

Our view on next week's key events

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Key events in developed markets next week

Next week's jobs report and the personal income and spending numbers will be the key data points for markets to look out for in the US when gauging the likelihood of one more rate rise from the Federal Reserve. In the eurozone, all eyes will be on core inflation as a key factor in determining the ECB's next move in September



Source: Shutterstock

US: Upcoming data will indicate the likelihood of one more rate rise

The Federal Reserve's Jackson Hole conference indicated that the September FOMC meeting is likely to see the Fed funds policy rate range held at 5.25-5.5%. We've also seen signalling that the Fed could have to hike again later this year, given that the strength in the economy is leading to doubt that inflation will sustainably return to the 2% target with the stance of monetary policy as it currently is. The upcoming data will be important in gauging the likelihood of one more rate rise, which markets currently peg at a 50-50 call.

The jobs report and the personal income and spending numbers will be the key data points for markets, with the consensus being for a further slowing in the rate of payroll increases but the unemployment rate remaining very low at just 3.5%. Meanwhile, the income and spending numbers are likely to show that spending continues to outstrip income growth, with households continuing to rely on credit and the running down of savings to fund their lifestyle spending habits.

We suspect that this means we could see GDP expand at more than a 3% annualised rate in the third quarter – but with student loan repayments restarting in September and pandemic-era savings being run down quickly, the fourth quarter number is likely to be substantially slower. Core inflation is also looking more favourable. We expect the core personal consumer expenditure deflator to come in at a relatively benign 0.2% month-on-month, and we don't believe that the Fed will carry through with the oft-threatened final rate hike.

Eurozone: Next week will be all about inflation

For the eurozone, next week will be all about inflation. After August last year saw a huge spike in energy prices, we expect base effects to cause a drop. The most important reading to look out for will be core inflation, which remained stubbornly high at 5.5% in July and is currently being pushed higher by the effects of government subsidies. The question now is whether or not we'll begin to see some relief here. We expect the largest deceleration of core inflation to happen later in the year, but the August number will be a key factor in determining the European Central Bank's decision in September.

Key events in developed markets next week

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 28 August					
Eurozone	0900	Jul Money-M3 Annual Grwth	0.5		0.6
Tuesday 29 August					
US	1400	Jun CaseShiller 20 (MoM%)	0.8	1.0	1.0
	1500	Aug Conference Board consumer confidence	116	116.6	117
Germany	0700	Sep GfK Consumer Sentiment	-25		-24.4
Spain	0800	Jul Retail Sales (YoY%)	-		6.4
Wednesday 30 August					
US	1315	Aug ADP National Employment	150		324
	1330	Q2 GDP 2nd Estimate	2.4	2.4	2.4
	1330	Q2 GDP Deflator Prelim	2.2		2.2
	1330	Q2 Core PCE Prices Prelim	3.8		3.8
Germany	1300	Aug CPI Prelim (MoM%/YoY%)	0.2/6.0	/	0.3/6.2
Italy	0900	Aug Consumer Confidence	107.2		106.7
Eurozone	1000	Aug Business Climate	-		-0.09
	1000	Aug Economic Sentiment	94		94.5
	1000	Aug Consumer Confidence Final	-		
Thursday 31 August					
US	1330	Jul Personal Income (MoM%)	0.3	0.3	0.3
	1330	Jul Personal Consumption Real (MoM%)	0.4	-	0.4
	1330	Jul Consumption, Adjusted (MoM%)	0.7	0.7	0.5
	1330	Jul Core PCE Price Index (MoM%/YoY%)	0.2/4.2	0.2/4.2	0.2/4.1
	1445	Aug Chicago PMI	45	44.6	42.8
	1330	Initial Jobless Claims (000)	745	-	730
	1330	Continuing Jobless Claims (000)	1.715	-	1.702
Germany	0700	Jul Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	0.8/-0.8	/	-0.8/-1.6
	0855	Aug Unemployment Rate	5.6		5.6
France	0745	Q2 GDP (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0.5/
	0745	Aug CPI Prelim (YoY%)	-		5.1
Italy	0900	Jul Unemployment Rate	7.4		7.4
Portugal	1100	Q2 GDP (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0/2.3
Austria	0800	Q2 GDP Growth (QoQ%) Final	-		-0.4
Eurozone	1000	Aug CPI Flash (YoY%)	4.9		5.3
	1000	Aug Core CPI Flash (YoY%)	5.4		5.5
	1000	Jul Unemployment Rate	6.4		6.4
Friday 1 September					
US	1330	Aug Non-Farm Payrolls	175	168	187
	1330	Aug Private Payrolls	150	143	172
	1330	Aug Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.5	3.5
	1500	Aug ISM Manufacturing PMI	47.5	46.9	46.4
	1500	Aug ISM Manufacturing Prices Paid	44		42.6
Germany	0855	Aug S&P Global/BME Manufacturing PMI			
UK	0930	Aug S&P Global/CIPS Manufacturing PMI Final	42.5		42.5
Italy	0845	Aug S&P Global/IHS Manufacturing PMI	45.3		44.5
	0900	Q2 GDP Final (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-	/	-0.3/0.6
Canada	1330	Jun GDP (MoM%)	-		0.3
Switzerland	0730	Aug CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	-0.1/1.6
Eurozone	0900	Aug S&P Global Manufacturing Final PMI	-		

