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ECONOMIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

BNP PARIBAS

The bank for a changing world

THE COVID-19 RECESSION: THIS TIME IS REALLY DIFFERENT

Across time and countries, financial crises and, more broadly, recessions and recoveries, have had much in common. Recessions predominantly impact the demand side whereas the influence on the supply side is more limited. This time is different. The pandemic-induced recession will have a longer lasting influence on the allocation of household expenditures, if not on the level of spending. More than a normal recession, it will also have major repercussions on the supply side, through changes in global value chains, working from home or the disruption of the economics of businesses which are confronted with a forced capacity reduction on social distancing grounds.

Back in 2009, when the world was trying to escape from the Great Recession, Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff published a book which turned into a bestseller: *This time is different – Eight centuries of financial folly*. Its title was misleading because, as the authors explain in the preface, *"Our basic message is simple: we have been here before."*[1]

Indeed, across time and countries, financial crises and, more broadly, recessions and recoveries, have much in common. Chart 1 provides a simplified representation of the 2008-2009 recession. Years of rising leverage had created a bubble in several property markets, which eventually burst. This caused a shock to demand but also to market-based financing as well as bank wholesale funding. A major financial crisis and a severe recession followed. Chart 2 represents the current recession. Its origin is exogenous and non-economic but the consequences for the economy are profound. The lockdown causes shocks to demand and supply and impacts severely balance sheets of households, companies, central banks and the public sector. This has led to a recession which is different from anything seen before in recent history.

In a normal recession, behavioural relationships –i.e. how demand reacts to interest rates, income, fiscal policy– tend to be rather stable. This impression that history repeats itself helps in producing forecasts. The impact on the supply side is rather limited and essentially works via the influence of subdued corporate investment on the capital stock, productivity and potential GDP growth. Post the pandemic, we can no longer assume that economic life will go back to how it was before.

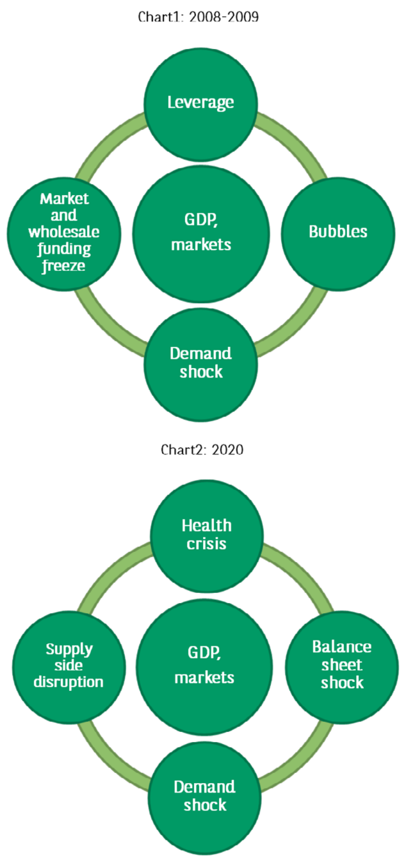
This structural change complicates the task of forecasting. On the demand side, health risk has become a key factor and it is likely to remain so until a vaccine has been found and mass vaccination is possible. It influences how people shop and travel. Time will tell whether it will cause a substitution effect –less exotic travel, fewer visits to restaurants versus more expensive bikes to avoid public transports– or will lead to an increase in the savings rate, which would act as a drag on growth. Even more important and far reaching are the changes to the supply side. Long and complex global value chains may very well be revisited so as to make them shorter, simpler and more resilient. However, such nearshoring could also make them more expensive, which would force companies to invest in process innovation or to cut costs in other areas such as premises, if due to competition, they are not in a position to hike prices.

In this respect, the experience of successfully working from home has been an eye opener for many: it is cheaper for the employer, who needs less office space, the employee saves money by having to commute less often and there is an efficiency gain because the time otherwise spent in public transports or traffic jams can be used more productively. In addition, the environmental footprint also declines. Needless to say that in the medium run this will weigh on the demand for office space.

Another consequence of the pandemic is the deterioration in the economics of businesses such as restaurants which are temporarily confronted with a forced capacity reduction on social distancing grounds. Given that they are very labour intensive, the repercussions go well beyond the companies directly involved. This overview is clearly not exhaustive, but it does show that the pandemic-induced recession will have longer lasting consequences, in particular via changes in the supply side. This time is really different.

