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*With thanks for research support from:
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Next Week's Risk Dashboard

- Central banks have renewed confidence in hikes
- US earnings: good news is bad news for rates
- China's GDP rebound
- PBoC will likely rely on credit easing
- Global PMIs to inform growth, inflation
- Canadian inflation faces renewed upside risk
- Canada's housing rebound has only just begun
- Canada's public sector drivers of inflation
- Canadian retail sales: more homes, more stuff?
- BI will likely hold
- UK job markets still have enormous vacancies
- Inflation: UK, NZ, Japan, Malaysia
- Other macro

Hikes Are Back in Play

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Chart of the Week

Immigration to Canada Will Flood A Very Tight Housing Market

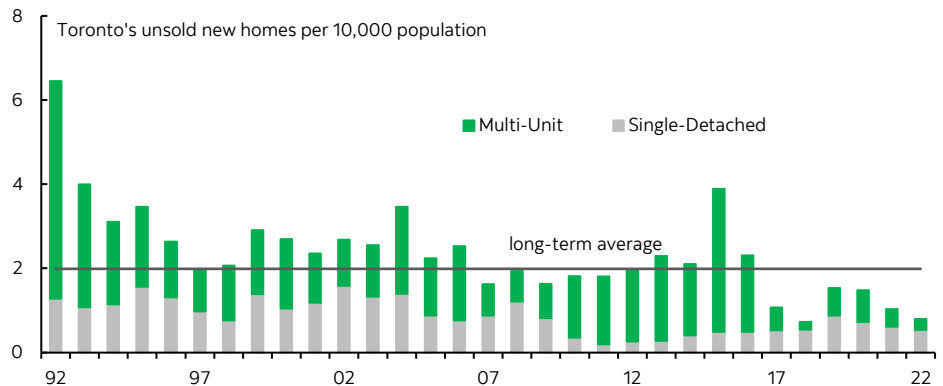


Chart of the Week: Prepared by: Jaykumar Parmar, Economic Analyst.

Hikes Are Back in Play

Key developments over the coming week will be focused upon US earnings season and a fairly heavy line-up of global macroeconomic releases that may help to inform next steps by major central banks that begin to deliver decisions the following week and into early May. Renewed hawkish sentiment at the Fed, ECB and BoC suggest that a hiking bias is back.

CANADIAN INFLATION—RENEWING UPSIDES

Canada updates CPI inflation and subcomponents on Tuesday for the month of March. The estimates may influence the BoC's posture toward persistent inflationary pressures, but there is a lot by way of data and developments between having set the narrative for now in this past week's communications (recap [here](#)) and the next decisions on June 7th followed by the next full communications including forecasts on July 12th. For now, markets should treat this report as a placeholder and not least of which because other developments will inform future risks.

I've estimated a 0.7% m/m rise in total CPI in the conventional seasonally unadjusted manner in consensus surveys. Because March is often a seasonal up-month for prices, applying seasonal adjustment factors should have this translate into a rise of around 0.2% m/m SA. The year-over-year rate is expected to fall back to 4.5% from 5.2%.

This monthly headline estimate is compatible with what is implied by the BoC's recent quarterly projection for CPI to land at 5.4% y/y in Q1 following readings of 5.9% in January and 5.2% in February.

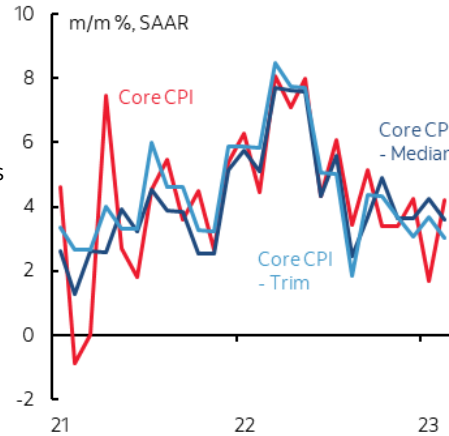
The BoC does not publish projections for its preferred trimmed mean and weighted median core inflation measures. The measures to watch will be the month-over-month annualized increases in these two gauges as well as month-over-month changes in the simpler CPI excluding food and energy measure that our very own René Lalonde prefers because it more closely aligns with output gaps and CPI over time. All three of these gauges have been sticky, signalling persistent inflationary pressures at rates above the 2% headline target (chart 1).

A key focal point for the BoC is services inflation and the correlation with wage growth (chart 2). A Canadian twist on this is that labour productivity is so poor which further reinforces inflation risk.

Housing is likely to continue to offer mixed effects but it's the path forward that concerns me. Housing contributions have already waned in Canadian CPI

Chart 1

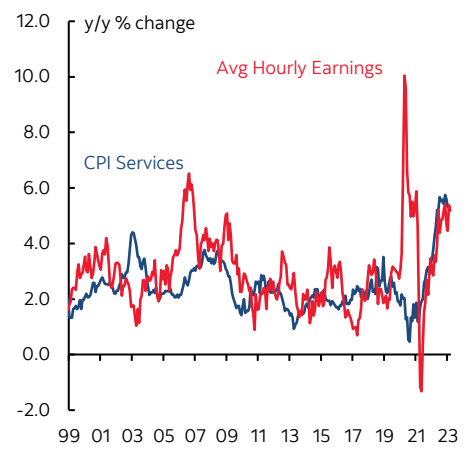
Sticky Canadian Core Inflation



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Haver.

