

# Weekly Focus

## Those weeks where decades happen

**Markets largely stayed in a risk-off mode this week**, as European inflation again surprised to the upside and long yields kept rising, UK markets went frenzy on the back of big spending plans, and geopolitical tensions expanded to the Baltic Sea region. We still think risks are skewed towards inflation becoming entrenched and central banks being forced to hike faster, raising the risk of a more protracted and deeper economic downturn, see our new macroeconomic forecasts (*Big Picture – Chilling prospects for the global economy*, 26 September). We also see more downside to EUR/USD which was closing in on our 12M forecast of 0.95 earlier in the week before recovering to 0.98 level. Weaker EUR is being driven by Europe's ever-deepening energy crisis, looming recession and the associated underperformance of European assets. Geopolitics adds to downside risks.

**On Tuesday morning, news broke that both Nord Stream 1 and 2 gas pipelines were leaking** to the Baltic Sea. Nordic leaders quickly called the event a sabotage conducted by a government agent but have stopped short of blaming Russia as the investigations are ongoing. Market reaction was muted because flows were already at zero. Yet, the case was a sharp reminder of Europe's vulnerabilities. Similar attacks against critical infrastructure such as gas pipes, LNG terminals or under-sea cables could have severe implications, and tensions keep building: the EU is currently working on the 8<sup>th</sup> round of sanctions against Russia as a response to their illegal annexation of four oblasts in Eastern Ukraine. Meanwhile, Russia continues to prop up its frontline with new recruits, likely in the number of much higher than the 300,000 initially communicated.

**UK markets have been in turmoil** after the new government announced a GBP 45bn unfunded tax cut plan last week, adding to the GBP 90bn already earmarked for households' energy bills. As a response, sterling recorded fresh historical lows vs. the dollar on Monday while bond yields spiked. On Wednesday, the BOE was forced to intervene in the gilts market to prevent a liquidity crisis amongst local pension funds who were facing rising margin calls on the back of higher yields. Pressure is rising against the government to adjust their fiscal plans but thus far there are no signals of a policy reversal.

**Next week, focus will remain on the quickly evolving security situation in Europe.** Depending on Putin's remarks in his speech on Friday the 30<sup>th</sup>, markets may either reflect a temporary relief or be spooked by further concerning signals. While Putin is widely expected to announce annexation of the four areas in Eastern Ukraine, a declaration of war is also a possibility and would mark an escalation. We highlight that while a frozen conflict in Ukraine and the extension of sanctions against Russia are fully priced in, escalation is not. Hence, any action by Russia, such as concrete hybrid or military attacks against other European countries, or the use of weapons of mass destruction in Ukraine, would likely lead to NATO's intervention and trigger substantial negative market implications.

**The calendar for next week is rather thin.** We get the final manufacturing PMIs on Monday, and the service sector indices on Wednesday. ECB minutes are out on Thursday. The RBA will meet on Tuesday and it's a close call between a 25bp and a 50bp hike. The RBNZ, in turn, is well priced for a 50bp hike on Wednesday. China is off the whole week.

### Key market movers

- High risk of recession in Europe in H2 22. We expect the US to fall into recession in Q2 2023
- US inflation to peak in Q3, wage growth to stay high. Euro inflation to stay elevated in Q3 on higher electricity prices. Easing pressure from oil, metals, freight and food to pull global inflation lower in 2023.
- Fed to hike by another 150bp this year, then stop. ECB to hike a further 75bp this year, then stop.

### Key market movers

- Monday: Manufacturing PMIs
- Tuesday: RBA meeting
- Wednesday: RBNZ meeting, services PMIs
- Thursday: ECB minutes
- Friday: US jobs report

### Selected reading from Danske Bank

*Yield outlook – Yields have not yet peaked*, 27 September

*FX Strategy – Sterling: structural shift in fiscal policy*, 26 September

*Big Picture – Chilling prospects for the world economy*, 26 September

*FX Forecast Update – Winter is coming and it poses trouble for Scandies*, 23 September

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# Scandi market movers

- In **Denmark**, we should receive figures for private sector wage growth in Q3 22 on Monday. The combination of high and still rising inflation alongside a tight labour market is in truth the perfect cocktail for growing wage pressures. However, despite this, wage pressures actually eased in Q2 22 compared to the previous quarter and wage growth remains relatively subdued. This of course means a substantial decline in real wages, which erodes purchasing power. On the other hand, the risk of the economy ending in an inflationary wage-price spiral is reduced if wage growth continues at current levels.

