



Eurozone

Economic Indicators—Schedule and Forecasts (Local Times)

Wroblewski/Liu

January 27 – February 7, 2014

<p>27</p> <p>Eurogroup meeting in Brussels</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p> <p>M3 Money Supply (Y/Y) (SA) (10:00) Aug 2.3 Nov 1.5 Sep 2.0 Dec (f) 1.8 Oct 1.4 Dec (c) 1.7</p> <p>Private Sector Loans (Y/Y) (SA) (10:00) Jul -1.9 Oct -2.2 Aug -2.1 Nov -2.3 Sep -2.1 Dec (f) -2.3</p>	<p>30</p> <p>ECB Bank Lending Survey (Jan) (10:00)</p> <p>EU Commission Business and Consumer Survey (Jan) (11:00)</p>	<p>31</p> <p>Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices, Flash (11:00) M/M Y/Y Dec 0.3% 0.8% Jan (f) 0.9% Jan (c) 0.9%</p> <p>Unemployment Rate (%) (SA) (11:00) Aug 12.1 Nov 12.1 Sep 12.1 Dec (f) 12.0 Oct 12.1 Dec (c) 12.1</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Purchasing Managers' Index Manufacturing, Final (10:00) Sep 51.1 Dec 52.7 Oct 51.3 Jan (p) 53.9 Nov 51.6 Jan (f) 53.9</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Producer Prices (NSA) (11:00) M/M Y/Y Oct -0.5% -1.3% Nov -0.1% -1.2% Dec (f) 0.1% -0.8%</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Service Sector Purchasing Managers Survey, Final (10:00) Sep 52.2 Dec 51.0 Oct 51.6 Jan (p) 51.9 Nov 51.2 Jan (f) 51.9</p> <p>Retail Sales (SA) (11:00) M/M Y/Y Oct -0.4% -0.3% Nov 1.4% 1.6% Dec (f) unch 1.6%</p>	<p>6</p> <p>ECB Governing Council meeting (decision at 13:45) (no change expected) Press conference at 14:30</p>	<p>7</p>

M/M=month-over-month f=forecast
Q/Q=quarter-over-quarter r=revised
Y/Y=year-over-year c=consensus

Recent History-Latest Results

<p>20</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>23</p> <p>Purchasing Managers' Index Manufacturing, Flash (10:00) Aug 51.4 Nov 51.6 Sep 51.1 Dec 52.7 Oct 51.3 Jan 53.9</p> <p>Service Sector Purchasing Managers Survey, Flash (10:00) Aug 50.7 Nov 51.2 Sep 52.2 Dec 51.0 Oct 51.6 Jan 51.9</p> <p>Consumer Confidence, Flash (Jan) (16:00)</p>	<p>24</p> <p>ECB President Draghi spoke in Davos (18:00)</p>
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Key potential market-moving indicators and events include: Money Supply (Wed. Jan. 29, 10:00 a.m.) as well as preliminary Harmonized Consumer Prices and the Unemployment Rate (both Fri. Jan. 31, 11:00 a.m.). In the following week, there is the final Manufacturing PMI (Mon. Feb. 3, 10:00 a.m.), Producer Prices (Tue. Feb. 4, 11:00 a.m.), the final Services PMI (Wed. Feb. 5, 10:00 a.m.), Retail Sales (Wed. Feb. 5, 11:00 a.m.) and the ECB Council meeting (decision due Thu. Feb. 6, 1:45 p.m.).

While far less acute than seen in mid-2013, the November ECB **monetary update** nevertheless still saw further lending weakness but some further signs that money growth is inching back up. Matching flash numbers for December, **HICP inflation** slipped back, thereby unwinding half of the bounce of the month before when the headline rate recovered from the lowest in four years. The **unemployment rate** was stable in November, where it has been since last April. The January flash **manufacturing PMI** jumped further, rising to a 32-month high. November **producer prices** fell in M/M terms, a less marked drop than the October drop. The January flash **services PMI** showed the first rise in four months. Real **retail sales** jumped back sharply in November.

Indicator	Forecast	Consensus	Analysis
M3 Money Supply (SA) Y/Y	1.8%	1.7%	Pick-up clearer in M/M data.
Consumer Prices – HICP (Flash) (NSA) Y/Y	0.9%	0.9%	Still soft!
Unemployment Rate (SA)	12.0%	12.1%	Second fall in cycle?
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA) - Final - Manufacturing	53.9		No major revision expected.
Producer Prices M/M	0.1%		Less weak?
Y/Y	-0.8%		
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA) - Final - Services	51.9		No major revision expected.
Retail Sales (SA) M/M	unch		Implies clear Q4 rise!
Y/Y	1.6%		

Post Mortem—Prior Week Results

Recovery Continues and Picks Up? The January aggregated flash PMI rose for a second successive month. Indeed, it hit the highest since mid-2011 reflecting a 1.1 points rise (to 53.2). More specifically, the manufacturing PMI jumped further, rising 1.2 points to 53.9, a 32-month high, boosted by growing orders. More notably, however, the flash services PMI showed the first rise in four months, rising 0.9 point to 51.9.

Consumer Sentiment Rises Further. Very much accentuating the bounce seen in the previous month, the flash consumer confidence reading for January increased clearly, jumping another 1.8 points to -11.7, still a 31-month high.