Chart 2

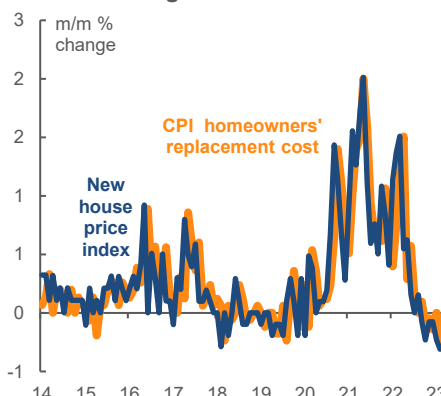
Canada: Services vs Wage Growth



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Haver Analytics.

Chart 3

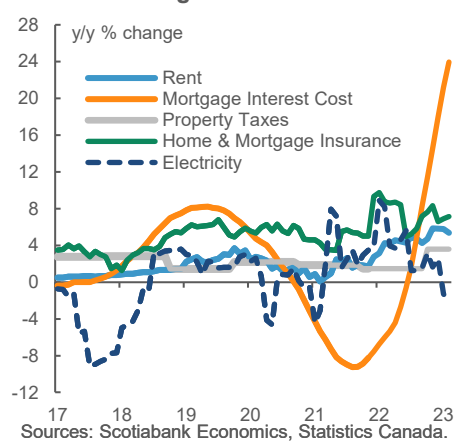
Housing's Inflation Factor



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 4

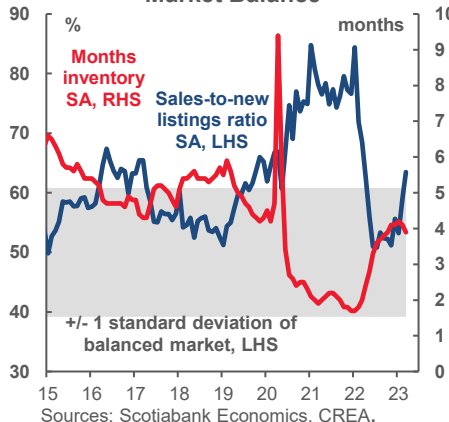
Housing-Related Inflation



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5

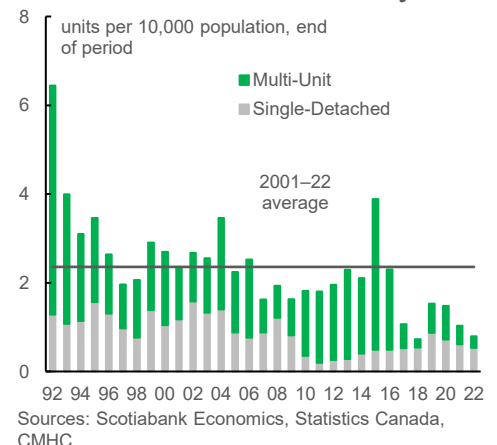
Canadian Residential Market Balance



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, CREA.

Chart 6

Toronto Unsold Inventory



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, CMHC.

by contrast to US CPI because of the way that Canada captures housing using replacement cost (not OER) which is driven by the house-only component of the new house price index (chart 3). Rent, however, continues to exert upward pressure as sidelined buyers in a weaker owner-occupied market have been pushed into tight rental markets (chart 4). The push to bring on housing supply in the face of tight resale market conditions (chart 5) and very lean unsold new home inventories including Toronto (chart 6) is so acute it is driving unexpected changes in the uses of real estate with one example being [here](#). As Canada pushes immigration much higher into a market with little to no supply it is likely to challenge the BoC's views on the impact upon inflation. The BoC assumes that higher immigration adds to both the supply and demand sides of the economy, but Canada's housing market notoriously takes on demand first and supply reacts with long lags. The likely effect is to add to renewed house price and rent pressures that could resume flowing through to CPI. That pressure could resume more rather than less rapidly based on budding market dynamics. Brace for a return of all the tired real estate jokes. How do you make a million in real estate? Start with two.

There are two other considerations. One is major pending wage negotiations in the public sector such as over 150,000 Federal employees in position to strike plus the pending appeal of Ontario's Bill 124 and the imposed 1% wage settlement. The IMF's latest Fiscal Monitor ([here](#), Box 2.1) made a point of

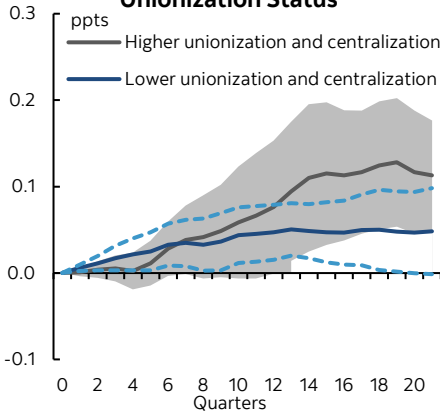
noting that public sector wage increases can spillover into private sector wage increases and CPI inflation and do so with persistent effects. Charts 7 and 8 are recreated from their publication. Chart 7 shows modelled persistence of public sector wage gains on private sector wages and into CPI according to various countries' degree of unionization and centralized bargaining. Chart 8 does the same thing according to the degree of tightness or slack in the job market.

