ECOWEEK

N°20-19

15 May 2020

ECONOMIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

BNP PARIBAS

The bank for a changing world

EDITORIAL

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE US EQUITY MARKET

Fed Chair Powell's comment about what would happen in case of a prolonged recession has weighed heavily on equity markets. Historically, recessions are accompanied by major equity market drawdowns. The year-to-date decline is more limited, which stands in stark contrast with the plunge of activity. Massive monetary and fiscal policy support has led to a reassessment of the distribution of risks, which goes a long way in explaining the rebound of equity markets. The focus is now shifting to the outlook for corporate earnings, hence the importance of the debate on the shape of the recovery.

When the Fed Chair speaks, Wall Street tends to listen. This was again illustrated when Jerome Powell's comment on May 13 about what would happen in case of a prolonged recession weighed heavily on equity markets.[1] It is striking that his words have a bigger impact than the publication of very poor economic data or the warnings of well-known hedge fund managers about elevated valuations. Historically, recessions are accompanied by major equity market drawdowns (chart 1).[2] Against this background, the decline this year is limited[3]. This stands in stark contrast with the plunge of activity and spending data and the skyrocketing of unemployment. What might explain this apparent anomaly?

A first, straightforward factor is the massive easing of monetary policy. The Federal Reserve is in 'whatever it takes' mode and, in particular, its decision to buy corporate paper has been instrumental in reducing the risk of numerous corporate defaults, which in turn is beneficial for equity market sentiment. The decline of treasury yields works in the same direction. Moreover, QE can trigger portfolio rebalancing by investors which may support share prices.

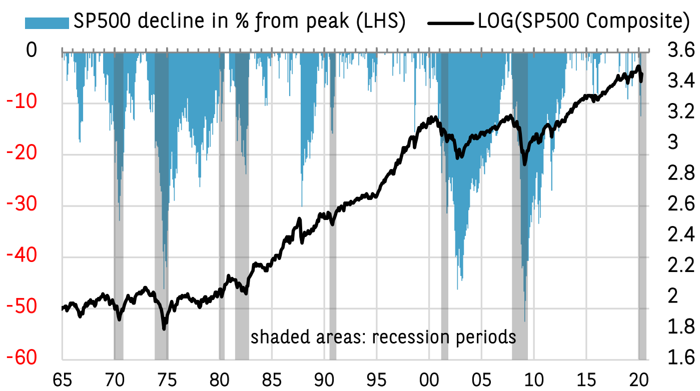
A second possible factor is fiscal policy. Congress has provided support of about 14% of GDP. To quote Jerome Powell: *"While the coronavirus economic shock appears to be the largest on record, the fiscal response has also been the fastest and largest response for any postwar downturn."* This should influence growth expectations, at a minimum by reducing the risk of extremely negative outcomes.

A third factor is specifically related to the distribution of risks. In the course of 2019 and at the start of this year, surveys showed that US CFOs considered there was a high risk of a recession in the foreseeable future. Considering the equity market declines during recessions, one can argue that risk was very much tilted to the downside: the likelihood of a big drawdown was higher than the possibility of an equivalent increase in share prices. Following the market decline due to the pandemic and given the reaction of monetary and fiscal policy, it can be argued that risk is now less asymmetric than at the start of the year.

A fourth possible factor concerns recession-related uncertainty. This concerns the depth and length of the recession as well as the pace of recovery thereafter. As shown in chart 2, recessions tend to differ quite a bit in terms of length and depth. The latter is represented by a very rough measure –the ISM manufacturing index- so as to be able to include data for the current recession[4].

1. *"A prolonged recession and weak recovery could also discourage business investment and expansion, further limiting the resurgence of jobs as well as the growth of capital stock and the pace of technological advancement. The result could be an extended period of low productivity growth and stagnant incomes."* Source: Current Economic Issues Remarks by Jerome H. Powell, Chair Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System at Peterson Institute for International Economics, Washington, D.C., May 13, 2020
2. A drawdown is defined as the decline in % from the previous peak.
3. The chart uses monthly data. Using daily observations, the maximum drawdown was considerable though not extreme (-34% between 19 February and 23 March) but following the rebound, at present the S&P500 is trading 16% below its historical record (source: Bloomberg).
4. It was assumed that the peak of the business cycle was at the end of 2019. The NBER Business Cycle Dating Committee announces cyclical turning points with a considerable delay.

