# RBNZ: Call back in February

- The RBNZ are expected to hold the OCR at record lows this week and defer any decisions until further details arrive. The RBA is expected to hold the cash rate at 1.50% and it is in no hurry to raise interest rates.
- No imminent changes to US monetary policy direction, with the nomination of Jerome Powell for next Fed chair. The proposed USD 1.5 trillion US tax package has a few hurdles to jump through.
- Prices are expected to nudge higher at this week's dairy auction. We are sticking with our $6.75 milk price forecast for 2017/18.

**We expect the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) to hold the OCR at record low of 1.75% on Thursday's Monetary Policy Statement** (MPS), the 7th consecutive on-hold decision. A considerable amount of water has flowed under the bridge since the August MPS and the RBNZ is facing an outlook of many moving parts. Uncertainties over the policy outlook make November an awkward time to deliver a set of forecasts. The global outlook is strengthening, but as the RBNZ alluded to in September the domestic growth outlook has moderated somewhat. Conversely, CPI inflation was higher than the RBNZ expected in Q3 and the NZD is currently 6% lower than what the RBNZ had assumed. There has been the change in government, but insufficient detail has emerged from which the RBNZ can assess the policy implications. The monetary policy goal posts also look like they will be shifting, with a monetary policy review pending as are potential changes to the RBNZ Act and the Policy Targets Agreement. In such an environment it would be prudent for the RBNZ to maintain a low profile and defer signalling any changes in view until further information emerges (see our full MPS preview here).

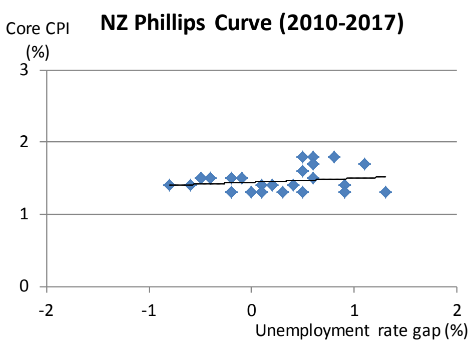
**Global equity indices continue to test record highs as the global economic expansion gains momentum**. Supporting market sentiment was President Trump's nomination of Jerome Powell as the next Fed chair, which is seen to maintain continuity and reinforce the low for longer message of current Fed chair Yellen**.** Equity market sentiment was also bolstered by the release of the USD 1.5 trillion tax reform bill, proposing income and corporate tax cuts, a simplified tax code, but with a smaller number of exemptions, reduced mortgage interest rate deductions and a new tax on cross border transactions. The Republicans are aiming to pass the bill in coming months, but this is expected to run into strong opposition. Upbeat US employment data over the weekend, with the unemployment rate a 17-year low, have kept the prospect of a December Fed hike alive. Markets, however, remain sceptical on the need for more hikes beyond that given low consumer price and wage inflation. The BOE hiked for the first time in a decade but the "very gradual" outlook for UK rate increases saw Sterling slump, but boosted UK equities.

In this week's domestic data, we expect prices to move a touch higher on Wednesday's GlobalDairyTrade auction**,** with recent poor NZ weather potentially pushing prices higher still in the coming months**. We are sticking to our $6.75 forecast for the 2017/18 Fonterra milk price. Inflation expectations from the RBNZ survey are expected to remain close to the inflation target midpoint**. **Moderate increases are expected for domestic card spending** in October reflecting the uncertain backdrop prevailing at that time.

**The RBA is expected to hold the cash rate at 1.50% tomorrow** and signal that due to the benign inflationary backdrop there is no hurry to raise interest rates. Australian rates and the Australian dollar fell sharply following the release of weaker than expected retail trade data last Friday and we expect the RBA to remain on hold until 2018Q4. Elsewhere sees the release of Chinese CPI and trade data, along with a number of important German and Eurozone data prints also released.



**Chart of the Week:** The inflation and Activity Trade-off




The domestic labour market is tightening, with the unemployment rate at a nine-year low, whilst labour force participation and employment rates (the labour force and employment respectively as a portion of the working age) hit record highs.

Despite local wages being supported by pay equity settlements, overall wage inflation has remained low for this stage of the cycle. As the accompanying chart shows, the traditional Phillips Curve relationship between the unemployment rate and inflation looks to have broken down of late. This phenomenon is not isolated to New Zealand, with many countries still experiencing low inflation.