Canada's job market is very tight and among the tightest in the world and the share of employees belonging to labour unions (29.4%) is roughly three times that of the United States, more than double Mexico's, and higher than many European economies with notable exceptions being Italy and Belgium with Austria and Ireland not far behind ([here](#)). By corollary, Canada may have material risk of passthrough from public sector wage gains through private sector wage gains and into CPI. This may be particularly true in light of the large and sustained increased weight on public sector employment in Canada which busts the y-axis scale compared to history (charts 9, 10).

Another consideration is the ongoing impact of fiscal stimulus. From the same IMF publication is chart 11. There are countries that have driven more inflation with more spending than Canada, but the relationship points toward a material impact in Canada to date and the bias remains pointed higher.

Chart 7

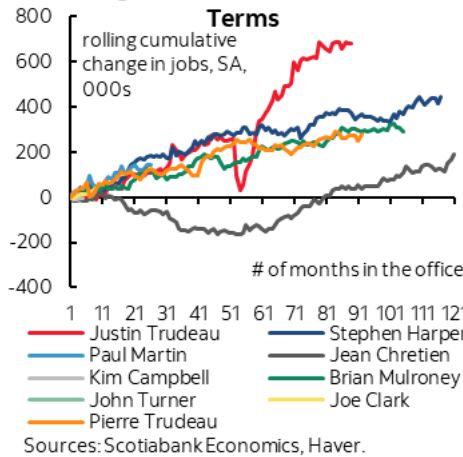
Impact on Consumer Prices of Government Wage Hikes - By Unionization Status



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, IMF.

Chart 9

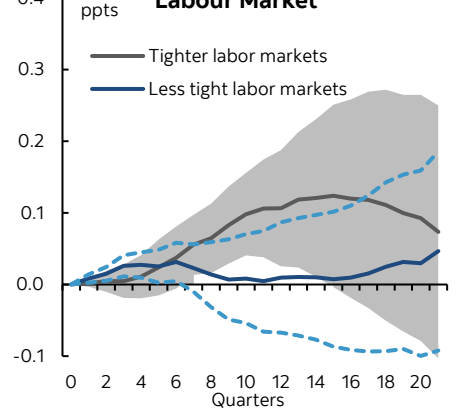
Hiring of Public Sector Workers During Canadian Prime Ministers' Terms



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Haver.

Chart 8

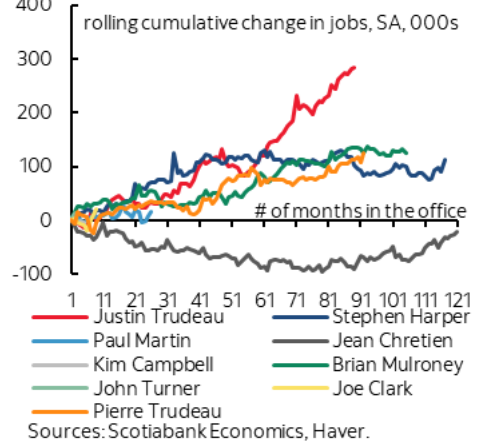
Impact on Consumer Prices of Government Wage Hikes - By State of Labour Market



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, IMF.

Chart 10

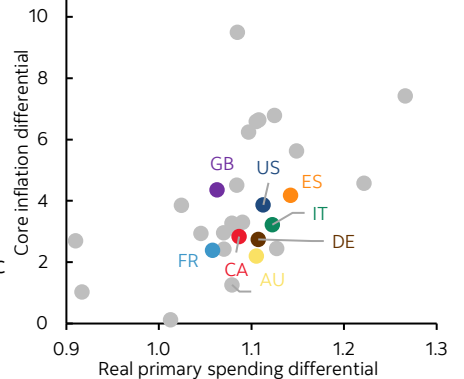
Hiring of Civil Servants During Canadian Prime Ministers' Terms



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Haver.

Chart 11

Correlation between 2022 Changes in Fiscal Policy & in Core Inflation since 2019



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, IMF.

The Bank of Canada indicates that government spending will add 0.6 percentage points to GDP growth this year but that since the growth rate in public spending across all levels of government combined is in the vicinity of the growth rate in potential GDP this spending should not add to inflationary pressures. That seems a stretch. In the absence of this 0.6% contribution to growth, overall GDP growth would be projected to be close to nothing for the year using the BoC's forecasts and the economy would be making quicker progress toward reducing excess demand and inflationary pressures should be moderated accordingly. There is also a stock argument to be made in that the injections of sustained increases in program spending since the pandemic have created persistent capacity pressures on the Canadian economy (chart 12) while driving labour scarcity as evidenced by the roughly 800,000 job vacancies—mostly at private employers—while one-in-two jobs created since the start of the pandemic have been in the public sector.

Overall, I think the BoC is sounding too sanguine toward inflation risk. Governor Macklem has said they discussed a rate hike at this latest meeting. There should be a non-zero probability of one being priced into OIS contracts in my view. Forecasters keep pushing out the point of achieving material slack while the job market keeps tightening and may behave differently this cycle ([here](#)). Oil production is at a record high and Western Canada Select crude oil prices are about 50% higher than the trough in December. The broad macroeconomic landscape may have had the BoC stopping hikes prematurely and perhaps especially if the Fed keeps ploughing ahead and in light of recently hawkish ECB comments. With inflation getting pushed against the ropes it would be a shame if Governor Macklem left the ring and went for a soda.

