

MOST ROADS LEAD TO WASHINGTON

- [United States — The Week’s Epicenter For Global Market Risks](#) 2–3
- [Canada — Growth Rebound, Risks Aplenty](#) 3
- [Europe — Another Canadian Hikes](#) 4
- [Latin America — The Fed Versus Local Data](#) 4–5
- [Asia — Is China Still Leading Global Momentum Higher?](#) 5

FORECASTS & DATA

- [Key Indicators](#) A1–A3
- [Global Auctions Calendar](#) A4
- [Events Calendar](#) A5
- [Global Central Bank Watch](#) A6

CONTACTS

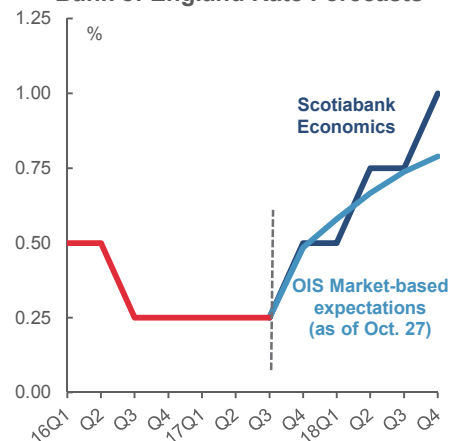
Derek Holt, VP & Head of Capital Markets Economics
416.863.7707
Scotiabank Economics
derek.holt@scotiabank.com

Next Week's Risk Dashboard

- ▶ Fed Chair
- ▶ GOP tax plan
- ▶ BoE
- ▶ BoJ
- ▶ US jobs, ISM, PCE
- ▶ Eurozone CPI, GDP
- ▶ Chinese PMIs
- ▶ CDN GDP, jobs, trade
- ▶ BoC’s Poloz
- ▶ Mexican GDP
- ▶ Earnings
- ▶ Peruvian CPI
- ▶ Asian CPI

Chart of the Week

Bank of England Rate Forecasts



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

Chart of the Week: Prepared by: Raffi Ghazarian, Senior Research Analyst.

Most Roads Lead To Washington

UNITED STATES — THE WEEK'S EPICENTER FOR GLOBAL MARKET RISKS

A great deal of global market risk will emanate out of the US over the coming week. We'll find out Trump's pick for Fed Chair and further details behind the Republicans' tax reform plans. Against this backdrop, the current FOMC consensus issues a rate decision on Wednesday and markets will also focus upon key macro data and ongoing earnings releases.

Who will lead the Fed after Chair Yellen's present term ends in February will cease to be a mystery likely any day from Monday through Thursday next week. The White House spokesperson stated "I can confirm the President plans to make an announcement on that next week." So rest easy this weekend it seems. Trump was expected to do so before leaving for a trip to Asia on Friday during which he will visit five countries. [This](#) betting site assigns the highest odds to Fed Governor Jerome Powell taking the prize with Stanford Prof John Taylor in second place followed by current Chair Yellen and ex-Governor Warsh tied in distant third place. Of the three most likely candidates that Trump has been emphasizing, my personal preference remains to re-appoint Yellen given her strong track record; Powell is not an economist by training and Taylor risks being too hawkish and hence incompatible with the Trump administration's growth ambitions.

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Kevin Brady has indicated that the GOP will release proposed tax legislation on Wednesday. What exemptions may be sacrificed and how to do so in order to fund the initial loose outline of proposed tax reforms that was released on September 27th will inform opinions on the net tax stimulus being offered as negotiations swing into higher gear toward the goal of securing agreement by US Thanksgiving. To do so with credible arguments as opposed to tax alchemy that relies upon highly specious self-funding arguments and in such fashion as to whittle down the deficit implications to inside of the US\$1½ trillion limit of the House's recently passed budget measure will be key.

Nobody expects the Federal Reserve to alter policy measures at its November 1st meeting. In a statement-only affair, there may be a stronger signal in favour of a hike at the December 13th meeting. Markets are already priced for this outcome, however, with fed fund futures assigning over 80% odds to a December hike. The Fed has also begun implementing its bond reinvestment reduction plan so no further developments are expected other than procedural updates. Vice Chair Stanley Fischer's vote will be missing this time as he retires. The new information to be considered takes the form of another better-than-expected growth reading as the economy grew by 3% in Q3. As a consequence, **the output gap has closed and gone into the black (i.e., very slight excess demand) for the first time in a decade (chart 1)**. As such, this would ordinarily not be the point in the cycle to contemplate adding net fiscal and regulatory stimulus that risks overheating the US economy. Doing so would invite sterilization efforts by the Federal Reserve and through market mechanisms such as a stronger dollar and higher bond yields.

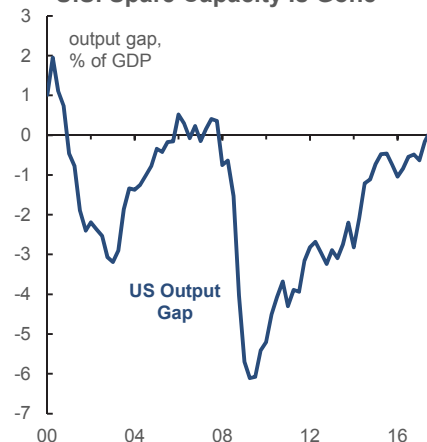
Data risk will also be high and primarily focused upon four considerations:

1. Inflation: The Fed's preferred inflation gauge for September arrives Monday along with updated consumer spending and income growth figures. Hurricane-related influences upon price pressures are expected to play a role in driving PCE inflation higher while an already-known strong retail sales report should translate into strong growth in overall consumer spending. This round of data should be discounted until hurricane effects drop out which will take at least a couple of reports.