September's FX reserve figures are due on Tuesday. The DKK is trading to the strong side, close to levels where Danmarks Nationalbank intervened last year, though they have so far not intervened this year. For now, Danmarks Nationalbank has hiked interest rates apace with the ECB. The strong DKK prompted speculation that Danmarks Nationalbank might hike more slowly than the ECB, but that has not been the case. The market is now eagerly waiting to discover whether Danmarks Nationalbank has begun to intervene.

Thursday is scheduled to bring company bankruptcy figures for September. We have so far been spared a wave of bankruptcies despite the high level of inflation. Soaring electricity prices in recent months may have meant very hefty power bills for companies, and the figures will show whether this has forced more companies to close down. September's forced home sales figures are also due on Thursday.

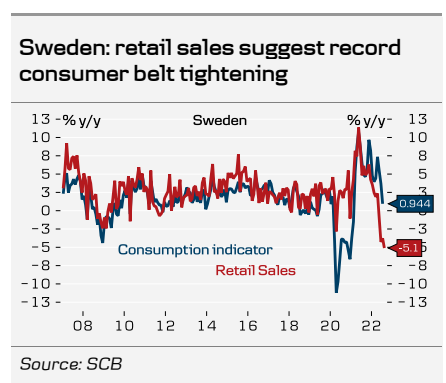
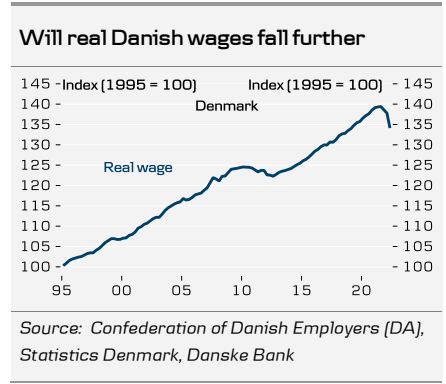
Industrial production figures for August are due on Friday. Danish industrial production fell in July for the first time in six months. The figures had otherwise surprised positively month after month in the first half of 2022 – and that despite global demand gradually weakening as inflation rose and interest rates were increased. Next week's figures will thus provide a further indication of whether industrial production has peaked for now and if it will begin to react to the limits that have been placed on global demand.

- In **Sweden** Deputy Governor Jansson speaks about the economic situation and monetary policy Oct 3, CET 12.00. He will now be free to elaborate more about his personal views as the silent period is over.

There is an obvious risk that Swedish manufacturing PMI will drop below the 50 level in the September reading, joining Germany at, say 48. In particular, new orders appear set to deteriorate further from the 47.4 August print. There is a similar risk for PMI services judged by the drop in NIER private services confidence to 95.2, signalling an outright decline.

A slew of August growth indicators are released later in the week: private sector production (PVI), consumption and GDP indicators. Data released so far points in different directions, hours is up in August while real goods trade turnover is sharply negative. Of most concern is that the 30-year low in retail trade (-5.1 % yoy) is going to spillover into the consumption and GDP indicators. PVI likely slowed in year on year terms as a composite PMI has been moving lower past months.

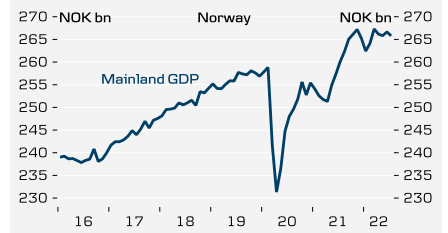
September budget balance is released. A small deficit of SEK2.5 bn is forecast by the Debt Office. However, since the May forecast the outcome is SEK 30 bn better than expected, probably mostly due to the soaring electricity capacity fees pouring into the



national grid operator. Hence, it would not be a surprise to see another significant surplus outcome.

