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#### Next Week's Risk Dashboard

- US indicators may not repeat prior strengths
- Eurozone CPI to inform the ECB's bias
- Is Canada's economy still resilient?
- China's economy probably sustained gains
- Hurray! No central bank decisions
- Canadian bank earnings
- Canada's budget season commences
- Other global macro

#### In Like a Lion?

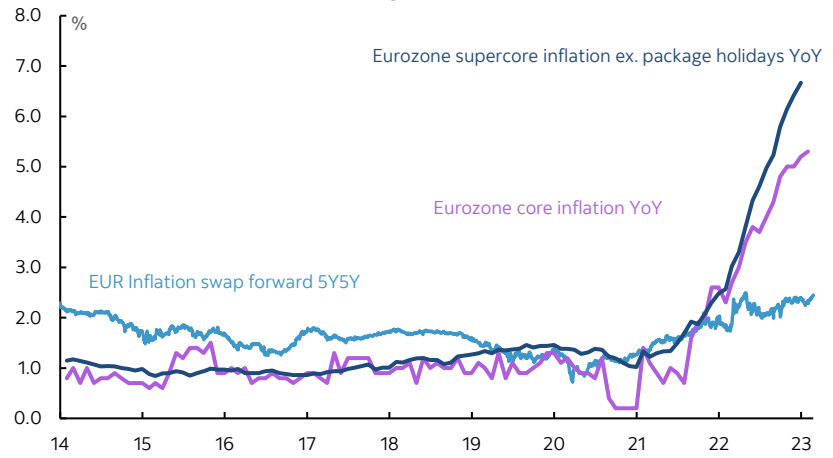
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#### Chart of the Week

##### Accelerating Eurozone Inflation



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

Chart of the Week: Prepared by: Jaykumar Parmar, Economic Analyst.

## In Like a Lion?

Will markets adhere to the old proverb that March can come in like a lion and go out like a lamb? A tough month of February for risk appetite could make it so. Still, it may depend in part on a round of fresh evidence on some of the factors that recently drove strengthened optimism toward the global economy. The cost to this has been greater concern about ongoing upside risks to inflation and additional policy tightening by major central banks like the Fed and the ECB.

Key developments will emphasize the health of the US, Canadian and Chinese economies as well as the last Eurozone inflation report before its March meeting. There will be no major central bank decisions this week. Canadian banks update quarterly earnings and a couple of Canadian provinces will kickstart the annual budget parade.

### CHINA'S ECONOMY—SUSTAINED MOMENTUM?

Was the strong snapback in China's economy during January a one-off response to suddenly abandoning Covid Zero policies? Or does a recovery have legs to it and to what degree?

The answer to this question will arrive with purchasing managers' indices for February on Tuesday evening (eastern time as always in this publication). These measures can correlate to GDP growth and evaluate business conditions through the lens of a purchasing manager. Most of the rebound in January was driven by the non-manufacturing sector and hence primarily services activity as mobility restrictions were removed. The Lunar New Year occurred on January 22<sup>nd</sup> this year but momentum appeared to continue into February.

Evidence of this takes the form of the number of flights and also transit ridership (chart 1) since evidence of such mobility indicates sustained spending activity. New yuan loans also surged in January to the greater volume of new loans for a month of January on record and this may carry spillover effects on economic activity into February (chart 2).

### EUROZONE INFLATION—CORE MAY INFORM THE ECB'S POST-MARCH BIAS

The last inflation reading before the ECB's next decision on March 16<sup>th</sup> arrives on Thursday when Eurozone CPI will be updated for February. This reading is unlikely to sway the ECB from guidance that it intends to hike each of its policy rates by 50bps on March 16<sup>th</sup>, but it may play into the bias that is delivered at that meeting when fresh forecasts will be provided.

President Lagarde made this clear when on February 21<sup>st</sup> she said "What comes after that will be data dependent. We will look at all numbers – inflation, obviously, labour cost, projections and we will determine what our monetary policy path will be after that."

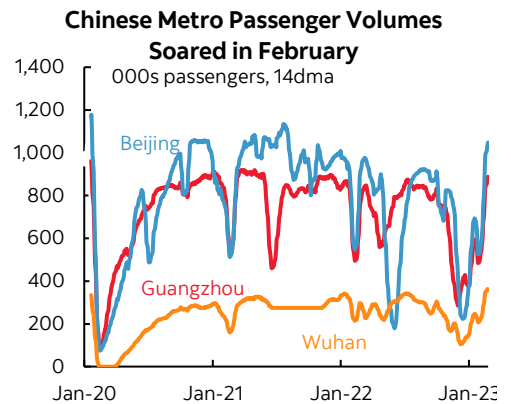
Spain and France will provide a first glimpse at what to expect when they release CPI estimates on Tuesday. They will be followed by Germany on Wednesday. There is likely to be much less intrigue by the time the Eurozone add-up arrives along with Italy's estimate at the same time on Thursday.

