

Weekly Focus

Renewed trade war fears rock financial markets

Market movers ahead

- News on the US-China trade war will continue to be in focus. The next key event is scheduled trade talks in Washington in September.
- Any comments by members of the Fed and ECB will be scrutinised for signals of how much easing is in the pipeline.
- On the data front, attention will turn to German ZEW, euro-area GDP for Q2, US core inflation and Chinese numbers on industrial production and retail sales.
- In Scandi markets the focus will be on Swedish inflation numbers and the Norges Bank meeting, where markets will look out for on any signals on future hikes.

Summer wrap-up

- Trump escalates the trade war further and the US officially designates China a 'currency manipulator'.
- Bond yields fall sharply on the back of heightened uncertainty. The German 30-year bond yields drop below 0 for the first time.
- Trade war fears also triggered a sharp decline in global stock markets.
- The market is awaiting new easing signals from the Fed and the ECB.

Focus

- We have changed our view on the trade war and no longer expect a deal on this side of the US Presidential election in November 2020, see *US-China Trade: Three trade war scenarios – 'no deal' now our baseline*, 8 August 2019.
- We see room for further declines in bond yields, see *Yield Outlook: Rates and yields yet to bottom*, 8 August 2019.

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Financial views

	09-Aug	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	-0.13	-0.30	-0.10
EUR/USD	112	110	115
ICE Brent oil	57	70	75

Source: Danske Bank

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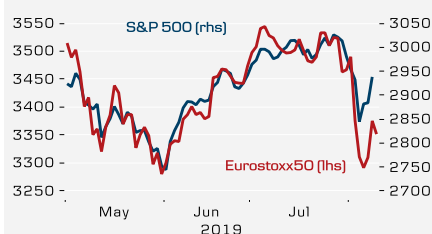
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German 30-year bond yield drops below 0 for the first time



Source: ECB

Stock markets nosedive on renewed uncertainty



Source: Macrobond Financial

Editor

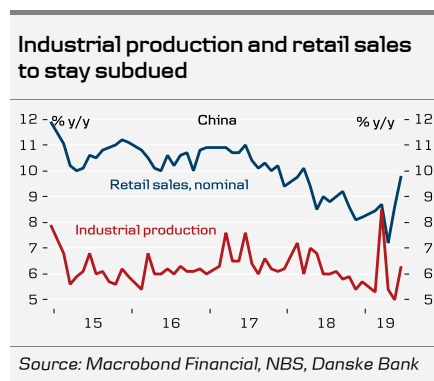
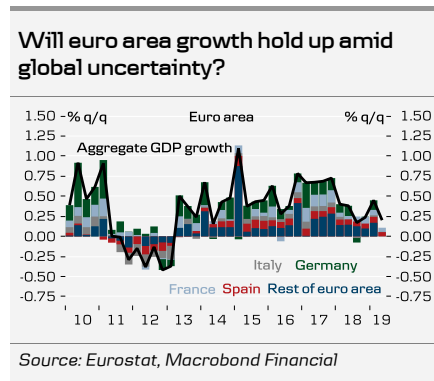
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Market movers

Global

- The **US** next week is quiet in terms of data releases. CPI core is due out Tuesday and we expect it rose +0.2% m/m in July which translates into an unchanged annual inflation rate at 2.1% y/y.
- In the **euro area**, the focus turns to the German Zew (Tuesday) and the GDP figures, most notably in Germany (Wednesday). We expect the Zew to continue to point to a gloomy outlook in the uncertain global environment. On Wednesday we expect an unchanged euro area GDP growth figure from the advance estimate (0.2% q/q), but with the first release of the drivers we will assess if investments are still holding up amid the global uncertainty. Furthermore, the ailing German economy will publish its first Q2 GDP estimate. We expect 0.1%, but we acknowledge a downside risk to our forecast. Even the risk of a sub-zero reading cannot be excluded at this stage. Notably, we will look out for a potential reversal in the very strong investment growth that we saw in Q1. Financial market attention will once again also be on the unstable Italian political situation after the recent calls for new elections by League leader Salvini.
- Next week in the **UK**, the labour market report for June is due out on Tuesday and CPI inflation in July is due out Wednesday. While the releases are important, the focus remains on Brexit and how it will develop over the autumn. Right now, the Brexiteers and remainers are discussing whether or not Parliament is able to block a ‘no deal’ Brexit from happening automatically. We still consider another extension or snap election (which would also likely require an extension) as the two most likely outcomes but we cannot rule out a no deal Brexit happening ‘by accident’.
- There are no market movers in **Japan** next week.
- The focus in **China** continues to be on the trade war with the US, where things went sharply downhill last week. We expect the matter to go on the backburner for a while as both sides probably want to calm things down a bit to keep talks scheduled for September on track. For now it seems that the forthcoming talks will be as much about damage control as making progress towards a deal.