UNITED STATES: EQUITY MARKET EVOLUTION AND DRAWDOWN



SOURCE: STANDARD & POOR'S, NBER, BNP PARIBAS

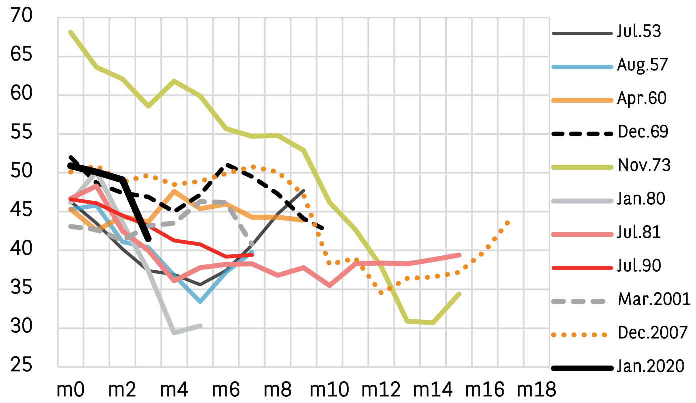
> Wall Street has rebounded on the back of massive stimulus and a reassessment of the distribution of risks. Going forward, the focus will entirely be on the outlook for corporate earnings, hence the importance of the debate on the shape of the recovery.

If we consider that the lower cyclical turning point has been reached when activity indicators start to pick up again, this would imply that the current recession should be a very short one: the contraction was triggered by the lockdown and the recovery should be initiated by the gradual easing of the lockdown. This last point implies that the usual uncertainty about the duration of a recession should be very limited, which, in addition, allows investors to look more confidently to the 'other side of the valley' and pay less attention to the depth of the recession.

These various factors help in explaining the observed behaviour of equity markets but they do not provide a forecast. Given the low level of bond yields, which are likely to increase as the economy recovers, attention of investors will focus essentially on the outlook for corporate earnings. It explains the reaction to the warning of Jerome Powell about the detrimental longer term consequences should the recovery turn out to be weak.

William De Vijlder

MANUFACTURING ISM DURING RECESSIONS (BUSINESS CYCLE PEAK = M0)



SOURCE: SISM, NBER, BNP PARIBAS

MARKETS OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

Week 8-5 20 to 14-5-20

↘ CAC 40	4 550	▸ 4 273	-6.1	%
↘ S&P 500	2 930	▸ 2 853	-2.6	%
↗ Volatility (VIX)	28.0	▸ 32.6	+4.6	pb
↘ Libor $ 3M (%)	0.43	▸ 0.39	-4.2	bp
↗ OAT 10y (%)	-0.03	▸ -0.01	+1.9	bp
↘ Bund 10y (%)	-0.53	▸ -0.54	-0.6	bp
↘ US Tr. 10y (%)	0.68	▸ 0.61	-7.4	bp
↘ Euro vs dollar	1.09	▸ 1.08	-0.5	%
↗ Gold (ounce, $)	1 714	▸ 1 730	+1.0	%
↗ Oil (Brent, $)	29.6	▸ 31.2	+5.4	%

MONEY & BOND MARKETS

Interest Rates		highest 20	lowest 20
$ FED	0.25	1.75 at 01/01	0.25 at 16/03
Libor 3M	0.39	1.91 at 01/01	0.39 at 13/05
Libor 12M	0.77	2.00 at 01/01	0.74 at 09/03
£ BoE	0.10	0.75 at 01/01	0.10 at 19/03
Libor 3M	0.33	0.80 at 08/01	0.33 at 13/05
Libor 12M	0.69	0.98 at 01/01	0.52 at 11/03

At 14-5-20

Yield (%)		highest 20	lowest 20
€ AVG 5-7y	0.06	0.72 at 18/03	-0.28 at 04/03
Bund 2y	-0.74	-0.58 at 14/01	-1.00 at 09/03
Bund 10y	-0.54	-0.17 at 19/03	-0.84 at 09/03
OAT 10y	-0.01	0.28 at 18/03	-0.42 at 09/03
Corp. BBB	1.86	2.54 at 24/03	0.65 at 20/02
$ Treas. 2y	0.15	1.59 at 08/01	0.13 at 07/05
Treas. 10y	0.61	1.91 at 01/01	0.50 at 09/03
High Yield	8.17	1 1.29 at 23/03	5.44 at 21/02
£ gilt. 2y	0.03	0.61 at 08/01	0.00 at 23/03
gilt. 10y	0.17	0.83 at 01/01	0.17 at 09/03

At 14-5-20

EXCHANGE RATES

1€ =		highest 20	lowest 20	2020
USD	1.08	1.14 at 09/03	1.07 at 20/03	-3.7%
GBP	0.89	0.94 at 23/03	0.83 at 18/02	+4.6%
CHF	1.05	1.09 at 01/01	1.05 at 14/05	-3.3%
JPY	115.75	122.70 at 16/01	114.51 at 06/05	-5.1%
AUD	1.68	1.87 at 23/03	1.60 at 01/01	+5.4%
CNY	7.67	7.94 at 09/03	7.55 at 19/02	-1.9%
BRL	6.39	6.42 at 13/05	4.51 at 02/01	+41.5%
RUB	79.96	87.95 at 30/03	67.75 at 10/01	+14.7%
INR	81.72	84.60 at 09/03	77.21 at 17/02	+2.0%

