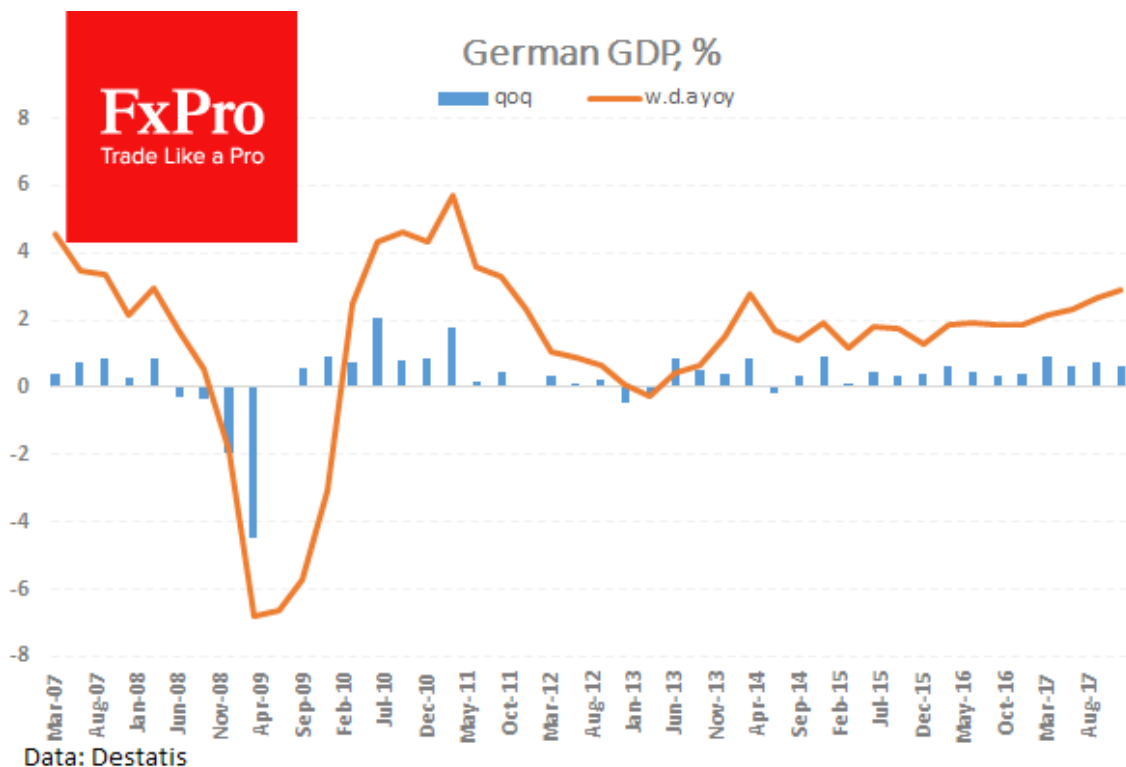
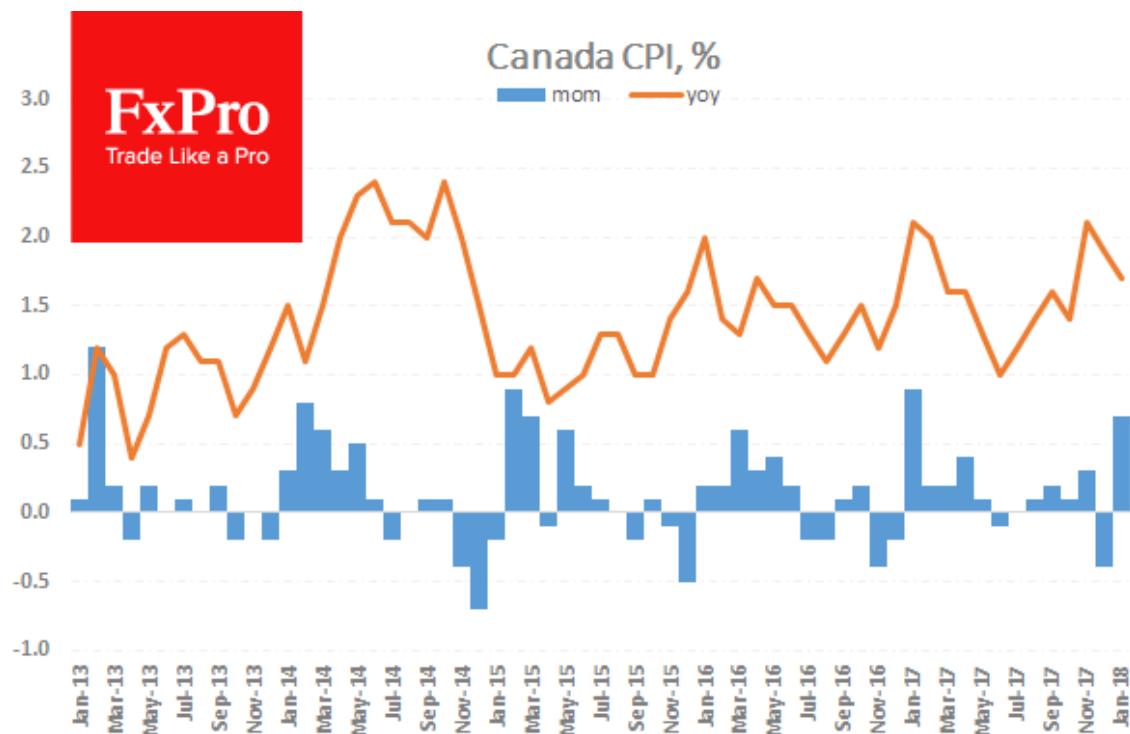


