

IN SEARCH OF THE OPTIMAL INTERSECTION

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FORECASTS & DATA

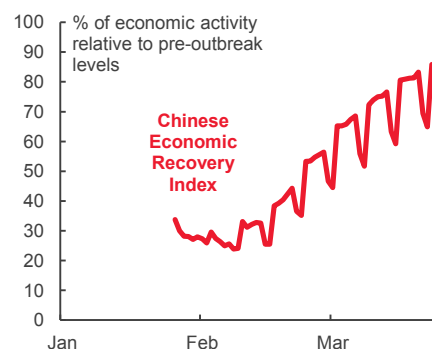
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Next Week's Risk Dashboard

- COVID-19 curves
- US damage readings ranked by freshness
- Fed's MSBL program
- PMIs: US, China, Mexico, Brazil
- More Canadian stimulus
- Canadian GDP
- Other Asia-Pacific macro
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- Other European macro

Chart of the Week
Can China's "V-Shaped" Recovery Continue While Global Demand Halts?


Note: Sharp drops are weekends.
 Sources: Scotiabank Economics, WeBank AI.

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

In Search of the Optimal Intersection

UNITED STATES—WATCH THOSE ‘BEST BEFORE’ DATES!

Global market volatility will continue to search for signs of the optimal intersection of four different types of curves: the COVID-19 case curve, the damage assessment curve, the stimulus roll-out curve, and the policy taper curve. The first three will be further informed over the course of this week. The fourth curve is a distant consideration, but it's wrong to ignore it at this stage. This fourth curve will come to include contingency planning for potential stimulus extension—as opposed to discrete policy drop-offs on things like wage supports in a few months that could pose double dip risk—and/or how to manage the exits in a way that will likely involve fiscal stimulus tapers alongside monetary and regulatory policy tapering. **Not thinking through this future phase has resulted in past economic and market instability during the post-GFC era.**

While the COVID-19 and stimulus curves will be further informed in the US this week, the damage curve will also be informed to a much greater extent. **Macroeconomic assessments of the impact of the COVID-19 shock will dominate calendar-based forms of market risk over the coming week.** Forward-looking markets have already incorporated much of this, but there is still scope for sticker shock. **Also expect the Federal Reserve to roll out details of its Main Street Business Lending program** following passage of the stimulus bill. The fund was made possible due to the US\$425 billion of seed capital provided by the US Treasury through its Exchange Stabilization Fund.

The sudden onset of the COVID-19 shock that coincided with the OPEC+ shock was superimposed upon already damaged global supply chains that were still adjusting to bilateral tariffs that resulted from Trump's damaging trade wars. Quite frankly, the speed of developments makes attempting to pinpoint data risk with precision a totally blind exercise in all but the likely direction. While the estimates offered in the accompanying tables are largely guesswork, **it may be useful to point out which releases may be fresher than others partly owing to methodological quirks.** Chart 1 does this with descriptions below. Like shopping for groceries, you'll want to pay close attention to the 'best before' dates stamped on these readings even if many of them say March.

- **The Conference Board's measure of consumer confidence for March (Tuesday):** It had been trending toward the highest levels since the dot-com era. Expect a precipitous decline, but one that revisions and then April figures might further inform given the

Chart 1

US Indicator Freshness

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>'Best Before' rating</i>
Consumer confidence	March	👍
ADP private payrolls	March	👍
ISM-manufacturing	March	👍 👍
Vehicle sales	March	👍
Mortgage applications	27-Mar	👍 👍
Jobless claims	27-Mar	👍 👍
Nonfarm payrolls	March	👍
ISM non-manufacturing	March	👍 👍
Pending home sales	February	😞
Construction spending	February	😞
Trade balance	February	😞
Factory orders	February	😞
Repeat sales home prices	January	😞 😞

mid-month survey cut-off period for the preliminary results. On March 1st, the US had 98 cases, then on March 15th it had about 5,000 and it now has about 123,000 cases as this publication is being distributed, so perhaps resist the temptation to assume the worst will show up in this release just yet.

