

Weekly Focus

Fiscal fight heats up in Europe

Market movers ahead

- How much has the weakening in manufacturing spread to the rest of the US economy? ISM non-manufacturing and Michigan consumer sentiment will provide data for October, which we believe is likely to be weaker than the September data.
- The European Commission publishes economic forecasts and we expect this to lead to focus on both Italy's budget and the discussion about fiscal easing in the euro area.
- The Bank of England is probably moving closer to a rate cut and we could see an adjustment in its signalling at the upcoming monetary policy meeting.
- Chinese trade data are likely to show weak exports but not as weak as at the beginning of the year, while trade talks provide some optimism.
- We hope minutes from the October meeting of the Swedish Riksbank will shed some light on the bank's surprising decision to call for a single rate hike in December, followed by unchanged rates for several years.

Weekly wrap-up

- The Fed delivered a rate cut as expected but also pushed the pause button.
- The Brexit deadline was extended and, in our view, the new election set to take place on 12 December is a referendum in disguise, with the result unpredictable.
- Euro area core inflation beat expectations and new ECB President Christine Lagarde came with a strong call for fiscal easing in Germany and other countries.
- Manufacturing in Norway looks strong compared with that in the rest of the world.

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Financial views

Major indices

	01-Nov	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	0.02	-0.20	-0.10
EUR/USD	112	111	115
ICE Brent oil	59	65	60

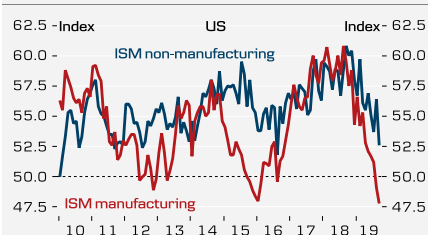
Source: Danske Bank

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Will services follow manufacturing?



Source: ISM, Macrobond Financial

Chinese export growth inching up



Source: NBS, Macrobond Financial

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Market movers

Global

- In the **US**, we have a quiet week ahead of us with only a few important data releases. ISM non-manufacturing is due out Tuesday. In the past couple of months the service sector has begun to show weakness, pointing to weaker private consumption growth. Hence, we will keep an eye on indicators such as Michigan consumer sentiment due out Friday. We would not be surprised if ISM non-manufacturing has fallen further to 52, down from 52.6.

We will also scrutinise speeches from FOMC members on the back of the Fed's decision to cut again earlier this week.

- In the **euro area**, we get the European Commission's autumn economic forecast on Thursday. The report includes the latest fiscal projections, which will not only be interesting with respect to Italy, but also whether a European-wide shift in fiscal easing is underway, as the ECB has been calling for recently. Thursday also brings the German September industrial production figures. The German industrial sector remains weak and judging by the PMIs this did not change in September, leaving the German manufacturing sector in recession for the fifth quarter in a row.

On Monday, Christine Lagarde will publicly give her first speech in her role as ECB president.

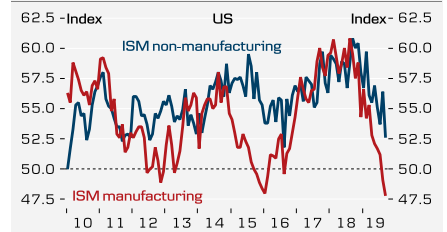
- In the **UK**, focus is on the election on 12 December and what the outcome will be. We are probably going to hear a lot about opinion polls but unfortunately it is very difficult to predict the outcome. We have sketched our thinking in *Brexit Monitor: Election is an EU referendum in disguise – difficult to predict the outcome from polls*, 30 October.

On Tuesday, the UK PMI service index for October is due out. Based on other soft indicators, we expect the index was broadly unchanged at 49.5.

On Thursday, we expect the Bank of England to remain on hold but we will be looking for further signs that the BoE is moving closer to ease monetary policy, as the economy is slowing and some BoE members have sounded more dovish recently.

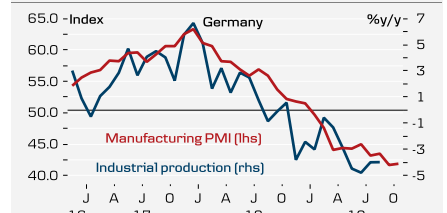
- In **China** focus will be on the trade talks with the US and the scope for a 'phase one' deal in November. In terms of data, the trade balance (due Friday) will give more insight to how hard the export sector is hit by the trade war with the US and the global slowdown. We expect exports to still look soft but not as weak as in the beginning of 2019. FX reserves for October (due Thursday) should be broadly flat as it has been a quiet month on the CNY FX market.