EU Leaders Agree to Shore up the Budget as Brexit Bites - EU European Council Meetings took place on Friday and EU Council President Donald Tusk made the following comments: EU leaders agreed to spend more on migration, defense and security and all EU leaders are ready to work to modernize the budget, some ready to contribute more. Reaching an agreement on the budget this year appears difficult. EU leaders endorse downsizing European Parliament to 705 seats from 751 seats. He hopes to get more clarity on British views on future relations after Brexit discussions next week. German Gross Domestic Product w.d.a (YoY) (Q4) was as expected, unchanged at 2.9%. Gross Domestic Product (QoQ) (Q4) was as expected at 0.6%, from 0.6% previously, that was revised up to 0.7%. Gross Domestic Product (YoY) (Q4) was also as expected, at 2.3%, from 2.3% prior, that was revised down to 2.2%. EURUSD fell 1.22934 to a low of 1.22795.



Eurozone Consumer Price Index - Core (YoY) (Jan) was released, coming in as expected, unchanged at 1%. Consumer Price Index (MoM) (Jan) was as expected at -0.9%, from 0.4% previously. Consumer Price Index (YoY) (Jan) was as expected, unchanged at 1.3%. Consumer Price Index - Core (MoM) (Jan) was -1.7% v an expected -1.6%, from 0.5% prior. EURUSD moved higher from 1.23046 to a high of 1.23172 due to this data. UK BOE Ramsden spoke at a panel discussion titled "Tackling the UK's Productivity Challenge" at the East of England Confederation of British Industry event, in Cambridge. He made the following comments: The MPC's judgment is that productivity growth will settle at just over 1% over the next three years. Structural shocks to the economy from Brexit

can't be offset by monetary policy. The pace of productivity influences what happens to inflation. Still no confirmation that productivity pickup is sustained in the near-term. UK business investment has been unusually weak relative to past recoveries. There are significant risks in both directions to the outlook for productivity. Naturally lower productivity growth and the dampening effect of Brexit are risks to productivity. Canadian Consumer Price Index (MoM) (Jan) was 0.7% v an expected 0.4%, from -0.4% previously. BOC Consumer Price Index Core (YoY) (Jan) was as expected, unchanged at 1.2%. BOC Consumer Price Index Core (MoM) (Jan) was 0.5% v an expected 0.7%, from a prior -0.5%. Consumer Price Index (YoY) (Jan) was 1.7% v an expected 1.4%, from 1.9% previously. Consumer Price Index - Core (MoM) (Jan) was 0.2% v 0.1% previously, which was revised up to 0.2%. USDCAD dropped down from 1.26987 to a low of 1.26166 before recovering to 1.26948 after this release.