2. Jobs: After a moribund nonfarm payrolls report for September (-33k), nonfarm payrolls are expected to shoot higher in October and capture the release of pent-up hiring demand deferred from when hurricanes interrupted hiring activity. Two months' worth of hiring may well be concentrated into one month with expectations for around 300k jobs to have been created. ADP private payrolls arrive Wednesday and may also witness accelerated job growth but ADP did not suffer as much downside in September (+135k) as nonfarm. Like inflation and consumption data, look through this jobs report until we get cleaner readings ex-hurricane effects.

Chart 1

U.S. Spare Capacity Is Gone



Source: Scotiabank Economics, Congressional Budget Office.

3. ISM-manufacturing: Recall that the ISM-manufacturing report accelerated to its strongest reading since 2004 in the September print. Can it build further upon such gains? Maybe. Just maybe. The most highly correlated regional surveys are the Philly Fed and Richmond Fed gauges with the former rising and the latter falling in their latest readings.

Also on tap will be house prices for August and the Conference Board's consumer confidence measure on Tuesday. Wednesday brings out construction spending and vehicle sales and then on Friday we'll also receive factory orders, trade and ISM-services.

One hundred and thirty-two S&P500 firms release earnings including Apple, Facebook, Loews, Pfizer, Mastercard, Kellogg, Starbucks, CBS and Berkshire Hathaway.

CANADA — GROWTH REBOUND, RISKS APLENTY

Especially given the signal that the Bank of Canada is in a holding pattern, external events could well dominate Canadian market action over the coming week and chiefly in terms of the pending announcement of who gets the nod to be Fed Chair. NAFTA risks will likely continue to be shelved until the fifth round of negotiations fires up again in Mexico City on November 17th. The domestic data and earnings calendar will nevertheless offer plenty to chew on by way of tracking evolving data-dependent policy risks operating in the background to various forms of policy uncertainty.

First up will be the GDP report for August. **I figure 0.2% m/m growth is feasible.** After no growth in July, the economy could bounce back. On the plus side of the ledger, we know that manufacturing shipment volumes were up by a solid 1.2% m/m, housing starts were up 0.4% m/m and wholesale trade volumes advanced 0.4%. To the downside was mainly a 0.7% m/m drop in retail sales volumes and a small 0.1% m/m dip in hours worked. Export volumes fell 2% m/m for the third straight monthly drop which serves as a caution toward more trade-dependent sectors, but again note that the domestic economy was strong enough to weather this by posting a solid gain in manufacturing output. If we get 0.2% m/m GDP growth next week, then **Q3 growth will be tracking growth of about 2.4% q/q** at a seasonally adjusted and annualized pace assuming a flat September to focus upon the effects of what we know by way of the Q2 hand-off and Q3 tracking. By comparison, the BoC's fresh forecast is for 1.8% annualized growth in Q3. Any figure around 2% or so would be a very solid follow up to the 4½% growth clip registered in Q2.

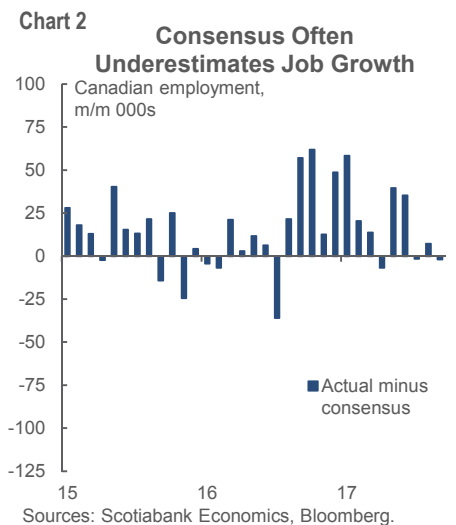
On jobs (Friday), my bias is usually to go higher than consensus which has routinely underestimated trend employment growth (chart 2). **My guess is about 25k new jobs were created during October.**

Also on Friday, we'll get trade figures for September. After three consecutive awful months for exports that in dollar terms fell by 4.9% m/m in June, 5.1% in July and 1% in August, **I'm hoping for a mild rise partially offset by continued modest gains in imports.** While GDP will be for August, the trade and hours worked figures for September and October will advance tracking for GDP growth those months albeit very incompletely at this stage. Recall that hours worked were up a large 0.6% m/m in September which may connote another decent GDP gain to close out the quarter given the identity that GDP equals hours worked times labour productivity.

Bank of Canada Governor Poloz and his Senior Deputy Governor Wilkins deliver routine testimony to the Standing Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce on Wednesday at 4:15pmET and the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance the day before at 3:30pmET. I don't expect anything particularly new in the wake of the BoC's dovish communications this past week ([here](#)). The BoC's overarching policy bias for now is that fundamentals such as the data risks noted above are water under the bridge in the face of forward-looking uncertainties recapped in the previously noted assessment of their communications this past week.

