article | 25 January 2019

## Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

The National Bank of Hungary is likely to adopt a wait-and-see approach with respect to core inflation, while in the Czech Republic, PMI surveys should reinforce our view that the central bank will adopt a similar approach next month



Source: Shutterstock

### ✓ National Bank of Hungary: All eyes on core inflation

Speculation about Hungary's next move on interest rates has increased in the wake of comments by central bank Vice Governor Marton Nagy in Vienna, who said the bank could start to tighten policy if core inflation reached or exceeded 3%.

We still expect the National Bank of Hungary to sit on its hands but think the press release could cite Nagy's concern over the risks to core inflation ex-tax and its possible implications. However, the NBH might want to wait for at least a couple of months to gather proof of core CPI ex-tax moving above 3% and announce an upcoming adjustment in monetary policy via FX swaps in March, along with an updated inflation forecast.

### ✓ Czech National Bank: PMI should reinforce our "on hold" base case

Given a further slight decline in January, industrial confidence and preliminary manufacturing PMI in Germany, we believe that the Czech PMI will stay slightly below the key 50-point level this

month. This might be another argument for the Czech National Bank (CNB) to apply a more prudent wait-and-see approach and remain on hold during its meeting on 7 February.

This was suggested by new board member and former CNB Chief Economist Tomas Holub in his interview on 23 January, changing market expectations about the upcoming CNB rate decision in February to “on hold”. This is now our baseline scenario, though some board members will very likely vote for a hike due to solid domestic demand, including Vojtech Benda and Ales Michl.

### **Poland: 2018 GDP to confirm mild fourth quarter deceleration**

We expect 2018 GDP growth at 5.1% YoY, confirming only a modest deceleration in the fourth quarter. Last year's growth structure relied on robust private consumption and strong investment.

The PMI manufacturing index should be stable in January given weaker confidence in the eurozone economies, especially Germany. We expect a soft 47.5 reading.

## **EMEA and Latam Economic Calendar**

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Sunday 27 January</b>					
Israel	-	Dec Leading 'S' Indicator (MoM%)	-	-	0.3
<b>Monday 28 January</b>					
Brazil	1230	Dec C/A Balance (\$mn)	-1400.0	-	-795.3
<b>Tuesday 29 January</b>					
Hungary	1300	Policy Rate (%)	0.9	-	0.9
	1300	Overnight Deposit Rate (%)	-0.15	-	-0.15
Croatia	1000	Dec Industrial Production (SA, YoY%)	-	-	-0.8
<b>Wednesday 30 January</b>					
Turkey	0730	Central Bank Inflation Report			
Poland	-	2018 Annual GDP (YoY%)	5.1	-	4.8
Hungary	-	Hungary's Finance Minister Varga Speaks at Conference			
South Africa	0600	Dec M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	-	-	5.7
	0600	Dec Private Sector Credit (YoY%)	-	-	5.6
	1200	Dec National Budget Balance (ZARbn)			-16.9
Mexico	1400	4Q P GDP (YoY%)	2.0	-	2.5
<b>Thursday 31 January</b>					
Turkey	0700	Dec Trade Balance (US\$m)	-3.6	-	-0.7
Poland	1300	National Bank of Poland Publishes Minutes of Rate Meeting			
Hungary	0800	Dec PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-0.8/4.3	-/-	-0.2/5.1
Ukraine	1200	Key Rate (%)	-	-	18.0
Romania	0700	Dec Unemployment Rate, 15 - 74 Yrs Old, SA	-	-	3.9
Serbia	1100	Dec Industrial Production (YoY%)	-	-	-1.0
	1100	4Q P GDP (YoY%)	-	-	3.8
	1100	Dec Retail Sales (YoY%)	-	-	6.1
	1100	Dec Trade Balance (€m)	-	-	-504.3
Croatia	-	Dec M1 Money Supply (HRKmn)	-	-	115936.0
South Africa	0930	Dec PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.4/6.8
	1200	Dec Trade Balance (ZARbn)	-	-	3.5
Israel	1100	Dec Monthly Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-	4.1
Brazil	1100	Dec Unemployment Rate (%)	11.4	-	11.6
<b>Friday 1 February</b>					
Russia	0600	Jan Markit Manufacturing PMI	-	-	51.7
Turkey	0700	Jan Markit/ISO Manufacturing PMI	-	-	44.2
Poland	0800	Jan Markit Manufacturing PMI	47.5	-	47.6
Czech Rep	0830	Jan Markit Manufacturing PMI	49.4	-	49.7
	1300	Jan Budget Balance (CZKbn)	-	-	2.9
Hungary	0800	Jan Manufacturing PMI	55.0	-	54.2
	0800	Nov F Trade Balance (€mn)	496.0	-	496.0
Romania	-	Jan FX Reserves (€bn, Net)	-	-	36800.2
Kazakhstan	-	Jan CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.7/6.0
	-	Jan PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-6.2/12.4
South Africa	0900	Jan Kagiso PMI	-	-	50.7
Brazil	1100	Dec Industrial Production (YoY%)	-1.5	-	-0.9

