

**FALL BACK**

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**FORECASTS & DATA**

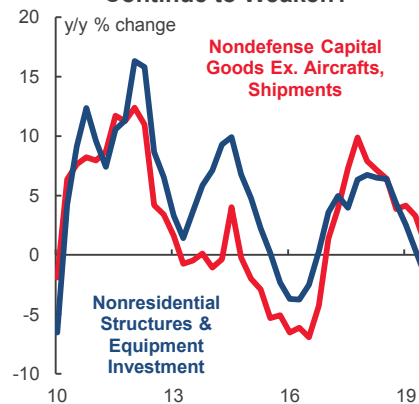
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**Next Week's Risk Dashboard**

- Approaching US deadlines
- US-China negotiations
- CBs: BoE, RBA, Peru, Negara, BoT
- Inflation: China, Mexico, Colombia, Chile...
- ...Brazil, Philippines, Taiwan
- China macro
- German macro
- Jobs: Canada, NZ
- CDN trade, housing
- UK PMIs
- US macro
- Fed-speak
- Earnings
- GDP: Indonesia, Philippines

**Chart of the Week**
**Will US Business Investment Continue to Weaken?**


Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BEA, US Census Bureau.

Chart of the Week: Prepared by: Evan Andrade, Research Analyst.

## Fall Back

### CANADA—THE ECONOMICS OF ELECTIONS

Canada won't exactly quiet down over the coming week after the clocks go back one hour (e.g. London will now be 5 hours ahead of Toronto). The country's lagging earnings season will be in high gear. The macro calendar will focus upon jobs with a secondary eye on trade and housing starts.

**Friday's Labour Force Survey for October** is forecast to post a modest rise of around 15,000. **One key will be to look beneath the headline by excluding election-related hiring.** Most of that effect is likely to be captured in public administration employment but spillovers into media and professionals categories are feasible. Elections Canada says it hired almost 300,000 workers across the country to run the election, but the issue is how many will be captured as employed during the LFS reference week which is the calendar week that includes the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month. The election was held on Monday October 21<sup>st</sup> and so game day workers running the polling stations won't count in the jobs tally. What might count would be a part of the workers running advance polling from Friday October 11<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup>, namely the people working on Sunday and Monday that week.

Note that when elections have occurred close to the reference week, there have been large gains in public administration and the LFS registered outsized election-related hiring gains (chart 1). October 2015 was one example when public administration jobs jumped by 31,000. The election in October 2008 saw a 55,000 jump in public administration jobs. That said, both of these prior elections were right in the reference week itself (Monday in 2015, Tuesday in 2008). That's not the case this time around, and so I've gone with a more muted effect. Whatever goes up this time, however, is likely to drop right back down in the next report given the transitory nature of election hiring.

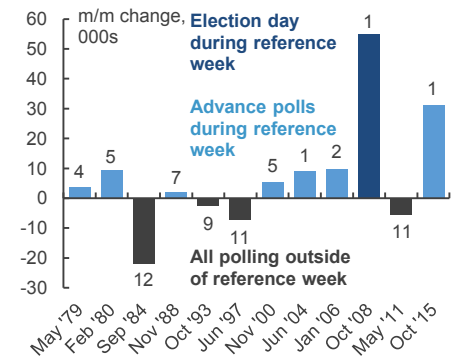
The second issue is what might come after the enormous job gains of the prior two months. 135,000 jobs were created over August and September according to the LFS. Historically there have been only three other times since the inception of the LFS in 1976 when back-to-back job gains of 130,000 or more have occurred. The ensuing month was roughly flat on each occasion.

A third issue is the large discrepancy that is emerging between what StatsCan's Labour Force Survey says has happened to payroll growth versus the lagging SEPH payrolls survey itself. SEPH payrolls shrank by 6,100 in August versus the LFS gain in August of 92,200 in public and private sector payroll jobs (ie: excluding self-employed). The difference was equally large in the opposite direction the month before. Chart 2 shows the magnitudes of the differences in payroll employment changes between the two surveys over time and how relatively large they've been of late. Over time, the two surveys tend to converge upon one another.

