

Weekly Focus

Recession fears abating on softer Fed talk

Market movers ahead

- The US government shutdown continues. Look out for more negotiations.
- US regional surveys from Philadelphia and New York (Empire) should give more clues to how much manufacturing is slowing down.
- In the UK, the House of Commons will vote on Theresa May's Brexit deal on Tuesday. We expect the House to vote it down.
- We expect Chinese money and credit data to show how much the monetary easing is feeding through to the economy.
- In Scandinavia, focus turns to Swedish inflation numbers and house price statistics.

Weekly wrap-up

- US recession fears abated somewhat, as the Fed struck a more dovish tone and job growth is solid.
- Risk sentiment improved with equities gaining and bond yields and oil prices moving higher.
- US and China concluded another round of talks in Beijing this week. Negotiations continue according to plan and the top negotiators on both sides plan to meet later this month.
- Theresa May suffered another heavy defeat on Brexit. Uncertainty prevails.
- A softer tone from the Fed weakened the USD.

Contents

Market movers	2
Weekly Wrap-Up	4
Scandi update	5
Latest research from Danske Bank	6
Macroeconomic forecast	7
Financial forecast	8
Calendar	9

Financial views

Major indices

	11-Jan	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	0.81	1.10	1.40
EUR/USD	115	113	125
ICE Brent oil	62	65	80

Source: Danske Bank

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Stock markets recovered this week



Source: Macrobond Financial

Focus on US regional surveys next week



Source: Macrobond Financial

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Market movers

Global

- In the **US**, parts of the federal government remains shutdown and we intend to follow the negotiations closely, not only because the shutdown means that official data releases from federal agencies such as BEA, BLS and Census Bureau are postponed but also because an extension of the shutdown increases the risk that it will hurt the overall economy, although this is not our base case. Given the attention on the sharp fall in ISM, watch out for Empire PMI manufacturing and Philly Fed index. In addition, we believe the NAHB Housing Market Index and consumer confidence from University of Michigan will be interesting.

Many FOMC members are scheduled to speak next week (ahead of the next FOMC meeting on 30 January) but markets and economists have probably understood by now that the Fed is going to be patient about raising rates again, supporting our call for a summer hike, probably in June. We will mostly keep an eye on comments on the future level of the balance sheet.

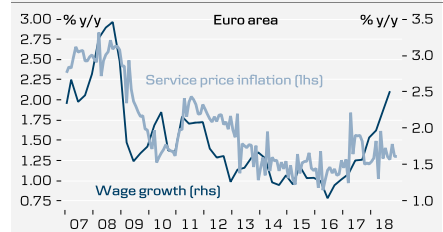
- On Thursday, we are due to get the final **euro area inflation** figures for December. Core inflation surprised again on the downside in the preliminary print and remained unchanged at 1.0%. In the details, we will look particularly for any signs that recent strong wage growth is starting to exert upward pressure on some of the components of service price inflation. We still expect core inflation to accelerate in 2019 and the Phillips curve slowly to come alive (see also *Euro Area Research – Is the Phillips curve finally coming alive in 2019?*, 18 December 2018) but in light of sour risk sentiment and an increasingly clouded economic outlook (see *Euro Area Macro Monitor – Disappointing data dominate in the euro area*, 9 January) it might take longer for underlying inflation pressure to rise.
- In the **UK**, the vote in the House of Commons on Prime Minister Theresa May’s Brexit deal takes place on Tuesday 15 January and it seems very likely that the House will vote it down. After the government was defeated on the so-called ‘what next’ amendment, Prime Minister May is now forced to present her plan B within three days if she loses the vote (and the House of Commons is able to make amendments to her statement). While the House of Commons has taken more and more control of the Brexit process, mostly in order to prevent a no-deal Brexit, the main headache is that there has not yet emerged a credible alternative to May’s deal backed by a majority in the Commons. For more details, see *Brexit Monitor - May is losing control over the Brexit process but no credible alternative has emerged yet*, 11 January.
- In **Japan**, we get the December inflation figures on Friday. With the large decline in oil prices late in 2018, inflation looks to be heading down once again. Tokyo inflation (excluding fresh food) also decreased by 0.1pp to 0.9% in December. With Japan being a major oil importer, this is good news for consumers but adds to the Bank of Japan’s headache, which has only become heavier with the recent JPY strengthening.
- Focus in **China** is set to be on Chinese trade balance and money and credit data. The data on trade balance is still distorted by the trade war, which led to some frontloading of exports to the US from China. From the PMI data, we know that export orders fell a lot at the end of 2018. We expect the credit and money data to be interesting, as it should reveal that some of the monetary easing measures are feeding through to the economy. There have been some tentative signs of a bottom in money and credit growth in recent months.