- **ADP private payrolls for March (Wednesday):** Here too, we may not see the full shock effect until revisions and subsequent releases. The methodology behind ADP private payrolls attempts to replicate the nonfarm payroll reference period (explained below) as closely as possible and as explained by ADP [here](#). The added caveat is that ADP can shed many head fakes ahead of the more widely followed nonfarm payrolls report and not least because ADP's payroll database is roughly one-fifth of all private payrolls and by definition excludes government.
- **ISM-manufacturing for March (Wednesday):** This might be a fresher reading than other indicators for March because it doesn't tend to suffer from the same sample period issues 'with the majority of respondents generally waiting until late in the month to submit responses' according to the Institute of Supply Management.
- **Vehicle sales in March (Wednesday):** Many auto firms have switched to reporting their sales on a quarterly basis which for two-thirds of the time downplays the usefulness of the figures, but being quarter-end, this report for March could be more useful.
- **Weekly mortgage applications (Wednesday):** This is always a fresh reading by definition and it will capture refi and purchase applications last week. Recall that purchase applications were down 15% w/w and refis were down 34% w/w the prior week. Expect similar results.
- **Weekly jobless claims (Thursday):** Another print over 3 million is in the ballpark of what to expect after the prior week registered a record-shattering 3.3 million claims. The issue to monitor is how spread out such claims may be as social distancing could hamper filing.
- **Nonfarm payrolls, wages, UR for March (Friday):** The week's most widely watched release might not be the freshest owing to the manner in which the survey is designed. Nonfarm payrolls are based upon a pay period that includes the 12th of each month. For high frequency pay, it will be an exact mid-month reference period, but for lower weekly and biweekly pay periods it will roughly spread out over the early and mid-month periods. It is conceivable that the worst damage may lie ahead in revisions and subsequent reports which may counsel avoiding the worst case estimates within consensus. Note, for instance, that initial jobless claims did rise from 211k during the first week of March to 282k for the week ending March 13th but it wasn't until the following week's reading that the tally exploded. It's unclear how many claims that week would have lagged earlier job losses.
- **ISM-non-manufacturing (Friday):** ISM gets the week's last word. Like the prior manufacturing report, it could well be among the week's freshest readings on the full scope of damage to the economy and not just because most responses come in late in the week. The added issue is that global indicators are depicting this shock to be far more damaging to the services sector than manufacturing activities. One plausible explanation is that more services require human interaction and more frequent touch points that are being dramatically reduced by social distancing which remains vital to flatten the COVID-19 curve.

Then there is a list of readings due out next week that will be utterly stale on arrival and that will only inform economists' efforts in tracking Q1 GDP growth up to the shock. On this list will be readings for February such as pending home sales (Tuesday), construction spending (Wednesday), trade figures (Thursday) and factory orders (Thursday). The figures for trade and factory orders will be particularly unimportant because we already know large components of the figures. The merchandise trade balance narrowed with services left to be filled in and we know that headline durable goods orders increased by 1.2% while core orders (ex-air and defence) fell and they serve as a proxy for business investment. Repeat sales home prices in January will struggle to get any attention (Tuesday).

ASIA-PACIFIC—HEAD FAKE!

China is definitely experiencing the boomerang effect alluded to in prior writings and taking steps to mitigate another rise in the COVID-19 case count. Just as the country’s reported case count had flattened and fallen slightly, new cases are being imported—all of which assumes truthful reporting from a government that is prone to bending the facts. One major contributor to flattening China’s curve was the decision to alter the methodology in mid-February by ceasing to report people who tested positive but were asymptomatic and carrying the virus around. The lack of checks and balances on the Communist Party’s absolute grip on power has only gotten worse as foreign journalists have been expelled and so judging actual developments in China is near impossible. Technology, however, is eroding the control of the state which is why satellite imagery of activity, pollution counts compared to historical norms ([here](#)) and TomTom data on traffic congestion ([here](#)) are among the alternative tools.

To counter the rising threat, the country just partially shut its borders to foreigners, except for diplomats and those who “engage in necessary economic, trade, scientific and technological activities.” That sounds pretty porous still, especially after most foreign tourist travel to the country had already dried up anyway. China’s export markets are now crumbling and so just as the COVID-19 case count threatens to go on a renewed upswing, its ‘V’ shaped rebound is likely to stall out given no one to sell to and the risk of renewed clampdowns on domestic mobility.