**Canada also updates trade figures for September** (Tuesday) and housing starts for October (Friday) that will add to our Q3 and Q4 GDP tracking. It's not clear that Governor Poloz's recent remark that the country has already witnessed a successful rotation of the sources of growth toward exports and investment and away from consumption and housing has actually occurred. Exports have grown in fits and starts whereas more of the adjustment to net trade has been through flattened out imports

Chart 1

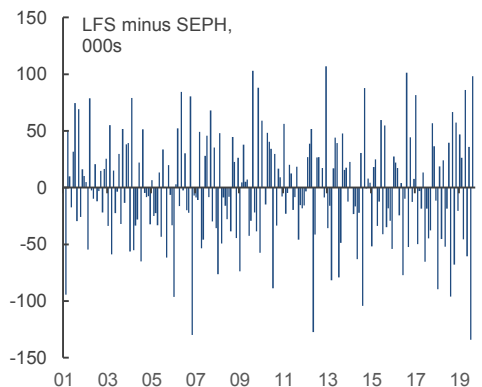
#### Changes in Public Admin Employment During Federal Election Month



Note: Labels above bars are the rank within that year from largest gain descending to largest loss. Sources: Scotiabank Economics, StatsCan.

Chart 2

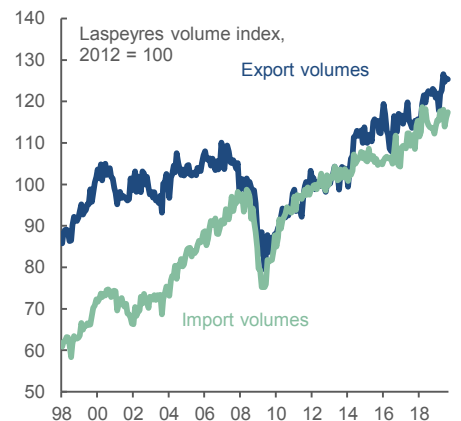
#### Spread between Change in LFS and SEPH Monthly Payroll Employment



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, LFS, SEPH.

Chart 3

#### Export & Import Volumes



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

(chart 3). The nearly 15% annualized gain in export volumes during Q2 over Q1 is giving way to tracking 2% growth in Q3. The issue is the durability of the export gain and its breadth, given the outsized role played by multiple one-off drivers over recent data.

The BoC's newly minted Deputy Governor Paul Beaudry speaks on Friday, but only to provide unpublished introductory remarks before a third party presentation about efforts to explain the growth decline in the US.

Earnings reports will also factor into the overall picture. Ninety-seven TSX firms will release including Sun Life, Linamar, Manulife, Hydro One, TransAlta, Telus and Magna.

### UNITED STATES—A TROUGH BETWEEN WAVES?

Next week could be a relatively quiet period in between this past week's market action and the decisions that beg1n to come to the fore starting the week after next. Those approaching events will include:

- The Trump administration's decision on auto tariffs on November 17<sup>th</sup>.
- The need to find an alternate venue and timing to potentially sign a US-China 'phase one' trade agreement after the cancellation of the APEC Summit in Chile that was to be held on November 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup>.
- The need for a new Continuing Resolution to fund the government past November 21<sup>st</sup> and therefore avoid another shutdown.
- Plus the long-stated goal of the US administration to pass the USMCA/CUSMA trade deal before US Thanksgiving on November 28<sup>th</sup>. This looks increasingly unlikely to be achieved.

**In the interim period, only a handful of macro reports are ahead.** One is factory orders (Monday) that should follow the already-known durables report lower. Another will be trade on Tuesday that will likely tack a usually stable services surplus onto the already-known merchandise deficit to net out to a small US\$3 billion improvement in the trade deficit to US\$51.9 billion. ISM-services follows later that same morning and might follow ISM-manufacturing higher. The University of Michigan's sentiment reading for November closes out the week on Friday.

**Fed-speak should be considerably calmer at least in terms of likely impact compared to this past week.** Nine FOMC officials will speak, eight of whom are regional Presidents of which one votes in December. San Fran's Daly speaks twice (Monday, Friday) and so does Dallas President Kaplan (Tuesday, Thursday). Richmond's Barkin speaks Tuesday, Minneapolis President Kashkari speaks Tuesday, Chicago's Evans speaks Wednesday and so do NY President Williams and Philly's Harker. Atlanta's Bostic speaks on Thursday. Governor Brainard gets the last word on Friday evening.

Earnings season winds down somewhat at least in terms of the potential impact of individual names. Eighty-seven S&P500 firms will release including Berkshire Hathaway and Walt Disney.