Regional PMIs set to give us an idea of where ISM manufacturing is going after the large fall in December



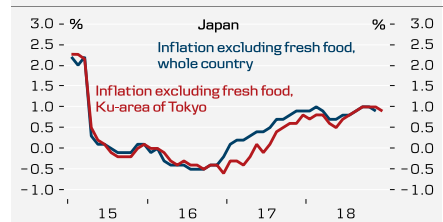
Source: ISM, NY Fed, Philly Fed

Service price inflation has yet to react to higher wage costs



Source: Eurostat, ECB, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

Inflation likely to decrease again



Source: Japanese Cabinet Office, Macrobond Financial

China export orders have fallen sharply lately



Source: Macrobond Financial, NBS

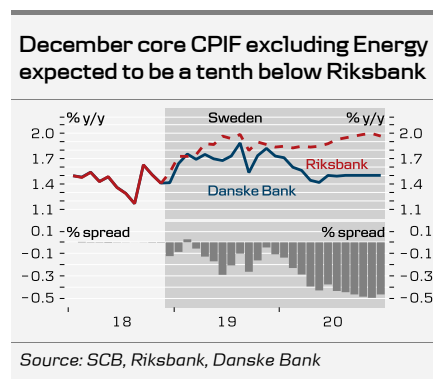
Scandi

- In **Denmark**, there is little on the agenda in the coming week. On Monday, the OECD unveils its latest economic survey of Denmark. These reports, normally published every couple of years, present the OECD's take on the state of the economy together with an in-depth examination of one or more specific issues.
- The most important numbers in **Sweden** next week are the December inflation figures. We expect CPIF and CPIF excluding Energy to print 2.1% y/y and 1.4% y/y, respectively, with both figures 0.1 percentage points below the Riksbank's forecasts. Higher prices on international airline tickets and charter packages are the main contributors to Swedish inflation this month but we also expect a certain increase in food and clothing. However, looking at Danish and Norwegian December data suggests there is a downside risk to our forecast: food and clothing prices actually fell in both countries. The data on airline tickets and charter packs was mixed. In the background, however, Travelmarket's Flight Price Index for December showed a smaller-than-normal increase, suggesting a slight downside risk.

Also out this week is the November consumption indicator, which should bounce back up a bit to 0.5% y/y on the back of modestly improving car registrations and retail sales.

There is also house prices data from Mäklarstatistik and Valueguard. The latter is the most interesting and our Danske Bank Boprisindikator tracks the price development for tenant-owned flats in Stockholm. It showed a 0.5% m/m decline in December.

- There are no market movers in **Norway** next week.