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Author

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands

bert.colijn@ing.com

Asia week ahead: India's GDP and regional PMI reports

Regional PMI reports will be the highlight next week, while inflation in Australia could be flat



Australia CPI inflation likely steady while retail sales rise

Australia's inflation is likely to stay close to last month's rate of 5.4%, kept elevated by higher electricity tariffs this month and offsetting lower gasoline prices. Surprises to the figure may come from recreation, where holiday prices (hotels etc.) already rose sharply in June and may be due a correction.

July retail sales could rise by about 0.4% month-on-month after the -0.8% decline in June. That would still mean that sales were growing a little more slowly than prices, indicating a real terms decline that would be in keeping with the service sector PMI, which dropped into contraction territory in July and worsened again in August.

Likely disappointing PMI numbers from the region

Major players in the region will be releasing their manufacturing PMI reports. Next week we will see both the official and Caixin manufacturing PMIs released. We expect these figures to show a further

deterioration, as we await more substantial support from the government to boost domestic demand while global demand remains weak.

One positive next week would be that the non-manufacturing PMI may still register a modest expansion even if the index edges lower, as it is still the summer holiday season when many families travel and boost business.

China's economic struggles may also be reflected in figures out from the rest of Asia, especially strategic trade partners like Korea, Japan and Taiwan. With some better news from the important semiconductor sector, PMI for these regions may be slightly higher but remain below the 50 threshold for expansion.

Meanwhile, Korea has slashed its production of vehicles and semiconductors, which could contribute to a sustained decline in industrial production. Korea will continue to see its exports struggle due to weak semiconductor and oil exports.

Japan's production numbers may fare slightly better, possibly posting a slight monthly gain on the back of improved global supply conditions for vehicles.

India second-quarter GDP to grow 7.8%

India's GDP growth in the second quarter should come in at about 7.8%. The main drivers for growth are government investment in infrastructure and a recovery in private investment. However, declining exports and erratic monsoons may weigh on agriculture's contribution to growth.

Inflation in Indonesia to inch up slightly

August inflation in Indonesia will likely inch up to 3.4% year-on-year, up slightly from last month's 3.2%. The slight uptick in inflation could be traced to transport and food costs, but it should be short-lived as high transport inflation is set to moderate by September after the base effect kicks in.

Meanwhile, core inflation should settle at 2.5%YoY, well within the target band of Bank Indonesia (BI). Despite moderating inflation, pressure on the Indonesian rupiah has forced BI to provide support for the currency and not cut policy rates.

Key events in Asia next week

Country	Time (GMT+8)	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 28 August					
Australia	0930	Retail Sales (MoM%)	0.4	0.5	-0.8
Tuesday 29 August					
Japan	0030	Jul Unemployment Rate	2.5		2.5
Wednesday 30 August					
Australia	0930	CPI (YoY%)	5.4	5.5	5.4
Thursday 31 August					
Japan	0600	Jul Housing Starts (YoY%)	-		-4.8
	0050	Jul Industrial O/P Prelim (MoM%/YoY%)	0.3/-0.3	/	2.4/0.0
China	0230	Aug NBS Manufacturing PMI	49.1	49	49.3
	0230	Aug NBS Non-Manufacturing PMI	51	50.9	51.5
India	1300	Q1 GDP Quarterly (YoY%)	7.8	7.8	6.1
South Korea	0000	Jul Industrial Output (YoY%)	-6		-5.6
	0000	Jul Industrial Output Growth	-1		-1
Friday 1 September					
Japan	0130	Aug Jibun Bank Manufacturing PMI	49.7		49.6
China	0245	Aug Caixin Manufacturing PMI Final	49.1	49.3	49.2
India	0600	Aug IHS S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	57.5		57.7
Indonesia	0130	Aug IHS S&P Global PMI	-		53.3
	0500	Aug core Inflation (YoY%)	2.5		2.43
	0500	Aug Inflation (MoM%/YoY%)	0.0/3.4	/	0.21/3.08
Philippines	0130	Aug Manufacturing PMI	-		51.9
Taiwan	0130	Aug IHS S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	46		44.1
South Korea	0100	Aug Export Growth Prelim	-11.7		-16.4
	0100	Aug Import Growth Prelim	-25		-25.4
	0130	Aug IHS S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	49		49.4