At 14-5-20 *Change*

COMMODITIES

Spot price, $		highest 20	lowest 20	2020	2020(€)
Oil, Brent	31.2	69.1 at 06/01	16.5 at 21/04	-52.9%	-51.1%
Gold (ounce)	1 730	1 738 at 23/04	1 475 at 19/03	+13.8%	+18.1%
Metals, LMEX	2 390	2 894 at 20/01	2 232 at 23/03	-15.9%	-12.7%
Copper (ton)	5 174	6 270 at 14/01	4 625 at 23/03	-15.9%	-12.7%
CRB Foods	294	341.5 at 21/01	272 at 27/04	-13.2%	-9.9%
wheat (ton)	193	2.4 at 21/01	192 at 13/05	-15.7%	-12.5%
Corn (ton)	117	1.5 at 23/01	113 at 28/04	-2.2%	-18.6%

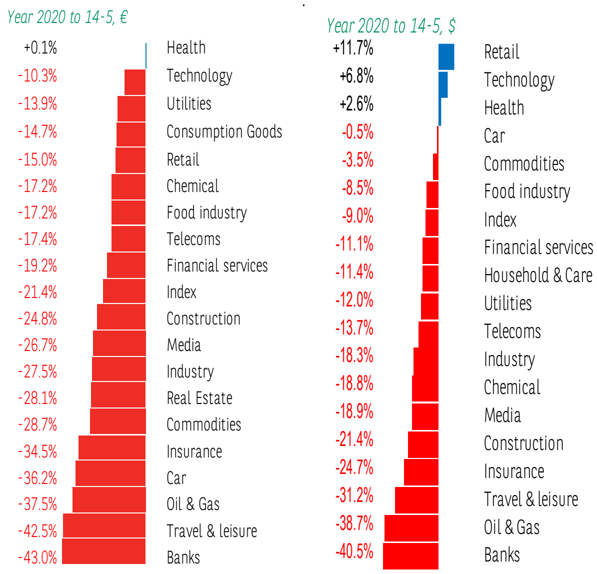
At 14-5-20 *Change*

EQUITY INDICES

	Index	highest 20	lowest 20	2020
World				
MSCI World	2 000	2 435 at 12/02	1 602 at 23/03	-15.2%
North America				
S&P500	2 853	3 386 at 19/02	2 237 at 23/03	-11.7%
Europe				
EuroStoxx50	2 760	3 865 at 19/02	2 386 at 18/03	-26.3%
CAC 40	4 273	6 111 at 19/02	3 755 at 18/03	-2.9%
DAX 30	10 337	13 789 at 19/02	8 442 at 18/03	-22.0%
IBEX 35	6 546	10 084 at 19/02	6 107 at 16/03	-3.1%
FTSE100	5 742	7 675 at 17/01	4 994 at 23/03	-2.4%
Asia				
MSCI, loc.	839	1 034 at 20/01	743 at 23/03	-1.7%
Nikkei	19 915	24 084 at 20/01	16 553 at 19/03	-15.8%
Emerging				
MSCI Emerging ($)	901	1 147 at 17/01	758 at 23/03	-1.9%
China	81	90 at 13/01	69 at 19/03	-5.0%
India	440	609 at 17/01	353 at 23/03	-21.3%
Brazil	1 113	2 429 at 02/01	1 036 at 23/03	-31.1%
Russia	557	857 at 20/01	419 at 18/03	-19.3%

At 14-5-20 *Change*

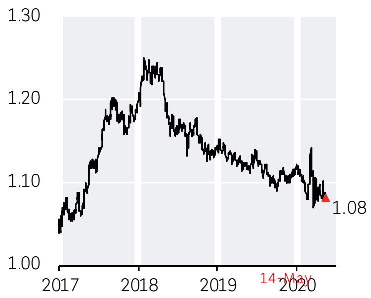
PERFORMANCE BY SECTOR (EUROSTOXX 50 & S&P500)



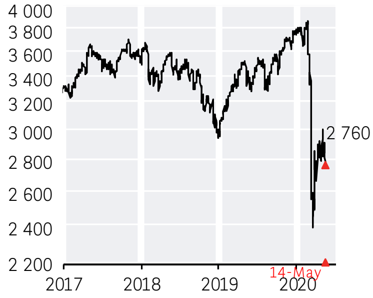
SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS,

