

Weekly Focus

Tightening talks

Hawkish central bankers: Fed chair Powell struck a fairly hawkish tone in his Jackson Hole speech, signalling that Fed is committed to bringing inflation down even if it requires an extended period of below-trend growth and some weakening in labour market conditions - a message which was also echoed by other FOMC members. ECB seems increasingly ready to follow in the footsteps of the Fed, with discussion of a 75bp rate hike in September gathering pace. Various Governing Council members (including Klaas Knot at our *Danske Talks*) spoke out in favour of such a move and notably influential ECB member Schnabel gave a hawkish presentation at the Jackson Hole conference, where she argued that a recession and higher unemployment may be needed to bring inflation lower. We have changed our call and now expect a 75bp hike ECB from next week, as inflation risks take precedence over the deteriorating growth outlook (see also *Research: New ECB call - We expect 75bp at the meeting next week*, 29 August). Both euro area HICP and core inflation rose to new record highs of 9.1% and 4.3%, respectively, in August and with the latest rise in energy commodity prices yet to feed through, an inflation peak is not yet in sight.

Markets roller-coaster: Yields rose across the curve as markets priced in more frontloaded central bank tightening on the back of the coordinated hawkish messages from Jackson Hole, while risk assets saw a setback this week as recession fears intensified. After the surge last week, European gas and electricity prices plunged after the EU said it will intervene in power markets to curtail the strong rise in prices. An emergency meeting of energy ministers on Friday 9 September could bring further clarity on how such a reform, including price caps could look like, although details may take weeks to hash out. EUR/USD started the week by falling below parity, but hawkish ECB comments and the drop in energy prices lent some temporary support to the EUR. We continue to see further downside ahead with a 12M target at 0.95.

The Europe-US divide: The US July JOLTs report provided further evidence of strong labour markets, as job openings rose against expectations to 11.2 million. Consumer confidence rebounded, while near-term inflation expectations eased slightly and ISM manufacturing new orders rebounded back above 50. So far we see little signs of the US being near recession, but we think Fed will be forced to hike the economy into a recession in 2023 (see *Research US - Fed continues to guide US economy towards a recession*, 1 September). While US data surprised on the upside, the same cannot be said about Europe. Economic sentiment, business climate, service sentiment and industrial sentiment all took a big step lower in August, underscoring the high risk of recession in Europe. Weak PMI readings from Asia during August also suggest challenging times ahead for the European (and global) manufacturing cycle.

Next week: Apart from the ECB meeting on Thursday, energy price developments will remain in focus, in the run up to the EU energy minister meeting on Friday. We will also get clarity whether gas supply through the North Stream 1 pipeline has indeed resumed after the 3 day maintenance period. The final round of the Conservative Party leadership election takes place on Monday with polls largely favouring Liz Truss to become the UK's next Prime Minister (see *Research UK - Truss vs Sunak - and why it matters*, 2 September).

Key global views

- High risk of recession in Europe in H2 22. We expect the US to fall into recession in Q2 23.
- US inflation to peak in Q3, wage growth to stay high. Euro inflation to stay elevated in Q3 on higher electricity prices. Easing pressure from oil, metals, freight and food to pull global inflation lower in 2023.
- Fed to hike by another 125bp this year, then stop. ECB to hike another 150bp this year, then stop

Key market movers

- Monday: UK Conservative Party leadership election
- Tuesday: Reserve Bank of Australia meeting, US ISM Services, Germany factory orders
- Thursday: ECB meeting
- Friday: EU energy minister meeting

Selected reading from Danske Bank

- *Recession monitor - Closing in*, 26 August
- *Yield Outlook: More front-loaded ECB pushes longer-dated yields higher*, 29 August
- *Flash Comment Denmark - We now expect DN to hike the key policy rate to 1.40%*, 29 August

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Scandi market movers

- In **Denmark**, August's bankruptcy figures are due on Tuesday. After simmering at a very low level during the pandemic, bankruptcies appear to be more or less back to normal. Looking further ahead, bankruptcies rising to a higher level is perhaps not unrealistic. We are undoubtedly facing a demand slowdown both in Denmark and abroad, as inflation has eroded purchasing power and higher interest rates make consumption and the launching of investment projects less attractive. Higher interest rates in themselves may well put a strain on the finances of some companies, and that probably means more bankruptcies. Tuesday should also bring the August figures for forced home sales.

