The Week Ahead: Central bank meetings back in focus, Fed to hike by 25 bps

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US: FOMC expected to raise FFTR by 25 bps, focus on guidance

The Fed is widely expected to raise the FFTR by 25 bps to 1.25% (upper bound) at its 13-14 June meeting, making it the second hike this year. Markets are pricing in a 97% probability of a 25 bps rate hike, despite the weaker recent data including inflation. However, we believe that one or two FOMC members may dissent, voting for rates to remain steady. There will be particular focus on the projections and tone of the guidance. Fed Chair Janet Yellen's press conference will be scrutinised for the economic criteria the Fed requires for the next rate hike and to start balance sheet normalisation. We envisage announcement of balance sheet normalisation in December. The Fed is expected to moderately lower its expectations for inflation and GDP growth for 2017, and likely highlight that softer inflation remains the main downside risk. The Fed will also likely lower its 2017 unemployment rate forecast to 4.3%. The "dot plot" is still expected to show a total of three rate hikes in 2017, though with some changes likely to individual forecasts. We highlight that a further rate hike (after June) will require some pickup in economic activity and inflation. Meanwhile, consensus forecasts that core inflation for May (14 June) picked up to 0.2% m-o-m, keeping the y-o-y rate steady at 1.9%.

Europe: BoE to remain on hold, message likely dovish

The BoE monetary policy meeting this week (15 June), will assume additional importance following the prevailing political uncertainty in the wake of last week's general election (page 2). We expect the central bank's response to be similar to its post-Brexit reaction, striking a significantly dovish tone. Moreover, growth indicators have softened since the BoE's last meeting in May and wage growth remains subdued despite a pick-up in headline inflation (on the weaker GBP). We expect some MPC members who had previously advocated a reduction in monetary accommodation sometime in 2017 to reverse their stance. However, we believe that the BoE will look for further deterioration in macroeconomic indicators before it opts for any additional easing. Elsewhere in Turkey, the CBRT is likely to keep its benchmark repo rate on hold at its meeting (15 June). The relative stability of the TRY and somewhat lower inflation in May are likely to persuade the CBRT to adopt a wait-and-see approach (page 6).

Japan: BoJ to highlight lingering downside risks to inflation

The BoJ's message in its monetary policy meeting this week (16 June) is likely to remain consistent with its recent communication. We expect the bank to continue highlighting the downside risks to the inflation outlook, while remaining more upbeat on the growth prospects this year. We see concerns around inflation increasing; national accounts data released since its last meeting showed a surprise drop in nominal income growth in 1Q2017. Any suggestion of the BoJ raising its quota of asset purchases of non-treasury securities (ETFs, REITs) will also be closely followed, since some central bank members have indicated the scarcity of treasuries is making it difficult for them to maintain their current pace of asset purchases (JPY80 trillion).

I. Recent Events and Data Releases

A. G4 Economies

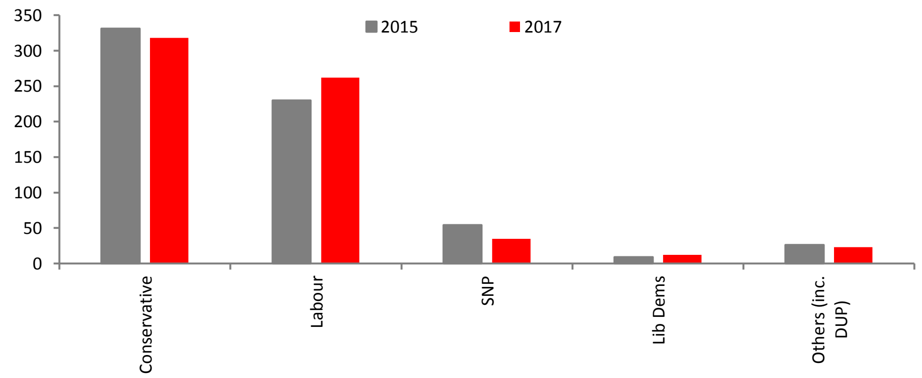
UK: General election yields hung parliament, near-term political uncertainty rises