Enter the main releases of the week that are stale-on-arrival. The state versions of China’s purchasing managers’ indices for March arrive on Monday night and then the private sector versions arrive on Tuesday and Thursday. Global supply chain disruptions had been abating somewhat as Chinese factories began to rebound and as evidenced in readings from the coal sector as in chart 2. This was always something we advised clients to treat as a head fake. As such, the March PMIs could drive some optimistic headlines, but fade them given the forward-looking risk of a double dip.

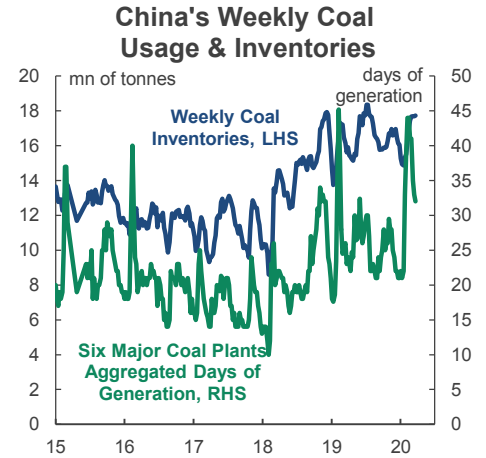
A sprinkling of other macro reports will be largely faded across Asia. Japan conducts its monthly data dump for February data over the start of the week. South Korea will offer somewhat fresher damage assessment with trade (Tuesday) and CPI (Wednesday) both for March but with February industrial output lagging. Thai exports (Tuesday), retail sales in Australia (Thursday) and Hong Kong (Tuesday) and Indonesian CPI for March (Wednesday) round things out.

CANADA—HABIT FORMING

What further stimulus tricks does Canada possibly have up its sleeve? That should dominate as the main focal point of the week on a continuation of the attempt by Ottawa to position stimulus to catch up to the COVID-19 curve. Having said that, as chart 3 demonstrates, Canada has so far been well down the list of countries afflicted by the disease.

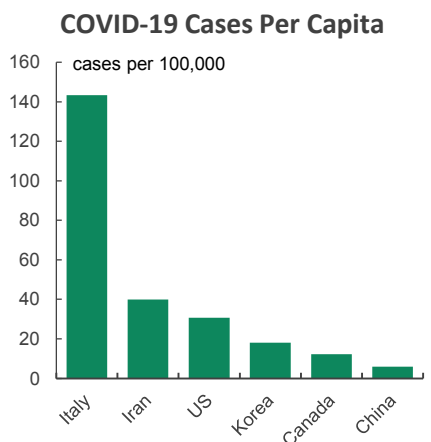
Multiple major stimulus announcements culminated in Friday’s barrage that will spill over into additional details and initiatives as soon as Monday. Recall estimated effects of what the Bank of Canada and Federal Department of Finance did [here](#) and [here](#), to which OSFI added [this](#) set of announcements late on Friday. Much of the week will

Chart 2



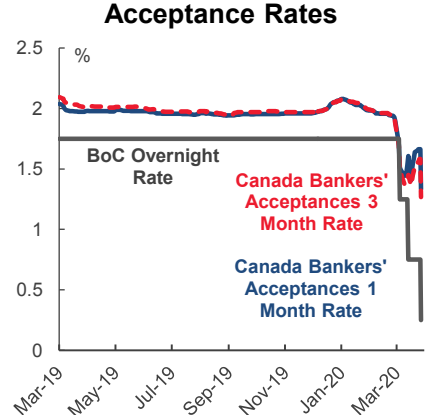
Source: Scotiabank Economics, China Coal Resource.

Chart 3



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, John Hopkins University, Haver Analytics.

Chart 4



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

also focus upon evaluating the evidence that programs that have been rolled out thus far are leading to tangible signs of improvement in market funding conditions. As chart 4 demonstrates, the evidence so far is quite soft.

