ECOWEEK

N°20-17

30 April 2020

ECONOMIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

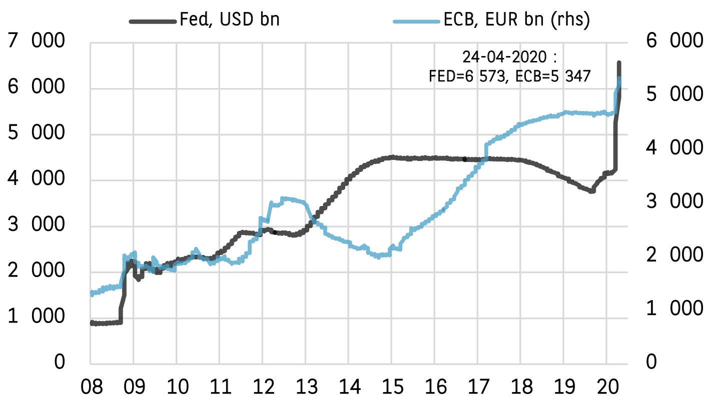
CENTRAL BANK BALANCE SHEET EXPANSION: THE SKY IS NOT THE LIMIT

Major central banks have stepped up their efforts to attenuate the economic impact of the pandemic, raising the question whether there is a limit to balance sheet expansion. An asset purchase program (QE) can continue for a long time, given the possibility to broaden the investable universe. Quite likely, asset price distortions and concern about the riskiness of the central bank balance sheet will act as the true constraint. For this reason, a central bank could decide to finance the budget deficit directly, considering that this should have a bigger growth impact for a given expansion of the balance sheet. The real challenge under such a strategy is to keep inflation under control once the output gap is closing.

Monetary policy is playing a key role in the efforts to attenuate the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy[1]. A key consequence is the significant increase in the size of central bank balance sheets, which raises the question of whether there is a limit to this expansion. The answer is important because the existence of such a limit would imply that, at some point, central banks would become powerless in influencing final demand. Reaching full employment –if this is an objective- and the inflation target –via the traditional relationship between unemployment, wage growth and inflation- would then become extremely difficult. In answering the question of the limit, one should start by taking the perspective of how the balance sheet is increased. In traditional refinancing operations, the central bank provides liquidity against collateral provided by the banking system. The amount of available eligible collateral together with the average haircut applied to this collateral thus creates an upper limit. This can be very high because, if need be, the criteria may be broadened by incorporating riskier instruments –admittedly subject to bigger haircuts. Quite likely, another constraint will kick in earlier: the demand of the banking system for central bank liquidity. The introduction of new liquidity requirements has hugely increased the needs for reserves with the central bank in the aftermath of the financial crisis. But at some point, banks will consider having enough reserves to meet their regulatory requirements whilst being able to meet the demand of their clients for extra credit. It implies that balance sheet expansion based on traditional refinancing operations is not under the final control of the central bank. It's a pull strategy: banks are enticed to ask for more liquidity but, at the end of the day, it's the banking system and regulatory requirements which can limit the expansion of the central bank's balance sheet[2].

For this reason, central banks have introduced quantitative easing, which is a push strategy of injecting liquidity. Their decision to buy certain assets causes an increase of the reserves of the banking system held at the central bank, unless the assets would have been sold by foreign investors who subsequently invest the proceeds in their own jurisdiction. If banks have sold bonds to the central bank, there is a substitution between reserves and bonds on the asset side of the banking system. In case bank customers have sold bonds, their bank deposits will increase, as a counterpart of the increase of bank reserves at the central bank. Under QE, central banks have full control of the size of their balance sheet. If need be, it can be boosted by extending the range of assets that can be bought. This would imply however a greater sensitivity of the central bank balance sheet to the business cycle and asset price swings. It could even lead to negative equity on a marked-to-market basis which would put into doubt the independence vis à vis the government should the state be called upon to recapitalise the central bank. It could also start buying foreign assets[3]

CENTRAL BANK BALANCE SHEET (FEDERAL RESERVE, ECB)



SOURCE: FEDERAL RESERVE, ECB, BNP PARIBAS

1. For an overview of measures taken by central banks and governments to address the economic consequences of the pandemic, please see *BNP Paribas Ecoflash, COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks.* This document is updated on a weekly basis.
2. In normal times this will be different because a central bank can limit how much liquidity demands it is willing to meet.
3. This possibility was mentioned by Ben Bernanke in his famous speech *Deflation: Making Sure "It" Doesn't Happen Here*, Remarks by Governor Ben S. Bernanke, before the National Economists Club, Washington, D.C., November 21, 2002

Central banks can expand the size of their balance sheets to a very considerable degree but the sky is not the limit. At some point a constraint will kick in because of major asset price distortions, capital outflows or a general loss of credibility.

