The Week Ahead: US labour data critical ahead of the Fed's March meeting

Economics Team

Monica Malik, Ph.D.
Chief Economist
+971 (0)2 696 8458
Monica.Malik@adcb.com

Shailesh Jha
Economist
+971 (0)2 696 2704
Shailesh.Jha@adcb.com

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US: Solid February NFP data would support March rate hike

February NFP data (due 10 March) will be particularly important following more hawkish comments by FOMC members recently. Consensus expects a robust jobs report, with 190K jobs created and wage growth accelerating to 0.3% m-o-m (January: 0.1%). The unemployment rate is forecast to moderate to 4.7% in February (January: 4.8%). If the data prints in line with market expectations, we expect the Fed to raise the FFTR by 25 bps at its 14-15 March meeting (page 4). Previously we had expected the first rate hike of 2017 in June. Our change in forecast follows consistent comments by key FOMC members indicating an imminent rate hike, despite economic data generally coming in weaker than market expectations. We believe that the Fed could be looking to move early as financial and economic confidence remain high despite indications of a rate hike. Moreover, the international backdrop remains benign, with tentative signs of a pickup in global growth and ahead of a number of elections in Europe. February NFP data will be the main release before the Fed's March meeting.

Europe: UK budget and ECB meeting in focus

The UK's budget for 2017 (8 March) is likely to target lower borrowing than initially estimated by the government in its Autumn Statement last November. Consensus expectations are for the budgeted fiscal deficit to narrow further to -3.3% of GDP in 2017 (2016e: -3.4%), with less fiscal support required than anticipated in November in the aftermath of the Brexit vote. We still see some loosening in fiscal policy, supported by a stronger economic performance and government revenue in 2H2016, than expected initially. Public infrastructure spending is likely to be a key objective, with commitment of GBP23 billion announced in the Autumn Statement. Meanwhile, the ECB is expected to keep benchmark interest rates steady at its 9 March meeting. The ECB's inflation forecasts out to 2019 will be in the spotlight given the y-o-y increase in energy prices since the December meeting. Markets will also focus on any comments regarding changes in asset purchases (proportion of sovereign bonds bought by country) as the ECB reduces its monthly asset purchase target to EUR60 billion from EUR80 billion.

China: NPC meetings begin, small erosion in FX reserves

The annual meeting of the National People's Congress (NPC) will take place from 5-15 March. The outcomes of the meeting will indicate annual fiscal, monetary and economic policy priorities. The NPC has already lowered its economic growth target for 2017 to 6.5% (6.5-7% previously), balancing financial stability with economic growth. Markets will take cues from the NPC's comments on the focus of infrastructure spending, intensity of capacity cuts and macro-prudential policies in the property sector. In other developments, consensus envisages FX reserves fell by c.USD20 billion to USD2.97 trillion in February (January: USD2.99 trillion), on account of a smaller trade surplus, as import growth outpaces export growth.

I. Recent Events and Data Releases

A. MENA Economies

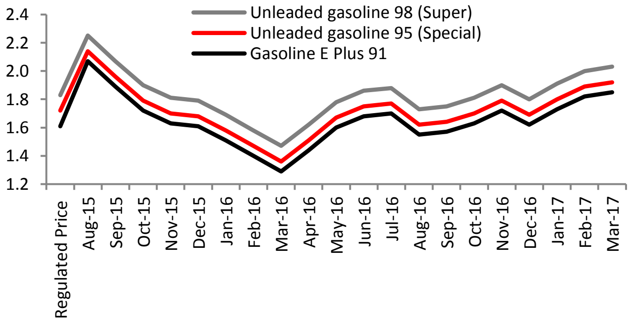
UAE: Inflation accelerates to 2.3% in January on higher fuel prices

Further acceleration in inflation expected in February and March

UAE consumer price inflation accelerated to 2.3% y-o-y (2.28% unrounded) in January, up from 1.2% in December. We had expected this on the back of: (i) higher annual fuel prices and (ii) utility subsidy reforms in Abu Dhabi. Reflecting the pick-up in inflationary pressure, consumer prices increased by 0.7% m-o-m in January against an average of -0.2% m-o-m in 4Q2016. Transportation inflation accelerated to 4.4% y-o-y in January, up from just 0.4% y-o-y the previous month, given the low fuel prices in early 2016. We expect a further strengthening in transportation inflation in February and March before it moderates from 2Q onwards. The UAE raised gasoline and diesel prices again effective in March. Fuel prices are 38-44% y-o-y higher in March depending on the grade compared to increases of between 13-20% y-o-y in January.