Conservative-DUP alliance likely

UK Prime Minister Theresa May's ambition of securing a larger parliamentary majority suffered a big setback in the general election last week. The Conservatives won just 318 seats, 13 less than their tally in 2015, and 8 behind the 326 required to secure a majority. On the other hand, the opposition Labour party was the biggest gainer, increasing its tally by 32 seats to 262, as its message of a softer Brexit and less fiscal austerity likely found strong support among younger voters. As it is, with no party securing enough seats for an overall majority, a coalition government seems to be the most likely outcome. The latest developments in the UK suggest that the Conservative Party is likely to form a "confidence and supply agreement" (alliance) with the Northern Irish Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) (10 seats), which will give the new government a slender majority. The immediate priority of the next UK government, likely to be sworn in next week, will be to prepare for the first round of Brexit talks due to start on 19 June.

Fig. 1. UK: Conservatives and Scottish National Party suffer major reverses, Labour Party performs better than expected in opinion polls

Number of seats



Source: UK Electoral Commission

Strong likelihood of a leader challenge against May, resulting in early elections

In the near term, the election results have elevated domestic political uncertainty, which will also impact Brexit negotiations with the EU. The personal political capital of PM May has diminished in the aftermath of the election, domestically and in Europe. While there have so far been no concrete claims of a rival campaign for the leadership within the Conservative Party, there is a strong probability of a challenge. Risks of another early election cannot be ruled out, especially if there is a leadership change. These uncertainties are likely to translate into greater volatility in UK asset markets. In particular, we expect the GBP to reverse the gains it had made since the April announcement of a general election and remain highly sensitive to any prospect of instability or breakdown in the current coalition. Moreover, we could also see some sell-off in UK fixed income and equity markets, which are largely held by foreign investors, who are likely to factor in a greater risk premium for holding UK assets.

Wide divergence in views of likely coalition's MPs over Brexit

As things stand, the ability of PM May to resolve internal conflicts within her government and pass Brexit-related legislation will be severely undermined. The Conservative-DUP alliance could split over concessions to the EU during the Brexit talks. May's current cabinet and senior Conservative leaders prefer a "hard Brexit", which prefers stronger checks on immigration from the EU, even at the cost of a loss of trading privileges in the EU Single Market. On the other hand, DUP members and Conservative MPs from Scotland, whose support will be essential to the survival of the next government, have favoured open borders with the EU to secure a deal that allows Britain some preferential access to EU markets.

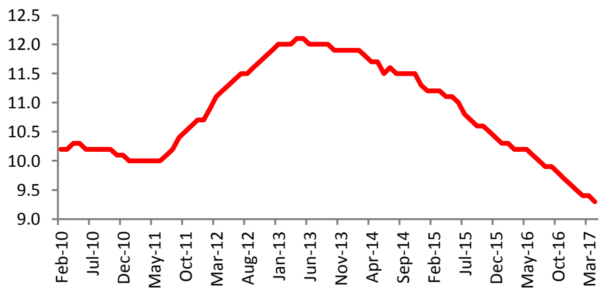
Possibility of "Soft Brexit" has increased following election

In Europe, the incoming UK government will find it increasingly difficult to present an internally cohesive stance before the EU negotiators. European leaders have insisted that the timetable for the Brexit negotiations is unlikely to change; the talks begin in two weeks and are set to end in March 2019. We believe that internal political disunity and rising dissatisfaction with PM May's leadership are likely to significantly weaken the hand of the UK during the negotiations. That said, the balance of risks has tilted towards a "Soft Brexit" in our view. In particular, the views of MPs supporting a more open Brexit deal in the DUP and among the moderate Conservative factions are likely to gain weight given how critical their support is to the survival of the new government. We believe that the timetable for the Brexit talks, as set by the EU, is likely to push Britain to choose between a deal with some concessions on the freedom of movement of people or nothing, by March 2019. In these circumstances, the UK leaders are likely to opt for a deal that allows for some freedom in movement of goods, services, labour and capital, as desired by the EU, in return for preferential access to the EU Single Market.

