

# Weekly Focus

## Dovish central bankers give their verdict

### Market movers ahead

- US PCE core inflation is expected to remain at 1.9% y/y i.e. below the Fed's 2% target.
- We have a host of Fed and ECB speakers giving their verdict on the recent dovish twist by the two central banks.
- On Brexit, PM Theresa May is expected to bring back her deal for a vote in the House of Commons on Tuesday or Wednesday following the EU's decision to extend Article 50 to 12 April unconditionally.
- High-level trade talks between the US and China will resume in Beijing next week with US Trade Representative Lighthizer and Treasury Secretary Mnuchin set to lead a US delegation in talks with China's top negotiator Vice-Premier Liu He and his team.

### Weekly wrap-up

- The Fed joins the group of dovish global central banks, basically going on hold for the rest of 2019. The Bank of England also remained cautious amid Brexit uncertainty.
- On the other hand, Norges Bank went against the tide, raising its benchmark rate and signalling two additional rate hikes this year.
- The EU Council grants the UK another lifeline, providing a very short unconditional extension of the Brexit deadline by two weeks to 12 April with a possible extension to 22 May if the House of Commons passes the Withdrawal Agreement before that.
- With the dovish global central banks and weak economic numbers, global yields continue to fall.

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#### Financial views

##### Major indices

	22-Mar	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	0.55	0.65	0.85
EUR/USD	114	113	117
ICE Brent oil	68	70	80

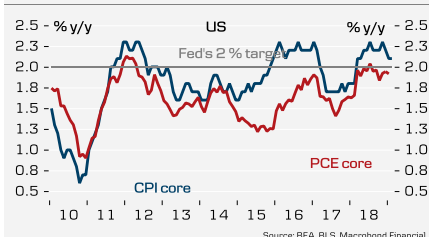
Source: Danske Bank

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#### US PCE core inflation will remain below Fed's 2% target



Source: IHS Markit, BEA, Macrobond Financial

#### Will Ifo also stabilise in Germany?



Source: Ifo, ZEW, Macrobond Financial

#### Editor

##### Chief Analyst

Jakob Ekholdt Christensen  
+ 45 45 12 85 30  
[jakc@danskebank.dk](mailto:jakc@danskebank.dk)

# Market movers

## Global

- In the **US**, PCE core inflation numbers for January are released on Friday. Based on the CPI index, we expect PCE core rose 0.2% m/m (unchanged at 1.9% y/y) which is just below the Fed's 2% target. Moreover, private consumption growth for Q4 is also to be released next week (Thursday).

The coming week also brings housing market numbers for February on Thursday. Recently, the housing market has started to show a bit weakness especially home sales numbers, which we expect is driven by higher mortgage rates. However, housing market data are quite volatile – we will continue to monitor the housing market.

Next week also sees speeches from several FOMC members. The speeches are going to fade into the background for some time, as the Fed has clearly signalled it is on hold for the rest of the year, see *FOMC review: Fed done hiking rates*, 21 March.

- In the **euro area**, we have many ECB speeches on Wednesday as part of the ECB watchers conference in Frankfurt. Mario Draghi, Peter Praet and Luis de Guindos will all participate with a first public appearance on monetary policy since the March package. Naturally Draghi's keynote speech and Praet's participation in the 'normalisation of monetary policy' panel will be closely watched.

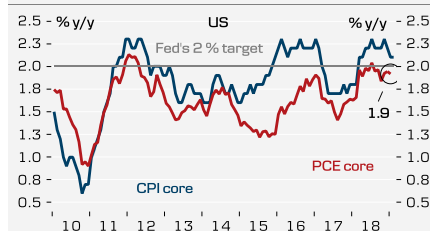
In Germany, we get the March Ifo prints on Monday. After last week's uptick in ZEW expectations investors are becoming on balance a bit less pessimistic on the euro area/Germany outlook. It will be interesting to see if this is also reflected in the Ifo reading, which usually is a better predictor of the real economic momentum than ZEW.

On Thursday, we get the German preliminary inflation data for March. Headline inflation has stayed muted at 1.7% y/y over the past three months and we see scope for a small rise to 1.8% y/y on the back of the recent increasing oil prices.