Fig. 1. UAE: Fuel prices raised again for March, albeit at more moderate pace than in previous two months

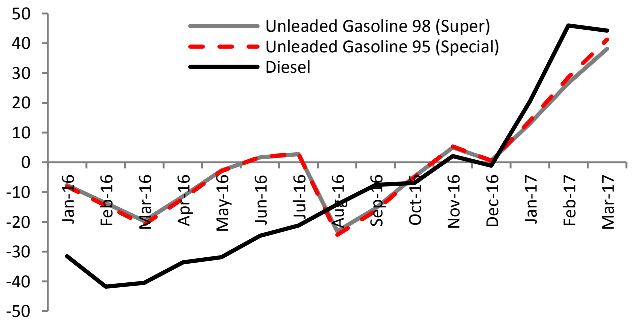
AED per litre



Source: UAE Ministry of Energy

Fig. 2. UAE: Yearly increase in fuel prices set to rise in February and March and will be reflected in inflation

% change y-o-y



Source: UAE Ministry of Energy, ADCB calculations

Utility reforms in Abu Dhabi reflected in stronger inflation rate

Meanwhile, housing and utility inflation (34% of the inflation basket) rose to 2.2% y-o-y, up from 1.6% in December. We believe that this pick-up was largely on the back of utility price increases in Abu Dhabi (effective 1 January 2017). However, the pace of the rise was moderated by the ongoing fall in rental prices in both Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Overall, the cost of local services (health and education) rose in the month, with imported goods remaining weak, partly due to the strong USD. The pick-up in inflation in 2017 and 2018 (VAT-related) will limit the pace of recovery in private consumption, in our view. However, we expect some moderate pick-up in activity in 2017 with the higher oil price. We also expect higher personal and corporate spending at end-2017, ahead of the introduction of VAT.

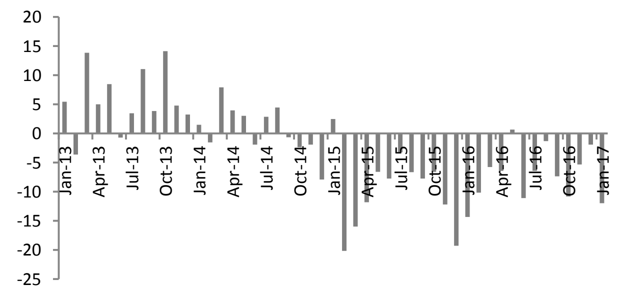
Saudi Arabia: NFAs fall by USD12 billion in January; credit demand weak

Sharpest monthly drop in NFAs since January 2016

SAMA's NFAs fell by USD12 billion in January – the sharpest monthly drop since January 2016 when oil prices were substantially weaker. NFAs finished January at USD516.7 billion – the lowest level since August 2011. We believe that the magnitude of this fall reflects the government's recent focus on tapping FX reserves to cover its budget deficit, with reduced reliance on domestic channels aimed at supporting liquidity conditions in the domestic banking system. Indeed, government deposits at SAMA fell by USD8.6 billion in January. Meanwhile, market indications are that the government did not issue debt in February, meaning it has not issued domestic debt since October 2016. Consequently, the annual increase in the banking sector's holdings of local government bonds has moderated to 105.8% y-o-y in January, down from 191.6% in June 2016. Moreover, we believe that the drop in SAMA's NFAs in January also likely reflects the fact that the funds raised from the USD17.5 billion bond issuance in October 2016 have been utilised and further payments to contractors were made in early 2017. Consequently, foreign borrowing will be important to reduce the drawdown of FX reserves and maintain the comfortable banking sector liquidity conditions. We expect Saudi Arabia to return to the international debt capital market in the next few months.

Fig. 3. Saudi Arabia: SAMA's NFAs fell sharply in January as funds from October sovereign bond have been utilised

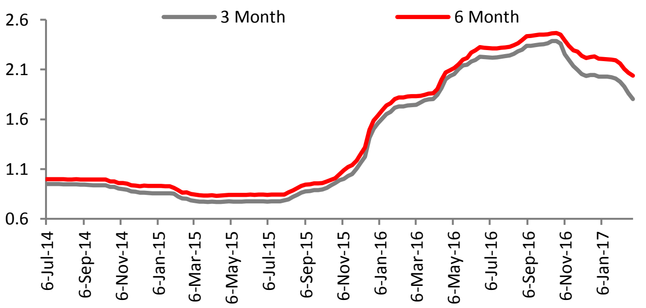
Monthly change in SAMA's NFAs, USD billion



Source: SAMA

Fig. 4. Saudi Arabia: Interbank rates continuing to move down, implying further improvement in liquidity conditions

%



Source: Bloomberg

Proxies of economic activity continue to suggest weak momentum

SAMA data (credit growth, trade financing and proxies of private consumption) also continued to reflect weak demand in the economy. New letters of credit for imports contracted by 22.9% y-o-y in January whilst combined ATM withdrawals and point-of-sales transactions were down -1.2% m-o-m. Private-sector credit growth slowed to just 1.2% y-o-y in January, its slowest pace of growth since December 2009. This deceleration reflects the payment of government arrears over the last few months and limited investment by the private sector. However, there was a moderate increase in private sector credit growth in January of 0.3% m-o-m after contractions in the previous two months. The loan-to-deposit ratio rose to 88.1% in January (December: 86.9%) as system-wide deposits fell. The fall in deposits was mostly as banks shed more expensive time deposits with the improvement in liquidity conditions, which continue to be reflected in the interbank rates that have been falling since 4Q2016.