Sixty-two firms listed on the TSX release earnings including Shopify, WestJet, TransAlta, Thomson Reuters, Brookfield, Bombardier, SNC-Lavalin, Great-West Lifeco, BCE, Interfor, Cogeco and Genworth.

Canada auctions 2s on Thursday.



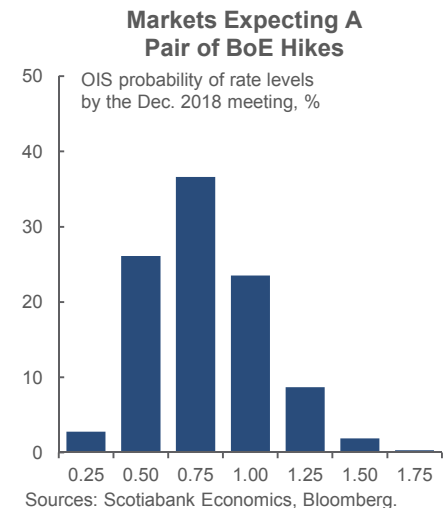
EUROPE — ANOTHER CANADIAN HIKES

A widely anticipated rate hike by the Bank of England and a fresh batch of Eurozone inflation and growth figures will be the macro main events to watch across European markets while political risk is focused upon Catalonia. Spanish Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy dissolved the regional parliament and called an election in Catalonia for December 21st following a unilateral vote to secede that the strong opposition party had boycotted.

Markets assign almost 90% odds to the Bank of England hiking bank rate next Thursday.

Fifty-one of 59 economists including Scotia's Alan Clarke expect a hike such that the forecasting community is also largely in line with market expectations. Forward guidance will be of greater importance and help further inform market probabilities surrounding the path of future adjustments. Markets are presently pricing decent odds of two hikes in total between now and the end of next year (chart 3) amid guidance that adjustments will be gradual. To that one might add that hikes are occurring just as inflation is peaking and the risk of a hard Brexit remains material such that the scope for policy error cannot be dismissed. **There is still some risk surrounding the starting point for hiking rates based upon comments offered by key BoE officials.** Governor Carney has stated "Having used up more spare capacity, having seen some evidence of building domestic pressures, the judgement of the majority of the committee is some raise in interest rates over the coming months may be appropriate." Deputy Governor Cunliffe stated "when that process starts is a more open question." MPC member Silvana Tenreiro left guidance open with "coming months", and so you get the reason why a minority of economists are more uncertain about exactly when the first hike may be delivered, in part because BoE guidance has been imprecise and left to game day. Operating in the background will be updated growth signals in the form of the purchasing managers' indices for the manufacturing (Wednesday), construction (Thursday) and service sectors (Friday) as well as the broad composite reading (Friday) for the month of October.

Chart 3



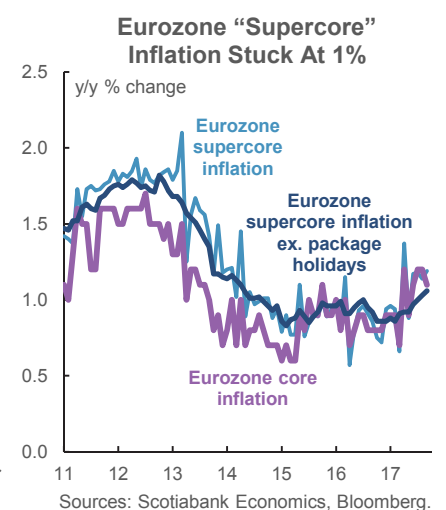
Eurozone CPI comes on the heels of the ECB meeting with updates for October on Tuesday. No material changes in the headline or core rates of inflation are anticipated compared to the prior 1.5% and 1.1% respective rates. The details required to estimate so-called 'supercore' inflation that has exhibited little to no traction won't be available until November 16th (chart 4). Individual country estimates will arrive from Germany and Spain on Monday and then France and Italy on Tuesday.

The first glimpse at Eurozone GDP growth during Q3 also arrives on Tuesday.

Quarter-ago growth of about ½% in seasonally adjusted non-annualized terms is expected with year-ago growth running at about 2¼%. Spain releases Q3 GDP on Monday and France releases on Tuesday ahead of Germany and Italy on November 14th. Unlike the US, the Eurozone still has material slack with the IMF estimating an output gap of approximately 1% at mid-2017.

Other macro developments will include German retail sales (Monday) and unemployment (Thursday), Eurozone confidence measures for October on Monday, and French consumer spending during September on Tuesday.

Chart 4



LATIN AMERICA — THE FED VERSUS LOCAL DATA

A pair of data prints should be about as exciting as it gets by way of domestic influences upon the regional market tone over the coming week. **External factors—like who will be the next Fed Chair—are likely to be more dominant considerations across EM asset classes.**

Peru's CPI inflation rate will be updated for October on Wednesday. The issue is whether or not the decline in September was transitory or the start of renewed downward pressure. At 2.9% y/y in September, inflation is just within the upper end of the central

bank's 2% +/-1% inflation target range (chart 5). That matters because it may give the central bank confidence to cut its policy rate again. The central bank noted in its last statement on October 12th that "inflation is projected to continue declining in the following months" and "stands ready to make additional adjustments in the Central Bank's monetary policy stance should this be necessary" which indicated an ongoing easing bias.