Higher fuel prices are expected to push seasonally unadjusted Eurozone CPI up by around ½% m/m (chart 3). That could mitigate some of the further deceleration in year-over-year inflation that is driven by base effect references. There were also policy changes that are expected to boost headline inflation. For instance, France raised the cap on electricity prices by 15% in February. It's also possible that changes to basket weights in Germany may put more emphasis upon service price inflation. The latter point may fan core Eurozone inflation that would matter more to the ECB than headline inflation.

### US MACRO—CAN UPSIDES REPEAT?

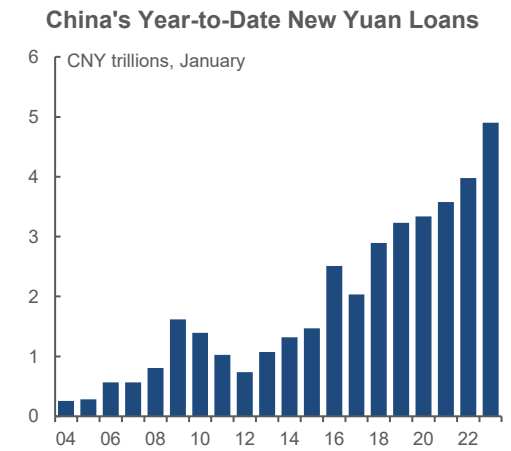
Part of what drove the bond market selloff over recent weeks was a round of bullish evidence on the state of the US economy. Readings from nonfarm payrolls to retail sales, vehicle sales, manufacturing output, durable goods orders and service sector activity vaulted ahead and smashed expectations.

Chart 1



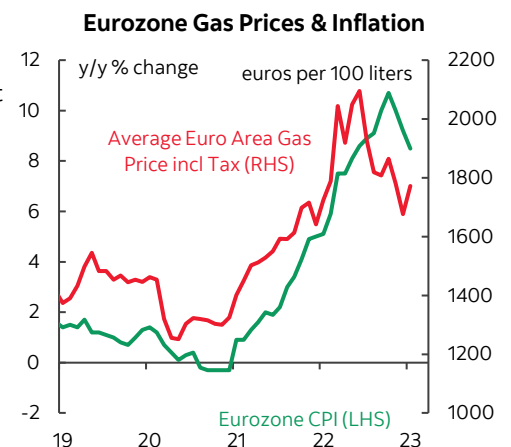
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Weibo.

Chart 2



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

Chart 3



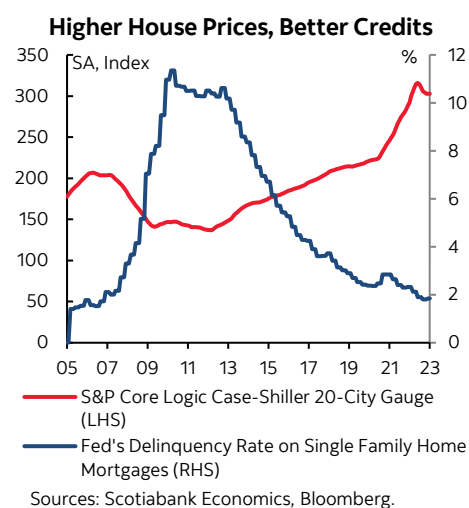
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Eurostat, European Commission.

February 24, 2023

Key this coming week will be the commencement of the next round of such indicators that will test whether these gains were one-offs or something that is sustainable. Here is the list in chronological order of release.