William De Vijlder

2008-2009 RECESSION VERSUS 2020 RECESSION



SOURCE: BNP PARIBAS

1. Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff, This time is different – Eight centuries of financial folly, Princeton University Press, 2009

MARKETS OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

Week 15-5 20 to 21-5-20				
↗ CAC 40	4 278	▸ 4 445	+3.9	%
↗ S&P 500	2 864	▸ 2 949	+3.0	%
↘ Volatility (VIX)	31.9	▸ 29.5	-2.4	pb
↘ Libor $ 3M (%)	0.38	▸ 0.36	-2.3	bp
↘ OAT 10y (%)	-0.01	▸ -0.03	-1.1	bp
↗ Bund 10y (%)	-0.53	▸ -0.50	+2.6	bp
↗ US Tr. 10y (%)	0.63	▸ 0.67	+3.4	bp
↗ Euro vs dollar	1.08	▸ 1.09	+1.1	%
↘ Gold (ounce, $)	1 744	▸ 1 724	-1.1	%
↗ Oil (Brent, $)	32.6	▸ 36.2	+11.1	%

MONEY & BOND MARKETS

Interest Rates		highest 20	lowest 20
$ FED	0.25	1.75 at 01/01	0.25 at 16/03
Libor 3M	0.36	1.91 at 01/01	0.36 at 20/05
Libor 12M	0.71	2.00 at 01/01	0.71 at 20/05
£ BoE	0.10	0.75 at 01/01	0.10 at 19/03
Libor 3M	0.26	0.80 at 08/01	0.26 at 20/05
Libor 12M	0.63	0.98 at 01/01	0.52 at 11/03

At 21-5-20

Yield (%)		highest 20	lowest 20
€ AVG 5-7y	0.08	0.72 at 18/03	-0.28 at 04/03
Bund 2y	-0.69	-0.58 at 14/01	-1.00 at 09/03
Bund 10y	-0.50	-0.17 at 19/03	-0.84 at 09/03
OAT 10y	-0.03	0.28 at 18/03	-0.42 at 09/03
Corp. BBB	1.78	2.54 at 24/03	0.65 at 20/02
$ Treas. 2y	0.17	1.59 at 08/01	0.13 at 07/05
Treas. 10y	0.67	1.91 at 01/01	0.50 at 09/03
High Yield	7.63	1 1.29 at 23/03	5.44 at 21/02
£ gilt. 2y	0.01	0.61 at 08/01	0.00 at 23/03
gilt. 10y	0.13	0.83 at 01/01	0.13 at 21/05

At 21-5-20

EXCHANGE RATES

1€ =		highest 20	lowest 20	2020
USD	1.09	1.14 at 09/03	1.07 at 20/03	-2.5%
GBP	0.90	0.94 at 23/03	0.83 at 18/02	+5.7%
CHF	1.06	1.09 at 01/01	1.05 at 14/05	-2.3%
JPY	117.97	122.70 at 16/01	114.51 at 06/05	-3.3%
AUD	1.67	1.87 at 23/03	1.60 at 01/01	+4.3%
CNY	7.77	7.94 at 09/03	7.55 at 19/02	-0.6%
BRL	6.11	6.42 at 13/05	4.51 at 02/01	+35.4%
RUB	77.61	87.95 at 30/03	67.75 at 10/01	+11.3%
INR	82.73	84.60 at 09/03	77.21 at 17/02	+3.3%

At 21-5-20 *Change*

COMMODITIES

Spot price, $		highest 20	lowest 20	2020	2020(€)
Oil, Brent	36.2	69.1 at 06/01	16.5 at 21/04	-45.4%	-43.9%
Gold (ounce)	1 724	1 746 at 20/05	1 475 at 19/03	+13.4%	+16.3%
Metals, LMEX	2 473	2 894 at 20/01	2 232 at 23/03	-13.0%	-10.8%
Copper (ton)	5 364	6 270 at 14/01	4 625 at 23/03	-12.8%	-10.5%
CRB Foods	301	341.5 at 21/01	272 at 27/04	-11.0%	-8.7%
wheat (ton)	197	2.4 at 21/01	190 at 19/05	-14.0%	-11.7%
Corn (ton)	118	1.5 at 23/01	113 at 28/04	-2.1%	-19.3%