- In **Norway**, the combination of strong inflation, rapid cost growth, higher interest rates and weaker global growth points to slower **GDP** growth, as indicated by Norges Bank's regional network survey. After surprisingly weak numbers over the summer, however, we anticipate a moderate improvement in August, with mainland GDP growing 0.4% m/m, thanks partly to slightly stronger growth in consumption.

**Disappointing growth over the summer**



Source: Macrobond, Danske Bank

# Scandi update

## Denmark – Retail sales slightly higher in August, but shoppers getting less for their money

Retail sales rose by 0.8% in August compared to July, though the increase was only 0.1% after correcting for inflation. Our monthly shopping has increased by 4.5% in DKK terms since December, but consumers get 5.8% less for their money after correcting for sharply increasing prices. While consumer confidence is at an all-time low, we do not see consumers spending decidedly less money and channelling more into their savings. On the other hand, nor have Danish consumers increased spending to the extent that they can continue to buy the same goods even though prices have increased.

Business confidence fell across most sectors, particularly construction, where order books are rapidly depleting according to company reports. Sentiment in the retail trade is also very low, while it is somewhat better though declining in the industrial and service sectors. A large majority of stores, 65%, still expect to hike prices in the coming months, while almost none expect to cut prices. This suggests that inflationary pressures will remain in place for some time yet, even though retail inventories are close to record highs. The risk here is that companies get left with unsold goods on their hands and hold massive January sales, but the situation is not yet moving in that direction.

Danish economic growth in Q2 22 was confirmed at 0.9% by revised national accounts figures. In contrast, growth in Q1 22 was revised higher to -0.5% from -1.1%. There were also substantial adjustments made to the subcomponents in the national accounts. On the demand side, exports and investment were revised higher, while private consumption in H1 22 was revised somewhat lower.

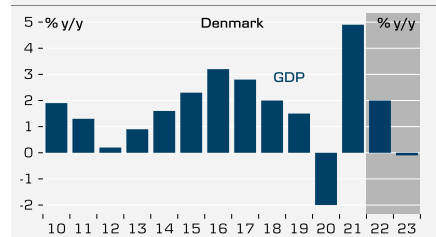
The number of unemployed declined by 1,200 in August after three months of rising jobless figures, though the increases were very much linked to Ukrainian refugees being registered as unemployed. August saw slightly fewer unemployed Ukrainians in Denmark, which contributed to the decline. Overall, these figures confirm for us that we have still not seen a real turnaround in the Danish labour market, but rather that unemployment is largely stable at a very low level. We expect unemployment to increase going forward as the economy cools in both Denmark and the rest of Europe, but we also expect the uptick to be quite slow.

## Sweden – weak economic outlook

**Riksbank minutes:** While the policy decision was unanimous, the minutes reveal that there indeed are different opinions within the board. Breman for example finds the current policy rate "clearly contractionary" while Ohlsson wants to see a "less expansive" monetary policy. Ingves was the only one raising the weak SEK and that the Riksbank need to follow international central banks, also keeping a distance to ECB (hawkish). Ingves will however leave the board at year end. Uncertainty ahead of November meeting is of course high, but will likely depend on 1) inflation outcomes 2) international central banks and also that inflation expectations and wage growth remains anchored. RB signals +42bp, our call is 75bp and market pricing is some 90bp.

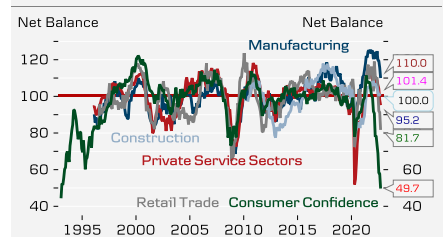
**Housing market according to our Boprisindikator:** showed that prices on tenant-owned flats in Stockholm municipality decreased by 0.6% but adjusted for seasonal factors, the prices was rather unchanged compared to August. Although our indicator only estimates prices in Stockholm, Stockholm is usually a good flash indicator for the developments in Sweden in total.

Shoppers getting less for their money



Source: Danske Bank, Macrobond Financial

Sentiment among households even lower, also starts to affect the business side



Source: Maacrobond, Danske Bank, Riksbank.