- **Durable goods orders (Monday):** January's orders will likely reverse much of the 5.6% m/m gain that occurred in December but this may mask more constructive details. Boeing recorded a surge to 250 plane orders in December with 73% of those placed by US airlines from just 21 the prior month and then saw an additional 55 planes ordered in January. Lumpy aircraft orders will probably drag on total durable goods orders. It's possible that vehicle orders will mitigate these effects given that vehicle sales soared by 18% m/m in January. Regardless, the focus will be upon core durable goods orders ex-planes and ex-defence that have slipped in three of the past four months.
- **Pending home sales (Monday):** January's reading could benefit from the surge in mortgage purchase applications in January and early February before more recent weakness set in. This indicator measures contract signings before sales close and turn into existing home sales 30–90 days later on average.
- **Advance merchandise trade (Tuesday):** Little change is expected in the two-way balance on merchandise trade that stood at a deficit of about \$90B in December as oil prices have been largely moving sideways into the new year.
- **S&P house prices (Tuesday):** December's repeat-home sales price probably fell again in December for the fifth straight month. The magnitude of the cumulative decline to date has been a fairly modest -4% from last summer's peak after prices soared during the pandemic, while the mortgage delinquency rate remains very low (chart 4).
- **Consumer confidence (Tuesday):** February's reading might improve again as a reflection of underlying strength in the US job market. This measure is more driven by job markets than the UofM Sentiment gauge that is more driven by cash flows including considerations like gasoline prices.
- **Construction spending (Wednesday):** January's estimate may continue to be weighed down by another drop in housing starts unless the nonresidential sector snaps back.
- **ISM-manufacturing (Wednesday):** February's reading is expected to continue to show manufacturing in contraction but perhaps at a slower pace given evidence from regional surveys conducted by the NY Federal Reserve, the Philly Fed and the KC Fed. Tuesday's Richmond Fed gauge may also help to inform expectations.
- **Vehicle sales (Wednesday):** February's reading will probably reverse some of the spurt that occurred in January when sales were up by 18% m/m SA. Industry guidance points toward about 14¾ million vehicles sold at a seasonally adjusted and annualized rate in February for a drop of about 6%. If that happens then it could shave about 1% off of retail sales on March 15<sup>th</sup>. A caveat is that this guidance is based on only two-thirds of February's selling days and so it could be significantly off in either direction.
- **Weekly initial jobless claims:** With Thursday's latest estimate the US pushes out of February's nonfarm reference period that is the pay period including the 12<sup>th</sup> day of each month. Claims remain very low at sub-200k levels that continue to shake off layoff announcements since November's pick up.
- **ISM-services (Friday):** February's estimate is expected to dampen some of the enthusiasm following the large six-point surge in January that played a significant role in driving a global bond market selloff. Continued expansion at a more moderate pace is expected.

Chart 4



### CANADA'S ECONOMY—STILL RESILIENT?

Canada updates GDP growth estimates for how 2022 ended and how 2023 began on Tuesday. The results will help to inform how resilient the Canadian economy may continue to be and the extent to which a tight economy continues to put upside risk to inflation.

I've estimated GDP growth at 0.2% m/m in December, about 1.4% for Q4 overall, and with even greater trepidation forecast January to post another mild gain. That hours worked in the economy advanced by 1.5% q/q at a seasonally adjusted and annualized rate (SAAR) in Q4 suggests a solid gain in GDP given that it is an identity defined as hours worked times labour productivity. The mild dip in hours during December (-0.1%) may be offset by a pick-up in activity readings. The large 0.8% m/m rise in hours worked in January adds upside risk. Robust growth continues (chart 5).

A strong caution when evaluating the numbers, however, is to parse through the details as growth is likely to be heavily distorted under the hood. For example, a sharp reversal in the pace of inventory investment will probably strongly subtract from GDP growth. We don't have total business inventories for Q4 but do have them for manufacturers and wholesalers with the missing parts being retailers and farm inventories. Tracking of those two sectors suggest that total inventory investment will likely sharply diminish in Q4 (chart 6). By how much is highly uncertain such that headline GDP faces a range of scenarios from a contraction to a mild expansion around our base case estimate.

An offset to inventory moves may be net trade effects and the connection between exports, imports and inventories. In order to better gauge conditions in the domestic economy it may be important to focus upon final domestic demand (FDD) instead of GDP. This concept adds consumption plus housing investment plus business investment in structures and equipment plus government spending. FDD contracted in Q3 last year when consumer spending and housing investment dipped. It is expected to rebound in the Q4 figures (chart 7).

What this would leave us with is a picture of the economy that is still not opening up disinflationary slack in a robust fashion across top line growth or underlying details. The economy remains well into excess aggregate demand conditions that continue to slant toward upside risk to inflation going forward.

**THE REST**

Canadian bank earnings continue to roll out with fiscal Q1 results due from BNS, BMO and Laurentian Bank on Tuesday, RBC and National Bank on Wednesday, and then TD and Canadian Western Bank on Thursday.

Australia's economy probably advanced at a healthy pace in Q4 with most estimates for Tuesday evening's release in the ½% to 1% q/q non-annualized range.

Inflation reports will mainly emphasize the aforementioned Eurozone tally but watch for three other readings. Peru's CPI for February is expected to accelerate to 8.8% y/y. Australia's monthly CPI estimate is expected to decelerate to 8.1% y/y on Tuesday night. The Tokyo gauge for February could begin to deliver upon Governor-designate Ueda's recent remark that inflation may soon crest. Indonesia will also update CPI sometime over the course of the week.

Other Asia-Pacific readings will include Indian GDP (Tuesday) and PMIs (Wednesday, Friday). Japan updates industrial output, retail sales and housing starts toward the start of the week.

LatAm markets will take down Brazilian GDP (Thursday) and PMIS (Friday), labour market readings from Chile (Monday) and Mexico (Thursday) plus Chilean retail sales and industrial output (Tuesday).