US EARNINGS—GOOD NEWS IS BAD NEWS

The earnings season will swing into higher gear after an impressive start marked by earnings and revenue beats at US banks (charts 13, 14).

About sixty more S&P names will release earnings over the coming week with more financials and a broadening of the sectors. Twenty-four more financials will make up a significant share of the names. A more complete picture of the health of the banking system may be provided by Bank of America, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, State Street, American Express, and several regional banks. Some of the nonfinancials will include names like Tesla, Netflix, AT&T, P&G, and Kinder Morgan.

This earnings season is arguably the most important in quite some time. There are several reasons for this.

One is the usual focus on the latest results relative to marked down expectations into the season and whether those analyst expectations went too low which is a common feature of US earnings seasons since SOX (chart 15). So far the evidence suggests this happened once more, but how evenly this cuts through the landscape will also be determined by the rest of the banks that release including next week's results.

Second is the guidance we may continue to get on how each individual bank views the broad sector's health from a funding and liquidity standpoint in light of recent developments. That intelligence could inform the Fed's perspectives on credit conditions. Last evening's publication of the Fed's weekly figures showed that banks borrowed less from both the discount window and Bank Term Funding Program ([here](#)).

Chart 12

Program Spending Ex-COVID Supports

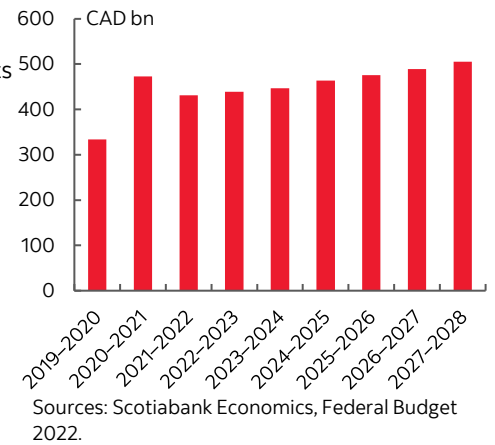
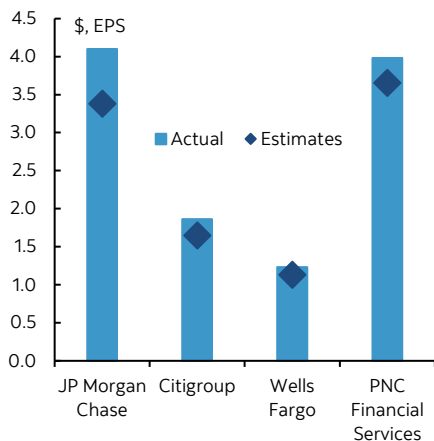


Chart 13

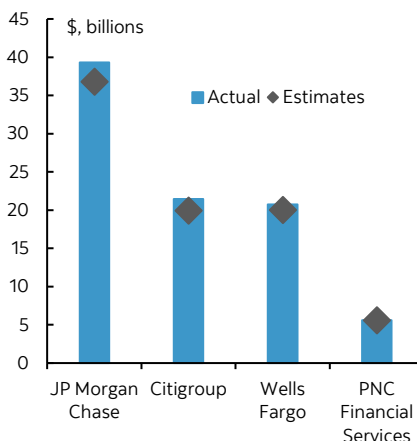
US Banks' Q1 Earnings



Sources: Scotiabank Economics. Bloomberg.

Chart 14

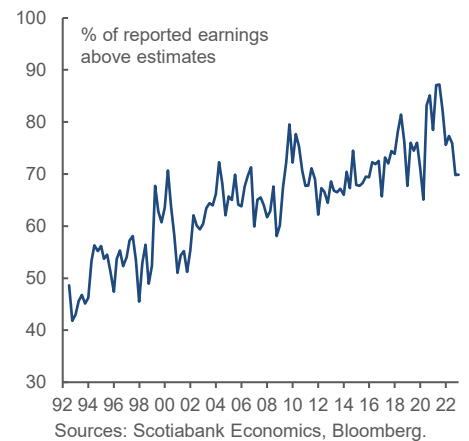
US Banks' Q1 Revenue



Sources: Scotiabank Economics. Bloomberg.

Chart 15

US Earnings Beats Since SOX



Third is the set up in their results for the Fed's stress tests. This year's stress tests ([here](#)) will include a market shock to the trading books of the biggest banks and the release of how each individual bank fared. This is very timely in light of market volatility and it is in addition to stress testing for a severe shock to the economy and broad markets.

Fourth is that how the banks come through those stress tests may influence the Biden administration's push for tighter liquidity and capital stress tests and the degree of pushback that it gets.

Fifth, and perhaps most importantly, if the banks' results and their broader conditions continue to improve then the good-news-is-bad-news angle is that the Federal Reserve is more likely to hike its policy rate at least once more and perhaps more while maintaining restrictive policy by contrast to markets that have been toying with rate cuts this year.

CENTRAL BANKS—THE WAITING GAME

Central bankers will enter the coming week comparing notes they made at the annual IMF Spring meetings in Washington. There are few expected developments on tap as markets await the next big decisions that include the Bank of Japan on April 28th which will be Governor Ueda's first command performance, the FOMC on May 3rd, the ECB the next day, the RBA on May 2nd and the Bank of England on May 11th.

