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# EDITORIAL

## THE LONG SHADOW OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Recent economic data have improved on the back of the easing of lockdowns. This may create a feeling of false comfort. The effects of the severity of the crisis will make themselves felt well into the future. A key factor is the rise in unemployment and in unemployment expectations. Both weigh on household spending, due to related income losses and increased precautionary savings. The major national central banks of the Eurosystem expect unemployment to increase in 2021, despite the economic recovery. When visibility remains limited and the pressure on profits high, many companies have no other option than to reduce their labour force.

Having a swim in the Mediterranean sea often comes with a surprise: the water temperature may be pleasant on the surface but the undercurrents are cold. This description fits the current feeling about the economy quite well. The impact of the easing of lockdown measures taken to fight the Covid-19 pandemic is increasingly visible in the economic data. This may create a feeling of false comfort. Indeed, it is very likely that the effects of the severity of the crisis will make themselves felt for many months to come. Different factors are at work such as pervasive uncertainty, high levels of corporate debt which acts as a headwind during a recovery<sup>1</sup>, a worsening of the labour market.

In their latest projections, several national central banks of the Eurosystem, expect the unemployment rate next year to be higher than today<sup>2</sup>. Such a scenario implies a subdued increase in real disposable income, weighing on household consumption and GDP growth (chart 1)<sup>3</sup>. Expectations also play a role. A study made before the Covid-19 crisis found that Dutch households with higher job loss expectations are less likely to buy new cars. They also tend to switch to cheaper ones and increase their savings<sup>4</sup>.

At the aggregate level, the crisis has caused a huge jump in unemployment expectations of eurozone households. Chart 2 shows that, historically, these expectations are quite correlated with the growth of household consumption. There is also a close relationship with the assessment of the employment outlook in the purchasing managers' surveys: the views of employers and employees are very much aligned. One could argue that in a post-lockdown world, the pick-up in activity will lead to an improvement of sentiment data. This has already started, with numbers for May being less bad than for April. However, the still very low sentiment level implies that spending growth should be anything but dynamic, all the more so given recent announcements of significant job cuts at major European companies.

The latter are a reminder that unemployment is a lagging indicator. Companies may in a first instance prefer to hold on to their labour force and use short-time working schemes, but if in their assessment the outlook remains bleak and highly uncertain, eventually they will decide to reduce staffing levels. This not only weighs on consumption decisions for those who lose their job but also for others. In Spain, during the Great Recession households where the primary earner still had a job nevertheless reduced their consumption by 0.7 % per point of increase in the unemployment rate. "We find that the explanation does not lie

in a drop in contemporaneous household income. Instead, aggregate unemployment casts a shadow on future income expectations."<sup>5</sup> This shows the overriding impact of psychology on economic decisions with companies and households mutually influencing each other.

William De Vijlder

### EUROZONE: CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE & DISPOSABLE INCOME

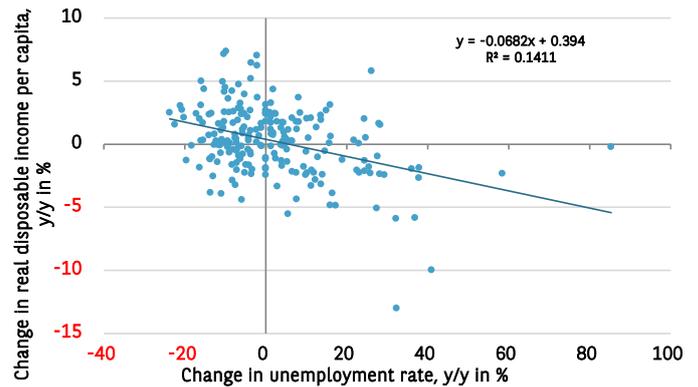


CHART 1

SOURCE: EUROSTAT, EUROPEAN COMMISSION, BNP PARIBAS

### HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION GROWTH, UNEMPLOYMENT EXPECTATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT PMI

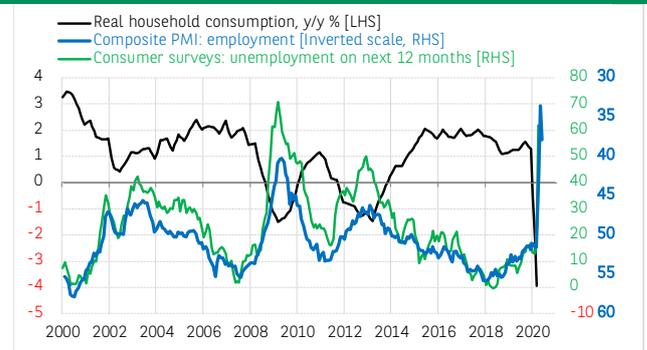


CHART 2

SOURCE: IHS MARKIT, EUROPEAN COMMISSION, BNP PARIBAS

1. Corporate leverage as a headwind during the recovery, Ecoweek, BNP Paribas, 12 June 2020  
 2. The Banque de France, the Bundesbank, the Banca d'Italia and the Banco de Espana  
 3. This chart is based on annual data for the period 2001-2019 for the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain  
 4. Source : Yuri Pettinicchi and Nathanael Vellekoop, Job Loss Expectations, Durable consumption and household finances: evidence from linked survey data, SAFE Working Paper No. 249, 2019