Expected further announcements will include sorely needed details on the COVID-19 small business wage subsidy program, while new initiatives may include sector-specific assistance including for airlines. **These may arrive as early as Monday.**

Canada updates GDP on Tuesday—for January. Right. That matters. For what it's worth, I've gone with 0.1% m/m. Volumes of activity were down in retail sales (-0.3% m/m), manufacturing shipments (-0.4%), and hours worked (-0.1%) but housing starts surged by 9.1% m/m—partly as the prior month was so weak—and wholesale trade was up 1.7% m/m. Thereafter, data only starts to get slightly fresher with February's trade figures on Thursday. Producer prices for February (Tuesday) never get material attention in no small part because it just tells us what we already know happened to the currency and commodity prices while the pass-through evidence into consumer prices is weak.

LATIN AMERICA—CHILE'S CENTRAL BANK HAS A BIGGER COVID-19 CHALLENGE THAN ITS NEIGHBOURS

Latin America has so far had a much lower incidence of COVID-19 cases than the worst-hit parts of the world when properly scaled to local populations. Chart 5 compares per capita incidence in the major economies and for benchmarking purposes can be contrasted to chart 3. Many other considerations such as the degree of urbanization and the development of the local health care system will impact these cross country-comparisons alongside general preparedness.

That is hardly to say that Latin America has been unaffected. The decline in its export markets and commodity prices are resulting in sharply downgraded growth prospects while the fear factor and efforts to contain the virus have impaired local economies. **Against this backdrop, Chile's central bank will make yet another policy decision on Tuesday.** The central bank is expected to hold its policy rate at 1% with significant cut risk after it just cut 75bps in an emergency decision on March 16th with two dissenters who preferred a smaller 50bps cut. That was two weeks ago and the global virus case count has since tripled which may well raise further alarm. The consensus of economists slashed GDP forecasts for Chile to just 0.4% for 2020 and with Q2 expected to fall by almost 5%. The country of about 19 million has seen its COVID-19 case count rise to about 2,000 which translates into about 10 for every 100,000 population which leads the major regional economies by five times or more. **More of the focus over the coming week is likely to be upon fiscal policy supports.**

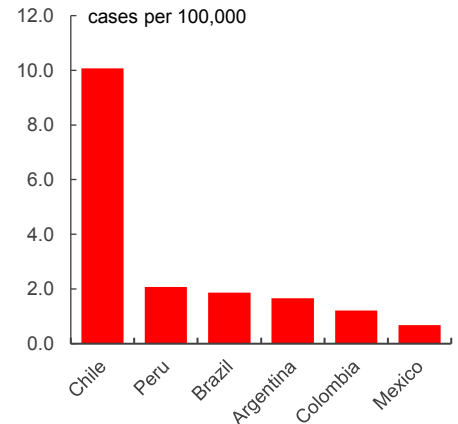
The main macro release will be Mexico's updated series of purchasing managers' indices for March on Wednesday that are expected to shift more deeply into contraction territory signalling the economy was shrinking at an accelerating pace at the end of Q1. Brazil's PMIs for March will arrive on Wednesday and Friday. Peru updates CPI for March on Wednesday.

EUROPE—EARLY READINGS ON COVID-19 DAMAGE

Like the US, we can tier the freshness of European readings that will assess the damage to the economy being done by the COVID-19 virus. Unlike the US, there will be relatively few of them in the coming week. **The dominant focus will be upon the slope of the COVID-19 case count curve by country and whether social distancing practices begin to bear fruit. At this point, there is very limited evidence of this (chart 6).**

Chart 5

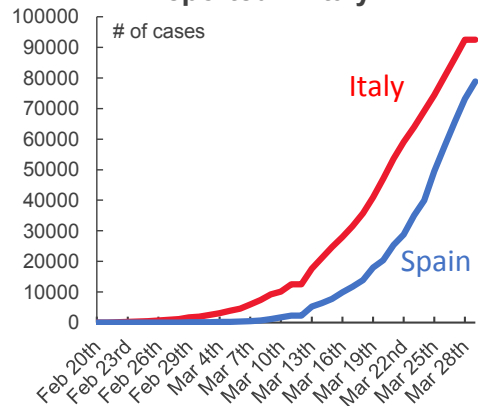
Chile Leads Its Neighbours



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, John Hopkins University, Haver Analytics.