Clearly, such a move would be considered, quite rightly, as starting a currency war, as a beggar-thy-neighbour policy. It would also trigger massive capital outflows and a jump in import price inflation. Sticking to a domestic menu of assets for QE implies a risk of distorting the prices of assets purchased by the central bank as well as those by investors who reinvest the proceeds in a 'quest for yield' strategy. This would seriously complicate the effort, which is supposed to occur at some point, of reducing the size of the balance sheet.

All in all, this implies that under a policy of QE, the balance sheet can grow very significantly but there will still be limits in terms of the availability of enough low-risk assets to purchase and the distortions in asset prices.

The size of the central bank balance sheet is obviously not an objective per se. Rather, it is a means to an end and what counts is what happens to growth, unemployment and inflation. For this reason, the monetary financing of budget deficits is considered by some as an attractive alternative[4]. Rather than buying bonds in the secondary market, the direct financing of government expenditures should have a bigger effect on growth for a given expansion of the balance sheet. As before, the constraint will be imposed by the market reaction: worries about loss of central bank independence would lead to rising inflation expectations and capital outflows, causing currency depreciation and imported inflation. The loss of credibility would make it extremely difficult to bring inflation back under control.

William De Vijlder

4. In case of the ECB, this explicitly forbidden by the Treaty (article 104).

MARKETS OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

Week 24-4 20 to 29-4-20

↗ CAC 40	4 393	▸ 4 671	+6.3	%
↗ S&P 500	2 837	▸ 2 940	+3.6	%
↘ Volatility (VIX)	35.9	▸ 31.2	-4.7	pb
↘ Libor $ 3M (%)	0.89	▸ 0.76	-12.7	bp
↘ OAT 10y (%)	-0.01	▸ -0.09	-7.4	bp
↘ Bund 10y (%)	-0.47	▸ -0.48	-1.4	bp
↗ US Tr. 10y (%)	0.60	▸ 0.63	+3.1	bp
↗ Euro vs dollar	1.08	▸ 1.09	+0.4	%
↘ Gold (ounce, $)	1 719	▸ 1 701	-1.0	%
↗ Oil (Brent, $)	21.5	▸ 22.8	+5.8	%

MONEY & BOND MARKETS

Interest Rates		highest 20	lowest 20
$ FED	0.25	1.75 at 01/01	0.25 at 16/03
Libor 3M	0.76	1.91 at 01/01	0.74 at 12/03
Libor 12M	0.91	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	0.63	0.80 at 08/01	0.38 at 11/03
Libor 12M	0.87	0.98 at 01/01	0.52 at 11/03

At 29-4-20

Yield (%)		highest 20	lowest 20
€ AVG 5-7y	0.21	0.72 at 18/03	-0.28 at 04/03
Bund 2y	-0.71	-0.58 at 14/01	-1.00 at 09/03
Bund 10y	-0.48	-0.17 at 19/03	-0.84 at 09/03
OAT 10y	-0.09	0.28 at 18/03	-0.42 at 09/03
Corp. BBB	1.77	2.54 at 24/03	0.65 at 20/02
$ Treas. 2y	0.20	1.59 at 08/01	0.20 at 29/04
Treas. 10y	0.63	1.91 at 01/01	0.50 at 09/03
High Yield	8.39	1 1.29 at 23/03	5.44 at 21/02
£ gilt. 2y	0.08	0.61 at 08/01	0.00 at 23/03
gilt. 10y	0.25	0.83 at 01/01	0.17 at 09/03

At 29-4-20

EXCHANGE RATES

1€ =		highest 20	lowest 20	2020
USD	1.09	1.14 at 09/03	1.07 at 20/03	-3.3%
GBP	0.87	0.94 at 23/03	0.83 at 18/02	+3.0%
CHF	1.06	1.09 at 01/01	1.05 at 16/04	-2.8%
JPY	115.69	122.70 at 16/01	115.69 at 29/04	-5.2%
AUD	1.66	1.87 at 23/03	1.60 at 01/01	+4.0%
CNY	7.68	7.94 at 09/03	7.55 at 19/02	-1.8%
BRL	5.87	6.15 at 24/04	4.51 at 02/01	+30.0%
RUB	79.48	87.95 at 30/03	67.75 at 10/01	+14.0%
INR	82.14	84.60 at 09/03	77.21 at 17/02	+2.5%