Mexico's trend growth over the past four quarters may be a tough act to follow into heightened NAFTA uncertainties. At an annualized rate, growth has averaged about 3% over the four quarters to Q2 and 2.6% excluding a particularly solid reading in 2016Q3. Growth is expected to drop to about ½% at an annualized rate in Tuesday's Q3 reading. That could well maintain the year-ago growth rate at a sub-2% pace compared to 2.8% back in Q1.

ASIA — IS CHINA STILL LEADING GLOBAL MOMENTUM HIGHER?

Whether global momentum across service and manufacturing sectors is being maintained will be materially informed by Chinese readings that will combine with the latest Bank of Japan meeting as the week's main focal points.

China updates the state versions of purchasing managers' indices for the manufacturing and services sectors on Monday. The private sector manufacturing (Tuesday), service sector and composite PMIs (Thursday) will follow. Recall charts 6 and 7 indicating the upward momentum in global readings of which China has played a part in signalling an acceleration of global growth at the end of Q3 and into Q4.

In the wake of the supermajority obtained by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Bank of Japan Governor Haruhiko Kuroda is likely to be reappointed for another term when his current term ends in April. That may breathe renewed conviction into his plans to lead the BoJ in an effort to achieve long run inflation goals. Unfortunately, however, such a goal remains elusive. **Indeed one risk facing Tuesday's BoJ meeting is that the near-term inflation projection may be lowered.** That will further reinforce expectations that the Bank of Japan's balance sheet will continue to expand throughout the remainder of the decade. No policy changes are anticipated in the near term. Japan also updates a round of macro reports over the coming week including retail sales, total household spending, industrial output, housing starts and unemployment.

Other developments will include updates for Australian retail sales, trade and new home sales, CPI reports from South Korea, Indonesia and Thailand, South Korean trade and factory output and New Zealand's job growth.

Chart 5

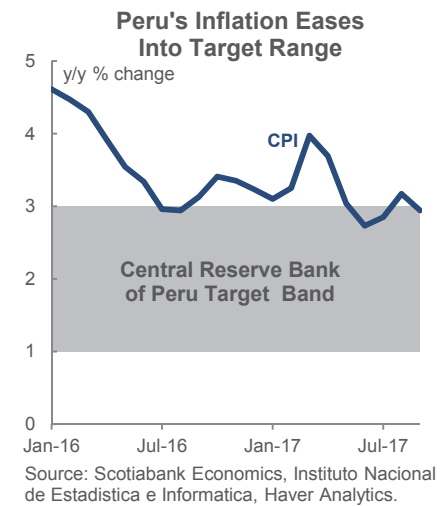


Chart 6

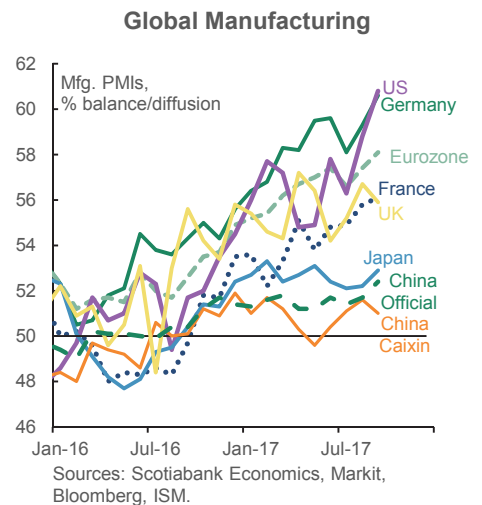
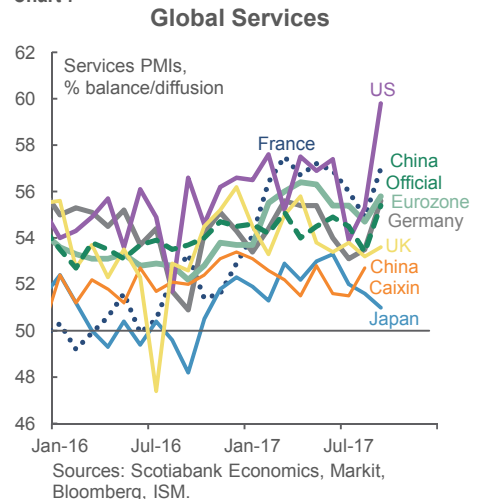