Data: Statistics Canada

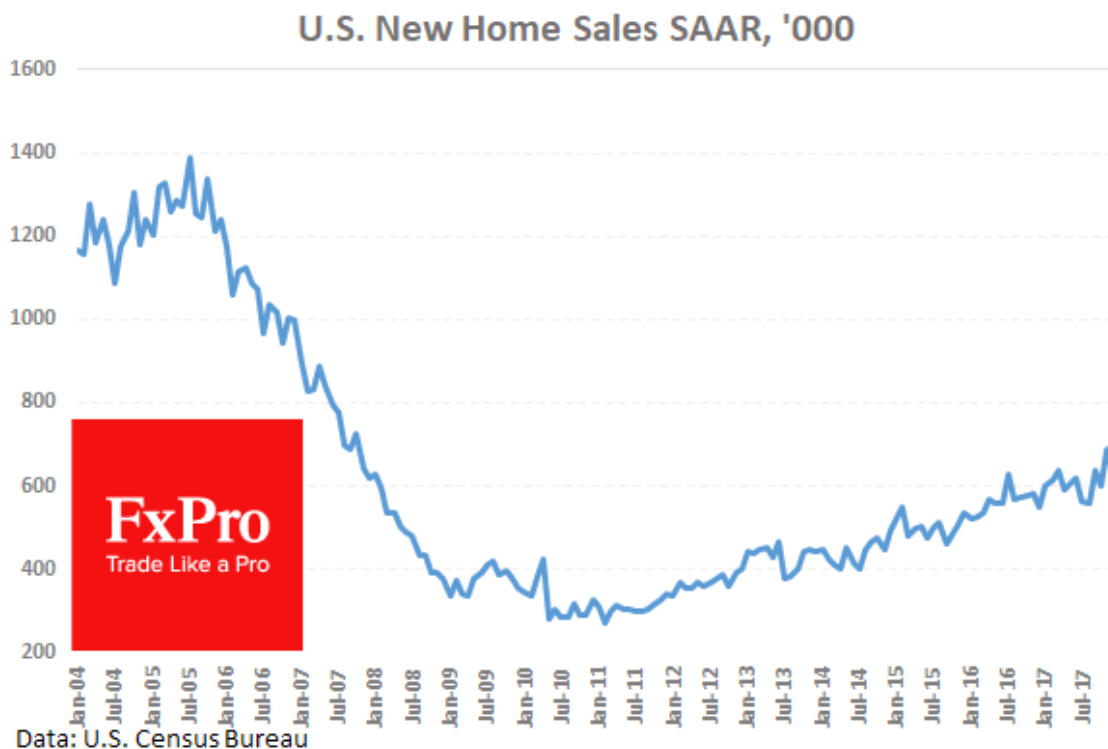
US Fed's Dudley and Federal Reserve Bank of Boston President Rosengren spoke on a panel discussion about the Fed's balance sheet at the United States Monetary Policy Forum, in New York. They made the following comments: **Dudley:** QE still useful tool at zero lower bound. Bond portfolio run-down essentially on autopilot: has not disrupted markets. We should not care about treasury yields alone. The balance sheet is likely returning to 2 trillion or more.

