

## RBNZ on inflation watch

- Q3 CPI is the key focus this week; we expect annual inflation of just 0.1%.
- The RBNZ is braced for a weak Q3 result and will be encouraged by stable long-term inflation expectations.
- We continue to expect a 25bp OCR cut in November and continue to see a high risk of another cut next year.

Over the past few months, **economic data have confirmed the NZ economy is performing well**. Growth is picking up momentum, led by a construction boom and a stunning lift in tourism spending. A stronger economy led to increased investment and employment. Surveys confirm that both business and households feel more confident.

**But for the RBNZ, inflation remains elusive**. This week's **main focus will be the Q3 CPI release (10.45am Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup>)**. We, and the market, **expect inflation to print slightly below the RBNZ's forecast** in its August Monetary Policy Statement. On a quarterly basis, we expect the CPI index to remain flat, vs the RBNZ's expectation of a 0.1% lift. On an annual basis, we expect the rate of inflation to fall to 0.1% from 0.4% in Q2. A key driver of the weak Q3 result is the second round of reductions to ACC vehicle licencing fees. Previous strength in the NZD and softer rent growth will also add to a subdued result.

**If the RBNZ is surprised to the downside, it does increase the risks of an additional OCR cut next year**. In saying that, the RBNZ is braced for a relatively weak result this quarter. However, going forward the RBNZ expects a fairly swift lift in annual inflation over the coming quarters. In contrast, we see this lift as being more gradual. Hence, January's release of Q4 inflation could be more influential for convincing the RBNZ to cut the OCR below 1.75%.

Meanwhile, Consensus Economics released its longer-term inflation expectations to subscribers on Friday. While short-term (1-2 year) inflation expectations fell, **the longer-term inflation expectations**, which are the RBNZ's key interest from this survey, **remained steady or increased**. This should reinforce the RBNZ's view that **longer-term inflation expectations are well anchored at 2%**. This reduces the likelihood of an OCR cut below 1.75% - overall we still see it as near a 50/50 proposition.

Nonetheless, the **RBNZ is not complacent about the impact of weak inflation outturns on inflation expectations**. Last week, Assistant Governor John McDermott delivered a speech on understanding low inflation. There was no new information in the speech. McDermott reiterated further easing is required (we see a 25 basis point OCR cut in November as a given). McDermott discussed the global and domestic drivers of weak inflation and reiterated the RBNZ's concerns that inflation expectations appear to be more back-ward looking. This means the RBNZ cannot afford to become too complacent as headline inflation remains below target. The RBNZ expect annual inflation will rise above 1% from Q4 – we see downside risk to this and hence we see weaker CPI prints next year as key events for influencing OCR cuts below 1.75%.

### Foreign Exchange

- The NZD fell last week amid strengthening rate cut speculation.

### Interest Rates

- Interest rates edge lower after RBNZ's dovish speech and weak Chinese economic data.

### Week Ahead

- NZ Q3 CPI and GDT dairy auction.

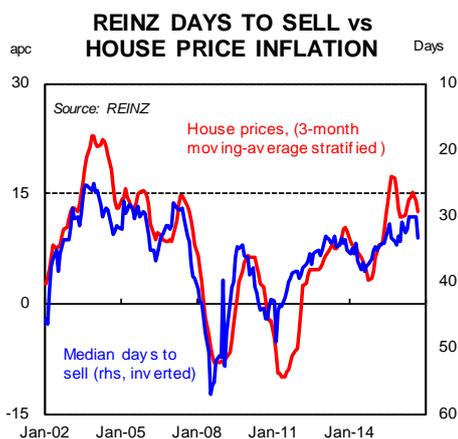
### Week in Review

- House sales edge lower, card spending bounces higher and consumer confidences rises.

### Global Calendars

- RBA minutes, US CPI, China GDP, Australian unemployment and ECB rates decision.

## Chart of the Week: Housing market becomes more balanced in September



REINZ housing data show the **RBNZ's latest Loan-to-value (LVR) home lending restrictions** have helped **cool the housing market in September**. In particular, the number of days to sell – a good measure of the balance between demand and supply – edged higher.

Despite the cooling, **the housing market remains relatively tight**. New listings remain low and, until housing supply starts to catch up with demand, we expect market conditions to remain supportive of house prices. Indeed, despite cooler activity, **house prices still increased during September**.

The introduction of new LVR lending restrictions **in the past had only a temporary impact** on the housing market. While the tighter lending restrictions on investors could have more long-lasting effect this time, only time will tell. In the meantime, we **expect the RBNZ will continue to eye up introducing debt-to-income lending restrictions when feasibly possible**.