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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Article | 24 January 2019

## Asia week ahead: Indian budget steals focus

The trade and purchasing manager indexes (PMIs) from across Asia may reveal that 2019 isn't off to a good start for regional economies, arguing for continued policy stimulus. India's FY2019-20 budget will be a closely-watched event as the Modi government aims to boost economic growth in its bid for re-election



Source: Shutterstock

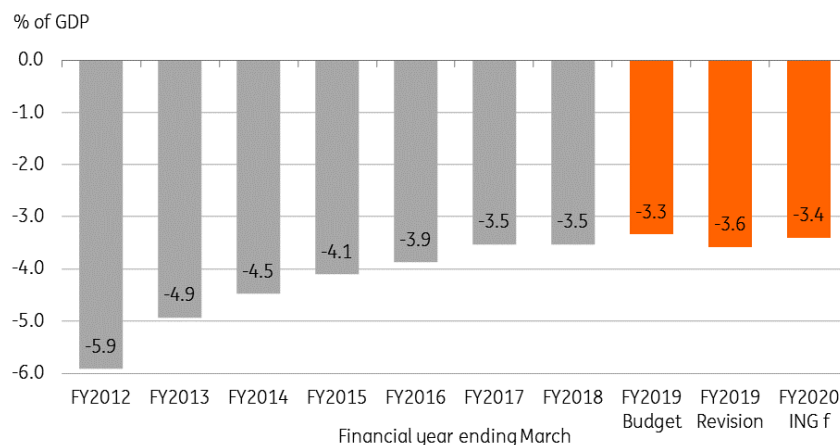
### ➔ Indian government unveils an election budget

India's interim finance minister Piyush Goyal presents the FY2019-20 budget to the parliament on Friday, 1 February (Arun Jaitley is reportedly on medical leave). Growth will outweigh fiscal discipline as the Modi administration pushes its way for a second term in the general election scheduled for May this year.

As such, after an overshoot of the deficit in the last financial year and more likely again in the current year, hopes of any fiscal consolidation taking place in the next financial year are largely misplaced. We see the revised budget for current FY2018-19 producing a deficit equivalent to 3.6% of GDP, well above the government's initial projection of 3.3% (consensus 3.5%). Our deficit forecast for the next financial year is 3.4%.

Persistently weak public finances will keep local government bonds and the Indian rupee under weakening pressure.