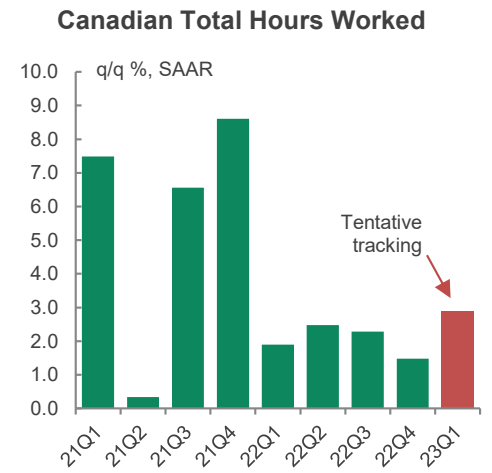
**CANADA'S GOVERNMENT BUDGET SEASON**

Canadian governments cram their budgets into a few months at this time of every year and the season kicks off on Tuesday with the third and fourth largest provincial governments. Scotia's Laura Gu offers her views below.

**BC Budget**

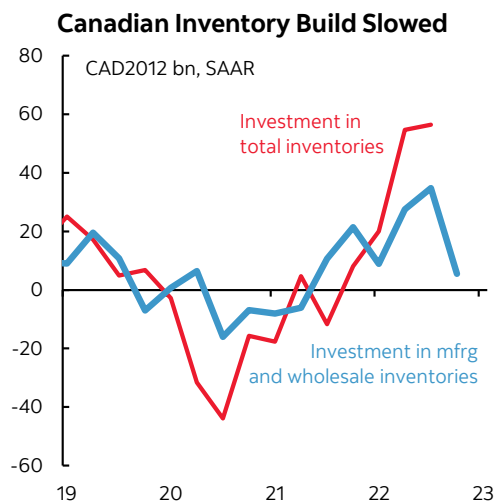
We expect BC to report a modestly improved fiscal position—but with mounting downside risks in the upcoming fiscal years—when it releases the 2023 budget on Tuesday. Recall that in its second-quarter update, the government projected a \$5.7 bn (1.5% of nominal GDP) surplus in FY23, with revenues tracking \$3.2 bn higher than in the first-quarter update and \$12.5 bn higher than in the last budget, giving FY24 a strong handoff (chart 8). However, we expect revenue windfalls to unwind rapidly in FY24 as the impact of rising interest rates

Chart 5



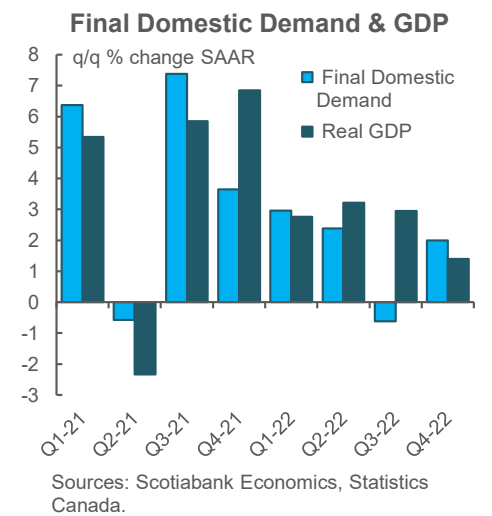
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, StatsCan.

Chart 6



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 7



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

disproportionally affects the province—the province expects a return of deficit in FY24 at -\$3.8 bn (-0.9% of GDP) in its first quarter update, and will likely further lower its economic growth forecast in the upcoming budget. The slowing nominal growth and potential deterioration in budget balances could send the net debt-to-GDP ratio on an upward trajectory.

With heightened uncertainty in its outlook, we expect BC’s updated blueprint to continue to include substantial contingencies. The current forecast incorporates a sizable fiscal buffer of \$5.1 bn in contingencies and forecast allowances in FY23 and another \$5.4 bn in FY24. Hence, the province likely has the capacity to absorb significant downside risks and additional spending pressures.

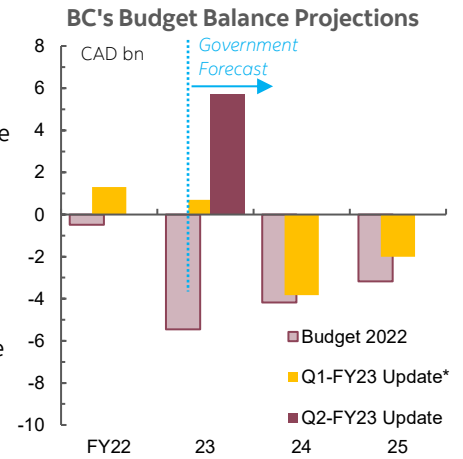
**Alberta Budget**

Alberta will release its 2023 budget on Tuesday where we expect to see continued surpluses for the upcoming fiscal years, and potentially an upgraded spending profile with the province’s abundant surplus cash. Recall that the mid-year fiscal update released in November projected three consecutive years of surpluses at \$12.3 bn (2.6% of nominal GDP) in FY23, \$5.6 bn (1.2%) in FY24, and \$5.3 bn (1.1%) in FY25, underpinned by strong WTI price projections.