Fuel prices could rise by c.30% in mid-2017

Subsidy reforms: We have highlighted in our research that Saudi Arabia will likely carry out further fiscal reform in 2H2017 once a mechanism to support low- and mid-income families is in place. One of the areas expected to see further reductions in subsidies is energy prices. Gasoline prices could rise by 30% from July, according to officials cited by Reuters, though some indicated that the level and timing of the rise has not been finalised. Saudi Arabia is looking to liberalise energy and utility prices by 2020 as a key tenet of its medium-term fiscal reform programme. However, Saudi Arabia has indicated that domestic energy prices will likely still be lower than international levels once liberalised, most likely due to the cheaper cost of production.

Oman: Raises USD5 billion in international bond sale

Demand for debt was strong – total order book of USD20 billion

The government of Oman raised USD5 billion last week, double the amount expected by the market. Demand for the debt was strong, with a total order book of USD20 billion, resulting in a tightening in pricing from the initial guidance. Ample global liquidity and the higher oil price likely bolstered the demand, as did the early timing in the year. The strong demand also bodes well for Oman's ongoing ability to tap the international debt market despite its large fiscal deficit. The bond was split into three tranches: i) a USD1 billion five-year tranche at midswap (MS) +190 bps, ii) a USD2 billion 10-year tranche at MS +300 bps; and iii) a 2 billion 30-year tranche at MP +387.5 bps. Demand for the 30-year tranche was particularly notable.

Fig. 5. Oman: Foreign debt issuance

Type of Issuance	Time of issue	Size, USD bn	Pricing	Maturity, years
Syndicated loan	Jan-16	1	LIBOR+120 bps	5
Eurobond	Jun-16	1	Midswap + 245 bps	5
Eurobond	Jun-16	1.5	Midswap + 320 bps	10
Sukuk	Jul-16	0.5	3.5% (coupon)	6
Eurobond	Mar-17	1	Midswap + 190 bps	5
Eurobond	Mar-17	2	Midswap + 300 bps	10
Eurobond	Mar-17	2	Midswap + 387.5 bps	30

Source: Bloomberg, various media sources

The USD5 billion raised covers c.70% of our forecast fiscal deficit for 2017

The USD5 billion raised covers most of the budget funding requirement for 2017, reducing the need to draw down FX reserves and borrow domestically. We estimate that the USD5 billion will cover c. 70% of the fiscal deficit for 2017. The official budget for 2017 was looking to raise USD5.5 billion worth of external borrowing to part finance the deficit. We believe that front loading the international borrowing is positive, especially with the Fed likely to raise rates in March. We see Oman's fiscal deficit narrowing to 9.7% of GDP, largely due to higher hydrocarbon revenue. Oman is also forecast to make the deepest spending cuts in 2017, with the emphasis on retrenching current expenditure. Government debt remains low, but has risen to 29% of GDP in 2016 from 5% in 2013 due to the recent fiscal deficits.

B. G4 Economies

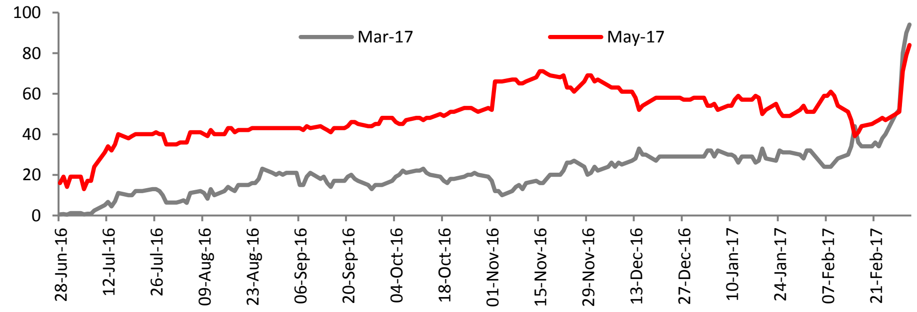
US: Fed expected to raise rates by 25 bps in March, if February NFP solid