Chart 6

COVID-19 Cases Reported in Italy



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Italy Department of Civil Protection

Confidence readings for March are sure to take a turn lower in the Eurozone (Monday) and for UK consumers that same day. Spain's purchasing managers' indices in March (Friday) will follow the deterioration elsewhere but with particularly focused downside risk as the country has been among the worst affected by COVID-19.

A wave of inflation readings for March will begin the early approach of assessing a complicated mixture of supply and demand shocks. Germany and Spain release on Monday and will be followed by Italy and France along with the Eurozone composite the next day. Switzerland updates March CPI on Thursday.

Other readings will fail to capture the sharpest acceleration in the shock, but February prints for how consumer spending is affected in terms of headline and spending on pandemic supplies will be the most significant among them. They include Eurozone retail sales (Friday), French consumer spending (Tuesday), German retail sales (tbd) and Spanish retail sales (Monday).

Key Indicators for week of March 30 – April 3
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	03/30	10:00	Pending Home Sales (m/m)	Feb	-3.0	-2.0	5.2
US	03/30	10:30	Dallas Fed. Manufacturing Activity	Mar	--	-11.0	1.2
CA	03/31	08:30	IPPI (m/m)	Feb	--	--	-0.3
CA	03/31	08:30	Raw Materials Price Index (m/m)	Feb	--	--	-2.2
CA	03/31	08:30	Real GDP (m/m)	Jan	0.1	--	0.3
US	03/31	09:00	S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index (m/m)	Jan	--	0.4	0.4
US	03/31	09:00	S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index (y/y)	Jan	--	3.4	2.9
US	03/31	09:45	Chicago PMI	Mar	--	40.0	49.0
US	03/31	10:00	Consumer Confidence Index	Mar	110	112.0	130.7
US	04/01	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Mar 27	--	--	-8.4
US	04/01	08:15	ADP Employment Report (000s m/m)	Mar	-200	-150.0	182.8
US	04/01	10:00	Construction Spending (m/m)	Feb	0.2	0.5	1.8
US	04/01	10:00	ISM Manufacturing Index	Mar	45	45.0	50.1
US	04/01		Total Vehicle Sales (mn a.r.)	Mar	14.5	15.0	16.8
CA	04/02	08:30	Merchandise Trade Balance (C\$ bn)	Feb	-1.0	--	-1.5
US	04/02	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Mar 28	4000	2750	281
US	04/02	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Mar 21	--	--	1701
US	04/02	08:30	Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	Feb	-38.2	-39.7	-45.3
US	04/02	10:00	Factory Orders (m/m)	Feb	0.4	0.2	-0.5
US	04/03	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (m/m)	Mar	0.1	0.2	0.3
US	04/03	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (y/y)	Mar	2.9	3.0	3.0
US	04/03	08:30	Average Weekly Hours	Mar	--	34.2	34.4
US	04/03	08:30	Nonfarm Employment Report (000s m/m)	Mar	-200	-100.0	273.0
US	04/03	08:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Mar	3.9	3.8	3.5
US	04/03	10:00	ISM Non-Manufacturing Composite	Mar	44	44.7	57.3

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>
UK	03/28	05:00	Nationwide House Prices (m/m)	Mar	--	0.0	0.3
SP	03/30	03:00	CPI (m/m)	Mar P	--	--	-0.1
SP	03/30	03:00	CPI (y/y)	Mar P	--	0.4	0.7
SP	03/30	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Mar P	--	1.0	-0.1
SP	03/30	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Mar P	--	0.4	0.9
SP	03/30	03:00	Real Retail Sales (y/y)	Feb	--	--	0.9
UK	03/30	04:30	Net Consumer Credit (£ bn)	Feb	--	1.1	1.2
EC	03/30	05:00	Consumer Confidence	Mar F	--	--	-11.6
EC	03/30	05:00	Economic Confidence	Mar	--	91.9	103.5
EC	03/30	05:00	Industrial Confidence	Mar	--	-12.5	-6.1
GE	03/30	03:00	Retail Sales (m/m)	Feb	--	0.1	1.0
GE	03/30	08:00	CPI (m/m)	Mar P	--	0.0	0.4
GE	03/30	08:00	CPI (y/y)	Mar P	--	1.3	1.7
GE	03/30	08:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Mar P	--	0.1	0.6
GE	03/30	08:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Mar P	--	1.3	1.7
UK	03/30	19:01	GfK Consumer Confidence Survey	Mar	--	-15.0	-7.0
UK	03/31	02:00	Current Account (£ bn)	4Q	--	-7.0	-15.9
UK	03/31	02:00	GDP (q/q)	4Q F	--	0.0	0.0
FR	03/31	02:45	Consumer Spending (m/m)	Feb	--	0.7	-1.1
FR	03/31	02:45	CPI (m/m)	Mar P	--	0.4	0.0
FR	03/31	02:45	CPI (y/y)	Mar P	--	1.0	1.4
FR	03/31	02:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Mar P	--	0.5	0.0
FR	03/31	02:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Mar P	--	1.1	1.6
FR	03/31	02:45	Producer Prices (m/m)	Feb	--	--	-0.1
SP	03/31	03:00	Real GDP (q/q)	4Q F	--	0.5	0.5
GE	03/31	03:55	Unemployment (000s)	Mar	--	25.0	-10.0
GE	03/31	03:55	Unemployment Rate (%)	Mar	--	5.1	5.0