**In such an environment, central banks are expected to tread carefully.**

# Foreign Exchange Market

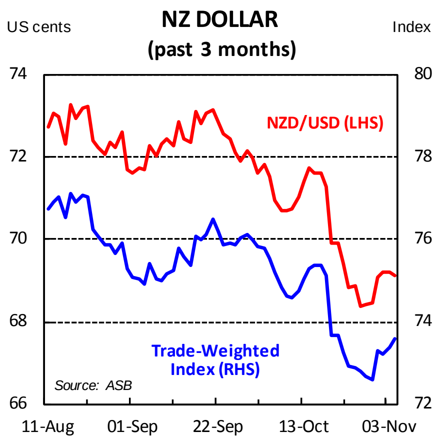
| FX Rates | Current* | Week ago | Month ago | 6 mths ago | Year ago | ST Bias | Support^ | Resistance^ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NZD/USD | 0.6912 | 0.6842 | 0.7095 | 0.6920 | 0.7313 | FLAT/UP | 0.6750 | 0.7020 |
| NZD/AUD | 0.9025 | 0.8912 | 0.9155 | 0.9345 | 0.9517 | UP | 0.8800 | 0.9150 |
| NZD/JPY | 78.83 | 77.70 | 80.07 | 78.01 | 75.37 | FLAT | 77.60 | 80.00 |
| NZD/EUR | 0.5950 | 0.5891 | 0.6067 | 0.6306 | 0.6591 | FLAT/UP | 0.5860 | 0.6040 |
| NZD/GBP | 0.5282 | 0.5207 | 0.5420 | 0.5337 | 0.5862 | UP | 0.5200 | 0.5360 |
| TWI | 73.6 | 72.7 | 75.2 | 75.4 | 78.3 | FLAT/UP | 72.00 | 76.00 |

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

**The NZD recovered some of its losses last week** following the pronounced fall following the announcement that NZ First had chosen to support Labour rather than National in the previous week. **A key driver of the lift in the NZD was the stronger than expected lift in Q3 employment that was released on Wednesday.** The release also showed the unemployment rate falling to a 9-year low. Although the release of the House of Republican's tax reform bill saw the NZD/USD pare some gains on Thursday night, **softer than expected US Non-farm Payrolls helped ensure the NZD/USD ended the week higher.** On the other hand, the announcement that Jerome Powell would be replacing Janet Yellen as Fed Chair did little to move currency markets. The NZD/GBP was the other major mover last week with progress on Brexit negotiations supporting the GBP early in the week before the BoE's dovish rate hike on Thursday night saw the NZD/GBP surge by around 2%.

**This week, the NZD/AUD is likely to be the most volatile currency pair with both countries' central banks scheduled to review interest rates**. However, with each expected to leave rates on hold, it will be the respective updates on the outlook of inflation that will be closely monitored. As for the RBNZ, we are expecting the bank to largely look through any potential impacts from the new government as details remain too light to draw solid conclusions. Finally, today's RBNZ Survey of Expectations could also cause some volatility if 2-year-ahead inflation expectations rise or fall more than expected.

## Short-term outlook:




| Key data | Date | Time (NZT) | Market |
|---|---|---|---|
| RBNZ Survey of Expectations, Q4 | 06/11 | 3:00 pm | - |
| RBA Rate Announcement | 07/11 | 4:00 pm | n/c |
| GDT Auction | 07/11 | Overnight | - |
| RBNZ OCR & MPS | 09/11 | 9:00 am | n/c |

**NZD:** Q4 inflation expectations (today); RBNZ meeting & MPS (Thu). **AUD:** RBA meeting (Tue); Housing finance (Thu); RBA Statement on Monetary Policy (Fri). **USD:** Oct CPI & retail sales (16 Nov). **CNY:** Q3 balance of payments (today); Oct FX reserves (Tue); Oct trade balance (Wed); Oct CPI (Thu). **JPY:** Sep labour cash earnings (Tue); Sep current account balance (Thu); BoJ Summary of Opinion at October meeting (Thu). **EUR:** Sep retail sales (Tue). **GBP:** Sep industrial & manufacturing production (Thu); Sep trade balance (Thu); next round of Brexit negotiations (Thu Fri).