On the data front we have the batch of industrial production, retail sales and fixed asset investments, which always come on the same day. In line with consensus we expect the data still to paint a soft picture of the Chinese economy, but not a hard landing. Retail sales growth moved sharply higher but we expect it to fall back to around 8-8½% in July. New home prices will probably show a still robust pace of increase as they are underpinned by low inventories of houses.



Scandi

- In **Denmark**, July CPI inflation is due on Monday. We expect a further decline to 0.3% from 0.6% in June. A key (temporary) factor is the 30% increase in prices for package holidays in July last year, which will exit inflation along with a big rise in food prices. More lasting effects will come from the adjustment of the PSO tariff on electricity, which will now be zero in Q3. The remaining district heating plants that did not hike prices in January, when a government subsidy for plants producing electricity was removed, will be adjusting their prices in July. There is some uncertainty connected to this, but we do not expect a price correction anywhere near the 8% increase we saw in January. Clothing prices remain a joker in the pack, as we have seen a steep downward trend this year. After another surprisingly big drop in June, we expect a more muted decrease in July.

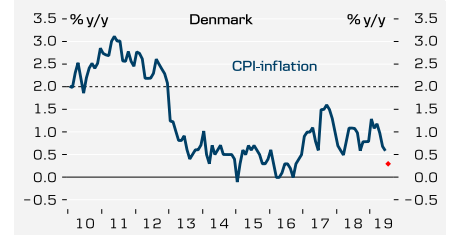
On Thursday, Statistics Denmark publishes its first estimate of Q2 GDP growth in the form of its GDP indicator. Exports had another strong quarter considering the weak growth in export markets. This is also supported by solid industrial production, which we know is used directly in the calculation of this first estimate of GDP growth. Private consumption, on the other hand, will pull the other way in a quarter where car sales came back down to earth after record-high sales in Q1. We predict GDP growth of 0.4%.

- **Swedish June CPIF inflation** is expected to stay more or less unchanged at 1.6 % y/y. According to our forecast, inflation will stay slightly on the high side of the Riksbank's forecast for the next couple of months. For instance, we think there is some further upside in food and clothing prices, partially reflecting lagged effects of SEK weakness. Having said that, CPIF-inflation has peaked for now and to the extent that the next few numbers will offer the RB some relief it is likely to be only temporary.

Prospera publishes new inflation expectation survey data. This time the monthly survey only covers the money market. Some Riksbank board members have mentioned the fact that inflation expectations show some tendency of declining but so far not to an extent that is cause for alarm. Still these data deserve attention going forward keeping in mind that too low inflation expectations some years ago were the reason why the RB moved into negative rates and QE.

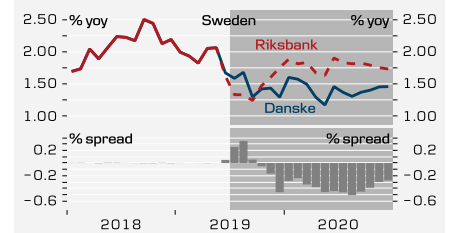
- In **Norway**, Norges Bank has a rate-setting meeting on Thursday. Although this is one of its 'interim' meetings, with no press conference or monetary policy report, and we do not expect any change to interest rates, the meeting is still attracting greater interest than usual. In June, the bank went to great lengths – both in its interest rate projections in the monetary policy report and at the press conference – to signal that a rate increase was likely in September. On the face of it, then, we would expect this to be confirmed in the press release following the upcoming meeting. However, global risks have increased since the June meeting, and Norwegian data have been slightly disappointing. There will not therefore be any need for the bank to commit itself yet to raising rates in September. Instead, we expect Norges Bank to reiterate its message from June that 'the policy rate will most likely be increased further in the course of 2019'. This would keep the option of a September hike open while giving the bank scope to postpone if the current uncertainty persists or worsens. That said, we still expect the bank to hike in September. The week also brings data for wages in Q2. After picking up gradually since 2016, wage growth has shown some signs of accelerating over the past two or three quarters. This ties in well with reports of firms having increasing problems sourcing skilled labour and is normally a sign of a labour market that is getting seriously tight. We therefore expect wage growth to climb further from 3.2% y/y in Q1.