We expect ISM non-manufacturing to have fallen further



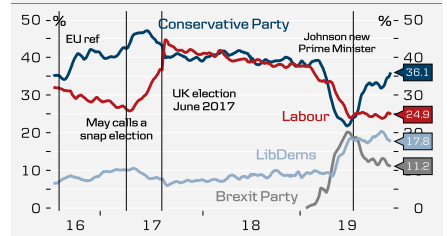
Source: BLS, Macrobond Financial

German industrial recession to continue for a fifth quarter



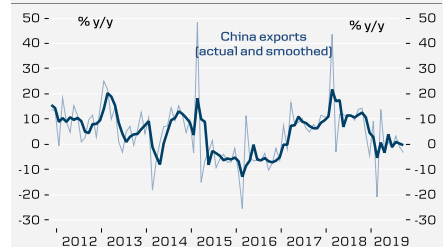
Source: Destatis, Markit, Macrobond Financial

Conservatives are 10pp ahead of Labour



Source: British elects, Macrobond Financial

Export growth soft



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, NBS

- In **Japan**, we have September total cash earnings ticking in on Friday. They have recovered slightly recently but special payments (such as bonuses) weigh down. We are likely to continue to see this as long as global demand is weak. This puts a lid on domestic demand and the inflation outlook

Scandi

- In **Denmark**, the central bank, Danmarks Nationalbank, is scheduled to publish FX reserve figures for October on Monday. The krone (DKK) has been trading weak against the euro in October, for much of the month above 7.4700. This is close to a record-high and weaker than the level that prompted Danmarks Nationalbank to intervene and buy DKK last December and January. Hence, the market will be keeping a close eye on this month's figures to see if DKK weakness has triggered further action from the central bank.

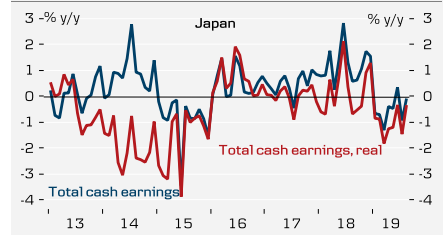
Tuesday and Wednesday should see the release of October's figures for bankruptcies and forced home sales, respectively, while Thursday is set to bring industrial production figures for September. The latter, in particular, should be worth watching, as the industrial sector has been the key to Danish growth, though the indicators have been steadily weakening. Production fell 1.1% from July to August, while Statistics Denmark's industrial indicator for September hits its lowest point since 2016, so the outlook for the sector overall looks less than rosy. However, there have been some bright spots so far – especially the robust pharmaceuticals industry.

- **Swedish Riksbank minutes** on Tuesday of course takes the limelight. Focus will be on understanding the apparent paradox that Riksbank wants to raise the repo rate to zero to take away the potentially negative effect that a negative repo rate might have on households' interest rate expectations, while at the same time sending the signal that after such a hike there will be no more rate hikes for several years. In our view, the latter is just another way of sending the same or even a softer message to consumers. The intention may have been to address household indebtedness, a long-standing worry for Riksbank.

The week also bring September private sector production value indices (PVI) on Tuesday, containing both manufacturing and private services, and the September consumption indicator on Friday. With these numbers, we will get a more complete set of "hard data" for Q3. Current info suggests Q3 GDP at 1.2 % yoy, slightly below our official Danske Bank forecast of 1.5 % yoy as pencilled in the October Nordic Outlook.

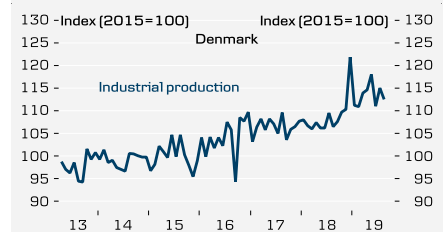
- In **Norway**, there has been a clear slowdown in industrial production over the past three months after three years of strong growth. This is a clear indication that the downturn in the global industrial cycle is now affecting Norwegian manufacturing, and we are also seeing some signs of oil-related industries growing slightly more slowly. That said, production has held up far better than the PMI would have it. We suspect this is a result of oil-related industries being underrepresented in the PMI. There was a similar situation in 2012-2013, when the European debt crisis was weighing on the global economy but oil investment was growing strongly. In the latest reading, we now also have a turnaround in the PMI. We therefore anticipate a moderate increase in industrial production of 0.3% m/m in September (on Thursday) despite the weak PMI.