Market movers ahead

Global movers			Event	Period	Danske	Consensus	Previous
During the week			CNY	Money supply M1	y/y		
Mon	14-Jan	-	CNY	Trade balance	USD bn		
Tue	15-Jan	-	GBP	House of Commons vote on PM Theresa May's Brexit deal (most likely in the evening)		50.0	44.7
		14:30	USD	Empire Manufacturing PMI	Index		
Wed	16-Jan	16:00	USD	NAHB Housing Market Index	Index	11.5	10.9
Thurs	17-Jan	11:00	EUR	HICP inflation, final	m/m y/y	57.0	56.0
		11:00	EUR	HICP - core inflation, final	y/y	0.0% 1.6%	-0.2% 1.9%
		14:30	USD	Philly Fed index	Index	1.0%	1.0%
Fri	18-Jan	0:30	JPY	CPI - national ex. fresh food	y/y	10.0	9.1
		16:00	USD	University of Michigan Confidence, preliminary	Index	0.8%	0.9%
						96.4	98.3
Scandimovers							
Mon	14-Jan	6:00	SEK	Maklarstatistik Swedish housing price data			
		9:30	SEK	CPI	m/m y/y	0.4% 1.9%	0.4% 2.0%
		9:30	SEK	CPIF	m/m y/y	0.4% 2.1%	-0.1% 2.1%
Tue	15-Jan	9:30	SEK	Household consumption	m/m y/y	.. 0.5%	-0.2% -0.3%

Source: Bloomberg, Danske Bank

Weekly Wrap-Up

Recession fear abating but Fed changing gear

Main macro themes

- The US recession talks that dominated the recent period have abated somewhat after strong US data, FOMC speakers, positive trade war developments and positive equity markets. The US labour market continues to tighten, as December NFP was +312,000 and, importantly, wage growth was strong at 3.2% y/y, which is the strongest since 2009.
- Recent FOMC communications, including the release of the FOMC minutes on Wednesday night, have highlighted the Fed’s flexibility on further rate hikes, as the FOMC members think they can afford to be patient about hiking further as long as inflation remains under control. As the Fed probably wants to see a rebound in market risk sentiment and an improvement in the global business cycle (and a continuation of solid economic data releases in the US), it supports our view that the Fed will skip a hike in Q1 and wait until Q2 (either in May or June). One important dovish twist in the FOMC minutes is that ‘several participants’ noted the recent fall in market-based inflation expectations gauges, suggesting it may be an important variable to follow again. Another new thing is that the Fed now also signals some flexibility on the reduction of the balance sheet (‘QT’). Only a few basis points are priced for hikes this year.
- This week provided signs of positive progress on reaching a solution on the trade war later this year. The one-day extension of the mid-level officials meeting is a positive sign that talks are serious and both sides are working to reach a deal. If this does not happen before the 1 March deadline, we believe an extension is likely. We see increasing odds of a deal before the end of Q1. We think a meeting between Xi Jinping and Donald Trump is likely within the next one to two months. The next important meeting is likely to take place later this month, when US chief negotiator Robert Lighthizer and Chinese peer Liu He will meet. The date is still to be decided.
- This week, Prime Minister Theresa May suffered another heavy defeat on Brexit, as the House of Commons passed an amendment forcing her to present a plan B to Parliament within three days if she loses the vote on Tuesday next week, which seems very likely.

Financial market developments

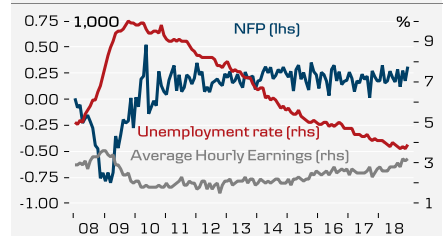
- After a rather calm autumn in the G4 space, the FX market has had a volatile start to 2019, with, notably, the Fed continuing to withdraw USD support. We have long hinted that the next big move in EUR/USD will be higher on valuation grounds but stress that a rebound is a three-stage-rocket – and the Fed ‘on hold’ is only the first stage to orbit. To achieve true lift-off, it requires that the next stages are reached: a US-China trade deal and a first ECB hike. We see EUR/USD at 1.25 on a 12-month horizon.
- The in-risk sentiment has made its mark on rates markets. The 10Y German yield is up some 5bp this week. The US 10Y yield is up some 12bp since the trough last week.
- Oil prices continue to recover, with Brent trading above the USD61/bbl level currently, without a particular trigger. Oil prices have benefited from the positive risk sentiment and underlying supply effect of OPEC+ cuts taking effect in January. We think oil prices have further room to recover and target USD65/bbl in Q1.