- In the **UK** next week, the focus remains on Brexit. PM Theresa May is expected to bring back her deal for a vote in the House of Commons on Tuesday or Wednesday following the EU's decision to extend Article 50 to 12 April unconditionally. As the positions among the politicians have not changed yet (actually, they may have hardened after May in her speech Wednesday indicated it was the members of parliament's fault, not hers, that Brexit has not been delivered yet). The House of Commons will probably try take over the decisions by demanding a series of indicative votes on the best way forward. We think the House of Commons is likely to force May to ask for a long extension eventually. We will also look out for whether May in one way or another is about to resign, as the Conservatives are getting increasingly tired of her (but they are not able to force her to resign through a no confidence vote, after she survived one in December).

With respect to data releases, consumer and business confidence indicators are due out on the night between Thursday and Friday. In particular business confidence has declined, with the Lloyds Business Barometer at its lowest level since the European debt crisis.

### PCE inflation just below Fed's 2% target



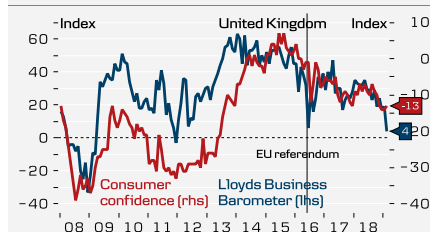
Source: IHS Markit, BEA, Macrobond Financial

### Will Ifo also stabilise?



Source: Ifo, ZEW, Macrobond Financial

### Both consumer and business confidence have dropped



Source: GfK, Lloyds Bank, Macrobond Financial

- In **Japan**, manufacturing PMIs weakened significantly at the beginning of the year. It will be interesting to see if industrial production confirms this with the February figures on Friday. On the same day, we get February retail sales. January showed the largest decline in three years, which somewhat contradicts the Japanese story, that domestic demand has kept the economy going strongly. It will be very interesting to see if we get a decent rebound here.
- High-level trade talks between US and **China** will resume in Beijing next week with the aim of closing a deal soon, see [SCMP](#) 21 March. US Trade Representative and Treasury Stephen Mnuchin is set to lead US talks with China's top negotiator Vice-Premier Liu He and his team and the following week the Chinese high-level trade team is planned to head for Washington. According to some sources, the hope is to pave the way for a 'signing summit' between Xi and Trump in late April, see [AP News](#) 19 March.

## Scandi

- In **Denmark** we go into a week that is rich in news. On Tuesday, Statistics Denmark should publish retail sales figures for February. Retail sales, a useful indicator for private consumption, have disappointed in recent months. This may in part be due to lacklustre January sales, when clothing prices were not quite as low as they usually are. Business confidence for March is due on Thursday. We will be particularly focused on the mood in manufacturing, which has definitely not been particularly positive of late. Confidence has been on a downward trajectory over the past six months and been decidedly bleak in the past five. This is reflective of the global slowdown, and any budding recovery in the global economy will presumably bring back the smiles in manufacturing. Friday should bring the latest news on house prices, with the data for January. Apartment prices have been falling slightly in recent months after moving sideways in the latter half of 2018. The Copenhagen apartment market, in particular, has slowed, while house prices have generally continued to crawl modestly higher. Friday is also set to bring February's unemployment figures. Unemployment has been steadily falling since mid-2017, and we would have to go all the way back to the start of the financial crisis to find the same low level as now. The big difference between then and now is that unemployment is now falling much more slowly, so there is no reason to worry about overheating in the Danish labour market.

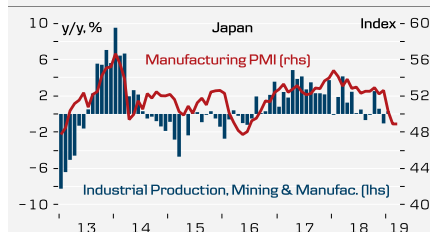
On Thursday, Danmarks Nationalbank is set to release data for foreign portfolio investments and securities statistics for February.

- In **Sweden**, the NIER March survey is very important as the last print showed that consumer, private services and retail confidence were all below the neutral 100 level and construction confidence just above. The latter is destined to fall below, of course, given the state of the Swedish housing market. So far, manufacturing confidence has been levitating compared to indications in the Manufacturing PMI and it is not export orders that differ. It is unclear what is happening here, but at some stage NIER should drop down significantly. It is also worth keeping an eye on hiring plans which are slowing and specifically those for employment agencies which have plunged lately. This suggest the era of a strong labour market is coming to an end.

We expect retail Feb sales to be flat on the month. Times are getting tougher for consumers, with real wages not growing and fuel prices soaring.

