

# Weekly Focus

## After the new trade spat, what's next for global economy?

### Market movers ahead

- In the trade dispute between China and US, we expect markets to look for signs of negotiations restarting.
- In the US, the preliminary PMI for May is likely to be affected by the weak global backdrop.
- In the euro area, the PMI is likely to show a small uptick from the current low level, while the German ifo number may already reflect the trade uncertainty.
- In the UK, the EU elections could inflict a heavy defeat on the conservative party and increase pressure on Prime Minister Theresa May to resign.
- In Japan, we estimate Japanese GDP fell 0.4% q/q in Q1.

### Weekly wrap-up

- The trade spat between the US and China has calmed down a bit and markets are looking for a potential new meeting to be set up.
- Prime Minister Theresa May plans to attempt to get her Brexit deal through in the week beginning Monday 3 June.
- In Germany, Q1 GDP growth rebounded to 0.4% q/q, after narrowly avoiding a recession in H2 18.
- Risk sentiment has been fragile this week following the escalation of the trade war.

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### Financial views

#### Major indices

	16-May	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	0.42	0.55	0.70
EUR/USD	112	113	117
ICE Brent oil	72	70	80

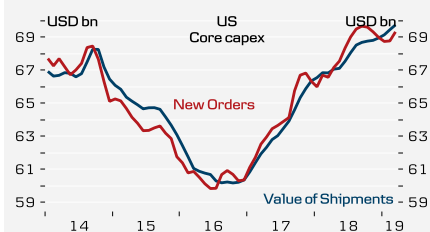
Source: Danske Bank

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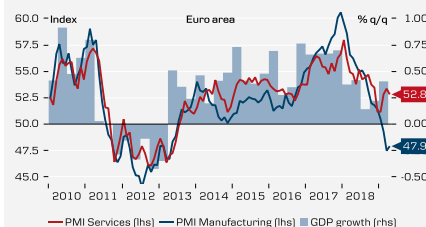
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### Core capex has softened recently



Source: Census Bureau, Macrobond Financial

### Will German PMIs stay at odds with the GDP figures?



Source: Markit, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

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# Market movers

## Global

- In the **US**, we are due a few important releases in the coming week. On Thursday, Markit preliminary PMIs are due out, which should give us a signal of how growth has performed in Q2. Recently, manufacturing PMIs have added to the signs that the economy is set to slow and that the manufacturing sector is not immune to what happens in the rest of the world.

On Friday, preliminary core capex is due out. Core capex has softened recently but remains at a high level and we expect investments to continue to increase over this year.

On Wednesday, the FOMC minutes are due and it is more about the details, as, in our view, the Fed has clearly hinted that it expects to be on hold for some time.

- In the **euro area**, we are in for a Super Thursday, with German and euro area flash PMI, German ifo and ECB minutes. The latest months' gloomy PMIs have been somewhat at odds with the brighter hard macro data. Despite the 0.4% q/q Q1 GDP growth, the euro area manufacturing PMI remained below the recession-indicating territory of 50 for the third successive month in April, while the service sector still seemed to underpin growth. We expect to see a very limited rebound in the manufacturing print to 48.3 on the back of the improving order situation in the April survey. The latest negative developments in the trade negotiations between the US and China could weigh on the PMIs and on the German ifo print, which we are due to get on Thursday as well. Thus, we see scope for a decline in the expectations component, while we expect some stabilisation in the business climate print on the back of the hard macro data.

