ECOWEEK

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Eurozone: when manufacturing sneezes, do services catch a cold?

■ According to Mario Draghi, a key question is how long the rest of the economy can remain insulated from the weakness in the manufacturing sector ■ Historically, the purchasing manager indices for manufacturing and services have been highly correlated, which can be partly attributed to the important role of services in the value chain of the manufacturing sector ■ The future resilience of the services sector in the eurozone will very much depend on what happens in Germany where the gap between the PMIs of the two sectors is abnormally high

"The key issue is: how long can the rest of the economy be insulated from a manufacturing sector that keeps on being weak?" The answer to the question asked by Mario Draghi during his recent press conference is important for future Governing Council decisions but also for business and household spending behaviour going forward. Judging by the purchasing manager indices, historically, manufacturing and services have tended to move in lockstep. The first half of 2005 was an exception and in recent months a gap has opened up between the two sectors. It is this observation which has triggered the comment of the ECB President.

What drives this, generally speaking, high correlation? One factor is the cause of the slowdown. If the shock is global, like in 2008-2009, or economy-wide, like the eurozone sovereign debt crisis in 2011-2012, one would expect that manufacturing and services suffer simultaneously from a drop in confidence, income, access to financing, etc. If the shock is sector specific, which to a large degree has been the case since early 2018, the extent of the spillover effect from manufacturing to services will depend on the degree in which both sectors are intertwined. In a study in 2014, the ECSIP Consortiumii noted that "as services are used in the production processes of a manufactured product, the value of a final manufacturing product embodies directly and indirectly value added created in services to a large extent." Based on data for 2011, in the EU-27, "services account for slightly less than 40% in the value of a final manufacturing product".iii This implies that a drop in the demand for manufactured goods has a considerable impact throughout the value chain and hence on services. iv Confidence effects may also play a role: companies in the services sector may end up becoming concerned about their business prospects when they observe that the manufacturing sector is in a dire situation with no end in sight. This may weigh on their recruitment and investment plans.



Source: IHS Markit, BNP Paribas

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Eco WEEK

ECONOMIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT



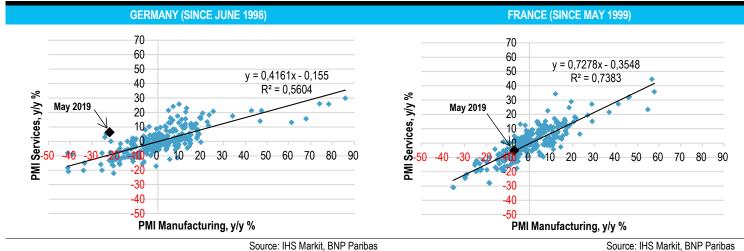
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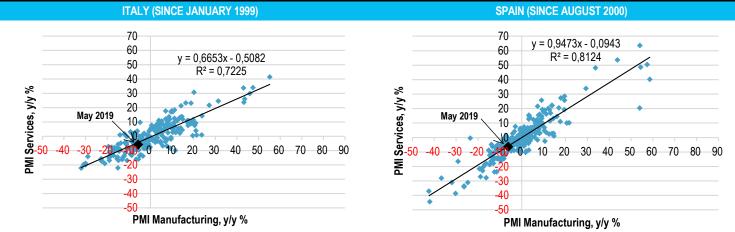


To explore these relationships, the charts below show, on the horizontal axis, the 12-month change in the manufacturing PMI and on the vertical axis, the equivalent for services. In France, Italy and Spain, the correlations are very high but this is less the case in Germany. In that country, the slope of the regression line is also less steep, which suggests that services are more insulated from what's happening in manufacturing or depend on other factors. What is striking however is the degree in which the latest observation of the 12-month change of the German services PMI diverges from the expectation based on the historical relationship between the two sectors and given the huge drop in the manufacturing PMI. One would expect that, eventually, this outlier would correct itself, either because manufacturing rebounds, or because services weaken significantly or a mixture of these two. Considering that for the other countries both indices are well in line, when gauging the resilience of services in the eurozone to the worsening international business climate hitting manufacturing, the analysis has to focus on Germany. Clearly, absence of a pick-up in manufacturing sentiment would end up weighing on confidence, not only in Germany, but, given its weight, also in the rest of the eurozone.

