

AN ELEPHANT OR A DONKEY?

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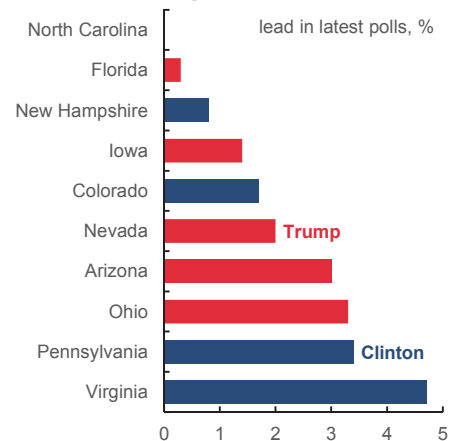
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Next Week's Risk Dashboard

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Chart of the Week

Battleground States



Source: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg, Real Clear Politics.

Chart of the Week: Prepared by: Samantha Cameron, Research Assistant.

An Elephant Or A Donkey?

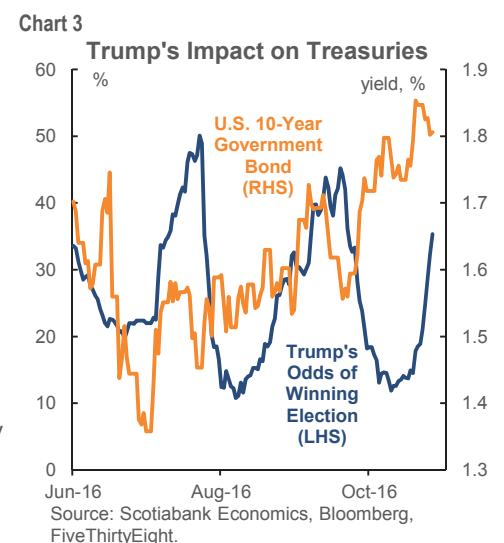
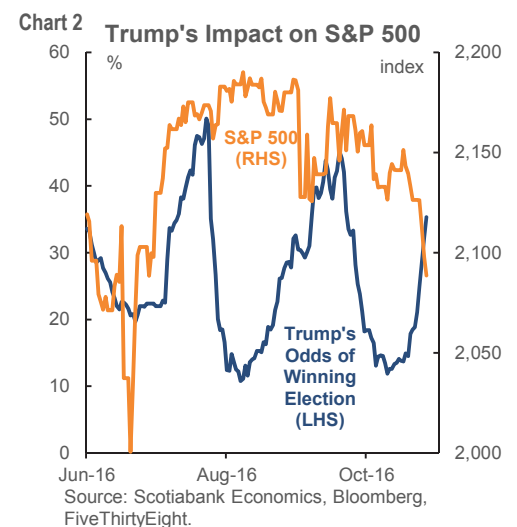
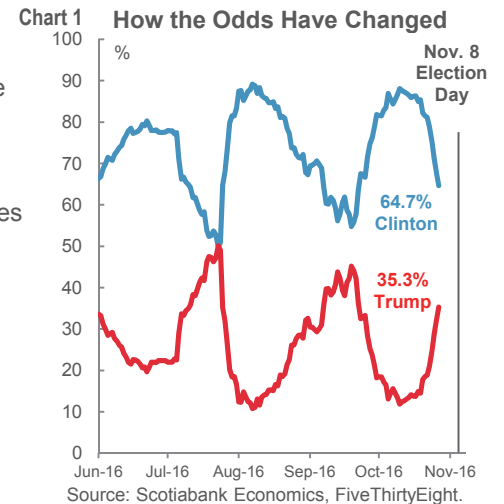
UNITED STATES — ELECTION JITTERS

The election will be the only material game in town for US markets, and the dominant one out of a handful of considerations facing global markets next week. Barring a rare replay of the 2000 debacle that required the Supreme Court of the United States to halt a recount in Florida and ultimately hand the victory to George W. Bush, we should have the results Tuesday night into the Asian market open.