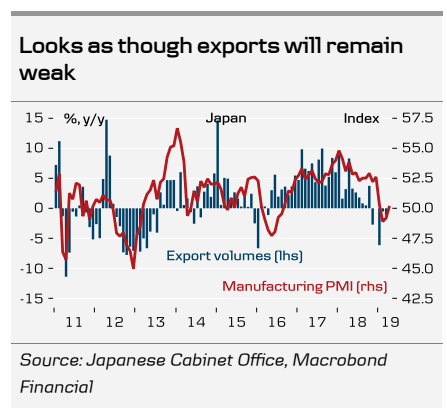
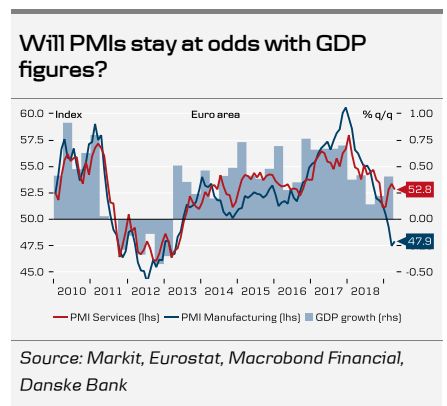
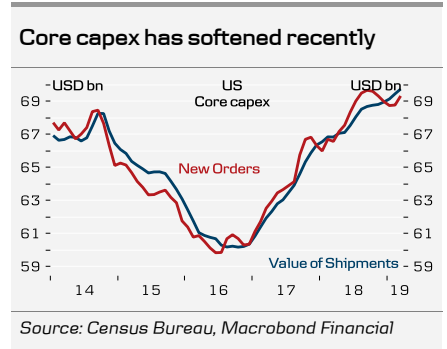
The ECB minutes from the 11 April meeting may prove uneventful for the market. While we are interested in the discussion on inflation and the growth outlook to assess the 'delayed-not-derailed' message from Mario Draghi, we doubt there will be any new colour on this, or on the potential 'tiering system' and the upcoming TLTRO3 modalities.

- In the **UK**, the most important event next week is the European Elections on Thursday. Normally, this would not be a market mover but, given Brexit, it is more interesting this time, not least because the Conservative Party is likely to suffer a heavy defeat and Nigel Farage's new Brexit party may be the biggest party of all. In our view, it is likely this would increase pressure on Prime Minister Theresa May to resign.

In terms of soft economic data releases, CPI inflation for April is due out on Wednesday and retail sales are due out on Friday.

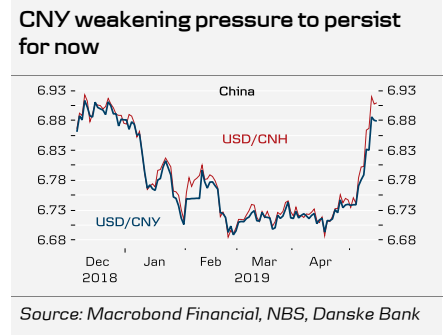
- In **Japan**, several key figures are set to be published next week. We start the week off with the first Q1 national accounts. The Japanese economy slowed down significantly in Q1. For a while, domestic demand has kept the economy afloat but as, in particular, Chinese and ASEAN demand for Japanese goods has continued to decline, it looks to us as though the economy went in to reverse in Q1. We estimate GDP declined 0.4% q/q.

On Wednesday, the April export figures tick in. Exports have been weak recently and although PMIs indicate better days in the manufacturing sector, new export orders fell at the fastest pace in April, pointing to another tough month for Japanese exporters. On Thursday, we should know more about the manufacturing sector, when the flash PMI ticks in.



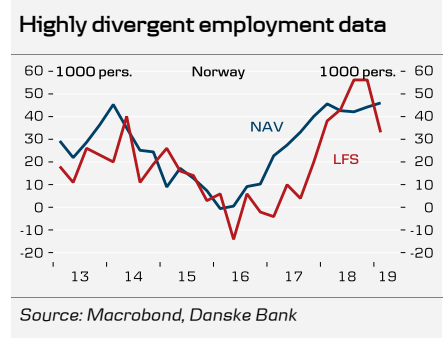
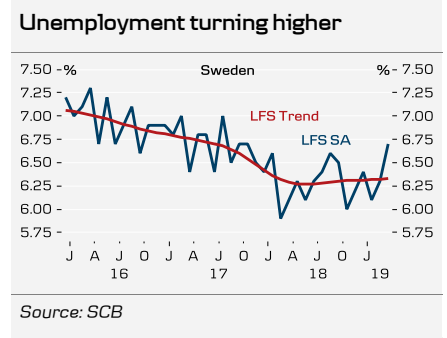
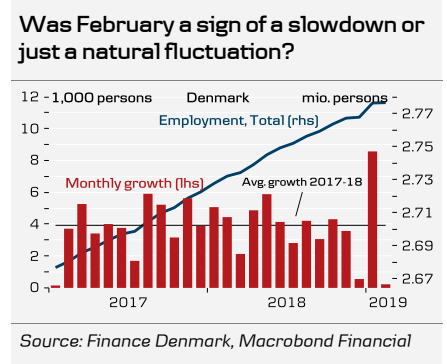
Last, we are due to get April inflation figures on Friday. CPI excluding fresh food stood at 0.8% y/y in March and Tokyo inflation indicates a pickup. However, significant cuts in mobile phone service charges are set to weigh heavy on inflation within the coming months.