MARKETS OVERVIEW

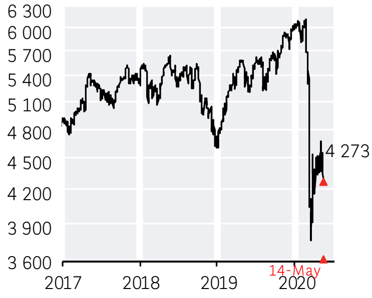
EURO-DOLLAR



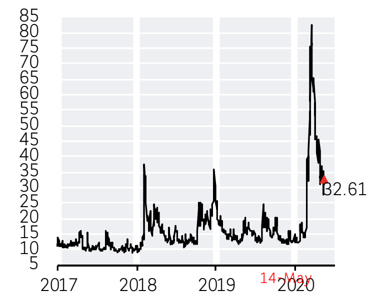
EUROSTOXX50



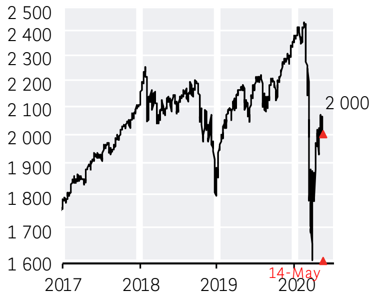
S&P500



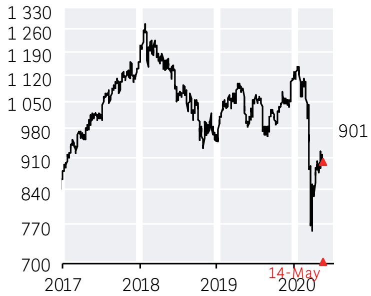
VOLATILITY (VIX, S&P500)



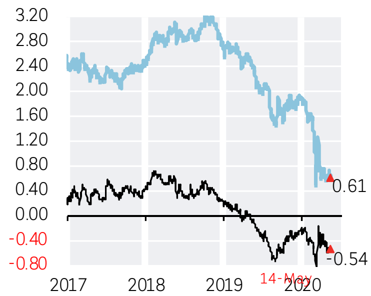
MSCI WORLD (USD)



MSCI EMERGING (USD)

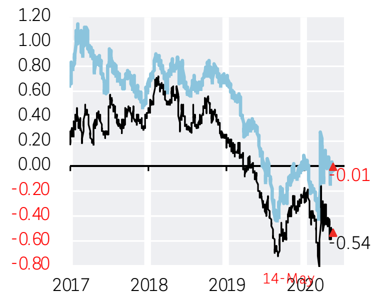


10Y BOND YIELD, TREASURIES VS BUND



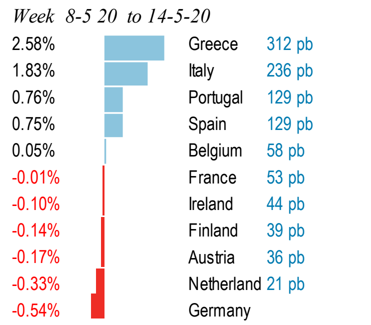
—Bunds —US Treasuries

10Y BOND YIELD

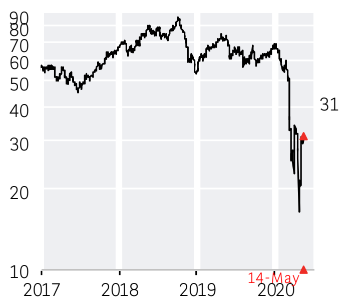


—Bunds —OAT

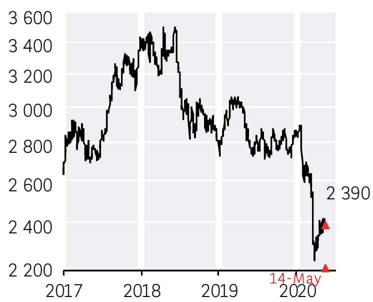
10Y BOND YIELD & SPREADS



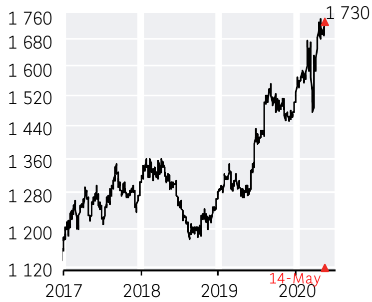
OIL (BRENT, USD)



METALS (LMEX, USD)



GOLD (OUNCE, USD)



SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS,

ECONOMIC PULSE

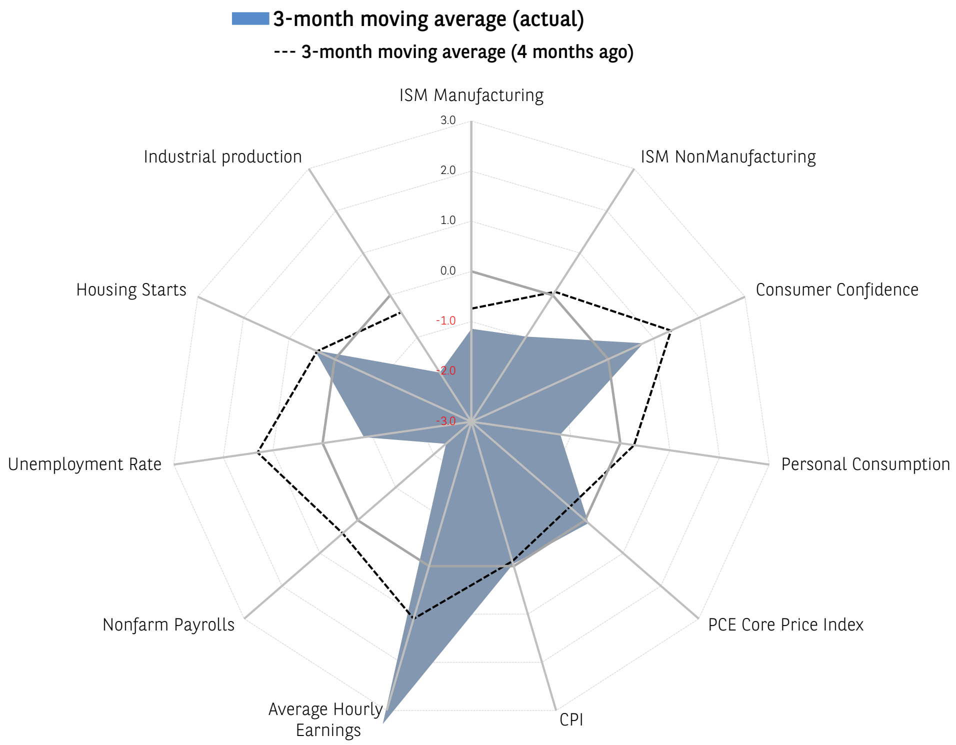
UNITED STATES: ACCELERATED FALL

In the United States, as elsewhere, the paralysis of activity caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has affected the production of statistics, which have become harder to interpret. The rebound in hourly wages in April indicated by the Pulse is a false signal and should be treated with caution: it can be explained by the collapse in hours worked, against which wages always show a certain inertia. Not only is the information gathered from companies incomplete, but there may well have been a lag between the shutdown of businesses and the stopping of wages.

In reality, the explosive growth in unemployment (14.7% of the active population in April, 36 million benefit claims since mid-March) will exert downward pressure on wages. In general terms, the barometer of US economic activity is starting to show contractions at historically high levels, such as those in non-farm employment (more than 20 million jobs lost in April) or private consumption. There will be more to come.

Jean-Luc Proutat

QUARTERLY CHANGES



SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS, BNP PARIBAS

The indicators in the radar are all transformed into z-scores. By construction, the z-scores have mean zero and their values, which indicate how far the indicator is removed from its long-term average, are in the interval between -3 and 3 in almost all cases. In the radar chart, the blue area shows the actual conditions of economic activity. It is compared with the situation four months earlier (dotted-line). An expansion of the blue area signals an improvement.

ECONOMIC SCENARIO

UNITED STATES

- The economy is increasingly impacted by the spreading of the coronavirus and concern is mounting about an increase in the unemployment rate, which would weigh on consumer spending. This explains the very significant measures taken by the Federal Reserve and those announced by the Administration. Clearly, the near term prospects depend on how the epidemic evolves. Once we will be beyond the peak, the measures taken thus far will be instrumental in supporting the recovery in demand and activity.

CHINA

- The Covid-19 shock has represented a severe shock to both demand and supply. Economic activity collapsed in the first two months of the year (industrial production fell by 14% year-on-year, exports by 18% and retail sales by 24%), and we have revised strongly downwards our real GDP growth forecast for 2020. Activity has already started to recover, but this process should remain very gradual in the coming months.
- Since the outbreak of the virus, the central bank and the government have considerably stepped up stimulus measures aimed at helping enterprises and supporting domestic demand. However, the extent of the economic recovery is likely to be constrained by the consequences of the sanitary and economic crisis currently spreading in the rest of the world.

EUROZONE

- The huge impact of the coronavirus epidemic is becoming increasingly visible in activity and demand data, following lockdowns, but also in confidence data and business expectations. The first semester will be significantly affected although the extent depends on when the epidemic will be brought under control. Taking guidance from the experience in China, the second semester should see an improvement in activity, which should be helped by the huge support measures which are being taken. Forecasts are entirely dependent on the scenario which is assumed for the epidemic.

FRANCE

- A sharp GDP contraction is now expected in the first half of 2020 because of the propagation of the Covid-19 epidemic and ensuing lockdown measures. The recessionary shock should be temporary, but the shape of the recovery remains uncertain. The fiscal and financial packages announced by the Government, as well as the ECB measures on the monetary front, are aimed at limiting as much as possible the shock and at creating the conditions for activity to resume and get back to normal as rapidly as possible. We expect a quick rebound but risks lie on the downside. Inflation will also be negatively impacted, especially because of the plunge in oil prices.

INTEREST RATES AND FX RATES

- In the US, the Federal Reserve has taken, in several meetings, a host of measures to inject liquidity in the financial system and facilitate the financing of companies. The federal funds rate has been brought down to the zero lower bound and QE has been restarted. Additional measures are to be expected should the economic and liquidity situation deteriorate further. Treasury yields have seen a big drop, reflecting a flight to safety but have also been very volatile. Eventually, given the temporary nature of the coronavirus epidemic and the fiscal stimulus measures, this should be followed by a rebound in yields but the timing is completely unclear.
- In the eurozone, the ECB has taken considerable measures to inject liquidity by starting a temporary Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme, expanding the range of eligible assets under the corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP) to non-financial commercial paper and by easing the collateral standards by adjusting the main risk parameters of the collateral framework. More is to be expected should circumstances require. These measures should also keep a lid on sovereign bond spreads. The movement of bond yields will be very much influenced by what happens to US yields, and hence, in the near term, by news about the epidemic.
- The Bank of Japan has kept its policy rate unchanged but has decided to double its purchases of ETFs and J-REITS (Investment funds tied to Japanese real estate). The target for its corporate bonds purchases has also been increased.
- Growing concerns about the global economic impact of the coronavirus have caused big drops in equity markets and a quest for liquidity, in particular in dollar. In this environment the dollar has acted as a safe haven currency.