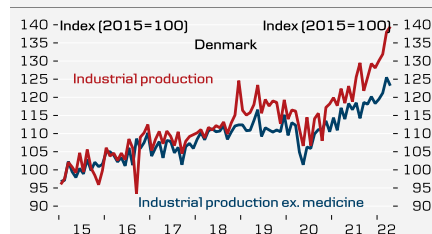
Wednesday is set to bring industrial production figures for July. Denmark's industry has had a strong H1 22 despite major challenges plaguing the Danish economy, with industrial production in June up 23.5% y/y. Looking ahead, optimism among the industrial sector has only increased, with business confidence rising in August to its highest level since April. Nevertheless, we estimate a slowdown in global industry lies ahead, and this will doubtless affect Danish industrial companies, even though large segments like pharmaceuticals, wind turbines and food are not particularly affected by such trends.

July's current account and foreign trade figures are scheduled to arrive on Thursday. The current account surplus hit new heights in June, boosted to a great extent by shipping. Goods exports have been trending down, but from a very solid starting point. As with industrial production, we see conditions deteriorating for Danish exports when looking forward due to lower global demand, as inflation erodes purchasing power around the world.

- In **Sweden**, August services and composite PMI is released on Monday. In essence, we expect services to follow the same trend as manufacturing PMI, i.e. a deterioration in most subcomponents with the possible exception of delivery times and prices.

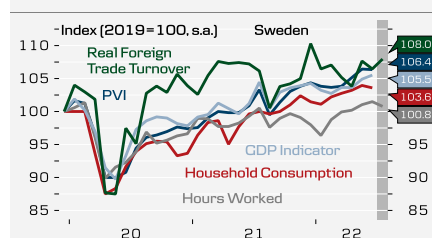
On Wednesday there is a triplet of July growth indicators released. Firstly, the PVI appears likely to have dropped on a monthly basis as Manufacturing PMI suggest falling orders and slowing production. The same is in principle true for services and construction production, both part of the PVI. Secondly, the consumption indicator is also likely to drop on the back of declining vehicle and retail sales, noting that the number could be bolstered by still strong leisure consumption. Thirdly, adding in an already announced decline in hours worked suggest the July GDP indicator may also give a negative m/m print. On Wednesday, The Debt Office (DO) also releases the August borrowing requirement. DO forecasts a SEK 28.7bn surplus. We see a risk for a smaller outcome, since July showed a close to SEK 15bn positive surprise.

Industry heading for a slowdown



Source: Danske Bank, Macrobond

Sweden: data suggests drop in July GDP indicator

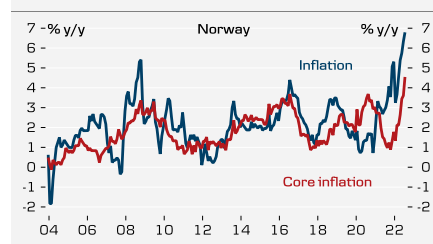


Source: Statistics Sweden, Macrobond, Danske Bank

- In **Norway**, it will be very interesting to see how much of the surprisingly big leap in inflation in July was part of an upward trend and how much was down to non-recurring effects. We know that the combination of rising costs and strong demand has caused firms to pass much of the increase in costs on to their customers, and this presumably continued into August. On the other hand, there are normally some one-off adjustments to prices in July, and these were probably larger than normal. We therefore expect core inflation to fall by 0.3% m/m, meaning that the annual rate continues to climb to 4.8%. This would again be well above Norges Bank's forecast in the June monetary policy report (4.2%), but the gap would be much smaller than in July.

The week also brings GDP figures for July, and we expect the mainland economy to expand by 0.2% m/m, confirming that growth is very much on the wane. Since much of the slowdown is a result of capacity constraints, this will not impact Norges Bank's interest rate decision in September. For our part, we will be keeping a special eye on how consumption of services fares, after retail sales numbers showed consumption of goods dropping sharply.

Inflation continues to climb



Source: Macrobond, Danske Bank

Scandi update

Denmark – Denmark's economy stagnated in H1 22

Business confidence indicators show the mood darkening among retailers but lightening in industry, a surprising development for industry, where the overall indicator is at its highest level since April. In contrast, the figures continue to worsen for the retail trade, where the indicator has not been lower since the initial pandemic lockdowns in 2020. Service industries continue to view their situation positively, though they are not quite as upbeat as in July. Construction figures, meanwhile, remain unchanged and rather low. The surveys sketch out an economy where consumers are spending less freely, which is mainly hitting the shops, who previously benefited from consumers not having anywhere much else to spend their money during lockdown. Conversely, we are again spending on services, but here too the severe knock taken by purchasing power is beginning to make itself felt.