The People's Bank of China is widely expected to leave its one-year Medium Term Lending Facility Rate unchanged at 2.75% to start the week. That may reinforce expectations for Chinese banks to leave their 1- and 5-year Loan Prime Rates unchanged on Wednesday evening (eastern time as always). Instead of stoking stability risks to the yuan and financial system by cutting rates while the Fed is likely to keep hiking, China has been relying upon relaxing lending standards (chart 16) which has stoked rapid loan growth in what is the quickest start to the new year ever (charts 17, 18). The PBoC may also be guarded with knowledge of the week's coming indicators. Q1 GDP is forecast to rebound from no growth in Q4 to between 1% and 2.8% q/q non-annualized growth in Q1 according to consensus estimates. Industrial production and retail sales will probably post strong gains during March on Monday evening and the unemployment rate could dip.

Chart 16



Chart 17

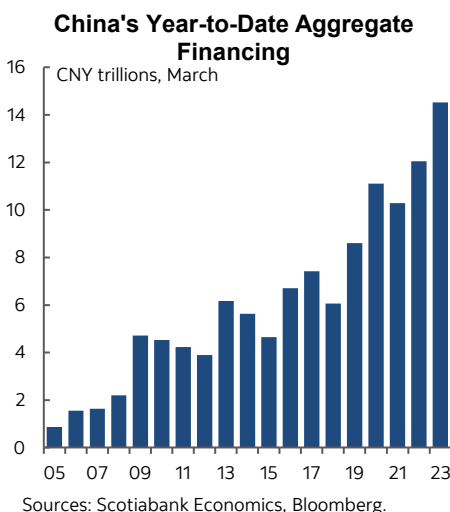


Chart 18



Fed-speak will return with names like Governors Bowman (Tuesday and Thursday) and Waller (Thursday), Chicago's Goolsbee (Wednesday), New York's Williams (Wednesday), Cleveland's Mester (Thursday) and Atlanta's Bostic (Thursday) and Boston's Cook (Friday) on tap as well as Wednesday's Beige Book. There is a variety of viewpoints among FOMC officials but much of the recent commentary has been slanted toward openness to another hike in May.

Bank of Canada Governor Macklem and SDG Rogers will appear twice before parliamentary committees on Tuesday and Wednesday (11:30amET each day). It may be unlikely that we will hear anything further after this past week's communications including on game day when the policy statement, MPR, opening statement and press conference were offered followed by Macklem's discussion at the IMF meetings on Thursday and then the revelation through discussion with journalists on Friday that a possible nearer term rate hike had been considered.

Bank Indonesia is also likely to stay on hold on Tuesday as core inflation comes back in line with its 3% +/-1% headline target band.

Minutes to the RBA's meeting on April 4th will arrive on Monday evening.

THE REST!

There will be an active fundamentals calendar over the coming week and beyond what has already been covered. At the top of the list are global PMIs, UK and Japanese inflation, UK job market conditions and updates on the Canadian consumer.

Global purchasing managers' indices are useful gauges when it comes to estimating current quarter GDP growth as shown in charts 19–20. They can also inform inflation tracking, hiring appetite and production plans. Australia and Japan will update theirs on Thursday followed by the Eurozone, UK and US gauges on Friday.

The UK will also deliver a round of monthly updates for total employment and wage growth in February, payroll employment in March, and retail sales in March (Friday). Significant gains in jobs, a moderation of wage growth, a drop in retail sales and firm but softer inflation figures are expected. The UK, like many other global economies, still has high job vacancies (chart 21).

Inflation reports will be delivered by the UK (Wednesday), New Zealand for Q1 (Wednesday), Japan (Thursday) and Malaysia (Thursday).

Canada will primarily focus upon CPI, but there will be a few other reports to consider. We already have advance guidance from Statcan that retail sales slipped in February so I went with -0.6% m/m, but key will be volumes and preliminary March guidance amid evidence of a robust travel season. Housing starts during March (Wednesday) might get a lift from permits and wholesale trade during February (Monday) expected to fall by 1.6% m/m round out the reports. As I write this, summer has broken out in Springtime at least in the Toronto area and right in time for the April reference week for jobs and with perhaps positive effects on spending related to outdoor activities which could make for upside risk into Spring data.

Apart from earnings, the US release calendar will be pretty light. Industrial gauges will include the Empire manufacturing survey for April (Monday), the Philly Fed's measure (Thursday) and S&P's PMIS (Friday). Housing starts (Tuesday), existing home sales (Thursday), claims (Thursday), and NAHB homebuilder confidence including model home foot traffic (Monday) close out the line-up.

Latin American calendar-based risk will be light throughout the week.