5. Rodolfo G. Campos and Iliana Reggio, Consumption in the shadow of unemployment, Banco de Espana working paper 1411, 2014



# MARKETS OVERVIEW

## OVERVIEW

Week 12-6-20 to 18-6-20

▲ CAC 40	4 839	▶ 4 959	+2.5 %
▲ S&P 500	3 041	▶ 3 115	+2.4 %
▼ Volatility (VIX)	36.1	▶ 32.9	-3.2 pb
▼ Libor \$ 3M (%)	0.32	▶ 0.32	-0.5 bp
▼ OAT 10y (%)	-0.10	▶ -0.13	-2.8 bp
▲ Bund 10y (%)	-0.44	▶ -0.44	+0.3 bp
▼ US Tr. 10y (%)	0.70	▶ 0.69	-0.5 bp
▼ Euro vs dollar	1.12	▶ 1.12	-0.2 %
▼ Gold (ounce, \$)	1 734	▶ 1 724	-0.6 %
▲ Oil (Brent, \$)	38.9	▶ 41.6	+7.0 %

### Interest Rates

\$ FED	0.25	highest 20	1.75 at 01/01	lowest 20	0.25 at 16/03
Libor 3M	0.32		1.91 at 01/01		0.30 at 15/06
Libor 12M	0.58		2.00 at 01/01		0.58 at 17/06
£ BoE	0.10		0.75 at 01/01		0.10 at 19/03
Libor 3M	0.17		0.80 at 08/01		0.17 at 17/06
Libor 12M	0.50		0.98 at 01/01		0.50 at 17/06

At 18-6-20

## MONEY & BOND MARKETS

### Yield (%)

€ AVG 5-7y	0.72	at 18/03	-0.28	at 04/03	
Bund 2y	-0.62	-0.58	at 14/01	-1.00	at 09/03
Bund 10y	-0.44	-0.17	at 19/03	-0.84	at 09/03
OAT 10y	-0.13	0.28	at 18/03	-0.42	at 09/03
Corp. BBB	1.30	2.54	at 24/03	0.65	at 20/02
\$ Treas. 2y	0.20	1.59	at 08/01	0.13	at 07/05
Treas. 10y	0.69	1.91	at 01/01	0.50	at 09/03
High Yield	6.58	11.29	at 23/03	5.44	at 21/02
£ gilt. 2y	-0.04	0.61	at 08/01	-0.06	at 11/06
gilt. 10y	0.18	0.83	at 01/01	0.13	at 29/05

At 18-6-20

## EXCHANGE RATES

1€ =	highest 20	lowest 20	2020	Change
USD	1.12	1.14 at 09/03	1.07 at 20/03	-0.0%
GBP	0.90	0.94 at 23/03	0.83 at 18/02	+6.6%
CHF	1.07	1.09 at 05/06	1.05 at 14/05	-1.9%
JPY	119.79	124.16 at 05/06	114.51 at 06/05	-1.8%
AUD	1.63	1.87 at 23/03	1.60 at 01/01	+2.4%
CNY	7.94	8.08 at 04/06	7.55 at 19/02	+1.6%
BRL	6.00	6.42 at 13/05	4.51 at 02/01	+32.8%
RUB	78.13	87.95 at 30/03	67.75 at 10/01	+12.1%
INR	85.44	86.26 at 11/06	77.21 at 17/02	+6.6%

At 18-6-20

Change

## COMMODITIES

Spot price, \$	highest 20	lowest 20	2020	2020(€)	Change
Oil, Brent	41.6	69.1 at 06/01	16.5 at 21/04	-37.3%	-37.3%
Gold (ounce)	1 724	1 748 at 17/06	1 475 at 19/03	+13.4%	+13.4%
Metals, LME	2 633	2 894 at 20/01	2 232 at 23/03	-7.4%	-7.4%
Copper (ton)	5 784	6 270 at 14/01	4 625 at 23/03	-5.9%	-5.9%
CRB Foods	297	341.5 at 21/01	272 at 27/04	-12.3%	-12.2%
wheat (ton)	183	2.4 at 21/01	183 at 18/06	-20.1%	-20.0%
Corn (ton)	125	1.5 at 23/01	113 at 28/04	-1.7%	-16.5%

At 18-6-20

Change

## EQUITY INDICES

Index	highest 20	lowest 20	2020	Change
<b>World</b>				
MSCI World	2 216	2 435 at 12/02	1 602 at 23/03	-6.1%
<b>North America</b>				
S&P500	3 115	3 386 at 19/02	2 237 at 23/03	-3.6%
<b>Europe</b>				
EuroStoxx50	3 250	3 865 at 19/02	2 386 at 18/03	-13.2%
CAC 40	4 959	6 111 at 19/02	3 755 at 18/03	-1.7%
DAX 30	12 282	13 789 at 19/02	8 442 at 18/03	-7.3%
IBEX 35	7 390	10 084 at 19/02	6 107 at 16/03	-2.3%
FTSE100	6 224	7 675 at 17/01	4 994 at 23/03	-1.7%
<b>Asia</b>				
MSCI, loc.	916	1 034 at 20/01	743 at 23/03	-0.9%
Nikkei	22 355	24 084 at 20/01	16 553 at 19/03	-5.5%
<b>Emerging</b>				
MSCI Emerging (\$)	995	1 147 at 17/01	758 at 23/03	-1.1%
China	87	90 at 13/01	69 at 19/03	+2.0%
India	476	609 at 17/01	353 at 23/03	-14.1%
Brazil	1 490	2 429 at 02/01	1 036 at 23/03	-16.5%
Russia	619	857 at 20/01	419 at 18/03	-14.8%