Inflation expected to decline further



Source: Danmarks Nationalbank, Macrobond Financial

CPIF inflation likely to keep steady @ 1.6 % y/y



Source: SCB, Danske Bank, Riksbank

Faster wage growth points to tighter labour market



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

Market movers ahead

Global movers			Event		Period	Danske	Consensus	Previous
During the week								
Tue	13-Aug	10:30	GBP	Unemployment rate (3M)	%	Jun	3.8%	3.8%
		11:00	DEM	ZEW expectations	Index	Aug	-28	-24.5
		14:30	USD	CPI core	m/m y/y	Jul	0.2% 2.1%	0.2% 2.1%
Wed	14-Aug	4:00	CNY	Industrial production	y/y	Jul	8.5%	6.3%
		4:00	CNY	Retail sales	y/y	Jul	8.6%	9.8%
		4:00	CNY	Fixed assets investments	y/y	Jul	5.9%	5.8%
		8:00	DEM	GDP, preliminary	q/q y/y	2nd quarter	0.1% 0.7%	-0.1 0.1
		10:30	GBP	CPI core	y/y	Jul	1.8%	1.8%
		11:00	EUR	GDP, preliminary	q/q y/y	2nd quarter	0.2% 1.2%	0.2% 1.1%
Thurs	15-Aug	14:30	USD	Retail sales control group	m/m	Jul	0.4%	0.7%
		14:30	USD	Empire Manufacturing PMI	Index	Aug	2.0	4.3
Scandi movers								
During the week								
Mon	12-Aug	6:00	SEK	Maklarstatistik Swedish housing price data				
		8:00	DKK	CPI	m/m y/y	Jul	-0.3% 0.3%	.. 0.6%
Wed	14-Aug	8:00	DKK	GDP indicator	q/q	2nd quarter	0.4%	0.3%
		9:30	SEK	Underlying inflation, CPIFxEn		Jul		
Thurs	15-Aug	10:00	NOK	Norges Banks monetary policy meeting	%		1.25%	1.25%

Source: Bloomberg, Danske Bank

Weekly wrap-up

Market themes

- **Trump escalated the trade war** by imposing 10% tariffs on an additional USD300bn worth of imported goods from China. China says this strategy only makes it harder to strike a deal. As a result, we have changed our base case; we now see a 60% chance of no deal in the trade war before the US presidential election in November 2020. Furthermore, the US treasury labelled China a currency manipulator, as the CNY/USD rose above the 7 mark. See *Three trade war scenarios - 'no-deal' now our baseline*, 8 August and *USD/CNY breaks 7, but devaluation is not on the cards*, 5 August.
- **The Fed cut its target range by 25bp to 2.00-2.25%** as expected and repeated its easing bias. Investors were disappointed, as Powell did not pre-commit to more cuts. We expect two more Fed cuts (September and December) but the Fed is more ad hoc than previously. See *FOMC review: 'Mid-cycle adjustment' without pre-commitment*, 1 August.
- **The ECB fell short of validating markets' very dovish expectations** but Draghi still delivered a very dovish policy message, all but confirming that a big stimulus package will be unveiled in September. We took note of the ECB's newfound emphasis on the symmetry of the inflation target (see *The Grande Finale is scheduled for 12 September*, 25 July). Markets are currently pricing a 15bp cut in September.
- **Fears of a no-deal Brexit have increased** as the EU and the UK have both toughened their rhetoric. Still, another extension or snap election are the two most likely outcomes ahead of the 31 October deadline, see *Brexit Monitor: There is always a but*, 29 July.

Fixed income developments

- **Global yields have continued to edge lower** after the ECB meeting two weeks ago paved the way for easing at the September meeting. We see further downside in yields with the German yield curve now trading below zero. 10Y Bunds reached below -60bp this week (see our *Yield Outlook*, 8 August). Despite the July FOMC meeting being a mild disappointment for fixed income markets, as Powell fell short of promising a series of rate cuts, US rates have gradually declined after increasing US-China trade war tensions. The markets currently price more than three rate cuts in 12 months. The lower risk appetite this week triggered the steepest sell-off in equity markets since December last year.