Financial views

Major indices			
	11-Jan	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	0.81	1.10	1.40
EUR/USD	115	113	125
ICE Brent oil	56	65	80

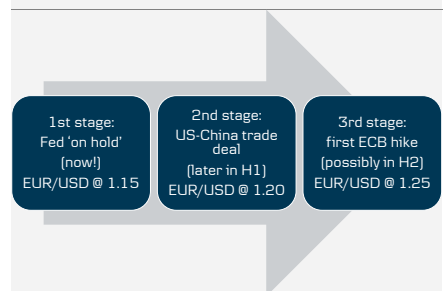
Source: Bloomberg, Macrobond financial and Danske Bank

Labour market conditions continue to improve in the US



Source: Bloomberg, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

Stages of EUR/USD rebound: Fed is only first stage in lift-off



Source: Danske Bank

Scandi update

Denmark – exports defy weaker global economy

Danish exports grew by a healthy 0.8% y/y in November on top of an even stronger increase of 3.3% y/y in October. This comes despite a slightly more subdued global economy. However, part of the story is that Danish exports disappointed somewhat a year ago, when the global upturn was in full swing. An explanation for this is that a large share of Danish exports is not especially sensitive to cyclical variations (wind turbines, pharmaceuticals, etc.).

The week also brought inflation figures for December showing an unchanged rate of 0.8% for a third successive month. While falling oil prices weighed on inflation, a smaller fall in food prices than normally seen in December pulled the other way. Inflation for 2018 as a whole also ended up, at 0.8%, down from 1.1% in 2017. This is on the low side by historical standards and, with wages rising about three times as fast, it has given consumer purchasing power a real boost. Slightly higher inflation is in prospect this year but there is still scope for an increase in real wages.

Sweden – no news in Minutes, November data deteriorating

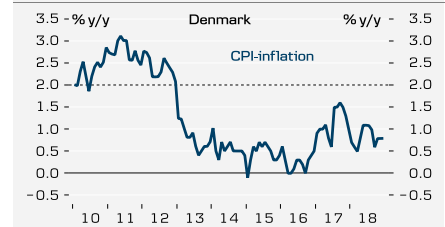
The Riksbank’s December Minutes did not really carry any new info. We already knew that it would be a bit soft as this was stated in the press release on 20 December. The Riksbank did raise the repo rate by 25bp but at the same time signalled a slower hike path, lowering the end-point by a similar magnitude as the hike. It also lowered the forecasts slightly for inflation and more so for growth. The Minutes gave a very cautious impression. Even though the Riksbank expects to raise the repo rate in H2, we note Riba futures imply around 60% probability of a rate hike in October (15bp). We put the probability of a rate hike this year even lower, below 50%. This is because we expect inflation to undershoot the Riksbank’s forecast again.

The November PVI (Production Value Index) was a bit better than expected but nonetheless slowed a bit compared with October. Putting this outcome into our GDP model suggests Q4 GDP growth will print a mere 0.8%. This figure is very preliminary as no December data has been released yet. However, as industrial new orders, which tend to lead production by a month, decreased by -2.4 % y/y, we can be fairly sure about production having a further negative impact on GDP growth once we get that data.

Norway – Rate hike moving closer

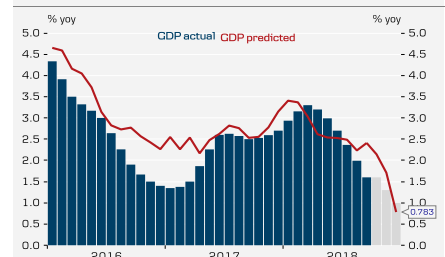
The monthly GDP data for November showed flat growth on the back of a very strong October. Growth in mainland GDP now looks set to end up between 0.8% and 1.0% in Q4. This confirms our suspicion that the slowdown in Q3 was due to temporary factors associated with abnormal weather conditions. Growth is therefore still above trend, bringing rising capacity utilisation and falling unemployment. Core inflation is also still above 2% and our measure of ‘core-core’ inflation, which excludes the volatile components that are airfares and food prices, actually climbed from 2.1% to 2.3% y/y in December. With core inflation trending up, the output gap in positive territory and growth above trend, there is ample support for our expectation of a further rate increase in March. If anything, these figures suggest that Norges Bank is beginning to run behind in its rate setting.

