

Key events in developed markets next week

All eyes will be on the European Central Bank meeting next week. We think a 75bp hike looks like a done deal. The PMI survey on Monday will also be closely watched, providing clues on whether the eurozone economy has contracted even further. For the Bank of Canada, we expect a similar 75bp rate hike, given the upside surprise in inflation



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US: The Fed cannot slow the pace of hikes yet

There are lots of important numbers out for the US next week, but none are likely to change the market's forecast for a 75bp interest rate hike on 2 November. 3Q GDP is likely to show positive growth after the "technical" recession experienced in the first half of the year. Those two consecutive quarters of negative growth were primarily caused by volatility in trade and inventories, which should both contribute positively to the 3Q data. Consumer spending is under pressure though while residential investment will be a major drag on growth. We are forecasting a sub-consensus 1.7% annualised rate of GDP growth.

We will also get the Fed's favoured measure of inflation, the core personal consumer expenditure deflator. This is expected to broadly match what happened to core CPI so we look for the annual rate to rise to 5.2% from 4.9%. With the economy growing and inflation heading in the wrong direction, the Fed cannot slow the pace of hikes just yet.

Also, look out for durable goods orders – Boeing had a decent month so there should be a rise in the headline rate although ex-transportation, orders will likely be softer. We should also pay close attention to consumer confidence and house prices. The surge in mortgage rates and collapse in mortgage applications for home purchases has resulted in falling home sales. With housing supply also on the rise, we expect to see prices fall for a second month in a row. Over the longer term, this should help to get broader inflation measures lower given the relationship with the rental components that go into the CPI.

✓ **Canada: a 75bp hike is the most likely outcome**

In Canada, the central bank is under pressure to hike rates a further 75bp given the upside surprise in inflation. Job creation has also returned and consumer activity is holding up so we agree that 75bp is the most likely outcome having previously forecast a 50bp hike.

✓ **UK: Markets looking for clarity on fiscal plans and government stability**

The ruling Conservative Party has said it will fast-track plans to get a new leader in place by next Friday - and potentially even by Monday if only one candidate makes it through the MP selection round. Candidates have until Monday at 2pm to clear the hurdle of 100 MP nominations to make it onto the ballot paper, before Conservative MPs vote on the outcome. With only a week to go until the Medium Term Fiscal Plan on 31 October, there's inevitably a question of whether this is enough time for a new prime minister to rubber stamp Chancellor Jeremy Hunt's plans for debt sustainability. Investors are - probably rightly - assuming that Hunt will remain in position under a new leader. But the bigger question is whether the Conservative Party can unite behind a new leader and whether a more stable political backdrop can emerge - because if it can't, then not only is there uncertainty surrounding future budget plans, but also whether we're moving closer to an early election.

✓ **Eurozone: ECB to hike by 75bp again amid ongoing inflation concern**

The hawks have clearly convinced the few doves left of the necessity to go big on rate hikes again. Contrary to the run-up to the July and September meetings, there hasn't been any publicly debated controversy on the size of the rate hike. In fact, European Central Bank President Christine Lagarde seems to have succeeded in disciplining a sometimes very heterogeneously vocal club.

To this end, it is hard to see how the ECB cannot move again by 75bp at next week's meeting. As the 75bp rate hike looks like a done deal, all eyes will also be on other, more open, issues: excess liquidity, quantitative tightening and the terminal interest rate. [Read more here.](#)

Besides the ECB, which will be the key focal point for eurozone investors, we're looking at the survey gauges of the economy next week. The PMIs on Monday will be critical to determine whether the eurozone economy has slid further into contraction or whether an uptick has occurred. There is not much evidence on the latter in our view, but Monday will provide more clarity on how the eurozone economy is performing in October.

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Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 24 October					
US	1445	Oct S&P Global Manufacturing PMI Flash	-		52
	1445	Oct S&P Global Services PMI Flash	-		49.3
Germany	0830	Oct S&P Global Manufacturing Flash PMI	-		47.8
	0830	Oct S&P Global Service Flash PMI	-		45
France	0815	Oct S&P Global Composite Flash PMI	-		51.2
UK	0930	Oct Flash Manufacturing PMI	48.0		48.4
	0930	Oct Flash Services PMI	48.5		50
Eurozone	0900	Oct S&P Global Manufacturing Flash PMI	48.1		48.4
	0900	Oct S&P Global Services Flash PMI	48.4		48.8
	0900	Oct S&P Global Composite Flash PMI	47.8		48.1
Tuesday 25 October					
US	1400	Aug CaseShiller 20 (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.8/13.7	-0.6/14.0	-0.6/16.1
	1500	Oct Consumer Confidence	105	106	108
Germany	0900	Oct Ifo Business Climate	83.5		84.3
	0900	Oct Ifo Current Conditions	92.0		94.5
	0900	Oct Ifo Expectations	74.5		75.2
Wednesday 26 October					
US	1500	Sep New Home Sales-Units (mn)	0.55	0.63	0.685
Canada	1500	BoC Rate Decision	4.00	3.75	3.25
Thursday 27 October					
US	1330	3Q GDP (QoQ% ann)	1.7	2.1	-0.6
	1330	Sep Durable Goods (MoM%)	0.8	0.6	-0.2
	1330	Initial Jobless Claims	225	-	214
	1330	Continue Jobless Claims	1400	-	1385
Germany	0700	Nov GfK Consumer Sentiment	-		-42.5
Italy	0900	Oct Consumer Confidence	95.3		94.8
Eurozone	1315	Oct ECB Refinancing rate	2.0		1.25
	1315	Oct ECB Deposit rate	1.5		0.75
Friday 28 October					
US	1330	Sep Personal Income (MoM%)	0.3	0.3	0.3
	1330	Sep Personal Consump Real (MoM%)	0.0		0.1
	1330	Sep Consumption, Adjusted (MoM%)	0.4	0.4	0.4
	1330	Sep Core PCE Price Index (MoM%/YoY%)	0.5/5.2	0.5/5.2	0.6/4.9
	1500	Oct U Mich Sentiment Final	58.5	58.6	59.8
Germany	0700	Q3 GDP Flash QoQ SA	-		0.1
	1300	Oct CPI Prelim (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		1.9/10
France	0730	Q3 GDP Preliminary (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-		0.5/4.2
	0745	Oct CPI Preliminary (YoY%)	-		6.2
Italy	1000	Oct CPI Prelim (MoM%/YoY%)	1.2/9.7		1.6/9.4
Canada	1330	Aug GDP (MoM%)	-		0.1
Sweden	0700	Q3 GDP (QoQ%)	-0.1		0.9
Eurozone	1000	Oct Economic Sentiment	93.0		93.7
	1000	Oct Consumer Confidence Final	-		-

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Authors

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

james.smith@ing.com

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands

bert.colijn@ing.com

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