Chart 1 shows one forecast for the election outcome and how it has evolved. It continues to show a Clinton victory, albeit less convincingly than before the FBI interfered. The same widely followed source ([here](#)) shows a composite poll-of-polls that gives Clinton a 48.5% to 45.3% edge over Trump, and forecasts that Clinton will win 293 Electoral College votes versus 244 for Trump. If that happens, I would think stocks rally and bonds sell off on improved risk appetite. That said, relative to present market pricing, there is probably less upside risk than downside risk to the risk trade and it sounds like an options play versus a uni-directional bet if I've ever heard one. The fact that markets have only recently begun to seriously consider a Trump victory while assuming over the summer that Clinton's campaign was pulling away may be why correlations between polling results and financial market variables like the S&P500 (chart 2), the US 10 year Treasury yield (chart 3) and the broad USD index (chart 4) have been less than convincing to say the least. That could also be because markets have focused more upon improved global growth signals and earnings than on US politics. Markets may also have applied a heavy filter to the poll results to date and either taken a wait-and-see approach, weighing various scenarios on how the Oval Office and Congress may be divided, and/or discounted policy platforms in favour of a zeroed clock after the election once reality bites the winner's campaign.

Data risk will be scant to non-existent. University of Michigan consumer sentiment (Friday), JOLTS job vacancies (Tuesday), and the Labor Market Conditions Index that Fed Chair Yellen once referenced are all that will be on offer.

The Fed has said all it needs to for now, in the form of the latest policy statement ([here](#) for our views) but **individual regional Fed Presidents will begin to speak out** next week. Our base case remains that the Fed will hike in December but it has left itself an out pending the results of the election, market tone between now and December 14th, and the evolution of data including two more nonfarm payroll reports. Next week's speakers will include Chicago Fed President Charles Evans (twice), Minneapolis Fed President Kashkari, San Francisco Fed President John Williams and St. Louis Fed President James Bullard. A common misperception is that the change in the FOMC voters come January will lead to a Committee that is more dovishly inclined and hence opposed to rate hikes in 2017, but this theory can be easily disproved. First, the hawkish voting regional Presidents who dissented in favour of a rate hike at the September meeting (Mester, George, Rosengren) were not enough to sway the vote then, so why would their disappearance? As much as the Fed argues otherwise, the votes are not to be equally weighted. Quorum around the Fed chair is what counts and that inner circle quorum rarely results in dissents from within the top ranks of the Chair, Vice Chair, Governors and the NY Fed. Second, do not over-estimate how dovish the new voters may be come January. For instance, Chicago Fed President Charles Evans votes again in January after taking 2016 off, but recall he voted in favour of the December 2015 hike and his forecast for the pace of policy tightening matches the median FOMC projection.



Earnings risk is on the fading side of the reporting season with only 32 reports due out including names like Berkshire Hathaway, Viacom, Macy's and Walt Disney. The US Treasury auctions 3s, 10s and 30s.

CANADA — EARNINGS FOCUS

There are plenty of longer-term debates hanging over the Canadian outlook, but institutional investors and broader financial markets that lead the market implications of many of these debates won't get a whole lot of additional domestic information to mull over next week. All of the new information will stem from spillover effects from the US election results into Tuesday night's Asian market open into the North American hand-off the next morning. An early bond market close on Thursday will occur ahead of closed markets on Friday.

The main focus will be upon earnings reports as Canada's earnings season typically lags the US and elsewhere. Eighty earnings reports will arrive from firms such as Air Canada, Franco-Nevada, Cineplex, Silver Wheaton, Sun Life Financial, CAE, Cott, Alamos, Manulife Financial, Canadian Tire, New Flyer, Hydro One, Onex, Brookfield, and Power Corp. Banks are typically last to report as they are on an October 31st year-end versus the more common December 31st year end.

Second, Bank of Canada Governor Stephen Poloz speaks on a panel in Santiago, Chile around 11amET on Remembrance Day. There will be no published remarks. His recent speaking appearance on inflation targeting largely expanded upon already understood messaging. BoC Deputy Governor Lawrence Schembri speaks on Tuesday about "Historical Pivots and Future Prospects for Canadian Exports."