Chart 19

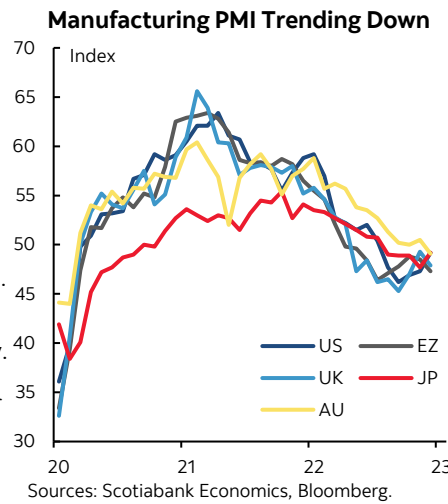


Chart 20

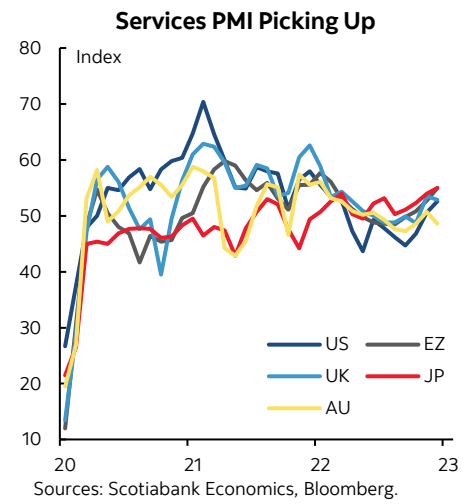


Chart 21



Key Indicators for the week of April 17 – 21

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CA	04-17	08:30	International Securities Transactions (C\$ bn)	Feb	--	--	4.2
CA	04-17	08:30	Wholesale Trade (m/m)	Feb	-1.6	-1.6	5.6
US	04-17	08:30	Empire State Manufacturing Index	Apr	--	-18.0	-24.6
US	04-17	10:00	NAHB Housing Market Index	Apr	--	45.0	44.0
US	04-17	16:00	Total Net TIC Flows (US\$ bn)	Feb	--	--	183.1
US	04-17	16:00	Net Long-term TIC Flows (US\$ bn)	Feb	--	--	31.9
CA	04-18	08:30	Core CPI - Common (y/y)	Mar	--	--	6.4
CA	04-18	08:30	Core CPI - Median (y/y)	Mar	--	4.5	4.9
CA	04-18	08:30	Core CPI - Trim (y/y)	Mar	--	4.4	4.8
CA	04-18	08:30	CPI, All items (m/m)	Mar	0.7	0.6	0.4
CA	04-18	08:30	CPI, All items (y/y)	Mar	4.5	4.3	5.2
CA	04-18	08:30	CPI, All items (index)	Mar	--	--	154.5
US	04-18	08:30	Building Permits (000s a.r.)	Mar	--	1450.0	1550.0
US	04-18	08:30	Housing Starts (000s a.r.)	Mar	1400	1405.0	1450.0
US	04-18	08:30	Housing Starts (m/m)	Mar	-3.5	-3.1	9.8
US	04-19	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Apr 14	--	--	5.3
CA	04-19	08:15	Housing Starts (000s a.r.)	Mar	260	245.0	244.0
CA	04-19	08:30	IPPI (m/m)	Mar	--	--	-0.8
CA	04-19	08:30	Raw Materials Price Index (m/m)	Mar	--	--	-0.4
MX	04-20	08:00	Retail Sales (INEGI) (y/y)	Feb	--	--	5.3
US	04-20	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Apr 15	240	240.0	239.0
US	04-20	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Apr 08	1820	1826.5	1810.0
US	04-20	08:30	Philadelphia Fed Index	Apr	--	-20.0	-23.2
US	04-20	10:00	Existing Home Sales (mn a.r.)	Mar	4.4	4.5	4.6
US	04-20	10:00	Existing Home Sales (m/m)	Mar	-3.9	-1.8	14.5
US	04-20	10:00	Leading Indicators (m/m)	Mar	--	-0.7	-0.3
CA	04-21	08:30	Retail Sales (m/m)	Feb	-0.6	-0.6	1.4
CA	04-21	08:30	Retail Sales ex. Autos (m/m)	Feb	--	-0.2	0.9

EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
IT	04-17	04:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Mar F	8.2	8.2
UK	04-18	02:00	Average Weekly Earnings (3-month, y/y)	Feb	5.1	5.7
UK	04-18	02:00	Employment Change (3M/3M, 000s)	Feb	50.0	66.0
UK	04-18	02:00	Jobless Claims Change (000s)	Mar	--	-11.2
UK	04-18	02:00	ILO Unemployment Rate (%)	Feb	3.7	3.7
EC	04-18	05:00	Trade Balance (€ mn)	Feb	--	-30600.0
EC	04-18	05:00	ZEW Survey (Economic Sentiment)	Apr	--	10.0
GE	04-18	05:00	ZEW Survey (Current Situation)	Apr	-40.0	-46.5
GE	04-18	05:00	ZEW Survey (Economic Sentiment)	Apr	15.6	13.0
UK	04-19	02:00	CPI (m/m)	Mar	0.5	1.1
UK	04-19	02:00	CPI (y/y)	Mar	9.8	10.4
UK	04-19	02:00	RPI (m/m)	Mar	0.5	1.2
UK	04-19	02:00	RPI (y/y)	Mar	13.3	13.8
EC	04-19	04:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Feb	--	17.1
IT	04-19	04:30	Current Account (€ mn)	Feb	--	-5225.1
EC	04-19	05:00	CPI (m/m)	Mar F	0.9	0.9
EC	04-19	05:00	CPI (y/y)	Mar F	6.9	6.9
EC	04-19	05:00	Euro zone Core CPI Estimate (y/y)	Mar F	5.7	5.7
GE	04-20	02:00	Producer Prices (m/m)	Mar	-0.6	-0.3
EC	04-20	10:00	Consumer Confidence	Apr P	-18.5	-19.2
UK	04-20	19:01	GfK Consumer Confidence Survey	Apr	-35.0	0.0