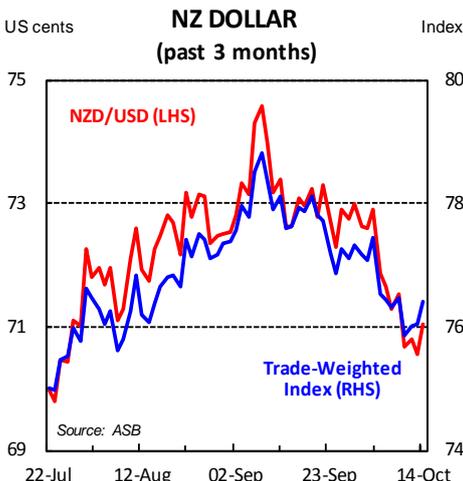
## Foreign Exchange Market

FX Rates	Current*	Week ago	Month ago	6 mths ago	Year ago	ST Bias	Support^	Resistance^
NZD/USD	0.7100	0.7153	0.7308	0.6922	0.6829	DOWN	0.6950	0.7250
NZD/AUD	0.9306	0.9414	0.9719	0.9019	0.9371	DOWN	0.9200	0.9500
NZD/JPY	74.04	73.55	74.58	74.77	81.32	FLAT	73.00	75.20
NZD/EUR	0.6473	0.6390	0.6502	0.6131	0.6001	FLAT	0.6380	0.6580
NZD/GBP	0.5846	0.5766	0.5521	0.4884	0.4413	UP	0.5760	0.5940
TWI	76.5	76.5	77.9	73.1	73.0	DOWN	75.00	79.00

^Weekly support and resistance levels \* Current is as at 9.30 am Monday; week ago as at Monday 5pm.

The NZD ticked lower through the week against most of the major currencies, with speculation of a rate cut in November finding even further favour following comments from RBNZ Assistant Governor McDermott. At the same time, the outlook for a hike from the US Federal Reserve in December gained more ground, aided by comments from a number of Fed speakers, keeping NZD/USD firmly on the back foot. The USD was also boosted as the chances of Trump becoming President declined.

The week ahead is dominated by New Zealand's Q3 CPI report, with expectations for a very soft result. Annual inflation would need to be well above 0.5% to generate much speculation the RBNZ won't cut in November, while a negative read would open up the debate for more easing in 2017. The GDT dairy auction on Tuesday night is also key, given last time prices took a step back, with whole milk powder losing 3.8%. Further afield, the US CPI for September is also due Tuesday night while more comments from the Fed and potential Trump developments are also likely to impact.

Short-term outlook:	Key data	Date	Time (NZT)	Market	
<b>NZ DOLLAR</b> (past 3 months) 	NZ CPI, Q3, %qoq	18/10	10:45 am	0.0	
	Reserve Bank of Australia minutes	18/10	-	-	
	Global Dairy Trade Auction	18/10	Overnight	-	
	US CPI, September, %mom	19/10	1:30 am	0.3	
	China GDP, Q3, %yoy	19/10	3:00 pm	6.7	
	AU unemployment, September, %	20/10	1:30 pm	5.7	
	NZ international migration, September	21/10	10:45 am	-	
	ECB rate announcement, deposit rate, %	21/10	00:45 am	-0.4	
	<b>Key events:</b> <b>NZD:</b> Sep CPI (Tue); Global Dairy Trade auction (Wed). <b>USD:</b> Sep CPI & industrial production (Tue); Sep housing starts & building permits (Wed); Fed Beige Book (Thu). Final Presidential debate (Thu). <b>AUD:</b> RBA Oct meeting minutes (Tue); Q3 business confidence (Thu); Sep employment (Thu). <b>CNY:</b> Sep industrial production, retail sales & fixed asset investment (Wed); Q3 GDP (Wed). <b>EUR:</b> Aug balance of payments (Thu); ECB meeting (Thu). <b>GBP:</b> Sep CPI (Tue); Aug ILO unemployment rate & wages (Wed); Sep retail sales (Thu).				
	<b>Speakers:</b> <b>FOMC:</b> Vice Chair Fischer (Tue), non-voter Williams (Wed & Sat), non-voter Kaplan (Thu), voter Dudley (Thu), voter Tarullo (Sat). <b>RBA:</b> Lowe (Tue)				

### Medium-term outlook:

### Last Quarterly Economic Forecasts

The NZD remains supported by relatively high Terms of Trade, relatively high interest rates, increased offshore investor demand and a structural improvement in the current account deficit. The NZD/USD risks remaining above our forecast range of 0.67-0.68. However, we expect the RBNZ to cut interest rates once more in 2016, in November. While this will potentially weigh on the NZD/USD, a lowered chance of Fed interest rate hikes will limit NZD/USD downside. Over 2017, we see the NZD/USD remaining elevated in a range of 0.70-0.73.