Ontario Finance Minister Charles Sousa speaks on Ontario's economic plan with a fiscal update on Tuesday. From a market standpoint, the effects — if any — may be rather fleeting before US election results become available that evening and in the context of the narrowing of borrowing spreads compared to the general risk-off global market mood earlier this year (chart 5).

Data risk will be very light with only housing starts on tap Tuesday.

ASIA — A STAND-OUT IN THIS CENTRAL BANK QUINTET

Five regional central banks won't all be in tune with one another over the coming week and, combined with Chinese macro data, will be the dominant influences upon regional markets with some potential global spillover effects.

Each of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Bank of Korea, Bank of Thailand, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, and the State Bank of Pakistan issue policy decisions over the coming week. **Scotiabank Economics expects only the RBNZ to cut (by 25bps).** A relatively modest minority of seven out of 25 economists expect another rate cut from the BoK before year-end.

If most of what we think will happen to Chinese macro data unfolds as expected next week, then it should continue to gently feed the bias — rooted in the recent macro evidence from a variety of sources — that **the Chinese economy is improving compared to overstated hard-landing fears earlier this year.** China's foreign reserves are expected to continue to ride around the US\$3.2 trillion range, export growth is expected to show healing signs, CPI inflation is expected to rise to over 2%

Chart 4

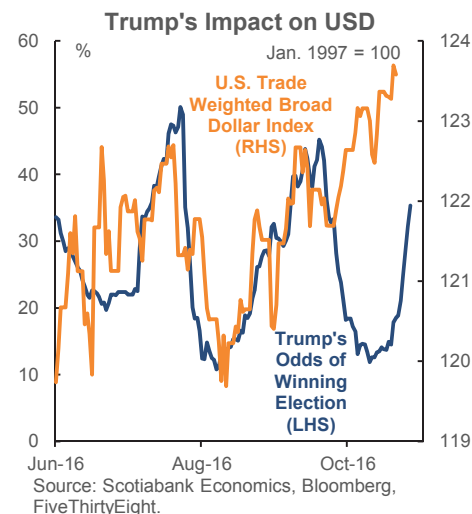


Chart 5

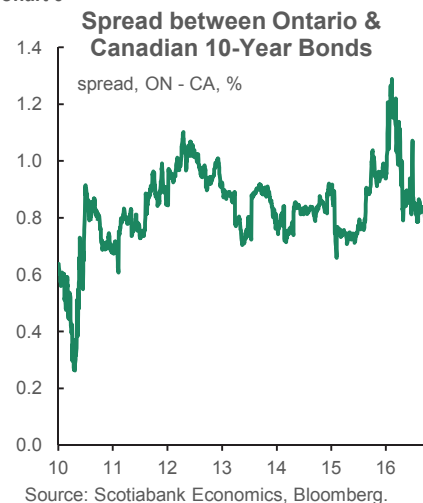
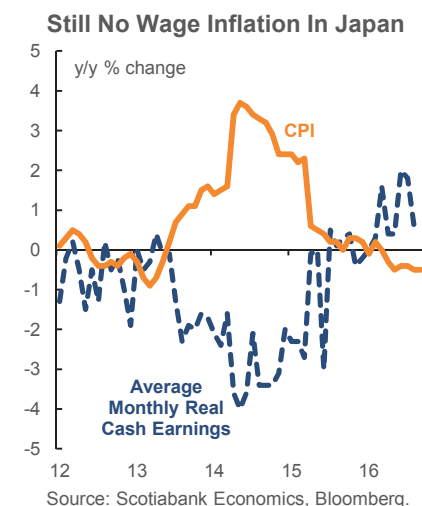


Chart 6



y/y for the first time since April, and aggregate financing that includes new yuan loans is expected to cool.

Two key debates in Japan that are at the heart of impediments facing the success or — so far more likely — failure of Abenomics are the failures to generate quicker wage growth and bank lending. Both figures will be updated next week and neither is expected to be anything different than what we've seen for some time. **Inflation-adjusted Japanese wage growth** has only improved to an ever-so-slightly positive reading of late because inflation has fallen back again (chart 6). **Japanese bank lending has remained stagnant** at a 2% y/y growth pace for the past four years and has not accelerated in the Abenomics era versus recovering from the depths of the GFC (chart 7). Absent a recovery in both, traction in the Japanese economy is difficult to expect.