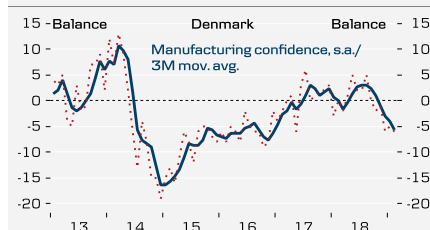
The very extreme zig-zag pattern seen in the trade balance over the past six months is likely to have continued in February. We expect a SEK1.5bn deficit.

### Weakening Japanese manufacturing



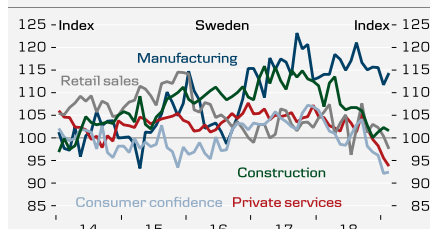
Source: Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade & Industry, IHS Markit, Macrobond Financial

### Manufacturing feeling blue for five months in a row



Source: Finance Denmark, Macrobond Financial

### Confidence moving below neutral

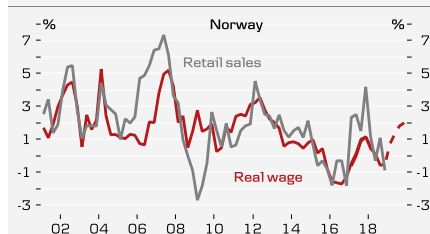


Source: NIER

Household lending growth has decelerated quite sharply since the beginning of last year. We expect a further slowdown to 5.3% y/y or possibly even less than that.

- In **Norway**, retail sales have been weak since last spring despite strong growth in January. The main reason for this is probably high power prices eroding consumers' purchasing power, and this effect will probably not disappear completely until we get to the April figures. We therefore anticipate only cautious growth of 0.3% m/m in February. Employment is continuing to grow strongly, and although the supply of labour is also expanding, unemployment is still falling, albeit at a more moderate tempo. We therefore expect (seasonally adjusted) NAV unemployment for March to be unchanged at 2.3% and LFS unemployment for January (December-February) also to be unchanged at 3.7%.

#### High power prices have hit real wage growth



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

#### Market movers ahead

Global movers				Event		Period	Danske	Consensus	Previous
During the week				GBP	Possible many different Brexit votes				
				USD	US-China trade talks in Beijing				
Mon	25-Mar	10:00	DEM	IFO - business climate	Index	Mar		98.7	98.5
		10:00	DEM	IFO - current assessment	Index	Mar		103.0	103.4
		10:00	DEM	IFO - expectations	Index	Mar		94.1	93.8
Thurs	28-Mar	14:00	DEM	HICP, preliminary	m/m y/y	Mar	... 1.8%	0.6% 1.7%	0.5% 1.7%
		15:00	USD	Pending home sales	m/m y/y	Feb		0.5% ...	4.6% -3.2%
Fri	29-Mar	0:50	JPY	Retail trade, preliminary	m/m y/y	Feb		0.8% 0.9%	-1.8% 0.6%
		0:50	JPY	Industrial production, preliminary	m/m y/y	Feb		1.3% -1.2%	-3.4% 0.3%
		13:30	USD	PCE core	m/m y/y	Jan	0.2% 1.9%	0.2% 1.9%	0.2% 1.9%
Scandimovers									
Wed	27-Mar	8:00	NOK	Unemployment (LFS)	%	Jan	1.6%		3.7%
		9:00	SEK	Economic Tendency Survey	Index	Mar			102.4
		9:15	SEK	NIER economic forecasts					
Thurs	28-Mar	9:30	SEK	Retail sales s.a.	m/m y/y	Feb			0.8% 2.2%
Fri	29-Mar	8:00	DKK	GDP, final	q/q y/y	4th quarter			0.7% ...
		8:00	NOK	Retail sales, s.a.	m/m	Feb	0.3%		1.6%
		10:00	NOK	Unemployment	%	Mar		2.3%	2.3%