Given that the Riksbank hiked its policy rate by 1pp in September, power prices remain high, and inflation is seriously eroding purchasing power, we find it hard to see property prices not falling further.

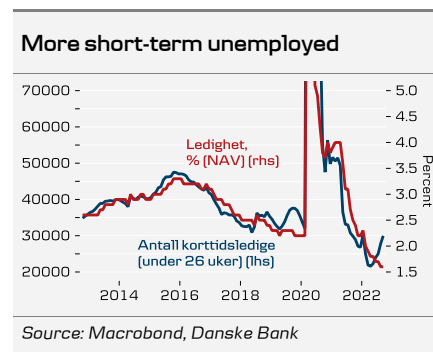
Fixed mortgage rates rose sharply back in the spring, while variable rates have been relatively low. With the Riksbank's latest hike and the prospect of more, variable rates too can be expected to rise rapidly in the coming period. This will put further pressure on households, because around 50% of mortgages in Sweden are floated. Historically, it has been higher interest costs above all that have triggered downturns in the housing market (apart from 2017). Now, once again, the drop in housing prices is being driven by rising interest costs. They have already more than doubled as a share of disposable income since the beginning of this year, and we expect them to have tripled by the end of the year given the continued rise in interest rates. We do not, however, anticipate a housing crash. We do see prices falling another 10 per cent, but that would only take them back to the levels of summer 2020, although that would still wipe out two years of price increases. A temporary easing of the minimum repayment rules would probably cushion the fall, but it is uncertain whether this might happen.

**Sentiment among businesses and households according to NIER:** consumer confidence continued to drop during September to 49.7 from already low 56, this is the weakest sentiment among households since 1993. The overall indicator at 90 from earlier 97. Broad deterioration in economic sentiment. Confidence among retail trade and services in contraction territory while manufacturing is the only sector holding up but decreased to 110 from earlier 115. Price expectations still too high and lower order inflow from domestic market while export orders slightly increased which was a quite surprise.

Hiring plans now below zero in retail trade (will decrease the work force). Unchanged in construction sector while both service sector and manufacturing still plans to increase the workforce but to a much lesser extent. Just a question of timing regarding an increase in the unemployment rate from here in our view.

## Norway – Labour market still tight

Seasonally adjusted unemployment was unchanged at 1.6% in September, suggesting that the weaker growth outlook and slight decline in new vacancies have yet to impact on the labour market. There are, however, also some signs that changes are brewing. Apart from the drop in new vacancies, which may reflect slightly weaker demand for labour, short-term unemployment has begun to rise, which often presages a downturn in the labour market.