Q3 GDP figures from Indonesia, Malaysia and Hong Kong, exports in India and the Philippines, and industrial production in Malaysia and India will offer material local market risk.

LATIN AMERICA — HOW WILL PERU'S CENTRAL BANK REACT TO RISING INFLATION?

What do you do when inflation is running at 181% y/y? Stop publishing it and force people to revert to alternative and highly imperfect measures like tax receipts. Venezuela's solution clearly isn't for all. Argentina has shed the ways of the past administration in favour of re-establishing some degree of respect for economic statistics under the administration of President Mauricio Macri. Other countries learned that monetary policy is ultimately responsible for inflation. Regardless of the approach, most of the countries throughout Latin America (sans Venezuela) will get a fresh crop of inflation figures over the coming week and one central bank will have to weigh in.

Banco Central de Reserve del Peru issues a rate decision on Thursday. After hiking rates over the period from last September through February, it then shifted to the sidelines and watched inflation go from a peak of over 4 ½% y/y at the start of the year toward 2.9% in August while maintaining a policy reference rate at 4¼%. Inflation fell to within the target range of 1-3%. Since then, however, inflation has gone back up in each of the past two reports and sits at 3.4% as of the November 1st print for October. The central bank has surprised before, and the risk of a surprise hike remains.

Argentina's inflation is difficult to read at this point but September figures arrive Thursday. The country does not yet have year-ago inflation readings since it only recommenced publishing a price index in May. The month-ago readings are not seasonally adjusted, and so it is difficult to tell how much of the month-ago cooling from rates of appreciation back in the Spring to present rates is a genuine reflection of a) macroeconomic influences, b) policy influences, c) technical and temporary factors, and d) seasonality. It will take considerable time to evaluate inflation in this country and only when a lot more data arrives and is viewed credibly.

Brazilian inflation — or at least a major city proxy on Monday — is cooling, and market-based measures of inflation expectations (howsoever imperfect) expect more cooling to come (chart 8) but the country remains in economic contraction with still unacceptably high rates of price increases.

Each of Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Dominican Republic also release inflation updates. Mexican industrial production and vehicle exports, Brazilian retail sales and Chilean exports round out the releases.

Chart 7

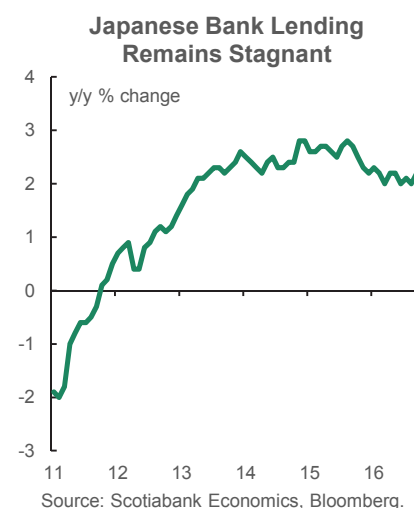


Chart 8



EUROPE — THE STATE OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

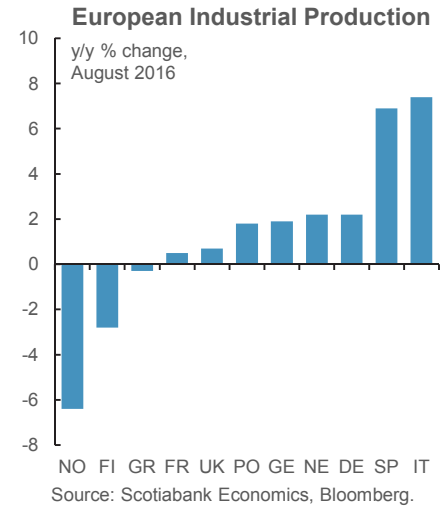
Most of the focus in Europe next week will be on a) potential spillover effects upon the broad market tone from the US election, and b) data risk that will update growth tracking via measures from the industrial complex.

