

### MANCHIN'S NOT GOING TO LIKE THIS

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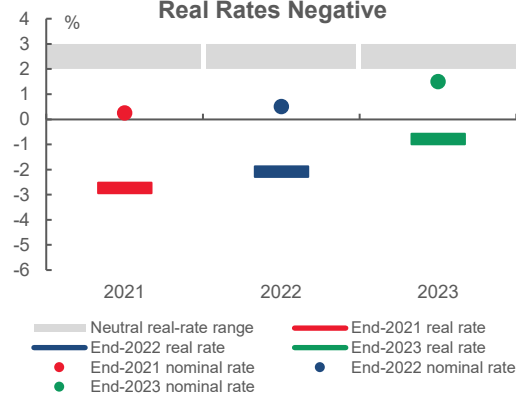
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### Next Week's Risk Dashboard

- US inflation: a three-decade high & future drivers
- Pending Fed appointments?
- China CPI: Chinese policy too tight?
- Canadian housing doomsters and higher rates
- CBs: Banxico, Peru, BoT
- Other CPI: Mexico, Chile, Brazil, India, Norway
- Aussie jobs rebound?
- Other macro releases

### Chart of the Week

#### US Inflation Outlook Set to Keep Real Rates Negative



\* Real monetary policy rate = current year-end policy rate minus BNS expected inflation, one year ahead.  
Sources: Scotiabank Economics.

Chart of the Week: Prepared by: Marc Ercolao, Economic Analyst.

## Manchin's Not Going to Like This

### US INFLATION—HOW TO OVERCOMPLICATE SOMETHING

US CPI inflation arrives on Wednesday. A rise to 5.8% y/y (from 5.4% previously) seems likely and with prices up by 0.5% m/m on a seasonally adjusted basis. Core CPI is expected to rise to 4.3% y/y from 4% with prices ex-food-and-energy higher by 0.4% m/m. There is likely more upside risk than downside risk to these estimates. If the estimates are close to reality, then headline year-over-year inflation will surpass the prior peak in 2008 before lagging effects of the pandemic dragged it downward and will hit the highest rate since late 1990. Core inflation would hit the highest rate since the end of 1991.

It almost seems that we've all been overcomplicating the inflation forecasting business during the pandemic. Endless debate over Philips curves, reopening effects, closing effects, supply chain pressures, idiosyncratic influences, energy drivers, etc. can all be replaced by one simple chart. Chart 1 that is. Ebbs and flows in recent month-over-month rates of inflation—both headline and core—are highly correlated with ebbs and flows in COVID-19 cases. The chart plots inflation the normal way but inverts the axis for COVID-19 cases in order to show the connection in the clearest possible way.

Since we're back on the downswing for new cases, inflation is back on an upswing from the weakest point in August when Delta variant cases were raging. The continued decline in cases should mean that October's price gains continue to accelerate after the up-tick in September.

Across other CPI drivers, base effects alone would lead to no change in headline year-over-year CPI, but core CPI would tick down to 3.9% from 4%. Seasonality would add a small amount to headline and core prices in October. Gasoline should add another small amount in weighted terms given the 3.8% weight on a 3½% m/m increase in all-grades gasoline prices. Price signals from readings such as the ISM-services measure also reinforce expectations for the resumption of inflationary pressures.

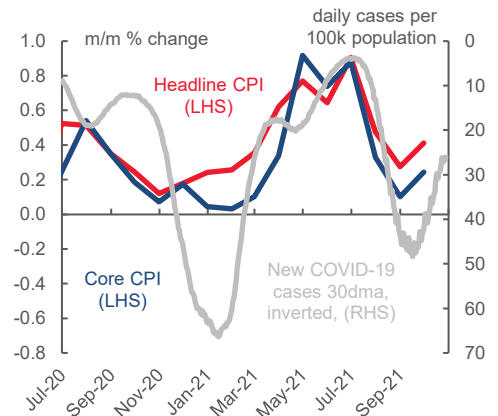
Apart from pandemic swings, there are two other main drivers of uncertainty around inflation forecasts. One is when spare capacity shuts. Having recovered all GDP lost due to the pandemic by about now, the US economy is expected to move into material excess demand over the coming quarters which should be the next leg of inflationary pressures (chart 2).

Second, wage pressures are highly evident. Unit labour costs—productivity adjusted compensation including wages and benefits—have undergone a definite slope shift toward faster rates of increase during the pandemic than before the pandemic (chart 3). They are up by a cumulative 7½% since the end of 2019 which means labour costs have been rising much faster than output and productivity on a trend basis. If this persists then it would be a source of inflationary pressure in ways that counter Chair Powell's assertion that wage gains have been supported by productivity. The surge in the Employment Cost Index (chart 4) and average hourly wages from the household survey (chart 5) generally reinforce the fact that wage pressures are rising in the US economy. If so, then that makes the wage-price spiral argument an increasingly credible argument against transitory inflationary pressures.

