

DAILY POINTS

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Contributors

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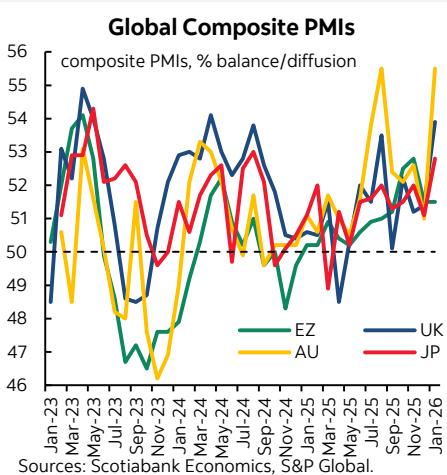
On Deck for Friday, January 23rd

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CA	01/23	08:30	Retail Sales (m/m)	Nov	1.2	1.2	-0.2
CA	01/23	08:30	Retail Sales ex. Autos (m/m)	Nov	--	1.2	-0.6
US	01/23	09:45	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	Jan P	--	52.0	52.5
US	01/23	09:45	S&P Global US Services PMI	Jan P	--	52.9	52.7
US	01/23	09:45	S&P Global US Composite PMI	Jan P	--	53.0	51.8
US	01/23	10:00	U. of Michigan Consumer Sentiment	Jan F	--	54.0	54.0

KEY POINTS:

- Risk appetite wobbles on competing effects from earnings, PMIs and the BoJ**
- The US consumer cycle is showing strong signs it is maturing**
- PMIs signal that global growth accelerated to kick off the new year**
- Bank of Japan drives higher short-term yields, yen volatility**
- UK retail sales were ok, not spectacular this holiday season**
- Canadian retail sales: strong November, December uncertain**

Chart 1



Risk appetite is a tad wobbly across global markets this morning. Tech earnings from Intel in yesterday's after-market disappointed in terms of guidance which has markets a touch nervous ahead of next week's onslaught of earnings across the 'Magnificent 7.' Competing against such sentiment is a batch of global purchasing managers' indices that indicate strengthening global economic growth to kick off 2026. Developments out of Japan drove short-term JGB yields higher with the effects reverberating through some other major global benchmarks.

All of which has US equity futures slightly in the red with little changed TSX futures ahead of modest data risk on both sides of the border. European cash markets are offering a blend of small gains and small losses. US Treasury yields and Canadian government yields are little changed and the dollar—USD—is broadly softer against the majors. Gold is little changed, for a change, with oil up a buck.

A MATURING US CONSUMER CYCLE?

I think what also has markets a touch edgy is evidence of a maturing US consumer cycle as discussed with clients in morning chats yesterday following a batch of updated readings. Q4 consumption growth is tracking a respectable gain of 2.7% q/q after 3.5% growth in Q3. That's a big part of why GDP nowcasts are looking so strong with the Atlanta Fed's measure punching past 5% q/q annualized GDP growth in Q4. That's great stuff for the US and world economies.

The rub lies in the fact that inflation-adjusted personal disposable income (after taxes and transfers) is tracking at only 1% q/q annualized growth in Q4. Spending more than is being taken in is driving the personal saving rate lower to 3.5% which is the lowest since October 2022 and down from the early 2024 peak of 6.4%. Take inflation off the saving rate and Americans are hardly saving at all. I'm not sure now is the time to be entertaining policies to get Americans to save more; then again, it seems it's never the time.

The wealth effect on consumer spending has reversed with inflation-adjusted house prices in decline and given that most equities are owned by the upper income cohorts—not main street. Are consumers smoothing through the effects of tumbling payrolls and weakening incomes and a softening wealth effect in a rational sense by saving less only temporarily with sunnier days ahead? Or is this a harbinger of a softer consumer in 2026? I lean to the latter interpretation as the zenith for US economic growth has probably passed and we're now entering the period in which the lagging effects of uncertainty and policy changes can be more cleanly evaluated.