### LATIN AMERICA—CONVERGENCE

One central bank decision and four inflation reports are on tap for next week's calendar-based risks. Recent inflation trends across the region are depicted in chart 4 and show greater convergence than in past periods. For the most part—and with only one exception—inflation readings have either provided cover for regional central banks to ease policy or induced them to do so.

Peru's central bank faces a split consensus. After previously cutting its reference rate by 25bps in August, consensus is divided between a hold and another ¼ point cut next week. Core inflation at 2.2% y/y is just above the mid-point of the 1–3% target range while headline inflation lies just below.

The four inflation readings will include:

- **Colombia:** Inflation is projected to remain toward the upper end of the central bank's 2–4% inflation target range. That's a significant part of the reason behind why BanRep has left its minimum repo rate unchanged at 4.25% since April 2018.

- **Mexico:** A figure holding steady around the mid-point of Banxico's 2–4% target range is expected. Relatively tame inflation has afforded room to ease monetary policy since August with further easing likely on November 14<sup>th</sup>.
- **Brazil:** Inflation is likely to press below the low end of the BCB's inflation target range of 2.75%–5.75%. Tumbling inflation has motivated 1.5 percentage points of rate cuts since July including the recent half point reduction. Further rate reductions are likely with the next decision on December 12<sup>th</sup>.
- **Chile:** Inflation is likely to continue to run toward the lower end of the 2–4% inflation target range. In addition to the shock of political protests, soft inflation recently motivated the central bank to cut its overnight policy rate by 25bps to 1.75%. Its next rate decision will be on December 6<sup>th</sup>.

### ASIA-PACIFIC—CALLING KREMLINOLOGISTS

The dominant focus will remain upon US-China trade negotiations. A trio of regional central banks will issue updated assessments, while China macro readings and a handful of other inflation and growth reports also lie ahead.

My mandarin is admittedly a tad rusty to non-existent, but drawing upon other peoples' language skills offers up a **potentially different interpretation of progress in US-China trade negotiations than was reported on newswires**. Newswires indicated that a communique by China's Ministry of Commerce on Friday, November 1<sup>st</sup> stated that they had achieved "consensus in principle" during a teleconference with US negotiators. That may have left markets with the impression that an agreement was essentially at hand, albeit an agreement on precisely what remains uncertain. A literal translation from the Ministry of Commerce source instead says they have "reached consensus on principles." I wouldn't waste too much time on applying the tools of Kremlinologists or Fed-speak translators to China-speak, but that seems to be a material difference in the guidance on exactly what was achieved.

**China will release CPI inflation for October** next Friday night. As chart 5 demonstrates, pork prices continue to wreak havoc upon overall inflation. Nevertheless, core inflation excluding food and energy has been trending lower to 1.5% y/y in September which is about a full percentage point lower than the peak in early 2018. Soft core inflation continues to give the country the leeway to employ easing tools in their own version of 'as appropriate.' China also releases trade figures for October late next week (TBD) and the private sector versions of the services and composite PMIs for October on Monday night.

**The Reserve Bank of Australia is expected to hold its cash rate target at 0.75%** on Monday night (eastern time). Inflation increased a tick to 1.7% y/y in recent figures for Q3 and there is some distance from the trough of 1.3% in Q1. The unemployment rate ticked lower to 5.2% in September which satisfies slight progress on another metric the central bank has been watching this year. Potential progress in US-China trade negotiations will be monitored while the Fed's signal that it is done easing (for now) lessens some pressure upon other central banks.

**The Bank of Thailand faces a divided consensus** that slightly leans toward another rate cut following the first unexpected reduction back in August. Softer headline inflation (0.1% y/y) may provide cover for additional easing with core CPI holding around ½% y/y.

**Bank Negara Malaysia** is expected to leave its overnight policy rate at 3% on Tuesday, but a minority within consensus anticipate a rate cut. What the minority may be emphasizing is that since the central bank held its rate at 3% in September, inflation fell to 1.1% and core CPI fell to 1.5%. Those in the easing camp may be more influenced by inflation than by the threat posed after the US placed Malaysia on its watch list of potential currency manipulators.