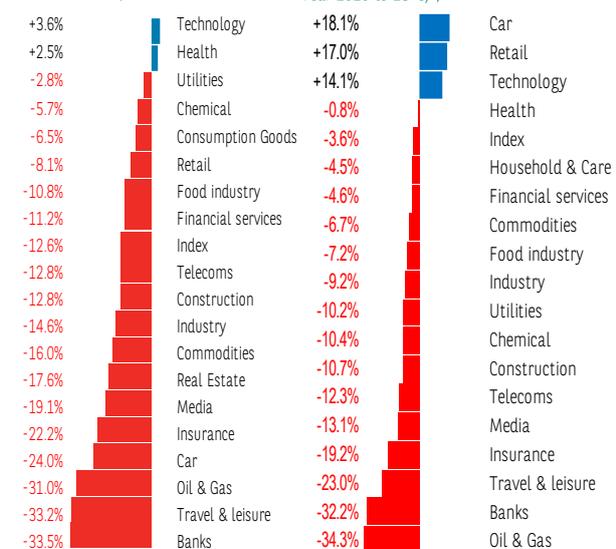
At 18-6-20

Change

## PERFORMANCE BY SECTOR (EUROSTOXX 50 & S&P500)

Year 2020 to 18-6, €

Year 2020 to 18-6, \$

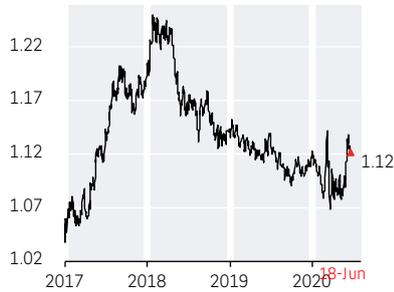


SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS

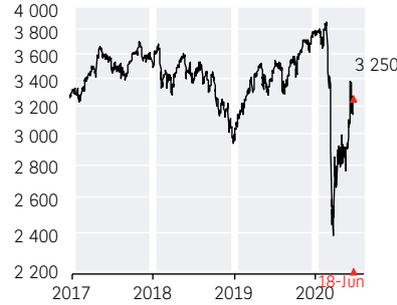


# MARKETS OVERVIEW

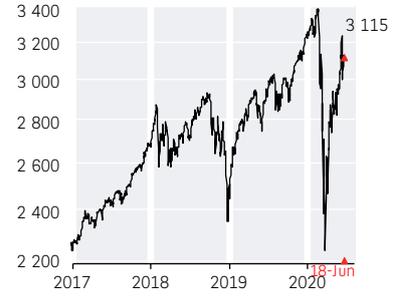
**EURO-DOLLAR**



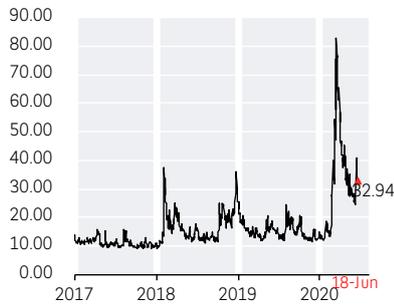
**EUROSTOXX50**



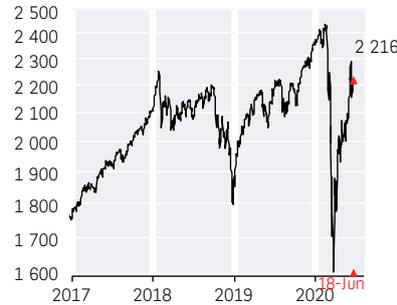
**S&P500**



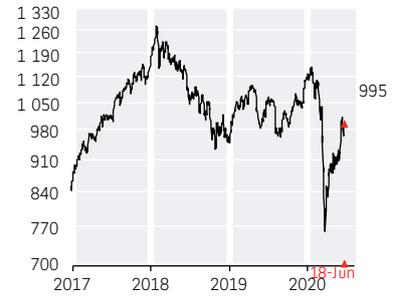
**VOLATILITY ( VIX, S&P500)**



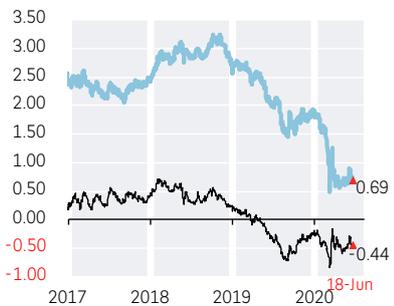
**MSCI WORLD (USD)**



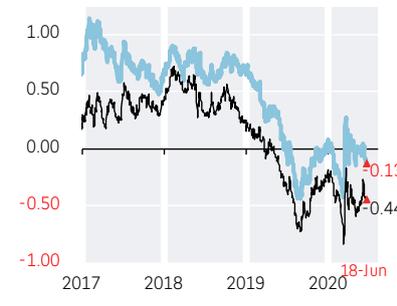
**MSCI EMERGING (USD)**



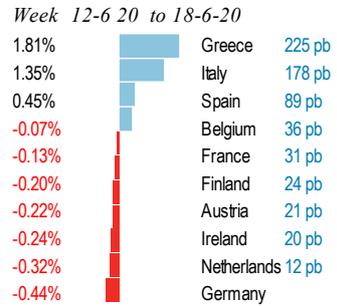
**10Y BOND YIELD, TREASURIES VS BUND**



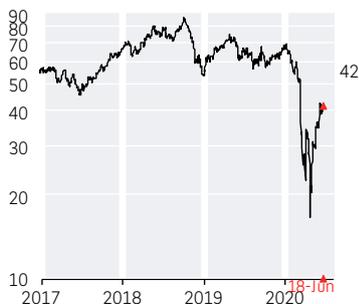
**10Y BOND YIELD**



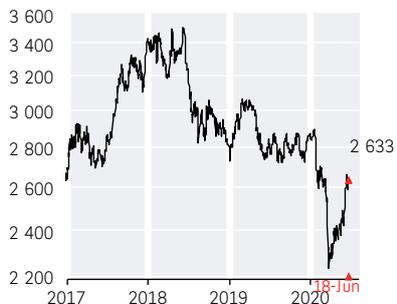
**10Y BOND YIELD & SPREADS**



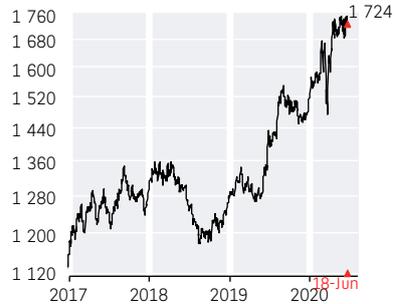
**OIL (BRENT, USD)**



**METALS (LMEX, USD)**



**GOLD (OUNCE, USD)**



SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS



# ECONOMIC PULSE

## CHINA: THE REBOUND IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS CLEAR, BUT WILL IT CONTINUE?

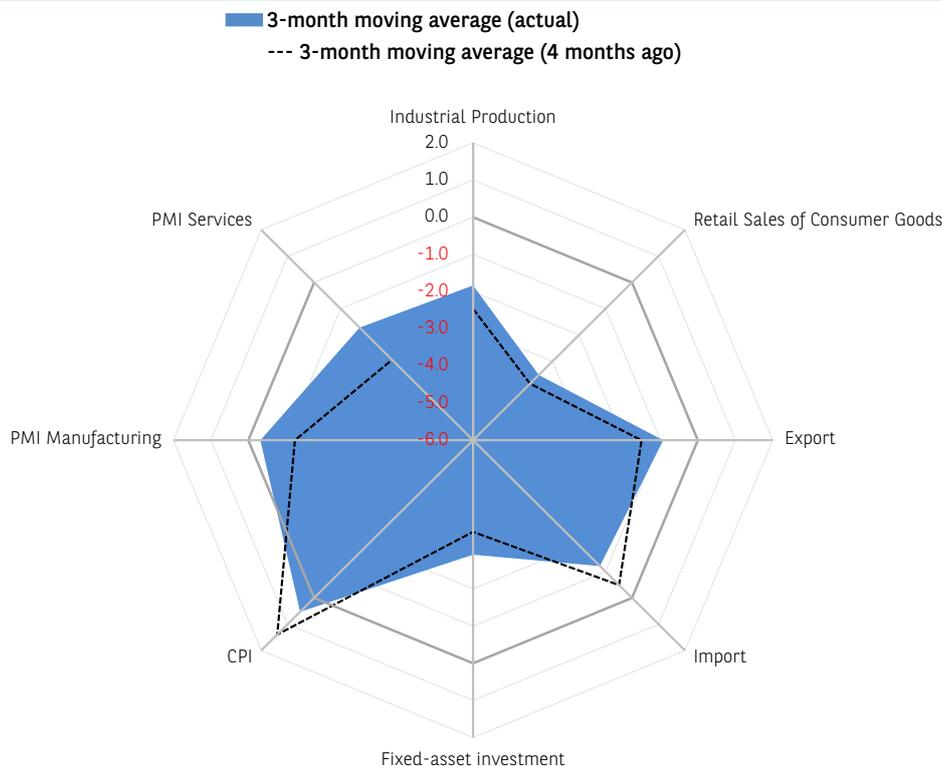
Our barometer shows an improvement in China’s economic momentum during the period between March and May 2020, compared to the preceding three months. This came as no surprise as economic activity collapsed in February, the first month of the lockdown, before beginning a very gradual recovery in March.

All the economic indicators for May confirmed that the recovery has continued. Industrial production growth accelerated to 4.4% in real terms (year-on-year) from 3.9% in April. The year-on-year contractions in retail sales volumes and investment have continued to ease. The rebound in domestic investment has been driven mainly by the infrastructure and real estate sectors, which have been supported by government stimulus measures. Investment in the manufacturing sector has recovered much more slowly. External trade data show a moderate decline in exports of goods (-3% year-on-year in USD) and a large fall in imports (-16%), which is due in part to trends in world commodity prices.