## India: Fiscal deficit - derailed consolidation



Source: CEIC, ING

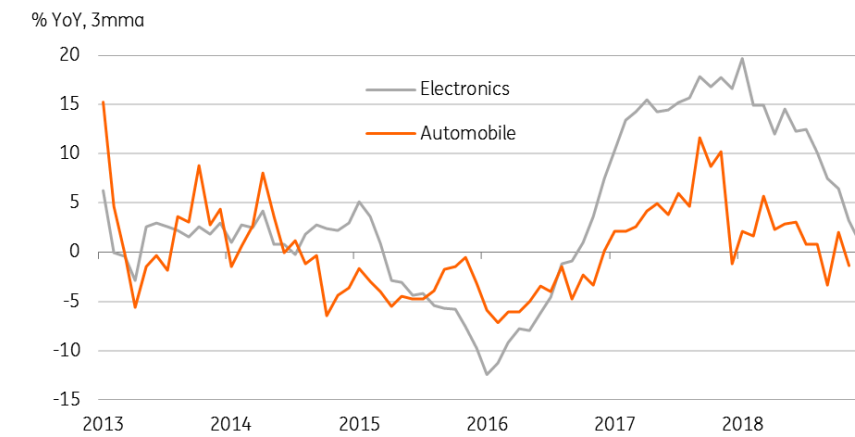
## ➔ Export weakness weighs on manufacturing

The trade and PMI releases from the rest of the region will likely reinforce the export-led slowdown in manufacturing coming into 2019 – not a good start to the year.

China's PMI will be closely watched. The manufacturing index fell below 50 in December for the first time since mid-2016, indicating contraction in activity, while services continued to grow. We aren't anticipating any bounce in activity in January, though the front-loading for the Lunar New Year holiday, which falls in the first week February, leaves scope for an upside surprise. Moreover, China's industrial profits data paints a clearer picture. Profits ended 2018 with negative growth and 2019 has seen a weak start as well.

Korea's trade for January, the first trade data from the region and probably from the world, is expected to show the deepening of export weakness as the downturn in global electronics and the automobile sector and a slowdown in China dampened export demand.

## Asia: Electronics and autom



Source: Bloomberg, CEIC, ING

## Asia Economic Calendar



Country	Time*	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 28 January</b>					
China	0130	Dec Industrial Profits (YTD, YoY%)	-3.0	-	-1.8
Hong Kong	0815	Dec Exports (YoY%)	-1.8	-	-0.8
		Dec Imports (YoY%)	-5.0	-	0.5
		Dec Trade Balance (HK\$ bn)	-45.0	-	-45.0
<b>Tuesday 29 January</b>					
South Korea	2100	Feb BoK Business Survey Index, mfg	69.5	-	71.0
	2100	Feb BoK Business Survey Index, non-mfg	71.0	-	72.0
<b>Wednesday 30 January</b>					
Hong Kong	0830	Dec Retail Sales Value (YoY%)	3.4	-	1.4
		Dec Retail Sales Volume (YoY%)	3.2	-	1.2
Malaysia	0900	Dec Trade Balance (RM bn)	5.7	-	7.6
		Dec Exports (YoY%)	5.8	-	1.6
		Dec Imports (YoY%)	8.7	-	5.0
Thailand	-	Dec Manufacturing Index (YoY%)	-1.0	-	1.0
South Korea	2300	Dec Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	-2/-1.5	-/-	-1.7/0.1
<b>Thursday 31 January</b>					
China	0100	Jan Non-manufacturing PMI	53.0	-	53.8
	0100	Jan Manufacturing PMI	49.0	-	49.4
India	1100	Dec Fiscal Deficit (INR crore)	-	-	68042.0
	1200	2018 GDP Annual (YoY%)	-	-	7.2
Singapore	0230	4Q Jobless Rate (Q) (% , SA)	2.2	-	2.1
Taiwan	0800	4Q P GDP (YoY%)	1.6	-	2.3
		Central Bank December Minutes			
South Korea	2300	Jan CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.4/1.3	-/-	-0.3/1.3
<b>Friday 1 February</b>					
China	0145	Jan Caixin Manufacturing PMI	-	-	49.7
India	0500	Jan Nikkei Manufacturing PMI	52.5	-	53.2
		FY 2019-20 Budget (Deficit, % of GDP)	-3.4	-	-3.6
Indonesia	-	Jan CPI Core (YoY%)	-	-	3.1
		Jan CPI (YoY%)	3.0	-	3.1
Taiwan	0030	Jan Nikkei Manufacturing PMI	-	-	47.7
Thailand	0030	Jan Nikkei Manufacturing PMI	49.5	-	50.3
		Jan CPI (YoY%)	0.3	-	0.4
		Jan CPI Core (YoY%)	0.7	-	0.7
South Korea	0000	Jan Imports (YoY%)	-8.0	-	0.9
		Jan Trade Balance (US\$mn)	4683.0	-	4342.0
		Jan Exports (YoY%)	-5.0	-	-1.2
		Jan Nikkei Manufacturing PMI	48.8	-	49.8