Chart 4

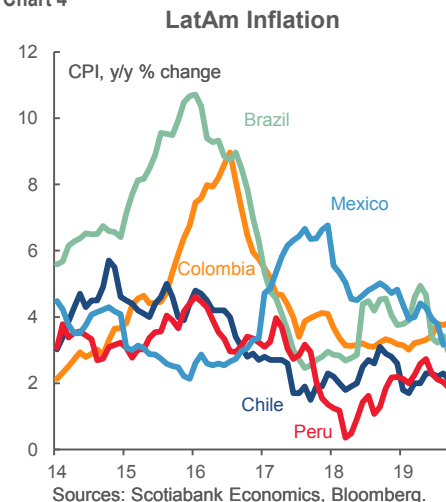
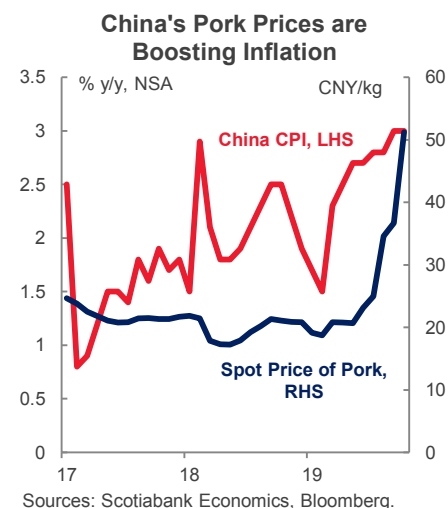


Chart 5



Other macro readings will include Q3 GDP from Indonesia (Monday) and the Philippines (Wednesday). CPI updates out of the Philippines (Monday) and Taiwan (Wednesday). New Zealand updates job growth and wages for Q3 (Tuesday).

### EUROPE—LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

The Bank of England's communications on Thursday, ECB-speak and limited macro reports are on tap.

So-called 'Super Thursday' is likely to be a super dud to markets. **The Bank of England issues a policy decision and statement and its Quarterly Inflation Report followed by a press conference hosted by Governor Carney.** The central bank is almost surely going to stay out of the fray ahead of the December 12<sup>th</sup> election. Barring yet another extension, Governor Carney's term is up on January 31<sup>st</sup> 2020. That means he is three decisions away from tasting possible freedom at the six-and-a-half year point of an initial five year term. Before he gets across the finish line, Carney just has to navigate the central bank through the election outcome and the January 31<sup>st</sup> Brexit deadline barring another extension to that as well. Easy peasy. According to the BBC, the current government has a successor in mind—Dame Minouche Shafik—but is holding off an announcement until after the election, assuming it forms the next government.

The path to the BoE meeting will involve consideration of the remaining **purchasing managers' indices** for October. The construction PMI arrives Monday followed by the services and composite PMIs on Tuesday. See chart 6 for recent trends.

**German factory orders (Wednesday) industrial production (Thursday) and trade (Friday) will further inform assessments of the health of the German economy** in light of the softening trends across these readings (chart 7).

Chart 6

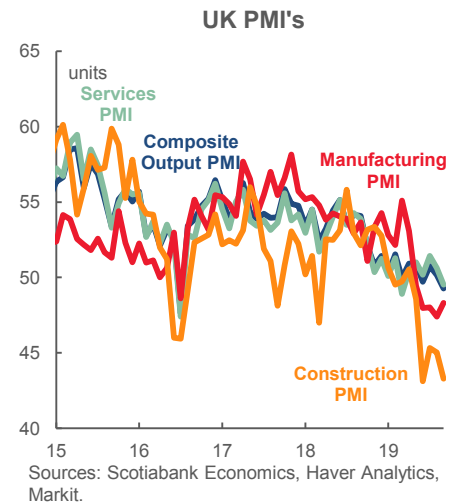
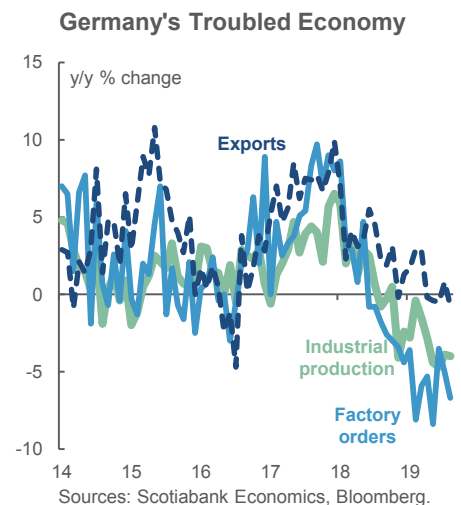


