

## Key events in developed markets next week

Due to the artificial bounce in activity in September, we believe the UK will narrowly avoid entering a technical recession in the fourth quarter of 2022. For Sweden, we expect the Riksbank to hike by 50 basis points next Thursday, due to persistent core inflation and uplifts in wage growth



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### **US: Eyes on Jerome Powell's appearance at the Economic Club**

After last week's excitement, it is a much quieter week for US data and events. With activity data softening and inflation cooling, the market remains unconvinced about the Federal Reserve's desire to raise interest rates a "couple more times" as outlined by Fed Chair Jerome Powell this week. A recession appears to be the base case with expectations of policy easing in the second half of the year, which is putting downward pressure on the dollar and US Treasury yields. This is going some way to undermining the effectiveness of the Federal Reserve's rate hikes at the short end of the curve as it battles to ensure inflation is eradicated from the system.

Consequently, the highlight for the week could be Powell's appearance at the Economic Club of Washington. If he fails to push back meaningfully against the market reaction, the implication

would be that the Fed itself is relaxed with what the market is doing, which risks it pushing further in the direction of pricing future interest rate cuts. Several other Fed officials are scheduled to speak during the week.

In terms of data, it is largely second-tier releases although the trade balance could be interesting. It has narrowed sharply through 2022, contributing positively to GDP growth in the second half of the year, but this appears to be unsustainable. It was driven by falling imports rather than rising exports and we see a strong chance that this partially unwinds in December. Meanwhile, the Conference Board measure of consumer confidence is expected to improve given the rally in equity markets and the fall in gasoline prices with a strong jobs market continuing to provide a firm underpinning for now.

### **UK: narrowly escapes late 2022 recession**

An artificial bounce in activity after the Queen's funeral last September suggests the economy will narrowly avoid entering a technical recession in the fourth quarter. Nevertheless, we expect a modest contraction in the first quarter of this year and probably the second, meaning recession is still the base case. It is however likely to be very mild by historical standards, not least because the recent fall in gas prices now means the government can probably cancel April's planned increase in household energy bills – and indeed they'll probably have fallen from the current £2,500 annual average to £2,000 by the summer.

### **Sweden: Riksbank to hike by 50bp, but the peak isn't far off**

The Swedish economy is not looking great. GDP fell by half a percent in the fourth quarter, while house prices are down 15% on last February's peak. For now though, the Riksbank is more worried about core inflation which has continued to climb. Important pay negotiations are due to conclude in a matter of weeks, and all signs point to an uplift in wage growth across wide areas of the economy. With new Governor Erik Thedeen warning against recent SEK weakness, and the Riksbank saying in the past that it wants to stay ahead of the ECB in its tightening cycle, we expect a 50bp rate hike next week. Nevertheless, with the housing market under pressure, we think we're nearing the top for Swedish rates. We expect one further 25bp hike in April, marking the top of the cycle.

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Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 6 February</b>					
Germany	0700	Dec Industrial Orders (MoM%)	3.0		-5.3
	1300	Jan CPI Prelim (MoM%/YoY%)	0.9/8.9	1.1/9.2	-0.8/8.6
Eurozone	1000	Dec Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	-0.3/-	0.8/-2.8
<b>Tuesday 7 February</b>					
US	1330	Dec International Trade (USD bn)	-70.5	-68.7	-61.5
	2000	Dec Consumer Credit	24	24.5	27.96
Germany	0700	Dec Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%)	-2.0/-1.5		0.2/-0.51
France	0745	Jan Reserve Assets Total	-		237682
	0745	Dec Trade Balance	-		-13.77
Canada	1330	Dec Trade Balance (CAD bn)	0.3		-0.04
Switzerland	0645	Jan Unemployment Rate Adjusted	-		1.9
<b>Thursday 9 February</b>					
US	1330	Initial Jobless Claim (000s)	190	-	183
	1330	Continue Jobless Claim (000s)	1660	-	1655
Sweden	0830	Riksbank Rate	3.00		2.50
Netherlands	0530	Jan CPI (YoY%) NSA	-		9.6
<b>Friday 10 February</b>					
US	1500	Feb University of Michigan Sentiment Prelim	66	65.0	64.9
	1500	Feb University of Michigan Conditions Prelim	69		68.4
	1500	Feb University of Michigan Expectations Prelim	63.2		62.7
UK	0700	Dec GDP Estimate (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.3/-0.2		0.1/0.2
	0700	Q4 GDP Prelim (QoQ%/YoY%)	0.0/0.4		-0.3/1.9
Italy	0900	Dec Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%)	0.2/-2.0		-0.3/-3.7
Canada	1330	Jan Unemployment Rate	-		5
Norway	0700	Jan CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.1/5.9
Netherlands	0830	Dec Manufacturing Output (MoM%)	-		-2
Greece	1000	Dec Industrial Output (YoY%)	-		-0.9

Source: Refinitiv, ING

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