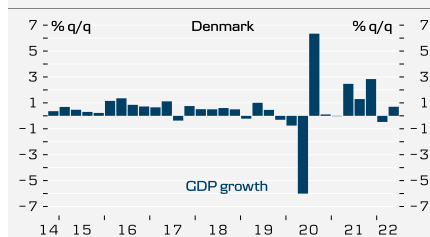
Denmark's economy stagnated in the first half of 2022. Danish GDP growth was 0.9% in Q2, which was a little higher than the GDP indicator suggested. However, the Q1 figures were revised down to a decline of 1.1% instead of 0.5%, mainly because a patent sale had earlier been included as production when it should not have been. We should perhaps not read too much into the precise figures, as the revision process is not finished yet. Taking the figures at face value, inventories contributed very significantly to overall demand in Q2, which may be a sign that companies are finding it easier to obtain supplies, though it also points to lower production in the coming quarters. At any rate, we are still left with a picture of production stagnating overall in H1 22, while employment rose strongly. This suggests the upswing may be nearing the end of the road, and that the next step will be a slowdown in the labour market.

Jobless numbers rose by 2,800 in July. Together with revisions to earlier figures, this lifts unemployment to 2.7% of the workforce. A small portion of the uptick is due to more Ukrainian refugees being declared ready for work but not yet in a job, which means they are included in the statistics. However, this only amounted to 300 persons in July compared to June. We could of course view rising unemployment as linked to the slowdown apparent in the more forward-looking economic data, both in Denmark and in other parts of Europe. However, any talk of a true turning point in unemployment would probably still be premature. Nevertheless, we reckon unemployment will rise noticeably in the coming year, as the economy appears headed for a slowdown.

Sweden – This week's business surveys confirms the gloomy economic outlook

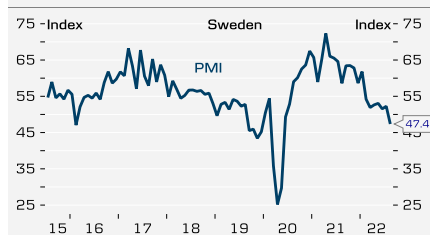
Both NIER and PMI data published this week gave a pretty gloomy outlook for the Swedish economy. According to NIER, both the private service sector and retail trade are now in contraction territory (index below 100), while sentiment in the construction sector is just above 100 and sentiment among manufacturers as high as 116. However, the PMI index for the manufacturing side painted a different picture with the index now as low as 50.6, meaning it is closing in to negative territory at a quite fast pace. Worth noting is that PMI historically is the frontrunner and hence extra important to keep an eye on. The weak order inflow on the other hand is clear in both surveys. And this, in combination with higher inventories, strengthens the case for weaker demand in the economy, both foreign and domestically.

Denmark's economy stagnated in H1 22



Source: Danske Bank, Statistics Denmark

The order inflow is in negative territory



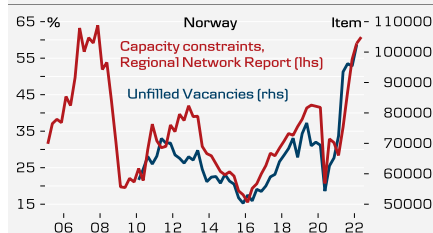
Source: Macrobond, Danske Bank

The employment index actually increased somewhat and businesses continue to expect to hire new workers, but to a much lesser extent. To point out some positive notes from the surveys is that both delivery times and prices (according to PMI) is now almost back to normal levels and hence supply disruptions have eased. Although this is probably also driven by the weaker global demand.

Norway – Labour market still tight

Much of the reason for Norges Bank's more aggressive tone recently has had to do with high capacity utilisation and a tight labour market increasing the risk of high energy prices triggering a wage-price spiral. This is largely a result of extremely strong demand for labour, which has led to record-high numbers of vacancies. Vacancies actually increased in Q2, which means that once again there were more new jobs being advertised than positions filled, despite very strong employment growth. Further tightening of the labour market is, of course, an argument for Norges Bank to hike its policy rate by 50bp once again at the September meeting. Everything now hangs on inflation data and the regional network survey.