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Key Indicators for the week of April 17 – 21

EUROPE (continued from previous page)

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
UK	04-21	02:00	Retail Sales ex. Auto Fuel (m/m)	Mar	-0.5	1.5
UK	04-21	02:00	Retail Sales with Auto Fuel (m/m)	Mar	-0.5	1.2
FR	04-21	03:15	Manufacturing PMI	Apr P	47.8	47.3
FR	04-21	03:15	Services PMI	Apr P	53.5	53.9
GE	04-21	03:30	Manufacturing PMI	Apr P	45.6	44.7
GE	04-21	03:30	Services PMI	Apr P	53.2	53.7
EC	04-21	04:00	Composite PMI	Apr P	53.7	53.7
EC	04-21	04:00	Manufacturing PMI	Apr P	48.0	47.3
EC	04-21	04:00	Services PMI	Apr P	54.5	55.0
UK	04-21	04:30	Manufacturing PMI	Apr P	48.5	47.9
UK	04-21	04:30	Services PMI	Apr P	53.0	52.9

ASIA PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
SI	04-16	20:30	Exports (y/y)	Mar	-18.7	-15.6
IN	04-17	02:30	Monthly Wholesale Prices (y/y)	Mar	1.6	3.9
CH	04-17	22:00	Fixed Asset Investment YTD (y/y)	Mar	5.8	5.5
CH	04-17	22:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Mar	4.7	1.3
CH	04-17	22:00	Real GDP (y/y)	1Q	3.9	2.9
CH	04-17	22:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Mar	8.0	-1.8
ID	04-16	22:00	Exports (y/y)	Mar	-13.5	4.5
ID	04-16	22:00	Imports (y/y)	Mar	-13.3	-4.3
ID	04-16	22:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Mar	4094.5	3880.9
ID	04-18	03:20	BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate (%)	Apr 18	5.8	5.8
PH	04-17	21:00	Balance of Payments (US\$ mn)	Mar	--	-895.0
MA	04-19	00:00	Exports (y/y)	Mar	-2.8	9.8
MA	04-19	00:00	Imports (y/y)	Mar	4.5	12.5
MA	04-19	00:00	Trade Balance (MYR bn)	Mar	19.6	19.6
JN	04-19	00:30	Capacity Utilization (m/m)	Feb	--	-5.5
JN	04-19	00:30	Industrial Production (m/m)	Feb F	--	4.5
JN	04-19	00:30	Industrial Production (y/y)	Feb F	--	-0.6
NZ	04-19	18:45	Consumer Prices (q/q)	1Q	1.5	1.4
NZ	04-19	18:45	Consumer Prices (y/y)	1Q	6.9	7.2
JN	04-19	19:50	Merchandise Trade Balance (¥ bn)	Mar	-1294.8	-898.1
JN	04-19	19:50	Adjusted Merchandise Trade Balance (¥ bn)	Mar	-1776.7	-1190.7
JN	04-19	19:50	Merchandise Trade Exports (y/y)	Mar	2.5	6.5
JN	04-19	19:50	Merchandise Trade Imports (y/y)	Mar	11.8	8.3
CH	04-19	21:15	PBoC Loan Prime Rate 1-Year (%)	Apr 20	3.7	3.7
MA	04-20	00:00	CPI (y/y)	Mar	3.6	3.7
JN	04-20	00:30	Tertiary Industry Index (m/m)	Feb	0.4	0.9
TA	04-20	04:00	Export Orders (y/y)	Mar	-20.0	-18.3
SK	04-20	17:00	PPI (y/y)	Mar	--	4.8
JN	04-20	19:30	National CPI (y/y)	Mar	3.2	3.3
JN	04-20	20:30	Markit/JMMA Manufacturing PMI	Apr P	--	49.2
MA	04-21	03:00	Foreign Reserves (US\$ bn)	Apr 14	--	115.5
HK	04-21	04:30	CPI (y/y)	Mar	--	1.7

LATIN AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
PE	04-15	11:00	Economic Activity Index NSA (y/y)	Feb	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1
PE	04-15	11:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Mar	7.3	--	7.3
BZ	04-17	08:00	Economic Activity Index SA (m/m)	Jan	--	0.6	0.3
BZ	04-17	08:00	Economic Activity Index NSA (y/y)	Jan	--	1.9	1.4
BZ	04-19	08:00	Industrial Production SA (m/m)	Feb	--	--	-0.3
BZ	04-19	08:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Feb	--	--	0.3
CO	04-21	11:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Feb	--	-555.0	-1479.3

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Global Auctions for the week of April 17 – 21

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CA	04-19	12:00	Canada to Sell 5 Year Bonds
US	04-19	13:00	U.S. To Sell 20-Year Bond Reopening
US	04-20	13:00	U.S. To Sell 5-Year TIPS