Chart 7



Key Indicators for the week of October 30 – November 3

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
US	10/30	08:30	PCE Deflator (m/m)	Sep	0.5	0.4	0.2
US	10/30	08:30	PCE Deflator (y/y)	Sep	1.7	1.6	1.4
US	10/30	08:30	PCE ex. Food & Energy (m/m)	Sep	0.4	0.1	0.1
US	10/30	08:30	PCE ex. Food & Energy (y/y)	Sep	1.6	1.3	1.3
US	10/30	08:30	Personal Spending (m/m)	Sep	0.9	0.8	0.1
US	10/30	08:30	Personal Income (m/m)	Sep	0.3	0.4	0.2
US	10/30	10:30	Dallas Fed. Manufacturing Activity	Oct	--	21.3	21.3
CA	10/31	08:30	IPPI (m/m)	Sep	--	--	0.3
CA	10/31	08:30	Raw Materials Price Index (m/m)	Sep	--	--	1.1
CA	10/31	08:30	Real GDP (m/m)	Aug	0.2	0.1	0.0
US	10/31	08:30	Employment Cost Index (q/q)	3Q	--	0.7	0.5
US	10/31	09:00	S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index (m/m)	Aug	--	0.4	0.4
US	10/31	09:00	S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index (y/y)	Aug	--	5.9	5.8
US	10/31	09:45	Chicago PMI	Oct	--	60.0	65.2
MX	10/31	10:00	GDP (q/q)	3Q P	--	0.1	0.6
MX	10/31	10:00	GDP (y/y)	3Q P	--	1.6	1.8
US	10/31	10:00	Consumer Confidence Index	Oct	120.0	121.0	119.8
US	11/01	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	OCT 27	--	--	-4.6
US	11/01	08:15	ADP Employment Report (000s m/m)	Oct	210.0	200.0	135.4
US	11/01	10:00	Construction Spending (m/m)	Sep	0.0	-0.2	0.5
US	11/01	10:00	ISM Manufacturing Index	Oct	60.0	59.5	60.8
US	11/01	14:00	FOMC Interest Rate Meeting (%)	Nov 1	1.25	1.25	1.25
US	11/01		Domestic Vehicle Sales (mn a.r.)	Oct	--	13.7	14.3
US	11/01		Total Vehicle Sales (mn a.r.)	Oct	17.8	17.5	18.5
US	11/02	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	OCT 28	235	235	233
US	11/02	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	OCT 21	1900	1897	1893
US	11/02	08:30	Productivity (q/q a.r.)	3Q P	--	2.4	1.5
US	11/02	08:30	Unit Labor Costs (q/q a.r.)	3Q P	--	0.4	0.2
CA	11/03	08:30	Employment (000s m/m)	Oct	25.0	15.0	10.0
CA	11/03	08:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Oct	6.1	6.2	6.2
CA	11/03	08:30	Merchandise Trade Balance (C\$ bn)	Sep	-3.5	-2.9	-3.4
US	11/03	08:30	Nonfarm Employment Report (000s m/m)	Oct	300.0	310.0	-33.0
US	11/03	08:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Oct	4.1	4.2	4.2
US	11/03	08:30	Household Employment Report (000s m/m)	Oct	--	--	906.0
US	11/03	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (m/m)	Oct	0.2	0.2	0.5
US	11/03	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (y/y)	Oct	2.8	2.7	2.9
US	11/03	08:30	Average Weekly Hours	Oct	--	34.4	34.4
US	11/03	08:30	Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	Sep	-44.0	-43.2	-42.4
US	11/03	10:00	Factory Orders (m/m)	Sep	1.0	1.2	1.2
US	11/03	10:00	ISM Non-Manufacturing Composite	Oct	59.0	58.5	59.8

EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
SP	10/30	04:00	CPI (m/m)	Oct P	--	0.8	0.2
SP	10/30	04:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct P	--	1.6	1.8
SP	10/30	04:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Oct P	--	0.4	0.6
SP	10/30	04:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Oct P	--	1.7	1.8
SP	10/30	04:00	Real GDP (q/q)	3Q P	--	0.8	0.9
UK	10/30	05:30	Net Consumer Credit (£ bn)	Sep	--	1.5	1.6
EC	10/30	06:00	Business Climate Indicator	Oct	--	1.4	1.3
EC	10/30	06:00	Consumer Confidence	Oct F	--	-1.0	-1.0
EC	10/30	06:00	Economic Confidence	Oct	--	113.4	113.0
EC	10/30	06:00	Industrial Confidence	Oct	--	7.1	6.6
GE	10/30	09:00	CPI (m/m)	Oct P	--	0.1	0.1
GE	10/30	09:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct P	--	1.7	1.8
GE	10/30	09:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Oct P	--	0.1	0.0
GE	10/30	09:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Oct P	--	1.7	1.8
UK	10/30	20:01	GfK Consumer Confidence Survey	Oct	--	-10.0	-9.0

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

Key Indicators for the week of October 30 – November 3
EUROPE (continued from previous page)