How is European industry faring? Not so fabulously on balance (chart 9). A wave of updates will arrive covering industrial output growth (UK, France, Germany, Italy and Spain), exports (Germany, UK) and German factory orders all for the month of September. The releases will help firm up estimates for German and Italian Q3 GDP growth that will be released on November 15th, and revisions to Q3 growth estimates elsewhere. Recall that France registered weaker-than-expected 0.2% non-annualized q/q growth in Q3, the UK put up stronger-than-expected 0.5% q/q growth, and Spain popped 0.7% higher as expected.

Sundry other focal points of lesser significance than the broad industrial updates will include French nonfarm payrolls in Q3, the Eurozone add-up for retail sales in September, and an estimate of monthly UK GDP growth.

I would also keep an eye on a **speech by Riksbank Governor Stefan Ingves** on Thursday. The central bank's last policy decision on October 27th pushed out the timeline for a rate hike to 2018 or later, and indicated a higher probability of additional easing. Some view additional easing as unnecessary in the context of decent fundamentals, though views may be in part conditioned upon the outlook for ECB policy in 2017.

Chart 9



Key Indicators for the week of November 7 – 11

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
US	11/07	15:00	Consumer Credit (US\$ bn m/m)	Sep	--	17.5	25.9
CA	11/08	08:15	Housing Starts (000s a.r.)	Oct	195.0	--	219.3
CA	11/08	08:30	Building Permits (m/m)	Sep	--	--	10.4
US	11/08	10:00	JOLTS Job Openings (000s)	Sep	--	--	5443
US	11/09	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	NOV 4	--	--	-1.2
MX	11/09	09:00	Bi-Weekly Core CPI (% change)	Oct 31	0.1	0.1	0.2
MX	11/09	09:00	Bi-Weekly CPI (% change)	Oct 31	0.3	0.3	0.5
MX	11/09	09:00	Consumer Prices (m/m)	Oct	0.6	--	0.6
MX	11/09	09:00	Consumer Prices (y/y)	Oct	3.1	--	3.0
MX	11/09	09:00	Consumer Prices Core (m/m)	Oct	0.3	--	0.5
US	11/09	10:00	Wholesale Inventories (m/m)	Sep F	--	0.2	0.2
CA	11/10	08:30	New Housing Price Index (m/m)	Sep	--	--	0.2
US	11/10	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	NOV 5	260	--	265
US	11/10	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	OCT 29	2025	--	2026
US	11/10	14:00	Treasury Budget (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	-84.4	33.4
MX	11/11	09:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	--	--	-0.4
MX	11/11	09:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	1.6	--	0.3
US	11/11	10:00	U. of Michigan Consumer Sentiment	Nov P	86.5	87.0	87.2

EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
GE	11/07	02:00	Factory Orders (m/m)	Sep	0.6	--	1.0
SP	11/07	03:00	Industrial Output NSA (y/y)	Sep	--	--	6.9
UK	11/07	03:30	Halifax House Price (3 month, y/y)	Oct	--	--	5.8
EC	11/07	05:00	Retail Trade (m/m)	Sep	--	--	-0.1
GE	11/08	02:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Sep	--	--	17.9
GE	11/08	02:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	0.2	--	2.5
GE	11/08	02:00	Trade Balance (€ bn)	Sep	--	--	20.1
FR	11/08	02:45	Central Government Balance (€ bn)	Sep	--	--	-96.0
FR	11/08	02:45	Current Account (€ bn)	Sep	--	--	-2.1
FR	11/08	02:45	Trade Balance (€ mn)	Sep	--	--	-4255
UK	11/08	04:30	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	--	--	-0.4
UK	11/08	04:30	Manufacturing Production (m/m)	Sep	--	--	0.2
UK	11/09	04:30	Visible Trade Balance (£ mn)	Sep	--	--	-12112
FR	11/10	02:45	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	0.5	--	2.1
FR	11/10	02:45	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	0.9	--	0.5
FR	11/10	02:45	Manufacturing Production (m/m)	Sep	0.5	--	2.2
FR	11/10	02:45	Non-Farm Payrolls (q/q)	3Q P	--	--	0.2
IT	11/10	04:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	--	--	1.7
GE	11/11	02:00	CPI (m/m)	Oct F	0.2	--	0.2
GE	11/11	02:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct F	0.8	--	0.8
GE	11/11	02:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Oct F	0.2	--	0.2
GE	11/11	02:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Oct F	0.7	--	0.7