The province’s bottom line is highly sensitive to oil price assumptions, which is a main risk (both upside and downside) we are watching in this budget. The current forecast assumes WTI price to average US\$78.5/bbl in FY24 and US\$73.5/bbl in FY25—reasonable at the moment but heightened economic and policy uncertainty as well as largely unaffected Russian exports could bring prices lower. As every US\$1 in WTI is linked to \$500 mn in revenues according to the last Budget’s estimate, to completely unwind the surpluses pencilled in for FY24 and FY25, WTI would need to average below US\$70/bbl.

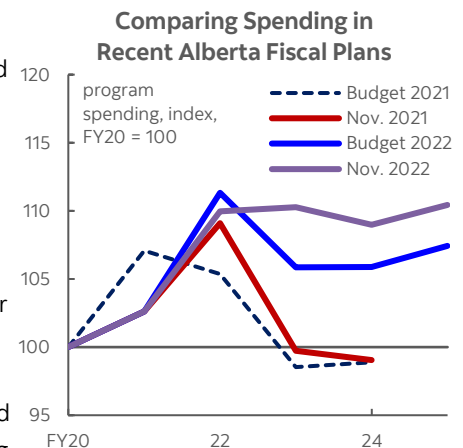
The government has demonstrated prudent fiscal planning in FY23 by refraining from spending its sizable windfalls and instead dedicating them to debt reduction (chart 9). Recall that in its mid-year update, the province raised its spending profile modestly, but the overall spending growth remained restrained, especially considering the \$2.8 bn pencilled in over three years for affordability initiatives. Given the highly uncertain outlook, this prudence continues to be warranted and the government should hold its line on new spending—a challenging mission with an upcoming election and the long-run diversification needs.

Chart 8



\* FY22 figure is final result. Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BC Finance.

Chart 9



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, AB Treasury Board & Finance.

## Key Indicators for the week of February 27 – March 3

## NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
MX	02-27	07:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Jan	--	--	984.0
CA	02-27	08:30	Current Account (C\$ bn a.r.)	4Q	--	--	-11.1
US	02-27	08:30	Durable Goods Orders (m/m)	Jan P	-2.8	-3.8	5.6
US	02-27	08:30	Durable Goods Orders ex. Trans. (m/m)	Jan P	0.2	0.1	-0.2
US	02-27	10:00	Pending Home Sales (m/m)	Jan	--	0.9	2.5
US	02-27	10:30	Dallas Fed. Manufacturing Activity	Feb	--	-9.5	-8.4
CA	02-28	08:30	Real GDP (m/m)	Dec	0.2	--	0.1
CA	02-28	08:30	Real GDP (q/q a.r.)	4Q	1.4	--	2.9
US	02-28	08:30	Wholesale Inventories (m/m)	Jan P	--	0.1	0.1
US	02-28	09:00	S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index (m/m)	Dec	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5
US	02-28	09:00	S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index (y/y)	Dec	--	--	6.8
US	02-28	09:45	Chicago PMI	Feb	--	45.0	44.3
US	02-28	10:00	Consumer Confidence Index	Feb	108.5	108.5	107.1
US	02-28	10:00	Richmond Fed Manufacturing Index	Feb	--	--	-11.0
US	03-01	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Feb 24	--	--	-13.3
US	03-01	09:00	Total Vehicle Sales (mn a.r.)	Feb	14.8	14.8	15.7
US	03-01	10:00	Construction Spending (m/m)	Jan	0.2	0.3	-0.4
US	03-01	10:00	ISM Manufacturing Index	Feb	48.0	48.0	47.4
MX	03-02	07:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan	--	--	2.8
US	03-02	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Feb 24	195	198.5	192.0
US	03-02	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Feb 18	1675	--	1654.0
US	03-02	08:30	Productivity (q/q a.r.)	4Q F	--	2.5	3.0
US	03-02	08:30	Unit Labor Costs (q/q a.r.)	4Q F	--	1.5	1.1
CA	03-03	08:30	Building Permits (m/m)	Jan	--	--	-7.3
CA	03-03	08:30	Productivity (q/q a.r.)	4Q	--	--	0.7
US	03-03	10:00	ISM Non-Manufacturing Composite	Feb	55.0	54.5	55.2

## EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
GE	02-27	03:00	Retail Sales (m/m)	Jan	2.3	-4.9
EC	02-27	05:00	Consumer Confidence	Feb F	--	-19.0
EC	02-27	05:00	Economic Confidence	Feb	101.0	99.9
EC	02-27	05:00	Industrial Confidence	Feb	1.8	-0.6
SW	02-28	02:00	GDP (y/y)	4Q	0.1	3.9
FR	02-28	02:45	Consumer Spending (m/m)	Jan	0.4	-1.3
FR	02-28	02:45	CPI (m/m)	Feb P	1.0	0.4
FR	02-28	02:45	CPI (y/y)	Feb P	6.1	6.0
FR	02-28	02:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Feb P	1.0	0.4
FR	02-28	02:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Feb P	7.1	7.0
FR	02-28	02:45	GDP (q/q)	4Q F	0.1	0.1
FR	02-28	02:45	Producer Prices (m/m)	Jan	--	1.4
SP	02-28	03:00	CPI (m/m)	Feb P	--	-0.2
SP	02-28	03:00	CPI (y/y)	Feb P	5.7	5.9
SP	02-28	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Feb P	0.9	-0.4
SP	02-28	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Feb P	5.5	5.9
SZ	02-28	03:00	GDP (y/y)	4Q	0.8	0.5
PD	02-28	04:00	GDP (y/y)	4Q F	--	2.00
SP	02-28	04:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Dec	--	5.6
UK	02-28	04:00	Nationwide House Prices (m/m)	Feb	-0.6	0.0
PO	02-28	06:00	Real GDP (q/q)	4Q F	0.20	0.20
IT	03-01	03:00	Budget Balance (€ bn)	Feb	--	-7.0
IT	03-01	03:00	Budget Balance YTD (€ bn)	Feb	--	-7.0
IT	03-01	03:45	Manufacturing PMI	Feb	51.0	50.4
GE	03-01	03:55	Unemployment (000s)	Feb	-10.0	-22.0
GE	03-01	03:55	Unemployment Rate (%)	Feb	5.5	5.5
IR	03-01	04:00	Real GDP (q/q)	4Q F	--	3.5
UK	03-01	04:30	Net Consumer Credit (£ bn)	Jan	0.8	0.5

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

## Key Indicators for the week of February 27 – March 3

## EUROPE (continued from previous page)

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
FR	03-02	02:45	Central Government Balance (€ bn)	Jan	--	-151.5
EC	03-02	05:00	Euro zone CPI Estimate (y/y)	Feb	8.2	8.5
EC	03-02	05:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan	6.6	6.6
IT	03-02	05:00	CPI (m/m)	Feb P	--	0.1
IT	03-02	05:00	CPI (y/y)	Feb P	9.1	10.0
IT	03-02	05:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Feb P	-0.3	-1.5
FR	03-03	02:45	Industrial Production (m/m)	Jan	-0.2	1.1
FR	03-03	02:45	Industrial Production (y/y)	Jan	0.3	1.4
FR	03-03	02:45	Manufacturing Production (m/m)	Jan	--	0.3
IT	03-03	03:45	Services PMI	Feb	52.3	51.2
IT	03-03	04:00	Real GDP (q/q)	4Q F	-0.1	-0.1
UK	03-03	04:30	Official Reserves Changes (US\$ bn)	Feb	--	2512.0
EC	03-03	05:00	PPI (m/m)	Jan	-0.3	1.1

## ASIA PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
SK	02-24	19:00	Discount Store Sales (y/y)	Jan	--	8.4
SK	02-24	19:00	Department Store Sales (y/y)	Jan	--	10.3
NZ	02-26	16:45	Retail Sales Ex Inflation (q/q)	4Q	0.2	0.4
TH	02-26	21:00	Customs Exports (y/y)	Jan	-1.0	-14.6
TH	02-26	21:00	Customs Imports (y/y)	Jan	-3.4	-12.0
TH	02-26	21:00	Customs Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Jan	-1524.0	-1033.9
JN	02-27	00:00	Coincident Index CI	Dec F	--	98.9
JN	02-27	00:00	Leading Index CI	Dec F	--	97.2
JN	02-27	00:00	New Composite Leading Economic Index	Dec F	--	97.2
HK	02-27	03:30	Exports (y/y)	Jan	--	-23.5
HK	02-27	03:30	Imports (y/y)	Jan	--	-23.5
HK	02-27	03:30	Trade Balance (HKD bn)	Jan	--	-51.6
JN	02-27	18:50	Industrial Production (m/m)	Jan P	-2.9	0.3
JN	02-27	18:50	Large Retailers' Sales (y/y)	Jan	--	3.6
JN	02-27	18:50	Retail Trade (m/m)	Jan	0.7	1.1
JN	02-27	18:50	Retail Trade (y/y)	Jan	4.1	3.8
JN	02-27	18:50	Industrial Production (y/y)	Jan P	-0.7	-2.4
AU	02-27	19:30	Current Account (AUD bn)	4Q	5.0	-2278.0
AU	02-27	19:30	Retail Sales (m/m)	Jan	1.5	-3.9
AU	02-27	19:30	Private Sector Credit (m/m)	Jan	0.3	0.3
AU	02-27	19:30	Private Sector Credit (y/y)	Jan	--	8.3
AU	02-27	19:30	Australia Net Exports of GDP	4Q	1.3	-0.2
PH	02-27	20:00	Bank Lending (y/y)	Jan	--	13.3
PH	02-27	20:00	Budget Deficit/Surplus (PHP bn)	Dec	--	-123.9
VN	02-27	21:00	CPI (y/y)	Feb	5.2	4.9
VN	02-27	21:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Feb	--	0.2
SI	02-27	21:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan	--	1.9