Given the severity of the shock suffered in the first quarter of 2020, it will take several months before the economy returns to normal levels of activity. The deterioration of the labour market and the loss of revenue for both corporates and households are likely to continue to hold back domestic demand. Moreover, prospects for exports are hampered by uncertainty over the recovery in developed economies and a return of tension between China and the US. Lastly, the new outbreaks of Covid-19 in certain parts of Beijing have, for the past few days, fuelled fears of a new wave of the epidemic. Consumer concerns and new lockdown measures could therefore have serious consequences for economic activity in the very short term.

**Christine Peltier**

### QUARTERLY CHANGES



SOURCE: NBS, BNP PARIBAS

The indicators in the radar are all transformed into 'z-scores' (deviations from the long-term average, as standard deviations). These z-scores have mean zero and their values are between -6 and +2. 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 compared to the dotted area signals an increase in the variable.



# ECONOMIC PULSE

## UNITED KINGDOM: RECORD FALL IN GDP IN APRIL

Having contracted by 5.8% in March, the UK's GDP plummeted by more than 20% in April, with industrial production and retail sales down 24.3% and 18.7%, respectively. This is its biggest monthly fall since the data series began in 1997. However, economic growth will probably return quickly, due to the gradual easing of lockdown measures – most 'non-essential' shops have reopened this week – and to monetary and fiscal support. At its meeting on 18 June, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee increased its target stock of purchased government bonds by GBP 100 billion, taking the total stock to GBP 745 billion.

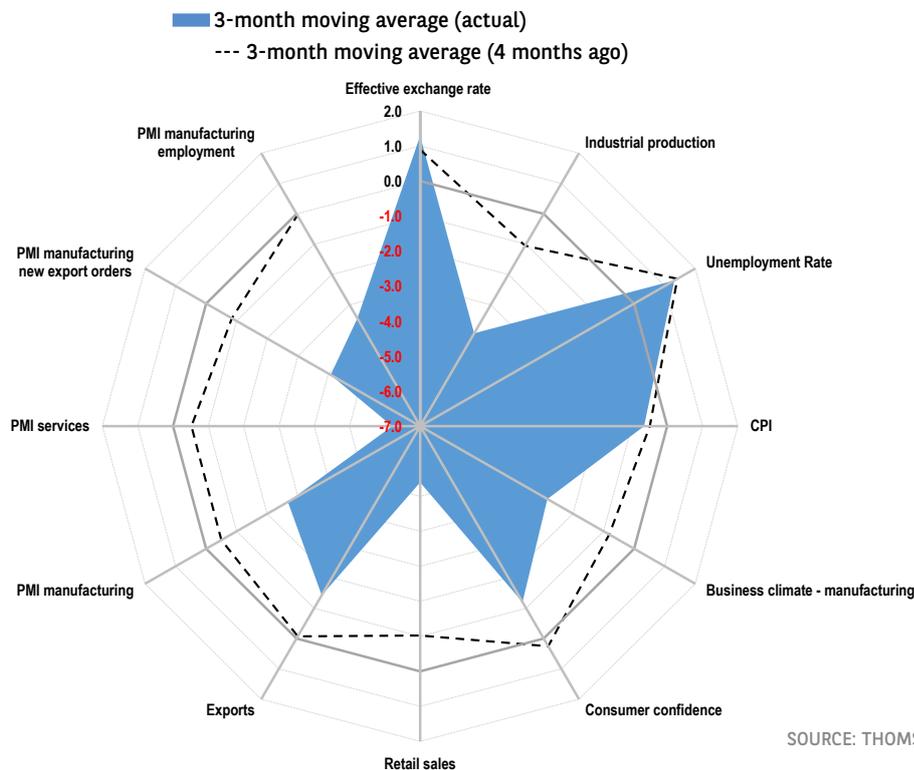
However, it seems unlikely that the economic situation will improve significantly before the second half, given the relatively late emergence from lockdown compared with the rest of Europe. In fact, although the Purchasing Managers Indices (PMI) were not as low in May as they were in April, they have remained well below 50, suggesting that conditions worsened further last month. In the services sector – which has been hit hard by restriction measures – the PMI was 13.4 in April and it remained under 30 in May. In the manufacturing sector,

the confidence index produced by the European Commission was still below its lowest during the global financial crisis in 2009. And while household spending will be one of the key drivers of the recovery, the consumer confidence index fell a little lower in May.

What's more, economic problems will not end with the return to growth. That at least is suggested by the latest employment figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Although the unemployment rate remained stable at 3.9% in April – thanks to the government's furlough scheme – payrolls dropped by 600,000 between March and May, while the number of vacancies fell from around 800,000 to 320,000. A sharp rise in unemployment over the coming months therefore looks highly likely. Lastly, two major threats cloud the horizon and risk triggering a long-lasting crisis: a second wave of the pandemic and a failure in negotiating a free-trade agreement with the EU.