THE BOJ, YEN AND POLITICS

The Bank of Japan held its target rate at 0.75% as widely expected and by an 8-1 vote with one member voting for a 25bps hike. Governor Ueda held his cards close to his chest insofar as forward rate guidance was concerned. Forecast revisions offered a bit more of a signal. GDP growth was revised up for 2025 to 0.9% from 0.7%, the 2026 growth forecast was revised up three tenths to 1% and the 2027 forecast was revised down a bit to 0.8% from 1%. Core inflation ex-energy was revised up two-tenths to 3% in 2025 with 2026 raised two-tenths to 2% and 2027 raised a tick to 2.1%. Risks to the growth and inflation forecasts were described as balanced.

Markets reacted a touch hawkishly because of the signal that they have more confidence in sustained progress on inflation compared to the deflation years. Short-term Japanese bond yields increased by 3bps in 2s but rallied at the long end by about 4bps. Markets are leaning toward the next rate hike to be delivered at the June or July meetings.

The yen stole the show. It gyrated overnight, trading between 159.2 and about 157.60 around Governor Ueda's press conference. Finance Minister Katayama noted "We're always watching with a sense of urgency," in reference to the yen's volatility but did not comment on whether they intervened.

The bigger issue here—and which kept the BoJ relatively neutral—is the election campaign as PM Takaichi's call for a vote on February 8th puts in play high uncertainty over the fiscal policy path that lies ahead.

GLOBAL PMIS SIGNAL QUICKER GROWTH

A batch of global purchasing managers indices—soft data from folks making actual decisions in the economy—points to accelerating global GDP growth. Readings above 50 signal expansion, below, well, not. Here's the run down.

- Eurozone: The composite PMI was flat at 51.5 as a slight deceleration in the growing services sector was offset by a slightly slower pace of contraction in manufacturing. Within the Eurozone we only get break outs for the two biggest economies at this stage and more later on. Germany led the way (52.5, 51.3 prior) as France's composite PMI slipped into contraction (48.6, 50.0 prior) as services tanked.
- UK: Growth accelerated as the composite PMI picked up by 2.5 points to 53.9 because of both faster growth in services (54.3, 51.4 prior) and a pick up in manufacturing (51.6, 50.6 prior).
- Australia: Growth really accelerated here, with the composite PMI jumping 4.5 points to 55.5. Services gained almost five full points to 56 as manufacturing picked up a little steam (52.4, 51.6 prior).
- Japan: Here too, growth picked up a little with the composite gaining 1.7 points to 52.8. Faster growth mainly came through services (53.4, 51.6 prior) as manufacturing edged higher by 0.5 points to 51.5.
- India: The composite increased by 1.7 points to 59.5, beating all others in terms of the pace of growth. Both services (59.3, 58 prior) and manufacturing (56.8, 55.0 prior) accelerated.
- US: The US PMIs for January will be released at 9:45amET before 10amET revisions to the UoM's consumer sentiment survey.

UK CONSUMERS DROVE AN OK HOLIDAY SEASON

UK retail sales beat expectations which drove short-term yields on gilts a little higher including a 3bps rise in 2s before the PMIs added to this, and a modest appreciation of sterling albeit that it's a middle of the pack performer to the dollar this morning. Sales volumes were up by 0.4% m/m SA in December versus consensus expectations for a flat reading. Excluding fuel, volumes were up 0.3%. Both readings recovered from small declines the prior month. Call it ok, not spectacular.

CANADIAN RETAIL SALES—STRONG NOVEMBER, DECEMBER UNCERTAIN

We'll get two readings for Canadian retail sales this morning and they will help to round out tracking of consumer spending in Q4. First is the revision to the initial estimate for November's sales gain that Statcan had initially pegged at over 1% m/m without adjusting for price changes. That will include the first estimate of volumes separate from prices, and details by category of spending.