- Focus in **China** continues to be on the trade war with the US. For now, we do not see a further escalation, as new measures are unlikely to be taken at this point. It might even calm down a bit if the two sides can agree on a new round of talks soon, or Xi Jinping and Donald Trump could restart the process with a phone call. However, the two sides seem a long way from each other at the moment and we doubt a solution can be found in the short term, even if the two sides meet again soon. We see a rising risk that it will take more financial stress for the two sides to feel enough pressure to make a compromise. We expect the downside pressure on CNY to persist for now.



## Scandi

- Statistics **Denmark** is set to publish wage earner employment data for March on Thursday. Given that the February figures were static, it will be interesting to see whether that was a warning the labour market is slowing or just a natural consequence of unusually strong January numbers. Tuesday is scheduled to bring consumer confidence for May. The indicator has been quite low recently compared with the past year, presumably due to Brexit worries and the trade war putting a dampener on consumer optimism.
- **Swedish** April LFS figures are out next week. Although the labour market is still at record highs in some respects (e.g. the employment and participation rate), employment growth is now slowing and unemployment is turning higher. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.7% in March 2019 compared with 6.1% a year ago. Growth in total working hours is still averaging around 2.5% y/y but employment growth has been close to 1% y/y for the past two prints. Hence, average working hours appear to be increasing. In the background, new jobs vacancies are on a slippery slope and redundancies appear to be moving higher, both early signs of a deterioration.
- In **Norway**, incoming data are thin on the ground in the week ahead. The only half-important release is the LFS for March (February-April). Recent months have again seen divergence between the jobless figures in the LFS and NAV's figures for registered unemployment. Historically, the NAV numbers have been much more stable than those in the LFS, making them the preferred measure of unemployment. We have previously commented that the recent levelling off of employment in the LFS seems odd given that growth has held up and no leading employment indicators have followed a similar pattern. The employment data in the quarterly national accounts show much stronger job creation than the LFS. Therefore, we expect the LFS and NAV jobless measures to converge gradually as LFS unemployment starts to fall again. In March, however, we expect the LFS to show an unchanged jobless rate of 3.8% but with the risk to the downside.



Market movers ahead

Global movers			Event	Period	Danske	Consensus	Previous		
During the week									
Mon	20-May	1:50	JPY	GDP, preliminary	q/q ann.	1st quarter	-0.4% ...	-0.1% -0.2%	0.5% 1.9%
Tue	21-May	1:30	USD	Fed's Powell (voter, neutral) speaks					
Wed	22-May	10:30	GBP	CPI	m/m y/y	Apr			0.2% 1.9%
		20:00	USD	FOMC minutes April meeting					
Thurs	23-May	-	EUR	EU Parliament elections					
		9:30	DEM	PMI manufacturing, preliminary	Index	May			44.4
		10:00	DEM	IFO - business climate	Index	May			99.2
		10:00	EUR	PMI manufacturing, preliminary	Index	May	<b>48.3</b>		47.9
		13:30	EUR	ECB Minutes April meeeting					
		15:45	USD	Markit PMI manufacturing, preliminary	Index	May			52.6
Fri	24-May	-	EUR	EU Parliament elections					
		1:30	JPY	CPI - national	y/y	Apr		0.9%	0.5%
Scandimovers									
During the week									
Tue	21-May	8:00	DKK	Consumer confidence	Net. bal.	May			3.7
Wed	22-May								
Thurs	23-May	8:00	DKK	Employment, s.a.	M	Mar			
		8:00	NOK	Unemployment (LFS)	%	Mar	<b>3.8%</b>		3.8%
		9:30	SEK	Unemployment (n.s.a. s.a.)	%	Apr			7.1% 6.7%