FX developments

- **The most important move in the FX markets over the past weeks has arguably been the rise in the USD** and EUR/USD setting two-year lows below 1.11. Initially the USD rebound was driven by US data outperforming peers. However, the latest leg has been driven by the FOMC delivering a less committed easing message to markets, returning the dollar to the position of an attractive long in a low FX volatility environment. The escalation in the trade war has kept the market in risk-off mode as highlighted by a rise in EUR/NOK above 10.00 and a drop in USD/JPY below 106. On the sidelines, the market is getting increasingly anxious about the risk of a no-deal Brexit, which has pushed EUR/GBP above 0.92.

Financial views

Major indices			
	09-Aug	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	-0.13	-0.30	-0.10
10yr US swap	1.59	1.40	1.40
ECB key rate	-0.40	-0.60	-0.60
Fed funds rate	2.25	2.00	1.75
EUR/SEK	1071	1080	1100
EUR/NOK	998	965	950
EUR/USD	112	110	115
ICE Brent oil	57	70	75

Source: Danske Bank

Scandi update

Denmark – Sharp fall in industrial production

Statistics Denmark released figures for industrial production during the week showing a fall of 6.8% in June. Previous swings of this magnitude have often been a result of shocks to the pharmaceutical or wind turbine industries, which make up a substantial chunk of the manufacturing sector, but this particular downturn is more broad-based. This may suggest that the global slowdown has finally caught up with Danish manufacturers, but it is important not to read too much into a single month's data. Q2 as a whole, however, still looks strong.

Sweden – slow-down is now a fact

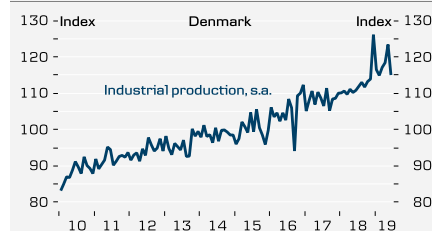
During summer it has become increasingly evident that the Swedish economy is cooling off. The National Institute of Economic Research's (NIER) overall economic tendency indicator has been below the benchmark 100 level for the past three months through July. The export sector is affected by weakness in the euro area but other parts of the private business sector are weakening as well. Hiring plans are being scaled back across most industries. Employment has declined for two consecutive quarters through Q2 (first back-to-back drop since 2009). Preliminary second quarter GDP data showed a 0.1% q/q drop.

The NIER earlier this week published an update of its June forecast in which it underlined that the weakening of the growth momentum has been unexpectedly rapid, which is why the June forecast numbers were marked down. Later this year, wage negotiations for most of the private business sector will start. These negotiations are set to take place under clearly less positive labour market conditions than only a few months ago.

Norway – Manufacturing still on the up

Manufacturing activity in Norway has held up for almost a year now despite a significant downturn in the global manufacturing cycle. This probably has to do with rising oil investment boosting oil-related industries. In the past couple of months, though, the PMI has fallen sharply to levels that point to a decrease in production. We suspect, however, that there is 'too little oil industry' in the PMI. This was confirmed to some extent by Statistics Norway's confidence indicator, which is much broader and has fallen much less than the PMI. The week also brought production data for June and while there was a decrease of 1.0% m/m, the positive trend is intact, with growth of 1.7% in Q2 as a whole. This is much stronger than suggested by the PMI.

Broad-based decline in manufacturing



Source: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond Financial

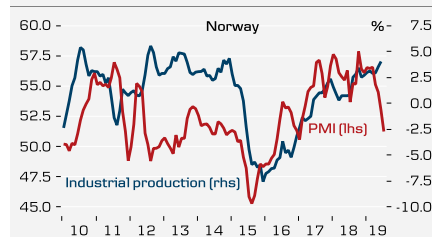
NIER forecast update

	2019	diff*	2020	diff*
GDP	1.5	-0.4	1.3	-0.2
Employment	0.7	-0.4	0.4	-0.1
CPIF	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.1

* diff=change from June forecast

Source: NIER

Is there 'too little oil' in the PMI?



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

Latest research from Danske Bank

8/8 China Weekly Letter - China waves the rare earths card in the trade war

US-China trade tensions reached a new low point this week. China is waving the 'rare earth card' in a sign of what might come next if Donald Trump adds more tariffs.

8/8 Yield Outlook: Rates and yields yet to bottom

Danske Bank's monthly yield forecast.