# Calendar 3-7 October 2022

During the week				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
Mon 03	USD	Total vehicle sales	m	Sep		1355	1318
<b>Monday, October 3, 2022</b>				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	USD	Total vehicle sales	m	Sep		1355	1318
1:50	JPY	Tankan large manufacturers index (outlook)	Index	3rd quarter		11.0	9.0 10.0
1:50	JPY	Tankan large non-manufacturers index (outlook)	Index	3rd quarter		13.0	13.0 13.0
2:30	JPY	Nikkei Manufacturing PMI, final	Index	Sep			51.0
6:00	USD	Fed's George speaks					
8:30	DKK	Wages growth (private employment)	y/y	3rd quarter			3.4%
8:30	CHF	CPI	m/mly/y	Sep		0.1% 3.6%	0.3% 3.5%
8:30	SEK	PMI manufacturing	Index	Sep			50.6
9:00	EUR	S&P may publish Netherlands's debt rating		Sep			
9:15	ESP	PMI manufacturing	Index	Sep		49.5	49.9
9:45	ITL	PMI manufacturing	Index	Sep		47.5	48.0
9:45	EUR	S&P may publish Italy's debt rating		Sep			
9:50	FRF	PMI manufacturing, final	Index	Sep		47.8	47.8
9:50	EUR	S&P may publish France's debt rating, final		Sep			
9:55	DEM	PMI manufacturing, final	Index	Sep		48.3	48.3
9:55	EUR	S&P may publish Germany's debt rating, final		Sep			
10:00	EUR	PMI manufacturing, final	Index	Sep		48.5	48.5
10:00	EUR	S&P may publish Greece's debt rating		Sep			
10:00	NOK	PMI manufacturing	Index	Sep			52.3
10:30	GBP	PMI manufacturing, final	Index	Sep			48.5
15:05	USD	Fed's Bostic speaks					
15:30	CAD	RBC manufacturing PMI	Index	Sep			48.7
15:45	USD	Markit PMI manufacturing, final	Index	Sep		51.8	51.8
16:00	USD	Construction spending	m/m	Aug		-0.1%	-0.4%
16:00	USD	ISM manufacturing	Index	Sep		52.4	52.8
21:10	USD	Fed's Williams speaks					
<b>Tuesday, October 4, 2022</b>				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
5:30	AUD	Reserve Bank of Australia rate decision	%		2.9%	2.9%	2.4%
6:00	DKK	Danske Bank publish Nordic Outlook					
11:00	EUR	PPI	m/mly/y	Aug			37.9% 40%
15:00	USD	Fed's Williams speaks					
15:15	USD	Fed's Mester speaks					
16:00	USD	Core capital goods orders, final	%	Aug			1.3%
17:00	DKK	Currency reserves	DKK bn	Sep			531.7
19:00	USD	Fed's Daly speaks					
<b>Wednesday, October 5, 2022</b>				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	PLN	Polish central bank rate decision	%			7.0%	6.8%
2:30	JPY	Markit PMI services, final	Index	Sep			51.9
3:00	NZD	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (cash rate decision)	%		3.5%	3.5%	3.0%
8:30	SEK	PMI services	Index	Sep			59.4
8:45	FRF	Industrial production	m/mly/y	Aug		0.0%	-1.6% -1.2%
9:15	EUR	S&P may publish Spain's debt rating		Sep			
9:15	ESP	PMI services	Index	Sep		50.3	50.6
9:45	ITL	PMI services	Index	Sep		49.0	50.5
9:50	FRF	PMI services, final	Index	Sep		53.0	53.0
9:55	DEM	PMI services, final	Index	Sep		45.4	45.4
10:00	EUR	PMI composite, final	Index	Sep		48.2	48.2
10:00	EUR	PMI services, final	Index	Sep		48.9	48.9
10:30	GBP	PMI services, final	Index	Sep			49.2
14:15	USD	ADP employment	1000	Sep		200	132
14:30	USD	Trade balance	USD bn	Aug		-67.9	-70.7
15:45	USD	Markit PMI service, final	Index	Sep			49.2
16:00	USD	ISM non-manufacturing	Index	Sep		56.5	56.9
16:30	USD	DOE U.S. crude oil inventories	K				-215
22:00	USD	Fed's Bostic speaks					

Source: Danske Bank

# Calendar - continued

Thursday, October 6, 2022				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	JPY	BoJ Kuroda speaks					
8:00	SEK	Industrial orders	m/mly/y	Aug			3.0% 4.3%
8:00	SEK	Private Sector Production	m/mly/y	Aug			1.2% 3.6%
8:00	SEK	Household consumption	m/mly/y	Aug			-1.5% 0.9%
8:00	DEM	Factory orders	m/mly/y	Aug		-0.5% -5.0%	-1.1% -13.6%
8:00	DKK	Bankruptcies (s.a.)		Mar			
10:30	GBP	PMI construction	Index	Sep			49.2
11:00	EUR	Retail sales	m/mly/y	Aug		-0.5% _	0.3% -0.9%
14:30	USD	Initial jobless claims	1000				193
19:00	USD	Fed's Evans speaks					
23:00	USD	Fed's Waller speaks					
Friday, October 7, 2022				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	CNY	Foreign exchange reserves	USD bn	Sep		3002.0	3054.9
0:30	USD	Fed's Mester speaks					
1:30	JPY	Labour cash earnings	y/y	Aug		1.4%	1.3%
6:00	SEK	Maklarstatistik Swedish housing price data					
7:00	JPY	Leading economic index, preliminary	Index	Aug			98.9
7:45	CHF	Unemployment	%	Sep		2.1%	2.1%
8:00	SEK	Budget balance	SEK bn	Sep			44.5
8:00	DKK	Industrial production	m/m	Aug			-2.6%
8:00	NOK	GDP (mainland)	m/m	Aug			-0.3%
8:00	NOK	Manufacturing production	m/mly/y	Aug			1.4% 1.2%
8:00	NOK	Industrial production	m/mly/y	Aug			1.5% 1.8%
8:00	DEM	Industrial production	m/mly/y	Aug		-0.5% 2.4%	-0.3% -1.1%
8:00	DEM	Retail sales	m/mly/y	Aug		-1.0% -5.0%	1.9% -5.1%
9:00	CHF	SNB balance sheet, intervention	CHF bn	Sep			859.6
14:30	CAD	Net change in full time employment	1000	Sep			-77.2
14:30	USD	Unemployment	%	Sep		3.7%	3.7%
14:30	USD	Average hourly earnings, non-farm	m/mly/y	Sep		0.3% 5.1%	0.3% 5.2%
14:30	USD	Non farm payrolls	1000	Sep	280	250	315
16:00	USD	Fed's Williams speaks					
21:00	USD	Consumer credit	USD bn	Aug		25.0	23.8