Market expectations of March rate increase have risen to 94%

We now expect the Fed to raise the FFRT by 25 bps at its 14-15 March meeting, as long as February NFP data is solid. Our forecast change follows consistent comments by key FOMC members last week indicating an imminent rate hike, despite economic data generally coming in weaker than market forecasts. We previously expected the first 2017 rate hike in June. At this point, we continue to see one further rate hike in 2017, possibly brought forward to September from our current expectation of December. However, the risks are clearly to the upside for three hikes in 2017 following Fed Chair Janet Yellen's comments last week (page 5). Nevertheless, for a three rate hike scenario, we would need to see more tangible signs of meaningful fiscal policy support and of headline inflation remaining high, even after the low base effect from the oil price fades. We believe that the Fed could be looking to move in March given an acceleration in headline inflation, the healthy labour market and domestic confidence remaining high. Overall financial markets, including US stock markets, have taken the potential of a March rate hike in their stride. Possibly more important, the international backdrop remains benign, with signs of a pickup in Asian and European economic activity. The Fed is likely looking to avoid a similar situation as in 2016, when global uncertainties (including the Brexit vote) reduced its ability to raise rates. The European elections, including in France in April and May, could be a source of volatility in global markets in mid-2017.

Fig. 6. US: Markets now see 94% probability of 25 bps rate hike by the Fed in March

Market expectations of a 25 bps rate hike



Source: Bloomberg

Uniform message of imminent rate hike presented by FOMC members

A number of FOMC members adopted a more hawkish tone in their speaking engagements last week. They continued to suggest that the March Fed meeting would be live, and would likely produce a positive assessment of the economy. The speeches highlighted the need to normalise monetary policy with the economy close to full employment. Notably, New York Fed President William Dudley indicated that the Fed could move ahead of gaining full clarity on fiscal policy with just the direction required. Even the usually dovish Fed governors Lael Brainard and Jerome Powell noted that the improving global economy and solid US recovery mean that it will be "appropriate soon" for the Fed to raise rates again. Most importantly, Fed Chair Janet Yellen said that a “further adjustment of the federal funds rate would likely be appropriate” if “employment and inflation are continuing to evolve in line with our expectations”. Moreover, Yellen highlighted that "the process of scaling back accommodation likely will not be as slow as it was in 2015 and 2016".

US: No clear details from Trump on fiscal policy; more conciliatory tone

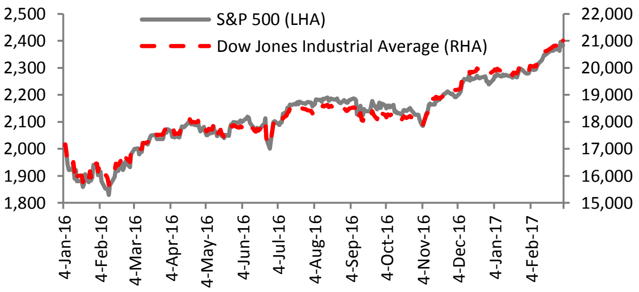
Key campaign promises reiterated, though with limited further details

There were limited details concerning President Trump’s economic policy objectives in his address to the joint session of congress last week. Markets were in particular looking for more information on his fiscal policy objectives. Trump continued to highlight his key campaign promises of tax reforms, higher infrastructure spending and regulatory reforms, though without any specific details. On the tax front, the president highlighted that his team is developing a “historic tax reform”, which will reduce the burden on corporations and middle-income households. There was no mention of the proposed border-adjustment tax, which aims to support domestic manufacturing by placing a levy on imports, whilst making companies’ export revenues tax-deductible. On infrastructure, he is looking to put forward a USD1 trillion investment package (over a 10-year period), financed through public and private channels. The focus will be on upgrading infrastructure, including transportation, energy, water supply and communications.

There was no mention of how the tax cuts or higher infrastructure and military spending are to be funded.

Fig. 7. US: Stock markets continue to rise despite limited details of fiscal and economic plans