William De Vijlder

iv The authors make a distinction between upstream (development) services (R&D, design), core (production) services (supply management, production and process engineering, other technical services) and downstream (market) services.





Source: IHS Markit, BNP Paribas

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ECB, Introductory statement to the press conference of Mario Draghi, President of the ECB and Luis de Guindos, Vice-President of the ECB, Vilnius, 6 June 2019

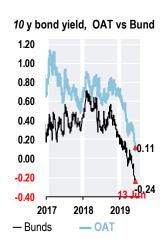
ii Study on the relation between industry and services in terms of productivity and value creation, 2014. The report was written for the DG Enterprise and Industry of the European Commission by the partners of the ECSIP Consortium: WIIW (The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies), Ifo and Ecorys

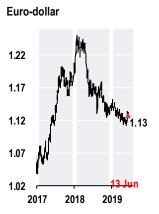
in France this percentage was even higher (48.5%) and the opposite holds for Germany (35.9%). Italy (40%) and Spain (39.4%) are in line with the EU average.

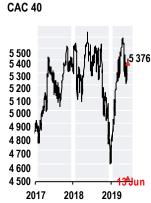
Markets overview

The essentials

Week 7-6 19 > 13-6-19								
7 CAC 40	5 364	•	5 376	+0.2	%			
尽 S&P 500	2 873	•	2 892	+0.6	%			
■ Volatility (VIX)	16.3	•	15.8	-0.5	pb			
↗ Euribor 3M (%)	-0.32	•	-0.32	+0.1	bp			
■ Libor \$ 3M (%)	2.45	•	2.43	-2.3	bp			
刀 OAT 10y (%)	0.08	•	0.11	+3.2	bp			
> Bund 10y (%)	-0.26	•	-0.24	+1.3	bp			
⊅ US Tr. 10y (%)	2.08	•	2.09	+0.6	bp			
Euro vs dollar	1.13	•	1.13	-0.6	%			
Sold (ounce, \$) ■ Gold (ou	1 346	•	1 338	-0.6	%			
oil (Brent, \$)	62.9	•	61.8	-1.8	%			





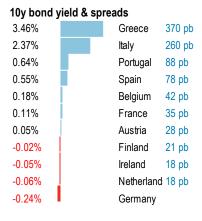


Money & Bond Markets

Interest Rates	3	higl	nest' 19	low	est' 19
€ ECB	0.00	0.00	at 01/01	0.00	at 01/01
Eonia	-0.36	-0.25	at 07/06	-0.37	at 26/02
Euribor 3M	-0.32	-0.31	at 24/01	-0.32	at 03/06
Euribor 12M	-0.17	-0.11	at 06/02	-0.18	at 06/06
\$ FED	2.50	2.50	at 01/01	2.50	at 01/01
Libor 3M	2.43	2.81	at 01/01	2.43	at 12/06
Libor 12M	2.33	3.04	at 21/01	2.33	at 12/06
£ BoE	0.75	0.75	at 01/01	0.75	at 01/01
Libor 3M	0.79	0.93	at 29/01	0.78	at 07/06
Libor 12M	0.99	1.19	at 11/01	0.97	at 10/06

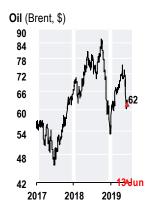


Yield (%) highest' 19 lowest' 19 € AVG 5-7y **0.23** 0.68 at 09/01 0.22 at 11/06 Bund 2y -0.53 at 05/03 -0.68 at 12/06 0.25 at 01/01 -0.26 at 07/06 Bund 10y OAT 10y 0.73 at 08/01 0.08 at 07/06 Corp. BBB 2.15 at 08/01 1.25 at 13/06 \$ Treas. 2v 2.62 at 18/01 1.83 Treas. 10y 2.09 2.78 at 18/01 2.08 at 03/06 Corp. BBB 3.73 4.65 at 01/01 3.73 at 13/06 £ Treas. 2y 0.59 0.83 at 27/02 0.52 at 07/06 Treas. 10y **0.84** 1.35 at 18/01 0.81 at 07/06 At 13-6-19