Source: ING, Bloomberg, \*GMT

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## Key events in developed markets next week

Jam-packed week ahead for developed markets, but with no end in sight for the US government shutdown and a Federal Reserve likely to hit the brakes, our main focus turns towards Eurozone data - particularly growth and inflation, which in our view is going to give the ECB a lot to think about



Source: Shutterstock

### US: Taking its time

The US government shutdown continues, and unfortunately, there is no end in sight. For the 800,000 workers not receiving their paycheck, the pain is obvious, but we are now seeing broader implications with private sector enterprise increasingly feeling the strain. Government contractors are not getting paid and will not be compensated, while new business permits and travel visas are not being approved and airport security lines continue to grow in length. This in itself is not enough to significantly hurt the US economy, but when combined with other headwinds such as the lagged effects of higher interest rates, the stronger dollar, and ongoing trade worries, it certainly adds to the economic uncertainty.

In this environment, the Federal Reserve is widely expected to sit on its hands with a no policy change announcement on 30 January. The fact that the government shutdown has limited the data flow also argues for a pause, until there is more clarity. Indeed, 4Q GDP data, scheduled for Wednesday, won't be released unless the government reopens imminently.

The Federal Reserve only raised rates last month, we continue to expect just two rate rises in 2019 versus the four we saw in 2018. Financial markets are pricing the risk of rate cuts, but we think the strength of the jobs market makes this unlikely. This week's payrolls report won't be anywhere near as strong as the December report, but the key themes of companies struggling to fill vacancies with wages being bid higher still holds – note the Bureau for Labour Statistics is fully funded until 30 September so will be publishing economic data. Moreover, if the US-China trade tensions start to soften, this will boost the case of a rate hike in June.

## ✔ Eurozone: A lot for the ECB to mull over

An important week for the Eurozone as a lot of eagerly awaited data will be coming out. Data on the Eurozone economy in the fourth quarter has been dismal, and next week the final report card will be presented as we obtain the flash estimate for GDP.

Inflation is another key figure that has been moving south recently as petrol prices have come down significantly. Inflation is now moving away from the target as uncertainty about economic growth mounts. Coming week's data will, therefore, be a lot for the ECB to chew on.

## ✔ German labour market watched closely for slowdown signs

On the back of lower oil prices, headline inflation should come in lower once again. As regards the labour market, it will be interesting to watch whether the recent economic slowdown has started to leave some marks already, or whether the strong labour market remains an important growth driver for the entire economy.

## ✔ Scandi PMI's in focus

In another fairly quiet week, the key figures in the Nordic countries will be the January manufacturing PMI surveys, as well as the National Institute of Economic Research (NIER) economic sentiment survey in Sweden.

We expect a continuation of the recent weakening trend that has been evident globally over recent months. Sweden is likely to see a PMI print close to - but still above - the 50 level that marks the difference between expansion and contraction. The NIER survey is also likely to indicate further weakening ahead. In Norway, the domestic economy has held up better, and while we expect a fall in the PMI figures in January, they will remain at healthier levels (around 54).

## ✔ Canada: November GDP, upside surprise unlikely

After a few months' of weariness in Canadian growth, a much-needed boost arrived in October (0.3% MoM). That said, we aren't expecting much of an upside surprise in November. Canada's energy-sector is suffering from transportation constraints and inventory build-ups, which is suppressing oil extraction and exports. Trade data in November confirms this as the deficit widened further, and yet again was largely fuelled by another decline in exports (-2.9% MoM).