United Kingdom

Economic Indicators—Schedule and Forecasts (Local Times)
 January 27 – February 7, 2014

Wroblewski/Liu

<p>27</p> <p>Gross Domestic Product, First Estimate (SA) (9:30)</p> <p>Q/Q Y/Y</p> <p>QII'13 0.8% 2.0%</p> <p>QIII'13 0.8% 1.9%</p> <p>QIV'13 (f) 0.8% 2.9%</p> <p>QIV'13 (c) 0.7% 2.8%</p> <p>Index of Services (Nov) (9:30)</p>	<p>28</p> <p>Nationwide House Prices (Dec) (7:00)</p> <p>BoE Governor Carney speaks in Scotland (12:15)</p>	<p>29</p> <p>BoE Lending to Individuals (9:30)</p> <p>Mortgage Lending (SA, Net, £ Billion)</p> <p>Aug 1.1 Nov 0.9</p> <p>Sep 1.1 Dec (f) 1.2</p> <p>Oct 1.2 Dec (c) 1.2</p> <p>M4 Money Supply (SA) (9:30)</p> <p>M/M Y/Y</p> <p>Oct 0.1% 2.4%</p> <p>Nov unch 2.7%</p> <p>Dec (f) 0.3% 2.1%</p>	<p>30</p> <p>GfK Consumer Confidence (Jan) (00:01)</p>	<p>31</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Purchasing Managers' Survey - Manufacturing (SA) (9:30)</p> <p>Aug 57.1 Nov 58.1</p> <p>Sep 56.3 Dec 57.3</p> <p>Oct 56.5 Jan (f) 57.0</p> <p>Possible from today...</p> <p>HBOS House Prices (Jan) (8:00)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Purchasing Managers' Survey - Construction (SA) (Jan) (9:30)</p>	<p>5</p> <p>BRC Shop Price Index (Jan) (00:01)</p> <p>Purchasing Managers' Survey - Services (SA) (9:30)</p> <p>Aug 60.5 Nov 60.0</p> <p>Sep 60.3 Dec 58.8</p> <p>Oct 62.5 Jan (f) 58.5</p> <p>Narrow Money & Reserve Balances (Jan) (9:30)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>New Car Registrations (Jan)</p> <p>Bank of England MPC meeting (rate announcement 12 noon - no change expected)</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Manufacturing Production (SA) (9:30)</p> <p>MM Y/Y</p> <p>Oct 0.2% 2.6%</p> <p>Nov unch 2.8%</p> <p>Dec (f) 0.6% 2.3%</p> <p>Industrial Production (SA) (9:30)</p> <p>M/M Y/Y</p> <p>Oct 0.3% 3.2%</p> <p>Nov unch 2.5%</p> <p>Dec (f) 1.1% 2.8%</p> <p>Visible Trade Balance, Global (SA) (£ Million) (9:30)</p> <p>Sep -10099 Nov -9439</p> <p>Oct -9651 Dec (f) -9250</p>

M/M=month-over-month
 Q/Q=quarter-over-quarter
 Y/Y=year-over-year
 f=forecast
 r=revised
 c=consensus

Recent History-Latest Results

<p>20</p> <p>Rightmove House Prices (Jan) (00:01)</p>	<p>21</p> <p>CBI Industrial Trends Monthly and Quarterly Survey (Jan) (11:00)</p>	<p>22</p> <p>Claimant Count Unemployment, (Change Thousands) (SA) (9:30)</p> <p>Sep -44.7 Nov -34.3</p> <p>Oct -42.8 Dec -24.0</p> <p>ILO Unemployment Rate (3 months ending, %) (9:30)</p> <p>Aug 7.7 Oct 7.4</p> <p>Sep 7.6 Nov 7.1</p> <p>Average Weekly Earnings (Y/Y) (3-Month Moving Average) (9:30)</p> <p>Aug 0.8 Oct 0.9</p> <p>Sep 0.8 Nov 0.9</p> <p>Public Sector Net Borrowing (ex. financial interventions) (£ bln, NSA) (9:30)</p> <p>'13/'14 '12/'13</p> <p>Oct 8.9 8.0</p> <p>Nov 16.8 16.7</p> <p>Dec 12.1 14.2</p> <p>Minutes of the Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee Meeting (Jan 8-9) (9:30)</p>	<p>23</p> <p>CBI Distributive Trades Monthly Survey (Jan) (11:00)</p>	<p>24</p> <p>British Bankers Association Consumer Lending (Dec) (9:30)</p> <p>BoE Governor Carney spoke in Davos</p>
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Key potential market-moving indicators and events include: the first estimate of Q4 Gross Domestic Product (Tue. Jan. 28, 9:30 a.m.) as well as BoE data on Lending to Individuals and Money Supply (Thu. Jan. 30, 9:30 a.m.). In the following week, there is the Manufacturing PMI (Mon. Feb. 3, 9:30 a.m.), the Services PMI (Wed. Feb. 5, 9:30 a.m.), the Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee Meeting (rate decision announced Thu. Feb. 6, 12 noon) as well as Industrial Production and Trade Balance (both Fri. Feb. 7, 9:30 a.m.).

Real **GDP** rose further according to updated national account numbers for Q3, matching the pace of the previous quarter and the fourth clear rise in the last five quarters of data. BoE numbers on underlying **monetary dynamics** once again provided encouraging messages in November data. The headline December **manufacturing PMI** corrected back, dropping from the highest level since February 2011. Still very much highlighting a very solid corporate backdrop, the December **services PMI** corrected back further. November **industrial production** was flat in M/M terms, merely consolidating the bounces seen in the two previous months. The total **visible trade** deficit narrowed in November from the October deficit.