GROWTH & INFLATION

	GDP Growth**			Inflation		
%	2019	2020 e	2021 e	2019	2020 e	2021 e
United-States	2.3	-5.7	4.9	1.6	1.2	2.2
Japan	0.7	-4.6	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.2
United-Kingdom	1.4	-6.7	8.9	1.8	0.7	1.7
Euro Area	1.2	-8.3	8.0	1.2	0.2	1.2
Germany	0.6	-6.4	6.7	1.4	0.5	1.4
France	1.3	-7.1	7.0	1.3	0.3	1.3
Italy	0.2	-12.1	10.2	0.6	-	-
China	6.1	2.5	8.1	2.9	3.1	2.0
India*	6.1	2.7	5.2	4.7	3.5	4.0
Brazil	1.1	-4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.5
Russia	1.3	-4.5	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.5

SOURCE: BNP PARIBAS GROUP ECONOMIC RESEARCH (E: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS)
*FISCAL YEAR FROM 1ST APRIL OF YEAR N TO MARCH 31ST OF YEAR N+1
**LAST UPDATE 23/04/2020

INTEREST & EXCHANGE RATES

Interest rates, %		2019		2020						
End of period		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2e	Q3e	Q4e	2018	2019	2020e
US	Fed Funds (upper limit)	2.00	1.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.50	1.75	0.25
	T-Notes 10y	1.67	1.92	0.67	0.80	1.00	1.25	2.69	1.92	1.25
Ezone	Deposit rate	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50
	Bund 10y	-0.57	-0.19	-0.46	-0.50	-0.30	-0.20	0.25	-0.19	-0.20
	OAT 10y	-0.28	0.08	-0.05	-0.15	0.00	0.05	0.71	0.08	0.05
	BTP 10y	0.83	1.32	1.55	1.30	1.20	1.10	2.77	1.32	1.10
	BONO 10y	0.15	0.47	0.68	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.42	0.47	0.50
UK	Base rate	0.75	0.75	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.75	0.75	0.10
	Gilts 10y	0.40	0.83	0.31	0.55	0.85	0.90	1.27	0.83	0.90
Japan	BoJ Rate	-0.06	-0.05	-0.07	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.07	-0.05	-0.10
	JGB 10y	-0.22	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	-0.02	0.05

Last update 20/03/2020

Exchange Rates		2019		2020						
End of period		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2e	Q3e	Q4e	2018	2019	2020e
USD	EUR / USD	1.09	1.12	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.14	1.12	1.17
	USD / JPY	108	109	108	104	102	100	110	109	100
	GBP / USD	1.23	1.32	1.24	1.27	1.32	1.34	1.27	1.32	1.34
	USD / CHF	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.99	0.97	0.92
EUR	EUR / GBP	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.83	0.87
	EUR / CHF	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.13	1.09	1.08
	EUR / JPY	118	122	118	117	117	117	125	122	117

Last update 09/04/2020

SOURCE: BNP PARIBAS GLOBAL MARKETS (E: ESTIMATES)

CALENDAR

LATEST INDICATORS

Data from China show the challenge of recovering from the pandemic. Admittedly, loan growth has picked up but inflation is down with producer prices further in negative territory. The supply side is doing better, witness the growth in industrial output, but retail sales, though declining less than in March, have come in below expectations. German GDP contracted 2,2% in the first quarter, the biggest quarterly drop since the first quarter of 2009. In the US, with people having to stay at home and the jump in unemployment, retail sales plunged with online sales being the exception.