Source: Bloomberg, Danske Bank

# Weekly Wrap-Up

## Fragile risk sentiment amid escalating trade war

### Main macro themes

- **It seems things between the US and China have calmed down a bit.** Trump tweeted earlier this week: ‘When the time is right we will make a deal with China’, adding that a deal ‘will happen, and much faster than people think!’. Nationalistic sentiment is rising on both sides, which could make it even harder to reach a deal. One of the key challenges regards China's willingness to change its laws, which is apparently a red line for China, but also one of the key requirements from the US.
- **The next thing to look out for is whether a new round of talks is announced at some point or a potential phone call between Xi and Trump.** New talks are no guarantee of a deal and we see it as increasingly likely that it will take more financial stress for the two sides to feel enough pressure to find a compromise. This could easily drag into H2, see also [US-China Trade: Back in the tit-for-tat spiral](#), 13 May 2019.
- **In the UK, it was announced that PM Theresa May will attempt to get her Brexit deal through in the week beginning Monday 3 June,** otherwise the UK cannot leave before the parliamentary summer recess. As the supporting party DUP has already stated that it is going to vote against the deal again, it is once again unlikely to pass.
- **In Germany Q1 GDP growth rebounded to 0.4% q/q after narrowly avoiding a recession in H2 18.** As expected domestic demand was the main growth driver. Part of the recovery in growth rates reflects the unwinding of H2 18 temporary factors (car sector bottlenecks and low Rhine water levels). The outlook for Q2 and onwards remains muted and the escalated trade war does not help. Added to that, the threat of car tariffs (deadline for Trump’s decision coming up on Saturday) is lingering in the background.

### Financial market developments

- **Risk sentiment has been fragile this week following the escalation of the trade war.** Especially Monday was tough with big stock market declines. The hit to sentiment also affected USD/JPY, EUR/NOK, EM currencies, semiconductors, commodity prices and cross-market volatility.
- **Markets are now pricing in a full 25bp rate cut from the Fed by the end of the year.**
- **EUR/DKK traded above 7.4690 this week;** hence, above the level Danmarks Nationalbank (DN) sold EUR/DKK in FX interventions in December and January. As we have emphasised before, DN is in a perfect position to be patient with ample FX reserves to draw on – in our view, it would be willing to draw down the FX reserves by around DKK40bn before it would consider a rate hike.

### Financial views

Major indices			
	16-May	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	0.42	0.55	0.70
10yr US swap	2.32	2.35	2.50
ECB key rate	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40
Fed funds rate	2.50	2.50	2.50
EUR/SEK	1076	1080	1100
EUR/NOK	977	960	930
EUR/USD	112	113	117
ICE Brent oil	72	70	80

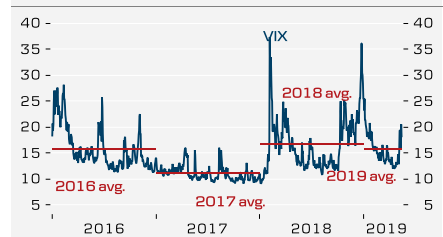
Source: Danske Bank

### US-China trade deficit to go down when Chinese purchases stop



Source: Macrobond Financial

### VIX has shot higher due to trade war



Source: Macrobond Financial

# Scandi update

## Denmark – Modest growth underestimates strength of Q1

Statistics Denmark published its initial estimate for GDP growth in Q1 last week with its GDP indicator. This came in at 0.3%, slightly below our estimate of 0.4%. However, GDP is based on production figures and therefore does not necessarily reflect the strength of demand. This was especially true of Q1, as demand looked extremely strong, with exports, private consumption and investment all experiencing considerable growth according to our estimates.

## Sweden – No surprises in April inflation

Riksbank got a breather as April inflation in principle came in in line with its forecast. CPIF excluding Energy was 1.6% y/y, i.e. spot on its forecast, while the target variable CPIF printed at 2.0% y/y, a tenth below the Riksbank forecast. The outcome was well behaved in the sense that there were no major surprises in the details.