At 29-4-20 *Change*

COMMODITIES

Spot price, $		highest 20	lowest 20	2020	2020(€)
Oil, Brent	22.8	69.1 at 06/01	16.5 at 21/04	-65.7%	-64.5%
Gold (ounce)	1 701	1 738 at 23/04	1 475 at 19/03	+11.9%	+15.7%
Metals, LMEX	2 419	2 894 at 20/01	2 232 at 23/03	-14.9%	-12.0%
Copper (ton)	5 233	6 270 at 14/01	4 625 at 23/03	-14.9%	-12.0%
CRB Foods	278	341.5 at 21/01	272 at 27/04	-17.9%	-15.1%
wheat (ton)	198	2.4 at 21/01	195 at 16/03	-13.5%	-10.5%
Corn (ton)	114	1.5 at 23/01	113 at 28/04	-2.4%	-21.3%

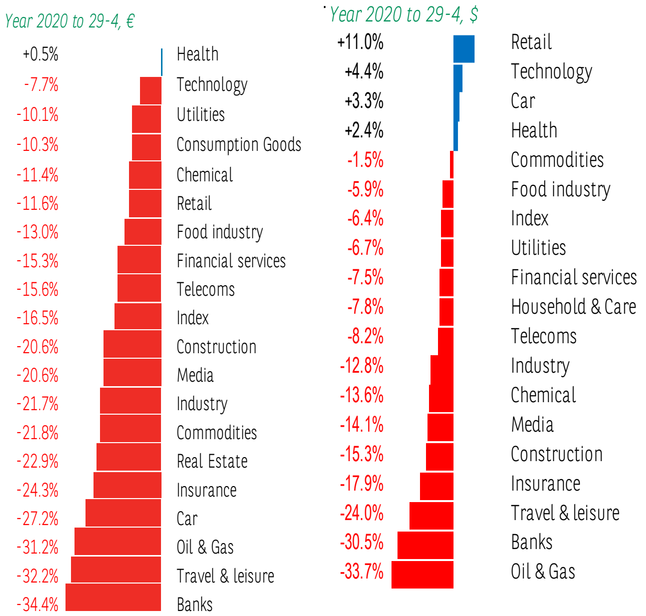
At 29-4-20 *Change*

EQUITY INDICES

	Index	highest 20	lowest 20	2020
World				
MSCI World	2 071	2 435 at 12/02	1 602 at 23/03	-12.2%
North America				
S&P500	2 940	3 386 at 19/02	2 237 at 23/03	-9.0%
Europe				
EuroStoxx50	2 996	3 865 at 19/02	2 386 at 18/03	-20.0%
CAC 40	4 671	6 111 at 19/02	3 755 at 18/03	-2.2%
DAX 30	11 108	13 789 at 19/02	8 442 at 18/03	-16.2%
IBEX 35	7 056	10 084 at 19/02	6 107 at 16/03	-2.6%
FTSE100	6 115	7 675 at 17/01	4 994 at 23/03	-1.9%
Asia				
MSCI, loc.	847	1 034 at 20/01	743 at 23/03	-1.6%
Nikkei	19 771	24 084 at 20/01	16 553 at 19/03	-16.4%
Emerging				
MSCI Emerging ($)	920	1 147 at 17/01	758 at 23/03	-1.7%
China	81	90 at 13/01	69 at 19/03	-4.4%
India	452	609 at 17/01	353 at 23/03	-19.0%
Brazil	1 278	2 429 at 02/01	1 036 at 23/03	-27.6%
Russia	580	857 at 20/01	419 at 18/03	-16.6%

At 29-4-20 *Change*

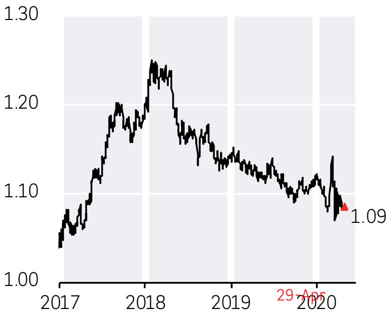
PERFORMANCE BY SECTOR (EUROSTOXX 50 & S&P500)