At 21-5-20 *Change*

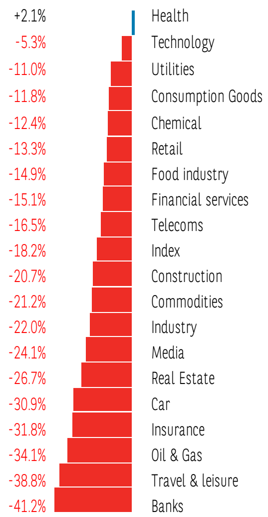
EQUITY INDICES

	Index	highest 20	lowest 20	2020
World				
MSCI World	2 074	2 435 at 12/02	1 602 at 23/03	-12.1%
North America				
S&P500	2 949	3 386 at 19/02	2 237 at 23/03	-8.7%
Europe				
EuroStoxx50	2 905	3 865 at 19/02	2 386 at 18/03	-22.4%
CAC 40	4 445	6 111 at 19/02	3 755 at 18/03	-2.6%
DAX 30	11 066	13 789 at 19/02	8 442 at 18/03	-16.5%
IBEX 35	6 686	10 084 at 19/02	6 107 at 16/03	-3.0%
FTSE100	6 015	7 675 at 17/01	4 994 at 23/03	-2.0%
Asia				
MSCI, loc.	863	1 034 at 20/01	743 at 23/03	-1.4%
Nikkei	20 552	24 084 at 20/01	16 553 at 19/03	-13.1%
Emerging				
MSCI Emerging ($)	930	1 147 at 17/01	758 at 23/03	-1.7%
China	83	90 at 13/01	69 at 19/03	-3.0%
India	440	609 at 17/01	353 at 23/03	-21.2%
Brazil	1 238	2 429 at 02/01	1 036 at 23/03	-27.5%
Russia	612	857 at 20/01	419 at 18/03	-14.4%

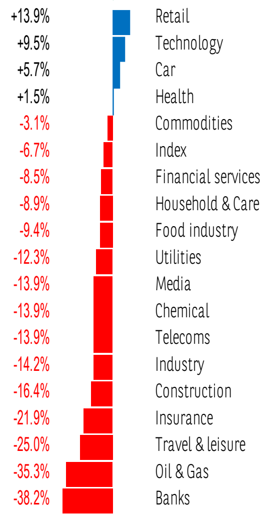
At 21-5-20 *Change*

PERFORMANCE BY SECTOR (EUROSTOXX 50 & S&P500)

Year 2020 to 21-5, €



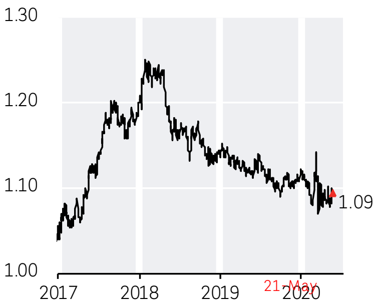
Year 2020 to 21-5, $



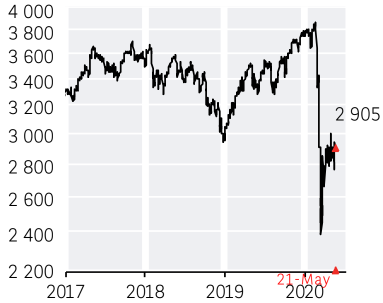
SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS,

MARKETS OVERVIEW

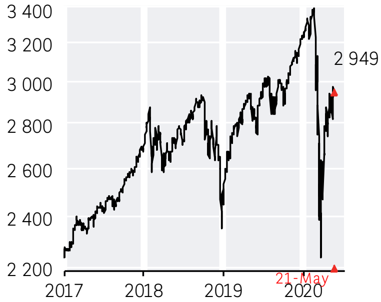
EURO-DOLLAR



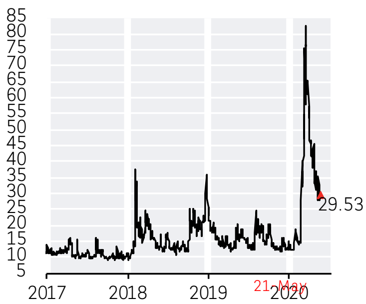
EUROSTOXX50



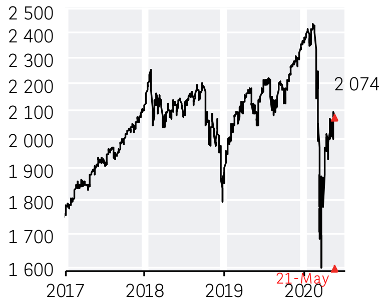
S&P500



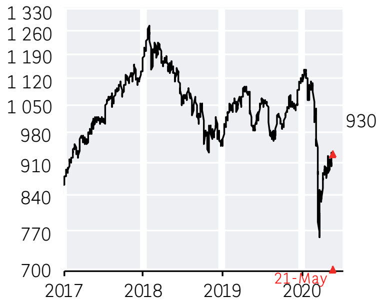
VOLATILITY (VIX, S&P500)