Bonus payments weighed on cash earnings over the summer



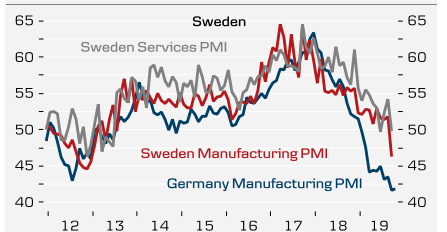
Source: Japanese Cabinet Office, Macrobond Financial

Will industry weaken further?



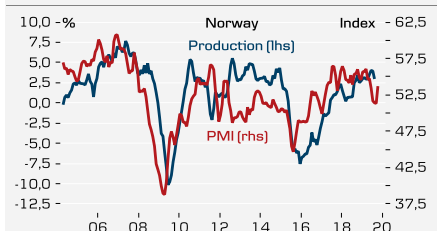
Source: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond Financial

Germany leading the way



Source: Markit, Swedbank

Is PMI exaggerating slowdown - again?



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

Market movers ahead

Global movers			Event	Period	Danske	Consensus	Previous
Mon	04-Nov	10:00	EUR PMI manufacturing, final	Index		45.7	45.7
		16:00	USD ISM non-manufacturing	Index	52.0	53.4	52.6
Tue	05-Nov						
Wed	06-Nov	-	CNY Foreign exchange reserves	USD bn		3099.0	3092.4
		13:00	GBP BoE Bank rate	%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Thurs	07-Nov						
Fri	08-Nov	10:00	EUR PMI manufacturing, final	Index		45.7	45.7
		16:00	USD ISM non-manufacturing	Index	52.0	53.4	52.6
		-	CNY Foreign exchange reserves	USD bn		3099.0	3092.4
		13:00	GBP BoE Bank rate	%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
		-	CNY Trade balance	USD bn		40.6	39.7
		0:30	JPY Labour cash earnings	y/y		0.1%	-0.1%
		16:00	USD University of Michigan Confidence, preliminary	Index		96.0	95.5
		15:00	USD ISM manufacturing	Index		49.0	47.8
Scandi movers							
Mon	04-Nov	8:00	SEK Production Value Index	Index			
		8:30	SEK PMI services	Index			49.8
		9:30	SEK Riksbank publishes minutes				
Tue	05-Nov						
Wed	06-Nov	8:00	NOK Manufacturing production	m/m y/y			-1.1% 1.7%
Thurs	07-Nov						
Fri	08-Nov	8:00	SEK Production Value Index				
		8:30	SEK PMI services	Index			49.8
		9:30	SEK Riksbank publishes minutes				
		8:00	NOK Manufacturing production	m/m y/y			-1.1% 1.7%
		6:00	SEK Maklarstatistik Swedish housing price data				
		9:30	SEK Household consumption	m/m y/y			0.8% 2.9%
		9:00	NOK PMI manufacturing	Index	52.0	50.2	50.4

Source: Bloomberg, Danske Bank

Weekly Wrap-Up

UK election an EU referendum in disguise

Main macro themes

- **The Fed delivered a rate cut as expected but at the same time pushed the pause button.** The statement and press conference struck a slightly more hawkish tone, signalling that the Fed is happy with where policy is now and will monitor incoming information. With global risks from the trade war and Brexit fading a bit lately, the development in domestic data such as private consumption and employment will be crucial to the extent of further monetary easing.
- **In line with our long-held view, Brexit has been extended** (the new Brexit day is 31 January 2020) and a general election has been called, with the Brits going to the ballot on 12 December. In our view, the election is an EU referendum in disguise. This means we may soon get to the Brexit end game, unless the election results in a very ‘hung’ parliament. Overall, in our view, the risk of a no-deal Brexit scenario has declined substantially. For more detail, see *Brexit Monitor – Election is an EU referendum in disguise – difficult to predict the outcome from polls*, 30 October.
- **US-China trade talks continue with the goal of reaching a ‘phase one’ deal over the next month.** However, Chile’s President on Wednesday cancelled the APEC summit due to unrest. It was on the sidelines of the APEC summit that US President Donald Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping were supposed to sign a ‘phase one’ deal. However, in our view, the cancellation should not affect the trade talks and we believe they will find another occasion to sign such a deal. However, the timing is more uncertain now.
- **Chinese PMI manufacturing disappointed in October, showing a decline in both the official NBS and the Caixin PMI manufacturing.** This highlights that the global economy is still fragile. We still believe, though, that the Chinese economy is in a bottoming phase, as a broad range of indicators such as metal prices, rail freight and electricity production all point to moderate improvement.
- **Euro area inflation for October was in line with expectations on the headline at 0.7% y/y but core inflation surprised on the upside at 1.1% y/y, up from 1.0% y/y.** Euro GDP growth in Q3 increased 0.2% q/q versus expectations of 0.1% q/q.
- **New ECB President Christine Lagarde pointed the finger at Germany this week** saying that ‘countries with chronic budget surpluses like the Netherlands and Germany and a few others in the world’ should loosen their purse strings.