Eurozone: ECB more positive on growth outlook, but cautious over inflation

Fig. 2. Eurozone: Much of decline in unemployment rate due to temporary contract jobs with lower wages

%



Source: Eurostat

Fig. 3. Eurozone: Market expectations of inflation have fallen lately, arguing for cautious policy stance by ECB

% change y-o-y, five years ahead

Source: Bloomberg

ECB more confident regarding growth, but sees room for policy to remain accommodative

The ECB's comments after its policy meeting last week were broadly in line with our expectations. The central bank made no changes to the pace of its monthly asset purchases, and continued to insist that policy rates will remain at the current low levels well after its asset purchases have ended. However, there were notable changes to its communication, largely related to its positive growth outlook and its views on the limited need for further policy accommodation. The ECB specifically omitted any commitment to "lower" the benchmark policy rates from their current levels in its monetary policy guidance. The comments from President Mario Draghi following the meeting suggested that while its monetary stance is likely to remain accommodative, the need for additional aggressive easing has diminished. Furthermore, in line with the improvement in growth indicators since its last meeting, the central bank increased its GDP growth forecast to

1.9% for 2017 (in line with ours). However, inflation forecasts were revised down by a cumulative 0.6pp over 2017-19. Aside from some near-term drag on inflation from softer energy prices, the ECB also mentioned subdued underlying cost pressures as the main reason for its downward revision.

We expect QE tapering to be announced only in December this year

In our view, the ECB is likely to announce a further reduction in its asset purchase programme only in its December 2017 meeting, with tapering in asset purchases likely to commence from 1Q2018 onwards. We believe that the vital underlying drivers of inflation - consumer credit growth and wages - have not picked up pace yet, despite an improvement in labour market conditions. We expect the move towards higher inflation to be very gradual, as strong growth and robust hiring conditions gradually lead to a build-up in consumer confidence and inflation expectations. We believe that the ECB will remain watchful of the trajectory in inflation even after its QE programme has ended (we expect by 4Q2018). Indeed, a benchmark refinancing rate hike is unlikely until 1H2019 in our view, by which point the ECB should be more assured of an underlying, area-wide stabilisation in the inflation trajectory.

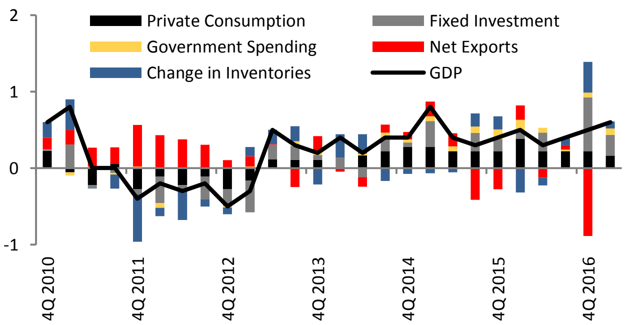
Eurozone: Strengthening investment demand continues to support 1Q GDP growth

We expect GDP growth to accelerate to 1.9% in 2017

The Eurozone's 1Q GDP was revised up in its second estimate to 0.6% q-o-q (first estimate: 0.5%; 4Q: 0.5%), further supporting our view of a firming recovery in the region. A pick-up in investment (0.3pp) in the quarter continued to drive headline growth, with significant support from household consumption (0.2pp). We believe that the accommodative monetary conditions maintained by the ECB, a gradual recovery in housing demand and a steady decrease in excess capacity have been the key factors behind the strengthening in investment growth, which underpinned the headline GDP numbers for the second straight quarter. We expect GDP growth at 1.9% y-o-y this year (2016: 1.7%) with a strong contribution from capex growth. In our view, the capex growth cycle is likely to remain in place over the medium term (2017-19), supported by diminishing EU disintegration risks, improving investor sentiment and an accommodative monetary and fiscal policy backdrop.