Author

Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan

min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Key events in EMEA next week

We expect the National Bank of Hungary to cut the effective rate again next week by 100bp while giving hawkish forward guidance to manage market expectations. All eyes are on Poland as slowing growth in food and energy prices is expected to ease up CPI dynamics in August



Source: Shutterstock

✓ Hungary: Expectation for central bank to cut the effective rate by 100bp

Next week the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) will hold its August meeting, in which we expect it to cut the effective rate by 100bp. But what the central bank changes in its forward guidance will be more interesting than the rate decision itself. We see the NBH using the meeting to manage market expectations for monetary policy in the fourth quarter and we expect a lot of hawkish flavour.

After a few days of rest, events pile up on the last day of the week. We expect the Statistical Office to reveal in its detailed data release that weaker-than-expected second-quarter GDP growth was due to a disappointing performance in services and a weaker positive contribution from agriculture. The August manufacturing PMI will be [in line with the disappointing European figures](#), in our view, suggesting further weakness in industry during the third quarter.

Last but not least, Moody’s scheduled sovereign rating review comes on 1 September. As the rating agency skipped the past two occasions to release a review note, we expect one this time in parallel with an outlook downgrade from stable to negative, but affirming the Baa2 grade.

✓ Poland: CPI dynamics expected to slow further in August

We expect the Central Statistics Office to confirm the flash second-quarter GDP print of -0.5% year-on-year, following -0.3% in the first quarter. Data available since the flash reading show that investments likely came even stronger than in the first quarter. Large companies reported robust capital outlays in the second quarter, which is usually a very good proxy for private investment.

At the same time, public investment was likely strong as well, driven by the completion of EU-backed infrastructure projects in the final year of the ‘old’ EU budget. This in turn suggests that other parts of internal demand became weak, particularly private consumption. A lacklustre global environment (i.e. dismal German industry performance), as well as signs of weakening in the Polish labour market suggest that the GDP recovery will be slow later this year and we will not see a markedly better economic performance before the final quarter of the year.

We expect CPI dynamics to slow further in August, to around 10% YoY from 10.8% a month earlier. This mainly reflects slowing growth in food and energy prices. Even if August inflation remains in double digits, we believe that the Monetary Policy Council will decide to cut rates in September. CPI is set to slow further in the following months, given strong base effects, PPI deflation (driven by lower energy prices and trends in global supply chains), as well as still lacklustre household consumption.

Key events in EMEA next week

Country	Time Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Tuesday 29 August				
Turkey	0800 Jul Trade Balance	-		-5.16
	1200 Jul Bank NPL Ratio	-		1.64
Czech Rep	0800 Q2 Final GDP (YoY%)	-		-0.6
	0800 Q2 Final GDP (QoQ%)	-		0.1
Hungary	1300 Aug Hungary Base Rate	13.00		13.00
Wednesday 30 August				
Russia	1700 Jul Retail Sales (YoY%)	9.4	9.3	10
	1700 Jul Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.2	3.1
South Africa	0700 Jul M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	-		11.15
	0700 Jul Pvt Sector Credit Ext.	-		6.25
Thursday 31 August				
Russia	- Jul GDP (YoY%) Monthly	-	4.5	5.3
Turkey	0800 Q2 GDP Quarterly (YoY%)	-		4
Poland	0900 Q2 GDP (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-	/	-3.7/-0.5
South Africa	1030 Jul PPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	-0.3/4.8
	1300 Jul Trade Balance (Incl. Region)	-		-3.54
Friday 1 September				
Russia	0700 Aug S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	-		52.1
Turkey	0800 Aug Manufacturing PMI	-		49.9
Poland	0800 Aug S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	-		43.5
Czech Rep	0830 Aug S&P Global PMI	-		41.4
	1300 Aug Budget Balance	-		-214.1
Hungary	0730 Q2 GDP Final (YoY%)	-2.4		-2.4
	0730 Jun Trade Balance Final	1500		1500
	0800 Aug Manufacturing PMI	44.1		45.7

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Author

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Piotr Poplawski

Senior Economist, Poland

piotr.poplawski@ing.pl

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