Source: Danske Bank

# 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	2021	4.9	4.3	4.2	6.2	8.0	8.0	1.9	3.0	3.7	2.6	36.7	8.3
	2022	3.5	2.1	-0.3	3.3	4.1	1.9	7.5	3.7	2.5	1.0	31.9	8.8
	2023	0.7	1.3	0.9	-0.4	2.2	2.5	3.4	4.0	2.7	0.7	29.9	8.1
Sweden	2021	4.8	6.1	2.6	5.9	7.6	9.3	2.2	2.7	8.8	-0.2	37.3	5.2
	2022	1.1	2.6	0.1	-0.3	5.4	6.3	6.4	2.0	7.4	-0.3	33.0	4.9
	2023	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	3.9	3.4	3.5	2.1	7.2	0.3	31.0	5.2
Norway	2021	4.1	4.9	3.8	-0.9	4.7	2.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	-	-	-
	2022	2.9	6.7	1.3	3.1	6.0	7.5	5.3	3.7	1.8	-	-	-
	2023	1.2	2.5	1.3	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.7	2.1	-	-	-

## 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	2021	5.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	10.3	8.0	2.6	4.1	7.7	-5.1	97.4	3.2
	2022	3.1	3.9	2.2	3.1	6.4	7.7	8.5	4.0	6.8	-3.7	94.7	2.4
	2023	0.3	0.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	4.9	5.0	3.4	6.8	-2.5	92.7	2.9
Germany	2021	2.6	0.4	3.8	1.0	9.5	8.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	-3.7	69.3	7.4
	2022	1.5	4.1	4.6	0.7	2.0	6.7	8.8	3.3	3.0	-2.5	66.4	6.4
	2023	-0.1	0.2	3.2	2.0	2.0	4.8	6.5	3.9	3.0	-1.0	64.5	6.8
Finland	2021	3.0	3.7	2.9	1.5	5.4	6.0	2.2	2.3	7.7	-2.6	72.4	0.9
	2022	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.0	1.0	2.5	6.0	2.8	6.4	-2.8	65.0	-0.6
	2023	1.6	2.5	1.0	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.5	2.6	6.3	-2.3	64.8	-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	2021	5.9	8.3	0.6	7.4	6.1	14.1	4.7	4.2	5.4	-12.4	126.9	-3.5
	2022	1.6	2.4	-1.4	1.3	5.7	9.4	7.9	5.2	3.6	-4.2	124.0	-3.5
	2023	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	-2.9	-1.5	-3.4	3.8	4.2	3.9	-3.8	121.0	-3.2
China	2021	8.0	10.2	-	5.2	-	-	0.7	5.0	-	-5.6	68.9	3.0
	2022	2.8	4.8	-	3.0	-	-	2.5	5.0	-	-7.7	77.8	1.1
	2023	5.7	6.5	-	5.0	-	-	2.5	5.5	-	-7.1	81.8	1.0
UK	2021	7.5	6.2	12.6	5.6	-0.3	2.8	2.6	5.1	4.5	-5.4	95.6	-2.6
	2022	4.0	4.8	1.3	8.1	0.7	14.7	8.4	4.4	3.6	-3.9	95.5	-4.8
	2023	-0.2	-0.3	1.2	-1.9	-2.4	-2.4	5.6	3.3	4.1	-1.9	97.0	-3.7
Japan	2021	1.7	1.1	2.1	-1.3	11.9	5.1	-0.2	-	2.8	-	-	-
	2022	1.7	3.3	1.4	-1.8	3.6	4.1	1.6	-	2.5	-	-	-
	2023	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.9	1.1	1.1	-	2.5	-	-	-