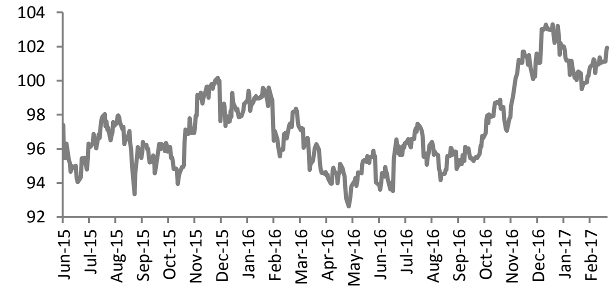
Index



Source: Bloomberg

Fig. 8. US: Increasingly hawkish comments by FOMC members are supporting USD

USD index



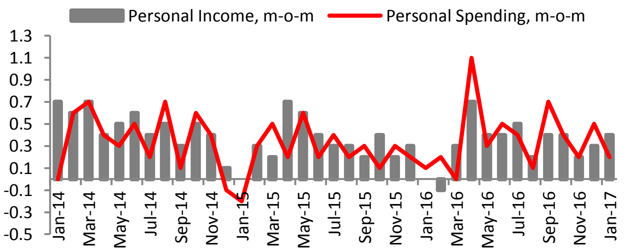
Source: Bloomberg

Details of fiscal programme needed to maintain positive sentiment

Moreover, there was no clarification of the timetable for the new administration's policy. Earlier comments had indicated that the government would focus on healthcare policy first before tackling the fiscal programme. The more time passes, markets are beginning to question how many reforms could be passed by Congress, given how relatively late it is getting in the legislative calendar. Scepticism over policy enactment could start creeping in. Indications of fiscal loosening have boosted economic (consumer and business) and market sentiment since the elections in November, though will require more information to maintain momentum. We only expect to see fiscal policy kicking in in a meaningful way at end-2017. Nevertheless, markets took comfort in the ongoing indications of fiscal easing and the more conciliatory tone of Trump's speech (including on foreign policy and immigration). The USD continues to be supported by hawkish comments by the Fed.

Fig. 9. US: Personal spending growth softens in January with headline inflation rising

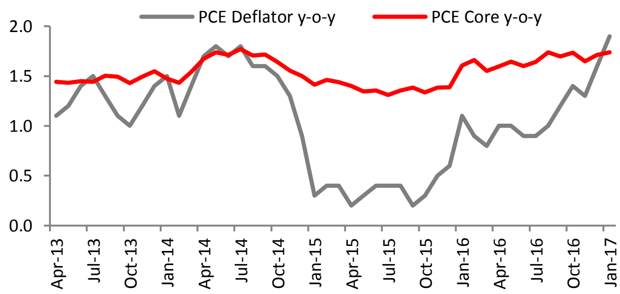
% change m-o-m



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Fig. 10. US: Headline PCE inflation accelerated to 1.9% in January, though core inflation remained steady

% change y-o-y



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

US: Personal spending weak; core PCE deflator steady at 1.7% y-o-y

Seasonal factors also impacted retail spending in January

Personal spending in January came in weaker than expected, rising by 0.2% m-o-m (consensus: 0.3%). Part of the slowdown was likely due to payback from the strong growth in December, alongside warmer seasonal weather leading to weak utility consumption. Moreover, the pick-up in inflation also likely contributed to the softer spending growth. Indeed, real personal spending contracted by 0.3 m-o-m in January. Consumer confidence has remained strong into 2017, which should still be supportive of private consumption growth. Nevertheless, we expect private consumption to weaken from the strong levels seen in 4Q2016, due in part to higher headline inflation. Headline PCE inflation accelerated to 1.9% y-o-y in January on higher energy prices. The core PCE price index (the Fed's preferred measure) rose by 1.7% y-o-y – in line with expectations and steady from its December level.

4Q GDP growth: Real GDP growth remained unchanged at 1.9% q-o-q SAAR for 4Q2016, in the second estimate. Consensus was expecting an upward revision to 2.1% q-o-q SAAR. Private consumption was revised higher to a robust 3% q-o-q SAAR, from 2.5% in the first print. However, this was offset by investment growth coming in weaker at 1.9% q-o-q SAAR (3.1% earlier), and net exports being a greater drag on growth (-1.7 pp).

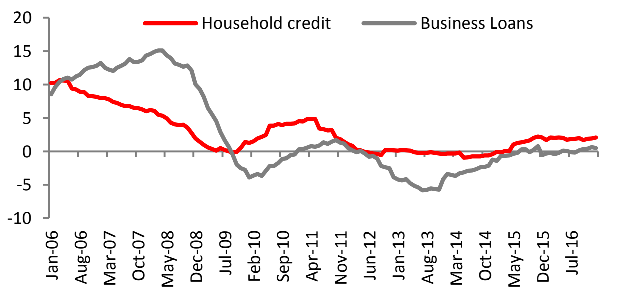
Eurozone: Credit growth mildly stronger but core inflation remains soft

Credit conditions stabilise, but corporate credit demand remains weak

Money supply rose by 4.9% y-o-y (consensus: 4.8%), though at a slightly weaker pace than in December (5%). Credit conditions have continued to improve since March 2015 when the ECB's QE programme was launched, particularly among households. Credit to households rose by 2.1% y-o-y in January (December: 2%), suggesting an ongoing recovery in consumption and residential investment demand. However, loan growth to corporates remained weak (0.5% y-o-y after 0.7%), especially in Spain and Italy. We believe that this weak loan demand indicates excess capacity and substantially leveraged balance sheets in the corporate sector, which could be a limiting factor for inflation in the near term. Meanwhile, the flash inflation estimate for February rose by 2% y-o-y (consensus: 1.9%; January: 1.8%), reflecting higher energy and food prices. Excluding these components, inflationary pressures remained subdued, with core inflation remaining unchanged at 0.9% y-o-y.