Inflation of 0.8% in 2018



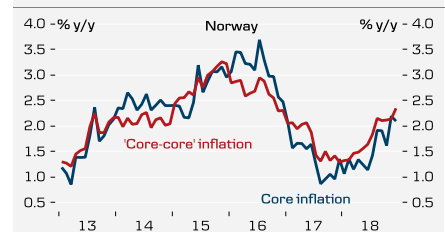
Source: Statistics Denmark, Danske Bank, Macrobond Financial

Model signals GDP growth below 1% in Q4



Source: SCB, Danske Bank

Core inflation trending up



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

Latest research from Danske Bank

11/1 Brexit Monitor - May is losing control over the Brexit process but no credible alternative has emerged yet

Political outlook: We are in uncharted territory if May loses the vote on Tuesday

9/1 Euro Area Macro Monitor - Disappointing data dominate in the euro area

Activity data have been weak across the board and December PMIs still painted a lacklustre picture of the euro area economy.

9/1 Guns (and not bazookas) dominate ECB's crisis arsenal

The ECB's outlook has been taken a beating recently from a moderation in both euro-area growth indicators and the spill over from global indicators.

7/1 Macro Strategy Views Podcast - Market turmoil, slowdown and the outlook for equities (SoundCloud)

The markets do not expect an imminent US recession but clearly a slowdown. We expect the manufacturing/export part of the US economy to slow further but the domestic economy to hold up well.

7/1 Monthly Executive Briefing - slowdown fears take hold

Global growth fears have intensified lately as economic data out of Europe and China have continued to deteriorate. US indicators for manufacturing and housing have also cooled.

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	1.0	2.4	0.4	5.9	0.2	3.6	0.8	2.3	4.0	0.3	33.5	5.6
	2019	2.0	1.9	0.4	0.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.5	3.9	0.1	33.1	6.0
	2020	1.6	2.3	0.4	3.6	2.0	2.9	1.6	2.8	3.8	-0.1	33.2	5.9
Sweden	2018	2.2	1.2	0.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.6	6.3	0.9	37.0	3.3
	2019	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.6	6.5	0.5	34.0	4.0
	2020	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.5	1.6	2.7	6.9	0.8	33.0	4.0
Norway	2018	2.2	1.9	1.9	0.6	-0.5	1.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	-	-	-
	2019	2.6	2.2	1.7	4.7	3.5	3.0	1.6	3.5	2.3	-	-	-
	2020	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.0	3.3	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	1.8	1.3	1.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.6	8.2	-0.6	86.9	3.8
	2019	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.6	1.5	2.3	7.8	-0.8	84.9	3.6
	2020	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.5	1.6	2.2	7.5	-0.7	82.8	3.6
Germany	2018	1.5	1.1	0.9	3.2	2.1	3.6	1.9	2.6	3.4	1.6	60.1	7.8
	2019	1.4	1.7	2.2	3.4	2.3	5.1	2.0	3.0	3.1	1.2	56.7	7.3
	2020	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.6	1.7	3.2	2.9	1.1	53.7	6.9
Finland	2018	2.3	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.9	7.5	-0.3	59.2	-0.9
	2019	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.5	7.0	0.0	57.9	-0.4
	2020	1.5	1.3	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.5	6.9	0.1	56.5	-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	2018	3.0	2.7	1.7	5.2	4.3	4.7	2.4	2.8	3.9	-4.0	106.0	-3.2
	2019	2.7	2.7	1.8	3.6	2.9	3.7	1.8	3.1	3.6	-4.6	107.0	-3.6
	2020	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.5	-4.6	108.0	-3.7
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	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.4	2.5	3.0	4.1	-1.3	85.0	-3.3
	2019	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.3	2.8	1.6	1.6	3.7	3.9	-1.5	84.1	-3.2
	2020	1.5	1.6	0.4	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	3.8	3.9	-1.3	83.2	-3.0
Japan	2018	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.8	3.1	2.7	0.9	-	2.8	-	-	-
	2019	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.4	-	2.4	-	-	-
	2020	0.5	0.0	0.8	-0.3	2.8	1.2	2.0	-	2.4	-	-	-