Financial market developments

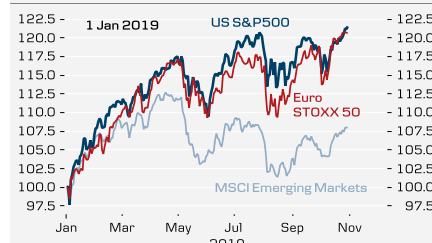
- **Stock markets reached new highs in the US**, as the tail risk from the trade war and Brexit has reduced and some leading indicators point to a moderate recovery in 2020.
- **US and German bond yields** ended the week broadly unchanged from where they began. Bond markets seem to be consolidating after moderate increases since early September.
- **EUR/USD climbed a bit higher this week towards 1.117.** EUR/GBP has moved sideways, consolidating the past two months of decline on more positive Brexit news.
- **In commodity markets**, the oil price declined slightly towards USD60\bbl, while metal prices climbed a bit higher.

Financial views

Major indices			
	01-Nov	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	0.02	-0.20	-0.10
10yr US swap	1.60	1.30	1.10
ECB key rate	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50
Fed funds rate	1.75	1.50	1.00
EUR/SEK	1074	1100	1120
EUR/NOK	1022	1010	970
EUR/USD	112	111	115
ICE Brent oil	59	65	60

Source: Danske Bank

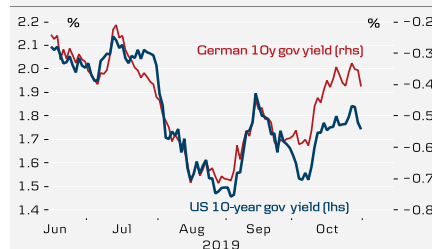
Stock markets push higher on falling tail risks



Note: Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results

Source: Macrobond Financial

US and German bond yields



Note: Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results

Source: Macrobond Financial

Scandi update

Denmark – Mixed signals from this week’s data

Monday’s figure for retail sales showed growth of 0.1% in September, while the July and August figures were revised slightly higher. Growth was mainly driven by clothing sales, which had, however, generally been falling over the summer and are some 4% lower than at the same point last year. Retail sales growth supports our estimate that consumer growth in Q3 will be decent but still relatively subdued in relation to the increased economic elbow room that the upswing has given consumers so far.

Business confidence indicators for October generally pointed lower. Industry in particular appears to be ailing, with the indicator here hitting its lowest point since 2015. New orders look especially weak, with the machinery, metal and food industries hardest hit.

Gross unemployment figures underlined that the labour market remains buoyant, with a fall of 400 in September despite a growing labour force and a simmering economic slowdown. That being said, we expect unemployment to be pulled slightly higher by these factors over the coming year.

Sweden – Markets digesting Riksbank’s message

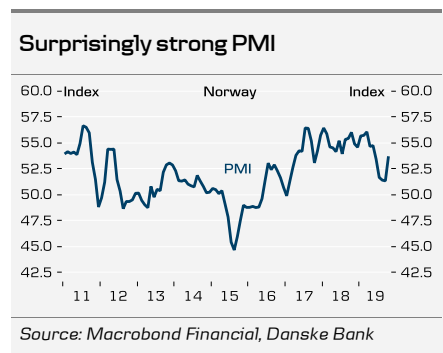
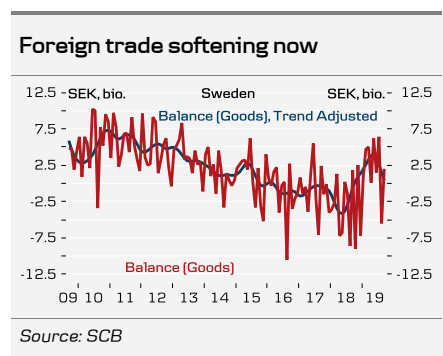
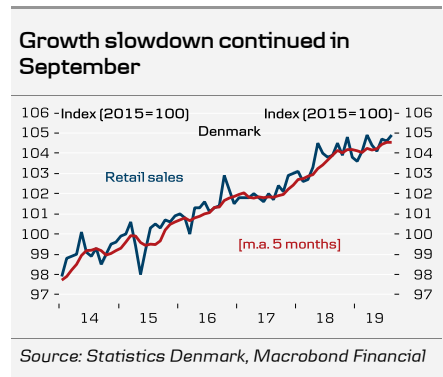
In a week with few data points, the September trade balance proved to be a slight disappointment. Looking at the chart to the right, it seems that the surprise strength in the first half of 2019 is petering out. This suggests that the growth contribution coming from Swedish goods exporters is gradually fading, let alone that services exports may have fared better.