Fig. 11. Eurozone: Credit growth supported by household loans, business credit demand remains weak

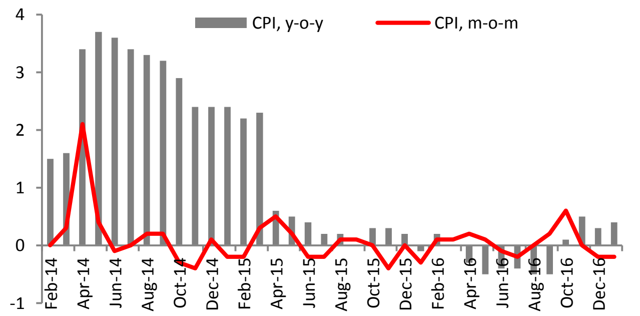
% change y-o-y



Source: European Central Bank

Fig. 12. Japan: Annual inflation accelerating as fuel prices rise; core inflation also showing tentative pick up

% change



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Japan: Inflation shows broad-based increase; industrial output mildly weaker

Inflation rose further in January, supported by higher core prices

Inflation dynamics in Japan continued to improve in January, with headline CPI rising by 0.4% y-o-y (consensus: 0.4%; December: 0.3%). However, unlike in December, higher energy prices were not the only drivers of inflation. Core CPI, which strips out the effect of food and energy prices, rose by 0.2% y-o-y (0.1% in December), with a strong pick-up in prices of discretionary items (retail goods, entertainment and recreation). In our view, a pick-up in global growth prospects, higher import prices and a falling employment rate are providing some tentative support to core inflation. This should keep headline inflation from falling back into deflationary territory once energy price base effects become less pronounced in 2H2017. Even so, we do not expect inflation to sustainably breach the BoJ's 2% target this year. In our view, an acceleration in wage growth, which remains essential to achieving this goal, is unlikely to materialise during the spring wage negotiations in 2Q2017, despite a steadily tightening labour market.

Industrial production pulls back, mainly due to one-off effects

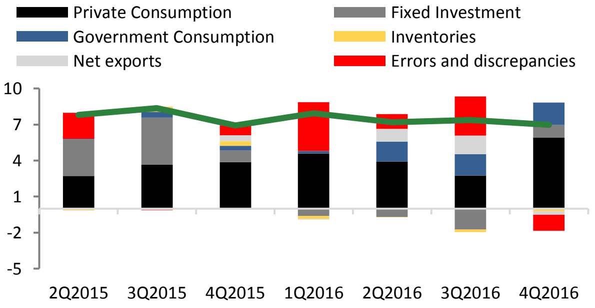
Industrial production in Japan contracted by 0.8% m-o-m in January (consensus: 0.4%; December: 0.7%). In our view, this decline is likely to reflect transient factors – weaker demand from China ahead of the New Year holidays, and uncertainty prevailing before Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's visit to the US in February. We expect these effects to reverse in February as the near-term risks of an import tariff by the US on Japan's exports have receded, and China's imports from Japan have picked up. We remain positive on industrial production and investment activity in Japan, supported by the pick-up in the global economy and the government's accommodative fiscal policies.

C. Emerging Market Economies

India: 4Q GDP data positively surprises, but demonetisation not fully reflected

Fig. 13. India: 4Q GDP remained resilient, propped up by strong consumption and public spending

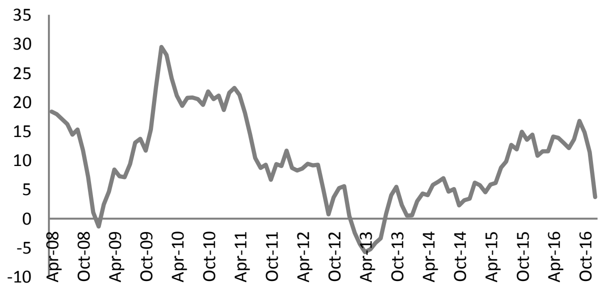
pp contribution to real GDP growth



Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Fig. 14. India: Our consumption tracker suggests that consumption spending may have been overestimated

% change y-o-y



Source: Bloomberg, ADCB calculations

4Q GDP estimates could be revised down in next release in May

India's GDP grew by 7% y-o-y in 4Q 2016 (consensus: 6.1%, 3Q: 7.4%), implying that the adverse impact of demonetisation on the economy was less than anticipated. The outperformance in growth was led by strong growth in private consumption (10.1% y-o-y, up from 5.1% in 3Q) and government spending (19.9%, up from 15.2% in 3Q). We believe that an acceleration in private consumption is unlikely given the cash crunch the economy has faced after demonetisation; this is reflected in our consumption tracker (Fig. 14), which includes various high-frequency data. Thus, we expect downwards revisions to the 4Q GDP estimates in the coming months, as more information on the short-term impact of demonetisation on informal economic activity is revealed in the subsequent release in May. As such, we maintain our GDP growth forecast for FY18 (April 2017-March 2018) of 6.8%.