**Speakers: RBNZ:** Spenser (Thu). **Fed:** 2018 voter Potter (Mon), voter Dudley (Tue), voter Quarles (Wed), Chair Yellen (Wed). **BoJ:** Kuroda (today), Funo (Wed). **BoE:** Taylor & Kohn (Wed), Salmon (Thu).

## Medium-term outlook:

Last Quarterly Economic Forecasts

**We updated our FX forecasts in early September. Political uncertainty associated with a change in Government has weighed on the NZD, but we expect this to have a fleeting impact.** The NZD remains the recipient of some key supports - including the near-record Terms of Trade, relatively high interest rates and a solid domestic outlook – **which are expected to keep the NZD elevated over the forecast horizon.**

**Our forecasts incorporate a weaker USD.** Despite a weaker starting point, we have modestly revised up our near-term NZD/USD forecasts, with the NZD/USD to end 2017 at 0.74 and 2018 at 0.77. Further USD falls are expected given the upward bias in non-USD rates and with the strengthening synchronised global economy typically bullish for commodity currencies like the NZD and AUD. However, the key risk to our bearish USD view is the Trump Administration is able to get U.S. company tax cuts passed through the U.S. Congress. If this development occurs, then the USD will no longer depreciate, but lift significantly. **The NZD/AUD fell** following the Labour-NZ First coalition announcement, and is currently below our forecasts (0.93 by the end of 2017 to 0.91 by late 2018). We expect political uncertainty to have a temporary impact on the NZD/AUD, although upside to this exchange rate is expected to be capped by the **narrowing Australian current account deficit, and the strengthening trading partner growth.**

Supportive growth prospects, pending ECB tapering, and prospective ECB rate hikes next year will support the euro. **We expect NZD/EUR to end 2017 at 0.60 and 2018 at 0.61.** With EU-UK Brexit negotiations weighing on the UK economic outlook, the NZD is expected to remain elevated against the GBP. We expect the NZD/GBP to remain in a 0.56-0.57 range till the end of 2018. **We expect the NZD/JPY to hover around the 79/80 level over the next couple of years.** The large Japanese current account surplus and low US Treasury yields, and no indication of further easing by the BOJ are expected to support the JPY.

# Interest Rate Market

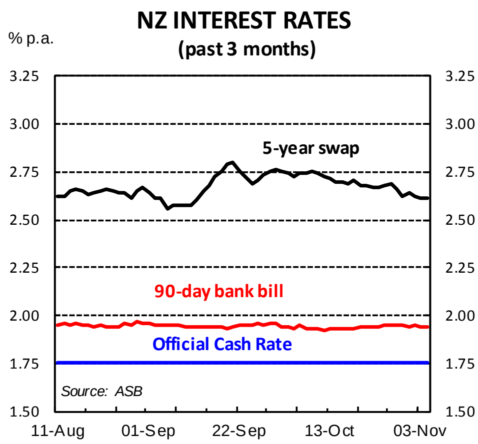
| Wholesale interest rates | Current | Week ago | Month ago | 6 mths ago | Year ago | ST Bias |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash rate | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 2.00 | FLAT |
| 90-day bank bill | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.98 | 2.13 | FLAT |
| 2-year swap | 2.11 | 2.16 | 2.21 | 2.35 | 2.21 | UP |
| 5-year swap | 2.61 | 2.66 | 2.74 | 2.95 | 2.51 | UP |
| 5-year benchmark gov't stock | 2.38 | 2.48 | 2.53 | 2.45 | 2.30 | UP |
| NZSX 50 | 8065 | 8144 | 7977 | 7426 | 6708 | UP |

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

**The NZ interest rate curve flattened last week**, with larger falls for longer-term rates. The stronger than expected Household Labour Force print had only a fleeting impact on local rates, and in turn took direction from offshore events. Australian rates were already under downward pressure from the benign Q3 CPI report, with a further rally in yields following the release of weaker than expected retail sales data on Friday. Local bond yields have participated in the global rally, with a further narrowing in spreads to (lower) US yields. Our higher outright yields have been a key support to local yields and the NZD, and the market continues to await information by the NZ Debt Management Office (DMO) on the future profile of NZ bond issuance, details of which are unlikely to arrive this week given the OCR decision and forthcoming inflation-linked bond tender.

