

Key events in developed markets

It's a short week in the US due to the Thanksgiving holiday but there's enough data to ensure it will not be uneventful. Regional manufacturing surveys, durable goods orders and a second reading on third quarter GDP will keep us busy while in the eurozone, the focus is on inflation



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US: Still some clouds over the holidays

The Thanksgiving holiday means it is a short week in the US with regional manufacturing surveys and durable goods orders likely to be the highlight given that 3Q GDP is unlikely to be revised in a meaningful way. Business surveys continue to reflect the problems in the manufacturing sector – a global economic slowdown, a strong dollar that is hurting international competitiveness and uncertainty relating to US-China trade tensions. The lack of a US-China trade deal five weeks on from President Trump's positive assessment is leading to some doubt as to whether it will actually come to fruition. As such, we see little reason for any meaningful turnaround in the newsflow from the sector.

Canada: All eyes on 3Q GDP

In Canada, the highlight will be 3Q GDP with a sharp slowdown expected. Markets are pricing only around a 13% chance of a rate cut in December, but if we do indeed get a marked deceleration in growth, the odds of an early move will shorten. After all, the Bank of Canada has said the outcome

of the GDP release will be the “determinant” of action on 4 December to provide some protection to the economy. Given Canada’s exposure to the global economy and the fact that it has the highest interest rates amongst major economies, which is keeping the Canadian dollar relatively firm, we expect to see a rate cut in January if there is no move in December.

Eurozone: Inflation to remain subdued

Focus in the eurozone will turn to inflation next week, although expectations are for a rather dull reading. Still subdued by energy price effects, the headline rate will likely remain below 1%. Keep an eye on core inflation though, which has been rising recently. There's not a lot which points to significant sustainable increases, although negotiated wages did increase again in 3Q. Other than that it will likely be a week of reminiscing as the Von der Leyen Commission is on track to start 1 December, making next week Jean Claude Juncker’s last.

Developed Markets Economic Calendar

| Country | Time | Data/event | ING | Survey | Prev. |
|------------------------------|------------|--|----------|---------|---------|
| Monday 25 November | | | | | |
| Eurozone | 1430 | ECB's Holzmann, Eastern Europe Governors on Panel Discussion | | | |
| US | 1530 | Dallas Fed Manufacturing Activity | -3.5 | -2.0 | -5.1 |
| Germany | 0900 Nov | IFO Business Climate | 95 | - | 94.6 |
| | 0900 Nov | IFO Expectations | 92.5 | - | 91.5 |
| | 0900 Nov | IFO Current Assessment | 97.4 | - | 97.8 |
| Australia | 2350 | RBA's Debelle Gives Speech in Canberra | | | |
| Tuesday 26 November | | | | | |
| US | 1400 | S&P core logic US HPI (YoY%) | 3.1 | | 3.2 |
| | 1500 Nov | Consumer Confidence | - | 126.1 | 125.9 |
| | 1500 | Richmond Fed Manufacturing Index | 0.0 | - | 8 |
| | 1500 | October New Home Sales (MoM%) | 0.5 | 0.6 | -0.7 |
| | 1500 | Conference Board Consumer Confidence | 125 | 126.1 | 125.9 |
| | 0000 | Powell Speaks in Rhode Island After Visiting Hartford, Conn. | | | |
| New Zealand | 2000 | RBNZ Publishes Financial Stability Report | | | |
| Wednesday 27 November | | | | | |
| US | 1330 | 3Q GDP (QoQ Annualised %) | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| | 1330 Oct P | Durable Goods Orders (MoM%) | -0.6 | -0.7 | -1.2 |
| | 1330 Oct P | Durable Goods Orders (ex. Transport, MoM%) | - | 0.3 | -0.4 |
| | 1500 Oct | Personal Spending | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| | 1500 | PCE Deflator (MoM/YoY%) | 0.1/1.6 | 0.3/1.4 | 0.0/1.3 |
| | 1900 | U.S. Federal Reserve Releases Beige Book | | | |
| Japan | 2350 Oct | Retail trade (MoM/YoY%) | -/-3.2 | -/- | 7.2/9.2 |
| Norway | 0700 Sep | Unemployment Rate AKU | - | - | 3.7 |
| Sweden | 0830 Oct | Household Lending (YoY%) | - | - | 4.8 |
| Thursday 28 November | | | | | |
| Japan | 2350 Oct P | Industrial production - Prel (MoM/YoY%) | -2.5/6.2 | -/- | 1.7/1.3 |
| | 2350 Oct | Unemployment rate (%) | 2.4 | - | 2.4 |
| US | - | National Holiday | | | |
| Eurozone | 0900 Oct | M3 Money Supply (YoY%) | 5.5 | - | 5.5 |
| | 1000 Nov | Economic Confidence | 101 | - | 100.8 |
| Germany | 1300 Nov P | CPI (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.1/1.1 |
| Spain | 0800 Nov P | HICP (MoM/YoY%) | 0.2/1.1 | -/- | 0.7/0.2 |
| Norway | 0700 Oct | Credit Indicator (YoY%) | - | - | 5.8 |
| Sweden | 0800 Nov | Economic Tendency Indicator | - | - | 93.6 |
| | 0830 Oct | Retail sales (Ex. Fuel, MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.3/2.6 |
| Switzerland | 0645 3Q | GDP (QoQ/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.3/0.2 |
| Friday 29 November | | | | | |
| Japan | 0500 Nov | Consumer confidence index | 35.7 | - | 36.2 |
| Eurozone | 1000 Oct | Unemployment Rate (%) | 7.5 | - | 7.5 |
| | 1000 Nov P | CPI (MoM/YoY%) | -/0.7 | -/- | 0.1/0.7 |
| | 1000 Nov P | Core CPI (YoY%) | 1.1 | - | 1.1 |
| Germany | 0855 Nov | Unemployment Change (000's) | - | - | 7.0 |
| | 0855 Nov | Unemployment Rate (%) | 5.0 | - | 5.0 |
| Italy | 1000 Nov P | HICP (YoY%) | 0.3 | - | 0.2 |
| | 1100 3Q F | GDP (QoQ/YoY%) | 0.1/0.3 | -/- | 0.1/0.3 |
| Canada | 1330 3Q | GDP (Annualised, QoQ%) | 1.4 | - | 3.7 |
| | 1330 Sep | GDP (MoM/YoY%) | -/- | -/- | 0.1/1.3 |
| Norway | 0700 Oct | Retail Sales (Ex. Motor Vehicles, SA, MoM%) | - | - | -0.1 |
| | 0900 Nov | Unemployment Rate | - | - | 2.1 |
| Sweden | 0830 3Q | GDP (QoQ%) | - | - | 0.1 |

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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