In general, markets are still trying to get to grips with Riksbank’s unexpectedly tenacious view about the need for a repo rate hike up to zero. Apparently Riksbank is worried about negative rates sending the wrong message to (presumably) households. However, we fear that the new message is equally bad for household debt incentives. That said, we have accepted that Riksbank will hike the repo rate in December and until we get more information about the rationale for the Riksbank’s behaviour, we accept that the next step after the hike is uncertain. That said, we have not changed our view that the economy is deteriorating (GDP growth, labour market, foreign trade, inflation and expectations), not to mention the opposite stance at major central banks. We will get back to this once we get a better understanding of Riksbank’s priorities and intentions.

Norway – Better signals than expected from manufacturers

The PMI climbed to 54.9 in October, well above consensus and even outstripping our own relatively optimistic call. The index has fluctuated considerably from month to month recently, which is probably because the panel is somewhat on the small side. We have attempted to allow for this by looking at the underlying trend as measured by a three-month moving average. As the chart shows, the trend is now clearly positive, which could be a sign that the Norwegian manufacturing activity is upward bound. While we have to be careful not to read too much into such a volatile indicator, one conclusion we can draw with some confidence is that we are not seeing a manufacturing recession – the question is instead just how strongly activity is growing.

Registered unemployment held at 2.2% in October and the total number out of work including job creation schemes was also more or less unchanged. After falling continuously for three years, unemployment levelled off over the summer. This could be a sign that



economic growth is heading back down towards the trend rate. On the other hand, the number of new vacancies continues to rise relatively quickly, which suggests that demand for labour is holding up. It is therefore possible that what we are seeing is the start of bottleneck problems, with firms increasingly struggling to find the skills they need in the dole queue.

Latest research from Danske Bank

1/11 Euro Area Macro Monitor - Is this the trough?

In October, euro area PMIs stabilised around their previous levels, which raises the question: **have we reached the trough, or does a further slowdown lie ahead?**

FOMC Review - Fed is playing the waiting game

Fed has removed its 'will act as appropriate' easing

30/10 Brexit Monitor - Election is an EU referendum in disguise - difficult to predict the outcome from polls

In line with our long-held view Brexit has been extended (new Brexit Day is 31 January 2020) and a general election is called (Election Day 12 December).

28/10 Macro Strategy Views Podcast: Cross asset rotation and the reversal yield

In our weekly podcast, Macro Strategy Views, we discuss the rotation in asset performance and the silent change in central banks' reaction function.

27/10 Harr's view: The reversal interest rate and cross asset rotation

The rise in short-term yields in the Eurozone and Sweden, which has lifted bank stocks, also reflects a subtle shift in central banks' attitude towards negative rates and monetary stimulus.

Macroeconomic forecast

Macro forecast. Scandinavia

	Year	GDP ¹	Private cons. ¹	Public cons. ¹	Fixed inv. ¹	Ex-ports ¹	Im-ports ¹	Infla-tion ¹	Wage growth ¹	Unem-ploym ³	Public budget ⁴	Public debt ⁴	Current acc. ⁴
Denmark	2018	1.5	2.2	0.9	6.5	0.4	3.3	0.8	2.2	3.9	0.8	34.2	7.1
	2019	2.0	1.5	0.3	-1.8	4.5	0.3	0.8	2.0	3.8	2.0	32.4	7.6
	2020	1.3	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.1	4.0	0.5	31.5	7.3
Sweden	2018	2.4	1.6	0.4	4.6	3.1	3.6	2.0	2.6	6.3	0.8	38.5	0.4
	2019	1.0	0.7	0.7	-1.8	4.2	1.7	1.7	2.6	6.8	0.1	35.0	3.7
	2020	0.7	1.9	1.5	-2.2	2.7	2.1	1.1	2.4	7.8	-0.5	34.0	3.7
Norway	2018	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.8	-0.2	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	-	-	-
	2019	2.6	2.0	2.0	4.8	3.0	3.5	2.2	3.4	2.3	-	-	-
	2020	2.2	2.4	1.7	3.0	4.0	2.5	2.2	3.6	2.2	-	-	-