Source: Bloomberg, Danske Bank

# Weekly Wrap-Up

## Another global central bank joins the dovish camp

### Main macro themes

- **After the ECB reintroduced the easing bias two weeks ago, another major global central bank joined the dovish camp** this week. The Fed lowered the 'dot plot' significantly, now signalling no rate hikes this year and just one rate hike next year while the balance sheet run-down will already stop in September. In previous hiking cycles, we have not experienced the Fed pausing for a long time and then resuming hiking and hence we no longer expect the Fed to hike this year at all (see *FOMC review: Fed done hiking rates*, 21 March).
- In contrast, **Norges Bank (NB)** hiked policy rates by 25bp as widely expected, but still **delivered a hawkish surprise to the market** by adjusting the rate path upwards. As Norges Bank supports our view on the relative performance of the Norwegian economy, we now expect NB to hike rates again in June, and deliver yet another rate hike in December (previous call was one 2019 hike in September), see *Norges Bank Review*.
- **Another busy week on Brexit.** The EU Council decided to offer the UK a very short unconditional extension of the Brexit deadline of two weeks to 12 April, with a possible extension to 22 May if the House of Commons passes the Withdrawal Agreement before that. If the House of Commons rejects the deal again, the UK will either leave without a deal on 12 April or alternatively indicate a way forward for the EU Council to consider (i.e., among other things, accept participating in the European Elections in May). PM Theresa May accepted the terms and will aim for another vote on her deal in the UK parliament next week. At the moment, a long extension seems more likely than the deal passing, in our view.

### Financial market developments

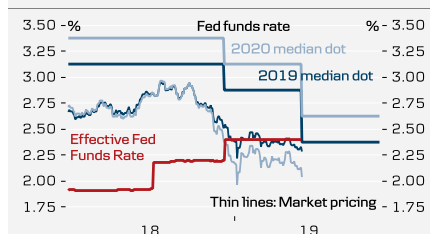
- The dovish Fed sent the USD lower on a broad basis and gave an initial boost to overall risk sentiment, causing, among other things, the oil price to spike higher. The belly of the Treasury curve rallied strongly and 5Y yields dropped 8bp. The US rates market is now pricing a 50% probability of the Fed cutting rates this year (up from 37% before the meeting). In light of this, we see limited downside potential for the USD from the current level. Soon, the market should shift its focus back to the ECB and whether it will deliver additional easing at the upcoming meetings. Hence, we remain confident in our 1.13 forecast for EUR/USD on 3M.
- Periphery fixed income markets continued to perform vs. core and semi-core EU, with further spread tightening on the back of positive rating news for Portugal and Italy. Bund yields headed into negative territory late this week after the release of weak PMI data.
- With the Bank of England remaining firmly on hold, EUR/GBP moved higher to the 0.87 level, as investors got more concerned about Brexit uncertainties and the likelihood of a no-deal Brexit. Although the GBP reversed earlier losses after the EU granted a short extension, we expect this to be only slightly positive and EUR/GBP should remain above 0.85 near term.
- Following Norges Bank's hawkish move, EUR/NOK is testing the 9.60 support level and we think the carry-momentum argument has been significantly strengthened, with June becoming a live meeting.

### Financial views

Major indices			
	22-Mar	3M	12M
10yr EUR swap	0.55	1.10	1.40
10yr US swap	2.52	3.35	3.55
ECB key rate	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40
Fed funds rate	2.50	2.50	3.00
EUR/SEK	1044	1040	1030
EUR/NOK	961	950	930
EUR/USD	114	113	117
ICE Brent oil	68	70	80

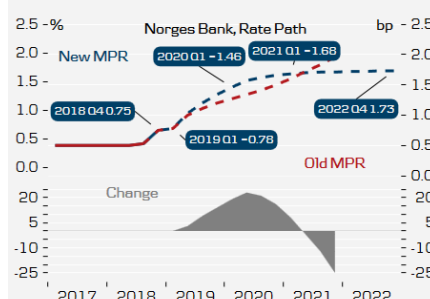
Source: Danske Bank

### Fed signals it is on hold in 2019...



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg data, Macrobond Financial

### ...While Norges Bank brings June hike into play



Source: Norges Bank, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

# Scandi update

## Denmark – employment in top form

Wage-earner employment rose by all of 8,100 in January, according to new figures from Statistics Denmark. While that was an unusually pronounced increase, it follows on the heels of very weak growth in December. Taking the two months together, the picture is more one of solid monthly employment growth continuing over the winter, but with a postponement from December to January.

Consumer confidence data also arrived in the past week, rising slightly from 3.3 in February to 3.8 in March, though this is still considerably below the level that prevailed for most of last year. Consumer confidence is being driven by consumers looking less positively on Denmark's economy – not on household economies. Consumers being concerned about the future makes a great deal of sense, given the global slowdown and the political turbulence that is evident at the moment.