Methodological biases may have overestimated consumption and investment activity

We believe that India's growth numbers might have been overestimated due to the GDP calculation methodology, for several reasons. Stripping out the impact of these biases, GDP growth in the non-farm private sector was 5.8% y-o-y (6.4% in 3Q) – closer to our headline estimate. First, we believe that the surge in indirect tax collections and utility bill payments (used to measure urban consumer spending) may have overestimated consumption activity given the moves to reduce tax avoidance. Second, we believe that demonetisation might have broken the conventional relationship between agricultural income growth and rural consumption spending on services, which is used by the government to estimate rural consumption growth. In our view, the 6% y-o-y growth in agricultural output in the quarter may not have generated commensurate spending by rural households. Recently released corporate results indicate that the sales of two major discretionary consumer items in rural areas – two-wheeler vehicles and processed food – were sharply down in 4Q. Finally, we believe that investment spending too might have been overestimated. The Indian statistical office estimates output and capex for SME sectors based on the trends seen in larger firms, which were not as affected by cash scarcity as the former.

Turkey: Inflation climbs 10.1% y-o-y, stronger than expected

Inflation moved into double digits in February

CPI rose by 10.1% y-o-y in February (consensus: 9.7%; January: 9.2%), significantly above market expectations. The increase in prices was broad-based, with core inflation rising 8.6% y-o-y (consensus: 7.9%; previous: 7.7%). In our view, the price pressures are the effects of a pass-through of a sustained weakening in TRY since 2Q2016, which has driven up price and wage expectations. We continue to see further depreciation risks for TRY, given the more hawkish monetary policy outlook from the Fed and rising near-term domestic political risks. Moreover, the lack of clear policy guidance by the CBRT since its last meeting in January, has provided little support to the weakening FX and interest rate expectations. We expect the central bank to act more decisively at its March 16 meeting, raising the benchmark policy rate by another 25 bps to 8.25%, to stem TRY depreciation pressures and contain their pass-through into inflation.

II. Economic Calendar

Fig. 15. Upcoming events and data releases

Time*	Country	Event	Period	Prior	Consensus
Expected this week					
	Saudi Arabia	Non-Oil Exports, y-o-y	Dec	-9.1%	--
	Oman	CPI, y-o-y	Feb	1.8%	--
	China	Foreign Reserves	Feb	$2998.2B	$2969B
	Qatar	CPI, y-o-y	Feb	1.2%	--
	China	M2 Money Supply, y-o-y	Feb	11.3%	11.4%
	China	New Yuan Loans, CNY	Feb	2030B	920B
	China	Aggregate Financing, CNY	Feb	3738B	1400B
	Kuwait	M2 Money Supply, y-o-y	Jan	--	--
Monday, 6 Mar					
19:00	US	Factory Orders, m-o-m	Jan	1.3%	0.9%
19:00	US	Factory Orders, ex-Trans, m-o-m	Jan	2.1%	--
Tuesday, 7 Mar					
0:00	US	Kashkari speaks at NABE conference			
14:00	Eurozone	Gross Fix Cap, q-o-q	4Q	-0.5%	0.6%
14:00	Eurozone	Govt Expenditure, q-o-q	4Q	0.4%	0.4%
14:00	Eurozone	Household Consumption, q-o-q	4Q	0.3%	0.5%
14:00	Eurozone	GDP SA, q-o-q	4Q F	0.4%	0.4%
14:00	Eurozone	GDP SA, y-o-y	4Q F	1.7%	1.7%
17:30	US	Trade Balance	Jan	-$44.3B	-$45.7B
Wednesday, 8 Mar					
	China	Imports, y-o-y	Feb	16.7%	20%
	China	Exports, y-o-y	Feb	7.9%	14%
	China	Trade Balance	Feb	$51.3B	$27.5B
0:00	US	Consumer Credit	Jan	$14.2B	$18B
3:50	Japan	BoP Current Account Balance	Jan	¥1112.2B	¥254.5B
3:50	Japan	GDP SA, q-o-q	4Q F	0.2%	0.4%
3:50	Japan	GDP Annualized SA, q-o-q	4Q F	1.0%	1.6%
3:50	Japan	GDP Private Consumption, q-o-q	4Q F	0%	0%
3:50	Japan	GDP Business Spending, q-o-q	4Q F	0.9%	1.8%
16:00	US	MBA Mortgage Applications	3-Mar	5.8%	--
16:30	UK	Spring Budget statement			
17:15	US	ADP Employment Change	Feb	246K	185K
Thursday, 9 Mar					
	Egypt	Urban CPI, y-o-y	Feb	28.1%	--
	Egypt	CPI Core, y-o-y	Feb	30.9%	--
	Eurozone	European Union Leaders Meet to Discuss the Economy in Brussels			
5:30	China	CPI, y-o-y	Feb	2.5%	1.7%
8:15	UAE	Dubai Economy Tracker SA	Feb	57.1	--
16:45	Eurozone	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	9-Mar	0%	0%
16:45	Eurozone	ECB Marginal Lending Facility	9-Mar	0.25%	0.25%
16:45	Eurozone	ECB Deposit Facility Rate	9-Mar	-0.4%	-0.4%
16:45	Eurozone	ECB Asset Purchase Target	Apr	EU80B	EU60B
17:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	4-Mar	223K	238K
Friday, 10 Mar					
13:30	UK	Industrial Production, m-o-m	Jan	1.1%	-0.5%
13:30	UK	Industrial Production, y-o-y	Jan	4.3%	3.2%
17:30	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls, '000	Feb	227K	190K
17:30	US	Unemployment Rate	Feb	4.8%	4.7%
17:30	US	Average Hourly Earnings, y-o-y	Feb	2.5%	2.8%