Chart 7



**Key Indicators for the week of November 4 – 8**
**NORTH AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>BNS</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
US	11/04	10:00	Durable Goods Orders (m/m)	Sep F	--	-1.1	-1.1
US	11/04	10:00	Durable Goods Orders ex. Trans. (m/m)	Sep F	--	-0.3	-0.3
US	11/04	10:00	Factory Orders (m/m)	Sep	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1
CA	11/05	08:30	Merchandise Trade Balance (C\$ bn)	Sep	-0.6	-0.6	-1.0
US	11/05	08:30	Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	Sep	-51.9	-52.5	-54.9
US	11/05	10:00	ISM Non-Manufacturing Composite	Oct	53.0	53.5	52.6
US	11/05	10:00	JOLTS Job Openings (000s)	Sep	--	7075	7051
US	11/06	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Nov 1	--	--	-11.9
US	11/06	08:30	Productivity (q/q a.r.)	3Q P	--	0.9	2.3
US	11/06	08:30	Unit Labor Costs (q/q a.r.)	3Q P	--	2.2	2.6
MX	11/07	07:00	Bi-Weekly Core CPI (% change)	Oct 31	0.2	0.1	0.1
MX	11/07	07:00	Bi-Weekly CPI (% change)	Oct 31	0.3	0.1	0.4
MX	11/07	07:00	Consumer Prices (m/m)	Oct	0.6	0.5	0.3
MX	11/07	07:00	Consumer Prices (y/y)	Oct	3.1	3.0	3.0
MX	11/07	07:00	Consumer Prices Core (m/m)	Oct	0.3	0.3	0.3
US	11/07	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Nov 2	215	215	212
US	11/07	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Oct 26	1680	1660	1682
US	11/07	15:00	Consumer Credit (US\$ bn m/m)	Sep	--	15.0	17.9
CA	11/08	08:15	Housing Starts (000s a.r.)	Oct	215	222.5	221.1
CA	11/08	08:30	Building Permits (m/m)	Sep	--	-1.8	6.1
CA	11/08	08:30	Employment (000s m/m)	Oct	15	10.0	53.7
CA	11/08	08:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Oct	5.5	5.5	5.5
US	11/08	10:00	U. of Michigan Consumer Sentiment	Nov P	96.0	95.5	95.5
US	11/08	10:00	Wholesale Inventories (m/m)	Sep F	--	-0.3	-0.3

**EUROPE**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>BNS</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
IT	11/04	03:45	Manufacturing PMI	Oct	--	47.7	47.8
FR	11/04	03:50	Manufacturing PMI	Oct F	--	50.5	50.5
GE	11/04	03:55	Manufacturing PMI	Oct F	--	41.9	41.9
EC	11/04	04:00	Manufacturing PMI	Oct F	--	45.7	45.7
UK	11/04	04:30	PMI Construction	Oct	--	44.1	43.3
FR	11/05	02:45	Central Government Balance (€ bn)	Sep	--	--	-123.1
UK	11/05	04:30	Official Reserves Changes (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	--	475
UK	11/05	04:30	Services PMI	Oct	--	49.7	49.5
EC	11/05	05:00	PPI (m/m)	Sep	--	0.1	-0.5
GE	11/06	02:00	Factory Orders (m/m)	Sep	--	0.1	-0.6
SP	11/06	03:00	Industrial Output NSA (y/y)	Sep	--	--	-0.5
IT	11/06	03:45	Services PMI	Oct	--	51.0	51.4
FR	11/06	03:50	Services PMI	Oct F	--	52.9	52.9
GE	11/06	03:55	Services PMI	Oct F	--	51.2	51.2
EC	11/06	04:00	Composite PMI	Oct F	--	50.2	50.2
EC	11/06	04:00	Services PMI	Oct F	--	51.8	51.8
EC	11/06	05:00	Retail Trade (m/m)	Sep	--	0.1	0.3
GE	11/07	02:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	--	-0.3	0.3
UK	11/07	07:00	BoE Asset Purchase Target (£ bn)	Nov	--	435	435
<b>UK</b>	<b>11/07</b>	<b>07:00</b>	<b>BoE Policy Announcement (%)</b>	<b>Nov 7</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>
GE	11/08	02:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Sep	--	19.1	16.9
GE	11/08	02:00	Trade Balance (€ bn)	Sep	--	18.8	16.4
FR	11/08	02:45	Current Account (€ bn)	Sep	--	--	-2487
FR	11/08	02:45	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	--	0.3	-0.9
FR	11/08	02:45	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	--	0.3	-1.4
FR	11/08	02:45	Manufacturing Production (m/m)	Sep	--	0.2	-0.8
FR	11/08	02:45	Trade Balance (€ mn)	Sep	--	-4900	-5019