We still expect the RBNZ to cut the OCR to 1.75%, but the RBA is likely to move its cash rate to 1.25%. The RBA's May/August rate cuts and prospect for more means we have firmed our NZD/AUD medium-term forecast to 0.95. In the near term, the NZD/AUD is likely to trade around 0.93-0.95.

There is a firm chance the NZD now remains more elevated against the EUR than had previously thought. Following the UK's June 23 vote to leave the EU, there is now a higher chance that the ECB provides more stimulus to the European economy. However, the Eurozone's current account surplus will continue to help support the EUR, limiting downside. In the near term we continue to see NZD/JPY hold above 70. Further out, the prospect for more BOJ easing should weaken the JPY, pushing NZD/JPY above 85 in 2017.

The GBP fell sharply in response to the UK's decision to leave the EU. Consequently, the GBP is now likely to remain lower than its pre-Brexit level and the NZD/GBP higher as a result.

## Interest Rate Market

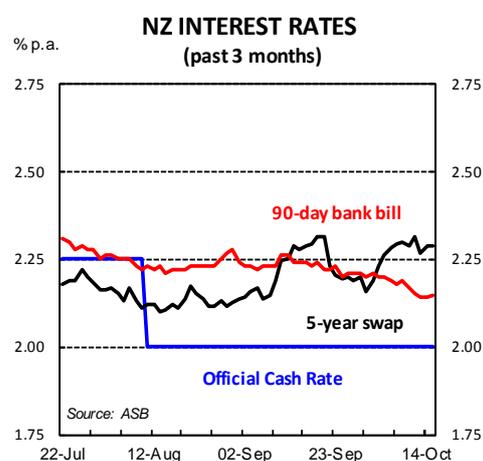
Wholesale interest rates	Current	Week ago	Month ago	6 mths ago	Year ago	ST Bias
Cash rate	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.75	FLAT
90-day bank bill	2.15	2.19	2.24	2.33	2.85	FLAT
2-year swap	2.11	2.13	2.12	2.29	2.77	FLAT
5-year swap	2.29	2.30	2.29	2.53	3.07	UP
5-year benchmark gov't stock	2.01	2.05	2.07	2.21	2.69	UP
NZSX 50	7133	7117	7251	6846	5820	FLAT

^Weekly support and resistance levels \* Current is as at 9.30am Monday; week ago as at Monday 5pm.

**NZ interest rates edged lower last week as a dovish RBNZ speech and weak Chinese trade data pushed bond yields lower.** On Tuesday evening, the RBNZ Assistant Governor, John McDermott, acknowledged that the Q3 CPI was likely to be weak and reiterated that further policy easing will be required. Market pricing for a November cut lifted from 70% to 82% after the speech. At the time of writing, market pricing for a November OCR cut is sitting at 86%.

**Weak Chinese trade data also weighed on NZ interest rates.** September's trade data were weaker than expected for both exports and imports. The soft data reignited Chinese growth concerns and, as a result, demand for the relative safety of bonds lifted (yields lower).

### Short-term outlook:



### Key data

	Date	Time (NZT)	Market
NZ CPI, Q3, %qoq	18/10	10:45 am	0.0
Reserve Bank of Australia minutes	18/10	-	-
Global Dairy Trade Auction	18/10	Overnight	-
US CPI, September, %mom	19/10	1:30 am	0.3
China GDP, Q3, %yoy	19/10	3:00 pm	6.7
AU employment, September, 000s	20/10	1:30 pm	15
ECB rate announcement, deposit rate, %	21/10	00:45 am	-0.4

**Comment:** Locally, attention will be focused on the Q3 CPI and Tuesday night's Global Dairy Trade Auction. A weaker than expected CPI could start to build expectations for further rate cuts in 2017, as a 25bp cut in November is largely a given. On the other hand, another lift in dairy prices could see interest rates increase. Offshore, no action is expected from the ECB, but the tone of any rhetoric will be closely analysed for hints of future action. The US CPI will also garner interest as the market continues to look for signs that the US economy is improving and, hence, increase the chance that the US Federal Reserve will raise interest rates in December.