Despite the US unemployment rate falling to a 17-year low, benign wage inflation, the nomination of Jerome Powell for the top Fed job and the gradualist Fed message of last week **helped to push US yields lower.** Percentage odds for a December Fed hike are in the 90's, but markets have a sanguine view on the need for follow-up hikes beyond that. UK yields rallied despite the first BOE hike in a decade, with market's taking their cues from the dovish BOE assessment, particularly the "very gradual" outlook for UK rate hikes.

## Short-term outlook:




**Comment: Key focus this week will be on the RBNZ November Monetary Policy Statement**. A considerable amount of water has flowed under the bridge since the August MPS and the RBNZ is facing an outlook of many moving parts. Uncertainties over the policy outlook and policy backdrop make November an awkward time to deliver a policy decision, let alone a set of forecasts. We expect the Bank to try and deflect as much attention as it can from the published forecasts, particularly the published interest rate track. A "steady as she goes" message from the RBNZ could see the curve steepen as the notion of potential OCR cuts is watered down, with the market assuming that the RBNZ will tweak the rate profile higher in February after the Bank incorporates the new fiscal outlook into its projections.

**The RBA is expected to hold the cash rate at 1.50% tomorrow** and signal that due to the benign inflationary backdrop there is no hurry to raise interest rates. Markets have rallied strongly in the wake of weaker than expected prints for Australian retail sales. We expect the RBA to remain on hold until 2018Q4.

## Medium-term outlook:

Last Quarterly Economic Forecasts

**The RBNZ continued to hold the OCR at its record-low of 1.75% at September OCR Review**. The RBNZ retained its neutral bias and continued to note the numerous uncertainties. However, the key surprise was the **RBNZ downgraded its growth outlook**, commenting it expected growth to "*maintain its current pace*" whereas at the August Monetary Policy Statement (MPS), the RBNZ's forecasts assumed growth would accelerate. However, the RBNZ will be mindful that **election promises will likely boost growth further once the RBNZ has revised fiscal projections from Treasury.**

**The NZD had eased since August**, when the RBNZ had been very frustrated. Nonetheless, the RBNZ continues to note that a lower NZD would be helpful in delivering more inflation and a more 'balanced' growth outlook.

**The RBNZ remains confident in the medium-term inflation outlook**, despite anticipated volatility in headline inflation this year. The RBNZ's August MPS forecasts show the RBNZ expects inflation will dip below 1% (due to volatility in fuel and food) before swiftly recovering to reach 2% by 2018. The RBNZ appears to be relying on a very swift pick-up in non-tradable inflation. This is a fairly bold assumption given the RBNZ is wary that price-setting behaviours have become more backward looking. However, the change in government risks being more inflationary in the medium-term. We expect the RBNZ will start lifting the OCR in Q1 2019, which is slightly earlier than the RBNZ's expectations for a hike in Q3 2019.

**The objectives of monetary policy will likely change in 2018.** At this stage we expect monetary policy shifts to be modest, but some degree of uncertainty will remain until a new Policy Targets Agreement is signed.

# Key international data for the week ahead

| Data | Date | Time (NZT) | Previous | Market expects | ASB expects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UK Industrial Production, September, %mom | 10/11 | 10:30 pm | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Reserve Bank of Australia Interest Rate Announcement, % | 07/11 | 4:30 pm | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Eurozone Retail Sales, September, %qoq | 07/11 | 11:00 pm | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Australia Owner Occupier Loan Value, September, %mom | 09/11 | 1:30 pm | 0.9 | - | -1.1 |
| Japan Current Account Balance, September, ¥ | 09/11 | 12:50 pm | +2,380 | +2,375 | 2,000 |
| Reserve Bank of Australia Statement of Monetary Policy | 10/11 | 1:30 pm | - | - | - |

The **Reserve Bank of Australia is widely expected to leave rates unchanged** at Tuesday's November Board meeting. The RBA has sounded more upbeat on the domestic economy in recent speeches and publications. However, given the current lacklustre wages growth and softer-than-expected September quarter inflation, it appears the RBA will not be lifting rates any time soon.