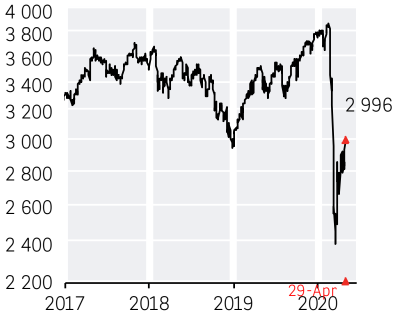
SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS,

MARKETS OVERVIEW

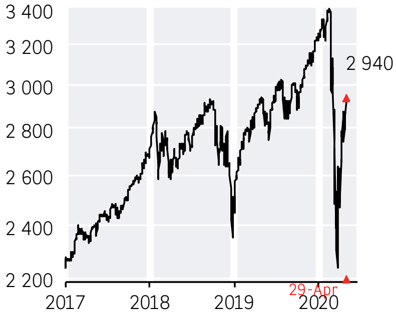
EURO-DOLLAR



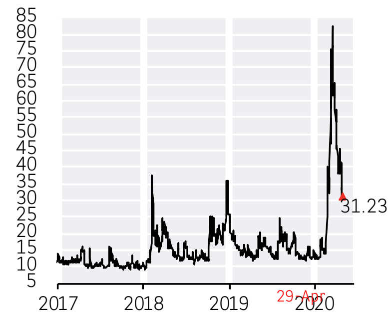
EUROSTOXX50



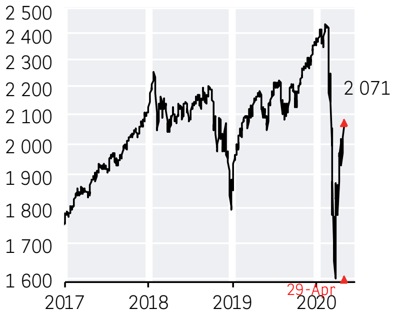
S&P500



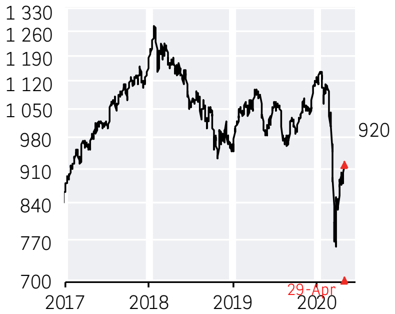
VOLATILITY (VIX, S&P500)



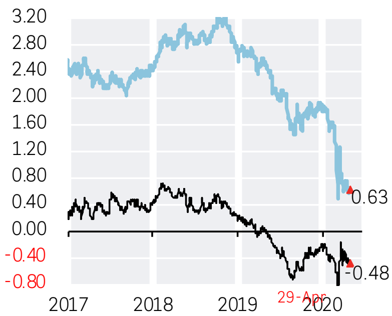
MSCI WORLD (USD)



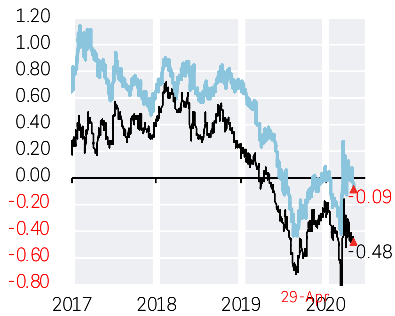
MSCI EMERGING (USD)