### Medium-term outlook:

### Last Quarterly Economic Forecasts

**The RBNZ left the OCR on hold at 2%, as widely expected, on September 22.** In addition, **the RBNZ maintained a firm easing bias** of "our current projections and assumptions indicate that further policy easing will be required." The market was expecting a strong easing bias and, combined with "a lower exchange rate is needed", financial markets were not disappointed.

**The RBNZ's concerns were very much in line with those raised in the August MPS. Although the RBNZ is still concerned about housing risks, it is also now more concerned about the downside inflation risks, particularly if inflation expectations were to fall further.** The NZD Trade Weighted Index assumes the NZD will gently depreciate from around 76 beyond year-end, and there is a risk that the RBNZ will have to ease to a greater extent if the NZD doesn't follow that path. The NZD was again called out as making it difficult for the RBNZ to meet its inflation objective and in need of depreciation. However, at the same time, the RBNZ did acknowledge that some of the recent strength of the NZD was due to the gains in dairy prices.

**We continue to expect the RBNZ to cut once further, in November,** when the RBNZ has received the next set of key economic data, including key long-term inflation expectations, and has comprehensively redone its forecasts. **In addition, the risks remain skewed to a lower OCR than 1.75%, particularly if the NZD persists above the RBNZ's assumed level, inflation expectations weaken or funding pressures limit the extent to which banks pass on November's OCR cut.**

## Key international data for the week ahead

Data	Date	Time (NZT)	Previous	Market expects	ASB expects
RBA Meeting Minutes	18/10	1:30 pm	-	-	-
UK CPI, September, %mom	18/10	9:30 pm	0.3	0.2	-
US CPI, September, core, %mom	19/10	1:30 am	0.3	0.2	-
CH GDP, Q3, %yoy	19/10	3:00 pm	6.7	6.7	6.7
US Beige Book	20/10	7:00 am	-	-	-
AU employment, September, 000s	20/10	1:30 pm	-3.9	15	15
UK retail sales, September, core, %mom	20/10	9:30 pm	-0.3	0.2	-
ECB rate announcement	21/10	12:45 am	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4

### The Reserve Bank of Australia left the key cash rate unchanged in October.

New Governor Lowe's post-meeting Statement was longer than Steven's outgoing September Statement. But the broad themes were left intact. The focus in the Minutes will likely be on issues relating to the housing market given that's where the Bank has recently adjusted its commentary.

**China will likely experience a temporary stabilisation in GDP growth** as a result of policy easing.

**Australian employment fell by 3.9k in August.** A disappointing result, but one that was optically improved by the fall in the unemployment rate which hit its lowest point since September 2013. The fall in the unemployment rate was possible because of a decline in the participation rate. We expect modest jobs growth of 15k in September and a lift in the unemployment rate because of a rise in labour force participation.

Annual **headline UK inflation** will accelerate sharply over the coming months. The mechanical lift is a function of positive base-effects related to the unwinding of past oil price falls, and higher imported prices stemming from the GBP slump following the vote to leave the EU. But beyond these factors, domestic price pressures remain muted, as illustrated by the tepid wage growth. As such, core inflation will remain subdued.

From a year ago, **core US CPI inflation** should remain sticky just above 2% but the risks are to the upside because of modestly faster wage growth.

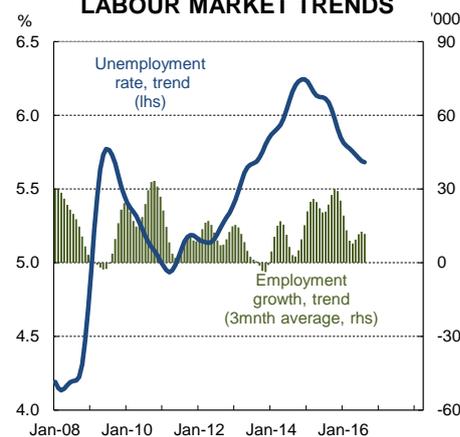
The **UK labour market** has been resilient in the face of the EU Referendum shock and we expect a relatively positive report in August. But over time, increased economic uncertainty should weigh on employment growth and see the ILO unemployment rate rise. Headline annual wage growth should continue to track around 2.4-2.5%pa.

**UK retail sales growth** has zig-zagged over recent months, but has generally been better than expected since the EU referendum. The rebound in consumer confidence, increased tourist activity following the decline in GBP, and signals from the BRC retail sales monitor point to a rebound in retail sales in September.