Indicator	Forecast	Consensus	Analysis
Gross Domestic Product (SA) – First Estimate			
Q/Q	0.8%	0.7%	Lower than BoE and surveys have suggested.
Y/Y	2.9%	2.8%	
BoE Mortgage Lending (SA, Net)	£ 1.2 bln	£ 1.2 bln	Any impact from modified FLS evident?
Money Supply, M4			
M/M	0.3%		Underlying figures picking up.
Y/Y	2.1%		
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA)			
- Manufacturing	57.0		Surveys too upbeat?
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA)			
- Services	58.5		More clues from alternatively-sourced survey data due this week.
Industrial Production (SA)			
M/M	1.1%		Forecast consistent with GDP estimate.
Y/Y	2.8%		
Visible Trade Balance, Global (SA)	-£ 9250 mln		EU export jump consolidates!

Post Mortem—Prior Week Results

House Prices Recover. January Rightmove house price numbers showed prices rising back, with a 1.0% M/M being the first increase in three months.

Manufacturing Strength Ebbs. The CBI Industrial Trends survey for January showed a clear correction back in the monthly orders readings, both on the domestic and particularly the export side.

BoE Disregarding Jobless Drop. The minutes to the January 8-9 BoE MPC meeting showed the committee still unanimous in its decision to keep the asset purchase program target unchanged and not to alter policy in the near-term.

Jobless Drop Even Clearer! Providing yet another positive outcome, claimant count unemployment fell further but less clearly in December. Indeed, this measure of joblessness dropped 24 000, albeit a smaller drop than in previous months but still enough to pare the jobless rate on this basis from 3.8% to a fresh low of 3.7%.

Slightly Better Budgetary Messages? Public sector finance data, excluding financial interventions, for the ninth month of FY 2013/14 provided a set of slightly more promising signs. Actual borrowing in December was down from the same month last year, at £ 12.09 bln, compared to £ 14.23 bln, these results also being the case excluding effects from the Royal Mail and APF receipts.

Sales Soften. The latest (January) CBI distributive trades survey suggested that retail sales growth slowed back in the last month, as the latest reading revealed a 20-point slide on that seen in the previous data.

Mortgage Approvals Rise Further. According to the British Bankers' Association, net mortgage lending in December was up £ 0.2 bln, the second successive rise. Moreover, and more notably, there was a further M/M rise in mortgage applications to the highest since late-2009.



Germany

Economic Indicators—Schedule and Forecasts (Local Times)

Wroblewski/Liu

January 27 – February 7, 2014

27 Ifo Survey (SA) (2005=100) (10:00) Sep 107.8 Dec 109.5 Oct 107.4 Jan (f) 109.3 Nov 109.3 Jan (c) 110.0	28 Import Prices (NSA) (8:00) M/M Y/Y Nov 0.1% -2.9% Dec (f) 0.5% -1.8% Dec (c) 0.1% -2.2%	29 GfK Consumer Confidence Outlook (Feb) (8:00)	30 Unemployment (Change, 000's) (SA) (9:55) Nov 9 Jan (f) -10 Dec -15 Jan (c) -5 Employment (Change, 000's) (SA) (9:55) Sep 17 Nov 23 Oct 35 Dec (f) 27 Cost-of-Living, Preliminary (NSA) M/M Y/Y Dec 0.4% 1.4% Jan (f) -0.5% 1.4% Jan (c) -0.4% 1.5%	31 Real Retail Sales (M/M) (SA) (8:00) Aug 0.4% Nov 1.5% Sep -0.1% Dec (f) unch Oct -0.8% Dec (c) 0.1%
3 Purchasing Managers Survey Manufacturing, Final (SA) (9:45) Sep 51.1 Dec 54.3 Oct 51.7 Jan (p) 56.3 Nov 52.7 Jan (f) 56.3	4	5 Purchasing Managers Survey Services, Final (SA) (9:45) Sep 53.7 Dec 53.5 Oct 52.9 Jan (p) 53.6 Nov 55.7 Jan (f) 53.6	6 Manufacturing Orders, (M/M) (SA), (12 noon) Jul -2.0% Oct -2.1% Aug -0.2% Nov 2.1% Sep 3.1% Dec (f) 0.5%	7 Trade Balance (NSA) (Euro billion) (8:00) 2013 2012 Oct 17.9 16.0 Nov 18.1 16.9 Dec (f) 14.0 11.9 Current Account (NSA) (Euro billion) (8:00) 2013 2012 Oct 18.8 15.5 Nov 21.6 17.8 Dec (f) 22.0 20.4 Industrial Production (M/M) (SA) (12 noon) Sep -0.6% Nov 1.9% Oct -1.2% Dec (f) 0.3% Manufacturing & Mining Output (M/M) (SA), (12 noon) Sep -1.0% Nov 3.1% Oct -1.1% Dec (f) 0.2%

M/M=month-over-month
Q/Q=quarter-over-quarter
Y/Y=year-over-year

f=forecast
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Recent History-Latest Results