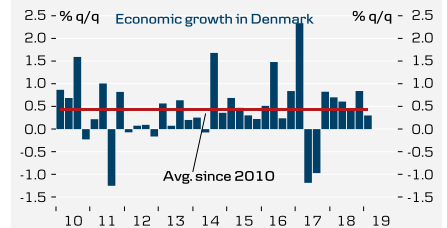
It is still early days to have a firm opinion about May, but our preliminary forecast is that CPIF excluding Energy will drop back to 1.5% y/y, while the Riksbank expects a rise to 1.7% y/y. We see CPIF at 1.9% y/y, two-tenths below the Riksbank.

We should emphasise that there is probably a small upside risk to our forecast from the weaker SEK, even though the SEK impact on inflation remains illusive.

## Norway – GDP growth better than at first glance

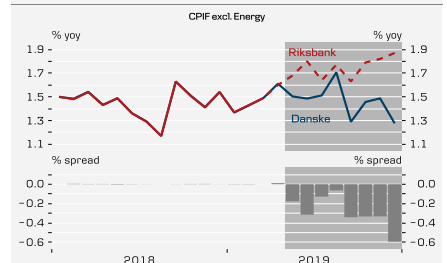
Mainland GDP grew 0.3% q/q in Q1, slightly below our forecast of 0.4% and well below the 0.6% Norges Bank assumed in the March monetary policy report. Part of the explanation, however, is lower power production, which in Norway is a supply-side phenomenon and not a reflection of reduced demand. Allowing for this, mainland GDP grew by 0.5%, pretty much bang on trend. Meanwhile, growth in Q4 was revised up from 0.9% to 1.1% q/q, but part of this rapid growth was down to a rebound in agricultural production after a weak Q3 due to the drought. Allowing for this, the economy grew by 0.8% in Q4. All told, there has been a lot of noise in the data from Q3 last year to Q1 this year, but the underlying rate of growth has generally been closely in line with Norges Bank's expectations, as the bank itself pointed out at last week's rate-setting meeting. We do not therefore expect the superficially weak GDP figures for Q1 to prevent a further rate increase in June. Growth expectations were also not harmed by the proposals in the revised national budget translating into a fiscal stimulus of 0.5% of GDP this year.

### Demand was substantially stronger than GDP indicator suggested



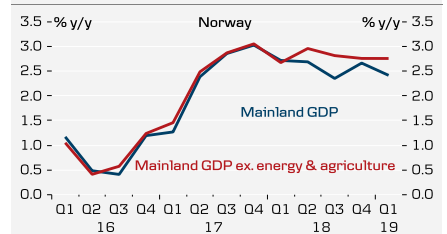
Source: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond Financial

### April spot on Riksbank forecast, but expect downside going forward



Source: SCB, Riksbank, Danske Bank

### Underlying growth still sound



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

## Latest research from Danske Bank

*15/5 FX Forecast Update - Global disinflation risk taking control of FX markets*

Danske Bank's monthly FX forecasts.

*14/5 Yield Outlook - 10Y Bund yields set to remain close to zero far into 2020*

Danske Bank's monthly yield forecasts.

*13/5 US-China Trade - Back in the tit-for-tat spiral*

China today retaliated against Trump's tariffs. On the surface it looks like a measured response but China is also likely to stop purchases of US agricultural goods and other products.

*12/5 US-China trade - Talks in Washington end with signs of deadlock*

The US-China trade talks in Washington ended on Friday with what looks like a deadlock.