That, in turn, is likely to raise the risks to applying further fiscal stimulus if only to set the Fed up to neutralize it. Senator Manchin's concerns about inflation are unlikely to be diminished after Wednesday's CPI figures.

Chart 1

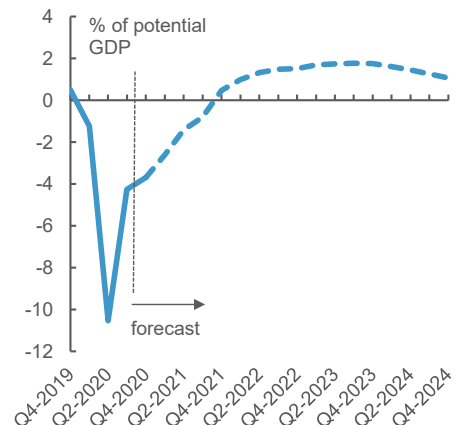
US CPI & New COVID-19 Cases



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

Chart 2

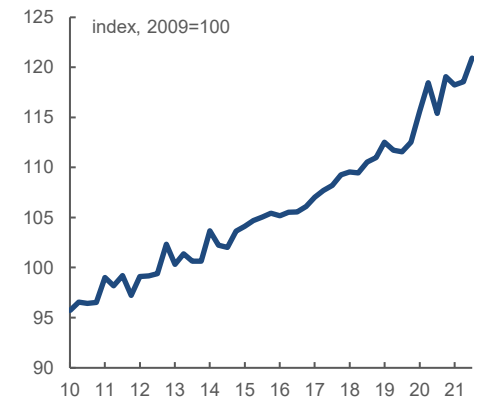
US Output Gap Forecast



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, CBO.

Chart 3

US Wage Inflation Has Accelerated During the Pandemic



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**CHINESE INFLATION—TOO TIGHT-FISTED?**

China updates CPI and producer price inflation readings for October on Tuesday night (ET). Producer price inflation is likely to continue to trend higher in keeping with oil prices (chart 6).

What is passing through to consumers is more important. Headline CPI has been running at just 0.7% y/y with core inflation at 1.2% y/y. Inflation is far below the state's 3% inflation target and has been for years (chart 7). At issue is the credibility of the PBOC's inflation target and why it is not embracing easier monetary policy. A common narrative is that China does not wish to repeat the imbalances that resulted from previously excessive stimulus coming out of the Global Financial Crisis and that Chinese authorities view policy stimulus abroad as having gone haywire. Both are fair points.

Except that perhaps the pendulum has swung too far. China's economy is faced with a growing list of downside risks while monetary policy is setting among the world's highest inflation-adjusted policy rates (chart 8). China's Covid Zero approach to shutting down schools and venues at the mere whiff of a case—and despite a high vaccination rate and very low per capita cases (chart 9)—is causing a reassessment of momentum in earnings and broad near-term growth. China, it seems, remains so scarred by its initial outbreak that it has not transitioned away from a lockdown mentality toward approaches being taken in other high-vaccination countries that are relying upon alternative policies. Given China's early experiences in the pandemic, however, it's pretty hard to fault the country for being cautious.

Nevertheless, add Covid Zero to the country's energy shock, ongoing risks in property finance (and not just Evergrande) and supply chain woes. Reserves continue to be stockpiled and have modestly risen during the pandemic to US\$3.2 trillion. Avoiding

