# The Week Ahead

## Active is: Keeping an eye on capital markets



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### "Holidays in the Sun"

If the outlook for global growth rested upon one factor in 2019, it would be the **US-China trade** war. Should the world's two largest economies make "peace" the future should brighten, boosted by the clearing of uncertainty and the scale of monetary and fiscal stimulus already in place.

The longer the impasse persists, though, the greater the downward economic pressure. Importantly, 'kicking-the-can-down-the-road' does not help: It perpetuates the uncertainty undermining global trade, investment and manufacturing. (See our *Chart of the Week*). And monetary policy isn't well-equipped to offset high-velocity negotiations that may (or may not) further disrupt foreign supply chains and corporate revenues. Central bank actions typically affect with a 6-18 month lag, but the trade outlook could flip with a tweet.

Negotiations are complicated by the fact the US raised tariffs on Mexico even after renegotiating NAFTA, and that Huawei and the Hong Kong protests have been linked to a prospective deal.

With this critical relationship being negotiated in public, it may prove difficult for someone to back down without losing face. That said, both presidents have strong **economic and political incentives** to stop the fighting and set global growth on a sunnier course.

### The Week Ahead

Much of the week's incoming economic news will be framed in terms of how it was impacted by the trade war. In Asia, the focus will be the health of **China's economy** after it grew in the second quarter at the slowest pace in 30 years. Expect new data on Chinese manufacturing (probably contracting at an accelerating pace)

#### **Publications**



## "Are we running out of policy options for the next crisis?"

The global economy will eventually face another downturn, which raises critical questions. With rates so low, what tools do central banks have left to spark a turnaround? What other monetary, fiscal or structural changes could head off problems? And what might happen if we don't change our policy approach?



### "Simply Red – or: Heaven for Debtors and Hell for Creditors"

It's been a long time since my savings account passbook had any significance to me, but at least it's a useful place for stashing the kids' pocket money, even if it hasn't paid any interest for a long time. But this time, as I stood at the bank counter emptying my kids' piggy bank, it occurred to me that I was about to harm the bank – albeit unintentionally – through my deposits....



## "Active is: Using the 7 habits of successful investors"

Investing and accumulating wealth are no trivial matter, especially when investors are torn between avoiding risk and striving for returns. Seven simple habits can help to accumulate capital calmly and composedly. After all, your money should be working for you, not the other way around.



and trade (recently volatile due to slowing domestic demand and falling shipments to the US). In **Japan**, investors will get an update on the index of leading economic indicators, which fell in June to the lowest level since February 2010.

Europe's export economies have been similarly buffeted: In **Germany**, we'll see if industrial production and construction spending have stabilized, after contracting at the fastest paces in 10 years and 17 months, respectively. For the broader **euro zone**, we will get updated retail sales—a bright spot after growing 2.6% in June.

With the UK on track to leave the EU on October 31, **Brexit-watchers** will be keen to see if British manufacturing remains in contraction (as expected) and if service sector growth has weakened (as expected). Brexit is similar to the trade war, in that it creates uncertainty, and can impair investment and manufacturing.

Across the pond, **US data** should show continued divergence between strong domestically-oriented sectors and weak foreign-focused sectors. For instance, while ISM data may show continued deterioration in both services and manufacturing, the latter may weaken more due to its cyclicality and export exposure. The trading week ends Friday with reports on the US labor market, where job growth is forecast to hold steady and unemployment could match a 50-year low.

### Active is: Watching market technicals

Further **turbulence** is possible as we enter a seasonally difficult part of the year. While global equities have seen losses recently, "buy the dip" investors have yet to be washed out. Corporate bond spreads have widened, but not on the scale seen last December. The VIX Volatility Index is oscillating between 15 (a recent equity sell signal) and 25 (a recent buy signal). **Gold** continues to be perceived as a 'safe-haven', with more than \$16 trillion in negative-yielding bonds globally and central banks poised to ease more. Hoping your holidays were sunny,

### **Upcoming Political Events 2019**

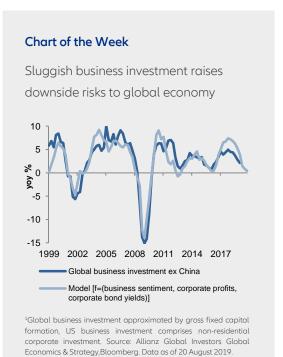
Sep 12: ECB Governing Council meeting Sep 17: UN General Assembly

Overview political events 2019 (click here)

Overview Central Banks Calender (click here)

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Greg Meier

#### Calendar Week 36:

Mon	day		Consensus	Previous
СН	Caixin Manufacturing PMI	Aug	49.8	49.9
IT	Markit Italy Manufacturing PMI	Aug		48.5
JN	Vehicle Sales YoY	Aug		6.7%
UK	Markit Manufacturing PMI	Aug		48
Tues				
EC	PPI YoY	Jul		0.7%
JN	Monetary Base YoY	Aug		3.7%
UK	Markit Construction PMI	Aug		45.3
US	ISM Manufacturing	Aug	51	51.2
US	Construction Spending MoM	Jul		-1.30%
107	14.			
	Inesday			500
CH	Caixin Composite PMI Caixin Services PMI	Aug	 52	50.9 51.6
		Aug		
EC IT	Retail Sales YoY	Jul		2.6% 51.7
	Markit Italy Services PMI	Aug		
IT	Markit Italy Composite PMI	Aug		51
UK	Markit Services PMI Markit Composite PMI	Aug		51.4 50.7
	·	Aug		
US	Trade Balance	Jul	-\$55.3b	-\$55.2b
Thur	sday			
GE	Factory Orders YoY	Jul		-3.6%
GE	Markit Construction PMI	Aug		49.5
US	ADP Employment Change	Aug		156k
US	Initial Jobless Claims	Aug 31		
US	Continuing Claims	Aug 24		
US	Factory Orders MoM	Jul		0.6%
US	Factory Orders ex. Transport MoM	Jul		0.1%
US	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index	Aug	53	53.7
		9		
Fride	ау			
FR	Trade Balance	Jul		-5187m
FR	Current Account Balance	Jul		-0.8b
GE	Industrial Production YoY	Jul		-5.2%
GE	Labor Costs WDA YoY	2Q		2.5%
IT	Retail Sales YoY	Jul		1.3%
JN	Labor Cash Earnings YoY	Jul		0.4%
JN	Leading Index	Jul P		
JN	Coincident Index	Jul P		
UK	Halifax House Price 3Mths/Year	Aug		4.1%
US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Aug	165k	164k
US	Unemployment Rate	Aug	3.6%	3.7%
US	Average Hourly Earnings YoY	Aug		3.2%
Satu	rday			
СН	Foreign Reserves	Aug		\$3103.70b
	3			
Sund	•			***
СН	Trade Balance	Aug		\$45.06b
CH	Exports YoY	Aug		3.3%
CH	Imports YoY Trade Balance CNY	Aug Aug		-5.6% 310.26b

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