

# orbex WEEKLY MARKETS REPORT



OVERWEEK  
BULLET POINTS



THE WEEK  
AHEAD



MARKETS  
PREVIEW



THE CHART OF  
THE WEEK

# OVERWEEK BULLET POINTS

28<sup>th</sup> of December 2015, to 1<sup>th</sup> of January 2016



- Japan Retail Trade (MoM) dipped to (-2.5%), from previous (1.1%) in November.
- Japan Retail Trade (YoY) dipped to (-1%), from previous (1.8%) in November.
- Japan Industrial Production (MoM) dipped to (-1%), from previous (1.4%) in November.
- Japan Industrial Production (YoY) climbed to (1.6%), from previous (-1.4%) in November.
- US CB Consumer Confidence is (96.5), above forecasts (93.9) in December.
- Switzerland UBS Consumption Indicator climbed to (1.66), from previous (1.63) in November.
- UK Nationwide Housing Prices Index (MoM) is (0.8%), above forecasts (0.5%) in December.
- Italy Producer Price Index (MoM) dipped to (-0.5%), from previous (-0.1%) in November.
- Eurozone M3 Money Supply (YoY) is (5.1%), below forecasts (5.2%) in November.
- Eurozone Private Loans (YoY) is (1.4%), above forecasts (1.3%) in November.
- US Pending Home Sales (MoM) is (-0.9%), below forecasts (0.6%) in November.
- US Crude Oil Inventories is (2.6M), above forecasts (-1.8M) in December 25.
- US Chicago Purchasing Managers Index is (42.9), below forecasts (50.4) in December.
- US Unemployment Claims is (287K), above forecasts (274K) in December 25.

# THE WEEK AHEAD

28<sup>th</sup> of December 2015, to 1<sup>th</sup> of January 2016



## THE MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC RELEASE OF THE WEEK

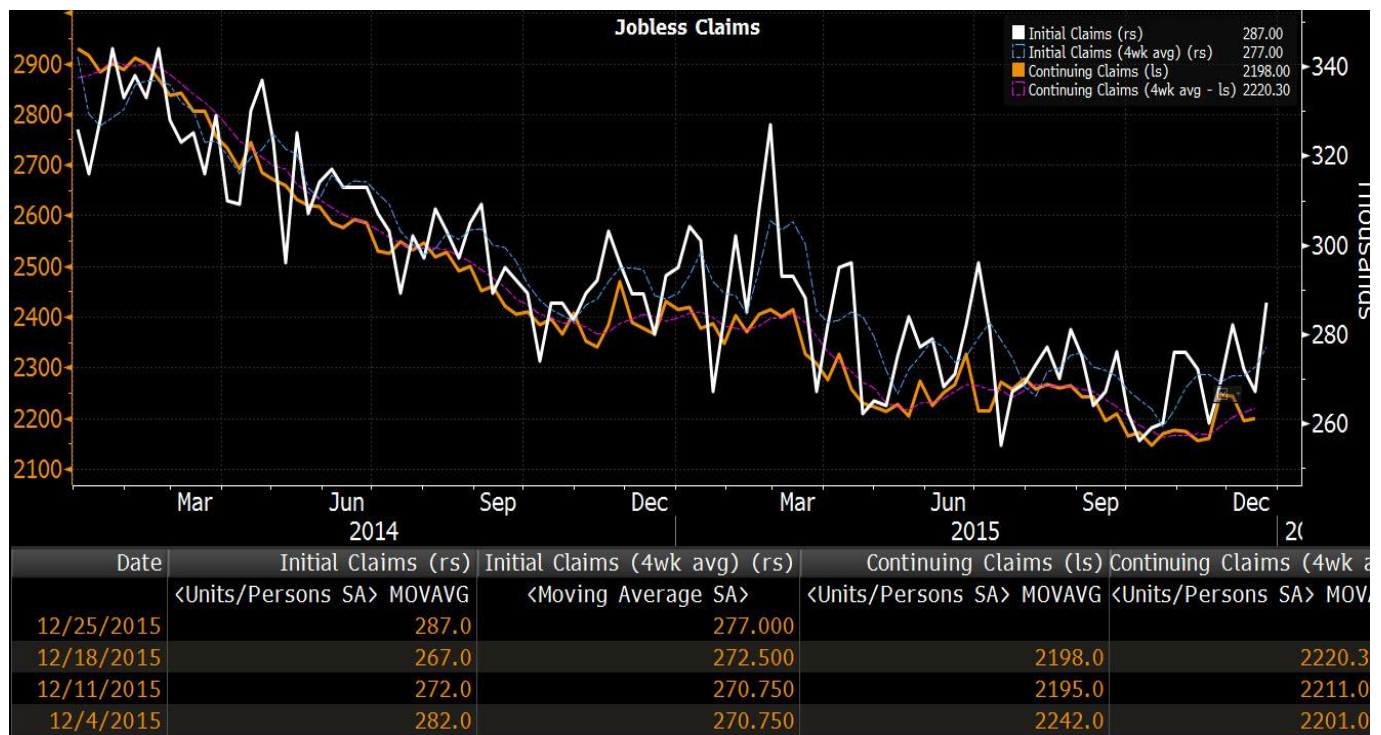
<b>Mon Jan 4</b>	4:45	CNY	Caixin Manufacturing PMI	48.2	48.9	48.6
	12:30	GBP	Manufacturing PMI		52.8	52.7
	18:00	USD	ISM Manufacturing PMI		49.1	48.6
<b>Tue Jan 5</b>	12:30	GBP	Construction PMI		56.1	55.3
<b>Wed Jan 6</b>	All Day	EUR	Italian Bank Holiday			
	12:30	GBP	Services PMI		55.6	55.9
	16:15	USD	ADP Non-Farm Employment Change		193K	217K
	16:30	CAD	Trade Balance		-2.6B	-2.8B
		USD	Trade Balance		-44.0B	-43.9B
	18:00	USD	ISM Non-Manufacturing PMI		56	55.9
22:00	USD	FOMC Meeting Minutes				
<b>Thu Jan 7</b>	3:30	AUD	Building Approvals m/m		-2.80%	3.90%
		AUD	Trade Balance		-2.98B	-3.31B
	16:25	CAD	BOC Gov Poloz Speaks			
	16:30	USD	Unemployment Claims		271K	287K
<b>Fri Jan 8</b>	3:30	AUD	Retail Sales m/m		0.40%	0.50%
	16:30	CAD	Building Permits m/m		-3.20%	9.10%
		CAD	Employment Change		10.4K	-35.7K
		CAD	Unemployment Rate		7.10%	7.10%
		USD	Average Hourly Earnings m/m		0.20%	0.20%
		USD	Non-Farm Employment Change		202K	211K
		USD	Unemployment Rate		5.00%	5.00%