DATE	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	ACTUAL	PREVIOUS
05/11/2020	China (Mainland)	Outstanding Loan Growth	April	13.1	12.7
05/12/2020	China (Mainland)	PPI y/y	April	-3.1	-1.5
05/12/2020	China (Mainland)	CPI y/y	April	3.3	4.3
05/12/2020	United States	Core CPI y/y, NSA	April	1,4	2.1
05/13/2020	United Kingdom	GDP Prelim q/q	Q1	-2	0
05/13/2020	Euro Zone	Industrial Production y/y	March	-12.9	-2.2
05/13/2020	United States	PPI exFood/Energy y/y	April	0.6	1.4
05/14/2020	Germany	HICP Final y/y	April	0.8	1.3
05/14/2020	Spain	HICP Final y/y	April	-0.7	0.1
05/14/2020	United States	Initial Jobless Claims	9 May	2,981K	3,176K
05/15/2020	China (Mainland)	Urban Investment (ytd) y/y	April	-10.3	-16.1
05/15/2020	China (Mainland)	Industrial Output y/y	April	3.9	-1.1
05/15/2020	China (Mainland)	Retail Sales y/y	April	-7.5	-15.8
05/15/2020	Germany	GDP Flash q/q	Q1	-2.2	0
05/15/2020	France	CPI (EU Norm) Final y/y	April	0.4	0.5
05/15/2020	Italy	CPI (EU Norm) Final y/y	April	0.1	0.1
05/15/2020	Euro Zone	GDP Flash Estimate q/q	Q1	-3.8	-3.8
05/15/2020	United States	NY Fed Manufacturing	May	-48.5	-78.2
05/15/2020	United States	Retail Control	April	-15.3	1.7
05/15/2020	United States	Industrial Production m/m	April	-11.2	-5.4
05/15/2020	United States	Capacity Utilization	April	64.9	72.7
05/15/2020	United States	JOLTS Job Openings	March	6,191k	7004k
05/15/2020	United States	University of Michigan Sentiment	May	73.7	71.8

SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS

CALENDAR: THE WEEK AHEAD

COMING INDICATORS

Next week sees the publication of the flash PMIs in several countries. They are eagerly awaited because they will provide information on business sentiment in the month of May. Considering that the lockdown is being eased in several countries, the question is whether this already shows up in the data. In addition we have the business survey of the Philadelphia Fed for May as well eurozone consumer confidence for May. Several housing market statistics for April will be published in the US.

DATE	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	CONSENSUS	PREVIOUS
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q	Q1	-1.2	-1.8
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q Annualised	Q1	-4.6	-7.1
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q Pvt Consmp Prelim	Q1	-1.6	-2.8
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q Capital Expenditures	Q1	-1.5	-4.6
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q External Demand	Q1	0	0.5
05/18/2020	United States	NAHB Housing Market Indx	May	35	30
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	Claimant Count Unem Chng	Apr		12,100
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	ILO Unemployment Rate	Mar		4
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	Employment Change	Mar		172,000
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	Average Weak Earnings 3M y/y	Mar		2.8
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	Avg Earnings (ex-Bonus)	Mar		2.9
05/19/2020	Germany	ZEW Economic Sentiment	May		28.2
05/19/2020	Germany	ZEW Current Conditions	May		-91.5
05/19/2020	United States	Building Permits	Apr	1,100,000	1,350,000
05/19/2020	United States	Housing Starts	Apr	986,000	1,216,000
05/20/2020	Eurozone	HICP Final y/y	Apr	0.4	0.4
05/20/2020	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence. Flash	May		-22.7
05/21/2020	Japan	Jibun Bank Mfg PMI Flash	May		41.9
05/21/2020	United Kingdom	Flash Composite PMI	May		13.8
05/21/2020	United States	Initial Jobless Claims	11 May, w/e		
05/21/2020	United States	Philly Fed Business Indx	May	-47	-56.6
05/21/2020	United States	Markit Composite Flash PMI	May		27
05/21/2020	United States	Markit Mfg PMI Flash	May		36.1
05/21/2020	United States	Markit Services PMI Flash	May		26.7
05/21/2020	United States	Exist. Home Sales % Chg	Apr		-8.5
05/22/2020	France	Markit Mfg Flash PMI	May		31.5
05/22/2020	France	Markit Services Flash PMI	May		10.2
05/22/2020	France	Markit Composite Flash PMI	May		11.1
05/22/2020	Germany	Markit Mfg Flash PMI	May		34.5
05/22/2020	Germany	Markit Services Flash PMI	May		16.2
05/22/2020	Germany	Markit Composite Flash PMI	May		17.4
05/22/2020	Eurozone	Markit Mfg Flash PMI	May		33.4
05/22/2020	Eurozone	Markit Services Flash PMI	May		12
05/22/2020	Eurozone	Markit Composite Flash PMI	May		13.6
05/22/2020	United Kingdom	Retail Sales MM	Apr		-5.1

SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS

FURTHER READING

In front of Covid-19 crisis, is there a place for any "green deal"?	EcoTV Week	15 May 2020
COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks (update)	EcoFlash	13 May 2020
United Kingdom: Target outstanding of the asset purchase program maintained, slight easing of the 10-year Gilt rate	Chart of the Week	13 May 2020
At the height of the crisis	EcoWeek	7 May 2020
The many faces of proportionality in economic policy	EcoWeek	7 May 2020
The sharp rise in household inflation expectations in April, a signal to be put into perspective	Chart of the Week	6 May 2020
The drop in Eurozone GDP: the worst is yet to come	EcoTV Week	6 May 2020
COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks (update)	EcoFlash	6 May 2020
The Fed: the global lender of last resort	Conjoncture	30 April 2020
Preparing for leaner pensions	Conjoncture	30 April 2020
France: shocking figures reveal the extent of the shock	EcoTV Week	30 April 2020
Central bank balance sheet expansion: the sky is not the limit	EcoWeek	30 April 2020
Eurozone: Lending trends in the euro zone: The coronavirus pandemic has led to an unprecedented rise in demand for credit from companies, but has hit demand from households	EcoWeek	30 April 2020
COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks (update)	EcoFlash	29 April 2020
The Egyptian pound's gradual depreciation is likely to continue in the short term	Chart of the Week	29 April 2020
Eurozone: A disinflationary bias in the short and the medium term?	EcoFlash	27 April 2020
Turkey: a still resilient pulse indicator	EcoWeek	24 April 2020
The EU response to the economic consequences of the pandemic: clear progress	EcoWeek	24 April 2020
The new government-guaranteed loan in France	EcoTV	24 April 2020