Chart 4  
**Accelerating US Employment Costs**

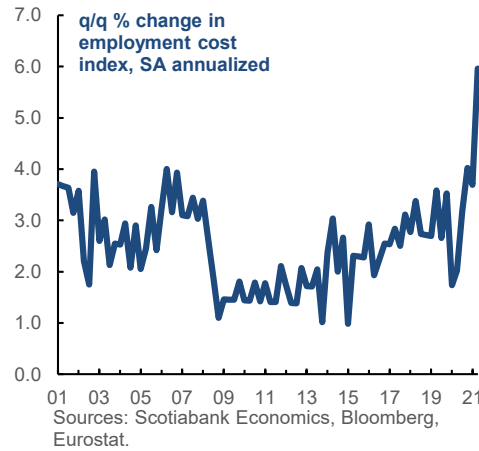


Chart 5  
**US Hourly Earnings**

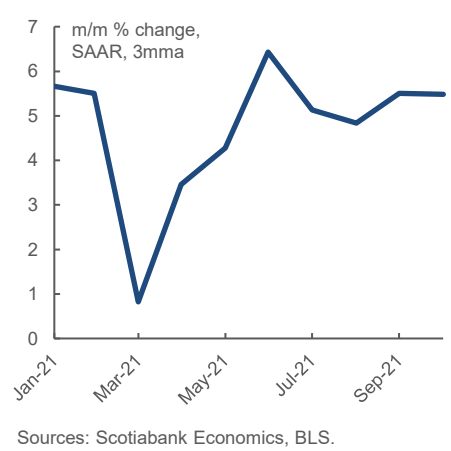


Chart 6  
**China PPI Tracking Oil Prices**

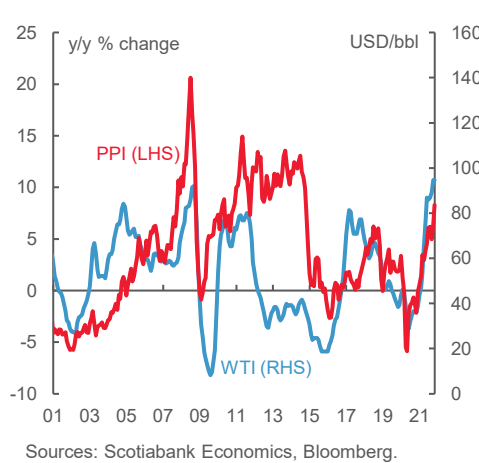


Chart 7  
**China CPI Well Below Inflation Target**



Chart 8  
**Real Monetary Policy Rates\***

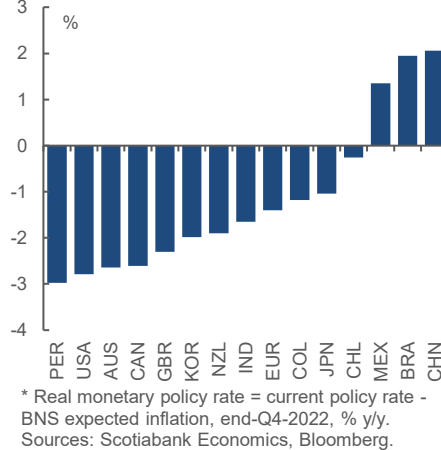
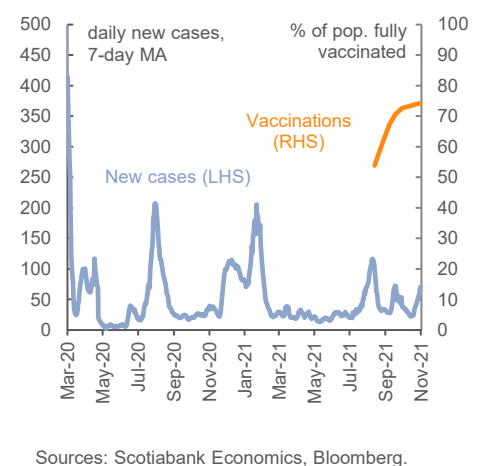


Chart 9  
**China Covid-19 Cases**



past policy mistakes risks triggering another in the opposite direction. In all, there is an underlying market narrative that posits that heading to the exits may be premature for DM central banks such as the Fed that I don't subscribe to, but nobody is talking about whether China's central planners are committing policy error through an overly tight policy stance that jeopardizes 'common prosperity' goals. It also begs the question about what China has done for world growth lately.

### CENTRAL BANKS—LATAMS STILL TIGHTENING

A pair of hikes and a hold wouldn't serve you well in a game of poker but is a fair characterization of expectations for a trio of regional central bank meetings next week. Major global central banks are unlikely to have much further to offer after recent policy decisions over the past couple of weeks.

- **Bank of Thailand (Wednesday):** Another hold at 0.5% is expected on Wednesday. The Thai baht's 10% depreciation to the dollar since mid-February is so far doing little to generate core inflation pressures (0.2% y/y) as the tourism industry continues to struggle, but financial stability considerations are more dominant.
- **Banxico (Thursday):** Another 25bps hike is expected on Thursday which would take Mexico's central bank up to a 5% overnight rate. Wednesday's inflation reading is expected to rise again toward 6.2% y/y and any upside surprise could drive a more hawkish outcome in addition to forward guidance in favour of further rate hikes. Inflation is already far above the target (chart 10). Our Mexico City-based economists expect the overnight rate to peak at 6% by about mid-2022.
- **Peru (Thursday):** A 50bps hike to a new reference rate equal to 2% is expected. Lagging effects of the Sol's 10% depreciation to the dollar this year are contributing toward inflation's rise to 5.8% which far surpasses the central bank's 2% +/-1% inflation target range (chart 11).