10Y BOND YIELD, TREASURIES VS BUND



10Y BOND YIELD

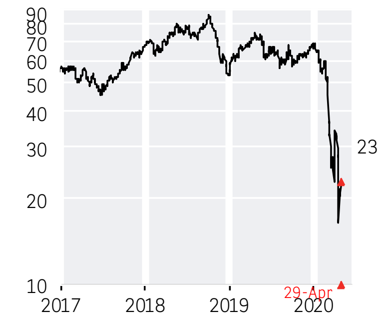


10Y BOND YIELD & SPREADS

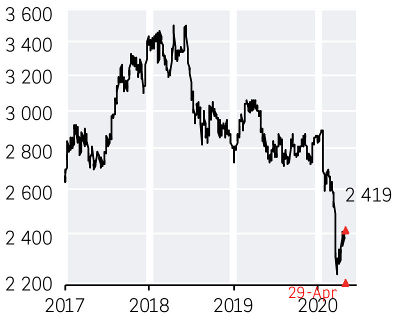
Week 24-4 20 to 29-4-20

2.74%	Greece	321 pb
1.77%	Italy	225 pb
0.82%	Portugal	130 pb
0.81%	Spain	128 pb
0.05%	Belgium	53 pb
-0.04%	Ireland	44 pb
-0.09%	France	39 pb
-0.09%	Finland	39 pb
-0.12%	Austria	35 pb
-0.31%	Netherlands	17 pb
-0.48%	Germany	

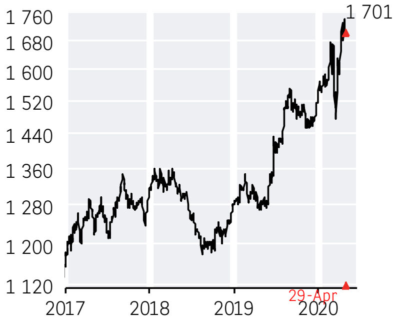
OIL (BRENT, USD)



METALS (LMEX, USD)



GOLD (OUNCE, USD)



SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS,

ECONOMIC PULSE

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

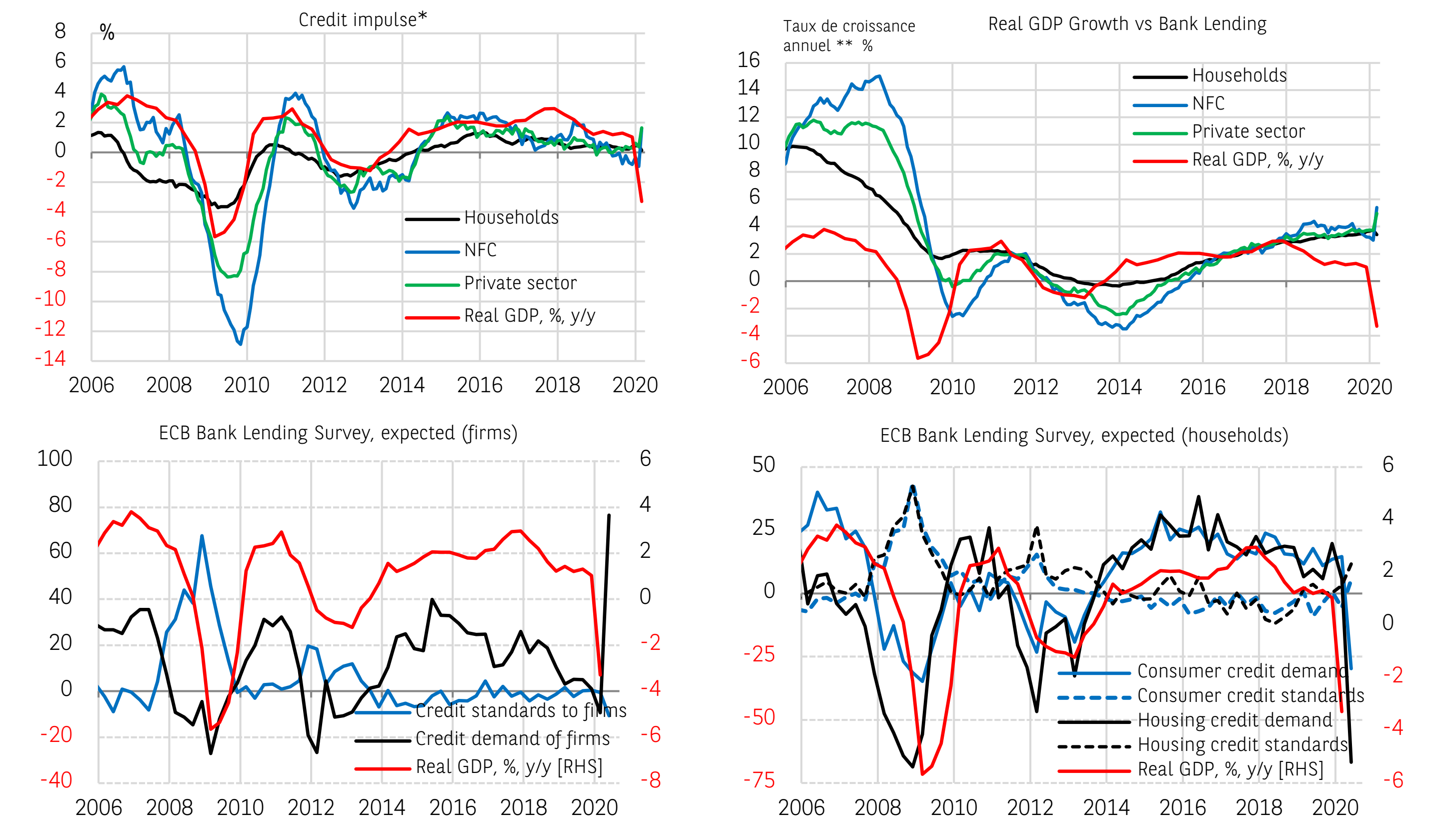
Lending momentum in the euro zone recovered strongly in March 2020, with an increase of 1.6% from a 0.4% fall in February. Against a background of negative GDP growth in the first quarter (-3.3% Q/Q-4 from +1.0% Q/Q-4 the fourth quarter of 2019), conditions in March were severely affected by the lockdown measures introduced by national governments over the month. Starting from a basis of strong and relatively stable year-on-year growth since the summer of 2018 (3.7% in February), outstanding bank lending to the private sector saw particularly strong acceleration in March (5.0%). Whereas loans to households had been growing more rapidly than those to companies since November 2019 (3.7% and 3.0% respectively in February 2020), this order was suddenly reversed in March, as a result of very strong growth in lending to non-financial companies (5.4% in March 2020, from 3.0% in February) and, to a lesser extent, slower growth in lending to households (3.4%, from 3.7%).