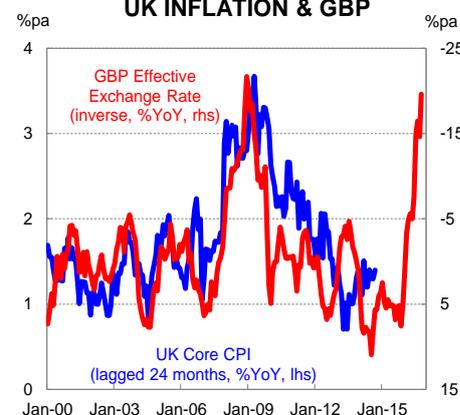
**No policy changes are expected from the European Central Bank in October.** At the last meeting, President Draghi stated that committees had been tasked to study the options available to ensure a "smooth implementation" of the current program. At this meeting, the ECB should continue to stress that policy settings need to remain as accommodative as possible to support the recovery and lift in inflation.

In September, **the US Fed's beige book** showed "expectations of wage growth for the coming month were modest" and businesses are becoming a little concerned about the U.S. Presidential election. It will be interesting to see if the upcoming Beige Book upgrades or downgrades its wage pressures description.

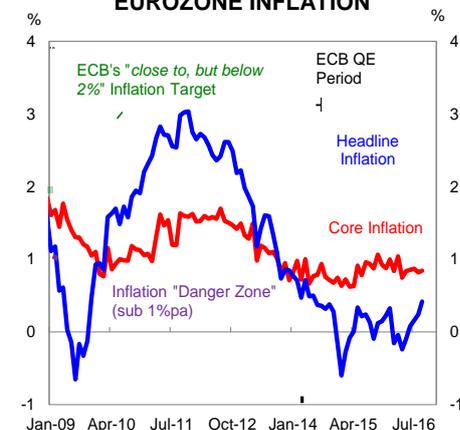
### LABOUR MARKET TRENDS



### UK INFLATION & GBP



### EUROZONE INFLATION



# NZ Data Preview: a look at the week ahead

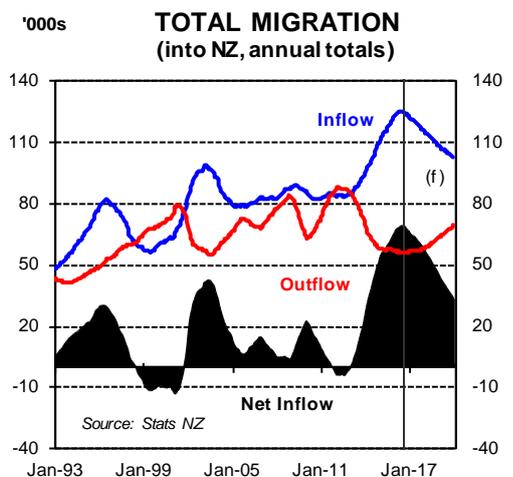
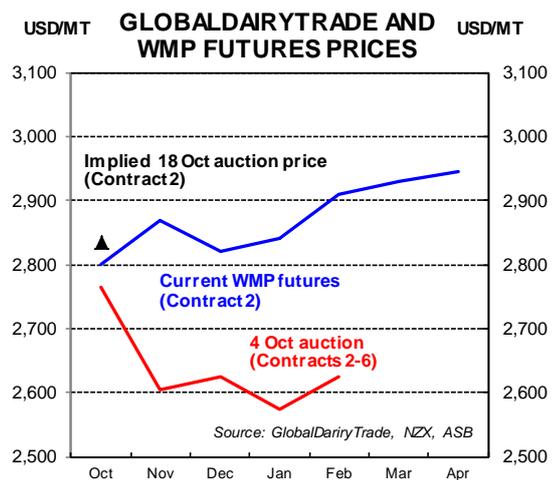
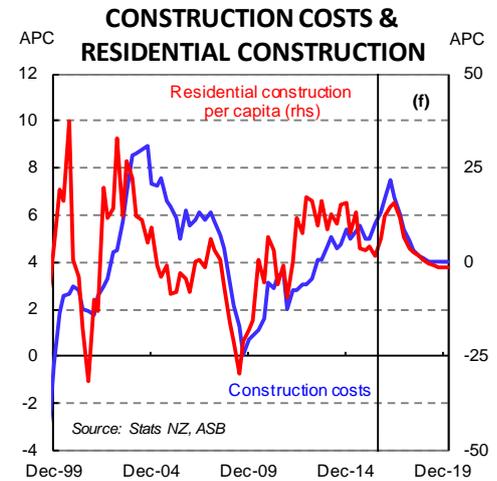
Data	Date	Time (NZT)	Previous	Market expects	ASB expects
CPI, Q3, %qoq	18/10	10:45am	+0.4	-	+0.0
GlobalDairyTrade auction, whole milk powder, % change	18/10	Overnight	-3.8	-	+6 to +8
Net migration, September	21/10	10:45 am	5,600	-	5,350