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	30-Sep	3.25	3.67	4.46	3.76	97.5	-	762.5	1081.5	1119.4
	+3m	4.75	4.90	4.65	4.00	97.0	-	766.8	1092.8	1113.4
	+6m	4.75	4.90	4.45	3.85	96.0	-	775.5	1062.5	1166.7
	+12m	4.75	4.71	4.25	3.75	95.0	-	784.2	1031.6	1178.9
EUR	30-Sep	0.75	1.17	2.80	3.04	-	97.5	743.6	1054.8	1091.7
	+3m	2.00	2.47	3.20	2.90	-	97.0	743.8	1060.0	1080.0
	+6m	2.50	2.62	3.15	2.80	-	96.0	744.5	1020.0	1120.0
	+12m	2.50	2.62	2.95	2.70	-	95.0	745.0	980.0	1120.0
JPY	30-Sep	-0.10	-0.02	0.16	0.56	120.5	144.5	6.17	8.75	9.06
	+3m	-0.10	-	-	-	137.7	142.0	5.40	7.70	7.84
	+6m	-0.10	-	-	-	136.3	142.0	5.46	7.48	8.22
	+12m	-0.10	-	-	-	123.5	130.0	6.03	7.94	9.07
GBP*	30-Sep	2.25	-	5.38	4.35	88.3	110.5	842.5	1195.1	1236.9
	+3m	3.25	-	4.00	3.20	86.0	112.8	864.8	1232.6	1255.8
	+6m	3.50	-	3.80	3.15	86.0	111.6	865.7	1186.0	1302.3
	+12m	3.50	-	3.70	3.00	85.0	111.8	876.5	1152.9	1317.6
CHF*	30-Sep	0.50	-	1.44	2.06	95.7	98.1	777.3	1102.6	1141.1
	+3m	1.25	-	-	-	95.0	97.9	782.9	1115.8	1136.8
	+6m	1.25	-	-	-	94.0	97.9	792.0	1085.1	1191.5
	+12m	1.25	-	-	-	93.0	97.9	801.1	1053.8	1204.3
DKK	30-Sep	0.65	1.56	3.08	3.31	743.63	762.52	-	141.84	146.81
	+3m	1.90	2.66	3.45	3.20	743.75	766.75	-	142.52	145.21
	+6m	2.40	2.80	3.40	3.10	744.50	775.52	-	137.00	150.44
	+12m	2.40	2.80	3.10	2.80	745.00	784.21	-	131.54	150.34
SEK	30-Sep	1.75	1.68	3.23	3.11	1091.7	1119.4	68.1	96.6	100.0
	+3m	2.50	1.95	2.70	2.40	1080.0	1113.4	68.9	98.1	-
	+6m	2.50	2.50	2.65	2.50	1120.0	1166.7	66.5	91.1	-
	+12m	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.40	1120.0	1178.9	66.5	87.5	-
NOK	30-Sep	2.25	2.90	3.64	3.49	1054.8	1081.5	70.5	100.0	103.5
	+3m	2.50	2.85	3.05	3.35	1060.0	1092.8	70.2	-	101.9
	+6m	2.50	2.85	2.95	3.40	1020.0	1062.5	73.0	-	109.8
	+12m	2.50	2.85	2.85	3.20	980.0	1031.6	76.0	-	114.3

\*Notes: GBP swaps are SONIA and CHF swaps are SHARON.

We have updated our Norges Bank forecasts after yesterday's Norges Bank meeting but not yet our Norwegian yield outlook

Commodities												
	30-Sep	2022				2023				Average		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022	2023	
ICE Brent	89	98	112	105	100	95	95	95	95	104	95	

Source Danske Bank

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