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
USD	11-Jan	2.50	2.80	2.71	2.75	115.3	-	647.5
	+3m	2.50	2.99	3.30	3.35	113.0	-	659.7
	+6m	2.75	3.15	3.40	3.55	118.0	-	631.8
	+12m	3.00	3.46	3.60	3.55	125.0	-	596.4
EUR	11-Jan	-0.40	-0.31	-0.15	0.81	-	115.3	746.5
	+3m	-0.40	-0.33	-0.05	1.00	-	113.0	745.5
	+6m	-0.40	-0.33	0.05	1.20	-	118.0	745.5
	+12m	-0.20	-0.12	0.15	1.40	-	125.0	745.5
JPY	11-Jan	-0.10	-0.07	0.00	0.17	124.9	108.4	5.97
	+3m	-0.10	-	-	-	127.7	113.0	5.84
	+6m	-0.10	-	-	-	134.5	114.0	5.54
	+12m	-0.10	-	-	-	143.8	115.0	5.19
GBP	11-Jan	0.75	0.90	1.16	1.45	90.4	127.5	825.7
	+3m	0.75	0.82	1.30	1.70	87.0	129.9	856.9
	+6m	1.00	1.07	1.40	2.00	83.0	142.2	898.2
	+12m	1.00	1.08	1.60	2.20	83.0	150.6	898.2
CHF	11-Jan	-0.75	-0.70	-0.57	0.30	113.3	98.2	659.1
	+3m	-0.75	-	-	-	113.0	100.0	659.7
	+6m	-0.75	-	-	-	116.0	98.3	642.7
	+12m	-0.75	-	-	-	120.0	96.0	621.3
DKK	11-Jan	-0.65	-0.28	-0.01	0.96	746.5	647.5	-
	+3m	-0.65	-0.30	0.05	1.15	745.5	659.7	-
	+6m	-0.65	-0.30	0.15	1.35	745.5	631.8	-
	+12m	-0.45	-0.17	0.25	1.55	745.5	596.4	-
SEK	11-Jan	-0.25	-0.08	0.08	1.08	1023.7	888.0	72.9
	+3m	-0.25	-0.20	0.25	1.35	1010.0	893.8	73.8
	+6m	-0.25	-0.20	0.35	1.30	1000.0	847.5	74.6
	+12m	-0.25	-0.20	0.55	1.45	1000.0	800.0	74.6
NOK	11-Jan	0.75	1.26	1.54	2.11	975.6	846.3	76.5
	+3m	0.75	1.35	1.65	2.45	940.0	831.9	79.3
	+6m	1.00	1.41	1.95	2.70	920.0	779.7	81.0
	+12m	1.25	1.66	2.20	2.85	910.0	728.0	81.9

Commodities

	11-Jan	2018				2019				Average	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2019	2020
ICE Brent	62	67	75	76	69	65	70	75	80	73	80