20 Producer Prices (NSA) (8:00) M/M Y/Y Oct -0.2% -0.7% Nov -0.1% -0.8% Dec 0.1% -0.5%	21 ZEW Financial Experts Survey (Jan) (11:00)	22	23 Construction Orders (Nov) (8:00) Purchasing Managers' Survey Manufacturing, Flash (SA) (9:30) Aug 51.8 Nov 52.7 Sep 51.1 Dec 54.3 Oct 51.7 Jan 56.3 Purchasing Managers' Survey Services, Flash (SA) (9:30) Aug 52.8 Nov 55.7 Sep 53.7 Dec 53.5 Oct 52.9 Jan 53.6	24
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Indicator Highlights

Germany

Key potential market-moving indicators and events include: the Ifo Survey (Mon. Jan. 27, 10:00 a.m.), Import Prices (Tue. Jan. 28, 8:00 a.m.), Unemployment (Thu. Jan. 30, 9:55 a.m.), Preliminary Consumer Prices (Thu. Jan. 30) and Retail Sales (Fri. Jan. 31, 8:00 a.m.). In the following week, there is the final Manufacturing PMI (Mon. Feb. 3, 9:45 a.m.), the final Services PMI (Wed. Feb. 5, 9:55 a.m.), Manufacturing Orders (Thu. Feb. 6, 12 noon), the Trade Balance and Current Account (Fri. Feb. 7, 8:00 a.m.) as well as Industrial Production (Fri. Feb. 7, 12 noon).

The **Ifo business climate index** rose a little further in December, very much consolidating the marked bounce seen in November. **Unemployment** decreased for the first time in five months in December. According to final numbers that corroborated the preliminary estimate, December **CPI inflation** rose. According to Federal Statistics Office data, real **retail sales** (excluding auto and petrol sales) bounced in November, more than unwinding the drops seen in the two previous months. The January flash **manufacturing PMI** picked up further to a 32-month high. The January flash **services PMI** edged up. Manufacturing **orders** jumped back in November, exactly unwinding the drop of the previous month. The November (unadjusted) **trade** surplus widened from the same month of the previous year, also up from the October reading. November **industrial production** bounced, repairing the cumulative falls of the two previous months.

Indicator	Forecast	Consensus	Analysis
Ifo Survey Business Climate (SA)	109.3	110.0	Consolidates!
Import Prices - (NSA)			
M/M	0.5%	0.1%	Second successive rise.
Y/Y	-1.8%	-2.2%	
Consumer Prices – Preliminary (NSA)			
M/M	-0.5%	-0.4%	EU harmonized version jumps back.
Y/Y	1.4%	1.5%	
Unemployment, (SA) (change, 000's)	-10	-5	Mild weather supportive
Retail Sales ex. Autos & Gas (Volume, SA) (M/M)	unch	0.1%	Volatile, but trending higher.
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA) - Final - Manufacturing	56.3		No major revision expected.
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA) – Final - Services	53.6		No major revision expected.
Manufacturing Orders, (SA)			
M/M	0.5%		Capital good orders very volatile.
Trade Balance, (NSA)	€ 14.0 bln		Exports volatile but increasing.
Industrial Production, (SA)			
M/M	0.3%		Energy weakness on warm weather.

Post Mortem—Prior Week Results

Pipeline Prices Edge Back Up. Producer prices edged back up by 0.1% M/M in December, continuing a run of successive declines that was only temporarily interrupted by the 0.3% September rise.

ZEW Consolidates. The January headline ZEW (expectations) index slipped back for the first time in six months further, slipping 0.3 points to 61.7, ie dropping from a seven-year high.

Stronger Growth. The January flash PMI numbers showed the economy enjoying more solid and broader growth. Indeed, the manufacturing PMI picked up further as a 2.0 points rise to a 32-month high of to 56.3), while the services PMI edged up 0.1 point to 53.6.



France

Economic Indicators—Schedule and Forecasts (Local Times)

Wroblewski/Liu

January 27 – February 7, 2014

27 Unemployment (Dec) (18:00)	28 INSEE Monthly Survey of Households (Jan) (8:45) Housing Starts (Dec) (8:45)	29	30	31 Household Consumption of Goods (SA) (8:45) M/M Y/Y Nov 1.4% 1.5% Dec (f) 0.4% 1.6% Dec (c) -0.3% 1.0% Producer Prices (NSA) (8:45) M/M Y/Y Nov 0.5% -0.7% Dec (f) 0.2% unch Dec (c) 0.1% -0.2%
3 Purchasing Managers' Index Manufacturing, Final (SA) (9:50) Sep 49.8 Dec 47.0 Oct 49.1 Jan (p) 48.8 Nov 48.4 Jan (f) 48.8	4 New Car Registrations (Jan)	5 Purchasing Managers' Index Services, Final (SA) (9:50) Sep 51.0 Dec 47.8 Oct 50.9 Jan (p) 48.6 Nov 48.0 Jan (f) 48.6	6 INSEE Quarterly Survey of Investment (Jan) (8:45)	7 Visible Trade Balance (SA) (8:45) (Euro Billion) Jul -5.19 Oct -4.83 Aug -5.03 Nov -5.68 Sep -5.86 Dec (f) -5.25 Central Government Budget (Dec) (8:45)

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f=forecast
r=revised
c=consensus

Recent History-Latest Results

20	21	22	23 INSEE Monthly Survey of Industry (Jan) (8:45) INSEE Quarterly Survey of Industry (Jan) (8:45) Purchasing Managers' Index Manufacturing, Flash (SA) (9:00) Aug 49.7 Nov 48.4 Sep 49.8 Dec 47.0 Oct 49.1 Jan 48.8 Purchasing Managers' Index Services, Flash (SA) (9:00) Aug 48.9 Nov 48.0 Sep 51.0 Dec 47.8 Oct 50.9 Jan 48.6	24
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Indicator Highlights

France

Key potential market-moving indicators and events include: Household Consumption and Producer Prices (both Fri. Jan. 31, 8:45 a.m.). In the following week, there is the final Manufacturing PMI (Mon. Feb. 3, 9:50 a.m.), the final Services PMI (Wed. Feb. 5, 9:50 a.m.) and the Trade Balance (Fri. Feb. 7, 8:45 a.m.).