Macro forecast. Euroland

	Year	GDP ¹	Private cons. ¹	Public cons. ¹	Fixed inv. ¹	Ex-ports ¹	Im-ports ¹	Infla-tion ¹	Wage growth ¹	Unem-ploym ³	Public budget ⁴	Public debt ⁴	Current acc. ⁴
Euro area	2018	1.9	1.4	1.1	2.4	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	8.2	-0.5	85.9	3.6
	2019	1.1	1.1	1.6	6.8	2.5	4.6	1.2	2.1	7.7	-0.9	85.8	3.3
	2020	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.4	3.2	0.9	2.3	7.5	-0.9	84.3	3.2
Germany	2018	1.5	1.2	1.4	3.5	2.3	3.7	1.9	0.0	3.4	1.9	61.9	7.3
	2019	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.9	0.8	2.8	1.4	3.0	3.1	1.0	58.4	6.0
	2020	0.7	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.7	2.7	1.5	2.8	3.0	0.8	55.6	5.9
Finland	2018	1.7	1.8	1.5	3.3	2.2	5.0	1.1	1.7	7.4	-0.8	59.1	-1.4
	2019	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.5	3.5	2.0	1.1	2.5	6.6	-0.4	58.4	-0.8
	2020	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.7	6.6	-0.4	57.7	-0.8

Macro forecast. Global

	Year	GDP ¹	Private cons. ¹	Public cons. ¹	Fixed inv. ¹	Ex-ports ¹	Im-ports ¹	Infla-tion ¹	Wage growth ¹	Unem-ploym ³	Public budget ⁴	Public debt ⁴	Current acc. ⁴
USA	2018	2.9	3.0	1.7	4.6	3.0	4.4	2.4	3.0	3.9	-3.9	106.0	-2.3
	2019	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.6	-0.5	2.0	2.0	3.3	3.6	-4.2	106.0	-2.6
	2020	1.7	2.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.6	-4.2	106.0	-2.7
China	2018	6.6	8.2	-	5.0	-	-	2.2	8.5	-	-4.1	50.1	0.7
	2019	6.2	7.5	-	5.0	-	-	2.5	8.0	-	-6.1	53.9	0.0
	2020	6.0	7.8	-	4.6	-	-	2.2	7.5	-	-5.5	57.1	-0.1
UK	2018	1.4	1.6	0.6	-0.1	-0.9	0.7	2.5	3.0	4.1	-2.3	86.8	-4.0
	2019	1.2	1.9	2.5	-0.6	0.7	4.2	1.9	3.5	3.8	-1.4	83.8	-3.8
	2020	1.3	1.6	1.3	-2.0	0.8	-2.4	1.4	3.5	3.6	-1.1	82.9	-3.5
Japan	2018	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	3.4	3.3	0.9	-	2.4	-	-	-
	2019	1.4	1.0	2.2	2.4	-1.7	-0.6	1.0	-	2.4	-	-	-
	2020	0.5	-0.3	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	-	2.5	-	-	-

Source: OECD and Danske Bank. 1) % y/y. 2) % contribution to GDP growth. 3) % of labour force. 4) % of GDP.