ASIA-PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
AU	11/06	19:30	ANZ Job Advertisements (m/m)	Oct	--	--	-0.3
CH	NOV 6-7		Foreign Reserves (US\$ bn)	Oct	3150.0	3140.0	3166.4
ID	NOV 6-7		Real GDP (y/y)	3Q	5.1	5.1	5.2
AU	11/07	00:30	Foreign Reserves (AUD bn)	Oct	--	--	65.8
TA	11/07	03:00	Exports (y/y)	Oct	--	2.2	-1.8
TA	11/07	03:00	Imports (y/y)	Oct	--	5.3	0.7
TA	11/07	03:00	Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	5.0	4.4

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

Key Indicators for the week November 7 – 11
ASIA-PACIFIC (continued from previous page)

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
SI	11/07	04:00	Foreign Reserves (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	--	253.4
JN	11/07	18:50	Official Reserve Assets (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	--	1260.1
TA	11/07	19:30	CPI (y/y)	Oct	0.6	0.4	0.3
CH	NOV 7-8		Exports (y/y)	Oct	--	-5.8	-10.0
CH	NOV 7-8		Imports (y/y)	Oct	--	-1.5	-1.9
CH	NOV 7-8		Trade Balance (USD bn)	Oct	--	52.3	42.0
JN	11/08		Coincident Index CI	Sep P	--	112.1	112.0
JN	11/08		Leading Index CI	Sep P	--	100.2	100.9
SK	11/08	18:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Oct	4.0	--	4.0
JN	11/08	18:50	Bank Lending (y/y)	Oct	--	--	2.2
JN	11/08	18:50	Current Account (¥ bn)	Sep	--	2108.9	2000.8
JN	11/08	18:50	Trade Balance - BOP Basis (¥ bn)	Sep	--	675.5	243.2
CH	11/08	20:30	CPI (y/y)	Oct	2.0	2.1	1.9
CH	11/08	20:30	PPI (y/y)	Oct	--	0.9	0.1
JN	NOV 8-14		Machine Tool Orders (y/y)	Oct P	--	--	-6.3
JN	11/09	00:00	Eco Watchers Survey (current)	Oct	--	--	44.8
JN	11/09	00:00	Eco Watchers Survey (outlook)	Oct	--	--	48.5
TH	11/09	02:00	BoT Repo Rate (%)	Nov 9	1.50	1.50	1.50
NZ	11/09	15:00	RBNZ Official Cash Rate (%)	Nov 10	1.75	1.75	2.00
JN	11/09	18:50	Machine Orders (m/m)	Sep	--	-2.0	-2.2
JN	11/09	18:50	Japan Money Stock M2 (y/y)	Oct	--	3.7	3.6
JN	11/09	18:50	Japan Money Stock M3 (y/y)	Oct	--	3.1	3.1
AU	11/09	19:30	Home Loans (%)	Sep	--	-0.5	-3.0
AU	11/09	19:30	Investment Lending (% change)	Sep	--	--	0.1
PH	11/09	20:00	Exports (y/y)	Sep	--	--	-4.4
PH	11/09	20:00	Imports (y/y)	Sep	--	--	12.2
PH	11/09	20:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Sep	--	--	-2023
CH	NOV 9-15		Aggregate Financing (CNY bn)	Oct	--	950	1720
CH	NOV 9-15		New Yuan Loans (bn)	Oct	700	655	1220
IN	NOV 9-15		Exports (y/y)	Oct	--	--	4.6
IN	NOV 9-15		Imports (y/y)	Oct	--	--	-2.5
PH	11/10	03:00	Overnight Borrowing Rate (%)	Nov 10	3.00	3.00	3.00
NZ	11/10	16:30	Business NZ PMI	Oct	--	--	57.7
MA	11/10	23:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	--	--	4.9
MA	11/10	23:00	Current Account Balance (MYR bns)	3Q	--	--	1.9
MA	11/10	23:00	GDP (y/y)	3Q	4.0	--	4.0
JN	11/10	23:30	Tertiary Industry Index (m/m)	Sep	--	-0.2	0.0
ID	NOV 10-11		Current Account Balance (US\$ mn)	3Q	--	-4570	-4679
SK	NOV 10-11		BoK Base Rate (%)	Nov 11	1.25	--	1.25
HK	11/11	03:30	Real GDP (y/y)	3Q	--	--	1.7
IN	11/11	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	--	--	-0.7