Household spending on goods jumped in November in M/M terms, a contrast to the flattish readings seen in the two previous months. The January flash **manufacturing PMI** jumped to a three-month high. The January flash **services PMI** bounced, also to a three-month high. The November **trade** gap was wider, almost fully unwinding the improvement seen in October.

Indicator	Forecast	Consensus	Analysis
Household Consumption (SA)			
M/M	0.4%	-0.3%	Firmer car sales provide support.
Y/Y	1.6%	1.0%	
Producer Prices (NSA)			
M/M	0.2%	0.1%	Fifth rise in last six months.
Y/Y	unch	-0.2%	
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA)			
- Manufacturing – Final	48.8		No major revision expected.
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA)			
- Services – Final	48.6		No major revision expected.
Visible Trade (SA)	-€ 5.25 bln		Exports bounce.

Post Mortem—Prior Week Results

Contracting Less Clearly? The January flash PMIs showed less sobering results, as both indexes recovered. Notably, the services PMI bounced 0.8 point to 48.6, a three-month high, while, the manufacturing PMI jumped 1.8 points to 48.8, also a three-month high.

Decision Economics, Inc.
555 5th Avenue, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10017
Telephone: 212-884-9440
Facsimile: 212-884-9451

Decision Economics, Inc.
288 Bishopsgate, 2nd Floor
London EC2M 4QP
Telephone: 011-44-20-7959-3045
Facsimile: 011-44-20-7959-3344

Decision Economics, Inc.
One Boston Place, 16th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Telephone: 617-994-0500
Facsimile: 617-994-0501/0502



Italy

Economic Indicators—Schedule and Forecasts (Local Times)

Wroblewski/Liu

January 27 – February 7, 2014

<p>27</p> <p>ISAE Consumer Sentiment (Jan) (10:00)</p> <p>Hourly Wages (NSA) (Y/Y) (10:00)</p> <p>Jul 1.5% Oct 1.4%</p> <p>Aug 1.5% Nov 1.3%</p> <p>Sep 1.4% Dec (f) 1.3%</p>	<p>28</p> <p>ISAE Business Sentiment (Jan) (10:00)</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>31</p> <p>Producer Prices (NSA) (11:00)</p> <p>M/M Y/Y</p> <p>Oct -1.0% -2.5%</p> <p>Nov -0.1% -2.3%</p> <p>Dec (f) 0.1% -2.0%</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Purchasing Managers' Survey Manufacturing (SA) (9:45)</p> <p>Aug 51.3 Nov 51.4</p> <p>Sep 50.8 Dec 53.3</p> <p>Oct 50.7 Jan (f) 53.5</p> <p>New Car Registrations (Jan)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>NIC Consumer Prices, Preliminary, (NSA) (10:00)</p> <p>M/M Y/Y</p> <p>Nov -0.3% 0.7%</p> <p>Dec 0.2% 0.7%</p> <p>Jan (f) 0.3% 0.7%</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Purchasing Managers Survey Service (SA) (9:45)</p> <p>Aug 48.8 Nov 47.2</p> <p>Sep 52.7 Dec 47.9</p> <p>Oct 50.5 Jan (f) 49.0</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>7</p>

Q/Q=quarter-over-quarter
Y/Y=year-over-year
M/M=month-over-month

r=revised
c=consensus
f=forecast

Recent History-Latest Results

<p>20</p> <p>Industrial Orders (NSA) (Y/Y) (10:00)</p> <p>Jun -3.6% Sep 7.3%</p> <p>Jul -1.4% Oct 1.2%</p> <p>Aug -5.5% Nov 3.0%</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>24</p> <p>Retail Sales (NSA) (Y/Y) (11:00)</p> <p>Jun -3.0% Sep -2.8%</p> <p>Jul -0.8% Oct -1.6%</p> <p>Aug 0.2% Nov 0.1%</p>
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Key potential market-moving indicators and events include: Hourly Wages (Thu. Dec. 19, 10:00 a.m.) and Producer Prices (Mon. Dec. 30, 11:00 a.m.). In the following week, there is the Manufacturing PMI (Mon. Feb. 3, 9:45 a.m.), Consumer Prices (Tue. Feb. 4, 10:00 a.m.) and the Services PMI (Wed. Feb. 5, 9:45 a.m.).

Final data confirmed **consumer price inflation** was unchanged in December.

Indicator	Forecast	Consensus	Analysis
Hourly Wages Y/Y	1.3%		Running at twice CPI rate!
Producer Prices (NSA) M/M Y/Y	0.1% -2.0%		Downtrend still evident.
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA) - Manufacturing	53.5		Two-year high!
Consumer Prices – Preliminary (NSA) M/M Y/Y	0.3% 0.7%		Recent VAT hike not discernible!
Purchasing Managers' Index (SA) - Services	49.0		Unwinds late-2013 setback!