Forecasts at time of publication.  
 Source: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

**Key Indicators for the week of November 4 – 8**
**ASIA-PACIFIC**

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
AU	11/03	19:30	Retail Sales (m/m)	Sep	--	0.4	0.4
AU	11/03	19:30	ANZ Job Advertisements (m/m)	Oct	--	--	0.3
MA	11/03	23:00	Exports (y/y)	Sep	--	0.2	-0.8
MA	11/03	23:00	Imports (y/y)	Sep	--	1.7	-12.5
MA	11/03	23:00	Trade Balance (MYR bn)	Sep	--	14.2	10.9
ID	11/04	00:00	Real GDP (y/y)	3Q	5	5.0	5.1
SI	11/04	08:00	Purchasing Managers Index	Oct	--	--	49.5
JN	11/04	18:50	Monetary Base (y/y)	Oct	--	--	3.0
HK	11/04	19:30	Purchasing Managers Index	Oct	--	--	41.5
PH	11/04	20:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct	0.9	0.8	0.9
CH	11/04	20:45	Caixin Services PMI	Oct	--	51.5	51.3
<b>AU</b>	<b>11/04</b>	<b>22:30</b>	<b>RBA Cash Target Rate (%)</b>	<b>Nov 5</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>MA</b>	<b>11/05</b>	<b>02:00</b>	<b>Overnight Rate (%)</b>	<b>Nov 5</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>
ID	11/05	02:00	Consumer Confidence Index	Oct	--	--	121.8
NZ	11/05	11:00	QV House Prices (y/y)	Oct	--	--	2.4
NZ	11/05	16:45	Unemployment Rate (%)	3Q	3.9	4.1	3.9
NZ	11/05	16:45	Employment Change (y/y)	3Q	--	0.9	1.4
SK	11/05	18:00	Current Account (US\$ mn)	Sep	--	--	5266
PH	11/05	20:00	Exports (y/y)	Sep	--	1.2	0.6
PH	11/05	20:00	Imports (y/y)	Sep	--	-4.4	-11.8
PH	11/05	20:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Sep	--	-3424	-2409
<b>TH</b>	<b>11/06</b>	<b>02:05</b>	<b>BoT Repo Rate (%)</b>	<b>Nov 6</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.50</b>
TA	11/06	03:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct	0.8	0.5	0.4
AU	11/06	19:30	Trade Balance (AUD mn)	Sep	--	5100	5926
PH	11/06	21:00	Real GDP (y/y)	3Q	5.6	6.0	5.5
TH	11/06	22:30	Consumer Confidence Economic	Oct	--	--	59.3
CH	11/07	00:00	Foreign Reserves (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	3099	3092
AU	11/07	00:30	Foreign Reserves (AUD bn)	Oct	--	--	69.0
MA	11/07	02:00	Foreign Reserves (US\$ bn)	Oct 31	--	--	103.3
SI	11/07	04:00	Foreign Reserves (US\$ mn)	Oct	--	--	272239
JN	11/07	18:30	Household Spending (y/y)	Sep	--	7.1	1.0
JN	11/08	00:00	Coincident Index CI	Sep P	--	101.0	99.0
JN	11/08	00:00	Leading Index CI	Sep P	--	92.2	91.9
TA	11/08	03:00	Exports (y/y)	Oct	--	-0.4	-4.6
TA	11/08	03:00	Imports (y/y)	Oct	--	-0.7	-0.6
TA	11/08	03:00	Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	3.7	3.1
CH	11/08	20:30	CPI (y/y)	Oct	3.0	3.2	3.0
CH	11/08	20:30	PPI (y/y)	Oct	--	-1.5	-1.2
CH	11/08	23:00	Exports (y/y)	Oct	--	-3.8	-3.2
CH	11/08	23:00	Imports (y/y)	Oct	--	-7.6	-8.5
CH	11/08	23:00	Trade Balance (USD bn)	Oct	--	40.6	39.6
ID	11/08	23:00	Current Account Balance (US\$ mn)	3Q	--	--	-8400