### CANADIAN HOUSING AND HIGHER RATES

As individual cities continue to release home sales figures leading up to the nationwide totals for October on November 15<sup>th</sup>, they'll continue to inform a debate over how housing markets will hold up to a rise in rate pressures in addition to how our forecasts for higher market rates will impact mortgage funding costs at financial institutions. Some say the housing market cannot withstand the effects of our rate hike forecasts and what financial markets have priced in without suffering a correction.

Let me first start by saying in response to the doomsters that you're going to have to do better. For nearly three decades, I've been hearing about the imminent collapse of Canada's housing markets and I'm still waiting.

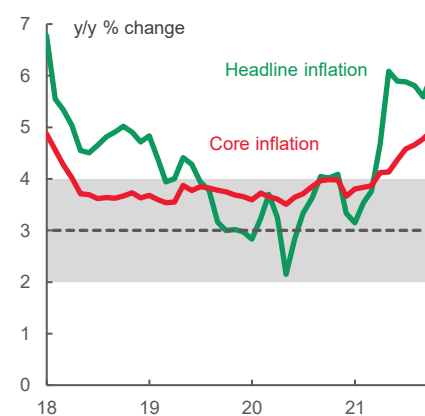
Every threat needs to be evaluated, however, so it's worth reviewing some of the evidence. Overall, there is ample padding in measures of household finances to take rate hikes. Our growth forecasts anticipate a mild drag effect from housing, as the whole point to tightened monetary policy is to cool interest sensitives. Our forecasts nevertheless assume a rotation of the sources of growth more toward exports and investment plus the 70% of the economy that's in services. Monetary policy has to target broad conditions in the economy and not just one sector.

The following points work against a more alarmist housing perspective.

- Our forecast is for rising short-term borrowing rates to go up 200bps over 2022–23 starting next summer. The underlying Government of Canada bond yield is forecast to rise by a total of about 150bps from this past September's levels to the end of 2023 and so fixed rate mortgages will likely rise more slowly than variable rates.

Chart 10

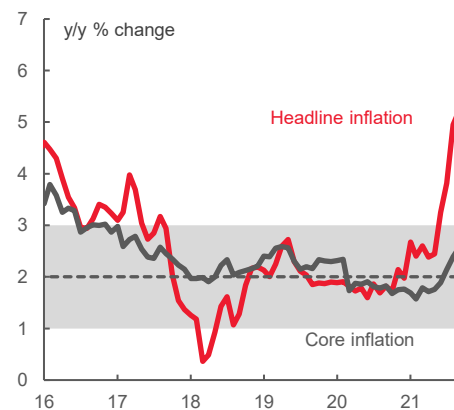
#### Mexico: Headline & Core Inflation



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, INEGI.

Chart 11

#### Peru: Headline & Core Inflation



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BCRP, INEI.

- It will therefore take ~2 years to get back to interest rates that are more neutral and only about 50bps above pre-pandemic levels. Housing moderated but survived back then.
- It will then take years for the effects of higher rates to reprice existing mortgages given lagging effects on refinancings and renewals. During this period, we expect job and income gains to be offsetting from an affordability standpoint. The connection to how higher mortgage rates will feed into CPI involves much shorter lags of about 1–2 years.
- Households had to qualify at the stress test levels for rate shocks within OSFI's B20 provisions. That means qualifying at 5.25% or the contractual rate plus 200bps, whichever is higher. B20 therefore invokes an automatic rate shock in the qualifying process. Existing mortgages should be well positioned to meet this shock.
- For new mortgages, it's unlikely that the best offers on mortgage rates now plus 200bps will come to sharply surpass the existing 5.25% B20 qualifying rate as higher fixed borrowing costs are factored in. We'll be monitoring whether OSFI and the Minister of Finance will see fit to adjust how the B20 stress test operates conditional upon housing's evolution.
- Of course, if existing mortgage borrowers after qualifying then turned around and spent the difference in interest payments at the stress test threshold and the actual contractual rate at the casino then that's clearly not so good. The evidence suggests households generally behaved more rationally. The saving rate of 14% in Q2 has moved sharply higher during the pandemic due to risk aversion and goods shortages (chart 12).