Tight labour market indicates high capacity utilisation



Source: Macrobond, Danske Bank

Calendar

Monday, September 5, 2022				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
2:30	JPY	Markit PMI services, final	Index	Aug			49.2
3:45	CNY	Caixin PMI service	Index	Aug		54.0	55.5
8:30	SEK	PMI services	Index	Aug			58.8
9:00	CHF	GDP	q/q/y/y	2nd quarter			0.5% 4.4%
9:00	CHF	GDP	q/q/y/y	2nd quarter		0.4% 3.0%	0.5% 4.4%
9:15	ESP	PMI services	Index	Aug		53.2	53.8
9:15	EUR	S&P may publish Spain's debt rating					
9:45	EUR	S&P may publish Italy's debt rating		Aug		48.8	48.4
9:45	ITL	PMI services	Index	Aug		48.8	48.4
9:50	EUR	S&P may publish France's debt rating, final					
9:50	FRF	PMI services, final	Index	Aug		51.0	51.0
9:55	DEM	PMI services, final	Index	Aug		48.2	48.2
9:55	EUR	S&P may publish Germany's debt rating, final					
10:00	EUR	PMI composite, final	Index	Aug		49.2	49.2
10:00	EUR	PMI services, final	Index	Aug		50.2	50.2
10:30	EUR	Sentix Investor Confidence	Index	Sep		-27.3	-25.2
10:30	GBP	PMI services, final	Index	Aug		52.5	52.5
11:00	EUR	Retail sales	m/m/y/y	Jul		0.5% -0.9%	-1.2% -3.7%
Tuesday, September 6, 2022				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
1:30	JPY	Labour cash earnings	y/y	Jul		1.8%	2.0%
6:30	AUD	Reserve Bank of Australia rate decision	%		2.4%	2.4%	1.9%
8:00	DEM	Factory orders	m/m/y/y	Jul		-0.5% -13.6%	-0.4% -9.0%
9:30	EUR	S&P may publish Germany's debt rating					
10:30	GBP	PMI construction	Index	Aug		48.0	48.9
15:45	USD	Markit PMI service, final	Index	Aug		44.2	44.1
16:00	USD	ISM non-manufacturing	Index	Aug		55.2	56.7
Wednesday, September 7, 2022				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	CNY	Trade balance	USD bn	Aug		91.7	101.3
-	CNY	Foreign exchange reserves	USD bn	Aug		3078.0	3104.1
-	PLN	Polish central bank rate decision	%		6.8%	6.8%	6.5%
3:30	AUD	GDP	q/q/y/y	2nd quarter		1.1% 3.5%	0.8% 3.3%
7:00	JPY	Leading economic index, preliminary	Index	Jul		100.2	100.9
8:00	DEM	Industrial production	m/m/y/y	Jul		-0.5% -1.6%	0.4% -0.5%
8:00	DKK	Industrial production	m/m	Jul		1.1%	1.1%
8:00	SEK	Budget balance	SEK bn	Aug			15.4
8:00	SEK	Industrial orders	m/m/y/y	Jul			1.3% -1.7%
8:00	SEK	Private Sector Production	m/m/y/y	Jul			-0.1% 5.4%
8:00	SEK	Household consumption	m/m/y/y	Jul			-0.4% 3.9%
8:00	NOK	Manufacturing production	m/m/y/y	Jul			0.3% -2.3%
8:00	NOK	Industrial production	m/m/y/y	Jul			-1.7% 2.3%
9:00	CHF	SNB balance sheet, intervention	CHF bn	Aug		849.4	849.4
11:00	EUR	GDP, final	q/q/y/y	2nd quarter		0.6% 3.9%	0.6% 3.9%
11:00	EUR	Gross fixed investments	q/q	2nd quarter			-0.5%
11:00	EUR	Government consumption	q/q	2nd quarter			-0.2%
11:00	EUR	Private consumption	q/q	2nd quarter			-0.4%
11:00	EUR	Employment, final	q/q/y/y	2nd quarter			0.3% 2.4%
14:30	USD	Trade balance	USD bn	Jul		-70.1	-79.6
16:00	CAD	Bank of Canada rate decision	%		3.3%	3.3%	2.5%
18:35	USD	Fed's Brainard speaks					
Thursday, September 8, 2022				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
1:01	GBP	RICS house price balance	%	Aug		61	63
1:50	JPY	GDP deflator, final	y/y	2nd quarter		-0.4%	-0.4%
1:50	JPY	GDP, final	q/qlann.	2nd quarter		0.7% 2.9%	0.5% 2.2%
6:00	SEK	Maklarstatistik Swedish housing price data					
7:45	CHF	Unemployment	%	Aug		2.2%	2.2%
8:00	NOK	GDP (mainland)	m/m	Jul	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
8:00	DKK	Trade balance ex ships	DKK bn	Jul			3.2
8:00	DKK	Current account (nsajsa)	DKK bn	Jul			-128.6
14:15	EUR	ECB's Lagarde speaks at press conference				0.0125	0.005
14:15	EUR	ECB announces refi rate	%		1.25%	1.25%	0.50%
14:15	EUR	ECB announces deposit rate	%		0.75%	0.75%	0.00%
14:30	USD	Initial jobless claims	1000				232
15:10	USD	Fed chair Powell speaks					
17:00	USD	DOE U.S. crude oil inventories	K				-3326
21:00	USD	Consumer credit	USD bn	Jul		32.5	40.2
Friday, September 9, 2022				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	CNY	Money supply M2	y/y	Aug		12.3%	12.0%
3:30	CNY	PPI	y/y	Aug		3.2%	4.2%
3:30	CNY	CPI	y/y	Aug		2.8%	2.7%
8:00	NOK	Core inflation (CPI-ATE)	m/m/y/y	Aug	-0.3% 4.8%	-1.4%	1.5% 4.5%
8:00	NOK	CPI	m/m/y/y	Aug			1.3% 6.8%
8:00	NOK	PPI	m/m/y/y	Aug			7.5% 73.6%
8:45	FRF	Industrial production	m/m/y/y	Jul		-0.8% 0.6%	1.4% 1.4%
14:30	CAD	Net change in full time employment	1000	Aug			-13.1
16:00	USD	Fed's Evans speaks					
18:00	USD	Fed's Waller speaks					
18:00	USD	Fed's George speaks					