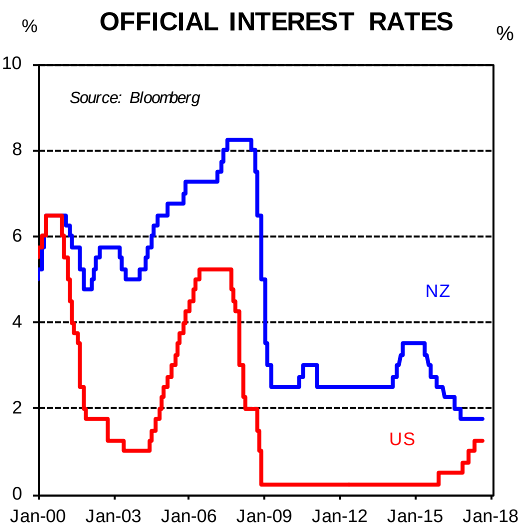
There has been a solid increase in **loans to Australian owner-occupiers**, indicating some switching from investor-lending could be underway. Total lending over September is expected to show a modest rise. Overall lending has been trending lower, with APRA changes set to continue limiting loan growth. Higher interest rates to investors are also still tempering demand.

Already-released customs trade data suggest **Japan's current account surplus** eased in September. However, it is still very high at around ¥2,000 or around 4% of GDP.

**The Reserve Bank of Australia's quarterly Statement on Monetary Policy** (SMP) is likely to show the RBA is still reasonably "relaxed and comfortable" with its current economic growth and inflation projections. Although in the wake of both, Q3 CPI measures undershooting RBA and market expectations, there could be some modest trimming to the RBA's near-term underlying inflation forecasts in its SMP.

The **UK's manufacturing PMI** is consistent with further expansion in industrial economic activity.

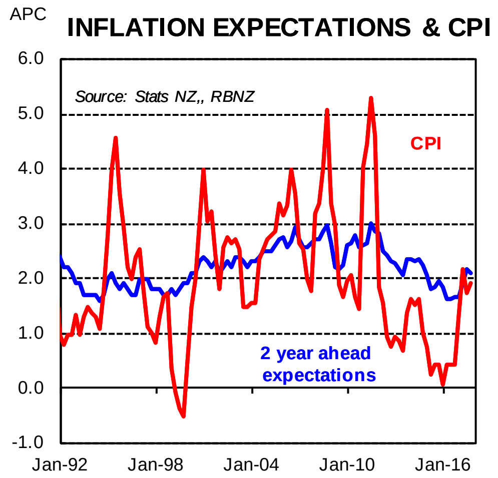
Favourable employment conditions and improving consumer sentiment in the **Eurozone** point to an upside risk to **retail sales growth** over September.



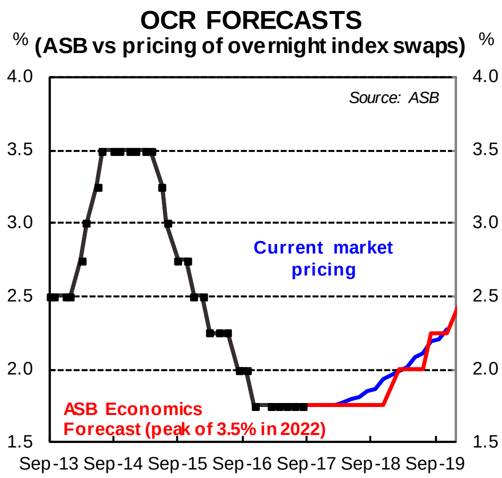
# NZ Data Preview: a look at the week ahead

| Data | Date | Time (NZT) | Previous | Market expects | ASB expects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBNZ Survey of Expectations, Q4, 2-year ahead, % | 06/11 | 3:00 pm | 2.09 | - | - |
| GlobalDairyTrade Auction, whole milk powder, % change | 07/11 | overnight | -0.5 | - | 0 to +2 |
| RBNZ OCR Review and Monetary Policy Statement | 09/11 | 9:00 am | 1.75% | 1.75% | 1.75% |
| Electronic Card Transactions, October, Retail, %mom | 10/11 | 10:45 am | +0.1% | | +0.4% |