## Sweden – sticking the head in the sand

Comments from the Riksbank governors this week are curious to say the least. They have been 'surprised' by the SEK weakness at the start of the year. And comments about growth are that it looks fine, the labour market remains strong and inflation, despite a significant undershooting of the forecast for two months, remains close to target. There is no mention about domestic demand being close to zero for three quarters in a row and the huge shifts to a softer stance from the two major central banks have so far been left unnoticed.

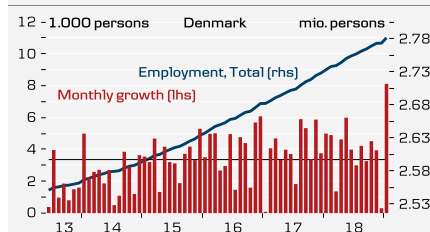
This resembles the position taken by 'Baghdad Bob', not facing up to changing realities and waiting to the last minute to make a change.

Looking forward to the April meeting, we expect the Riksbank to cut the inflation forecast. But still, given the stubbornness referred to above, we are not convinced that it will change the repo rate path. We have seen the Riksbank perform this trick several times previously, hence, it would not be odd from that point of view. The Riksbank could very well argue that it has time to wait as the next suggested rate hike is in September or October. Such an outcome in April could be interpreted as hawkish and market reaction could be so too. By July, there is a higher likelihood that the Riksbank will have changed to a softer stance.

## Norway – Norges Bank signals further rate hikes this year

As expected, Norges Bank raised its policy rate by 25bp to 1.00% at the week's rate-setting meeting, and the monetary policy report published with the decision signals more to come. To be specific, the interest rate projections in the report show a more than 50% chance of the next hike coming as early as June, and there could now be three hikes this year. As expected, Norges Bank revised down its growth expectations for Norway's trading partners, and lower global interest rates also put downward pressure on the interest rate path. On the other hand, the bank stressed that domestic growth is holding up, capacity utilisation is rising, and wages and consumer prices are clearly picking up, which points very firmly to further normalisation of monetary policy unless the economy is hit by unexpected shocks. The projections in the monetary policy report are largely in line with our own, at least over the next couple of years. We now expect the next rate increase to come in June, with a further hike in December, taking the policy rate to 1.5% at the end of the year.

### Strong Danish job growth in January



Source: Statistics Denmark, Danske Bank, Macrobond Financial

### Market sees 60% chance of a Riksbank hike this year – too much

#### RIKS Implied fr RIBAs

##### 2019

08-Jan	+0
10-Jul	+2
11-Sep	+5
30-Oct	+4

##### 2020

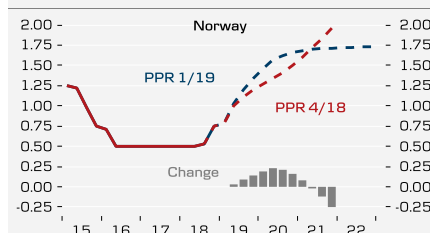
08-Jan	+4
19-Feb	+4
06-May	+4
08-Jul	+3

**Σ** +26

Note: The market pricing of the December 2019 meeting can be found under the 8 January 2020 RIPA future

Source: Danske Bank

### Norges Bank brings June hike into play



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank



## Latest research from Danske Bank

### *21/3 Norges Bank Review: Hawkish hike - we now expect additional Jun and Dec hikes*

As widely expected, Norges Bank (NB) this morning raised the policy rate by 25bp from 0.75% to 1.00%. The rate path was adjusted upwards, as domestic factors, including the oil price and NOK, more than countered the negative effects of global growth and rates.

### *21/3 FOMC review: Fed done hiking rates*

Fed no longer signals rate hikes in 2019 (down from two in December).

### *19/3 Finland Research - Pause in reforms before a new government forms*

The Finnish economy is slowing down in 2019. Exports face headwinds and construction is going downhill. However, private consumption is benefiting from strong employment and rising wages.

### *19/3 Brexit Monitor - 60% probability of a long Brexit extension*

As of today, it seems unlikely that there will be a third vote in the House of Commons on May's Brexit deal before the EU summit starting on Thursday 21 March.

### *18/3 Macro Strategy Views Podcast: Why Europe is not Japan*

Both the eurozone and Japan acted too timidly in their crises in terms of monetary policy and banking sector clean up and some countries, e.g. Italy, look much worse than Japan.

### *18/3 FX Forecast Update: ECB stance reintensifies the FX carry hunt*

Danske Bank FX forecasts.