**LATIN AMERICA**

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CL	11/04	06:30	Economic Activity Index SA (m/m)	Sep	--	-0.2	0.9
CL	11/04	06:30	Economic Activity Index NSA (y/y)	Sep	--	3.5	3.7
CL	11/05	07:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Sep	--	1.8	2.3
CO	11/05	19:00	Consumer Price Index (m/m)	Oct	--	0.2	0.2
CO	11/05	19:00	Consumer Price Index (y/y)	Oct	--	3.9	3.8
BZ	11/07	07:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA (m/m)	Oct	--	0.1	0.0
BZ	11/07	07:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA (y/y)	Oct	--	2.5	2.9
<b>PE</b>	<b>11/07</b>	<b>18:00</b>	<b>Reference Rate (%)</b>	<b>Nov 7</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.50</b>

Forecasts at time of publication.  
 Source: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

## Global Auctions for the week of November 4 – 8

### NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	11/05	13:00	U.S. to Sell 3-Year Notes
CA	11/06	12:00	Canada to Sell 5 Year Bonds
US	11/06	13:00	U.S. to Sell 10-Year Notes
US	11/07	13:00	U.S. to Sell 30-Year Bonds

### EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
AS	11/05	05:15	Austria to Sell 5 & 10 Year Bonds
UK	11/05	05:30	U.K. to Sell 2.75 Billion Pounds of 0.875% 2029 Bonds
SW	11/06	05:00	Sweden to Sell Bonds
SP	11/07	04:45	Spain to Sell Bonds
FR	11/07	04:50	France to Sell Bonds
IC	11/08	06:30	Iceland to Sell Bonds

### ASIA-PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
SK	11/03	21:30	Korea to Sell KRW 1.35 Tln 5-Year Bonds
TA	11/04	23:30	Taiwan to Sell TWD20 Bln 30-Yr Bonds
ID	11/05	04:00	Indonesia to Sell 5, 10, 15, 20 Year Bonds
CH	11/05	22:00	China Plans to Sell 3 & 7 Year Bonds
JN	11/05	22:35	Japan to Sell 10 Year Bonds
NZ	11/06	20:05	New Zealand To Sell NZD50 Mln 2.5% 2040 Bonds
JN	11/07	22:35	Japan to Sell CPI Linked 10-Year Bonds

Source: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.



## Events for the week of November 4 – 8

### NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	11/04	17:00	Fed's Daly Speaks in New York
US	11/05	12:40	Dallas Fed's Kaplan Speaks in Dallas
US	11/05	18:00	Fed's Kashkari Speaks in Minneapolis
US	11/06	08:00	Fed's Evans Speaks in New York
US	11/06	09:30	Fed's Williams Takes Part in Moderated Q&A in New York
US	11/06	15:15	Fed's Harker Discusses Innovation and the Future of Work
US	11/07	13:05	Dallas Fed's Kaplan Speaks in Dallas
US	11/07	19:10	Fed's Bostic Speaks in New York on Monetary Policy
US	11/08	11:45	Fed's Daly Speaks at Conference on Economics of Climate Change
CA	11/08	13:30	Bank of Canada's Paul Beaudry Makes Remarks

### EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
EC	11/04	03:00	ECB's Hernandez de Cos to speak in Madrid
UK	11/04	09:30	U.K. House of Commons holds election for new speaker
EC	11/04	13:30	ECB President Lagarde Speaks in Berlin
SW	11/05	03:30	Riksbank Publishes Minutes From Oct. 23 Meeting
EC	11/05	04:00	ECB's Villeroy speaks in Lyon, France
SW	11/05	09:45	Riksbank's Ingves Gives Speech
EC	11/06	04:00	ECB Vice-President Guindos Speaks in Frankfurt
EC	11/06	04:30	ECB's Mersch Speaks in Panel in Frankfurt
SW	11/07	03:00	Riksbank Publishes Report on Payment Habits in Sweden 2019
EC	11/07	04:00	ECB Publishes Economic Bulletin
<b>UK</b>	<b>11/07</b>	<b>07:00</b>	<b>Bank of England Bank Rate</b>
UK	11/07	07:00	Bank of England Inflation Report
UK	11/07	07:30	BOE's Carney speaks at press conference in London
SW	11/07	11:00	Riksbank's Skingsley Participates in Discussion
EC	11/07	00:00	EU finance ministers meet in Brussels
NO	11/08	03:00	Norges Bank Deputy Governor Egil Matsen Speaks in Oslo
IT	11/08		Bank of Italy Report on Balance-Sheet Aggregates