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
FR	10/31	02:30	GDP (q/q)	3Q A	--	0.5	0.5
FR	10/31	03:45	Consumer Spending (m/m)	Sep	--	0.6	-0.3
FR	10/31	03:45	CPI (m/m)	Oct P	--	0.1	-0.2
FR	10/31	03:45	CPI (y/y)	Oct P	--	1.0	1.0
FR	10/31	03:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Oct P	--	0.1	-0.2
FR	10/31	03:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Oct P	--	1.2	1.1
FR	10/31	03:45	Producer Prices (m/m)	Sep	--	--	0.4
SP	10/31	05:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Aug	--	--	3.0
EC	10/31	06:00	Euro zone CPI Estimate (y/y)	Oct	--	1.5	1.5
EC	10/31	06:00	Euro zone Core CPI Estimate (y/y)	Oct A	--	1.1	1.1
EC	10/31	06:00	GDP (q/q)	3Q A	--	0.5	0.7
EC	10/31	06:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Sep	--	9.0	9.1
IT	10/31	06:00	CPI (m/m)	Oct P	--	0.1	-0.3
IT	10/31	06:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct P	--	1.3	1.1
IT	10/31	06:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Oct P	--	0.2	1.8
IT	10/31	06:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Oct P	--	1.3	1.3
SP	10/31		Budget Balance YTD (€ mn)	Sep	--	--	-21500
UK	11/01	03:00	Nationwide House Prices (m/m)	Oct	--	0.2	0.2
UK	11/01	05:30	Manufacturing PMI	Oct	--	55.9	55.9
IT	11/01		Budget Balance (€ bn)	Oct	--	--	-15.8
IT	11/01		Budget Balance YTD (€ bn)	Oct	--	--	-56.0
IT	11/02	04:45	Manufacturing PMI	Oct	--	56.6	56.3
GE	11/02	04:55	Unemployment (000s)	Oct	--	-10.0	-22.0
GE	11/02	04:55	Unemployment Rate (%)	Oct	--	5.6	5.6
UK	11/02	05:30	PMI Construction	Oct	--	48.5	48.1
UK	11/02	08:00	BoE Asset Purchase Target (£ bn)	Nov	--	435.0	435.0
UK	11/02	08:00	BoE Policy Announcement (%)	Nov 2	0.50	0.50	0.25
UK	11/03	05:30	Official Reserves Changes (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	--	554.0
UK	11/03	05:30	Services PMI	Oct	--	53.3	53.6

ASIA-PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
SK	OCT 28-31		Department Store Sales (y/y)	Sep	--	--	-0.8
JN	10/29	19:50	Large Retailers' Sales (y/y)	Sep	--	1.5	0.6
JN	10/29	19:50	Retail Trade (y/y)	Sep	--	2.3	1.8
SK	10/30	17:00	Business Survey- Manufacturing	Nov	--	--	79.0
SK	10/30	17:00	Business Survey- Non-Manufacturing	Nov	--	--	78.0
SK	10/30	19:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	--	4.8	2.7
SK	10/30	19:00	Cyclical Leading Index Change	Sep	--	--	0.0
JN	10/30	19:30	Household Spending (y/y)	Sep	--	0.7	0.6
JN	10/30	19:30	Jobless Rate (%)	Sep	2.8	2.8	2.8
JN	10/30	19:50	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep P	--	2.0	5.3
AU	10/30	20:00	HIA New Home Sales (m/m)	Sep	--	--	9.1
AU	10/30	20:30	Private Sector Credit (y/y)	Sep	--	5.6	5.5
CH	10/30	21:00	Manufacturing PMI	Oct	52.1	52.1	52.4
CH	10/30	21:00	Non-manufacturing PMI	Oct	--	--	55.4
HK	OCT 30-31		Govt Monthly Budget Surp/Def (HKD bn)	Sep	--	--	-15.7
JN	OCT 30-31		BoJ Policy Rate (%)	Oct 31	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
PH	OCT 30-31		Bank Lending (y/y)	Sep	--	--	17.9
JN	10/31	00:00	Vehicle Production (y/y)	Sep	--	--	5.6
JN	10/31	01:00	Housing Starts (y/y)	Sep	--	-3.2	-2.0
JN	10/31	01:00	Construction Orders (y/y)	Sep	--	--	-10.6
TH	10/31	03:30	Exports (y/y)	Sep	--	--	15.8
TH	10/31	03:30	Imports (y/y)	Sep	--	--	14.3
TH	10/31	03:30	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Sep	--	--	3399
TH	10/31	03:30	Current Account Balance (US\$ mn)	Sep	--	4200	4657
TA	10/31	04:00	Real GDP (y/y)	3Q P	2.2	2.0	2.1
IN	10/31	07:00	Fiscal Deficit (INR Crore)	Sep	--	--	20149

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

Key Indicators for the week of October 30 – November 3

ASIA-PACIFIC (continued from previous page)