**Hubert de Barochez**

### QUARTERLY CHANGES



The indicators in the radar and surprise charts 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

7

## UNITED STATES

- The economy is increasingly impacted by the spreading of the coronavirus and concern is mounting about the increase in the unemployment rate, which will weigh on consumer spending. This explains the very significant measures taken by the Federal Reserve and those announced by the Administration. In addition the Administration is preparing a new package of measures. 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

- Economic activity fell abruptly in February, the first month of the lockdown, and real GDP contracted by an unprecedented 6.8% y/y in Q1 2020. Since March, activity has been recovering gradually, though more rapidly on the supply side and in the industry than on the demand side and in services. The authorities have loosened their monetary and fiscal policies gradually. Credit conditions are expected to continue to be eased cautiously given the already excessive debt burden of the economy. Meanwhile, the fiscal leeway remains large and public investment growth should accelerate further. Downside risks on our 2020 scenario are significant. On the external front, they are due to the vulnerability of the Chinese manufacturing sector to global trade weakening and US protectionism.

## 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

- The recessionary shock triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic and ensuing lockdown measures is massive. After an already historic fall of 5.3% q/q in Q1, Q2 GDP plunge could reach 20% q/q according to the INSEE. However, as a result of the first phase of the deconfinement, some green shoots of the recovery are visible in May business surveys. The recovery is expected to gain momentum, but only progressively as it spreads to all sectors of activity. Not all of them are in the same boat in terms of catching up and getting back to normal. Our new growth scenario incorporates a deeper trough in activity followed by a shallower rebound. After responding to the emergency with relief measures, support for the economy is changing. Sectoral measures have already been identified (tourism, automobile); the global stimulus package, currently being drawn up, is announced for September.

## 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 initially a big drop, reflecting a flight to safety but have also been very volatile. More recently yields have increased on the back of expectations of a pick-up in activity once the lockdown eases and due to increased bond supply. We expect this trend to continue.

- In the eurozone, the ECB has taken considerable measures to inject liquidity by starting and subsequently extending 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.

- We expect the recent trend of dollar weakening to continue due to hedging behaviour and a view that the ECB action will be successful in avoiding market fragmentation and in supporting the economy.

### GROWTH & INFLATION

%	GDP Growth**			Inflation		
	2019	2020 e	2021 e	2019	2020 e	2021 e
United-States	2.3	-6.6	5.8	1.6	1.2	2.2
Japan	0.7	-5.0	2.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.2
United-Kingdom	1.4	-8.8	5.4	1.8	0.7	1.7
Euro Area	1.2	-9.2	5.8	1.2	0.2	1.2
Germany	0.6	-6.0	5.3	1.4	0.5	1.4
France	1.3	-11.1	5.9	1.3	0.3	1.3
Italy	0.2	-12.1	6.1	0.6	-	-
Spain	2.0	-12.5	6.3	0.7	-0.2	1.3
China	6.1	2.5	8.1	2.9	3.1	2.0
India*	6.1	2.7	5.2	3.0	3.8	3.5
Brazil	1.1	-7.0	4.0	3.7	2.5	3.0
Russia	1.3	-6.5	3.5	4.3	3.3	3.5

SOURCE: BNP PARIBAS GROUP ECONOMIC RESEARCH (E: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS)  
\*FISCAL YEAR FROM 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL OF YEAR N TO MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup> OF YEAR N+1  
\*\*LAST UPDATE 01/06/2020

### INTEREST & EXCHANGE RATES

Interest rates, %		2019		2020				2019			2020e			2021e		
End of period		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2e	Q3e	Q4e	2019	2020e	2021e	2019	2020e	2021e	2019	2020e	2021e
US	Fed Funds (upper limit)	2.00	1.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.75	0.25	0.25						
	T-Notes 10y	1.67	1.92	0.67	0.80	1.00	1.25	1.92	1.25	1.50						
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	-0.19	-0.20	0.00						
	OAT 10y	-0.28	0.08	-0.05	-0.15	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.20						
	BTP 10y	0.83	1.32	1.55	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.32	1.10	1.10						
UK	BON0 10y	0.15	0.47	0.68	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.60						
	Base rate	0.75	0.75	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.75	0.10	0.10						
Japan	Gilts 10y	0.40	0.83	0.31	0.55	0.85	0.90	0.83	0.90	1.10						
	Bol Rate	-0.06	-0.05	-0.07	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.05	-0.10	-0.10						
JGB 10y		-0.22	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	-0.02	0.05	0.15						

LAST UPDATE: 20/03/2020

Exchange Rates		2019		2020				2019			2020e			2021e		
End of period		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2e	Q3e	Q4e	2019	2020e	2021e	2019	2020e	2021e	2019	2020e	2021e
USD	EUR / USD	1.09	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.17						
	USD / JPY	108	109	108	104	102	100	109	100	95						
	GBP / USD	1.23	1.32	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.29	1.32	1.29	1.38						
	USD / CHF	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.92						
EUR	EUR / GBP	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.83	0.87	0.85						
	EUR / CHF	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.08						
	EUR / JPY	118	122	118	113	112	112	122	112	111						

LAST UPDATE: 12/05/2020

SOURCE: BNP PARIBAS GLOBAL MARKETS (E: ESTIMATES)



BNP PARIBAS

The bank  
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## CALENDAR

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## LATEST INDICATORS

Data have continued to improve in May, driven by further easing of lockdown measures. In the US, for many indicators, the rebound has been spectacular, after a spectacular plunge: retail sales, building permits, the Philadelphia business outlook and the Empire manufacturing index. The housing market is also doing better. In Europe, car sales continue to decline very significantly versus last year though less so than in April. In addition, analyst expectations (ZEW index) continue to improve. Data in China continue to improve although one notices a considerable difference between property investment (virtually unchanged versus last year) and retail sales (still well below last year).

