

## Key events in developed markets next week

Jam-packed week ahead for developed markets, but with no end in sight for the US government shutdown and a Federal Reserve likely to hit the brakes, our main focus turns towards Eurozone data - particularly growth and inflation, which in our view is going to give the ECB a lot to think about



Source: Shutterstock

### US: Taking its time

The US government shutdown continues, and unfortunately, there is no end in sight. For the 800,000 workers not receiving their paycheck, the pain is obvious, but we are now seeing broader implications with private sector enterprise increasingly feeling the strain. Government contractors are not getting paid and will not be compensated, while new business permits and travel visas are not being approved and airport security lines continue to grow in length. This in itself is not enough to significantly hurt the US economy, but when combined with other headwinds such as the lagged effects of higher interest rates, the stronger dollar, and ongoing trade worries, it certainly adds to the economic uncertainty.

In this environment, the Federal Reserve is widely expected to sit on its hands with a no policy change announcement on 30 January. The fact that the government shutdown has limited the data flow also argues for a pause, until there is more clarity. Indeed, 4Q GDP data, scheduled for

Wednesday, won't be released unless the government reopens imminently.

The Federal Reserve only raised rates last month, we continue to expect just two rate rises in 2019 versus the four we saw in 2018. Financial markets are pricing the risk of rate cuts, but we think the strength of the jobs market makes this unlikely. This week's payrolls report won't be anywhere near as strong as the December report, but the key themes of companies struggling to fill vacancies with wages being bid higher still holds – note the Bureau for Labour Statistics is fully funded until 30 September so will be publishing economic data. Moreover, if the US-China trade tensions start to soften, this will boost the case of a rate hike in June.

## ✓ Eurozone: A lot for the ECB to mull over

An important week for the Eurozone as a lot of eagerly awaited data will be coming out. Data on the Eurozone economy in the fourth quarter has been dismal, and next week the final report card will be presented as we obtain the flash estimate for GDP.

Inflation is another key figure that has been moving south recently as petrol prices have come down significantly. Inflation is now moving away from the target as uncertainty about economic growth mounts. Coming week's data will, therefore, be a lot for the ECB to chew on.

## ✓ German labour market watched closely for slowdown signs

On the back of lower oil prices, headline inflation should come in lower once again. As regards the labour market, it will be interesting to watch whether the recent economic slowdown has started to leave some marks already, or whether the strong labour market remains an important growth driver for the entire economy.

## ✓ Scandi PMI's in focus

In another fairly quiet week, the key figures in the Nordic countries will be the January manufacturing PMI surveys, as well as the National Institute of Economic Research (NIER) economic sentiment survey in Sweden.

We expect a continuation of the recent weakening trend that has been evident globally over recent months. Sweden is likely to see a PMI print close to - but still above - the 50 level that marks the difference between expansion and contraction. The NIER survey is also likely to indicate further weakening ahead. In Norway, the domestic economy has held up better, and while we expect a fall in the PMI figures in January, they will remain at healthier levels (around 54).

## ✓ Canada: November GDP, upside surprise unlikely

After a few months' of weariness in Canadian growth, a much-needed boost arrived in October (0.3% MoM). That said, we aren't expecting much of an upside surprise in November. Canada's energy-sector is suffering from transportation constraints and inventory build-ups, which is suppressing oil extraction and exports. Trade data in November confirms this as the deficit widened further, and yet again was largely fuelled by another decline in exports (-2.9% MoM).

Coupling this with significant November declines in wholesale and manufacturing sales, we forecast growth to be muted at 0.0% MoM, bringing the annual figure to 1.8%. In our view, this below par performance of the energy sector is expected to persist into 2019 – on the back of this, we revised down our growth expectations this year from 2.1% to 1.8%.