Fig. 4. Eurozone: Capex growth likely to underpin economic recovery this year

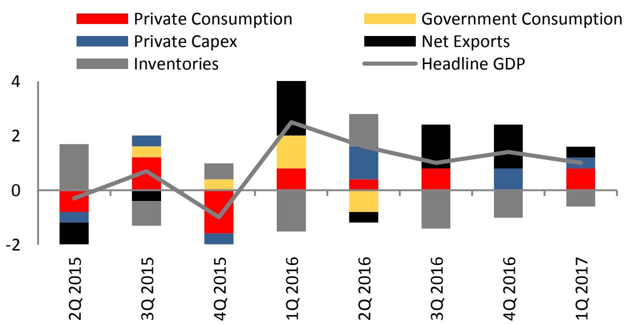
Pp contribution to q-o-q GDP growth



Source: Eurostat

Fig. 5. Japan: Capex and government spending to take over from exports as drivers of growth in 2H2017

Pp contribution to q-o-q GDP growth



Source: Economic and Social Research Institute

Japan: 1Q GDP revised down in second estimate due to large inventory drawdowns

We expect GDP to rebound strongly in 2Q2017 on inventory build-up

Japan's 1Q GDP was sharply revised down to 1% q-o-q saar in its second estimate (first estimate: 2.2%; 4Q: 1.4%). Much of this decline was due to a sharp downward revision in the estimate for private inventory growth, which subtracted c.1pp from the headline GDP growth rate. Excluding this aspect, the details of the second estimate were more encouraging, with private capex growth revised up to 2.5% q-o-q (first estimate: 0.9%) as the expansion in export-related investment was stronger than previously estimated. Looking ahead, we expect GDP growth at 1.6% y-o-y in 2017 (2016: 1%) with economic activity accelerating over the rest of this year. Indeed, we expect GDP growth to sharply rebound to 2% q-o-q saar in 2Q2017, as firms stock inventory after a sharp drawdown in 1Q2017. We expect public and private capital expenditure to be the key engines of growth from 2H2017 onwards as work on housing and transportation projects related to the 2020 Olympics commences. We forecast net exports to contribute 0.8pp to headline GDP growth in 2017 (1Q: 1.4pp) as the boost to export competitiveness from a weaker JPY seen in 1Q2017 begins to fade later in the year.

B. Emerging Market Economies

India: RBI lowers its inflation forecasts; August rate cut likely in our view

RBI cuts inflation forecasts by 140 bps, well below 4% target

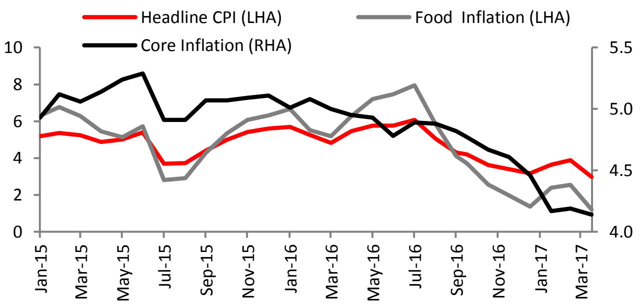
The RBI kept its benchmark policy rate on hold at 6.25% at its monetary policy meeting last week, which was in line with our expectations. However, the central bank marked down its inflation forecasts for FY2018 (April 2017-March 2018) by 140 bps to 3.4% – well below its medium-term inflation target of 4%. Nevertheless, the central bank did not change its monetary policy stance from "neutral" to "dovish" despite this downgrade, which was contrary to our expectations. Indeed, the RBI observed in its policy statement that it will wait for further confirmation of benign inflationary trends seen in April, as it saw "considerable uncertainty" around the near-term inflation outlook. Specifically, it indicated three trends that it will watch to gauge the trajectory of inflation in the coming months. First, it will monitor whether or not the government lifts certain restrictions on food exports to deal with the ongoing over-supply in the food markets. Such a move could stem the disinflation in food prices. Second, it will need confirmation on whether the softness in petrol and diesel prices seen in April has endured through 2Q2017. Finally, it will also remain watchful of the impact of the significant acceleration in rural wages on core inflation.