Source: Danske Bank

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	2021	4.9	4.3	4.2	6.2	8.0	8.0	1.9	3.0	3.7	2.6	36.7	8.3
	2022	3.5	2.1	-0.3	3.3	4.1	1.9	7.5	3.7	2.5	1.0	31.9	8.8
	2023	0.7	1.3	0.9	-0.4	2.2	2.5	3.4	4.0	2.7	0.7	29.9	8.1
Sweden	2021	4.8	6.1	2.6	5.9	7.6	9.3	2.2	2.7	8.8	-0.2	37.3	5.2
	2022	1.1	2.6	0.1	-0.3	5.4	6.3	6.4	2.0	7.4	-0.3	33.0	4.9
	2023	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	3.9	3.4	3.5	2.1	7.2	0.3	31.0	5.2
Norway	2021	4.1	4.9	3.8	-0.9	4.7	2.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	-	-	-
	2022	3.6	6.7	1.3	3.1	6.0	7.5	4.6	3.7	1.8	-	-	-
	2023	1.6	2.5	1.3	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	3.7	2.1	-	-	-

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	2021	5.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	10.4	8.1	2.6	4.1	7.7	-5.1	97.4	3.2
	2022	2.8	2.5	1.4	3.1	5.6	7.0	8.5	3.2	6.7	-3.7	94.7	2.4
	2023	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	4.8	4.9	3.4	6.8	-2.5	92.7	2.9
Germany	2021	2.6	0.4	3.8	1.0	9.5	8.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	-3.7	69.3	7.4
	2022	1.3	2.4	0.7	2.6	1.8	6.8	8.8	3.3	2.9	-2.5	66.4	6.4
	2023	-0.2	-0.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	4.8	6.5	3.9	3.0	-1.0	64.5	6.8
Finland	2021	3.0	3.6	2.7	1.1	5.6	5.6	2.2	2.3	7.7	-2.6	72.3	0.9
	2022	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.0	1.0	2.5	6.0	2.8	6.4	-2.8	65.0	-0.6
	2023	1.6	2.5	1.0	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.5	2.6	6.3	-2.3	64.8	-0.2