8/8 US-China Trade: Three trade war scenarios - 'no-deal' now our baseline

US-China trade relations have clearly deteriorated and our baseline scenario is now that the two countries will not reach a deal this side of the 2020 election.

5/8 FX Forecast Update - Fed failed; USD strength set to prove more persistent

Danske Bank's FX forecasts.

4/8 Vacation Wrap-Up: Market themes over the past three weeks

The Fed cut its target range by 25bp to 2.00-2.25% as expected and repeated its easing bias ("will act as appropriate to sustain the expansion").

8/8 China Weekly Letter - Trump continues failing strategy, trade deal is far away

A trade deal keeps moving further away, as Trump ends ceasefire after a month and threatens with even more tariffs.

1/8 Monthly Executive Briefing: The heat is on

The heat is on in financial markets (and in most of Europe). The global manufacturing cycle had a weak start to Q3, giving global central banks the perfect ammunition to ease monetary conditions.

1/8 FOMC review - 'Mid-cycle adjustment' without pre-commitment

Fed outlook: more cuts depend on data and trade talks.

1/8 Euro Area Macro Monitor: Symmetry in ECB's target, asymmetry in PMIs

In July, the largest asymmetry since April 2009 emerged in the euro area PMIs as the manufacturing index continued to plunge to 46.4 (a 79-month low) and the service index held broadly steady at 53.3.

29/7 Brexit Monitor: There is always a but

While Boris Johnson is more pro-Brexit than Theresa May, the arithmetic in the House of Commons does not change. It will be difficult to force a no-deal Brexit through.

25/7 ECB Review: The Grande Finale is scheduled for 12 September

It is a matter of how the ECB will act, no longer if. The ECB tasked committees to examine the potential QE restart, rate cut, tiering and forward guidance, although there were no details on rate cut size, QE size, limits etc.

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	2.3	3.9	0.5	34.1	5.7
	2019	1.7	1.5	0.4	-1.6	2.3	1.7	1.0	2.2	3.8	0.5	32.5	6.2
	2020	1.6	2.3	0.5	3.0	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.5	3.8	0.0	31.5	6.6
Sweden	2018	2.5	1.2	0.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	2.0	2.6	6.3	0.9	38.5	0.4
	2019	1.3	0.4	0.6	-0.9	4.4	2.0	1.7	2.6	6.6	0.1	34.0	4.0
	2020	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.6	3.3	2.6	1.5	2.7	7.1	0.5	33.0	4.1
Norway	2018	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	-0.7	0.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	-	-	-
	2019	2.6	2.0	1.7	4.8	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.3	-	-	-
	2020	2.3	2.4	1.7	3.0	3.5	2.7	1.7	3.8	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	1.3	1.0	2.0	3.4	2.6	1.8	2.3	8.2	-0.5	85.1	3.6
	2019	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.3	2.2	7.7	-0.9	85.8	3.3
	2020	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.3	2.3	7.5	-0.9	84.3	3.2
Germany	2018	1.5	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.0	3.4	1.7	60.9	7.3
	2019	0.7	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.5	3.2	1.4	3.2	3.1	1.0	58.4	6.0
	2020	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.7	1.5	3.0	3.0	0.8	55.6	5.9
Finland	2018	1.7	2.0	1.4	3.1	1.1	4.1	1.1	1.8	7.4	-0.7	59.5	-1.6
	2019	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	3.0	2.0	1.2	2.5	6.5	-0.3	58.3	-1.7
	2020	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.5	6.4	-0.2	57.3	-1.4