Faced with collapsing sales, a large number of companies have drawn against existing lines of credit and taken out new bank loans (in many cases taking advantage of government guarantees introduced as part of the coronavirus response) in order to pay their day-to-day bills or even, in the most favourable cases, create a precautionary cash buffer. Conversely, lending to households fell. This was true in mortgage lending (particularly in Italy and Spain), although demand still remains above its long-term average. It was also true in consumer lending, where demand was hit by the collapse in consumer sentiment in response to worsening labour market conditions and the fall in demand for durable goods (with the notable exception of Germany). Lastly, lending conditions were tightened slightly for both consumers and companies.

Regarding demand for credit, the banks surveyed expect, on average and for the second quarter of 2020, a marked intensification of the trends already seen: strong growth for companies, moderation for households. They also expect that lending conditions for companies will be eased somewhat, but that conditions for households will be tightened further.

Laurent Quignon

LENDING TRENDS IN THE EUROZONE



SOURCE: ECB (SURVEY ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT), CALCULATIONS BNP PARIBAS

*CREDIT IMPULSE IS MEASURED AS THE ANNUAL CHANGE OF THE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF MFI LOANS ** ADJUSTED FOR SECURITIZATIONS

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

The data released this week clearly show the different stages of the pandemic. In China, where the lockdown has ended some time ago, the April manufacturing PMI only declined moderately whereas the composite PMI was essentially stable. Elsewhere, the hit of the lockdown to the economy shows up in the data, witness the big drops in consumer confidence (France, US, eurozone) as well as in sentiment in the eurozone (industry, services). The impact to GDP has already been huge in the first quarter (US, France, eurozone) and the second quarter is expected to be worse, judging by the larger number of weeks under lockdown. The message from the Fed was that more stimulus in the form of balance sheet expansion will come whereas the ECB has announced further easing measures.