Chart 12

**Canadian Household Savings Rate**



Chart 14

**Real Estate Equity as % of Real Estate Assets**



Chart 16

**Canadian Residential Market Balance**



Chart 13

**Canadian Household Cash Balances**

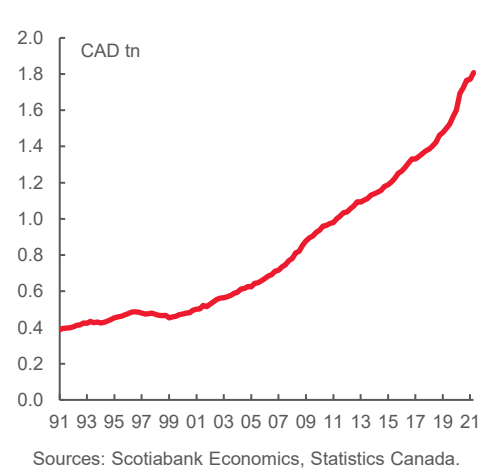


Chart 15

**Household Debt-Service Costs**

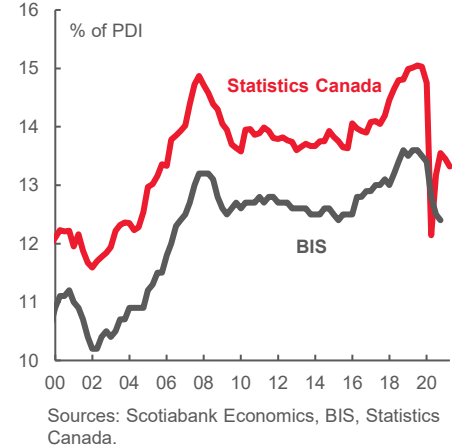


Chart 17

**Canadian Residential Mortgage Delinquencies**



- Further, large cash and liquidity balances on household balance sheets are now 16% higher than they were before the pandemic struck (chart 13).
- Home equity on the Canadian household balance sheet is very high at over 76% of the value of the real estate assets which is a record high (chart 14) and offers substantial padding around price risk.
- The household debt service burden has fallen during the pandemic partly due to lower rates and income supports and Canada has fully recovered lost jobs (chart 15). It will likely take years to get back to pre-pandemic debt service burdens alongside phased-in rate hikes.
- Housing supply remains very tight. Cooler demand can be accommodated by tight supply conditions (chart 16).
- And last but not least, Canadians have a long and well understood history of paying our mortgages (chart 17). Pandemic-era policies helped keep households whole on cash flows and avert earlier fears on what would happen to delinquencies.

### OTHER MACRO—DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

The rest of the week's line-up is short on potentially jaw-dropping moments for global markets but contains a few gems.

The dominant focus for US observers will be upon the possibility we hear an announcement on appointments to the Federal Reserve given reports that Chair Powell and Governor Brainard have held meetings with President Biden. Fed-speak will also focus upon Vice Chair Clarida's remarks on monetary policy prospects on Monday, low risk around two appearances by Chair Powell at a diversity conference, and several other Fed speakers. Discord within the Democrats toward plans to offer additional fiscal stimulus will also be monitored. Apart from CPI (noted above), the rest of the release schedule will be light and only includes UoM consumer sentiment on Friday, producer prices on Tuesday, weekly claims on Thursday and the JOLTS job vacancy measures on Friday. The US Treasury market will be shut on Thursday, but stock markets will remain open.

While CPI will capture most of the attention regarding China, exports during October arrive this weekend and are expected to post cooler growth partly on COVID-19 restrictions and supply chain problems. We might get financing figures for October this week (if not, then the following week).

Australian employment figures for October will be updated on Wednesday night (ET). The Aussie labour market is poised to regain a small portion (consensus +50k) of the -284k jobs lost over the months of August and September. Lockdowns and restrictions eased throughout October, which should lead to a more material gain in November employment. It is still early, but market participants will be on watch for how recapturing of jobs and participation rates move the unemployment rate, which could subsequently lead to upward wage pressures in the near-term. Chart 18.

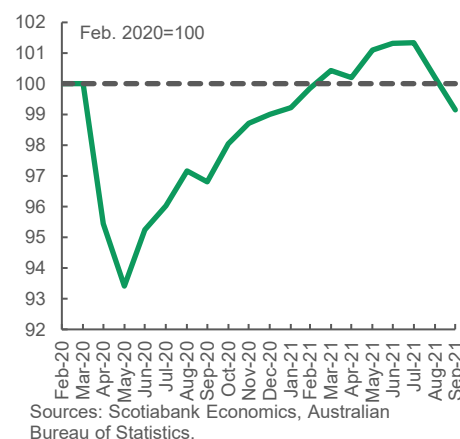
Canadian bond markets will be shut for Remembrance Day on Thursday while equities will remain open. BoC Governor Macklem delivers another Sunday interview on CTV at 11amET and then speaks on Tuesday, but only to deliver closing remarks at a diversity forum. The BoC releases its Survey of Senior Loan Officer Opinions on Friday, but it rarely captures market attention. There are no material macroeconomic releases on tap, but 75 TSX-listed firms will release earnings.