Rosengren: Likely to have low real rates for some time and we will need QE again in the future. Expect low rates for some time due to slow US productivity, labor force growth. Large US deficits now make it more difficult for fiscal policy to curb future recessions. Quite likely Fed will need bond-buying policies in future. Also said he was not a

big fan of negative interest rates. Baker Hughes US Rig Count numbers were released, coming in at 799. The prior number last Friday showed that there were 798 Oil rigs in operation. US FOMC Member Mester spoke at a panel discussion about monetary policy objectives at the United States Monetary Policy Forum, in New York and made the following comments: The labor market is strong and inflation is expected to rise to 2%. A smooth transition to new Fed leadership is underway and the economy is coming back to normal, with the Fed's policy normalizing. She is open-minded on the need to alter Fed policy framework and the bars should be high for altering Fed policy framework. She backs the beginning assessment of said framework later in 2018. The negative rates work better in Europe than we expected. ECB's Coeur spoke on the same panel and made these comments: With the current share of the bund free flow constituting already a small fraction of the total outstanding, additional purchases become less necessary to contain the term premium at low levels. The amount of purchases needed to deliver a given compression of the term premium is likely to fall over time. In the future, the euro system can retreat as a buyer in the market, without risking an unwarranted decompression of the term premium. The stock effect of QE reduces the need for new purchases. The negative rates have not caused adverse negative effects. The ECB's pace of communication is complicated by the region's diversity. US FOMC Member Williams spoke about economic and monetary policy at the City Club of Los Angeles. His comments were: The financial

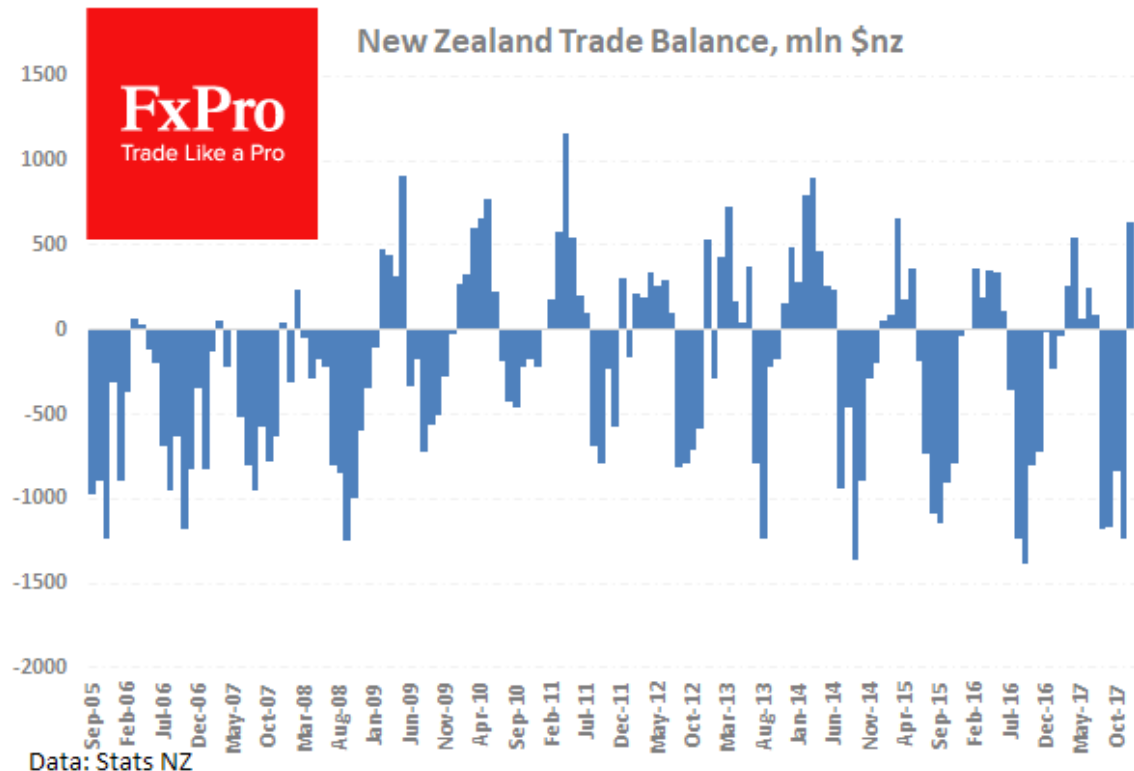
system now looks good, well-capitalized. The US labour market looks very strong and we are seeing some pickup in wage growth. Despite tailwinds, the US economic outlook is no different than prior years and the economy is improving broadly across sectors. The global economy is very good and improving, and financial conditions overall are still supportive of growth. Inflation is picking up as transitory factors begin to fade. The Fed's guidance calls for gradual rate hikes and he expects that to continue but would have to reassess policy if inflation came out stronger. The tax cuts will have a moderate economic growth impact over the next several years. The Fed aims to keep the economy in balance to avoid overheating and needs to prepare to have tools for the next recession. It will be a challenge for China to manage debt build-up. Japanese Coincident Index (Dec) was released at 120.2 against an expected 118.3, from 120.7 prior, which was revised down to 117.9. The Leading Economic Index (Dec) was 107.4 v an expected 108.3, from 107.9 previously, which was revised up to 108.2. USDJPY moved up to a high of 106.690 before selling off to 106.478. EURUSD is up 0.29% overnight, trading around 1.23287. USDJPY is down -0.36% in early session trading at around 106.476. GBPUSD is up 0.40% to trade around 1.40241. Gold is up 0.85% in early morning trading at around \$1,339.67. WTI is up 0.25% this morning, trading around \$63.72. Major data releases for today: At 13:00 GMT, US Fed's Bullard is due to make a scheduled speech with comments having the potential to move USD pairs. At 13:30 GMT, US Chicago Fed National Activity Index (Jan) is expected to be