* UAE time

Source: Bloomberg

Fig. 16. Last week's data

Time*	Country	Event	Period	Prior	Consensus	Actual
MENA Data						
	UAE	Dubai Airport Cargo Volume, y-o-y	Jan	5.4%	--	3.4%
	UAE	UAE PMI	Feb	55.3	--	56
	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia PMI	Feb	56.7	--	57
	Saudi Arabia	M2 Money Supply, y-o-y	Jan	3.5%	--	3%
	Saudi Arabia	SAMA Net Foreign Assets, SAR	Jan	1982.4B	--	1937.5B
	Kuwait	CPI, y-o-y	Jan	3.5%	--	3.3%
	Qatar	M2 Money Supply, y-o-y	Jan	-4.6%	--	-0.8%
	Egypt	Egypt PMI	Feb	43.3	--	46.7
Monday, 27 Feb						
13:00	Eurozone	M3 Money Supply, y-o-y	Jan	5%	4.8%	4.9%
17:30	US	Durable Goods Orders, m-o-m	Jan P	-0.8%	1.6%	1.8%
17:30	US	Durables ex-Transportation, m-o-m	Jan P	0.9%	0.5%	-0.2%
Tuesday, 28 Feb						
3:50	Japan	Industrial Production, m-o-m	Jan P	0.7%	0.4%	-0.8%
3:50	Japan	Industrial Production, y-o-y	Jan P	3.2%	4.3%	3.2%
3:50	Japan	Retail Trade, y-o-y	Jan	0.7%	1%	1%
16:00	India	GDP, y-o-y	4Q	7.4%	6.1%	7%
17:30	US	GDP Annualized, q-o-q	4Q S	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%
17:30	US	Personal Consumption, q-o-q	4Q S	2.5%	2.6%	3%
17:30	US	Core PCE, q-o-q	4Q S	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
19:00	US	Conf. Board Consumer Confidence	Feb	111.6	111	114.8
Wednesday, 1 Mar						
4:30	Japan	Nikkei Japan PMI Mfg	Feb F	53.5	--	53.3
5:00	China	Non-manufacturing PMI	Feb	54.6	--	54.2
5:00	China	Manufacturing PMI	Feb	51.3	51.2	51.6
9:00	India	Nikkei India PMI Mfg	Feb	50.4	--	50.7
17:30	US	Personal Income	Jan	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
17:30	US	Personal Spending	Jan	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
17:30	US	Real Personal Spending	Jan	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%
17:30	US	PCE Deflator, y-o-y	Jan	1.6%	2%	1.9%
17:30	US	PCE Core, y-o-y	Jan	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
19:00	US	ISM Manufacturing	Feb	56	56.2	57.7%
Thursday, 2 Mar						
14:00	Eurozone	Unemployment Rate	Jan	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%
14:00	Eurozone	CPI Estimate, y-o-y	Feb	1.8%	1.9%	2%
14:00	Eurozone	CPI Core, y-o-y	Feb A	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Friday, 3 Mar						
3:30	Japan	Jobless Rate	Jan	3.1%	3%	3%
3:30	Japan	Natl CPI, y-o-y	Jan	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
3:30	Japan	Natl CPI ex-Fresh Food, y-o-y	Jan	-0.2%	0%	0.1%
3:30	Japan	Natl CPI ex-Fresh Food, Energy, y-o-y	Jan	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
11:00	Turkey	CPI, y-o-y	Feb	9.2%	9.7%	10.1%
14:00	Eurozone	Retail Sales, y-o-y	Jan	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%
19:00	US	ISM Non-Manf. Composite	Feb	56.5	56.5	57.6%

* UAE time

Source: Bloomberg

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