LATIN AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CO	11/05	13:00	Consumer Price Index (m/m)	Oct	--	0.1	-0.1
CO	11/05	13:00	Consumer Price Index (y/y)	Oct	--	6.7	7.3
CL	11/07	06:30	Economic Activity Index SA (m/m)	Sep	--	--	0.4
CL	11/07	06:30	Economic Activity Index NSA (y/y)	Sep	2.2	2.2	2.5
CL	11/08	06:00	CPI (m/m)	Oct	0.4	--	0.2
CL	11/08	06:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct	3.1	--	3.1
BZ	11/09	06:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA (m/m)	Oct	--	--	0.1
BZ	11/09	06:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA (y/y)	Oct	--	--	8.5
BZ	11/10	06:00	Retail Sales (m/m)	Sep	--	--	-0.6
BZ	11/10	06:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Sep	--	--	-5.5
PE	11/10	18:00	Reference Rate (%)	Nov 10	4.25	--	4.25

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

Global Auctions for the week of November 7 – 11

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	11/08	13:00	U.S. to Sell 3-Year Notes
CA	11/09	12:00	Canada to Sell 5-Year Bonds
US	11/09	13:00	U.S. to Sell 10-Year Notes
US	11/10	13:00	U.S. to Sell 30-Year Bonds

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
NE	11/08	05:00	Netherlands to Sell 0.5% 2026 Bonds
UK	11/08	05:30	U.K. to Sell 2037 Bonds
SZ	11/09	05:15	Switzerland to Sell Bonds on Nov. 09
GE	11/09	05:30	Germany to Sell EUR5 Bln 2018 Bonds
SW	11/10	05:03	Sweden to Sell I/L Bonds
IT	11/11	05:00	Italy to Sell Bonds

ASIA-PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CH	11/07	01:00	Guangdong to Sell Special Bonds
AU	11/07	19:00	Australia Plans to Sell I/L Bonds
CH	11/07	20:50	Shanxi to Sell General Bonds
CH	11/07	21:50	Shanxi to Sell Special Bonds
JN	11/07	22:45	Japan to Sell 10-Year Bonds
CH	11/08	01:20	Xiamen to Sell General Bonds
CH	11/08	02:20	Xiamen to Sell Special Bonds
CH	11/08	22:00	China Plans to Sell Bonds
JN	11/09	22:45	Japan to Sell 30-Year Bonds
NZ	11/10	20:05	New Zealand Plans to Sell NZD100 Mln 2.5% 2035 I/L Bonds

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
BZ	11/08	09:00	Brazil to Sell I/L Bonds

Events for the week of November 7 – 11

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	11/08	07:45	Fed's Evans Speaks on Economy and Policy in New York
CA	11/08	11:20	Bank of Canada's Schembri speaks in Halifax
CA	11/08	12:00	Minister of Finance Sousa Speaks on Ontario's Economic Plan
US	11/08	12:20	Fed's Evans Speaks on Economy and Policy in New York
WW	11/08		US Presidential Election
US	11/09	13:30	Fed's Kashkari Speaks in Eau Claire, Wisconsin
US	11/09	21:00	Fed's Williams Speaks on Economic Outlook in San Francisco
US	11/10	09:15	Fed's Bullard Speaks on U.S. Economic Outlook in St. Louis
CA	11/11	10:50	Bank of Canada's Poloz joins panel talk in Santiago