**We are expecting a flat Q3 CPI result on Tuesday and for annual inflation to fall to 0.1%.** The key driver behind this quarter's fall in inflation is the second round of reductions in ACC vehicle licencing fees. Previous strength in the NZD, a further fall in petrol prices and slower rent growth also weigh on Q3 inflation.

**Construction costs are the sole strong spot in the current inflation story.** Construction costs lifted strongly in Q2 and, as capacity pressures remain present, we are expecting further price increases over Q3. **However, outside of the construction sector price pressures remain elusive.** Our forecast is slightly lower than the RBNZ's August MPS forecast of 0.2% yoy and, in our opinion, a 25bp OCR cut in November is a given. However, a result close to our forecast (and hence weaker than the RBNZ's forecast) increases the risks of an additional OCR cut next year.

Overnight Tuesday, the latest **GlobalDairyTrade auction** takes place. **We expect prices to lift at this auction as poor spring growing conditions weigh on NZ production.** Current futures pricing suggests a whole milk powder price rise in the 6% to 8% range. We expect global dairy prices to lift over the remainder of the season, reflecting further weakening in global and NZ dairy supply.

**Annual net migration marked another record high in August.** As such, another small lift in annual inflows (and a new record high) in September would not be a surprise. However, there have been some signs migration is starting to peak. Annual arrivals have struggled to make much headway past 125k cumulatively over the prior 12 months. The Government's recent announcement that it will reduce resident visas granted by around 5,000 a year could reduce total inflows at the margin. However, Australians and returning NZers are exempt and they make up the largest group of those coming to NZ. We look for annual departures to very slowly start to increase as some of the arrivals over the last few years leave. This includes groups such as students and those on working holiday visas. We look for annual migration to slow to around 66,000 by the end of the year from the current 69,000 area. The risks to this are mainly around expected departures, with many of those arriving on student visas appear to be staying on after graduation.



## Data Recap: weekly recap

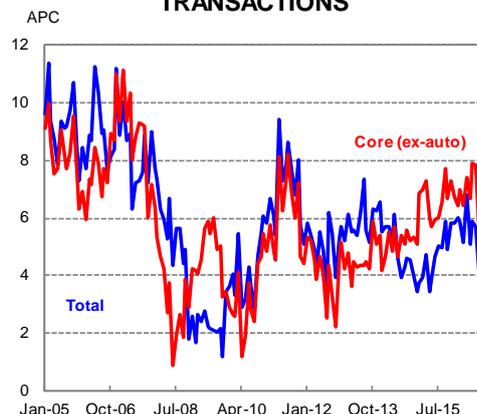
Data	Date	Actual	Market forecast	ASB Forecast
Electronic card spending, September, % mom	11/10	1.9	0.8	0.7
Consumer confidence, October	13/10	122.9	-	-
REINZ House Sales, September, s.a., % mom	13/10	7,397	-	-

**Spending growth bounced back in September.** The extent of the rebound was exacerbated by Stats NZ substantially revising down the August outcome to -1.2% from the -0.4% released last month. This makes September look stronger in comparison. Taking the average from the last two months and comparing to the average of the prior 6 months, spending growth over August/September is running at or slightly below the recent average. **Looking at the trend over the last two months together, hospitality continues to expand** as the tourism industry shows no sign of taking its foot off the gas just yet. This result has no implications for our OCR view; we continue to expect one more 25bp OCR cut this year, in November.