Limited European releases will focus upon German exports (Tuesday) and the ZEW investor confidence measure (Tuesday) which kicks off the main survey-based evidence on the economy's performance during November that subsequently reveals readings for PMIs and IFO business confidence. The UK also updates exports, its services index and industrial output on Thursday.

Inflation figures will also be updated by Chile (Monday), Norway and Brazil (Wednesday), Mexico (Thursday) and India (Friday). Philippines and Malaysia update Q3 GDP next week as well.

Chart 18

#### Australian Jobs Hit a Speed Bump



**Key Indicators for week of November 8 – 12**
**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>
MX	11/09	07:00	Bi-Weekly Core CPI (% change)	Oct 31	--	0.2	0.3
MX	11/09	07:00	Bi-Weekly CPI (% change)	Oct 31	--	0.2	0.5
MX	11/09	07:00	Consumer Prices (m/m)	Oct	--	0.8	0.6
MX	11/09	07:00	Consumer Prices (y/y)	Oct	--	6.2	6.0
MX	11/09	07:00	Consumer Prices Core (m/m)	Oct	--	0.5	0.5
US	11/09	08:30	PPI (m/m)	Oct	0.5	0.6	0.5
US	11/09	08:30	PPI ex. Food & Energy (m/m)	Oct	0.5	0.5	0.2
US	11/10	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Nov 5	--	--	-3.3
US	11/10	08:30	CPI (m/m)	Oct	0.5	0.5	0.4
US	11/10	08:30	CPI (y/y)	Oct	5.8	5.8	5.4
US	11/10	08:30	CPI (index)	Oct	--	275.7	274.3
US	11/10	08:30	CPI ex. Food & Energy (m/m)	Oct	0.4	0.4	0.2
US	11/10	08:30	CPI ex. Food & Energy (y/y)	Oct	4.3	4.3	4.0
US	11/10	10:00	Wholesale Inventories (m/m)	Sep F	--	1.1	1.1
US	11/10	14:00	Treasury Budget (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	--	-61.5
MX	11/11	07:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	--	--	0.4
MX	11/11	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	--	--	5.5
US	11/11	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Nov 6	275	262.5	269.0
US	11/11	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Oct 30	2150	--	2105.0
<b>MX</b>	<b>11/11</b>	<b>14:00</b>	<b>Overnight Rate (%)</b>	<b>Nov 11</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.75</b>
US	11/12	10:00	JOLTS Job Openings (000s)	Sep	--	--	10439.0
US	11/12	10:00	U. of Michigan Consumer Sentiment	Nov P	72.8	72.5	71.7

**EUROPE**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
GE	11/09	02:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Sep	17.0	17.9
GE	11/09	02:00	Trade Balance (€ bn)	Sep	16.0	11.7
FR	11/09	02:45	Current Account (€ bn)	Sep	--	-1280.0
FR	11/09	02:45	Trade Balance (€ mn)	Sep	-7100.0	-6669.5
EC	11/09	05:00	ZEW Survey (Economic Sentiment)	Nov	--	21.0
GE	11/09	05:00	ZEW Survey (Current Situation)	Nov	18.0	21.6
GE	11/09	05:00	ZEW Survey (Economic Sentiment)	Nov	20.0	22.3
GE	11/10	02:00	CPI (m/m)	Oct F	0.5	0.5
GE	11/10	02:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct F	4.5	4.5
GE	11/10	02:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Oct F	0.5	0.5
GE	11/10	02:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Oct F	4.6	4.6
IT	11/10	04:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	-0.1	-0.2
RU	11/10	11:00	Real GDP (y/y)	3Q A	4.40	10.50
UK	11/11	02:00	Business Investment (q/q)	3Q P	3.5	4.5
UK	11/11	02:00	GDP (q/q)	3Q P	1.5	5.5
UK	11/11	02:00	Index of Services (m/m)	Sep	0.5	0.3
UK	11/11	02:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	0.2	0.8
UK	11/11	02:00	Manufacturing Production (m/m)	Sep	0.2	0.5
UK	11/11	02:00	Visible Trade Balance (£ mn)	Sep	-14350	-14927
NO	11/12	02:00	GDP (q/q)	3Q	--	1.10
SP	11/12	03:00	CPI (m/m)	Oct F	2.0	0.0
SP	11/12	03:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct F	5.5	5.5
SP	11/12	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Oct F	1.7	1.7
SP	11/12	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Oct F	5.5	5.5
PD	11/12	04:00	GDP (y/y)	3Q P	4.80	11.20
EC	11/12	05:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Sep	-0.5	-1.6
EC	11/12	05:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	4.1	5.1