Inflation likely to come in well below 4% over coming months

We estimate that the inflation numbers until August are likely to remain below the RBI's 4% target. This should encourage the central bank to ease its cautious stance towards monetary easing and cut its benchmark policy rate by another 25 bps at its 2 August meeting. First, we believe that the decline in food inflation to sub-5% levels since 3Q2016 has been driven by significant structural reforms to deregulate the wholesale market in food and is likely to endure. Food supply should be further supported by healthy monsoons forecast this year. Second, we believe that there are limited upside risks to energy prices in the near term, with Brent crude likely to remain below USD55/bbl over the next three months. The recent strength in the INR should also assuage some of the upside risks to inflation highlighted by the RBI. Finally, we believe that core inflation is likely to remain subdued in the 4.2-4.5% y-o-y range (5% in 2016) throughout FY18 as sluggish urban demand is likely to more than offset any acceleration in rural consumption. Additionally, core inflation is also likely to be weighed down by a steady deceleration in inflation expectations, which fell to a 12-month low in May 2017, as per the latest surveys released by the RBI last week.

Fig. 6. India: Core inflation likely to remain subdued, as inflation expectations have turned downward

% change y-o-y



Source: Central Statistical Organisation, Bloomberg

Fig. 7. India: El Nino Index indicates healthy monsoon rainfall, which should keep food prices contained

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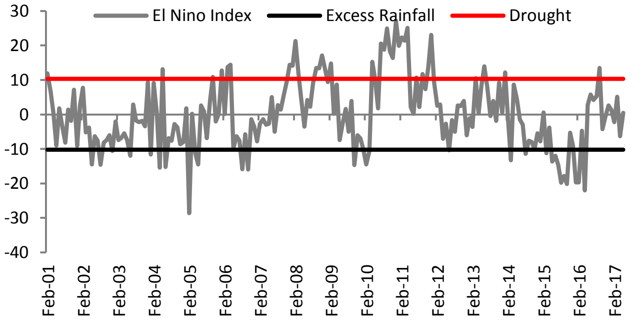


Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, Australia

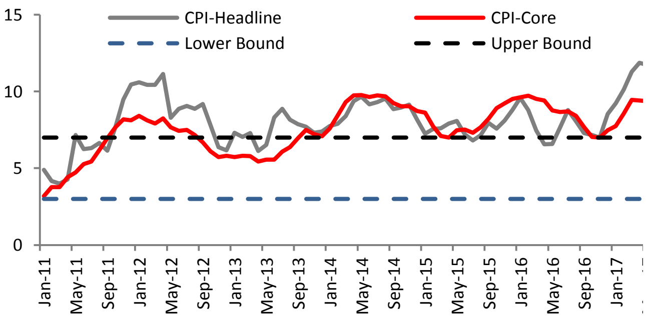
Turkey: Temporary respite in inflation pressure as energy prices soften

Lower energy prices subtracted 0.2pp from headline inflation

Turkey's inflation slowed slightly to 11.7% y-o-y in May (consensus: 11.7%; April: 11.9%). Much of this 0.2pp deceleration was due to an easing in energy prices to 8.7% y-o-y (April: 11.2%), aided by a fall in international crude prices in May and a relatively stable TRY. However, excluding this category, price pressures remained elevated and pervasive throughout the economy. Specifically, core inflation remained sticky and unchanged at 9.4% y-o-y, with prices remaining especially high for household durable goods, which tend to have a high degree of import content. Additionally, food prices climbed to 16.9% y-o-y (April: 15.6%), led by higher prices of meat products.