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

## Key Indicators for the week of February 27 – March 3

## ASIA PACIFIC (continued from previous page)

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
JN	02-28	00:00	Housing Starts (y/y)	Jan	1.2	-1.7
TH	02-28	02:00	Current Account Balance (US\$ mn)	Jan	1000.0	1102.0
TH	02-28	02:30	Exports (y/y)	Jan	--	-13.0
TH	02-28	02:30	Imports (y/y)	Jan	--	-10.5
TH	02-28	02:30	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Jan	--	963.0
HK	02-28	03:30	Govt Monthly Budget Surp/Def (HKD bn)	Jan	--	87.1
IN	02-28	05:30	Fiscal Deficit (INR Crore)	Jan	--	14822.00
IN	02-28	07:00	Real GDP (y/y)	4Q	4.6	6.3
SK	02-28	19:00	Exports (y/y)	Feb	-7.6	-16.6
SK	02-28	19:00	Imports (y/y)	Feb	4.6	-2.6
SK	02-28	19:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Feb	-5200.0	-12651.0
AU	02-28	19:30	GDP (q/q)	4Q	0.7	0.6
AU	02-28	19:30	GDP (y/y)	4Q	2.7	5.9
JN	02-28	19:30	Markit/JMMA Manufacturing PMI	Feb F	--	47.4
CH	02-28	20:00	Manufacturing PMI	Feb	50.7	50.1
CH	02-28	20:00	Non-manufacturing PMI	Feb	55.0	54.4
CH	02-28	20:45	Caixin Flash China Manufacturing PMI	Feb	51.3	49.2
CH	02-28	20:45	Caixin Manufacturing PMI	Feb	51.3	49.2
ID	02-28	21:00	CPI (y/y)	Feb	--	5.3
ID	02-28	21:00	CPI (m/m)	Feb	--	0.3
ID	02-28	21:00	Core CPI (y/y)	Feb	--	3.3
TH	03-01	02:30	Business Sentiment Index	Feb	--	49.8
NZ	03-01	16:45	Terms of Trade Index (q/q)	4Q	--	-3.4
SK	03-01	18:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Jan	-1.1	-2.9
SK	03-01	18:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Jan	-9.9	-7.3
SK	03-01	18:00	Cyclical Leading Index Change	Jan	--	-0.5
JN	03-01	18:50	Capital Spending (y/y)	4Q	7.1	9.8
JN	03-01	18:50	Monetary Base (y/y)	Feb	--	-3.8
AU	03-01	19:30	Building Approvals (m/m)	Jan	-7.5	18.5
JN	03-02	00:00	Consumer Confidence	Feb	32.0	31.0
HK	03-02	03:30	Retail Sales - Value (y/y)	Jan	--	1.1
HK	03-02	03:30	Retail Sales - Volume (y/y)	Jan	--	-0.7
SI	03-02	08:00	Purchasing Managers Index	Feb	--	49.8
NZ	03-02	16:00	ANZ Consumer Confidence Index	Feb	--	83.4
JN	03-02	18:30	Jobless Rate (%)	Jan	2.5	2.5
JN	03-02	18:30	Tokyo CPI (y/y)	Feb	3.4	4.4
HK	03-02	19:30	Purchasing Managers Index	Feb	--	51.2
CH	03-02	20:45	Caixin Services PMI	Feb	54.8	52.9
SI	03-03	00:00	Retail Sales (m/m)	Jan	--	1.3
SI	03-03	00:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Jan	--	7.4

## LATIN AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CL	02-27	07:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan	7.8	--	7.9
CL	02-28	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Jan	--	--	-4.1
CL	02-28	07:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Jan	-13.0	--	-11.2
CO	02-28	10:00	Urban Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan	--	--	10.8
CL	03-01	06:30	Economic Activity Index SA (m/m)	Jan	--	--	0.4
CL	03-01	06:30	Economic Activity Index NSA (y/y)	Jan	0.0	--	-1.0
BZ	03-01	08:00	PMI Manufacturing Index	Feb	--	--	47.5
PE	03-01	10:00	Consumer Price Index (m/m)	Feb	--	0.5	0.2
PE	03-01	10:00	Consumer Price Index (y/y)	Feb	--	8.8	8.7
BZ	03-01	13:00	Trade Balance (FOB) - Monthly (US\$ mn)	Feb	--	--	2717.0
BZ	03-02	07:00	GDP (IBGE) (q/q)	4Q	--	-0.3	0.4
BZ	03-02	07:00	GDP (IBGE) (y/y)	4Q	--	2.3	3.6

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.