Financial forecast

Bond and money markets										
		Key interest rate	3m interest rate	2-yr swap yield	10-yr swap yield	Currency vs EUR	Currency vs USD	Currency vs DKK	Currency vs NOK	Currency vs SEK
USD	01-Nov	1.75	1.91	1.57	1.60	111.7	-	669.1	915.0	962.2
	+3m	1.50	1.14	1.30	1.30	111.0	-	673.0	909.9	991.0
	+6m	1.00	1.00	0.90	1.00	113.0	-	660.5	867.3	991.2
	+12m	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	115.0	-	648.7	843.5	973.9
EUR	01-Nov	-0.50	-0.39	-0.36	0.02	-	111.7	747.1	1021.7	1074.4
	+3m	-0.50	-0.41	-0.50	-0.20	-	111.0	747.0	1010.0	1100.0
	+6m	-0.50	-0.41	-0.50	-0.20	-	113.0	746.4	980.0	1120.0
	+12m	-0.50	-0.41	-0.40	-0.10	-	115.0	746.0	970.0	1120.0
JPY	01-Nov	-0.10	-0.12	-0.12	-0.02	120.5	107.9	6.20	8.48	8.92
	+3m	-0.10	-	-	-	118.8	107.0	6.29	8.50	9.26
	+6m	-0.10	-	-	-	120.9	107.0	6.17	8.11	9.26
	+12m	-0.10	-	-	-	126.5	110.0	5.90	7.67	8.85
GBP	01-Nov	0.75	0.80	0.77	0.82	86.1	129.7	867.8	1186.8	1248.0
	+3m	0.75	0.79	0.70	0.70	87.5	126.9	853.7	1154.3	1257.1
	+6m	0.75	0.79	0.70	0.70	87.5	129.1	853.0	1120.0	1280.0
	+12m	0.75	0.79	0.80	0.75	87.5	131.4	852.6	1108.6	1280.0
CHF	01-Nov	-0.75	-0.76	-0.68	-0.23	110.1	98.6	678.5	927.9	975.7
	+3m	-0.75	-	-	-	110.0	99.1	679.1	918.2	1000.0
	+6m	-0.75	-	-	-	112.0	99.1	666.4	875.0	1000.0
	+12m	-0.75	-	-	-	114.0	99.1	654.4	850.9	982.5
DKK	01-Nov	-0.75	-0.43	-0.27	0.12	747.1	669.1	-	136.8	143.8
	+3m	-0.75	-0.45	-0.45	-0.15	747.0	673.0	-	135.2	147.3
	+6m	-0.75	-0.45	-0.45	-0.15	746.4	660.5	-	131.3	150.1
	+12m	-0.75	-0.45	-0.35	-0.05	746.0	648.7	-	130.0	150.1
SEK	01-Nov	-0.25	0.00	0.13	0.45	1074.4	962.2	69.5	95.1	100.0
	+3m	0.00	0.18	0.20	0.35	1100.0	991.0	67.9	91.8	-
	+6m	0.00	0.18	0.20	0.35	1120.0	991.2	66.6	87.5	-
	+12m	0.00	0.18	0.20	0.45	1120.0	973.9	66.6	86.6	-
NOK	01-Nov	1.50	1.83	1.95	1.84	1021.7	915.0	73.1	100.0	105.2
	+3m	1.50	2.00	1.90	1.65	1010.0	909.9	74.0	-	108.9
	+6m	1.75	2.15	2.00	1.70	980.0	867.3	76.2	-	114.3
	+12m	1.75	2.15	2.05	1.70	970.0	843.5	76.9	-	115.5

Commodities												
		2019				2020				Average		
	01-Nov	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2019	2020	
ICE Brent	59	64	68	62	65	60	60	60	60	65	60	