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	2.5	2.3	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	3.1	3.6	-4.2	106.0	-2.6
	2020	2.0	2.1	1.0	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.4	3.4	-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	8.0	-	4.7	-	-	2.0	8.3	-	-4.5	53.9	0.7
	2020	6.2	7.8	-	4.6	-	-	2.2	8.0	-	-4.3	57.1	0.7
UK	2018	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.5	3.1	4.1	-1.5	86.8	-4.0
	2019	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	2.0	8.5	1.8	2.9	3.7	-1.4	83.8	-3.8
	2020	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.1	2.0	-2.9	1.4	3.3	3.4	-1.1	82.9	-3.5
Japan	2018	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.1	3.3	3.4	0.9	-	2.4	-	-	-
	2019	1.0	0.3	1.7	1.1	-1.1	-1.8	1.0	-	2.5	-	-	-
	2020	0.5	-0.4	0.8	0.3	3.5	1.1	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	09-Aug	2.25	2.18	1.58	1.59	111.9	-	667.2	892.3	957.7
	+3m	2.00	1.82	1.40	1.40	110.0	-	678.0	877.3	981.8
	+6m	1.75	1.75	1.30	1.30	113.0	-	659.7	849.6	964.6
	+12m	1.75	1.75	1.40	1.40	115.0	-	648.3	826.1	956.5
EUR	09-Aug	-0.40	-0.40	-0.51	-0.13	-	111.9	746.3	998.2	1071.3
	+3m	-0.60	-0.51	-0.50	-0.30	-	110.0	745.8	965.0	1080.0
	+6m	-0.60	-0.51	-0.50	-0.30	-	113.0	745.5	960.0	1090.0
	+12m	-0.60	-0.51	-0.45	-0.10	-	115.0	745.5	950.0	1100.0
JPY	09-Aug	-0.10	-0.10	-0.14	-0.05	120.5	106.0	6.19	8.28	8.89
	+3m	-0.10	-	-	-	115.5	105.0	6.46	8.35	9.35
	+6m	-0.10	-	-	-	118.7	105.0	6.28	8.09	9.19
	+12m	-0.10	-	-	-	126.5	110.0	5.89	7.51	8.70
GBP	09-Aug	0.75	0.77	0.66	0.69	92.3	121.2	808.9	1081.9	1161.2
	+3m	0.75	0.84	0.70	0.60	90.0	122.2	828.6	1072.2	1200.0
	+6m	0.75	0.84	0.70	0.60	90.0	125.6	828.3	1066.7	1211.1
	+12m	0.75	0.84	0.80	0.70	90.0	127.8	828.3	1055.6	1222.2
CHF	09-Aug	-0.75	-0.79	-0.90	-0.50	109.1	97.5	684.1	915.0	982.1
	+3m	-0.75	-	-	-	110.0	100.0	678.0	877.3	981.8
	+6m	-0.75	-	-	-	112.0	99.1	665.6	857.1	973.2
	+12m	-0.75	-	-	-	114.0	99.1	653.9	833.3	964.9
DKK	09-Aug	-0.65	-0.42	-0.41	-0.02	746.3	667.2	-	133.7	143.6
	+3m	-0.75	-0.50	-0.40	-0.20	745.8	678.0	-	129.4	144.8
	+6m	-0.75	-0.50	-0.45	-0.25	745.5	659.7	-	128.8	146.2
	+12m	-0.75	-0.50	-0.40	-0.05	745.5	648.3	-	127.4	147.6
SEK	09-Aug	-0.25	-0.02	-0.14	0.28	1071.3	957.7	69.7	93.2	100.0
	+3m	-0.25	-0.10	-0.15	0.25	1080.0	981.8	69.1	89.4	-
	+6m	-0.25	-0.10	-0.15	0.25	1090.0	964.6	68.4	88.1	-
	+12m	-0.25	-0.10	-0.20	0.20	1100.0	956.5	67.8	86.4	-
NOK	09-Aug	1.25	1.62	1.70	1.55	998.2	892.3	74.8	100.0	107.3
	+3m	1.50	2.11	1.80	1.65	965.0	877.3	77.3	-	111.9
	+6m	1.50	2.16	1.90	1.65	960.0	849.6	77.7	-	113.5
	+12m	1.75	2.30	1.95	1.75	950.0	826.1	78.5	-	115.8

Commodities												
		2019				2020				Average		
	09-Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2019	2020	
ICE Brent	57	65	70	70	75	75	75	75	75	72	75	