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

**Key Indicators for week of November 8 – 12**
**ASIA-PACIFIC**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>BNS</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
CH	11/07		Foreign Reserves (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	3200.0	3200.6
CH	11/07		Exports (y/y)	Oct	--	22.8	28.1
CH	11/07		Imports (y/y)	Oct	--	26.2	17.6
CH	11/07		Trade Balance (USD bn)	Oct	--	64.0	66.8
JN	11/08	00:00	Coincident Index CI	Sep P	--	87.9	91.3
JN	11/08	00:00	Leading Index CI	Sep P	--	99.8	101.3
MA	11/08	02:00	Foreign Reserves (US\$ bn)	Oct 29	--	--	115.6
TA	11/08	03:00	Exports (y/y)	Oct	--	23.1	29.2
TA	11/08	03:00	Imports (y/y)	Oct	--	38.6	40.4
TA	11/08	03:00	Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	5.3	6.5
JN	11/08	18:50	Bank Lending (y/y)	Oct	--	--	0.6
JN	11/08	18:50	Current Account (¥ bn)	Sep	--	1060.1	1665.6
JN	11/08	18:50	Trade Balance - BOP Basis (¥ bn)	Sep	--	-360.1	-372.4
PH	11/08	21:00	Real GDP (y/y)	3Q	5.5	5.0	11.8
MA	11/08	23:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	--	4.0	-0.7
SK	11/09	18:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Oct	--	--	3.0
JN	11/09	18:50	Japan Money Stock M2 (y/y)	Oct	--	4.0	4.2
JN	11/09	18:50	Japan Money Stock M3 (y/y)	Oct	--	3.7	3.8
CH	11/09	20:30	CPI (y/y)	Oct	1.5	1.4	0.7
CH	11/09	20:30	PPI (y/y)	Oct	--	12.5	10.7
CH	11/09		New Yuan Loans (bn)	Oct	1000	800.0	1663
JN	11/10	01:00	Machine Tool Orders (y/y)	Oct P	--	--	71.9
<b>TH</b>	<b>11/10</b>	<b>02:05</b>	<b>BoT Repo Rate (%)</b>	<b>Nov 10</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
AU	11/10	19:30	Employment (000s)	Oct	--	50.0	-138.0
AU	11/10	19:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Oct	--	4.8	4.6
NZ	11/11	16:30	Business NZ PMI	Oct	--	--	51.4
MA	11/11	23:00	Current Account Balance (MYR mns)	3Q	--	--	14400.0
MA	11/11	23:00	GDP (y/y)	3Q	0.5	-2.1	16.1
HK	11/12	03:30	Real GDP (q/q)	3Q F	--	--	0.1
HK	11/12	03:30	Real GDP (y/y)	3Q F	--	--	5.4
IN	11/12	07:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct	3.9	4.33	4.35
IN	11/12	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	--	4.60	11.90

**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	11/08	7:00	CPI (m/m)	Oct	0.9	0.9	1.2
CL	11/08	7:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct	5.5	--	5.3
BZ	11/10	07:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA (m/m)	Oct	--	1.0	1.2
BZ	11/10	07:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA (y/y)	Oct	--	10.4	10.3
BZ	11/11	07:00	Retail Sales (m/m)	Sep	--	--	-3.1
BZ	11/11	07:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Sep	--	--	-4.1
CO	11/11	10:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Sep	--	--	32.0
<b>PE</b>	<b>11/11</b>	<b>18:00</b>	<b>Reference Rate (%)</b>	<b>Nov 11</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.50</b>



**Global Auctions for week November 8 – 12****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
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	11/09	04:00	Netherlands to Sell Up to 2.5B Euros of 0% 2038 Bonds
GE	11/09	05:30	Germany to Sell EU6 Billion of 0% 2023 Bonds
NO	11/10	05:00	Norway to Sell Bonds
UK	11/10	05:00	U.K. to Sell 0.125% I/L 2031 Bonds
SZ	11/10	05:15	Switzerland to Sell Bonds
GE	11/10	05:30	Germany to Sell EUR 3 Bln 2031 Bonds
IT	11/11	05:00	Italy to Sell Bonds
IR	11/11	05:00	Ireland to Sell Bonds

**ASIA-PACIFIC**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CH	11/08	02:00	Tibet to Sell CNY1.463 Bln 10Y Bonds
JN	11/08	22:35	Japan to Sell 30-Year Bonds
CH	11/09	22:00	China Plans to Sell 2-Yr Upsize Bond
CH	11/09	22:00	China Plans to Sell 5-Yr Upsize Bond
CH	11/11	22:00	China Plans to Sell 30-Yr Upsize Bond

**LATIN AMERICA**

No Scheduled Auctions.