DATE	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	ACTUAL	PREVIOUS
04/28/2020	France	Consumer Confidence	April	95	103
04/28/2020	United States	Consumer Confidence	April	86,9	118,8
04/28/2020	Japan	BoJ Rate Decision	April	-0,1	-0,1
04/29/2020	Eurozone	Business Climate	April	-1,81	-0,28
04/29/2020	Eurozone	Industrial Sentiment	April	-30,4	-11,2
04/29/2020	Eurozone	Services Sentiment	April	-35	-2,3
04/29/2020	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence Final	April	-22,7	-11,6
04/29/2020	United States	GDP Advance t/t	Q1	-4,8	2,1
04/29/2020	United States	Fed Funds Target Rate	April	0-0.25	0-0.25
04/30/2020	China (Mainland)	NBS Manufacturing PMI	April	50,8	52
04/30/2020	China (Mainland)	Composite PMI	April	53,4	53
04/30/2020	France	GDP Preliminary QQ	Q1	-5,8	-0,1
04/30/2020	Germany	Retail Sales YY Real	March	-2,8	6,5
04/30/2020	France	Consumer Spending MM	March	-17,9	-0,5
04/30/2020	Spain	Estimated GDP QQ	Q1	-5,2	0,4
04/30/2020	Italy	Unemployment Rate	March	8,4	9,3
04/30/2020	Eurozone	HICP Flash YY	April	0,4	0,7
04/30/2020	Eurozone	GDP Flash Preliminary QQ	Q1	-3,8	0,1
04/30/2020	Eurozone	Unemployment Rate	March	7,4	7,3
04/30/2020	Italy	GDP Preliminary QQ	Q1	-4,75	-0,3
04/30/2020	Eurozone	ECB Refinancing Rate	April	0	0
04/30/2020	United States	Initial Jobless Claims	April	3839K	4442K
05/01/2020	Japan	Jibun Bank Mfg PMI	April		
05/01/2020	United States	ISM Manufacturing PMI	April		49,1

SOURCE: THOMSON REUTERS

CALENDAR: THE WEEK AHEAD

COMING INDICATORS

It's the start of a new month which means that a lot of important data will be published: Markit PMIs in several countries (manufacturing, services, composite) and, in the US, the labour market data. China will publish its export and import numbers. In addition, we will have industrial output in Germany and France as well as eurozone retail sales. All this is eagerly awaited so as to finetune the assessment of the economic impact in different countries of the pandemic. The Bank of England meets on Thursday.

DATE	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	CONSENSUS	PREVIOUS
05/04/2020	China	Caixin Mfg PMI Final	April	50.3	50.1
05/04/2020	Germany	Industrial Output MM	March		0.3
05/04/2020	Spain	Manufacturing PMI	April		45.7
05/04/2020	Italy	Markit/IHS Mfg PMI	April		40.3
05/04/2020	France	Markit Mfg PMI	April		
05/04/2020	Germany	Markit/BME Mfg PMI	April		
05/04/2020	Euro Zone	Markit Mfg Final PMI	April		
05/05/2020	United States	Markit Comp Final PMI	April		
05/06/2020	Spain	Services PMI	April		23
05/06/2020	Italy	Markit/IHS Svcs PMI	April		17.4
05/06/2020	France	Markit Serv PMI	April		
05/06/2020	Germany	Markit Services PMI	April		
05/06/2020	Euro Zone	Markit Serv Final PMI	April		
05/06/2020	Euro Zone	Markit Comp Final PMI	April		
05/06/2020	Euro Zone	Retail Sales MM	March		0.9
05/07/2020	China	Caixin Services PMI	April		43
05/07/2020	France	Industrial Output MM	March		0.9
05/07/2020	United Kingdom	BOE Bank Rate	May		
05/07/2020	United States	Initial Jobless Claims	April		
05/07/2020	China	Exports YY	April		-6.6
05/07/2020	China	Imports YY	April		-1
08/05/2020	United States	Non-Farm Payrolls	April	-20000000	-701000
08/05/2020	United States	Unemployment Rate	April	14	4.4

SOURCE: THOMSON, REUTERS

FURTHER READING

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
COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks (update)	EcoFlash	22 April 2020
The first effects of monetary policy measures on bank balance sheets	Chart of the Week	22 April 2020
Huge jump in uncertainty acts as an additional drag on activity	EcoWeek	17 April 2020
The Covid-19 pandemic: stress testing the supply side	EcoWeek	17 April 2020
Will the Covid-19 shock lead to a significant increase in the inflation rate?	EcoTV Week	17 April 2020
EcoEmerging Quarter 2 2020	EcoEmerging	16 April 2020
Hospital capacity and ageing population	Chart of the Week	15 April 2020
COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks (update)	EcoFlash	15 April 2020
US: Signs of slumping	EcoWeek	10 April 2020
After the arduous Eurogroup agreement on pandemic relief, now for the difficult part	EcoWeek	10 April 2020
France: historic recession	EcoTV Week	10 April 2020
Spain: Putting the unemployment numbers into perspective	EcoFlash	9 April 2020
COVID-19: Key measures taken by governments and central banks	EcoFlash	9 April 2020

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