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
NZ	10/31	17:45	Unemployment Rate (%)	3Q	4.8	4.7	4.8
NZ	10/31	17:45	Employment Change (y/y)	3Q	--	2.5	3.1
SK	10/31	19:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct	1.9	1.9	2.1
SK	10/31	19:00	Core CPI (y/y)	Oct	--	--	1.6
SK	10/31	20:00	Exports (y/y)	Oct	--	14.2	35.0
SK	10/31	20:00	Imports (y/y)	Oct	--	12.2	21.7
SK	10/31	20:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Oct	--	8500	13750
JN	10/31	20:30	Markit/JMMA Manufacturing PMI	Oct F	52.5	--	52.5
CH	10/31	21:45	Caixin China Manufacturing PMI	Oct	51.0	51.0	51.0
TH	10/31	23:30	CPI (y/y)	Oct	0.8	0.8	0.9
TH	10/31	23:30	Core CPI (y/y)	Oct	--	0.6	0.5
JN	OCT 31-NOV 8		Official Reserve Assets (US\$ bn)	Oct	--	--	1266.3
ID	11/01	00:00	CPI (y/y)	Oct	3.7	3.7	3.7
ID	11/01	00:00	Core CPI (y/y)	Oct	--	3.0	3.0
JN	11/01	01:00	Vehicle Sales (y/y)	Oct	--	--	0.4
TH	11/01	03:30	Business Sentiment Index	Oct	--	--	52.2
NZ	11/01	12:00	QV House Prices (y/y)	Oct	--	--	4.3
JN	11/01	19:50	Monetary Base (y/y)	Oct	--	--	15.6
AU	11/01	20:30	Building Approvals (m/m)	Sep	--	-1.0	0.4
AU	11/01	20:30	Trade Balance (AUD mn)	Sep	--	1200.0	989.0
JN	11/02	01:00	Consumer Confidence	Oct	--	43.6	43.9
SI	11/02	09:00	Purchasing Managers Index	Oct	--	--	52.0
SK	11/02	19:00	Current Account (US\$ mn)	Sep	--	--	6061.1
AU	11/02	20:30	Retail Sales (m/m)	Sep	--	0.4	-0.6
HK	11/02	20:30	Purchasing Managers Index	Oct	--	--	51.2
CH	11/02	21:45	Caixin China Composite PMI	Oct	--	--	51.4
CH	11/02	21:45	Caixin China Services PMI	Oct	--	--	50.6
HK	11/03	04:30	Retail Sales - Volume (y/y)	Sep	--	--	3.2
MA	11/03		Exports (y/y)	Sep	--	20.6	21.5
MA	11/03		Imports (y/y)	Sep	--	20.0	22.6
MA	11/03		Trade Balance (MYR bn)	Sep	--	8.1	9.9

LATIN AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CL	10/30	08:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	0.7	-1.6	1.4
CL	10/31	08:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Sep	6.6	6.5	6.6
BZ	10/31	09:00	PMI Manufacturing Index	Oct	--	--	50.9
PE	11/01	01:00	Consumer Price Index (m/m)	Oct	0.0	--	0.0
PE	11/01	01:00	Consumer Price Index (y/y)	Oct	2.8	--	2.9
BZ	11/01	07:00	Industrial Production SA (m/m)	Sep	--	0.5	-0.8
BZ	11/01	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Sep	--	2.8	4.0
BZ	11/01		Trade Balance (FOB) - Monthly (US\$ mn)	Oct	--	5400	5178
CL	11/03	08:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Sep	3.4	4.5	6.0

Global Auctions for the week of October 30 – November 3

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CA	11/02	12:00	Canada to Sell 2-Year Bonds

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
IT	10/30	06:00	Italy to Sell Bonds
NO	10/30	07:00	Norway bond auction offering
DE	11/01	05:30	Denmark to Sell Bonds
NO	11/01	06:05	Norway to Sell Bonds
SP	11/02	05:30	Spain to Sell Bonds
FR	11/02	05:50	France to Sell Bonds

ASIA-PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CH	10/29	22:35	China to Sell CNY34 Bln 5-Yr Upsized Bonds
CH	10/30	21:30	Zhejiang to Sell Bonds
CH	10/30	22:30	Zhejiang to Sell Bonds
CH	10/31	03:00	Guizhou to Sell Bonds
CH	10/31	22:35	China To Sell CNY32 Bln 1-Yr Bonds
CH	10/31	22:35	China To Sell CNY32 Bln 10-Yr Bonds
JN	10/31	23:45	Japan to Sell 10-Year Bonds
CH	11/01	21:30	Jiangsu to Sell Bonds
CH	11/01	22:30	Jiangsu to Sell Bonds

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
BZ	10/31	10:00	Brazil to Sell I/L Bonds - 08/15/2022
BZ	10/31	10:00	Brazil to Sell I/L Bonds - 08/15/2026
BZ	10/31	10:00	Brazil to Sell I/L Bonds - 05/15/2035
BZ	10/31	10:00	Brazil to Sell I/L Bonds - 05/15/2055
BZ	11/01	10:00	Brazil to Sell LFT - 09/01/2023

Events for the week of October 30 – November 3

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CA	10/31	15:30	Poloz and Wilkins testify at Finance Committee
US	11/01	14:00	FOMC Rate Decision
CA	11/01	16:15	Poloz and Wilkins testify at Senate
US	11/02	18:15	Fed's Bostic Speaks in Chicago about Government Statistics
US	11/03	12:15	Fed's Kashkari Speaks on Housing and Finance

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
EC	10/31	05:15	ECB's Visco, Finance Minister Padoa-Schioppa at World Saving Day Event
TU	11/01	03:30	Central Bank Inflation Report
SZ	11/01	13:15	SNB's Zurbrugg Speaks in Bern
NO	11/02	05:25	Norway Central Bank Governor Olsen Speaks in Oslo
NO	11/02	07:15	Norway Central Bank Deputy Governor Matsen Speaks in Trondheim
UK	11/02	08:00	Bank of England Bank Rate
UK	11/02	08:00	Bank of England Inflation Report
NO	11/03	04:00	Norway Central Bank Deputy Governors Speak in Trondheim
NO	11/03	06:30	Norway Central Bank Governor Olsen Speaks in Bergen
EC	11/03	16:15	ECB's Coeure Speaks in Washington
TU	11/03		Turkey Sovereign Debt to be rated by S&P
NO	11/03		Norway Sovereign Debt to be rated by DBRS
PO	11/03		Portugal Sovereign Debt to be rated by DBRS