Fig. 8. Turkey: Inflation likely to remain in double digits throughout the year

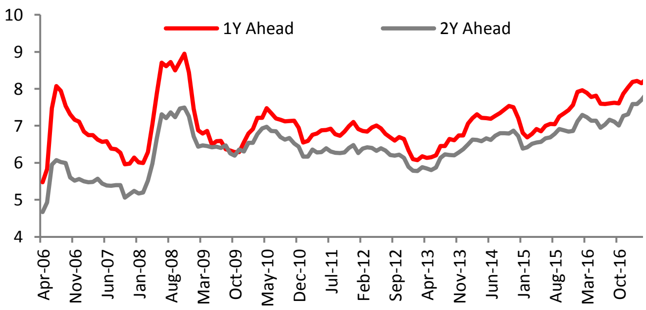
% change y-o-y



Source: CBRT

Fig. 9. Turkey: High inflation expectations likely to drive up wages, which could add to service inflation

% change y-o-y



Source: CBRT

Inflation likely to pick up again in 3Q2017

In our view, the deceleration in inflation in May was transient; we expect prices to accelerate again in 3Q2017, averaging 12% y-o-y over that quarter. Indeed, we see a continued pass-through of the TRY's depreciation over the past 15 months into domestic prices in the near term. This should be compounded by agricultural supply constraints (high transport costs, weak harvests), which could keep food inflation elevated over the next few months. Moreover, inflation expectations for the next 12 months remain at 8.4% y-o-y – their highest since 2008 – which should feed into the prices of services. These developments should prompt the CBRT to look to tighten the average cost of interbank funding by another 100 bps to 12.9% in 2H2017. That said, the CBRT is likely to stay on hold at its monetary policy meeting next week given the relative stability in the TRY since its last policy meeting and the signs of better transmission of past monetary tightening to commercial lending rates. Nevertheless, in our view, the central bank is likely to reiterate that inflation has not peaked yet, and that it will continue to keep monetary policy tight until inflation expectations display a significant improvement.

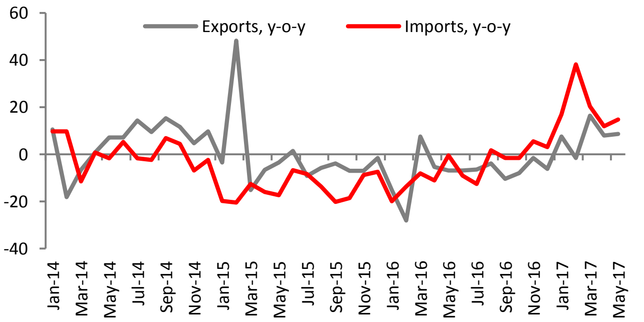
China: Exports rebound in May on stronger demand from developed economies

Both exports and imports rebound in May

Chinese trade growth rebounded in May, with both export and import numbers beating market expectations. Exports rose 8.7% y-o-y in the month (consensus: 7.2%; April: 8%), driven by a significant increase in shipments to the US and Eurozone. The bulk of these exports were related to rising investment demand in the developed economies, which pushed up orders for engineering and high-precision goods. Meanwhile, the jump in imports to 14.3% y-o-y (consensus: 8.3%, April: 11.9%) was even more significant and was mainly due to a rebound in the growth of commodity imports. Looking ahead, we expect export growth to remain positive throughout 2017 (2016: -7.7%), aided by a steady economic recovery in key markets (US, EU and Asia). Furthermore, easing tensions regarding a trade war with the US (China's biggest trading partner) have also lessened the likelihood of a disruption in export orders from the US. Export growth in 2Q2017 so far has positively surprised the market's expectations. This should provide the Chinese authorities with more room to tighten monetary policy and place curbs on speculative real estate investments without an undue negative impact on this year's growth target of 6.5%.

Fig. 10. China: Export activity so far suggests solid support for growth in 2Q2017

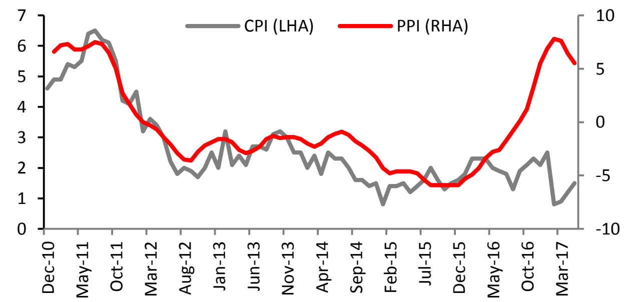
% change y-o-y



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Fig. 11. China: Retail inflation remains benign, lower commodity prices weighing on PPI inflation