# 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	1.2	2.4	0.5	5.0	0.5	2.9	0.8	2.3	3.9	0.3	33.5	5.6
	2019	2.0	1.9	0.4	0.7	2.7	1.3	1.1	2.5	3.9	0.1	33.1	6.0
	2020	1.6	2.3	0.4	3.6	2.0	2.9	1.6	2.8	3.8	-0.1	33.2	5.9
Sweden	2018	2.2	1.2	0.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.6	6.3	0.9	37.0	0.5
	2019	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.6	6.5	0.5	34.0	4.0
	2020	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.5	1.6	2.7	6.9	0.8	33.0	4.0
Norway	2018	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.9	-0.8	0.9	2.7	2.8	2.4	-	-	-
	2019	2.6	2.2	1.7	4.7	3.5	3.0	1.6	3.5	2.3	-	-	-
	2020	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.0	3.3	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	1.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.3	8.2	-0.6	86.9	3.8
	2019	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.5	1.5	2.2	7.8	-0.8	84.9	3.6
	2020	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.5	1.5	2.4	7.5	-0.7	82.8	3.6
Germany	2018	1.5	0.9	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.0	3.4	1.6	60.1	7.8
	2019	0.9	0.9	2.8	3.3	2.2	4.6	1.8	3.2	3.1	1.2	56.7	7.3
	2020	1.4	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.6	1.8	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	1.9	7.4	-0.3	58.9	-1.9
	2019	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.5	7.0	0.0	57.9	-0.4
	2020	1.5	1.3	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.5	6.9	0.1	56.5	-0.2

## 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	5.3	3.9	4.6	2.4	3.0	3.9	-4.0	106.0	-3.2
	2019	2.5	2.6	1.7	3.3	2.6	3.9	1.8	3.2	3.6	-4.6	107.0	-3.6
	2020	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.9	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	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.5	3.0	4.1	-1.3	85.0	-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	22-Mar	2.50	2.61	2.49	2.52	113.9	-	655.3	844.2	916.5
	+3m	2.50	2.60	2.55	2.65	113.0	-	659.9	840.7	920.4
	+6m	2.50	2.60	2.55	2.70	115.0	-	648.3	817.4	895.7
	+12m	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.70	117.0	-	637.2	794.9	880.3
EUR	22-Mar	-0.40	-0.31	-0.17	0.55	-	113.9	746.2	961.3	1043.6
	+3m	-0.40	-0.31	-0.15	0.65	-	113.0	745.7	950.0	1040.0
	+6m	-0.40	-0.31	-0.15	0.70	-	115.0	745.5	940.0	1030.0
	+12m	-0.40	-0.31	-0.05	0.85	-	117.0	745.5	930.0	1030.0
JPY	22-Mar	-0.10	-0.08	-0.03	0.11	125.6	110.8	5.94	7.65	8.31
	+3m	-0.10	-	-	-	124.3	110.0	6.00	7.64	8.37
	+6m	-0.10	-	-	-	126.5	110.0	5.89	7.43	8.14
	+12m	-0.10	-	-	-	131.0	112.0	5.69	7.10	7.86
GBP	22-Mar	0.75	0.84	1.00	1.26	86.7	131.4	861.1	1109.3	1204.2
	+3m	0.75	0.84	1.20	1.40	83.0	136.1	898.4	1144.6	1253.0
	+6m	0.75	0.84	1.30	1.55	82.0	140.2	909.1	1146.3	1256.1
	+12m	0.75	0.84	1.30	1.70	83.0	141.0	898.2	1120.5	1241.0
CHF	22-Mar	-0.75	-0.71	-0.63	0.08	113.0	99.2	660.6	851.0	923.8
	+3m	-0.75	-	-	-	114.0	100.9	654.1	833.3	912.3
	+6m	-0.75	-	-	-	115.0	100.0	648.3	817.4	895.7
	+12m	-0.75	-	-	-	117.0	100.0	637.2	794.9	880.3
DKK	22-Mar	-0.65	-0.32	-0.08	0.67	746.2	655.3	-	128.8	139.9
	+3m	-0.65	-0.32	-0.05	0.75	745.7	659.9	-	127.4	139.5
	+6m	-0.65	-0.32	-0.05	0.80	745.5	648.3	-	126.1	138.2
	+12m	-0.65	-0.32	0.05	0.95	745.5	637.2	-	124.7	138.2
SEK	22-Mar	-0.25	-0.03	0.08	0.90	1043.6	916.5	71.5	92.1	100.0
	+3m	-0.25	-0.05	0.00	0.90	1040.0	920.4	71.7	91.3	-
	+6m	-0.25	-0.05	0.00	0.95	1030.0	895.7	72.4	91.3	-
	+12m	-0.25	-0.05	0.00	0.95	1030.0	880.3	72.4	90.3	-
NOK	22-Mar	1.00	1.39	1.70	2.00	961.3	844.2	77.6	100.0	108.6
	+3m	1.25	1.77	1.90	2.10	950.0	840.7	78.5	-	109.5
	+6m	1.25	1.85	2.15	2.20	940.0	817.4	79.3	-	109.6
	+12m	1.50	1.93	2.30	2.35	930.0	794.9	80.2	-	110.8