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
EC	04-17	05:30	EU to Sell Bonds
NE	04-18	04:00	Netherlands to Sell Up to EU2 Billion of 2052 Bonds
UK	04-18	05:00	U.K. to Sell GBP2.25 Billion of 3.75% 2053 Bonds
GR	04-19	03:00	Greece to Sell Bonds
DE	04-19	04:15	Denmark to Sell Bonds
NO	04-19	05:00	Norway to Sell Bonds
GE	04-19	05:30	Germany to Sell EU4 Bln of 2.3% 2033 Bonds
UK	04-19	06:30	U.K. to Sell GBP3.75 Billion of 4.125% 2027 Bonds
SP	04-20	04:30	Spain to Sell Bonds
FR	04-20	04:50	France to Sell Bonds
SW	04-20	05:00	Sweden to Sell I/L Bonds
FR	04-20	05:50	France to Sell I/L Bonds
IT	04-21	05:00	Italy to Sell Bonds

ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CH	04-16	21:30	Shenzhen to Sell Bonds
CH	04-17	21:30	Guizhou to Sell Bonds
CH	04-17	22:30	Heilongjiang to Sell CNY 9.0 Bln 10Y Bor
CH	04-17	23:30	Beijing to Sell CNY 1.21 Bln 3Y Bonds
CH	04-18	02:00	Shandong to Sell Bonds
CH	04-18	03:00	Inner Mong to Sell Bonds
CH	04-18	04:00	Liaoning to Sell CNY 15.0 Bln 10Y Bonds
CH	04-18	22:35	China Plans to Sell Bonds
JN	04-19	23:35	Japan to Sell 20-Year Bonds

LATIN AMERICA

No Scheduled Auctions

Events for the week of April 17 – 21

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	04-19	14:00	Federal Reserve Releases Beige Book
US	04-20	08:45	Fed's Waller Speaks at Global Interdependence Center Event
US	04-20	12:20	Fed's Mester Discusses the Economic and Policy Outlook
US	04-20	17:00	Fed's Bostic Discusses Economic Conditions

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
UK	04-17	09:00	BOE's Cunliffe speaks
NO	04-18	02:30	Norges Bank Deputy Governor Pal Longva Speech
NO	04-18	04:15	Norway Parliamentary Hearing on Sovereign Wealth Fund
SZ	04-19	03:00	SNB's Maechler Speaks in Rueschlikon
SZ	04-19	12:00	SNB's Schlegel Speaks in Winterthur
EC	04-19	12:00	ECB's Schnabel Speaks
UK	04-19	12:30	BOE's Catherine Mann speaks
EC	04-20	07:30	ECB March Meeting Account
EC	04-20	09:15	ECB's Visco Speaks in London
NO	04-21	04:00	Norway's Wealth Fund Publishes 1Q Results

ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
AU	04-17	21:30	RBA Minutes of April Policy Meeting
ID	04-18	03:20	Bank Indonesia 7D Reverse Repo
CH	04-19	21:15	5-Year Loan Prime Rate
CH	04-19	21:15	1-Year Loan Prime Rate

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
UR	04-19	08:00	Monetary Policy Rate
PY	04-21	09:00	Monetary Policy 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	4.50	June 7, 2023	4.50	4.50
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	5.00	May 3, 2023	5.25	5.25
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	11.25	May 18, 2023	11.50	11.25

EUROPE

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
European Central Bank – Refinancing Rate	3.50	May 4, 2023	3.75	3.75
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	3.75	May 4, 2023	4.00	4.00
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	3.00	May 4, 2023	3.25	3.25
Bank of England – Bank Rate	4.25	May 11, 2023	4.25	4.25
Swiss National Bank – Sight Deposit Rate	1.50	June 22, 2023	1.50	1.50
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	7.50	April 28, 2023	7.50	7.50
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	3.00	April 26, 2023	3.50	3.50
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	3.00	May 4, 2023	3.00	3.00
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	8.50	April 27, 2023	8.50	8.50

ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Bank of Japan – Policy Rate	-0.10	April 28, 2023	-0.10	-0.10
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Rate Target	3.60	May 2, 2023	3.60	3.60
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	5.25	May 23, 2023	5.50	5.50
People's Bank of China – 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.65	April 19, 2023	3.65	3.65
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	6.50	June 8, 2023	6.50	6.75
Bank of Korea – Base Rate	3.50	May 25, 2023	3.50	3.50
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	1.75	May 31, 2023	1.75	1.75
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	2.75	May 3, 2023	2.75	3.00
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	5.75	April 19, 2023	5.75	5.75
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	6.25	May 18, 2023	6.25	6.25

PBoC: No change is expected to the 1-year Medium-Term Lending Facility Rate of 2.75%. China has been relying more upon lowering required reserves to stoke stronger lending while policy rate flexibility is constrained by the stability implications of stoking yuan weakness relative to the Fed's actions. **Bank of Indonesia:** BI is expected to hold its 7-day reverse repo rate unchanged at 5.75% again. Core inflation peaked at 3.4% y/y in December and has ebbed to 2.9% which brings it comfortably within the 3% +/-1% headline inflation target.

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Banco Central do Brasil – Selic Rate	13.75	May 3, 2023	13.75	13.25
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	11.25	May 12, 2023	11.25	11.25
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	13.00	April 28, 2023	13.25	13.25
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	7.75	May 11, 2023	7.75	7.75

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	7.75	May 25, 2023	7.75	7.75

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

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