Coupling this with significant November declines in wholesale and manufacturing sales, we forecast growth to be muted at 0.0% MoM, bringing the annual figure to 1.8%. In our view, this below par performance of the energy sector is expected to persist into 2019 – on the back of this, we revised down our growth expectations this year from 2.1% to 1.8%.

## Developed Markets Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 28 January</b>					
Eurozone	0900	Dec M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	3.7	-	3.7
	1400	ECB's Draghi Speaks at European Parliament Hearing in Brussels			
UK	1430	BoE's Carney, Broadbent, Ramsden, Place and Woods Speak			
Sweden	0830	Dec Household Lending (YoY%)	-	-	5.7
<b>Tuesday 29 January</b>					
US	1500	Jan Consumer Confidence	124.0	126.0	128.1
Japan	2350	Dec Retail Trade (MoM, SA/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-1.1/1.4
Sweden	0830	Riksbank's Skingsley Speaks			
	-	Riksbank's Ingves Participates in Panel Debate in Paris			
<b>Wednesday 30 January</b>					
US	1315	Jan ADP Employment Change (000's)	150.0	170.0	271.3
	1330	4Q A GDP (QoQ Annualised %)	2.6	2.7	3.4
	1900	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	2.5	2.5	2.5
Japan	0500	Jan Consumer Confidence Index	-	-	42.7
	2350	Dec P Industrial Production, Prel (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-1.0/1.5
	2350	BoJ Summary of Opinions			
Eurozone	1000	Jan Economic Confidence	-	-	107.3
Germany	1300	Jan P CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-1.0/1.6	-/-	0.1/1.7
Australia	0030	4Q CPI (QoQ/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.4/1.9
Norway	0700	Dec Retail Sales Ex. Motor Vehicles (MoM%, SA)	-	-	0.9
Sweden	0800	Jan Economic Tendency Indicator	105.0	-	106.3
<b>Thursday 31 January</b>					
Japan	0130	BoJ Deputy Governor Amamiya Speaks			
	0405	PM Abe and Ex. BoJ Deputy Governor Nakaso Speak at Daiwa's Conf.			
Eurozone	1000	Dec Unemployment Rate (%)	7.9	-	7.9
	1000	4Q A GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	0.2/1.2	-/-	0.2/1.6
	0800	ECB's Coeure Speaks in Cape Town			
	1015	ECB's Mersch Speaks in Luxembourg			
Germany	0855	Jan Unemployment Change (000's)	-	-	-14.0
	0855	Jan Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	-	5.0
Italy	1000	4Q P GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.1/0.7
Spain	0800	Jan P HICP (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.5/1.2
Canada	1330	Nov GDP (MoM/YoY%)	0.0/1.8	-/-	0.3/2.2
	1745	Speech by Wilkins, Bank of Canada Senior Deputy Governor			
Norway	0700	Dec Credit Indicator (YoY%)	-	-	5.5
<b>Friday 1 February</b>					
US	1330	Jan Change in Nonfarm Payrolls ('000s)	140.0	165.0	312.0
	1330	Jan Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	3.8	3.9
	1330	Jan Average Hourly Earnings (MoM/YoY%)	0.3/3.2	0.3/-	0.4/3.2
	1330	Jan Participation Rate	63.1	-	63.1
	1500	Jan ISM Manufacturing	54.5	53.9	54.1
	1500	Jan F U. of Mich. Sentiment Index	91.0	-	90.7
Eurozone	1000	Jan A Core CPI (YoY%)	1.0	-	1.0
	1000	Jan Flash CPI (YoY%)	1.2	-	1.6
UK	0930	Jan Markit/CIPS Manufacturing PMI	-	-	54.2
Australia	0030	4Q PPI (Q) (QoQ/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.8/2.1
Norway	0800	Jan DNB/NIMA Manufacturing PMI	54.5	-	55.9
	0900	Jan Unemployment Rate	-	-	2.3
Sweden	0730	Jan Swedbank/Silf Manufacturing PMI	51.0	-	52.0

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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