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**Events for week of November 8 – 12****NORTH AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	11/08	10:30	Powell to Make Opening Remarks at Fed Diversity Conference
US	11/08	13:50	Fed's Evans Speaks on Economy and Monetary Policy
US	11/09	09:00	ECB's Knot, Fed's Bullard on UBS Panel
US	11/09	09:00	Powell to Speak at Joint Fed, ECB and BoC Diversity Conference
<b>MX</b>	<b>11/11</b>	<b>14:00</b>	<b>Overnight Rate</b>
US	11/12	12:10	Fed's Williams Discusses Heterogeneity in Macroeconomics

**EUROPE**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
EC	11/08	08:10	ECB's Lane Speaks
EC	11/08	09:00	ECB's Lane Speaks
EC	11/09	08:00	ECB's Lagarde Speaks at Forum on Banking Supervision
US	11/09	09:00	ECB's Knot, Fed's Bullard on UBS Panel
EC	11/09	11:00	BOE's Bailey, ECB's Schnabel on Panel at Inequality Conference
EC	11/10	04:30	ECB's Elderson Speaks
EC	11/11	11:00	ECB's Schnabel Speaks
EC	11/12	08:50	ECB's Lane Speaks

**ASIA-PACIFIC**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
TH	11/10	02:05	BoT Benchmark Interest Rate

**LATIN AMERICA**

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

## 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	December 8, 2021	0.25	0.25
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	0.25	December 15, 2021	0.25	0.25
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	4.75	November 11, 2021	5.00	5.00

**Banco de México (Banxico):** The monetary policy committee is expected to raise the overnight rate by 25 bps to 5.00% at next week's meeting. We expect a front-loaded cycle of rate hikes, ending 2021 at 5.25% and 2022 at 6.00%, leaving the policy setting around a neutral stance. Markets are pricing an even steeper hiking cycle on the back of rising inflation risks. We also see some rising risks on inflation policy responses, but not to the same degree as the market is pricing.

### 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 16, 2021	0.00	0.00
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	0.25	December 16, 2021	0.25	0.25
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	-0.50	December 16, 2021	-0.50	-0.50
Bank of England – Bank Rate	0.10	December 16, 2021	0.25	0.25
Swiss National Bank – Libor Target Rate	-0.75	TBA	-0.75	-0.75
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	7.50	December 17, 2021	8.00	8.00
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	0.00	November 25, 2021	0.00	0.00
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	0.25	December 16, 2021	0.50	0.25
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	16.00	November 18, 2021	15.25	15.25

### 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 17, 2021	-0.10	0.00
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Target Rate	0.10	December 6, 2021	0.10	0.10
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	0.50	November 23, 2021	0.75	0.75
People's Bank of China – 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.85	November 21, 2021	3.85	3.85
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	4.00	December 7, 2021	4.00	4.00
Bank of Korea – Bank Rate	0.75	November 25, 2021	1.00	1.00
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	0.50	November 10, 2021	0.50	0.50
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	1.75	TBA	1.75	1.75
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	3.50	November 18, 2021	3.50	3.50
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	2.00	November 18, 2021	2.00	2.00

**Bank of Thailand (BoT):** The BoT will make a monetary policy announcement on November 10. We expect the central bank to leave the benchmark interest rate unchanged at 0.50%. Maintained accommodative monetary conditions are needed to support the Thai economy's nascent recovery.

### 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	7.75	December 8, 2021	8.25	8.25
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	2.75	December 14, 2021	4.00	3.75
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	2.50	December 17, 2021	3.00	2.75
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	1.50	November 11, 2021	2.00	1.75

**Banco Central de Reserva del Perú (BCRP):** The BCRP raised its policy rate 50 bps to 1.50% on October 7th in response to sustained price pressures that have pushed headline inflation well above the upper target band. We see the BCRP being much more aggressive in raising rates and have raised our forecasts accordingly—a 50 bps hike to 2.00% at next week's meeting, 2.50% by end-2021 and 3.50% terminal rate.

### 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	3.50	November 18, 2021	3.50	3.50

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

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