Source: Dansk Bank

Calendar

Key Data and Events in Week 45

Monday, November 4, 2019					Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
9:15	ESP	PMI manufacturing	Index	Oct		47.5	47.7	
9:45	ITL	PMI manufacturing	Index	Oct		47.5	47.8	
9:50	FRF	PMI manufacturing, final	Index	Oct		50.5	50.5	
9:55	DEM	PMI manufacturing, final	Index	Oct		41.9	41.9	
10:00	EUR	PMI manufacturing, final	Index	Oct		45.7	45.7	
10:30	EUR	Sentix Investor Confidence	Index	Nov		-12.4	-16.8	
10:30	GBP	PMI construction	Index	Oct		44.3	43.3	
16:00	USD	Core capital goods orders, final	%	Sep			-0.5%	
17:00	DKK	Currency reserves	DKK bn	Oct			445	
23:00	USD	Fed's Daly (non-voter, neutral) speaks						
Tuesday, November 5, 2019					Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
2:45	CNY	Caixin PMI service	Index	Oct		51.5	51.3	
4:30	AUD	Reserve Bank of Australia rate decision	%		0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	
8:00	DKK	Bankruptcies (s.a.)		Sep				
8:00	SEK	Production Value Index						
8:30	SEK	PMI services	Index	Oct			49.8	
9:30	SEK	Riksbank publishes minutes						
9:30	SEK	Industrial orders	m/m y/y	Sep			-1.8% -1.1%	
10:30	GBP	PMI services	Index	Oct	49.5	49.7	49.5	
11:00	EUR	PPI	m/m y/y	Sep		-1.2% 0.1%	-0.8% -0.5%	
14:00	USD	Fed's Barkin (non-voter, neutral) speaks						
14:30	USD	Trade balance	USD bn	Sep		-53.0	-54.9	
15:45	USD	Markit PMI service, final	Index	Oct			51.0	
16:00	USD	ISM non-manufacturing	Index	Oct	52.0	53.4	52.6	
18:40	USD	Fed's Kaplan (non-voter, neutral) speaks						
Wednesday, November 6, 2019					Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	USD	Fed's Kashkari (non-voter, dovish) speaks						
-	PLN	Polish central bank rate decision	%		1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	
1:30	JPY	Markit PMI services, final	Index	Oct			50.3	
8:00	DKK	Enforced sales (s.a.)		Sep				
8:00	DEM	Factory orders	m/m y/y	Sep		0.1% -6.3%	-0.6% -6.7%	
9:15	ESP	PMI services	Index	Oct		52.8	53.3	
9:45	ITL	PMI services	Index	Oct		51.0	51.4	
9:50	FRF	PMI services, final	Index	Oct		52.9	52.9	
9:55	DEM	PMI services, final	Index	Oct		51.2	51.2	
10:00	EUR	PMI composite, final	Index	Oct		50.2	50.2	
10:00	EUR	PMI services, final	Index	Oct		51.8	51.8	
10:30	EUR	ECB's Mersch speaks in Frankfurt						
11:00	EUR	Retail sales	m/m y/y	Sep		0.1% 2.4%	0.3% 2.1%	
14:00	USD	Fed's Evans (voter, hawkish) speaks						
14:30	USD	Unit labour cost, preliminary	q/q	3rd quarter		2.2%	2.6%	
15:30	USD	Fed's Williams (voter, neutral) speaks						
16:30	USD	DOE U.S. crude oil inventories	K				5702	
21:15	USD	Fed's Harker (non-voter, neutral) speaks						

Source: Danske Bank

Calendar

Thursday, November 7, 2019					Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	CNY	Foreign exchange reserves	USD bn	Oct		3099.0		3092.4
8:00	DKK	Industrial production	m/m	Sep				-1.1%
8:00	NOK	Manufacturing production	m/m y/y	Sep				-1.1% 1.7%
8:00	NOK	Industrial production	m/m y/y	Sep	0.3% ...			-2.1% -9.2%
8:00	DEM	Industrial production	m/m y/y	Sep		-0.3% -4.4%		0.3% -4.0%
9:00	CHF	SNB balance sheet, intervention	CHF bn	Oct				776.9
9:30	SEK	Average house prices	SEK m	Oct				3,018
9:30	SEK	Budget balance	SEK bn	Oct				-3.6
10:00	EUR	ECB Publishes Economic Bulletin						
13:00	GBP	BoE minutes						
13:00	GBP	BoE government bond purchases (APF)	GBP bn	Nov	435	435		435
13:00	GBP	BoE corporate bond purchases (CBPP)	GBP bn	Nov	10	10		10
13:00	GBP	BoE Bank rate	%		0.75%	0.75%		0.75%
13:30	GBP	BoE Inflation Report						
13:30	GBP	Carney press conference						
14:30	USD	Initial jobless claims	1000					218
19:05	USD	Fed's Kaplan (non-voter, neutral) speaks						
21:00	USD	Consumer credit	USD bn	Sep		15.6		17.9
Friday, November 8, 2019					Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	CNY	Trade balance	USD bn	Oct		40.6		39.7
-	GBP	Moody's may publish <PLACE>'s debt rating						
0:30	JPY	Labour cash earnings	y/y	Sep		0.1%		-0.1%
1:10	USD	Fed's Bostic (non-voter, neutral) speaks						
1:30	AUD	RBA Statement of Monetary Policy						
6:00	JPY	Leading economic index, preliminary	Index	Sep		92.2		91.9
6:00	SEK	Maklarstatistik Swedish housing price data						
7:45	CHF	Unemployment	%	Oct		2.3%		2.3%
8:00	DEM	Trade balance	EUR bn	Sep		19.7		16.4
8:45	FRF	Industrial production	m/m y/y	Sep		0.3% 0.4%		-0.9% -1.4%
9:30	SEK	Household consumption	m/m y/y	Sep				0.8% 2.9%
14:30	CAD	Net change in full time employment	1000	Oct				70
16:00	USD	University of Michigan Confidence, preliminary	Index	Nov		96.0		95.5
17:45	USD	Fed's Daly (non-voter, neutral) speaks						

Source: Danske Bank

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