## Macroeconomic forecast

### Macro forecast, Scandinavia

	Year	GDP <sup>1</sup>	Private cons. <sup>1</sup>	Public cons. <sup>1</sup>	Fixed inv. <sup>1</sup>	Ex-ports <sup>1</sup>	Im-ports <sup>1</sup>	Infla-tion <sup>1</sup>	Wage growth <sup>1</sup>	Unem-ploym <sup>3</sup>	Public budget <sup>4</sup>	Public debt <sup>4</sup>	Current acc. <sup>4</sup>
Denmark	2018	1.4	2.3	0.8	5.1	0.6	2.7	0.8	2.3	3.9	0.5	34.1	6.0
	2019	1.8	1.8	0.4	-1.2	3.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	3.8	0.3	32.6	7.1
	2020	1.6	2.2	0.4	3.2	1.9	2.4	1.4	2.5	3.8	0.0	31.5	7.1
Sweden	2018	2.4	1.2	0.9	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.0	2.6	6.3	0.9	38.5	0.5
	2019	1.0	0.8	0.6	-0.3	4.1	3.2	1.7	2.6	6.6	0.1	34.0	4.4
	2020	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.2	2.8	1.5	2.7	7.1	0.5	33.0	4.2
Norway	2018	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	-0.7	0.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	-	-	-
	2019	2.6	2.0	1.8	4.7	3.5	3.0	2.2	3.3	2.3	-	-	-
	2020	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.0	1.7	3.8	2.2	-	-	-

### Macro forecast, Euroland

	Year	GDP <sup>1</sup>	Private cons. <sup>1</sup>	Public cons. <sup>1</sup>	Fixed inv. <sup>1</sup>	Ex-ports <sup>1</sup>	Im-ports <sup>1</sup>	Infla-tion <sup>1</sup>	Wage growth <sup>1</sup>	Unem-ploym <sup>3</sup>	Public budget <sup>4</sup>	Public debt <sup>4</sup>	Current acc. <sup>4</sup>
Euro area	2018	1.8	1.3	1.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.3	8.2	-0.5	85.1	3.6
	2019	1.4	1.2	2.3	3.1	3.0	4.0	1.6	2.2	7.7	-0.8	84.9	3.3
	2020	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.5	1.4	2.4	7.5	-0.7	82.8	3.2
Germany	2018	1.5	0.9	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.0	3.4	1.7	60.9	7.3
	2019	1.1	0.9	3.2	3.3	2.2	4.4	1.4	3.2	3.1	1.2	56.7	7.3
	2020	1.4	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.6	1.5	3.0	2.9	1.1	53.7	6.9
Finland	2018	2.3	1.4	1.4	3.2	1.5	4.2	1.1	1.8	7.4	-0.7	58.9	-1.9
	2019	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.0	2.5	3.0	1.3	2.5	6.5	0.0	57.6	-1.5
	2020	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.5	6.4	0.1	56.3	-1.2

### Macro forecast, Global

	Year	GDP <sup>1</sup>	Private cons. <sup>1</sup>	Public cons. <sup>1</sup>	Fixed inv. <sup>1</sup>	Ex-ports <sup>1</sup>	Im-ports <sup>1</sup>	Infla-tion <sup>1</sup>	Wage growth <sup>1</sup>	Unem-ploym <sup>3</sup>	Public budget <sup>4</sup>	Public debt <sup>4</sup>	Current acc. <sup>4</sup>
USA	2018	2.9	2.6	1.5	5.2	4.0	4.5	2.4	3.0	3.9	-4.0	106.0	-3.2
	2019	2.4	2.4	1.3	2.9	2.1	3.5	1.8	3.3	3.6	-4.6	107.0	-3.6
	2020	1.9	2.1	1.0	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.5	-4.6	108.0	-3.7
China	2018	6.6	8.2	-	5.0	-	-	2.2	8.5	-	-4.1	50.1	0.7
	2019	6.2	8.0	-	4.7	-	-	2.0	8.3	-	-4.5	53.9	0.7
	2020	6.2	7.8	-	4.6	-	-	2.2	8.0	-	-4.3	57.1	0.7
UK	2018	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.5	3.0	4.1	-1.5	86.8	-3.3
	2019	1.0	1.4	1.3	-0.7	1.4	2.2	1.6	3.5	3.9	-1.5	84.1	-3.2
	2020	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	3.8	3.8	-1.3	83.2	-3.0
Japan	2018	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.8	3.1	2.7	0.9	-	2.8	-	-	-
	2019	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.4	-	2.4	-	-	-
	2020	0.5	0.0	0.8	-0.3	2.8	1.2	2.0	-	2.4	-	-	-

Source: OECD and Danske Bank. 1) % y/y. 2) % contribution to GDP growth. 3) % of labour force. 4) % of GDP.