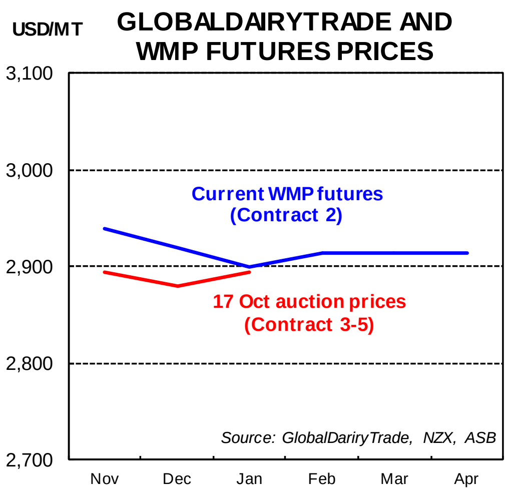
**2-year-ahead inflation expectations dipped slightly in Q3, but remained above the 2% midpoint of the RBNZ's inflation target.** Since then, headline CPI has firmed again, lifting back towards 2% yoy in Q3. However, there remains little to suggest that inflation is at risk of getting away on itself. Indeed, the outlook for CPI is to soften again over 2018 before it gradually lifts back to 2% over the medium term. As a result, we expect 2-year-inflation expectations to remain largely unchanged in Q4, around 2%. Given the softer near-term outlook, the one-year-ahead inflation expectation measure is likely to remain below the 2-year level, around 1.7% (was 1.77% in Q3). For the RBNZ, results in line with these will reinforce that cuts are off the table, but at the same time, suggest there is no rush to raise the OCR any time soon.




The **Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) is facing an outlook of many moving parts**, with uncertainties remaining over the policy outlook which makes November an awkward time to deliver a set of forecasts. The change in Government will bring a range of new policies that will likely tweak the economic outlook. But it is too soon for the RBNZ to properly assess the economic and inflation impacts. Furthermore, the incoming Government also has announced a review of the RBNZ Act and Policy Targets Agreement. The RBNZ is about to present a set of forecasts fully aware that the economic forecasts will change and that the RBNZ's own objectives and the way its sets monetary policy could also change. Meanwhile, economic developments have continued in a similar vein this year, with near-term inflation lifting but growth proving a bit softer than expected. Given the messy outlook, **the RBNZ is best to keep the policy assessment similar to previous statements: emphasise that interest rates will remain low for a prolonged period and highlight the many uncertainties on the outlook.**




**Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) spending** has been soft over recent months, with the level of retail spending 0.9% lower than it was in April, and the 2.4% annual spending growth the slowest since 2009. Core spending (ex-fuel and vehicle-related) has fared slightly better but, at 2.9% yoy, growth is still around 5-year lows. Lifts to grocery food and fuel prices over the last few months are expected to underpin mild increases in October retail spending. **We expect increases of 0.4% mom and 0.2% mom for retail and core ECT spending, respectively**. Generally cloudy and wet weather, election-related uncertainty and the moribund housing market are likely to limit potential upside to this. The prospect of higher wages and more generous government support should underpin moderate rates of retail sales growth over the next year or two, but the days of spending running ahead of income growth look to be behind us despite resilient consumer sentiment, with households showing more restraint.

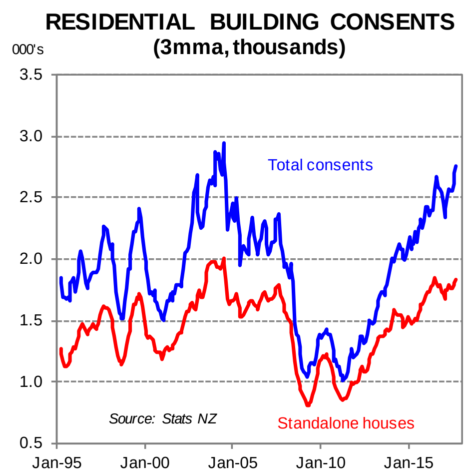



We expect prices to move a touch higher at the **GlobalDairyTrade auction** overnight Tuesday. A fortnight ago, whole milk powder (WMP) prices decreased by 0.5%. **At the current juncture, futures pricing suggests WMP will be flat or rise by up to 2%.** Over the past few months, global dairy prices have drifted a touch lower. However, we expect that recent poor weather has led to weak production and, in turn, this is likely to lead to rising prices over coming auctions. Moreover, when combined with the global butter shortage, we expect prices to continue to rise heading into the new year.