Commodities													
	22-Mar	2019				2020				Average			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2019	2020		
ICE Brent	68	65	70	75	80	80	80	80	80	72	80		

Source: Danske Bank

# Calendar

## Key Data and Events in Week 13

During the week			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
	GBP	Possible many different Brexit votes				
	USD	US-China trade talks in Beijing				
Monday, March 25, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
2:45	USD	Fed's Evans (voter, hawkish) speaks				
6:00	USD	Fed's Evans (voter, hawkish) speaks				
10:00	DEM	IFO - business climate	Index	Mar	98.7	98.5
10:00	DEM	IFO - current assessment	Index	Mar	103.0	103.4
10:00	DEM	IFO - expectations	Index	Mar	94.1	93.8
11:00	USD	Fed's Harker (non-voter, dovish) speaks				
Tuesday, March 26, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
1:30	USD	Fed's Rosengren (voter, hawk) speaks				
8:00	DEM	GfK consumer confidence	Net. Bal.	Apr	10.8	10.8
8:00	DKK	Retail sales	m/m y/y	Feb		-0.3% 0.1%
8:45	FRF	Business confidence	Index	Mar	103.0	103.0
8:45	FRF	GDP, final	q/q y/y	4th quarter	0.3% 0.9%	0.3% 0.9%
9:30	SEK	PPI	m/m y/y	Feb		0.8% 5.6%
11:30	USD	Fed's Evans (voter, hawkish) speaks				
13:00	USD	Fed's Harker (non-voter, dovish) speaks				
13:30	USD	Building permits	1000 (m/m)	Feb	1320	1317.0 (-0.7%)
13:30	USD	Housing starts	1000 (m/m)	Feb	1210	1230.0 (18.6%)
14:00	USD	FHFA house price index	m/m	Jan	0.4%	0.3%
14:00	HUF	Central Bank of Hungary rate decision	%		0.90%	0.90%
15:00	USD	Conference Board consumer confidence	Index	Mar	132.0	131.4
20:00	USD	Fed's Daly (non-voter, dovish)				
Wednesday, March 27, 2019			Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	DEM	Retail sales	m/m y/y	Feb	-1.0% 2.1%	2.9% 2.6%
2:00	NZD	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (cash rate decision)	%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
2:30	CNY	Industrial profits	y/y	Feb		-1.9%
8:00	NOK	Unemployment (LFS)	%	Jan	1.6%	3.7%
8:45	FRF	Consumer confidence	Index	Mar	96.0	95.0
9:00	EUR	ECB's Draghi speaks in Frankfurt				
9:00	SEK	Consumer confidence	Index	Mar		92.5
9:00	SEK	Economic Tendency Survey	Index	Mar		102.4
9:00	SEK	Manufacturing confidence	Index	Mar		114.3
9:15	SEK	NIER economic forecasts				
9:30	SEK	Household lending	y/y	Feb	5.3%	5.4%
9:30	SEK	Trade balance	SEK bn	Feb	-1.5	1.2
9:45	EUR	ECB's Praet speaks in Frankfurt				
13:30	USD	Trade balance	USD bn	Jan	-57.3	-59.8
14:30	EUR	ECB's Mersch speaks in Frankfurt				
15:00	USD	Current account	USD bn	4th quarter	-130.0	-124.8
15:30	USD	DOE U.S. crude oil inventories	K			-9589
22:30	USD	Fed's George (voter, hawkish) speaks				