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Key Indicators for week of March 30 – April 3

EUROPE (continued from previous page)

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
SP	03/31	04:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Jan	--	--	2.2
UK	03/31	04:30	Business Investment (q/q)	4Q F	--	-1.0	-1.0
EC	03/31	05:00	CPI (m/m)	Mar P	--	0.6	0.2
EC	03/31	05:00	Euro zone CPI Estimate (y/y)	Mar	--	0.8	1.2
EC	03/31	05:00	Euro zone Core CPI Estimate (y/y)	Mar P	--	1.1	1.2
IT	03/31	05:00	CPI (m/m)	Mar P	--	-0.1	-0.1
IT	03/31	05:00	CPI (y/y)	Mar P	--	-0.2	0.3
IT	03/31	05:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Mar P	--	2.0	-0.5
IT	03/31	05:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Mar P	--	-0.1	0.2
IT	04/01	03:00	Budget Balance (€ bn)	Mar	--	--	-1.6
IT	04/01	03:00	Budget Balance YTD (€ bn)	Mar	--	--	3.0
IT	04/01	03:45	Manufacturing PMI	Mar	--	41.0	48.7
EC	04/01	05:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Feb	--	7.4	7.4
RU	04/01	09:00	Real GDP (y/y)	4Q	--	--	1.70
EC	04/02	05:00	PPI (m/m)	Feb	--	-0.5	0.4
FR	04/03	02:45	Central Government Balance (€ bn)	Feb	--	--	-20.0
SP	04/03	03:00	Industrial Output NSA (y/y)	Feb	--	--	-3.6
IT	04/03	03:45	Services PMI	Mar	--	22.5	52.1
UK	04/03	04:30	Official Reserves Changes (US\$ bn)	Mar	--	--	1809
EC	04/03	05:00	Retail Trade (m/m)	Feb	--	0.1	0.6