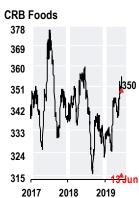


Commodities

Spot price in o	low	2019(€)			
Oil, Brent	61.8	53.1	at	01/01	+17.9%
Gold (ounce)	1 338	1 268	at	02/05	+5.9%
Metals, LMEX	2 769	2 730	at	03/01	+0.3%
Copper (ton)	5 831	5 714	at	03/01	-0.6%
CRB Foods	350	324	at	07/03	+9.3%
wheat (ton)	210	167	at	10/05	+8.0%
Corn (ton)	167	128	at	24/04	+24.6%
At 13-6-19			•	Va	riations







Exchange Rates

1€ =		highest' 19		low	2019		
USD	1.13	1.15	at 10/01	1.11	at	30/05	-1.4%
GBP	0.89	0.90	at 03/01	0.85	at	14/03	-1.0%
CHF	1.12	1.14	at 23/04	1.11	at	05/06	-0.5%
JPY	122.32	127.43	at 01/03	120.99	at	31/05	-2.5%
AUD	1.63	1.63	at 13/06	1.57	at	18/04	+0.4%
CNY	7.80	7.87	at 09/01	7.51	at	25/04	-0.6%
BRL	4.34	4.59	at 20/05	4.18	at	31/01	-2.1%
RUB	72.80	79.30	at 01/01	71.51	at	23/04	-8.2%
INR	78.36	82.00	at 04/02	76.84	at	03/04	-1.8%
At 13-	6-19					Var	iations

Equity indices

Index	high	ıest'	' 19	lowe	est'	19	2019	2019(€)
5 376	5 592	at	23/04	4 611	at	03/01	+13.6%	+13.6%
2 892	2 946	at	30/04	2 448	at	03/01	+15.3%	+17.0%
12 169	12 413	at	03/05	10 417	at	03/01	+15.2%	+15.2%
21 032	22 308	at	25/04	19 562	at	04/01	+5.1%	+7.7%
75	86	at	09/04	68	at	03/01	+6.8%	+8.2%
601	612	at	03/06	530	at	19/02	+7.3%	+9.3%
2 162	2 304	at	04/02	1 862	at	17/05	+10.4%	+12.8%
712	712	at	13/06	572	at	01/01	+17.0%	+26.3%
	5 376 2 892 12 169 21 032 75 601 2 162	5 376 5 592 2 892 2 946 12 169 12 413 21 032 22 308 75 86 601 612 2 162 2 304	5 376 5 592 at 2 892 2 946 at 12 169 12 413 at 21 032 22 308 at 75 86 at 601 612 at 2 162 2 304 at	5 376 5 592 at 23/04 2 892 2 946 at 30/04 12 169 12 413 at 03/05 21 032 22 308 at 25/04 75 86 at 09/04 601 612 at 03/06 2 162 2 304 at 04/02	5 376 5 592 at 23/04 4 611 2 892 2 946 at 30/04 2 448 12 169 12 413 at 03/05 10 417 21 032 22 308 at 25/04 19 562 75 86 at 09/04 68 601 612 at 03/06 530 2 162 2 304 at 04/02 1 862	5 376 5 592 at 23/04 4 611 at 2 892 2 946 at 30/04 2 448 at 12 169 12 413 at 03/05 10 417 at 21 032 22 308 at 25/04 19 562 at 75 86 at 09/04 68 at 601 612 at 03/06 530 at 2 162 2 304 at 04/02 1 862 at	5 376 5 592 at 23/04 4 611 at 03/01 2 892 2 946 at 30/04 2 448 at 03/01 12 169 12 413 at 03/05 10 417 at 03/01 21 032 22 308 at 25/04 19 562 at 04/01 75 86 at 09/04 68 at 03/01 601 612 at 03/06 530 at 19/02 2 162 2 304 at 04/02 1 862 at 17/05	5 376 5 592 at 23/04 4 611 at 03/01 +13.6% 2 892 2 946 at 30/04 2 448 at 03/01 +15.3% 12 169 12 413 at 03/05 10 417 at 03/01 +15.2% 21 032 22 308 at 25/04 19 562 at 04/01 +5.1% 75 86 at 09/04 68 at 03/01 +6.8% 601 612 at 03/06 530 at 19/02 +7.3% 2 162 2 304 at 04/02 1 862 at 17/05 +10.4%