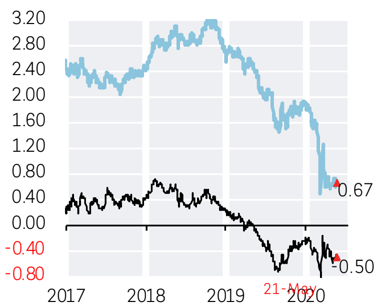
MSCI WORLD (USD)



MSCI EMERGING (USD)

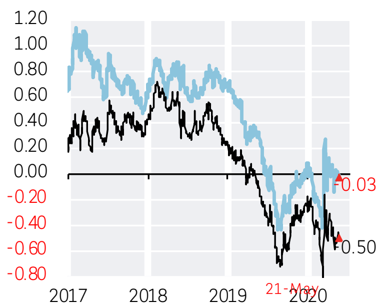


10Y BOND YIELD, TREASURIES VS BUND



—Bunds —US Treasuries

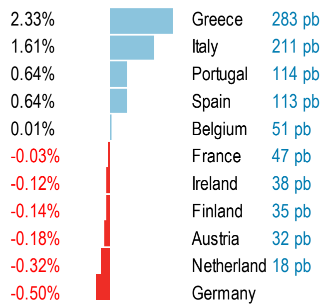
10Y BOND YIELD



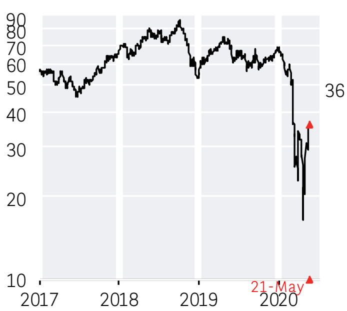
—Bunds —OAT

10Y BOND YIELD & SPREADS

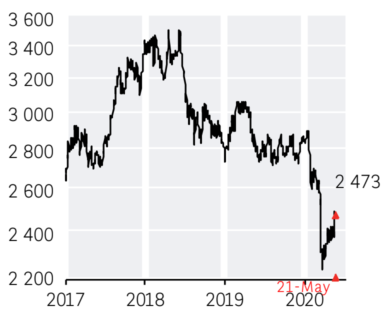
Week 15-5 20 to 21-5-20



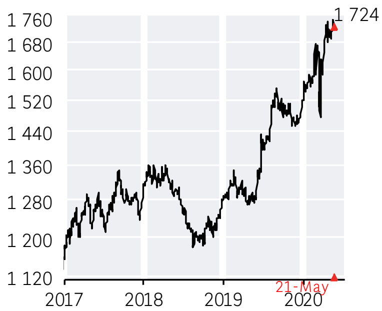
OIL (BRENT, USD)



METALS (LMEX, USD)



GOLD (OUNCE, USD)



SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS,

ECONOMIC PULSE

CHINA, STILL WEAKENED BY THE COVID-19 SHOCK

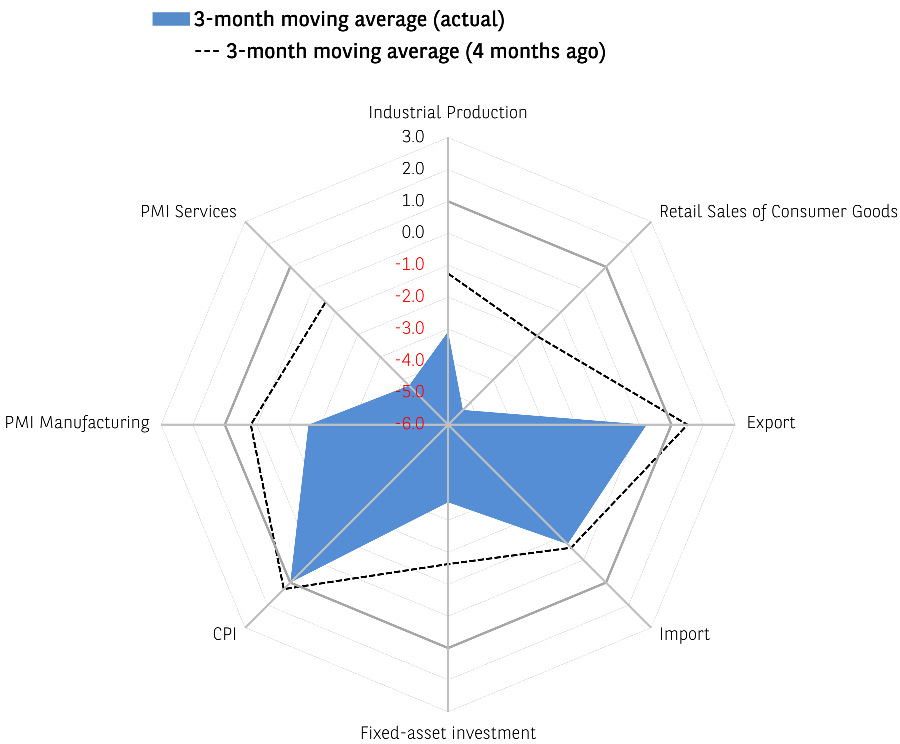
Economic activity contracted sharply in February, the first month of the lockdown, before rebounding very gradually in March and April. The recovery is bound to be very slow after this brutal first-quarter shock.