ASIA-PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
JN	OCT 30-31		BOJ Outlook Report
JN	OCT 30-31		BOJ Monetary Policy Statement
JN	OCT 30-31		BOJ Policy Balance Rate
JN	OCT 30-31		BOJ 10-Yr Yield Target
JN	10/31	02:30	BOJ Kuroda speaks at press conference after MPM
JN	11/01	01:00	BOJ Nakaso speaks at FinTech Forum

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	1.00	December 6, 2017		1.00
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	1.25	November 1, 2017	1.25	1.25
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	7.00	November 9, 2017	7.00	--

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 14, 2017	0.00	--
Bank of England – Bank Rate	0.25	November 2, 2017	0.50	0.50
Swiss National Bank – Libor Target Rate	-0.75	December 14, 2017	-0.75	--
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	8.25	December 15, 2017	8.25	--
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	-0.50	December 20, 2017	-0.50	--
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	0.50	December 14, 2017	0.50	--
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	8.00	December 14, 2017	8.00	--

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	October 31, 2017	-0.10	-0.10
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Target Rate	1.50	November 6, 2017	1.50	1.50
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	1.75	November 8, 2017	1.75	--
People's Bank of China – Lending Rate	4.35	TBA	--	--
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	6.00	December 6, 2017	6.00	--
Bank of Korea – Bank Rate	1.25	November 30, 2017	1.25	--
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	1.50	November 8, 2017	1.50	1.50
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	3.00	November 9, 2017	3.00	3.00
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	4.25	November 16, 2017	4.25	--

The Bank of Japan (BoJ): The BoJ will hold a monetary policy meeting on October 31. Given that Japan's inflationary pressures remain muted, we expect the central bank to maintain a stimulative monetary policy stance over the coming months. Despite Japan's relatively strong economic growth and tight labour market, wage inflation remains low, keeping demand-driven inflationary pressures at bay for an extended period of time.

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	7.50	December 6, 2017	7.50	--
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	2.50	November 14, 2017	2.50	--
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	5.25	November 24, 2017	5.25	--
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	3.50	November 9, 2017	3.50	--

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	6.75	November 23, 2017	6.75	--

This report has been prepared by Scotiabank Economics as a resource for the clients of Scotiabank. Opinions, estimates and projections contained herein are our own as of the date hereof and are subject to change without notice. The information and opinions contained herein have been compiled or arrived at from sources believed reliable but no representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to their accuracy or completeness. Neither Scotiabank nor any of its officers, directors, partners, employees or affiliates accepts any liability whatsoever for any direct or consequential loss arising from any use of this report or its contents.

These reports are provided to you for informational purposes only. This report is not, and is not constructed as, an offer to sell or solicitation of any offer to buy any financial instrument, nor shall this report be construed as an opinion as to whether you should enter into any swap or trading strategy involving a swap or any other transaction. The information contained in this report is not intended to be, and does not constitute, a recommendation of a swap or trading strategy involving a swap within the meaning of U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation 23.434 and Appendix A thereto. This material is not intended to be individually tailored to your needs or characteristics and should not be viewed as a “call to action” or suggestion that you enter into a swap or trading strategy involving a swap or any other transaction. Scotiabank may engage in transactions in a manner inconsistent with the views discussed this report and may have positions, or be in the process of acquiring or disposing of positions, referred to in this report.

Scotiabank, its affiliates and any of their respective officers, directors and employees may from time to time take positions in currencies, act as managers, co-managers or underwriters of a public offering or act as principals or agents, deal in, own or act as market makers or advisors, brokers or commercial and/or investment bankers in relation to securities or related derivatives. As a result of these actions, Scotiabank may receive remuneration. All Scotiabank products and services are subject to the terms of applicable agreements and local regulations. Officers, directors and employees of Scotiabank and its affiliates may serve as directors of corporations.

Any securities discussed in this report may not be suitable for all investors. Scotiabank recommends that investors independently evaluate any issuer and security discussed in this report, and consult with any advisors they deem necessary prior to making any investment.

This report and all information, opinions and conclusions contained in it are protected by copyright. This information may not be reproduced without the prior express written consent of Scotiabank.

™ Trademark of The Bank of Nova Scotia. Used under license, where applicable.

Scotiabank, together with “Global Banking and Markets”, is a marketing name for the global corporate and investment banking and capital markets businesses of The Bank of Nova Scotia and certain of its affiliates in the countries where they operate, including, Scotiabanc Inc.; Citadel Hill Advisors L.L.C.; The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York; Scotiabank Europe plc; Scotiabank (Ireland) Limited; Scotiabank Inverlat S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Scotia Inverlat Casa de Bolsa S.A. de C.V., Scotia Inverlat Derivados S.A. de C.V. – all members of the Scotiabank group and authorized users of the Scotiabank mark. The Bank of Nova Scotia is incorporated in Canada with limited liability and is authorised and regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada. The Bank of Nova Scotia is authorised by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority. Details about the extent of The Bank of Nova Scotia's regulation by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority are available from us on request. Scotiabank Europe plc is authorised by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and the UK Prudential Regulation Authority.

Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., Scotia Inverlat Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., and Scotia Derivados, S.A. de C.V., are each authorized and regulated by the Mexican financial authorities.

Not all products and services are offered in all jurisdictions. Services described are available in jurisdictions where permitted by law.