Post Mortem—Prior Week Results

Firmer Orders Backdrop. November industrial orders rose 3.0% Y/Y, actually the third rise in a row.

Retail Sales Weakness Less evident. Unadjusted nominal retail sales rose 0.1% Y/Y in November, the second positive reading in the last four months of data and a contrast to the -1.6% October reading.



Japan

Economic Indicators—Schedule and Forecasts

Ellis/Wroblewski

January 27 – February 7, 2014 (Local Times)

27	28	29	30	31
Merchandise Trade Balance (¥Billion, NSA) (8:50) 2013 2012 Oct -1090.7 -556.2 Nov -1292.9 -957.0 Dec (f) -1450.0 -645.7 BOJ Monetary Policy Meeting Minutes (8:50) (December 19, 20)	Corporate Services prices (Y/Y) (8:50) Jul 0.5% Oct 0.8% Aug 0.7% Nov 1.0% Sep 0.7% Dec (f) 1.0%		Retail Sales (Y/Y) (8:50) Jul -0.3% Oct 2.4% Aug 1.1% Nov 4.1% Sep 3.0% Dec (f) 3.5%	Tokyo CPI (8:30) Total Ex-Fresh Food Nov 1.0% 0.6% Dec 0.9% 0.7% Jan (f) 0.9% 0.8% Nationwide CPI (8:30) Total Ex-Fresh Food Oct 1.1% 0.9% Nov 1.5% 1.2% Dec (f) 1.6% 1.3% Unemployment Rate (SA) (8:30) Jul 3.8% Oct 4.0% Aug 4.1% Nov 4.0% Sep 4.0% Dec (f) 3.9% Effective Job Offers to Applicants Ratio (8:30) Jul 0.94 Oct 0.98 Aug 0.95 Nov 1.00 Sep 0.95 Dec (f) 1.01 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (Real) (Y/Y) (8:30) PCE PCE Disp. (All) (Workers) Income Oct 0.9% -1.0% -1.4% Nov 0.2% -1.6% -1.4% Dec (f) 0.6% -1.3% -1.4% Industrial Production (SA) (M/M) (8:50) Jul 3.4% Oct 1.0% Aug -0.9% Nov (p) 0.1% Sep 1.3% Dec (f) 1.5% Housing Starts (Y/Y) (14:00) Jul 12.4% Oct 7.1% Aug 8.8% Nov 14.1% Sep 19.4% Dec (f) 15.0% MOF FX Intervention Report (19:00) (January)
3	4	5	6	7
Vehicle Sales (Y/Y) (14:00) Aug -6.4% Nov 13.3% Sep 12.4% Dec 18.7% Oct 17.3% Jan (f) 20.0% Sometime during the week: Official Reserves (\$Billion, NSA) (8:50) Aug 1254.2 Nov 1275.4 Sep 1273.4 Dec 1266.8 Oct 1276.8 Jan (f) 1265.0			BOJ Iwata Speech (11:10) (Miyazaki Business Leaders)	Business Conditions Composite Indexes (Prelim.) (14:00) Leading Coincident Oct 109.8 110.4 Nov 111.1 110.7 Dec (f) 111.1 111.0

Recent History-Latest Results

 M/M=month-over-month f= forecast
 Y/Y=year-over-year c=consensus

20	21	22	23	24
Industrial Production (Revised) (SA) (M/M) (13:30) Jul 3.4% Oct 1.0% Aug -0.9% Nov (p) 0.1% Sep 1.3% Nov -0.1%	BOJ Monetary Policy Meeting	BOJ Monetary Policy Meeting All Industry Activity (SA) (M/M) (13:30) Jun % Sep 0.5% Jul 0.4% Oct -0.2% Aug 0.3% Nov 0.3% Kuroda Press Conference (15:30)	BOJ Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey (8:50) (January) BOJ Monetary Report (14:00) (January)	

Indicator Highlights

Japan

Key potential market-moving indicators and events include: Merchandise Trade Balance (Mon., Jan. 27, 8:50); Retail Sales (Thu., Jan.30, 8:50); Tokyo and Nationwide CPI (Fri., Jan. 31, 8:30); Unemployment Rate (Fri., Jan.31, 8:30); Effective Job Offers to Applicants Ratio (Fri., Jan. 31, 8:30); Industrial Production (Fri., Jan.31, 8:50); Housing Starts (Fri., Jan. 31, 14:00); Vehicle Sales (Mon., Feb. 3, 14:00); and Business Conditions Composite Indexes (Prelim.) (Fri., Feb. 7, 14:00).

Trade Balance data are watched for any turn in the disappointing trends of strong energy-driven imports and just mildly growing exports. **Retail Sales** data give an important reading on consumer spending—stronger in the fourth quarter so far. **CPI** data are studied for evidence that the swing away from deflation is broadening out. **Employment, industrial production**, and **housing starts** data all track aspects of the supply side of the economy, with employment particularly important for the development of momentum.

Vehicle sales data are already showing effects of the looming tax increase in bringing forward purchases. The interesting issue now is the extent of the boost and of the cumulative overshoot that will need to be offset after March 31. The **leading composite index** will be watched for any hint it gives of a second-quarter GDP setback.