Activity is returning to normal more rapidly on the supply side and in industry than on the demand side and in services. In April, industrial production growth rebounded to 3.9% year-on-year in real terms, after contracting 8.4% in Q1 2020. Meanwhile, retail sales continued to decline year-on-year in April (down 9.1% in real terms), after plunging 21% in Q1. In April, industrial output, corporate investment, and household consumption were still holding below pre-crisis levels: the first-quarter 2020 shock was unprecedented (real GDP growth contracted by 6.8% y-o-y), and it will take several months before things return to normal.

Merchandise exports regained momentum in April (+3.5% y-o-y in value terms, after contracting 13.3% in Q1 2020), signalling the restart of activity and foreign trade after the first-quarter shock. Yet this rebound is unlikely to strengthen in May given global demand weakness. As a matter of fact, April's decline in the manufacturing PMIs was largely due to a sharp fall in the "new export orders" component. Moreover, the downturn in the job market, the loss of revenues by both corporates and households, and persistent worries about the future course of the pandemic should continue to strain domestic demand. Faced with this situation, the authorities are likely to launch new stimulus measures in the weeks ahead.

Christine Peltier

CHANGES IN ACTIVITY INDICATORS



SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS, 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 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

Sentiment indicators have rebounded in May compared to April although they remain at a low level, in particular in services, with manufacturing doing better. Moreover, in a large number of cases, the improvement of the PMI was even better than expected: services in the US, manufacturing and services in France, services in Germany, manufacturing, services and composite in the eurozone. In the US, the Philadelphia Fed index rebounded strongly, though less than expected and its level remains very low. Eurozone consumer confidence improved, beating expectations of a further decline. On the whole, the numbers this week show that the easing of lockdown measures has improved sentiment, even more so than expected. The levels remain low though and the still very high number of initial unemployment claims in the US is a reminder of how difficult the environment is.

DATE	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	ACTUAL	PREVIOUS
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q	Q1	-0.9	-1.9
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q annualised	Q1	-3.4	-7.3
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q Pvt Consmp Prelim	Q1	-0.7	-2.9
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q Capital Expenditures	Q1	-0.5	-4.8
05/18/2020	Japan	GDP q/q External Demand	Q1	-0.2	0.5
05/18/2020	United States	NAHB Housing Market Index	May	37	30
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	Claimant Count. Unem. Change	Apr	856,500	12,100
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	ILO Unemployment Rate	Mar	3.9	4
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	Employment Change	Mar	211,000	172,000
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	Average Week Earnings 3m y/y	Mar	2.4	2.8
05/19/2020	United Kingdom	Average Earnings (ex-bonus)	Mar	2.7	2.9
05/19/2020	Germany	ZEW Economic Sentiment	May	51	28.2
05/19/2020	Germany	ZEW Current Conditions	May	-93.5	-91.5
05/19/2020	United States	Building Permits	Apr	1,074,000	1,350,000
05/19/2020	United States	Housing Starts	Apr	891,000	1,216,000
05/20/2020	Eurozone	HICP Final y/y	Apr	0.3	0.7
05/20/2020	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence Flash	May	-18	-22
05/21/2020	Japan	Jibun Bank Mfg PMI Flash	May	38.4	41.9
05/21/2020	United Kingdom	Flash Composite PMI	May	28.9	13.8
05/21/2020	United States	Initial Jobless Claims	11 May, w/e	2,438k	2,981k
05/21/2020	United States	Philly Fed Business Indx	May	-43.1	-56.6
05/21/2020	United States	Markit Composite Flash PMI	May	36.4	27
05/21/2020	United States	Markit Mfg PMI Flash	May	39.8	36.1
05/21/2020	United States	Markit Services PMI Flash	May	36.9	26.7
05/21/2020	United States	Exist. Home Sales % Change	Apr	-17.8	-8.5
05/21/2020	France	Markit Mfg Flash PMI	May	40.3	31.5
05/21/2020	France	Markit Services Flash PMI	May	29.4	10.2
05/21/2020	France	Markit Composite Flash PMI	May	30.5	11.1
05/21/2020	Germany	Markit Mfg Flash PMI	May	36.8	34.5
05/21/2020	Germany	Markit Services Flash PMI	May	31.4	16.2
05/21/2020	Germany	Markit Composite Flash PMI	May	31.4	17.4
05/21/2020	Eurozone	Markit Mfg Flash PMI	May	39.5	33.4
05/21/2020	Eurozone	Markit Services Flash PMI	May	28.7	12
05/21/2020	Eurozone	Markit Composite Flash PMI	May	30.5	13.6
05/22/2020	United Kingdom	Retail Sales m/m	Apr	-18.1	-5.1

SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS

CALENDAR: THE WEEK AHEAD

COMING INDICATORS

Many data will be published for the month May, so hopefully they will show some improvement in reaction to the easing of lockdown measures. In Germany and France we have the business climate index as well as consumer confidence. The European Commission will publish its economic sentiment index and its components. In the US, the University of Michigan sentiment index will be published. In addition updated estimates for first quarter GDP growth will be published in several countries.

DATE	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	CONSENSUS	PREVIOUS
05/26/2020	Germany	Ifo Business Climate New	May		74.3
05/26/2020	Germany	GfK Consumer Sentiment	June		-23.4
05/26/2020	France	Business Climate Manufacturing	May		82
05/26/2020	United States	Consumer Confidence	May	85.5	86.9
05/26/2020	United States	New Home Sales Change m/m	Apr	-17.0%	-15.4%
05/26/2020	United States	Dallas Fed Manufacturing Business	May		-73.70
05/27/2020	China (Mainland)	Industrial profit ytd	April		-36.7%
05/27/2020	France	Consumer Confidence	May		95
05/27/2020	United States	Richmond Fed Comp. Index	May		-53
05/28/2020	Italy	Manufacturing Business Confidence	April		89.5
05/28/2020	Italy	Consumer Confidence	Apr	90.0	101.0
05/28/2020	Eurozone	Business Climate	May		-1.81
05/28/2020	Eurozone	Economic Sentiment	May		67.0
05/28/2020	Eurozone	Industrial Sentiment	May		-30.4
05/28/2020	Eurozone	Services Sentiment	May		-35.0
05/28/2020	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence Final	May		
05/28/2020	United States	Durables Ex-Defense m/m	April		-16.0%
05/28/2020	United States	GDP 2nd Estimate	Q1	-4.8%	-4.8%
05/28/2020	United States	Initial Jobless Claims	18 May, w/e		
05/29/2020	United Kingdom	Consumer Confidence (GfK)	May		-33
05/29/2020	Japan	Consumer Confidence	May		21.6
05/29/2020	Germany	Retail Sales Real m/m	April		-5.6%
05/29/2020	France	Consumer Spending m/m	April		-17.9%
05/29/2020	France	GDP Final q/q	Q1		-5.8%
05/29/2020	Italy	GDP Final q/q	Q1		-4.7%
05/29/2020	Eurozone	HICP-X F&E Flash y/y	May		
05/29/2020	United States	Personal Income m/m	April	-8.3%	-2.0%
05/29/2020	United States	Personal Consumption Real m/m	April		-7.3%
05/29/2020	United States	University on Michigan Sentiment Final	May	73.7	73.7

SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS

FURTHER READING

Eurozone: Four countries, four ways to recover	EcoFlash	20 May 2020
COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks (update)	EcoFlash	20 May 2020
Central European economies should not avoid a recession in 2020	Chart of the Week	20 May 2020
Spain, Eurozone and China in the EcoTV of May	EcoTV	19 May 2020
US: The COVID-19 pandemic and the US equity market	EcoWeek	18 May 2020
US: Accelerated fall	EcoWeek	18 May 2020
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

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