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
EC	11/07	03:30	Dombrovskis Speaks at EU Macro-Prudential Hearing in Brussels
EC	11/07	04:15	ECB's Constancio on Panel at EU Macro-Prudential Hearing
EC	11/07	05:45	EBF's Mijs Speaks on Panel at EU Macro-Prudential Hearing
EC	11/07	08:30	ESMA's Maijor Speaks on Panel at EU Macro-Prudential Hearing
EC	11/07	10:00	EU Commission's Nava Speaks at EU Macro-Prudential Hearing
SW	11/07	12:00	Riksbank Deputy Governor Ohlsson Speaks
EC	11/08	03:00	EU Finance Ministers Meet in Brussels
SW	11/08	04:00	Swedish FSA Report on Sustainable Financial Mkt
NO	11/08		Norway PM Solberg Meets ECB President Draghi in Frankfurt
NO	11/08		Norway PM Solberg meets Germany's Chancellor Merkel
SW	11/09	03:30	Riksbank Minutes from Monetary Policy Meeting
SW	11/10	09:30	Riksbank's Ingves, ECB's Constancio Speak in Stockholm
SW	11/10	10:30	Riksbank Governor Ingves Gives Speech
GE	11/10	12:00	Schaeuble, Weidmann Attend VOeB Public Bank Lobby Event
IT	11/11		Italy Sovereign Debt to Be Rated by S&P
NO	11/11		Norway Sovereign Debt to Be Rated by DBRS
EC	11/11		European Financial Stability Facility to Be Rated by S&P
GE	11/11		German Economy Ministry Publishes Monthly Report

ASIA-PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
AU	11/08	01:15	RBA's Chris Ryan Speech in Hong Kong
TH	11/09	02:00	BoT Benchmark Interest Rate
NZ	11/09	15:00	RBNZ Official Cash Rate
JN	11/09	18:50	BOJ Summary of Opinions at Oct. 31-Nov.1 Meeting
PH	11/10	03:00	BSP Overnight Borrowing Rate
AU	11/10	20:00	RBA's Debelle Panel Participation in Melbourne
SK	NOV 10-11		BoK 7-Day Repo Rate

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
PE	11/10	18:00	Reference Rate
CO	11/11	13:00	Colombia Monetary Policy Minutes

Source: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

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	0.50	December 7, 2016	0.50	0.50
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	0.50	December 14, 2016	0.50	0.75
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	4.75	November 17, 2016	4.75	--

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	December 8, 2016	0.00	--
Bank of England – Bank Rate	0.25	December 15, 2016	0.25	--
Swiss National Bank – Libor Target Rate	-0.75	December 15, 2016	-0.75	--
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	10.00	December 16, 2016	10.00	--
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	-0.50	December 21, 2016	-0.50	--
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	0.50	December 15, 2016	0.50	--

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	December 20, 2016	-0.10	--
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Target Rate	1.50	December 5, 2016	1.50	1.50
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	2.00	November 9, 2016	1.75	1.75
People's Bank of China – Lending Rate	4.35	TBA	--	--
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	6.25	December 7, 2016	6.25	--
Bank of Korea – Bank Rate	1.25	November 11, 2016	1.25	--
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	1.50	November 9, 2016	1.50	1.50
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	4.75	November 17, 2016	4.75	--

The **Reserve Bank of New Zealand** (RBNZ), the **Bank of Thailand** (BoT) and the **Bank of Korea** (BoK) will hold monetary policy meetings next week. We assess that the RBNZ will likely lower its benchmark cash rate by 25 basis points to 1.75% in order to support the economy. Very low inflation, 0.2% y/y in Q3, allows for further monetary easing in New Zealand. The BoT will likely leave the benchmark interest unchanged at 1.50% over the coming quarters, barring any unforeseen economic shocks. While we expect the BoK to maintain the policy rate at 1.25% next week, we note that uncertainties surrounding the economy's outlook remain elevated, raising the likelihood of further monetary easing in the near term.

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	14.00	November 30, 2016	14.25	--
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	3.50	November 17, 2016	3.50	--
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	7.75	November 25, 2016	7.75	--
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	4.25	November 10, 2016	4.25	--

Banco Central de Reserva del Peru: No change in rates is expected, but rising inflation above the central bank's inflation target range poses the risk of monetary tightening.

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	7.00	November 24, 2016	7.00	--

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