0.15 against a previous 0.27, with this data having the potential to move USD pairs. At 14:00 GMT, ECB President Mario Draghi is due to testify on monetary policy and the inflation outlook before the European Parliament Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee in Brussels. At 15:00 GMT, US New Home Sales (MoM) (Jan) is expected to come in at 0.642M from 0.625M previously. New Home Sales Change (MoM) (Jan) is expected at 0.1% v -9.3% previously. USD crosses may be heavily traded as a result of this data.



At 15:30 GMT, US Dallas Fed Manufacturing Business Index (Feb) is expected to come in at 28.4 from 33.4 previously. At 18:00 GMT, UK MPC Member Cunliffe is due to deliver a speech titled -What is Money? At 21:45 GMT, New Zealand Trade Balance (MoM) (Jan)

numbers will be released and is expected to be \$640M. The prior number was \$-1,193M. Imports (Jan) were \$4.91B previously. Trade Balance (YoY) (Jan) was \$-2.84B previously. Exports (Jan) were \$5.55B previously. This data could affect NZD crosses.



Major data releases for this week: On Tuesday, at 13:00 GMT, German Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (YoY) (Feb) will be released. Also on Tuesday, at 13:30 GMT, US Fed's Powell is due to testify on the Semi-Annual Monetary Policy Report before the House Financial Services Committee, in Washington DC, in his new capacity as Chairman. On Wednesday, at 10:00 GMT, Eurozone CPI Data will be released. At 13:30 GMT, US GDP data will be published along with Core Personal Consumption Expenditures for Q4. On Thursday,

at 13:30 GMT, US Core Personal Consumption Expenditures for January will be released. At 15:00 GMT, ISM Manufacturing PMI, and Prices Paid data for February will be published.

Forex News

Today's important market news

Time: GMT

II	10:00		ECB Cœuré Speech
II	13:00		Fed's Bullard speech
II	13:30		Chicago Fed National Activity Index
III	14:00		ECB President Draghi's Speech
II	15:00		New Home Sales (MoM)
II	15:00		New Home Sales Change (MoM)
II	15:30		Dallas Fed Manufacturing Business Index
II	18:00		MPC Member Cunliffe Speech
II	20:15		Fed's Quarles speech
II	21:45		Trade Balance (MoM)
II	21:45		Trade Balance (YoY)
II	21:45		Exports
II	21:45		Imports

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