## Developed Markets Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 28 January</b>					
Eurozone	0900	Dec M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	3.7	-	3.7
	1400	ECB's Draghi Speaks at European Parliament Hearing in Brussels			
UK	1430	BoE's Carney, Broadbent, Ramsden, Place and Woods Speak			
Sweden	0830	Dec Household Lending (YoY%)	-	-	5.7
<b>Tuesday 29 January</b>					
US	1500	Jan Consumer Confidence	124.0	126.0	128.1
Japan	2350	Dec Retail Trade (MoM, SA/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-1.1/1.4
Sweden	0830	Riksbank's Skingsley Speaks			
	-	Riksbank's Ingves Participates in Panel Debate in Paris			
<b>Wednesday 30 January</b>					
US	1315	Jan ADP Employment Change ('000's)	150.0	170.0	271.3
	1330	4Q A GDP (QoQ Annualised %)	2.6	2.7	3.4
	1900	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	2.5	2.5	2.5
Japan	0500	Jan Consumer Confidence Index	-	-	42.7
	2350	Dec P Industrial Production, Prel (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-1.0/1.5
	2350	BoJ Summary of Opinions			
Eurozone	1000	Jan Economic Confidence	-	-	107.3
Germany	1300	Jan P CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-1.0/1.6	-/-	0.1/1.7
Australia	0030	4Q CPI (QoQ/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.4/1.9
Norway	0700	Dec Retail Sales Ex. Motor Vehicles (MoM%, SA)	-	-	0.9
Sweden	0800	Jan Economic Tendency Indicator	105.0	-	106.3
<b>Thursday 31 January</b>					
Japan	0130	BoJ Deputy Governor Amamiya Speaks			
	0405	PM Abe and Ex. BoJ Deputy Governor Nakaso Speak at Daiwa's Conf.			
Eurozone	1000	Dec Unemployment Rate (%)	7.9	-	7.9
	1000	4Q A GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	0.2/1.2	-/-	0.2/1.6
	0800	ECB's Coeure Speaks in Cape Town			
	1015	ECB's Mersch Speaks in Luxembourg			
Germany	0855	Jan Unemployment Change ('000's)	-	-	-14.0
	0855	Jan Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	-	5.0
Italy	1000	4Q P GDP (QoQ/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.1/0.7
Spain	0800	Jan P HICP (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.5/1.2
Canada	1330	Nov GDP (MoM/YoY%)	0.0/1.8	-/-	0.3/2.2
	1745	Speech by Wilkins, Bank of Canada Senior Deputy Governor			
Norway	0700	Dec Credit Indicator (YoY%)	-	-	5.5
<b>Friday 1 February</b>					
US	1330	Jan Change in Nonfarm Payrolls ('000s)	140.0	165.0	312.0
	1330	Jan Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	3.8	3.9
	1330	Jan Average Hourly Earnings (MoM/YoY%)	0.3/3.2	0.3/-	0.4/3.2
	1330	Jan Participation Rate	63.1	-	63.1
	1500	Jan ISM Manufacturing	54.5	53.9	54.1
	1500	Jan F U. of Mich. Sentiment Index	91.0	-	90.7
Eurozone	1000	Jan A Core CPI (YoY%)	1.0	-	1.0
	1000	Jan Flash CPI (YoY%)	1.2	-	1.6
UK	0930	Jan Markit/CIPS Manufacturing PMI	-	-	54.2
Australia	0030	4Q PPI (Q) (QoQ/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.8/2.1
Norway	0800	Jan DNB/NIMA Manufacturing PMI	54.5	-	55.9
	0900	Jan Unemployment Rate	-	-	2.3
Sweden	0730	Jan Swedbank/Silf Manufacturing PMI	51.0	-	52.0

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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

## Authors

### James Knightley

Chief International Economist

[james.knightley@ing.com](mailto:james.knightley@ing.com)

### Bert Colijn

Senior Economist, Eurozone

[bert.colijn@ing.com](mailto:bert.colijn@ing.com)

### Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

[carsten.brzeski@ing.de](mailto:carsten.brzeski@ing.de)

## 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>.