

Key events in developed markets next week

A busy week ahead filled with central bank meetings. The Federal Reserve's FOMC meeting is set to result in a 75bp rate hike given that annual rates of core inflation are heading higher. On the other hand, we believe that for the Bank of England, a 50bp rate hike is narrowly more likely than the 75bp most are expecting, due to policy U-turns in recent weeks



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US: fourth consecutive 75bp hike incoming

Markets will have a broad range of US data and events to digest over the next couple of weeks. Wednesday's Federal Reserve FOMC meeting is set to result in the fourth consecutive 75bp rate hike given that annual rates of core inflation are heading higher rather than lower, the economy has returned to growth with a decent third-quarter GDP report, and the labour market remains robust with job vacancies exceeding the number of unemployed Americans by four million.

The tone of the press conference and the outcome of next Friday's jobs report will then help markets firm up expectations for what the Fed may do in December. There have been hints that officials could open the door to a slower pace of rate hikes, and after 375bp of interest rate increases (after next Wednesday) there is a strong argument for taking stock of the situation.

Unfortunately, the data hasn't been moving in the right direction and we would probably need to see a noticeable slowdown in the month-on-month rates of core CPI increases from 0.5/0.6%MoM towards 0.2/0.3% to give the Fed the confidence to moderate the pace meaningfully. At this stage, we just aren't confident that this will happen in time for the December FOMC meeting so there remains the strong possibility that we get a fifth consecutive 75bp hike versus our current 50bp view.

Attention will then switch to the midterm elections that will be held on 8 November. [In our preview](#), we set out different scenarios and potential impacts. The polls seem to be shifting in the direction of a Republican-controlled Congress, which will greatly limit what President Joe Biden can achieve in the second half of his presidential term. This means less government influence on the economy and will put more pressure on the Fed to cut rates in the second half of 2023 to support the economy, as nothing will come from the fiscal side.

UK: Bank of England could surprise markets with a smaller rate hike

It was unthinkable only a few weeks ago, but we now think a 50bp rate hike is narrowly more likely than the 75bp Bank of England rate hike markets and most economists appear to be expecting.

It's undeniably a close call, and whatever happens, the committee is likely to be heavily divided. But in recent speeches, policymakers have been signalling that markets are overestimating the amount of tightening left to come. Meanwhile, following the various policy U-turns of recent weeks, the expected boost from fiscal policy now looks similar to what was expected before September's meeting, when it opted against a 75bp move. With the latest data not providing a clear justification for a faster hike, and sterling now stronger than it was before September's meeting, we think there is a good chance now that the Bank will underdeliver on market/economist expectations. [Read our full preview here.](#)

Norway: Norges Bank to deliver one final 50bp rate hike

Having opted for multiple 50bp rate hikes through the summer, Norway's central bank hinted it could slow the pace back to 25bp for its final few moves. The question for next week is whether it instead decides to continue to front-load tightening, and we think it will. Higher overseas rate expectations and another massive upside surprise on inflation suggest we should expect another 50bp hike on Thursday. However that would take the central bank close to the end of its hiking cycle, and we are pencilling in one (or perhaps two) more 25bp moves before it pauses.

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Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 31 October					
US	1445	Oct Chicago PMI	48.0	47.2	45.7
Germany	0800	Sep Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	-1.0/-6		-1.3/-4.3
Italy	1000	Q3 GDP Prelim (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-		1.1/4.7
Eurozone	1100	Oct CPI Flash (YoY%)	-		9.9
	1100	Oct Core CPI Flash (YoY%)	-		6
	1100	Q3 GDP Flash Prelim (QoQ%/YoY%)	-		0.8/4.1
Tuesday 1 November					
US	1500	Oct ISM Manufacturing PMI	49.0	50.0	50.9
	1500	Oct ISM Manufacturing Prices Paid	54	53	51.7
UK	1030	Oct S&P Global/CIPS Manufacturing PMI Final	45.8		45.8
Wednesday 2 November					
US	1315	Oct ADP National Employment	175	200	208
	1900	Fed Funds Target Rate (upper bound)	4.00	4.00	3.25
Germany	0855	Oct Unemployment Rate SA	5.6		5.5
	0955	Oct S&P Global/BME Manufacturing PMI	45.7		45.7
Eurozone	1000	Oct S&P Global Manufacturing Final PMI	-		46.6
Thursday 3 November					
US	1330	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	225	220	217
	1330	Continued Jobless Claims (000s)	1450	1388	1438
	1330	Sep International Trade (USD bn)	-69	-68.1	-67.4
	1500	Sep Factory Orders (MoM%)	0.5		0
	1500	Oct ISM N-Manufacturing PMI	55.0	55.5	56.7
UK	1030	Oct Composite PMI Final	47.2		47.2
	1300	Nov Bank of England Bank Rate	2.75		2.25
Canada	1330	Sep Trade Balance (CAD bn)	-		1.52
Norway	1000	Policy Rate	2.75		2.25
Switzerland	0830	Oct CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-0.2/3.3
Eurozone	1100	Sep Unemployment Rate	-		6.6
Friday 4 November					
US	1330	Oct Non-Farm Payrolls	220	200	263
	1330	Oct Private Payrolls	200	178	288
	1330	Oct Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.6	3.5
	1330	Oct Avg. hourly earnings (MoM%)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Germany	0800	Sep Industrial Orders (MoM%)	0.5		-2.4
	0955	Oct S&P Global Services PMI	44.9		44.9
	0955	Oct S&P Global Comp Final PMI	44.1		44.1
	0800	Sep Imports/Exports	-0.8/-1.5		3.4/1.6
	0800	Sep Trade Balance	-0.5		1.2
France	0845	Sep Industrial Output (MoM%)	-		2.4
Italy	0945	Oct Composite PMI	-		47.6
Canada	1330	Oct Unemployment Rate	5.3		5.2
	1330	Oct Employment change (000s)	-5		21.1
Eurozone	1000	Oct S&P Global Composite Final PMI	-		47.1

Source: Refinitiv, ING

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