Source: Danske Bank

Calendar

During the week				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
Sat 10	NOK	Consumer confidence	Net. bal.	3rd quarter			12.8
Monday, August 12, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	JPY	Mountain Day (obs)					
6:00	SEK	Maklarstatistik Swedish housing price data					
8:00	DKK	CPI	m/m y/y	Jul	-0.3% 0.3%	.. 0.6%	-0.2% 0.6%
20:00	USD	Budget statement	USD bn	Jul		-123.0	-8.5
Tuesday, August 13, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
8:00	DEM	HICP, final	m/m y/y	Jul		0.4% 1.1%	0.4% 1.1%
9:00	ESP	HICP, final	m/m y/y	Jul		-1.1% 0.7%	-1.1% 0.7%
10:30	GBP	Unemployment rate (3M)	%	Jun		3.8%	3.8%
10:30	GBP	Average weekly earnings ex bonuses (3M)	y/y	Jun		3.8%	3.6%
11:00	DEM	ZEW current situation	Index	Aug		-5.8	-1.1
11:00	DEM	ZEW expectations	Index	Aug		-28	-24.5
12:00	USD	NFIB small business optimism	Index	Jul		104.9	103.3
14:30	USD	CPI headline	m/m y/y	Jul		0.3% 1.7%	0.1% 1.6%
14:30	USD	CPI core	m/m y/y	Jul	0.2% 2.1%	0.2% 2.1%	0.3% 2.1%
Wednesday, August 14, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
4:00	CNY	Industrial production	y/y	Jul		6.0%	6.3%
4:00	CNY	Retail sales	y/y	Jul	8.5%	8.6%	9.8%
4:00	CNY	Fixed assets investments	y/y	Jul		5.9%	5.8%
7:30	FRF	ILO unemployment	%	2nd quarter		8.6%	8.7%
8:00	DKK	GDP indicator	q/q	2nd quarter	0.4%		0.3%
8:00	DEM	GDP, preliminary	q/q y/y	2nd quarter	0.1% 0.7%	-0.1 0.1	0.4% 0.7%
8:45	FRF	HICP, final	m/m y/y	Jul		-0.2% 1.3%	-0.2% 1.3%
9:30	SEK	CPI	m/m y/y	Jul		0.2% 1.5%	-0.1% 1.8%
9:30	SEK	Underlying inflation CPIF	m/m y/y	Jul	.. 1.6%	0.3% 1.4%	-0.1% 1.7%
9:30	SEK	Underlying inflation, CPIFxEn		Jul			
10:30	GBP	PPI - input	m/m y/y	Jul		0.6% 0.3%	-1.4% -0.3%
10:30	GBP	CPI	m/m y/y	Jul		-0.1% 1.9%	0.0% 2.0%
10:30	GBP	CPI core	y/y	Jul		1.8%	1.8%
10:30	EUR	Portugal, GDP, preliminary	q/q y/y	2nd quarter			0.5% 1.8%
11:00	EUR	Industrial production	m/m y/y	Jun		-1.3% -1.4%	0.9% -0.5%
11:00	EUR	GDP, preliminary	q/q y/y	2nd quarter	0.2% 1.2%	0.2% 1.1%	0.2% 1.1%
11:00	EUR	Employment, preliminary	q/q y/y	2nd quarter			0.3% 1.3%
14:30	USD	Import prices	m/m y/y	Jul		0.0% ..	-0.9% -2.0%
16:30	USD	DOE U.S. crude oil inventories	K				2385

Source: Danske Bank

Calendar (cont'd)

Thursday, August 15, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
3:30	AUD	Employment change	1000	Jul		14	0.5
6:30	JPY	Industrial production, final	m/m y/y	Jun			-3.6% -4.1%
8:00	SEK	Prospera inflation expectations					
8:00	NOK	Trade balance	NOK bn	Jul			5.2
10:00	NOK	Norges Banks monetary policy meeting	%		1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
10:30	GBP	Retail sales ex fuels	m/m y/y	Jul		-0.3% 2.3%	0.9% 3.6%
14:30	USD	Unit labour cost, preliminary	q/q	2nd quarter		1.8%	-1.6%
14:30	USD	Philly Fed index	Index	Aug		10.0	21.8
14:30	USD	Retail sales control group	m/m	Jul		0.4%	0.7%
14:30	USD	Initial jobless claims	1000				209
14:30	USD	Empire Manufacturing PMI	Index	Aug		2.0	4.3
15:15	USD	Capacity utilization	%	Jul		77.9%	77.9%
15:15	USD	Industrial production	m/m	Jul		0.3%	0.0%
15:15	USD	Manufacturing production	m/m	Jul		-0.3%	0.4%
16:00	USD	NAHB Housing Market Index	Index	Aug		66.0	65.0
22:00	USD	TICS international capital flow, Net inflow	USD bn	Jun			32.9
Friday, August 16, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	EUR	Moody's may publish Netherlands's debt rating					
11:00	EUR	Trade balance	EUR bn	Jun		18	20.2
14:30	USD	Building permits	1000 (m/m)	Jul		1270	1232.0 (-5.2%)
14:30	USD	Housing starts	1000 (m/m)	Jul		1260	1253.0 (-0.9%)
16:00	USD	University of Michigan Confidence, preliminary	Index	Aug		97.1	98.4

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Source: Danske Bank

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