# MARKETS PREVIEW

28<sup>th</sup> of December 2015, to 1<sup>th</sup> of January 2016

US Unemployment Claims increased sharply in the week ended on December 26, to reach (287K), after the previous week's level of (267k). The four-week moving average was (277K), an increase of (4500K) from the previous week unrevised average of (272,500K), marking the largest one-week rise since February and the highest reading for jobless claims since the week ended on July 4. Since early March, claims have been below the level of (300K), and data released earlier this month showed that the economy has added (211K) workers in November, and the unemployment rate held at (5%), more than a seven years low. Citing improvement in the economy and the labor market, Fed policy makers on Dec. 16 set the new target range for the federal funds rate at (0.25%) to (0.5%), up from zero to (0.25%). Meanwhile, continuing claims climbed (3k) to (2.2M) during the week ended on Dec. 19. This is somewhat lower than the (2.38M) registered a year ago.



Despite a surge in initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits, the labor market remains on a solid ground. Year-end statistical factors are the most likely culprit behind the outsize gain. Businesses are reluctant to furlough workers due to the continued underlying strength of aggregate demand. Seasonal factors in the claims data should continue to result in volatile readings over the next few weeks, and inclement weather and not indicative of true underlying labor market conditions. While there was nothing unusual in the state-level data, the jump could have been caused by the volatility introduced when the numbers are adjusted for seasonal variations, a Labor Department spokesman said as the figures were released to the press. Limited firings, steady hiring and an unemployment rate at more than a seven-year low underscore job market improvement that allowed the Federal Reserve to lift interest rates this month for the first time since 2006.

## DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this publication is produced by ORBEX LTD and not intended as an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any financial instrument. Any opinion offered herein reflects ORBEX LTD current judgment and may change without notice. This message is for information purposes only and is not intended as an offer, recommendation or solicitation to buy or sell, nor is it an official confirmation of terms. No representation or warranty is made that this information is complete or accurate. Any views or opinions expressed do not necessarily represent those ORBEX LTD. This email and the information it contains may be confidential, proprietary or legally privileged. If you receive this message in error, please notify the sender and delete it from your system. You must not, directly or indirectly, use, disclose, distribute, copy or store this message or any part of it if you are not the intended recipient. Unless otherwise stated, any pricing information given in this email is indicative only, is subject to changes and does not constitute an offer to deal at any price quoted.