DATE	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	ACTUAL	PREVIOUS
06/15/2020	China	Industrial Production YTD YoY	May	-2.8%	-4.9%
06/15/2020	China	Retail Sales YTD YoY	May	-13.5%	-16.2%
06/15/2020	China	Property Investment YTD YoY	May	-0.3%	-3.3%
06/15/2020	China	Fixed Assets Ex Rural YTD YoY	May	-6.3%	-10.3%
06/15/2020	United States	Empire Manufacturing	June	-0.2	-48.5
06/16/2020	Germany	ZEW Survey Expectations	June	63.4	51.0
06/16/2020	Eurozone	ZEW Survey Expectations	June	63.4	51.0
06/16/2020	United States	Retail Sales Control Group	May	11%	-12.4%
06/16/2020	United States	Industrial Production MoM	May	1.4%	-12.5%
06/16/2020	United States	NAHB Housing Market Index	June	58	37
06/16/2020	Japan	BoJ Policy Balance Rate	June	-0.1%	-0.100%
06/17/2020	Japan	Exports YoY	May	-28.3%	-21.9%
06/17/2020	Eurozone	EU27 New Car Registrations	May	-52.3%	-76.3%
06/17/2020	Eurozone	CPI Core YoY	May	0.9%	0.9%
06/17/2020	United States	Building Permits MoM	May	14.4%	-21.4%
06/17/2020	United States	Housing Starts MoM	May	4.3%	-26.4%
06/18/2020	United Kingdom	Bank of England Bank Rate	June	0.100%	0.100%
06/18/2020	United States	Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook	June	27.5	-43.1
06/18/2020	United States	Initial Jobless Claims	June	1.508e+06	1.566e+06
06/19/2020	Japan	NatL CPI Ex Fresh Food, Energy YoY	May		0.2%
06/19/2020	United Kingdom	Retail Sales Ex Auto Fuel MoM	May		-15.2%

SOURCE: BLOOMBERG



# CALENDAR: THE WEEK AHEAD

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## COMING INDICATORS

A very busy week ahead of us with the publication in several countries of the flash PMIs for June, regional business surveys in the US, business confidence in France and the IFO index in Germany and consumer confidence in the eurozone, Germany and France. In the US we will also have the University of Michigan household sentiment index.

DATE	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	CONSENSUS	PREVIOUS
06/22/2020	United Kingdom	CBI Trends Total Orders	June	-50	-62
06/22/2020	United States	Chicago Fed Nat Activity Index	May	--	-16.74
06/22/2020	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence	June	--	-18.8
06/22/2020	United States	Existing Home Sales MoM	May	-2.3%	-17.8%
06/23/2020	Japan	Jibun Bank Japan PMI Composite	June	--	27.8
06/23/2020	France	Markit France Manufacturing PMI	June	--	40.6
06/23/2020	France	Markit France Services PMI	June	29.4	31.1
06/23/2020	France	Markit France Composite PMI	June	--	32.1
06/23/2020	Germany	Markit/BME Germany Manufacturing PMI	June	--	36.6
06/23/2020	Germany	Markit Germany Services PMI	June	--	32.6
06/23/2020	Germany	Markit/BME Germany Composite PMI	June	--	32.3
06/23/2020	Eurozone	Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	June	--	39.4
06/23/2020	Eurozone	Markit Eurozone Services PMI	June	--	30.5
06/23/2020	Eurozone	Markit Eurozone Composite PMI	June	--	31.9
06/23/2020	United Kingdom	Markit/CIPS UK Composite PMI	June	--	30.0
06/23/2020	United States	Markit US Composite PMI	June	--	37.0
06/23/2020	United States	New Home Sales MoM	May	1.1%	0.6%
06/23/2020	United States	Richmond Fed Manufact. Index	June	--	-27
06/24/2020	France	Business Confidence	June	--	59
06/24/2020	Germany	IFO Business Climate	June	--	79.5
06/25/2020	Germany	GfK Consumer Confidence	July	--	-18.9
06/25/2020	United States	GDP Annualized QoQ	Q1	-5.0%	-5.0%
06/25/2020	United States	Cap Goods Orders Nondef Ex Air	May	--	-6.1%
06/25/2020	United States	Initial Jobless Claims	20 June	--	--
06/25/2020	United States	Kansas City Fed Manf. Activity	June	--	-19
06/26/2020	France	Consumer Confidence	June	--	93
06/26/2020	United States	U. of Mich. Sentiment	June	--	78.9

