

Key events in developed markets

Whether it's Mario Draghi's big farewell or the ongoing Brexit rollercoaster, the final pre-Fed data out of the US or Scandi central banks, there's plenty to look out for in the developed markets next week



Source: Shutterstock

US: More 'insurance'

We await the final few data releases and Fed speeches ahead of the 30 October FOMC meeting, but we would need to see incredibly strong figures from what are largely second-tier releases to have any chance of preventing a third consecutive interest rate cut from the Federal Reserve.

With business surveys having fallen sharply in recent months, employment growth slowing and wage inflation stalling there is a growing sense that the US is now succumbing to the deepening global gloom.

There may be some positives from the housing numbers given consumer confidence continues to hold up for now and the fact mortgage rates have plunged in the wake of the decline in Treasury yields, but the durable goods orders report is likely to underline fears about a decline in investment given lingering trade uncertainty and weakness in key external markets at a time of dollar strength.

With both consumer and market measures of inflation expectations hitting new lows, we sense that there will be additional interest rate cuts in both December and January.

✔ Brexit: What to expect on Saturday and beyond

By next week, we'll know whether UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson has succeeded in getting approval for his revised Brexit deal. The numbers will undoubtedly be tight.

But either way, an Article 50 extension looks necessary - whether it's to pass the follow-up legislation for a deal, or to allow time for a general election if the agreement is rejected.

On that latter point, there may well be an attempt to kickstart a general election campaign next week. But with the Conservatives flying in the polls, will Labour MPs be willing to give the government an opportunity to grasp a majority? That's going to be a key thing to watch over the coming days.

[Read more on Saturday's vote, the possible Article 50 extension and chances of an election](#)

✔ ECB's meeting: Draghi's farewell & bickering

Next week's European Central Bank meeting will be about two main things: Mario Draghi's farewell after eight years at the helm of the ECB and an escalation of the controversy and quarrels within the Governing Council. One could clearly overshadow the other. In terms of policies, don't expect any changes or any hints at further steps.

✔ Eurozone data: It's all about confidence

This week is all about confidence numbers in the eurozone and despite some optimism around the global trade picture thanks to hopes of a Brexit deal and an intermediate deal between the US and China, confidence among businesses is likely to remain in wait-and-see mode. The big question is whether the composite PMI will dip below 50 for the first time since 2013, indicating contraction for the eurozone economy.

✔ Riksbank to water-down rate hike ambitions

Back in September, Swedish policymakers hinted again that they could hike rates later this year or early next. But since then, the labour market is showing signs of fragility, while other leading indicators have turned lower. While inflation came in as the Riksbank expected last month, the outlook depends heavily on wage negotiations over the next few months. The deteriorating domestic environment could see a more lacklustre outcome than the Riksbank's forecasts currently assume. That means the Riksbank is likely to push back the date of its next hike, but equally it's probably too early to be pencilling in cuts - partly because of the ongoing weakness in the Swedish krona. A lot will also hinge on US-China and Brexit discussions over the next couple of months.

✔ Norges Bank to signal they're done and dusted with hikes - for now

The Norwegian central bank has gone firmly against the tide this year, [having hiked rates three times](#) so far in 2019. That's been spurred by strong domestic oil-related activity, as firms benefit from break-even production costs that are noticeably below current market pricing.

But with global risks mounting, the Norges Bank has signalled a prolonged pause. That suggests no

more tightening this year, but if we get some kind of global trade "truce" in 2020, and the krone stays weak, we wouldn't totally rule out a further rate hike next year.

Developed Markets Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 21 October					
Japan	0050	Sep Exports (YoY%)	-7.6	-	-8.2
	0050	Sep Imports (YoY%)	-0.1	-	-11.9
	0050	Sep Adjusted trade balance (¥ bn)	-271.0	-	-131
	0530	Aug All industry activity index (MoM%)	0.7	-	0.2
Tuesday 22 October					
US	1500	Sep Existing Home Sales	5.4	5.5	5.5
UK	0930	Sep Public Finances (PSNCR)	-	-	6.4
	0930	Sep PSNB ex Banks (£bn)	-	-	6.4
Wednesday 23 October					
Eurozone	1500	Oct A Consumer Confidence	-6.4	-	-6.5
Thursday 24 October					
US	1330	Sep P Durable Goods Orders (MoM%)	-0.3	-0.8	0.2
	1330	Sep P Durable Goods Orders (ex. Transport, MoM%)	-0.5	-0.4	0.5
Japan	0600	Aug F Leading economic index	-	-	91.7
Eurozone	0900	Oct P Markit Manufacturing PMI	46.2	-	45.7
	0900	Oct P Markit Services PMI	51.4	-	51.6
	0900	Oct P Markit Composite PMI	50.1	-	50.1
	1245	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	0.00	-	0.00
	1245	ECB Marginal Lending Facility	0.25	-	0.25
	1245	ECB Deposit Facility Rate	-0.50	-	-0.50
	1330	ECB's Draghi Speaks in Frankfurt After Policy Decision			
Norway	0700	Aug Unemployment Rate AKU	-	-	3.9
	0900	Deposit Rates	1.5	-	1.50
Sweden	0830	Riksbank Interest Rate	-0.25	-	-0.25
	1000	Riksbank Press Conference			
Friday 25 October					
US	1500	Oct F U. of Mich. Sentiment Index	96.0	-	96.0
Germany	0900	Oct IFO Business Climate	94.4	-	94.6
	0900	Oct IFO Expectations	91.0	-	90.8
	0900	Oct IFO Current Assessment	98.1	-	98.5
Sweden	0830	Sep Household Lending (YoY%)	-	-	4.9
	0830	Sep Retail sales (Ex. Fuel, MoM%)	-	-	0.0
	0830	Sep Retail Sales (Ex. Fuel, YoY%)	-	-	2.7

Source: ING, Bloomberg

[Click here to download a printer-friendly version of this table](#)

Authors

Bert Colijn

Senior Economist, Eurozone

bert.colijn@ing.com

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

carsten.brzeski@ing.de

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

james.smith@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.