## Financial forecast

Bond and money markets										
		Key interest rate	3m interest rate	2-yr swap yield	10-yr swap yield	Currency vs EUR	Currency vs USD	Currency vs DKK	Currency vs NOK	Currency vs SEK
USD	16-May	2.50	2.52	2.23	2.32	112.1	-	666.4	871.3	960.3
	+3m	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.35	113.0	-	660.4	849.6	955.8
	+6m	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.40	115.0	-	648.6	817.4	947.8
	+12m	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.50	117.0	-	637.2	794.9	940.2
EUR	16-May	-0.40	-0.31	-0.23	0.42	-	112.1	746.8	976.5	1076.2
	+3m	-0.40	-0.31	-0.20	0.55	-	113.0	746.3	960.0	1080.0
	+6m	-0.40	-0.31	-0.15	0.60	-	115.0	745.9	940.0	1090.0
	+12m	-0.40	-0.31	-0.10	0.70	-	117.0	745.5	930.0	1100.0
JPY	16-May	-0.10	-0.08	-0.03	0.11	125.6	109.5	5.95	7.77	8.57
	+3m	-0.10	-	-	-	122.0	108.0	6.12	7.87	8.85
	+6m	-0.10	-	-	-	127.1	110.5	5.87	7.40	8.58
	+12m	-0.10	-	-	-	131.0	112.0	5.69	7.10	8.39
GBP	16-May	0.75	0.80	0.96	1.24	87.3	128.3	855.2	1118.2	1232.4
	+3m	0.75	0.84	1.05	1.35	86.0	131.4	867.8	1116.3	1255.8
	+6m	0.75	0.84	1.10	1.45	86.0	133.7	867.3	1093.0	1267.4
	+12m	0.75	0.84	1.20	1.50	86.0	136.0	866.9	1081.4	1279.1
CHF	16-May	-0.75	-0.71	-0.67	-0.02	112.9	100.8	661.3	864.7	953.0
	+3m	-0.75	-	-	-	113.0	100.0	660.4	849.6	955.8
	+6m	-0.75	-	-	-	115.0	100.0	648.6	817.4	947.8
	+12m	-0.75	-	-	-	117.0	100.0	637.2	794.9	940.2
DKK	16-May	-0.65	-0.34	-0.16	0.53	746.8	666.4	-	130.8	144.1
	+3m	-0.65	-0.33	-0.10	0.65	746.3	660.4	-	128.6	144.7
	+6m	-0.65	-0.33	-0.05	0.70	745.9	648.6	-	126.0	146.1
	+12m	-0.65	-0.33	0.00	0.80	745.5	637.2	-	124.7	147.6
SEK	16-May	-0.25	-0.04	0.02	0.76	1076.2	960.3	69.4	90.7	100.0
	+3m	-0.25	0.05	0.05	0.90	1080.0	955.8	69.1	88.9	-
	+6m	-0.25	0.00	0.10	0.90	1090.0	947.8	68.4	86.2	-
	+12m	-0.25	0.00	0.10	0.95	1100.0	940.2	67.8	84.5	-
NOK	16-May	1.00	1.47	1.79	2.01	976.5	871.3	76.5	100.0	110.2
	+3m	1.25	1.80	1.85	2.15	960.0	849.6	77.7	-	112.5
	+6m	1.25	1.96	2.05	2.20	940.0	817.4	79.4	-	116.0
	+12m	1.50	2.14	2.15	2.35	930.0	794.9	80.2	-	118.3

Commodities												
		2019				2020				Average		
	16-May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2019	2020	
ICE Brent	72	65	70	75	80	80	80	80	80	72	80	