## Global Auctions for the week of February 27 – March 3

## NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CA	03-01	12:00	Canada to Sell 2 Year Bonds

## EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
NE	02-28	04:00	Netherlands to Sell Bonds
GE	02-28	05:30	Germany to Sell EU6 Bln of 2.5% 2025 Bonds
NO	03-01	05:00	Norway to Sell Bonds
UK	03-01	05:00	U.K. to Sell 3.75% 2038 Bonds
GE	03-01	05:30	Germany to Sell EU1.5 Bln of 2038 Bonds
GE	03-01	05:30	Germany to Sell EU1 Bln of 2039 Bonds
FR	03-02	04:50	France to Sell Bonds
IC	03-03	06:00	Iceland to Sell Bonds

## ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CH	02-27	01:00	Dalian to Sell Bonds
CH	02-27	03:00	Sichuan to Sell Bonds
CH	02-27	20:30	Shaanxi to Sell Bonds
JN	02-27	22:35	Japan to Sell 2-Year Bonds
JN	03-01	22:35	Japan to Sell 10-Year Bonds

## LATIN AMERICA

No Scheduled Auctions.

## Events for the week of February 27 – March 3

## NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	02-27	10:30	Fed's Jefferson Discusses Inflation and the Dual Mandate
US	02-28	14:30	Fed's Goolsbee Speaks at Community College
US	03-02	14:00	Fed's Waller Discusses the Economic Outlook
US	03-03	11:00	Fed's Logan Makes Opening Remarks at Event
US	03-03	12:00	Fed's Bostic Discusses Racial Inequality Research
US	03-03	15:00	Fed's Bowman Chairs Panel at Conference

## EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
UK	02-27	04:00	BOE's Broadbent speaks
EC	02-27	10:45	ECB's De Cos Speaks
EC	02-27	12:00	ECB's Lane Speaks
UK	02-28	05:15	BOE's Cunliffe speaks on crypto
UK	02-28	07:15	BOE's Huw Pill speaks
EC	02-28	07:30	ECB's Vujcic Speaks
UK	02-28	07:30	BOE's Catherine Mann speaks
EC	03-01	03:30	ECB's Villeroy speaks in Paris
GE	03-01	05:00	ECB's Nagel Speaks at Bundesbank Annual Report Presentation
UK	03-01	05:00	BOE Governor Andrew Bailey speaks
EC	03-01	10:00	ECB's Visco Speaks
EC	03-02	07:30	ECB Publishes Account of February Policy Meeting
EC	03-02	07:30	ECB's Schnabel Speaks
UK	03-02	10:00	BOE's Huw Pill speaks
EC	03-02	03:00	ECB's Holzmann Speaks
EC	03-03	04:00	ECB's Vasle, Muller Speak
UK	03-03	11:00	BOE's Andrew Hauser speaks
EC	03-03	12:00	ECB's Wunsch Speaks in Antwerp

## ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
AU	02-28	17:30	RBA's Jones-Remarks
JN	02-28	20:30	BOJ Board Nakagawa Speech in Fukushima
JN	03-01	20:30	BOJ Board Takata Speech in Kanagawa
SL	03-01	21:00	CBSL Standing Deposit Rate
SL	03-01	21:00	CBSL Standing Lending Rate

## LATIN AMERICA

No Scheduled Events.

## 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	4.50	March 8, 2023	4.50	4.50
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	4.75	March 22, 2023	5.00	5.00
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	11.00	March 30, 2023	11.50	11.25

## 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	3.00	March 16, 2023	3.50	3.50
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	3.25	March 16, 2023	3.75	3.75
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	2.50	March 16, 2023	3.00	3.00
Bank of England – Bank Rate	4.00	March 23, 2023	4.25	4.25
Swiss National Bank – Sight Deposit Rate	1.00	March 23, 2023	1.50	1.50
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	7.50	March 17, 2023	7.50	7.50
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	3.00	April 26, 2023	3.25	3.00
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	2.75	March 23, 2023	3.00	3.00
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	8.50	March 23, 2023	8.50	8.50

## 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	March 10, 2023	-0.10	-0.10
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Rate Target	3.35	March 6, 2023	3.60	3.60
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	4.75	April 4, 2023	5.00	5.00
People's Bank of China – 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.65	March 19, 2023	3.65	3.65
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	6.50	April 6, 2023	6.50	6.50
Bank of Korea – Base Rate	3.50	April 13, 2023	3.50	3.50
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	1.50	March 29, 2023	1.75	1.75
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	2.75	March 9, 2023	3.00	3.00
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	5.75	March 16, 2023	5.75	5.75
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	6.00	March 23, 2023	6.25	6.25

## 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	13.75	March 22, 2023	13.75	13.75
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	11.25	April 4, 2023	9.75	11.00
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	12.75	March 31, 2023	13.00	13.00
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	7.75	March 9, 2023	7.75	8.00

## 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	7.25	March 30, 2023	7.50	7.50

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

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