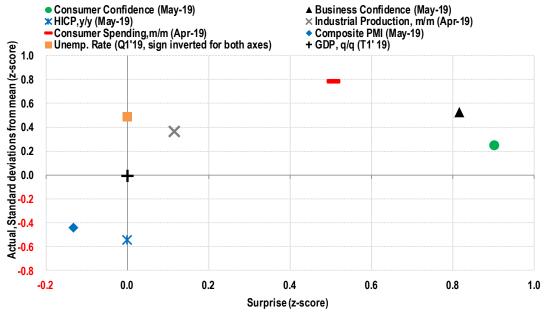
At 13-6-19 Variations * MSCI index



Pulse

France: the economy is doing rather well

Our pulse indicators are sending a clear positive signal. Only the composite PMI surprised on the downside (51.2) and is below trend. Inflation (1.1% y/y), GDP growth (0.3% q/q) and the unemployment rate (8.7%) were in line with expectations, with inflation and the unemployment rate being below their trend and growth on par with it. Industrial production (+0.4% m/m), households' consumption of goods (+0.8% m/m), business and consumer confidence (106 et 99, respectively) surprised positively and are above trend. Strong payroll gains in Q1 (+94k) come in addition to these favourable results. The whole set of data augurs well for Q2 growth, which we expect to be stable at 0.3% q/g.



Source: Bloomberg, Markit, BNP Paribas

Indicators preview

It's central bank week next week with meetings of the Federal Reserve, the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan. In the US several housing market data will be released: the NAHB index, housing starts, building permits and existing home sales. The June Philadelphia Fed business outlook will be closely watched in view of its correlation with the manufacturing sector. Other important data are the flash PMIs in several countries and, for the eurozone, consumer confidence, the trade balance and inflation. The ECB will publish its new bulletin.

Date	Country/Region	Event	Date	Survey	Prior
06/17/2019	United States	NAHB Housing Market Index	June	67	66
06/18/2019	Eurozone	EU27 New Car Registrations	May		-0.4%
06/18/2019	Eurozone	Trade Balance SA	April		1.79e+10
06/18/2019	Eurozone	CPI MoM	May		0.7%
06/18/2019	United States	Housing Starts MoM	May	0.4%	5.7%
06/18/2019	United States	Building Permits MoM	May	0.8%	0.6%
06/19/2019	Japan	Trade Balance	May		6.04e+10
06/19/2019	United Kingdom	CPI MoM	May		0.6%
06/19/2019	United Kingdom	CBI Trends Total Orders	June		-10
06/19/2019	United States	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	June19	2.50%	2.50%
06/20/2019	Eurozone	ECB publishes its Economic Bulletin			
06/20/2019	United Kingdom	Retail Sales Ex Auto Fuel MoM	May		-0.2%
06/20/2019	United Kingdom	Bank of England Bank Rate	June 20		0.750%
06/20/2019	United States	Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook	June	10.0	16.6
06/20/2019	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence	June		-6.5
06/20/2019	Japan	Bank of Japan Policy Balance Rate	June 20		-0.100%
06/21/2019	France	Markit France Composite PMI	June		51.2
06/21/2019	Eurozone	Markit Eurozone Composite PMI	June		51.8
06/21/2019	United States	Existing Home Sales MoM	May	1.7%	-0.4%

Source: Bloomberg, BNP Paribas



Economic scenario

UNITED STATES

- Growth picked-up by early 19 but this was partly due to one-off factors (inventories). The trend in private domestic demand is more subdued. The housing market is softening, corporate investment should slow, as well as exports. Core inflation remains well under control and has eased a bit.
- Regarding the more cautious message delivered by the Fed's president. J. Powell (about trade tensions), we believe the Fed Funds target rate will be cut by 2 quarter points in Q3, coming back to 1.75-2%

CHINA

- Economic growth continues to slow. Activity rebounded in March 2019 but weakened again afterwards. The recent flare-up in trade tensions with the US has again darkened export prospects.
- The central bank is easing liquidity and credit conditions, though the reduction in financial-instability risks via regulatory tightening should remain a priority. Fiscal policy has also turned expansionary through increased infrastructure spending and a rising number of household/corporate tax cuts.
- In the short term, exports and private domestic investment should continue to decelerate. Tax measures should support consumer spending.