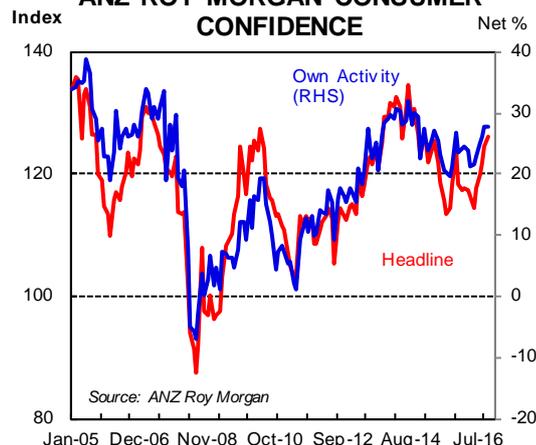
**Consumer confidence continued its recent upbeat trend in October, marking a high since May 2015.** Headline consumer confidence continued to firm in October, rising to 122.9 from 121.0. The index is now well clear of 5 and 10-year average levels. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, confidence extended its recent winning run to 5 months, climbing to 126.2 from 124.6. That's a high since December 2014 and is well clear of recent averages. Household views on whether they are better or worse off compared to a year ago added to the good news, holding at the recent high of a net 11% of respondents for the third month in a row. Looking at the next 12 months, a net 30% expect things to improve, down from 31% in September but marking the first set of 30+ consecutive months since September/October 2014.

**REINZ data show that housing market activity cooled in September.** Nationwide, the seasonally-adjusted median of days to sell lifted for the first time in five months. In Auckland, the seasonally-adjusted median of days to sell lifted to the highest level since August 2014. Even in Wellington, the tightest housing market for some time, the median of days to sell lifted from 24 to 27. **The lift in the time taken to sell homes comes off the back of a widespread fall in sales activity over September.** Seasonally-adjusted sales fell in all regions over the month of September except for the Central Otago Lakes District and Canterbury. Interestingly, the **nationwide stratified median sales price lifted in September to \$521,150.** The stratified median house price also lifted in Auckland (up 2.1% mom) and Wellington (up 4.8% mom). Despite the slowing in sales over September, inventory levels remain below historical averages. As a result, pressure will likely remain under house prices until supply catches up with demand.

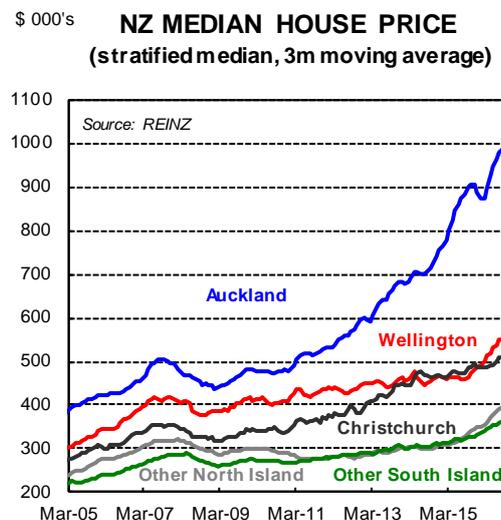
**RETAIL ELECTRONIC CARD TRANSACTIONS**



**ANZ ROY MORGAN CONSUMER CONFIDENCE**



**NZ MEDIAN HOUSE PRICE (stratified median, 3m moving average)**



## Global Data Calendars

## Calendar - Australasia, Japan and China

Date	Time (NZT)	Eco	Event	Period	Unit	Last	Forecast	
							Market	ASB
17 Oct 16	17:30	JN	Industrial production	Aug F	m%ch	1.5	~	~
	17:30	JN	Capacity utilization	Aug	m%ch	0.6	~	~
18 Oct 16	10:10	AU	RBA Governor Lowe speech in Sydney					
	10:45	NZ	CPI	Q3	q%ch	0.4	0.1	0.1
	13:30	AU	RBA October Meeting Minutes					
	13:30	AU	New motor vehicle sales	Sep	m%ch	0.1	~	~
19 Oct 16	15:00	NZ	Non-resident bond holdings	Sep	%	66.7	~	~
	12:30	AU	Westpac leading index	Sep	m%ch	0.0	~	~
	13:00	AU	Skilled vacancies	Sep	m%ch	-0.4	~	~
	15:00	CH	Industrial production	Sep	y%ch	6.3	6.4	~
	15:00	CH	Retail sales	Sep	y%ch	10.6	10.7	~
	15:00	CH	Fixed assets ex rural	Sep	ytd	8.1	8.2	~
	15:00	CH	GDP	Q3	ytd	6.7	6.7	~
	17:30	JN	All industry activity index	Aug	m%ch	0.3	~	~
20 Oct 16	13:30	AU	NAB business confidence	Q3	~	2.0	~	~
	13:30	AU	Employment change	Sep	000	-3.9	~	15.0
	13:30	AU	Unemployment rate	Sep	%	5.6	~	5.7
	13:30	AU	Full-time employment change	Sep	000	11.5	~	~
	13:30	AU	Part-time employment change	Sep	000	-15.4	~	~
	13:30	AU	Participation rate	Sep	%	64.7	~	64.8
	19:00	JN	Machine tool orders	Sep F	y%ch	-6.3	~	~
21 Oct 16	10:45	NZ	Net migration	Sep	~	5,600	~	~
	14:30	CH	China September property prices					
	15:00	NZ	Credit card spending	Sep	m%ch	-1.4	~	~