Source: Danske Bank

Calendar

Key Data and Events in Week 3

During the week				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
	CNY	Money supply M1	y/y	Dec			
Monday, January 14, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	JPY	Coming-Of-Age Day					
-	USD	Budget statement	USD bn	Dec		-7.0	-204.9
-	CNY	Trade balance	USD bn	Dec		50.0	44.7
6:00	SEK	Maklarstatistik Swedish housing price data					
9:30	SEK	CPI excl. Energy	m/m/y/y	Dec	0.5% 1.4%	%
9:30	SEK	CPI	m/m/y/y	Dec	0.4% 1.9%	0.4% 2.0%	-0.1% 2.0%
9:30	SEK	CPIF	m/m/y/y	Dec	0.4% 2.1%	0.4% 2.1%	-0.1% 2.1%
11:00	EUR	Industrial production	m/m/y/y	Nov	-1.2% -2.0%		0.2% 1.2%
Tuesday, January 15, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	GBP	House of Commons vote on PM Theresa May's Brexit deal (most likely in the evening)					
8:00	NOK	Trade balance	NOK bn	Dec			26.2
8:45	FRF	HICP, final	m/m/y/y	Dec		0.1% 1.9%	0.1% 1.9%
9:00	ESP	HICP, final	m/m/y/y	Dec		-0.5% 1.2%	-0.5% 1.2%
9:30	SEK	Household consumption	m/m/y/y	Nov	... 0.5%		-0.2% -0.3%
10:00	DEM	Budget real GDP (Maastricht)	%				1.0%
10:00	DEM	GDP	%			1.5%	2.2%
11:00	EUR	Trade balance	EUR bn	Nov			12.5
13:30	DKK	The 2019 OECD Economic Survey of Denmark					
14:30	USD	Empire Manufacturing PMI	Index	Jan		11.5	10.9
16:00	EUR	ECB's Draghi speaks in Strasbourg					
17:30	USD	Fed's Kashkari (non-voter, dovish) speaks					
19:00	USD	Fed's Kaplan (non-voter, neutral) speaks					
Wednesday, January 16, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
8:00	DEM	HICP, final	m/m/y/y	Dec		0.3% 1.7%	0.3% 1.7%
10:15	GBP	BoE Financial Stability Report					
10:30	GBP	PPI -input	m/m/y/y	Dec		1.4% 3.7%	-2.3% 5.6%
10:30	GBP	CPI	m/m/y/y	Dec		0.2% 2.2%	0.2% 2.3%
10:30	GBP	CPI core	y/y	Dec		1.8%	1.8%
11:00	ITL	HICP, final	m/m/y/y	Dec		... 1.2%	... 1.2%
12:00	TRY	Central Bank of Turkey rate decision	%		24.00%	24.00%	24.00%
16:00	USD	NAHB Housing Market Index	Index	Jan		57.0	56.0
16:30	USD	DOE U.S. crude oil inventories	K				-1680
22:00	USD	TICS international capital flow, Net inflow	USD bn	Nov			42.0

Source: Danske Bank

Calendar (continued)

Thursday, January 17, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
0:30	USD	Fed's Kashkari (non-voter, dovish) speaks				
1:01	GBP	RICS house price balance	Index		-0.1	-0.1
11:00	EUR	HICP inflation, final	m/m y/y		0.0% 1.6%	-0.2% 1.9%
11:00	EUR	HICP - core inflation, final	y/y		1.0%	1.0%
12:00	EUR	ECB's Lautenschlaeger speaks in Dublin				
14:30	USD	Initial jobless claims	1000			216
14:30	USD	Philly Fed index	Index		10.0	9.1
Friday, January 18, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
0:30	JPY	CPI - national	y/y		0.3%	0.8%
0:30	JPY	CPI - national ex. fresh food	y/y		0.8%	0.9%
5:30	JPY	Industrial production, final	m/m y/y			-1.1% 1.4%
10:00	EUR	Current account	EUR bn			23
10:30	GBP	Retail sales ex fuels	m/m y/y		-0.8% 3.6%	1.2% 3.8%
14:30	CAD	CPI	m/m y/y		... 1.7%	... 1.7%
15:05	USD	Fed's Williams (voter, neutral) speaks				
16:00	USD	University of Michigan Confidence, preliminary	Index		96.4	98.3
17:00	USD	Fed's Harker (non-voter, hawkish) speaks				

The editors do not guarantee the accurateness of figures, hours or dates stated above

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Source: Danske Bank

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