Statcan will also give an initial estimate for December's sales in value terms. It would take a really strong December—despite snowstorms—to drive Q4 q/q sales volume growth into the black versus tracking of a small contraction. Then it's over to whatever happened to services spending that dominates overall consumer spending.

Government Yield Curves (%):												Central Banks	
Fixed Income	2-YEAR			5-YEAR			10-YEAR			30-YEAR			Current Rate
	Last	1-day	1-wk	Last	1-day	1-wk	Last	1-day	1-wk	Last	1-day	1-wk	
U.S.	3.60	3.61	3.59	3.83	3.85	3.82	4.23	4.25	4.22	4.82	4.84	4.84	2.25
CANADA	2.60	2.60	2.59	2.94	2.94	2.91	3.39	3.40	3.37	3.82	3.82	3.80	3.75
GERMANY	2.12	2.11	2.11	2.48	2.48	2.45	2.88	2.89	2.84	3.50	3.50	3.42	3.75
JAPAN	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.69	1.67	1.65	2.26	2.25	2.19	3.64	3.69	3.49	2.15
U.K.	3.71	3.68	3.67	3.94	3.93	3.87	4.48	4.47	4.40	5.21	5.23	5.14	0.75
Spreads vs. U.S. (bps):													
CANADA	-100	-101	-100	-90	-91	-90	-84	-85	-85	-101	-101	-104	7.00
GERMANY	-147	-150	-148	-135	-137	-136	-135	-136	-139	-133	-134	-142	3.60
JAPAN	-235	-238	-238	-214	-214	-216	-197	-200	-203	-118	-115	-134	2.25
U.K.	11	8	8	11	8	6	25	23	18	39	39	30	Jan 28, 2026
Equities	Level			% change:									
	Last	Change		1 Day	1-wk	1-mo	1-yr						Feb 05, 2026
S&P/TSX	33003	151.2		0.5	-0.1	2.9	29.8						Feb 05, 2026
Dow 30	49384	306.8		0.6	0.5	1.9	10.8						Feb 05, 2026
S&P 500	6913	37.7		0.5	-0.2	0.1	13.0						Feb 05, 2026
Nasdaq	23436	211.2		0.9	-0.2	-0.5	16.9						Feb 05, 2026
DAX	24890	33.8		0.1	-1.6	2.3	16.2						Feb 05, 2026
FTSE	10166	16.0		0.2	-0.7	2.8	18.7						Feb 05, 2026
Nikkei	53847	158.0		0.3	-0.2	6.8	34.8						Feb 05, 2026
Hang Seng	26750	119.5		0.4	-0.4	3.8	35.8						Feb 05, 2026
CAC	8126	-23.2		-0.3	-1.6	0.3	3.0						Feb 05, 2026
Commodities	Level			% change:									
WTI Crude	60.48	1.12		1.9	2.2	3.6	-18.9						Feb 05, 2026
Natural Gas	5.10	0.06		1.1	63.1	15.8	29.4						Feb 05, 2026
Gold	4935.52	-0.50		-0.0	7.4	10.1	79.2						Feb 05, 2026
Silver	93.38	-1.48		-1.6	2.3	34.9	203.2						Jan 22, 2026
CRB Index	308.41	-0.81		-0.3	0.5	2.2	-0.3						Feb 17, 2026
Currencies	Level			% change:									
USDCAD	1.3774	-0.0012		-0.1	-1.0	0.6	-4.2						Feb 05, 2026
EURUSD	1.1738	-0.0017		-0.1	1.2	-0.5	12.7						Feb 02, 2026
USDJPY	158.18	-0.2300		-0.1	0.0	1.2	1.4						Feb 17, 2026
AUDUSD	0.6852	0.0012		0.2	2.5	2.2	9.0						Feb 05, 2026
GBPUSD	1.3524	0.0023		0.2	1.1	0.0	9.5						Feb 05, 2026
USDCHF	0.7905	0.0015		0.2	-1.6	0.3	-12.9						Feb 05, 2026

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