# Data Recap: weekly recap

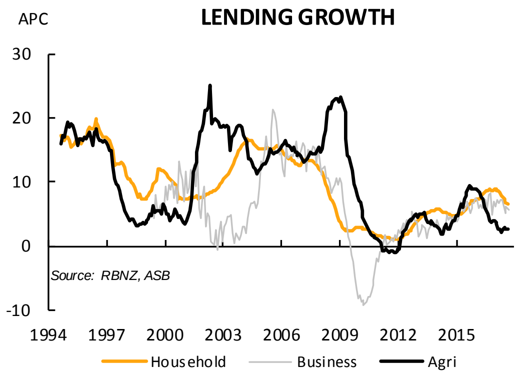
| Data | Date | Actual | Market forecast | ASB Forecast |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Building Consents, residential, September, %mom | 31/10 | -2.3 | - | - |
| ANZ Business Outlook, headline confidence, October | 31/10 | -10.0 | - | - |
| RBNZ Credit Aggregates, household lending, September, % mom | 31/10 | 0.5 | - | - |
| HLFS Unemployment Rate | 1/11 | +4.6 | +4.8 | +4.7 |
| HLFS Employment growth, qoq | 1/11 | +2.2 | +0.7 | +0.9 |
| LCI Wage Growth, private sector ordinary time, % qoq | 1/11 | +0.7 | +0.5 | +0.7 |

**Residential building consents fell 2.3% in September**, following the previous month's 6% lift. Over September, there were fewer retirement units and stand-alone houses consented, while higher townhouse and apartment consents provided some offset. **Auckland consents fell 11% in September** (ASB seasonally-adjusted estimate) and it appears the trend for stand-alone houses has clearly turned with numbers now falling. Non-residential building demand remains high, but capacity constraints may limit activity growth.



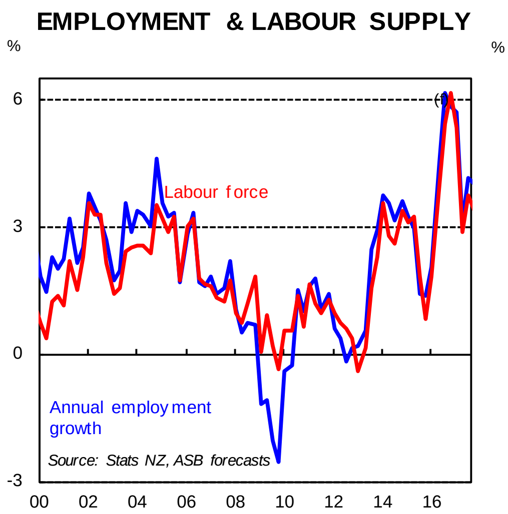

**Business confidence fell in October** as political uncertainty prevailed through the month. Many of the responses to the survey were likely received before the Labour-NZ First Government was announced. The uncertainty associated with a change in Government is likely to weigh on economic growth for the rest of the year. We will likely have to wait until early next year, once the dust settles, to get a proper read on confidence.

**Household credit growth continued to soften in September as election-related uncertainty weighed on the housing market, in particular.** Further, a Labour/NZ First coalition raises more questions over the future outlook for the housing market and suggests that mortgage credit growth will remain subdued for some time. Agricultural credit growth also remains subdued as farmers remain focussed on debt repayment. Business credit growth seems to have weathered the election storm in September, with credit growth remaining at reasonable levels.




The **Q3 labour market release** was the fourth quarterly release since the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) was redeveloped. Although the changes were intended to provide more comprehensive coverage of the labour market, they do not appear to have completely eliminated quarterly volatility.

**HLFS employment surged 2.2% qoq in Q3 (4.1% yoy)**, much stronger than the 0.7% qoq market consensus. The economy added 103,000 jobs over the last 12 months, a stunning achievement considering that the working age population increased by less than 90,000 persons over that period. **The HLFS unemployment rate fell to 4.6% of the labour force, the lowest level since 2008Q4.**




**The Q3 report confirmed a firming in aggregate wage inflation,** with increases of 0.7% qoq for private (1.9% yoy) and 0.4% for public sector (1.5% yoy) wage and salary rates from the Labour Cost index.

**Whilst the starting point is strong, a combination of demand and supply-side factors is expected to temper employment growth in the years ahead.** Slowing growth momentum over the remainder of the year, uncertainty over the new government and concerns over signalled increases in the minimum wage may act to weigh on hiring decisions. Signalled changes to migration policy will likely slow labour force growth and shrink the pool of available workers at a time when firms are facing difficulties in finding the "right" person for the job. A benign backdrop for core inflation and sub-trend short-term growth outlook suggest no immediate need for the RBNZ to deviate from its on-hold stance. However, like us, the RBNZ will be closely following developments in wage inflation for guidance on future OCR moves.