% change y-o-y



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Shallower contraction in food prices result in an acceleration in May inflation

CPI (May): Headline inflation picked up in May to 1.5% y-o-y (consensus: 1.4%; April: 1.2%), which was in line with our expectation. Much of the acceleration could be attributed to a shallower decline of 1.6% y-o-y in food prices (April: 3.5% y-o-y), even as non-food inflation remained largely stable at 2.3% y-o-y (April: 2.4%). We believe that inflationary pressures remain benign in China, with inflation running well below the PBoC inflation ceiling of 3%. This should give the central bank some room to refrain from raising the consumer and mortgage lending rates, while at the same time increasingly tightening its oversight of off-balance sheet and speculative transactions by money market participants.

II. Economic Calendar

Fig. 12. The week ahead

Time*	Country	Event	Period	Prior	Consensus
Expected this week					
	UAE	Central Bank Foreign Assets	May	317.44B	--
	India	BoP Current Account Balance	1Q	-$7.9B	-$6.3B
	China	M2 Money Supply, y-o-y	May	10.5%	10.4%
	China	Aggregate Financing CNY	May	1394.2B	1190B
Monday, 12 Jun					
11:00	Turkey	GDP, y-o-y	1Q	3.5%	3.5%
16:00	India	CPI, y-o-y	May	3%	2.4%
16:00	India	Industrial Production, y-o-y	Apr	2.7%	2.8%
Tuesday, 13 Jun					
12:30	UK	CPIH, y-o-y	May	2.6%	2.6%
12:30	UK	CPI, y-o-y	May	2.7%	2.7%
12:30	UK	CPI Core, y-o-y	May	2.4%	2.3%
Wednesday, 14 Jun					
6:00	China	Retail Sales, y-o-y	May	10.7%	10.7%
6:00	China	Fixed Assets, ex-Rural, YTD y-o-y	May	8.9%	8.8%
6:00	China	Industrial Production, y-o-y	May	6.5%	6.4%
12:30	UK	Jobless Claims Change	May	19.4K	--
12:30	UK	Average Weekly Earnings, 3m/y	Apr	2.4%	2.4%
12:30	UK	ILO Unemployment Rate, 3m	Apr	4.6%	4.6%
12:30	UK	Employment Change, 3m/3m	Apr	122K	125K
13:00	Eurozone	Industrial Production, y-o-y	Apr	1.9%	1.4%
16:30	US	CPI, m-o-m	May	0.2%	0%
16:30	US	CPI, ex-Food and Energy, m-o-m	May	0.1%	0.2%
16:30	US	CPI, y-o-y	May	2.2%	2%
16:30	US	CPI ,ex-Food and Energy, y-o-y	May	1.9%	1.9%
16:30	US	Retail Sales Advance, m-o-m	May	0.4%	0.1%
16:30	US	Retail Sales Control Group, m-o-m	May	0.2%	0.3%
22:00	US	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	14-Jun	1%	1.25%
22:00	US	FOMC Rate Decision (Lower Bound)	14-Jun	0.75%	1%
Thursday, 15 Jun					
	Eurozone	EU/Euro-Area Finance Ministers Meet in Luxembourg			
	Egypt	GDP, q-o-q	1Q	-1.7%	--
12:30	UK	Retail Sales, ex-Auto Fuel, m-o-m	May	2%	-1%
12:30	UK	Retail Sales, ex-Auto Fuel, y-o-y	May	4.5%	1.9%
15:00	Turkey	CBRT Benchmark Repo Rate		8%	8%
15:00	UK	Bank of England Bank Rate	15-Jun	0.25%	0.25%
15:00	UK	BOE Asset Purchase Target	Jun	435B	435B
15:00	UK	BOE Corporate Bond Target	Jun	10B	10B
16:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	10-Jun	245K	241K
17:15	US	Industrial Production, m-o-m	May	1%	0.2%
Friday, 16 Jun					
	Japan	BOJ Policy Balance Rate	16-Jun	-0.1%	-0.1%
	Japan	BOJ 10-Yr Yield Target	16-Jun	0%	0%
13:00	Eurozone	CPI, m-o-m	May	0.4%	-0.1%
13:00	Eurozone	CPI, y-o-y	May F	1.9%	1.4%
13:00	Eurozone	CPI Core, y-o-y	May F	0.9%	0.9%
16:30	US	Housing Starts	May	1172K	1218K
18:00	US	U. of Mich. Sentiment	Jun P	97.1	97.1