GROUP ECONOMIC RESEARCH

William De Vijlder Chief Economist	+33 1 55 77 47 31	william.devijlder@bnpparibas.com

ADVANCED ECONOMIES AND STATISTICS

Jean-Luc Proutat Head – United States, United Kingdom	+33 1 58 16 73 32	jeanluc.proutat@bnpparibas.com
Hélène Baudchon France – Labour markets	+33 1 58 16 03 63	helene.baudchon@bnpparibas.com
Louis Boisset European Central Bank watch, Euro area global view, Japan	+33 1 57 43 02 91	louis.boisset@bnpparibas.com
Frédérique Cerisier Euro area (European gouvernance and public finances), Spain, Portugal	+33 1 43 16 95 52	frederique.cerisier@bnpparibas.com
Raymond Van Der Putten Germany, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland – Energy, climate – Long-term projections	+33 1 42 98 53 99	raymond.vanderputten@bnpparibas.com
Tarik Rharrab Statistics	+33 1 43 16 95 56	tarik.rharrab@bnpparibas.com

BANKING ECONOMICS

Laurent Quignon Head	+33 1 42 98 56 54	laurent.quignon@bnpparibas.com
Laure Baquero	+ 33 1 43 16 95 50	laure.baquero@bnpparibas.com
Céline Choulet	+33 1 43 16 95 54	celine.choulet@bnpparibas.com
Thomas Humblot	+ 33 1 40 14 30 77	thomas.humblot@bnpparibas.com

ECONOMIES EMERGENTES ET RISQUE PAYS

François Faure Head – Argentina	+33 1 42 98 79 82	francois.faure@bnpparibas.com
Christine Peltier Deputy Head – Greater China, Vietnam, South Africa	+33 1 42 98 56 27	christine.peltier@bnpparibas.com
Stéphane Alby Africa (French-speaking countries)	+33 1 42 98 02 04	stephane.alby@bnpparibas.com
Stéphane Colliac Turkey, Ukraine, Central European countries	+33 1 42 98 26 77	stephane.colliac@bnpparibas.com
Sara Confalonieri Africa (Portuguese & English-speaking countries)	+33 1 42 98 43 86	sara.confalonieri@bnpparibas.com
Pascal Devaux Middle East, Balkan countries	+33 1 43 16 95 51	pascal.devaux@bnpparibas.com
Hélène Drouot Korea, Thailand, Philippines, Mexico, Andean countries	+33 1 42 98 33 00	helene.drouot@bnpparibas.com
Salim Hammad Latin America	+33 1 42 98 74 26	salim.hammad@bnpparibas.com
Johanna Melka India, South Asia, Russia, CIS	+33 1 58 16 05 84	johanna.melka@bnpparibas.com

CONTACT MEDIA

Michel Bernardini	+33 1 42 98 05 71	michel.bernardini@bnpparibas.com

BNP PARIBAS

The bank
for a changing
world

GROUP ECONOMIC RESEARCH

CONJONCTURE
Structural or in news flow, two issues analysed in depth

EMERGING
Analyses and forecasts for a selection of emerging economies

PERSPECTIVES
Analyses and forecasts for the main countries, emerging or developed

ECOFLASH
Data releases, major economic events. Our detailed views...

ECOWEEK
Weekly economic news and much more...

ECOTV
In this monthly web TV, our economists make sense of economic news

ECOTV WEEK
What is the main event this week? The answer is in your two minutes of economy

MACROWAVES
The economic podcasts

POUR RECEVOIR NOS PUBLICATIONS

SUBSCRIBE ON OUR WEBSITE
see the economic research's website

ET

FOLLOW US ON LINKEDINN
wsee the economic research's linkedin page

OU TWITTER
voir la page twitter des études économiques

Bulletin édité par les Etudes Economiques – BNP PARIBAS
Siège social : 16 boulevard des Italiens – 75009 PARIS / Tél : +33 (0) 1.42.98.12.34
Internet : www.group.bnpparibas.com - www.economic-research.bnpparibas.com

Directeur de la publication : Jean Lemierre / Rédacteur en chef : William De Vijlder

BNP PARIBAS

The bank for a changing world