

Key events in developed markets next week

A 50bp hike by the Fed is firmly expected. With concerns over the recent steep falls in treasury yields and the dollar, we are likely to end up at a higher ultimate interest rate than the bank indicated back in September. For the ECB, we think the risk of a 75bp hike has increased – still, we expect a 50bp hike, supported by hawkish communication as a compromise



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US: A hawkish Fed message will likely fall on deaf ears

Markets are firmly expecting the Federal Reserve to opt for a 50bp hike at the 14 December Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting after already implementing 375bp of rate hikes, including consecutive 75bp moves at the previous four meetings. The central bank has been at pains to point out that despite smaller individual steps, we are likely to end up at a higher ultimate interest rate than the central bank indicated was likely back in September. Its forecasts are likely to show the Fed funds rate rising above 5% with potential slight upward revisions to near-term GDP and inflation and a lower unemployment rate to justify this.

Officials have been suggesting they may not cut rates until 2024 and we suspect Fed Chair Jerome Powell will echo this sentiment. Nonetheless, this “hawkish” rhetoric is likely the result of concern

that the recent steep falls in Treasury yields and the dollar, coupled with a narrowing of credit spreads, is loosening financial condition – the exact opposite of what the Fed wants to see as it battles to get inflation lower. In terms of our view, we continue to expect a final 50bp rate hike in February, but with recession risks mounting, which will dampen inflation pressures further, we look for rate cuts from the third quarter of next year.

Ahead of that announcement, we will have consumer price inflation data. The surprisingly soft core CPI print was the catalyst for the recent moves lower in Treasury yields and the dollar, and a second consecutive low reading would reinforce the market conviction that rate cuts are going to be on the agenda for the second half of 2023. This means Powell will have to battle hard with his commentary in the post-FOMC press conference to prevent financial conditions from loosening too much before inflation is defeated.

□ UK: Hectic data week proceeds key Bank of England decision

There's probably just about enough in the latest UK data and recent Autumn Statement for the Bank of England to pivot back to a 50bp rate hike at its meeting next Thursday. Inflation looks like it has peaked, although BoE hawks will be keeping a close eye on the data due a day prior to its announcement. Headline CPI is likely to dip, however core could be more sticky, and last month's data saw core services inflation come in slightly higher than the bank had forecast in November. Jobs data has also hinted at persistent labour shortages, which will keep the pressure on wage growth. Still, Chancellor Jeremy Hunt probably did enough last month to lower concerns that the BoE and the Treasury are working at cross-purposes, even if the fiscal tightening announced won't have a huge bearing on the economy, relative to the Bank's forecasts released last month. We expect a 50bp hike next week, and another 50bp hike in February, which is likely to mark the peak of this tightening cycle.

Read our full Bank of England preview [here](#).

□ Eurozone: Another jumbo rate hike has become more likely in recent days

Macro data since the European Central Bank's October meeting has shown resilience in the eurozone economy in the third quarter but also confirmed a further cooling of the economy in the last few months of the year. The drop in headline inflation, as little as it says about the impact of the rate hikes so far, could at least take away some of the urgency to continue with jumbo rate hikes.

At the same time, the ECB seems to be increasingly concerned that the fiscal stimulus and support measures announced could extend the inflationary pressure. ECB Executive Board Member Isabel Schnabel has been one of the more influential voices to watch, definitely since the summer with her Jackson Hole speech. Judging from her recent comments that "incoming data so far suggest that the room for slowing down the pace of interest rate adjustments remains limited, even as we are approaching estimates of the 'neutral' rate", 75bp is clearly still on the table.

We think that the risk of a 75bp rate hike at next week's ECB meeting has clearly increased. Next to the rate hike, the ECB is likely to set out some general principles of how it plans to reduce its bond holdings. We expect the ECB to eventually reduce its reinvestments of bond purchases but to refrain from outright selling of bonds.