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	2021	5.7	7.9	0.5	7.8	4.5	14.0	4.7	4.2	5.4	-12.4	126.9	-3.5
	2022	1.6	2.4	-1.4	1.3	5.7	9.4	7.9	5.2	3.6	-4.2	124.0	-3.5
	2023	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	-2.9	-1.5	-3.4	3.7	4.2	3.9	-3.8	121.0	-3.2
China	2021	8.0	10.2	-	5.2	-	-	0.7	5.0	-	-5.6	68.9	3.0
	2022	2.8	4.8	-	3.0	-	-	2.5	5.0	-	-7.7	77.8	1.1
	2023	5.7	6.5	-	5.0	-	-	2.5	5.5	-	-7.1	81.8	1.0
UK	2021	7.4	6.2	14.3	5.9	-1.3	3.8	2.6	5.1	4.5	-5.4	95.6	-2.6
	2022	4.0	4.8	1.3	8.1	0.7	14.7	8.4	4.4	3.6	-3.9	95.5	-4.8
	2023	-0.2	-0.3	1.2	-1.9	-2.4	-2.4	5.6	3.3	4.1	-1.9	97.0	-3.7
Japan	2021	1.7	1.1	2.1	-1.3	11.9	5.1	-0.2	-	2.8	-	-	-
	2022	1.7	3.3	1.4	-1.8	3.6	4.1	1.6	-	2.5	-	-	-
	2023	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.9	1.1	1.1	-	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	02-Sep	2.50	3.10	3.85	3.35	100.0	-	743.9	1003.1	1076.5
	+3m	3.50	3.98	3.90	3.35	98.0	-	758.9	1061.2	1081.6
	+6m	3.75	4.00	3.90	3.45	96.0	-	775.5	1062.5	1125.0
	+12m	3.75	3.99	3.65	3.25	95.0	-	784.2	1031.6	1157.9
EUR	02-Sep	0.00	0.76	2.17	2.49	-	100.0	743.7	1002.8	1076.0
	+3m	1.25	1.55	2.30	2.65	-	98.0	743.8	1040.0	1060.0
	+6m	1.50	1.62	2.35	2.50	-	96.0	744.5	1020.0	1080.0
	+12m	1.50	1.62	2.25	2.45	-	95.0	745.0	980.0	1100.0
JPY	02-Sep	-0.10	-0.02	0.13	0.48	120.5	140.3	617	8.32	8.93
	+3m	-0.10	-	-	-	131.3	134.0	566	7.92	8.07
	+6m	-0.10	-	-	-	127.7	133.0	583	7.99	8.46
	+12m	-0.10	-	-	-	118.8	125.0	627	8.25	9.26
GBP*	02-Sep	1.75	-	3.96	3.10	86.4	115.6	860.3	1160.1	1244.9
	+3m	2.50	-	4.00	3.20	86.0	114.0	864.8	1209.3	1232.6
	+6m	2.50	-	3.80	3.15	85.0	112.9	875.9	1200.0	1270.6
	+12m	2.50	-	3.70	3.00	84.0	113.1	886.9	1166.7	1309.5
CHF*	02-Sep	-0.75	-	1.22	1.82	98.2	98.2	757.6	1021.5	1096.2
	+3m	0.25	-	-	-	95.0	96.9	782.9	1094.7	1115.8
	+6m	0.75	-	-	-	94.0	97.9	792.0	1085.1	1148.9
	+12m	0.75	-	-	-	93.0	97.9	801.1	1053.8	1182.8
DKK	02-Sep	-0.10	1.11	2.48	2.76	743.65	743.94	-	134.84	144.70
	+3m	1.15	1.74	2.60	2.95	743.75	758.93	-	139.83	142.52
	+6m	1.40	1.80	2.65	2.80	744.50	775.52	-	137.00	145.06
	+12m	1.40	1.80	2.55	2.75	745.00	784.21	-	131.54	147.65
SEK	02-Sep	0.75	1.32	3.08	2.90	1076.0	1076.5	69.1	93.2	100.0
	+3m	1.50	1.95	2.70	2.40	1060.0	1081.6	70.2	98.1	-
	+6m	2.25	2.50	2.65	2.50	1080.0	1125.0	68.9	94.4	-
	+12m	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.40	1100.0	1157.9	67.7	89.1	-
NOK	02-Sep	1.75	2.66	3.91	3.54	1002.8	1003.1	74.2	100.0	107.3
	+3m	1.75	2.58	3.05	3.35	1040.0	1061.2	71.5	-	101.9
	+6m	2.25	2.60	2.95	3.40	1020.0	1062.5	73.0	-	105.9
	+12m	2.25	2.60	2.85	3.20	980.0	1031.6	76.0	-	112.2

*Notes: GBP swaps are SONIA and CHF swaps are SHARON.

We have updated our Norges Bank forecasts after yesterday's Norges Bank meeting but not yet our Norwegian yield outlook

Commodities

	02-Sep	2022				2023				Average		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022	2023	
ICE Brent	94	98	112	115	100	95	95	95	95	106	95	

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