EUROZONE

- Despite a stronger than expected growth in the 1st quarter of 2019, the economic slowdown is continuing in the eurozone, especially in Germany, due to international environment uncertainties and a slowdown of exports to China. Capacity constraints also play a role and activity in the manufacturing sector continues to decline.
- Inflation is now expected to decrease while core CPI is hardly moving. The activity slowdown also implies that the pick-up in core inflation should be slower than expected until recently.
- Monetary policy remains cautious and proactive, the ECB announcing the launch of another round of longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO) for eurozone banks.

FRANCE

Growth is slowing although the economy should show some resilience. Households' consumption should get a boost from the tax cuts and the jobs recovery but inflation reduces purchasing power gains. Business investment dynamics remain favourable. The global backdrop is less supportive. A slight rise in core inflation is appearing but remains to be confirmed.

INTEREST RATES AND FX RATES

- In the US, we expect the Fed to cut rates twice in the second semester in reaction to a slowing economy, subdued inflation and heightened uncertainty. Bond markets are already pricing in rate cuts, which is why we expect that the decline of the 10 year treasury yield will only be moderate.
- The combination of slower growth and subdued core inflation leads us to expect that ECB official rates will remain unchanged this year and next. 10 year Bund yields are expected to rise only marginally to 0.00% by the end of this year. We forecast a yield of 0.15% by the end of 2020.
- No change expected in Japan.
- We expect the euro to strengthen versus the dollar considering that the latter is expensive on valuation grounds and that the Fed will ease its policy

	GDP Growth				Inflation			
%	2018	2019 e	2020 e	2018	2019 e	2020 e		
Advanced	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.6		
United-States	2.9	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.0		
Japan	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.5		
United-Kingdom	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9		
Euro Area	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.3		
Germany	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.5		
France	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.5		
Italy	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.9		
Spain	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.2		
Emerging	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.3		
China	6.6	6.2	6.0	2.1	2.2	2.6		
India*	7.0	7.4	7.6	3.4	3.5	4.2		
Brazil	1.1	0.8	2.5	3.7	3.9	3.9		
Russia	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.9	5.1	4.1		

Source: BNP Paribas Group Economic Research (e: Estimates & forecasts)

^{*} Fiscal year from April 1st of year n to March 31st of year n+1

Intere	est rates, %	2019						
End of	period	Q1	Q2e	Q3e	Q4e	2018	2019e	2020e
US	Fed Funds	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.75
	Libor 3m \$	2.60	2.45	2.00	2.00	2.81	2.00	1.80
	T-Notes 10y	2.42	2.10	1.95	1.90	2.69	1.90	2.25
Ezone	ECB Refi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Euribor 3m	-0.31	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.31	-0.30	-0.30
	Bund 10y	-0.07	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.15
	OAT 10y	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.71	0.30	0.45
UK	Base rate	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.25	0.75	1.25	1.25
	Gilts 10y	1.00	1.85	2.00	2.10	1.27	2.10	2.10
Japan	BoJ Rate	-0.06	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.07	-0.10	-0.10
	JGB 10y	-0.09	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.05

Source: BNP Paribas GlobalMarkets (e: Forecasts)

Exch	ange Rates	2019						
End of	period	Q1	Q2e	Q3e	Q4e	2018	2019e	2020e
USD	EUR / USD	1.12	1.13	1.16	1.20	1.14	1.20	1.25
	USD / JPY	111.0	108.0	105.0	102.0	110.0	102.0	95.0
	GBP / USD	1.30	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.27	1.38	1.49
	USD / CHF	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.94
EUR	EUR / GBP	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.84
	EUR / CHF	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.13	1.16	1.18
	EUR / JPY	124.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	125.0	122.0	119.0

Source: BNP Paribas GlobalMarkets (e: Forecasts)



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