Indicator	Forecast	Consensus	Analysis
Merchandise Trade Balance (NSA)	-¥1450.0 Billion		Imports surge at year-end.
Corporate Services Prices (Y/Y)	+1.0%		Firm, but not accelerating.
Retail Sales (Y/Y)	+3.5%		Breaking above seasonal trend—a pre-sales-tax jump?
Tokyo CPI			
Total	+0.9%		Core measures firming, but still narrowly.
Ex-Fresh Food	+0.8%		
Nationwide CPI			
Total	+1.6%		
Ex-Fresh Food	+1.3%		
Unemployment Rate (SA)	3.9%		Finally ticks down.
Effective Job Offers to Applicants Ratio	1.01		Labor demand continues to stiffen.
Family Income and Expenditure Survey (Real) (Y/Y)			
PCE (All)	+0.6%		Modestly better than last month, as sales tax increase approaches.
PCE (Workers)	-1.3%		
Disposable Income	-1.4%		
Industrial Production (SA) (M/M)	+1.5%		Survey expectations are strong.
Housing Starts(Y/Y)	+15.0%		Pre-sales-tax surge, and easy year-ago comparison.
Vehicle Sales (Y/Y)	+20.0%		Pre-tax buying in full swing.
Official Reserves (NSA)	\$1265.0 Billion		No notable change this month.
Business Conditions Composite Indexes (Prelim.)			
Leading	111.1		Leading index topping out, for now.
Coincident	111.0		

Post Mortem—Recent Data Results

Industrial Production Slips. Showing a downward revision, final data for November showed industrial production slipping 0.1%, as opposed to a rise of the same amount originally recorded.

BoJ Steady Again. The BoJ (yet again) decided by a unanimous vote to leave the policy target unchanged, still saying it will conduct money market operations so that the monetary base will increase at an annual pace of about ¥ 60 to 70 trillion. It also maintained growth and inflation forecasts for the next two years that were made last October.

In its risk assessment, board stopped saying there is a high degree of uncertainty concerning Japan's economy but still pointed to a slow pickup in emerging and other economies as a threat to sustained domestic growth and a full recovery from deflation. As far as the current climate is concerned, the BoJ largely maintained its assessment that Japan's economy has continued to recover moderately.

Output Recovers. The all industries index increased 0.3% M/M in November, unable to unwind all of the 0.4% October drop, thereby maintaining the volatility seen of late. Regardless, the Y/Y rate remained at 1.7%.

Decision Economics, Inc.
555 5th Avenue, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10017
Telephone: 212-884-9440
Facsimile: 212-884-9451

Decision Economics, Inc.
288 Bishopsgate, 3rd Floor
London EC2M 4QB
Telephone: 011-44-20-7814-6706
Facsimile: 011-44-20-7959-3344

Decision Economics, Inc.
One Boston Place, 16th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Telephone: 617-994-0500
Facsimile: 617-994-0501/0502

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Canada

Economic Indicators—Schedule and Forecasts

Ellis/Husby/Lee

Jan 27 – Feb 7, 2014

27	28	29	30	31 Real GDP (8:30) (M/M) (SA) Jul 0.6% Oct 0.3% Aug 0.2% Nov(f) 0.1% Sep 0.3% Nov(e) 0.2%
3 Industrial Product Prices (8:30) (NSA) M/M Y/Y Sep -0.2% 1.0% Oct -0.3% 0.8% Nov 0.1% 1.2% Dec(f) 0.3% 1.5% Raw Materials Prices (8:30) (NSA) M/M Y/Y Sep -1.2% 2.3% Oct -2.3% 0.4% Nov -4.1% -2.0% Dec(f) -1.0% -1.0%	4	5 Building Permits (8:30) (M/M) (SA) Jul 21.4% Oct 8.0% Aug -20.0% Nov -6.7% Sep 4.1% Dec(f) 3.0%	6 International Trade (8:30) (Balance, C\$ Billion, SA) Jul -1.2 Oct -0.9 Aug -1.0 Nov -0.9 Sep -0.3 Dec(f) -0.4 Ivey Purchasing Managers' Survey (10:00) (SA) Aug 51.0 Nov 53.7 Sep 51.9 Dec 46.3 Oct 62.8 Jan(f) 57.0	7 Labor Force Survey (8:30) Employment (Chg, Thous., SA) Aug 59.2 Nov 21.6 Sep 11.9 Dec -45.9 Oct 13.2 Jan(f) 15.0 Unemployment Rate (SA) Aug 7.1% Nov 6.9% Sep 6.9% Dec 7.2% Oct 6.9% Jan(f) 7.1%

M/M=month-over-month Y/Y=year-over-year
f=forecast c=consensus p=preliminary
r= revised

Recent History-Latest Results

20	21 Survey of Manufacturing (8:30) (M/M) (SA) Ships. Inv. New Ord. Sep 0.8% -1.0% -2.8% Oct 0.7% 1.6% 4.9% Nov 1.0% 0.2% 1.2% Wholesale Trade (8:30) (M/M) (SA) Sales Inv. Sep -0.1% unch Oct 1.2% -0.2% Nov unch -0.3%	22 Bank of Canada Rate Decision (10:00) (Hold)	23 Retail Trade (8:30) (M/M) (SA) Total Ex-Auto Sep 1.0% 0.2% Oct -0.1% 0.5% Nov 0.6% 0.4%	24 Consumer Prices (8:30) (Y/Y) Total BOC Core Oct 0.7% 1.2% Nov 0.9% 1.1% Dec 1.2% 1.3%
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Indicator Highlights

Canada

Key potential market-moving indicators and events are: Monthly Real GDP (Fri., Jan. 31, 8:30 a.m.); International Trade (Thur., Feb. 6, 8:30 a.m.); and the Labor Force Survey (Fri., Feb. 7, 8:30 a.m.).