* UAE time
Source: Bloomberg

Fig. 13. Last week's data

Time*	Country	Event	Period	Prior	Consensus	Actual
MENA Data						
	Egypt	Gross Official Reserves	May	28.6B	--	31.1B
	UAE	Dubai Economy Tracker SA	May	57.7	--	55
Monday, 5 Jun						
8:15	UAE	UAE PMI	May	56.1	--	54.3
8:15	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia PMI	May	56.5	--	55.3
8:15	Egypt	Egypt PMI	May	47.4	--	47.3
12:30	UK	UK Services PMI	May	55.8	55	53.8
18:00	US	ISM Non-Manf. Composite	May	57.5	57.1	56.9
18:00	US	Factory Orders, m-o-m	Apr	1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
18:00	US	Durable Goods Orders, m-o-m	Apr F	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.8%
18:00	US	Durables, ex-Transportation, m-o-m	Apr F	-0.4%	-0.2%	-0.5%
18:00	US	Cap Goods Orders, Nondef ex-Air, m-o-m	Apr F	0%	0.1%	0.1%
Tuesday, 6 Jun						
4:00	Japan	Labor Cash Earnings, y-o-y	Apr	0%	0.3%	0.5%
13:00	Eurozone	Retail Sales, y-o-y	Apr	2.5%	2.1%	2.5%
18:00	US	JOLTS Job Openings	Apr	5785	5738	6044
Wednesday, 7 Jun						
	China	Foreign Reserves	May	$3029.5B	$3045B	$3054B
11:30	UK	Halifax House Prices, m-o-m	May	0%	-0.2%	0.4%
13:00	Eurozone	Gross Fix Cap, q-o-q	1Q	3.4%	0.8%	1.3%
13:00	Eurozone	Govt Expend, q-o-q	1Q	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
13:00	Eurozone	Household Cons, q-o-q	1Q	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
13:00	Eurozone	GDP SA, q-o-q	1Q F	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
13:00	Eurozone	GDP SA, y-o-y	1Q F	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%
13:00	India	RBI Repurchase Rate	7-Jun	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%
15:00	US	MBA Mortgage Applications	2-Jun	-3.4%	--	7.1%
23:00	US	Consumer Credit	Apr	$19.5B	$15B	$8.2B
Thursday, 8 Jun						
	UK	General Elections				
	Egypt	CPI, y-o-y	May	31.5%	--	29.7%
	Egypt	CPI Core, y-o-y	May	32.1%	--	30.6%
	China	Imports, y-o-y	May	11.9%	8.3%	14.8%
	China	Exports, y-o-y	May	8%	7.2%	8.7%
	China	Trade Balance	May	$38B	$47.8B	$40.8B
3:50	Japan	GDP SA, q-o-q	1Q F	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
3:50	Japan	GDP Annualized SA, q-o-q	1Q F	2.2%	2.4%	1%
3:50	Japan	GDP Private Consumption, q-o-q	1Q F	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
3:50	Japan	GDP Business Spending, q-o-q	1Q F	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%
3:50	Japan	Trade Balance BoP Basis	Apr	¥865.5B	¥494B	¥553.6B
15:45	Eurozone	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	8-Jun	0%	0%	0%
15:45	Eurozone	ECB Marginal Lending Facility	8-Jun	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
15:45	Eurozone	ECB Deposit Facility Rate	8-Jun	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%
15:45	Eurozone	ECB Asset Purchase Target	Jun	60B	60B	60B
16:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	3-Jun	255K	240K	245K

* UAE time
Source: Bloomberg

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