\*P = Preliminary

## Calendar - North America &amp; Europe

Date	Time (UKT)	Eco	Event	Period	Unit	Last	Forecast	
							Market	ASB
Mon 17 Oct	10:00	EC	CPI	Sep	m%ch	0.1	~	~
	10:00	EC	CPI core	Sep F	y%ch	0.8	~	~
	13:30	US	Empire manufacturing	Oct	~	-2.0	1	~
	14:15	US	Industrial production	Sep	m%ch	-0.4	0.2	~
	14:15	US	Capacity utilization	Sep	%	75.5	75.6	~
	14:15	US	Manufacturing (SIC) production	Sep	%	-0.4	~	~
	14:50	UK	Bank of England Bond-Buying Operation Results					
Tue 18 Oct	09:00	EC	ECB Bank lending survey					
	09:30	UK	CPI	Sep	m%ch	0.3	~	~
	09:30	UK	CPI core	Sep	y%ch	1.3	~	~
	09:30	UK	Retail price index	Sep	Index	264.4	~	~
	09:30	UK	PPI input	Sep	m%ch	0.2	~	~
	09:30	UK	PPI output	Sep	m%ch	0.1	~	~
	09:30	UK	House price index	Aug	y%ch	8.3	~	~
	13:30	US	CPI	Sep	m%ch	0.2	0.3	~

	13:30	US	CPI ex food and energy	Sep	m%ch	0.3	0.2	~
	13:30	US	Real average weekly earnings	Sep	y%ch	0.4	~	~
	14:50	UK	Bank of England Bond-Buying Operation Results					
	15:00	US	NAHB housing market index	Oct	Index	65.0	63.0	~
	21:00	US	Total net TIC flows	Aug	\$bn	140.6	~	~
	21:00	US	Net long-term TIC flows	Aug	\$bn	103.9	~	~
Wed 19 Oct	09:30	UK	Claimant count rate	Sep	%	2.2	~	~
	09:30	UK	Jobless claims change	Sep	000	2.4	~	~
	09:30	UK	Average weekly earnings 3M	Aug	y%ch	2.3	~	~
	09:30	UK	Weekly earnings ex bonus 3M	Aug	y%ch	2.1	~	~
	09:30	UK	ILO unemployment rate 3 months	Aug	%	4.9	~	~
	09:30	UK	Employment change 3M/3M	Aug	000	174.0	~	~
	10:00	EC	Construction output	Aug	m%ch	1.8	~	~
	12:00	US	MBA mortgage applications	Oct	%	-6.0	~	~
	13:30	US	Housing starts	Sep	000	1,142	1,170	~
	13:30	US	Building permits	Sep	000	1,152	1,163	~
	13:45	US	Fed's Williams speaks in New Jersey					
	14:50	UK	Bank of England Bond-Buying Operation Results					
	19:00	US	U.S. Federal Reserve releases Beige Book					
Thu 20 Oct	09:00	EC	ECB current account	Aug	€bn	21.0	~	~
	09:00	EC	Current account	Aug	€bn	31.5	~	~
	09:30	UK	Retail sales ex auto fuel	Sep	m%ch	-0.3	~	~
	09:30	UK	Retail sales inc auto fuel	Sep	m%ch	-0.2	~	~
	12:45	EC	ECB main refinancing rate	Oct	%	0.0	~	~
	12:45	EC	ECB deposit facility rate	Oct	%	-0.4	~	~
	12:45	EC	ECB marginal lending facility	Oct	%	0.3	~	~
	12:45	EC	ECB asset purchase target	Oct	€bn	80.0	~	~
	13:30	US	Initial jobless and continuing claims	Oct	~	~	~	~
	13:30	US	Philadelphia Fed business outlook	Oct	~	12.8	6	~
	15:00	US	Existing home sales	Sep	\$mn	5.3	5.3	~
Fri 21 Oct	10:00	EC	Euro area second quarter government deficit					
	10:00	EC	Govt debt/GDP ratio	2015	%	90.7	~	~
	15:00	EC	Consumer Confidence	Oct A	~	-8.2	~	~

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