Besides the ECB, industrial data for the eurozone are out on Wednesday. Don't expect anything that will influence the governing council meeting too much. While a tick down in production is to be expected, the fact that industry has outperformed recent expectations is likely to uphold. The Friday data are just as interesting as the PMI will show how the economy is faring at the end of the fourth quarter. Expect it to continue to signal a contraction, but just how deep is the question relevant for markets and policymakers. Finally, trade-in goods data are also out on Friday and will provide a clue on how the trade deficit is faring, which is very important for euro fair value.

Read the full ECB preview [here](#).

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Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 12 December					
UK	0700	Oct GDP Estimate (MoM%/YoY%)	0.5/-		-0.6/1.3
Netherlands	0530	Oct Trade Balance	-		8.429
Tuesday 13 December					
US	1330	Nov Core CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	0.3/6.1	0.3/6.3
	1330	Nov CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	0.3/7.3	0.4/7.7
Germany	0700	Nov CPI Final (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.5/10		-0.5/10
UK	0700	Oct ILO Unemployment Rate	3.7		3.6
	0700	Oct Employment Change	-15		-52
Italy	0900	Oct Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-1.8/-0.5
Norway	0700	Oct GDP Month	-		0.5
	0700	Oct GDP Month Mainland	-		0.4
Wednesday 14 December					
US	1900	Fed Funds Target Rate (upper bound %)	4.5	4.5	4
	1930	Fed Chair Powell press conference	-	-	-
UK	0700	Nov Core CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-6.4		0.7/6.5
	0700	Nov CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.5/10.9		2/11.1
Spain	0800	Nov CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-0.1/6.8
Sweden	0700	Nov CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.2/10.9
	0700	Nov CPIF (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-0.1/9.3
Eurozone	1000	Oct Industrial Production MM	-0.5		0.9
	1000	Oct Industrial Production YY	4.6		4.9
Thursday 15 December					
US	1330	Nov Retail Sales MM	-0.2	0	1.3
	1415	Nov Industrial Production (MoM%)	0.1	0.2	-0.1
	1330	Initial Jobless Claims	235	-	230
	1330	Continue Jobless Claims	1660	-	1671
UK	1200	Dec BOE Bank Rate	3.5		3
Norway	0900	Key Policy Rate	2.75		2.5
Switzerland	0830	SNB Policy Rate	-		0.5
Eurozone	1100	Nov Reserve Assets Total	-		1111.83
	1315	Dec ECB Refinancing rate	2.5		2
	1315	Dec ECB Deposit rate	2.0		1.5
Friday 16 December					
US	1445	Dec S&P Global Manufacturing PMI Flash	-		47.7
	1445	Dec S&P Global Services PMI Flash	-		46.2
	1445	Dec S&P Global Composite Flash PMI	-		46.4
Germany	0830	Dec S&P Global Manufacturing Flash PMI	46.2		46.2
	0830	Dec S&P Global Service Flash PMI	46.0		46.1
	0830	Dec S&P Global Composite Flash PMI	46.3		46.3
France	0815	Dec S&P Global Composite Flash PMI	-		48.7
UK	0700	Nov Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.2/-6.1		0.6/-6.1
	0700	Nov Retail Sales excluding auto fuel (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.2/-6.3		0.6/-6.1
	0930	Dec Flash Composite PMI	48.1		48.2
	0930	Dec Flash Manufacturing PMI	46.0		46.5
	0930	Dec Flash Services PMI	48.5		48.8
Italy	0900	Oct Global Trade Balance	-		-6.454
Sweden	0700	Nov Unemployment Rate	-		7.1
Eurozone	0900	Dec S&P Global Manufacturing Flash PMI	46.9		47.1
	0900	Dec S&P Global Services Flash PMI	48.2		48.5
	0900	Dec S&P Global Composite Flash PMI	47.6		47.8
	1000	Oct Total Trade Balance SA	-		-37.7
	1000	Nov CPI (YoY%)	-		10

Source: Refinitiv, ING

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