SOURCE: BLOOMBERG



## FURTHER READING

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<a href="#">Spain: renewable energies offer new opportunities</a>	EcoTV Week	19 June 2020
<a href="#">The Paris office market: a matter of yield</a>	EcoTV	17 June 2020
<a href="#">DESI Index, a roadmap for the European Union</a>	Chart of the Week	17 June 2020
<a href="#">Global: COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks (update)</a>	EcoFlash	17 June 2020
<a href="#">French Economy Pocket Atlas</a>	Pocket Atlas	16 June 2020
<a href="#">European Union: Corporate leverage as a headwind during the recovery</a>	EcoWeek	12 June 2020
<a href="#">Italy: A very fragile recovery</a>	EcoWeek	12 June 2020
<a href="#">Southern Europe: sharp increase in the cost of risk</a>	EcoTV Week	12 June 2020
<a href="#">India: Unemployment surges in May</a>	Chart of the Week	10 June 2020
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<a href="#">Spain: Hopes of a green recovery</a>	EcoFlash	9 June 2020
<a href="#">Global: Does forecast uncertainty matter? It depends</a>	EcoWeek	5 June 2020
<a href="#">Global: Purchasing managers' indices have troughed but the level remains low</a>	EcoWeek	5 June 2020
<a href="#">Turkey: Resilience ahead</a>	EcoTV Week	5 June 2020
<a href="#">Eurozone : Fastest broad money growth since 2009</a>	Chart of the Week	3 June 2020
<a href="#">Global: COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks (update)</a>	EcoFlash	3 June 2020
<a href="#">European Union: After an ambitious proposal, preparing for difficult negotiations</a>	EcoWeek	29 May 2020
<a href="#">Eurozone: First signs of a timid turnaround</a>	EcoWeek	29 May 2020
<a href="#">France: slightly brighter skies in May</a>	EcoTV Week	29 May 2020
<a href="#">Covid-19, unemployment, human capital and households' balance sheet</a>	Podcast	28 May 2020



# GROUP ECONOMIC RESEARCH

William De Vijlder  
Chief Economist

+33 1 55 77 47 31

[william.devijlder@bnpparibas.com](mailto: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](mailto:jeanluc.proutat@bnpparibas.com)

Hélène Baudchon

France – Labour markets

+33 1 58 16 03 63

[helene.baudchon@bnpparibas.com](mailto: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](mailto:louis.boisset@bnpparibas.com)

Frédérique Cerisier

Euro area (European governance and public finances), Spain, Portugal

+33 1 43 16 95 52

[frederique.cerisier@bnpparibas.com](mailto: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](mailto:raymond.vanderputten@bnpparibas.com)

Tarik Rharrab

Statistics

+33 1 43 16 95 56

[tarik.rharrab@bnpparibas.com](mailto:tarik.rharrab@bnpparibas.com)

## BANKING ECONOMICS

Laurent Quignon

Head

+33 1 42 98 56 54

[laurent.quignon@bnpparibas.com](mailto:laurent.quignon@bnpparibas.com)

Laure Baquero

+ 33 1 43 16 95 50

[laure.baquero@bnpparibas.com](mailto:laure.baquero@bnpparibas.com)

Céline Choulet

+33 1 43 16 95 54

[celine.choulet@bnpparibas.com](mailto:celine.choulet@bnpparibas.com)

Thomas Humblot

+ 33 1 40 14 30 77

[thomas.humblot@bnpparibas.com](mailto:thomas.humblot@bnpparibas.com)

## ECONOMIES EMERGENTES ET RISQUE PAYS

François Faure

Head – Argentina

+33 1 42 98 79 82

[francois.faure@bnpparibas.com](mailto:francois.faure@bnpparibas.com)

Christine Peltier

Deputy Head – Greater China, Vietnam, South Africa

+33 1 42 98 56 27

[christine.peltier@bnpparibas.com](mailto:christine.peltier@bnpparibas.com)

Stéphane Alby

Africa (French-speaking countries)

+33 1 42 98 02 04

[stephane.alby@bnpparibas.com](mailto:stephane.alby@bnpparibas.com)

Stéphane Colliac

Turkey, Ukraine, Central European countries

+33 1 42 98 26 77

[stephane.colliac@bnpparibas.com](mailto:stephane.colliac@bnpparibas.com)

Sara Confalonieri

Africa (Portuguese & English-speaking countries)

+33 1 42 98 43 86

[sara.confalonieri@bnpparibas.com](mailto:sara.confalonieri@bnpparibas.com)

Pascal Devaux

Middle East, Balkan countries

+33 1 43 16 95 51

[pascal.devaux@bnpparibas.com](mailto:pascal.devaux@bnpparibas.com)

Hélène Drouot

Korea, Thailand, Philippines, Mexico, Andean countries

+33 1 42 98 33 00

[helene.drouot@bnpparibas.com](mailto:helene.drouot@bnpparibas.com)

Salim Hammad

Latin America

+33 1 42 98 74 26

[salim.hammad@bnpparibas.com](mailto:salim.hammad@bnpparibas.com)

Johanna Melka

India, South Asia, Russia, CIS

+33 1 58 16 05 84

[johanna.melka@bnpparibas.com](mailto:johanna.melka@bnpparibas.com)

## CONTACT MEDIA

Michel Bernardini

+33 1 42 98 05 71

[michel.bernardini@bnpparibas.com](mailto:michel.bernardini@bnpparibas.com)



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Siège social : 16 boulevard des Italiens - 75009 PARIS / Tél : +33 (0) 1.42.98.12.34

Internet : [www.group.bnpparibas.com](http://www.group.bnpparibas.com) - [www.economic-research.bnpparibas.com](http://www.economic-research.bnpparibas.com)

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



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