Source: Danske Bank

# Calendar

## Key Data and Events in Week 21

During the week			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
Sat 18	USD	Fed's Kaplan (non-voter, neutral) speaks				
Monday, May 20, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
1:50	JPY	GDP deflator, preliminary	y/y	1st quarter	0.2%	-0.3%
1:50	JPY	GDP, preliminary	q/q ann.	1st quarter	-0.4% ..	-0.1% -0.2%
6:30	JPY	Industrial production, final	m/m y/y	Mar		-0.9% -4.6%
10:00	EUR	Current account	EUR bn	Mar		26.8
15:30	USD	Fed's Harker (non-voter, hawkish) speaks				
Tuesday, May 21, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
1:30	USD	Fed's Powell (voter, neutral) speaks				
8:00	DKK	Consumer confidence	Net. bal.	May		3.7
16:00	EUR	Consumer confidence, preliminary	Net bal.	May		-7.9
16:00	USD	Existing home sales	m (m/m)	Apr	5.34	5.21 -0.049
16:45	USD	Fed's Evans (non-voter, dovish) speaks				
18:00	USD	Fed's Rosengren (non-voter, hawk) speaks				
Wednesday, May 22, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
1:50	JPY	Exports	y/y (%)	Apr	0.0	0.0
1:50	JPY	Import	y/y (%)	Apr	0.0	0.0
1:50	JPY	Trade balance, s.a.	JPY bn	Apr	-31.8	-177.8
7:00	USD	Fed's Bullard (non-voter, dovish) speaks				
9:00	EUR	ECB's Draghi speaks in Frankfurt				
9:30	SEK	Capacity utilization, industry	%	1st quarter		90.4%
10:30	GBP	PPI - input	m/m y/y	Apr		-0.2% 3.7%
10:30	GBP	CPI	m/m y/y	Apr		0.2% 1.9%
10:30	GBP	CPI core	y/y	Apr		1.8%
11:30	EUR	ECB's Praet speaks in Frankfurt				
14:30	CAD	Retail sales	m/m	Mar		0.8%
16:00	USD	Fed's Williams (voter, neutral) speaks				
16:30	USD	DOE U.S. crude oil inventories	K			
20:00	USD	FOMC minutes April meeting				

Source: Danske Bank

# Calendar

Thursday, May 23, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	EUR	EU Parliament elections				
2:30	JPY	Nikkei Manufacturing PMI, preliminary	Index	May		50.2
8:00	DKK	Employment, s.a.	M	Mar		
8:00	NOK	Unemployment (LFS)	%	Mar	<b>3.8%</b>	3.8%
8:00	DEM	GDP, final	q/qly/y	1st quarter		0.4% 0.7%
8:00	DEM	Private consumption	q/q	1st quarter		0.2%
8:00	DEM	Government consumption	q/q	1st quarter		1.6%
8:00	DEM	Gross fixed investments	q/q	1st quarter		0.9%
8:45	FRF	Business confidence	Index	May		105.0
9:15	FRF	PMI manufacturing, preliminary	Index	May		50.0
9:15	FRF	PMI services, preliminary	Index	May		50.5
9:30	DEM	PMI manufacturing, preliminary	Index	May		44.4
9:30	DEM	PMI services, preliminary	Index	May		55.7
9:30	SEK	Unemployment (n.s.a. s.a.)	%	Apr		7.1% 6.7%
10:00	DEM	IFO - business climate	Index	May		99.2
10:00	DEM	IFO - current assessment	Index	May		103.3
10:00	DEM	IFO - expectations	Index	May		95.2
10:00	EUR	PMI manufacturing, preliminary	Index	May	<b>48.3</b>	47.9
10:00	EUR	PMI composite, preliminary	Index	May		51.5
10:00	EUR	PMI services, preliminary	Index	May		52.8
13:30	EUR	ECB Minutes April meeeting				
14:30	USD	Initial jobless claims	1000			
15:45	USD	Markit PMI manufacturing, preliminary	Index	May		52.6
15:45	USD	Markit PMI service, preliminary	Index	May		53.0
16:00	USD	New home sales	1000 (m/m)	Apr	673	692.0 (4.5%)
19:00	USD	Fed's Kaplan (non-voter, neutral) speaks				
Friday, May 24, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	EUR	EU Parliament elections				
1:30	JPY	CPI - national ex. fresh food	y/y	Apr	0.9%	0.8%
1:30	JPY	CPI - national	y/y	Apr	0.9%	0.5%
9:30	SEK	PPI	m/m y/y	Apr		1.2% 6.3%
10:30	GBP	Retail sales ex fuels	m/m y/y	Apr		1.2% 6.2%
14:30	USD	Core capital goods orders, preliminary	%	Apr		1.4%

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Source: Danske Bank

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