# Global Data Calendars

## Calendar - Australasia, Japan and China

| Date | Time (NZT) | Eco | Event | Period | Unit | Last | Forecast Market | Forecast ASB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon 6 Nov | ~ | CH | BoP current account balance | Q3 P | RMB bn | 50.9 | ~ | ~ |
| Tue 7 Nov | 09:30 | AU | Ai-Group PCI | Oct | Index | 54.7 | ~ | ~ |
| | 14:30 | AU | RBA cash rate target | Nov | % | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| | 16:30 | AU | Foreign reserves | Oct | $bn | 74.9 | ~ | ~ |
| Wed 8 Nov | ~ | CH | Trade balance | Oct | CNY bn | 28.6 | 38.9 | ~ |
| | 16:00 | JN | Leading index CI | Sep P | Index | 107.2 | ~ | ~ |
| Thu 9 Nov | ~ | JN | Eco watchers survey current | Oct | Index | 51.3 | ~ | ~ |
| | 07:00 | NZ | RBNZ official cash rate | Nov | % | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| | 10:50 | JN | BOJ Summary of Opinions at October 30-31 Meeting | | | | | |
| | 10:50 | JN | Core machine orders | Sep | m%ch | 3.4 | -2.0 | ~ |
| | 10:50 | JN | BoP current account adjusted | Sep | ¥bn | 2,266.9 | 1,963.1 | ~ |
| | 11:30 | AU | Home loans | Sep | m%ch | 1.0 | ~ | 4.5 |
| | 12:30 | CH | CPI | Oct | y%ch | 1.6 | 1.7 | ~ |
| Fri 10 Nov | 08:45 | NZ | Card spending retail | Oct | m%ch | 0.1 | ~ | 0.4 |
| | 11:14 | NZ | REINZ house sales | Oct | y%ch | -26.2 | ~ | ~ |

## Calendar - North America & Europe

| Date | Time (UKT) | Eco | Event | Period | Unit | Last | Forecast Market | Forecast ASB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon 6 Nov | 09:00 | EC | Markit Eurozone composite PMI | Oct F | Index | 55.9 | ~ | ~ |
| | 10:00 | EC | PPI | Sep | m%ch | 0.3 | ~ | ~ |
| | 10:30 | US | New York Fed's Potter speaks on Policy and Balance Sheet | | | | | |
| | 17:10 | US | Fed's Dudley speaks on Lessons from the Financial Crisis | | | | | |
| Tue 7 Nov | 08:30 | UK | Halifax house prices | Oct | m%ch | 0.8 | ~ | ~ |
| | 09:10 | EC | Markit Eurozone retail PMI | Oct | Index | 52.3 | ~ | ~ |
| | 10:00 | EC | Retail sales | Sep | m%ch | -0.5 | ~ | ~ |
| | 17:35 | US | Fed's Quarles speaks at Clearing House Conference | | | | | |
| | 20:00 | US | Consumer credit | Sep | $bn | 13.1 | 17.5 | ~ |
| Wed 8 Nov | 12:00 | US | MBA mortgage applications | Nov | % | -2.6 | ~ | ~ |
| Thu 9 Nov | 00:01 | UK | RICS house price balance | Oct | % | 6.0 | ~ | ~ |
| | 09:30 | UK | Industrial production | Sep | m%ch | 0.2 | ~ | ~ |
| | 09:30 | UK | Visible trade balance | Sep | £mn | -14,245 | ~ | ~ |
| | 10:00 | EC | European Commission Economic Forecasts | | | | | |
| | 13:00 | UK | NIESR GDP estimate | Oct | % | 0.4 | ~ | ~ |
| | 13:30 | US | Initial jobless and continuing claims | Nov | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ |
| | 15:00 | EC | ECB's Villeroy de Galhau speaks in Brussels | | | | | |
| | 15:00 | US | Wholesale sales | Sep | m%ch | 1.7 | ~ | ~ |
| Fri 10 Nov | 15:00 | US | Uni. of Michigan sentiment | Nov P | Index | 100.7 | 100.0 | ~ |
| | 19:00 | US | Monthly Budget Statement | Oct | $bn | 8.0 | ~ | ~ |

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