### ASIA-PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
AU	11/04	22:30	RBA Cash Rate Target
MA	11/05	02:00	BNM Overnight Policy Rate
JN	11/05	18:50	BOJ Minutes of September Policy Meeting
TH	11/06	02:05	BoT Benchmark Interest Rate
AU	11/07	19:30	RBA Statement on Monetary Policy

### LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
PE	11/07	18:00	Reference Rate

Source: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

## Global Central Bank Watch

### NORTH AMERICA

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
Bank of Canada – Overnight Target Rate	1.75	December 4, 2019	1.50	1.63
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	1.75	December 11, 2019	1.75	1.75
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	7.75	November 14, 2019	7.75	7.50

### EUROPE

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
European Central Bank – Refinancing Rate	0.00	December 12, 2019	0.00	0.00
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	0.25	December 12, 2019	0.25	0.25
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	-0.50	December 12, 2019	-0.50	-0.50
Bank of England – Bank Rate	0.75	November 7, 2019	0.75	0.75
Swiss National Bank – Libor Target Rate	-0.75	TBA	-0.75	-0.75
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	6.50	December 13, 2019	6.50	6.50
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	-0.25	December 19, 2019	-0.25	-0.25
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	1.50	December 19, 2019	1.50	1.50
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	14.00	December 12, 2019	14.00	14.00

**Bank of England:** Expect the central bank to keep out of the fray even for a 'super Thursday' as the December 12th election looms.

### ASIA PACIFIC

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
Bank of Japan – Policy Rate	-0.10	December 19, 2019	-0.15	-0.10
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Target Rate	0.75	November 4, 2019	0.75	0.75
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	1.00	November 12, 2019	1.00	0.75
People's Bank of China – Loan Prime Rate	4.20	November 20, 2019	4.15	4.18
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	5.15	December 5, 2019	4.90	5.00
Bank of Korea – Bank Rate	1.25	November 28, 2019	1.25	1.25
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	1.50	November 6, 2019	1.50	1.25
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	3.00	November 5, 2019	3.00	2.75
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	5.00	November 21, 2019	5.00	5.25
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	4.00	November 14, 2019	4.00	4.00

**Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA):** Australian authorities will make a monetary policy decision on November 4. We expect the central bank to leave the Cash Rate Target unchanged at 0.75% at this meeting in order to assess the health of the economy, yet its policy bias remains dovish. A total of 75 bps of easing over the past five months highlights the RBA's concerns regarding Australia's economic outlook. Given weak inflation projections and our expectation that Australia's labour market will fail to strengthen in the near term, we forecast the RBA to cut the benchmark rate one more time in this easing cycle, to 0.50%. **Bank of Thailand (BoT):** We expect Thai monetary authorities to keep the benchmark interest rate unchanged at 1.50% following the November 6 policy meeting. In August, the BoT lowered the policy rate by 25 bps to 1.50%, thereby reversing the December 2018 hike. We anticipate another rate cut by early-2020, yet we note that the likelihood of earlier policy easing has risen. The country's monetary authorities have noted that contracting exports—that reflect a slowdown in trading partners' growth and weak global trade—have started to affect Thailand's domestic demand, leading to broader economic weakness. **Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM):** We expect the Overnight Policy Rate to be left unchanged at 3.00% on November 5. The key interest rate was cut by 25 bps in May in effort to provide support to the economy. We expect the BNM to stay on the sidelines in the near future, assessing the need for further policy support.

### LATIN AMERICA

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
Banco Central do Brasil – Selic Rate	5.00	December 11, 2019	5.00	4.75
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	1.75	December 6, 2019	1.75	1.75
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	4.25	December 20, 2019	4.25	4.25
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	2.50	November 7, 2019	2.50	2.50

**Banco Central de Reserva del Perú:** Peru's central bank faces a split consensus between a hold and another 25bps cut. Core inflation at 2.2% is just above the mid-point of the 1-3% target range while headline inflation lies just below.

### AFRICA

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
South African Reserve Bank – Repo Rate	6.50	November 21, 2019	6.50	6.50

Forecasts at time of publication.  
 Source: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

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