ASIA-PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
SK	03/29	20:00	Department Store Sales (y/y)	Feb	--	--	2.5
SK	03/30	17:00	Business Survey- Manufacturing	Apr	--	--	69.0
SK	03/30	17:00	Business Survey- Non-Manufacturing	Apr	--	--	68.0
SK	03/30	19:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Feb	--	3.0	-2.4
SK	03/30	19:00	Cyclical Leading Index Change	Feb	--	--	0.1
JN	03/30	19:30	Jobless Rate (%)	Feb	2.5	2.4	2.4
JN	03/30	19:50	Large Retailers' Sales (y/y)	Feb	--	-1.6	-1.5
JN	03/30	19:50	Retail Trade (y/y)	Feb	--	-1.5	-0.4
JN	03/30	19:50	Industrial Production (y/y)	Feb P	--	-4.9	-2.3
AU	03/30	20:30	Private Sector Credit (y/y)	Feb	--	2.6	2.5
CH	03/30	21:00	Manufacturing PMI	Mar	38.0	45.0	35.7
CH	03/30	21:00	Non-manufacturing PMI	Mar	--	42.0	29.6
HK	03/30	21:00	Govt Monthly Budget Surp/Def (HKD bn)	Feb	--	--	75.1
PH	03/30	21:00	Bank Lending (y/y)	Feb	--	--	11.2
IN	03/30	23:30	Fiscal Deficit (INR Crore)	Feb	--	--	53747
JN	03/31	00:00	Vehicle Production (y/y)	Jan	--	--	-8.5
JN	03/31	01:00	Housing Starts (y/y)	Feb	--	-14.7	-10.1
JN	03/31	01:00	Construction Orders (y/y)	Feb	--	--	-17.0
TH	03/31	03:30	Exports (y/y)	Feb	--	--	3.5
TH	03/31	03:30	Imports (y/y)	Feb	--	--	-0.1
TH	03/31	03:30	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Feb	--	--	383
TH	03/31	03:30	Current Account Balance (US\$ mn)	Feb	--	--	3444
HK	03/31	04:30	Retail Sales - Volume (y/y)	Feb	--	-33.3	-23.0
HK	03/31	04:30	BoP Current Account (HK\$ bns)	4Q	--	--	71.9
NZ	03/31	12:00	QV House Prices (y/y)	Mar	--	--	5.3
JN	03/31	19:50	Tankan All Industries Index	1Q	--	2.5	6.8
JN	03/31	19:50	Tankan Manufacturing Index	1Q	--	-10.0	0.0
JN	03/31	19:50	Tankan Non-Manufacturing Index	1Q	--	3.0	20.0
SK	03/31	20:00	Exports (y/y)	Mar	--	0.8	4.5
SK	03/31	20:00	Imports (y/y)	Mar	--	0.3	1.4
SK	03/31	20:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Mar	--	5283	3980
JN	03/31	20:00	Official Reserve Assets (US\$ bn)	Mar	--	--	1359
AU	03/31	20:30	Building Approvals (m/m)	Feb	--	3.0	-15.3
CH	03/31	21:45	Caixin Manufacturing PMI	Mar	42.0	45.0	40.3

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Key Indicators for week of March 30 – April 3
ASIA-PACIFIC (continued from previous page)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>BNS</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
ID	04/01	00:00	CPI (y/y)	Mar	--	3.0	3.0
ID	04/01	00:00	Core CPI (y/y)	Mar	--	2.8	2.8
JN	04/01	01:00	Vehicle Sales (y/y)	Mar	--	--	-10.7
TH	04/01	03:30	Business Sentiment Index	Mar	--	--	44.1
SK	04/01	19:00	CPI (y/y)	Mar	0.8	0.8	1.1
SK	04/01	19:00	Core CPI (y/y)	Mar	--	--	0.6
JN	04/01	19:50	Monetary Base (y/y)	Mar	--	--	3.6
AU	04/02	20:30	Retail Sales (m/m)	Feb	--	0.4	-0.3
HK	04/02	20:30	Purchasing Managers Index	Mar	--	--	33.1
CH	04/02	21:45	Caixin Services PMI	Mar	--	39.5	26.5
SI	04/03	01:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Feb	--	-7.5	-5.3
SI	04/03	09:00	Purchasing Managers Index	Mar	--	47.0	48.7

LATIN 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>
CL	03/31	08:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Feb	--	--	3.4
CL	03/31	08:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Feb	--	--	0.1
CL	03/31	08:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Feb	--	7.4	7.4
CO	03/31	11:00	Urban Unemployment Rate (%)	Feb	--	12.1	12.9
CL	03/31	17:00	Nominal Overnight Rate Target (%)	Mar 31	1.00	--	1.00
PE	04/01	01:00	Consumer Price Index (m/m)	Mar	--	0.2	0.1
PE	04/01	01:00	Consumer Price Index (y/y)	Mar	--	1.8	1.9
CL	04/01	07:30	Economic Activity Index SA (m/m)	Feb	--	--	1.3
CL	04/01	07:30	Economic Activity Index NSA (y/y)	Feb	--	--	1.5
BZ	04/01	08:00	Industrial Production SA (m/m)	Feb	--	0.2	0.9
BZ	04/01	08:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Feb	--	-1.8	-0.9
BZ	04/01	09:00	PMI Manufacturing Index	Mar	--	--	52.3
BZ	04/01	14:00	Trade Balance (FOB) - Monthly (US\$ mn)	Mar	--	4000	3096