The **Monthly Real GDP** report will update industry growth trends and provide the mid-month look at the last quarter of the year. Economic activity in the third quarter advanced on higher consumer expenditure and business investment; October growth maintained a steady pace, but November will likely show slow modestly.

The **International Trade Balance** recorded a deficit in the previous two months and the trend will likely continue in December, much to the disappointment of the BoC. Exports, according to the Bank of Canada, will be heavily relied upon for future GDP growth, but the transition to an exports and business investment oriented economy is taking longer than originally thought. **Employment** gains were steady previous to the unexpected fall in December. The sharp decline erased some of the monthly gains recorded in the past several months and ended the year on a sour note.

Indicator	Forecast	Consensus	Analysis
Real GDP (M/M) (SA)	+0.1%	+0.2%	Slowdowns seen in monthly indicators suggest slower growth in overall activity.
Industrial Product Prices (NSA)			
M/M	+0.3%		Builds on gain seen in prior month.
Y/Y	+1.5%		
Raw Materials Price (NSA)			
M/M	-1.0%		Record fourth consecutive loss.
Y/Y	-1.0%		
Building Permits (M/M) (SA)	+3.0%		Permits edge slightly higher as residential permits rebound.
International Trade (Balance, SA)	-C\$0.4 Billion		Balance narrows as exports gain.
Ivey PMI (SA)	57.0		Ivey PMI, an oft volatile indicator, rebounds from the lowest reading recorded in 2013.
Labor Force Survey, Employment (Change, SA)	15,000		Regains some footing from the unexpected dip seen in the last month of 2013.
Unemployment Rate (SA)	7.1%		Edges lower.

Post Mortem—Prior Week Results

Manufacturing sales beats expectations on higher transportation and machinery sales. November manufacturing surpassed both DE and Consensus' forecast advancing 1% M/M from the prior month to C\$50.5 billion (Consensus: +0.5% M/M; Decision Economics: +0.3% M/M). The October figure remained relatively unrevised at 0.7% M/M. The volume of sales also advanced 0.7% M/M. Transportation equipment industry strongly supported the gain jumping 6.1% M/M as sales in aerospace product and motor vehicles contributed to the gain. Offsetting moves were seen in the food and chemical industries which declined 1.5% M/M and 2.3% M/M respectively.

Surprising no one, the Bank of Canada holds overnight rate at 1%. In its rate announcement today the Bank of Canada decided, once again, to hold the overnight rate at 1%. The last rate move came in September 2010 when the rate was hiked 25 bps and has been held ever since. The Bank's communiqué continued to voice its concern regarding low inflation, which is expected to remain well below target for some time, and the risks that stem from a soft inflationary environment. Coupled with no material changes in the risks associated with elevated household imbalances and with the judgment that the balance of risks remains within the "zone" articulated in October, the Bank decided to maintain the target for the overnight rate at 1%. With regards to "the timing and direction" of the next move, the Bank stated that it will depend on how new information influences this balance of risks.

Retail sales exceed expectations on higher motor vehicle sales. November retail sales advanced 0.6% M/M to C\$ 41.0 billion on higher sales at motor vehicle and parts dealerships as well as electronics and appliance stores (Decision Economics: +0.1% M/M; Consensus: +0.2% M/M) The previous month's growth rate remained unchanged at -0.1% M/M. Positively, volume of sales rose 0.8% M/M. According to Statistics Canada gains were observed in 9 of 11 subsectors, accounting for 72% of retail trade, and thus marking an overall successful month for retailers. Also per Statistic Canada weather and the timing of new product releases, which impact electronics and appliance sales, had greater effect on monthly sales than promotional events in November such as Black Friday.

Higher gasoline prices lift total CPI. Clocking in at 1.2% Y/Y the total CPI jumped from the 0.9% Y/Y increase in November (Consensus: +1.2% Y/Y; Decision Economics: +1.3% Y/Y). The acceleration was largely due to higher gasoline prices which advanced 4.7% Y/Y following a 0.4% Y/Y gain in November. According to Statistics Canada, excluding gasoline, consumer prices rose 1.1% Y/Y after posting 1% in the month prior. Elsewhere, transportation prices rose 2.1% from the same month a year ago while shelter and clothing prices advanced 1.9% and 0.2% respectively. Excluding eight of the CPI's most volatile index, i.e. the Bank of Canada's core index, prices rose faster at 1.3% relative to 1.1% in November.

Decision Economics, Inc.
555 5th Avenue, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10017
Telephone: 212-884-9440
Facsimile: 212-884-9451

Decision Economics, Inc.
288 Bishopsgate, 3rd Floor
London EC2M 4QB
Telephone: 011-44-20-7814-6706
Facsimile: 011-44-20-7959-3344

Decision Economics, Inc.
One Boston Place, 16th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Telephone: 617-994-0500
Facsimile: 617-994-0501/0502

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