Source: Danske Bank

## Calendar (continued)

Thursday, March 28, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
8:00	NOK	Credit indicator (C2)	y/y	Feb			5.7%
8:00	DKK	CB's securities statistics		Feb			
8:00	DKK	Foreign portfolio investments		Feb			
8:00	DKK	Business Confidence		Mar			
9:00	ESP	HICP, preliminary	m/m/y/y	Mar		... 1.6%	0.2% 1.1%
9:30	SEK	Retail sales s.a.	m/m/y/y	Feb			0.8% 2.2%
10:00	EUR	Money supply (M3)	y/y	Feb		3.9%	3.8%
10:00	EUR	Loans to households (adj. for sales and sec.)	%	Feb		3.9%	3.8%
10:00	EUR	Loans to NFCs (adj. for sales and sec.)	%	Feb		3.9%	3.8%
11:00	EUR	Service confidence	Net bal.	Mar		12.0	12.1
11:00	EUR	Business climate indicator	Net bal.	Mar		0.7	0.7
11:00	EUR	Industrial confidence	Net bal.	Mar		-0.4	-0.4
11:00	EUR	Economic confidence	Index	Mar		106.0	106.1
11:00	EUR	Consumer confidence, final	Net bal.	Mar		-7.2	-7.2
12:15	USD	Fed's Quarles (voter, neutral) speaks					
13:30	USD	GDP, third release	q/q AR	4th quarter		0.023	0.026
13:30	USD	Initial jobless claims	1000				221
13:30	USD	PCE core	q/q AR	4th quarter			0.017
14:00	DEM	HICP, preliminary	m/m/y/y	Mar	... 1.8%	0.6% 1.7%	0.5% 1.7%
14:30	USD	Fed's Clarida (voter, neutra) speaks					
15:00	USD	Pending home sales	m/m/y/y	Feb		0.5% ...	4.6% -3.2%
18:15	USD	Fed's Williams (voter, neutral) speaks					
22:20	USD	Fed's Bullard (voter, dovish) speaks					
Friday, March 29, 2019				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
0:30	JPY	Unemployment rate	%	Feb		2.5%	2.5%
0:30	JPY	Job-to-applicant ratio		Feb		1.63	1.63
0:50	JPY	Retail trade, preliminary	m/m/y/y	Feb		0.8% 0.9%	-1.8% 0.6%
0:50	JPY	Industrial production, preliminary	m/m/y/y	Feb		1.3% -1.2%	-3.4% 0.3%
1:01	GBP	GfK consumer confidence	Index	Mar		-14.0	-13.0
8:00	DKK	GDP, final	q/q/y/y	4th quarter			0.7% ...
8:00	NOK	Retail sales, s.a.	m/m	Feb	0.3%		1.6%
8:00	DKK	Gross unemployment s.a.	K (%)	Feb			102.7 (0.037)
8:00	DKK	House prices	q/q/y/y	Jan			
8:45	FRF	Household consumption	m/m/y/y	Feb			1.2% 1.0%
8:45	FRF	HICP, preliminary	m/m/y/y	Mar			0.1% 1.6%
9:00	CHF	KOF leading indicator	Index	Mar		94.0	92.4
9:00	ESP	GDP, final	q/q/y/y	4th quarter		0.7% 2.4%	0.7% 2.4%
9:55	DEM	Unemployment	%	Mar		4.9%	5.0%
10:00	NOK	Unemployment	%	Mar		2.3%	2.3%
10:00	NOK	Norges Bank's daily FX purchases	m	Apr			-600
10:30	GBP	GDP, final	q/q/y/y	4th quarter		0.2% 1.3%	0.2% 1.3%
10:45	EUR	ECB's Coeure speaks					
11:00	EUR	HICP - core inflation, preliminary	y/y	Mar			1.0%
11:00	EUR	HICP inflation, preliminary	y/y	Mar			1.5%
11:00	ITL	HICP, preliminary	m/m/y/y	Mar		2.1% 0.9%	-0.3% 1.1%
13:30	USD	Personal spending	m/m	Feb		0.3%	-0.5%
13:30	USD	PCE headline	m/m/y/y	Jan		0.0% ...	0.1% 1.7%
13:30	CAD	GDP	m/m/y/y	Jan			-0.1% 1.1%
13:30	USD	PCE core	m/m/y/y	Jan	0.2% 1.9%	0.2% 1.9%	0.2% 1.9%
14:45	USD	Chicago PMI	Index	Mar		61.7	64.7
15:00	USD	University of Michigan consumer confidence, final	Index	Mar		97.8	97.8
15:00	USD	New home sales	1000 (m/m)	Feb		622	607.0 (-6.9%)
17:45	USD	Fed's Quarles (voter, neutral) speaks					

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For further information, call (+45) 45 12 85 22.

Source: Danske Bank

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**Report completed:** 22 March 2019, 13:20 CEST

**Report first disseminated:** 22 March 2019, 13:25 CEST