Global Auctions for week of March 30 – April 3**EUROPE**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
IT	03/31	05:00	Italy to Sell Bonds
DE	04/01	04:30	Denmark to Sell Bonds
GE	04/01	05:30	Germany to Sell EUR 4 Bln of 0% 2025 Bonds (DE0001141810)
SP	04/02	04:45	Spain to Sell Sr Unsecured Bonds
FR	04/02	04:50	France to Sell Bonds
SW	04/02	05:00	Sweden to Sell I/L Bonds
UK	04/02	05:30	U.K. to Sell 1.25% 2041 Bonds On Apr 2
IC	04/03	07:30	Iceland to Sell Bonds

ASIA-PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
JN	03/30	23:35	Japan to Sell 2-Year Bonds
ID	03/31	05:00	Indonesia to Sell 5, 10, 15, 20, & 30 Year Bonds
CH	03/31	23:00	China Plans to Sell 3 & 7 Year Upsized Government Bonds
MA	03/31		Malaysia to Sell 7,10.5, & 20-Yr Bonds
JN	04/01	23:35	Japan to Sell 10 Year Bonds

Events for week of March 30 – April 3**NORTH AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	03/29		Puerto Rico Democratic Primary

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
AS	03/31	05:00	ECB's Holzmann Speaks at Press Conference in Vienna
IT	03/31		Bank of Italy to Release 4Q 2019 Credit Conditions and Risk
SZ	04/02	12:00	SNB's Maechler speaks at Money Market event in Zurich

ASIA-PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
SI	03/29	20:00	Singapore Central Bank Monetary Policy Statement
NZ	03/30	17:00	N.Z. Government 8-Month Financial Statements
AU	03/31	20:30	RBA Minutes of March 18 Policy Meeting

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CO	03/30	14:00	Colombia Monetary Policy Minutes
CL	03/31	17:00	Chile Overnight Rate Target

Global Central Bank Watch

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Bank of Canada – Overnight Target Rate	0.25	April 15, 2020	0.25	0.25
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	0.25	April 29, 2020	0.25	0.25
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	6.50	May 14, 2020	6.25	6.50

EUROPE

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
European Central Bank – Refinancing Rate	0.00	April 30, 2020	0.00	0.00
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	0.25	April 30, 2020	0.25	0.25
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	-0.50	April 30, 2020	-0.50	-0.50
Bank of England – Bank Rate	0.10	May 7, 2020	0.10	0.10
Swiss National Bank – Libor Target Rate	-0.75	TBA	-0.75	-0.75
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	6.00	April 24, 2020	6.00	6.00
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	0.00	April 28, 2020	0.00	0.00
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	0.25	May 7, 2020	0.25	0.00
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	9.75	April 22, 2020	9.75	10.75

ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Bank of Japan – Policy Rate	-0.10	April 28, 2020	-0.10	-0.10
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Target Rate	0.25	April 7, 2020	0.25	0.25
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	0.25	May 12, 2020	0.25	0.00
People's Bank of China – 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	4.05	April 20, 2020	3.95	4.00
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	4.40	TBA	4.40	5.00
Bank of Korea – Bank Rate	0.75	April 9, 2020	0.50	1.25
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	0.75	May 20, 2020	0.50	0.50
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	2.50	May 5, 2020	2.25	2.50
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	4.50	April 14, 2020	4.25	4.50
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	3.25	May 21, 2020	3.00	3.25

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Banco Central do Brasil – Selic Rate	3.75	May 6, 2020	3.75	3.75
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	1.00	March 31, 2020	1.00	0.00
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	4.25	April 30, 2020	4.25	3.75
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	1.25	April 16, 2020	1.25	2.25

Banco Central de Chile: The central bank is expected to announce their monetary policy on Tuesday evening. Our Chilean economists expect the policy rate to be held at 1.00%. On March 16th, the bank made an emergency announcement in which they lowered the interest rate by 75bps and introduce new market liquidity measures. In the week ahead, congress is expected to release the details of their fiscal package in response to the outbreak.

AFRICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
South African Reserve Bank – Repo Rate	5.25	May 21, 2020	5.25	6.25

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

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