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GLOBAL ECONOMICS

LATAM WEEKLY

October 27, 2023

# Latam Weekly: BanRep, BCB, Fed, BoJ, etc… and Key Latam & Global Data


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**Table of Contents**


| | |
|---|---|
| Economic Overview | 2–3 |
| Pacific Alliance Country Updates | 4–5 |
| Forecast Updates | 6–8 |
| Key Economic Charts | 9 |
| Key Market Charts | 10 |
| Yield Curves | 11–13 |
| Market Events & Indicators | 14–15 |


## ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

- **A huge week awaits markets, filled with key central bank decisions and top-tier data out of Latam and the G10. BanRep, the BCB, Fed, BoJ, BoE, Norges Bank all announce policy next week. On top of that, US and Canadian jobs, Eurozone and Canadian GDP, and Eurozone CPI, among other key figures, are all on tap outside of Latam. At least some in markets will get one-day breaks thanks to early-November holidays.**
- **The BCB should stick to guidance and cut its policy rate by 50bps; not enough has changed to go off-guidance. Similarly, BanRep won't be pressed to start its cutting cycle next week. It will likely begin easing in December, though this will probably not be teed up at the upcoming meeting.**
- **No surprises from the BCB nor BanRep will contrast with the BCCh's decision to cut by 50bps on the 26th. A series of Chilean macro data and possible comments from policymakers will help us determine whether this is the new cutting pace (to be replicated in December), a temporary deceleration while conditions are monitored, or a move to be followed by another downshift at year-end.**
- **Peruvian CPI is expected to come in below 5% for the first time since August 2021, a notable victory for the BCRP that would mean rate cuts may continue—especially amid negative growth that government policy is trying to counter.**
- **Third-quarter GDP data from Mexico should show a strong expansion, supported by high remittances and a surge in investment—data for which we get next week. But, is the surge in investment figures reliable? And should we underplay the investment strength given that public investment is behind a large share of it?**

## PACIFIC ALLIANCE COUNTRY UPDATES

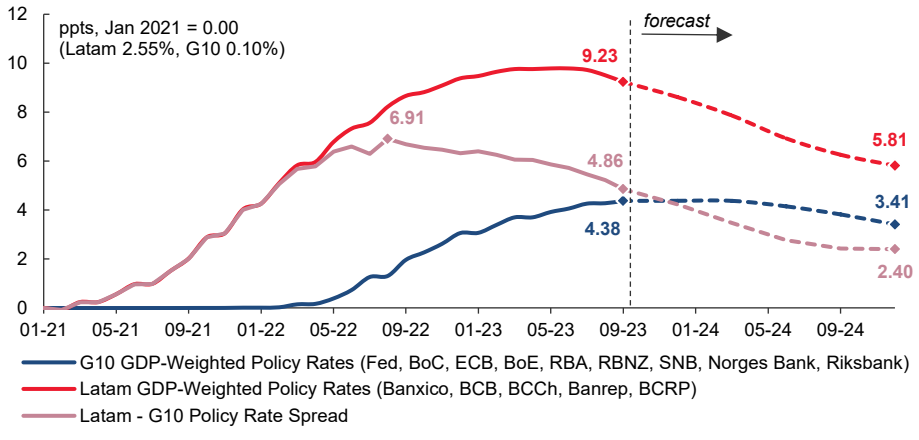
- **We assess key insights from the last week, with highlights on the main issues to watch over the coming fortnight in the Pacific Alliance countries: Mexico and Peru.**

## MARKET EVENTS & INDICATORS

- **A comprehensive risk calendar with selected highlights for the period October 28–November 10 across the Pacific Alliance countries and Brazil.**

### Chart of the Week

**Latam Policy Rates Advantage vs G10 to Halve By End-2024**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, IMF, Central Banks, Bloomberg.

**Chart of the Week: Prepared by: Anthony Bambokian, Senior Economic Analyst.**

# Economic Overview: BanRep, BCB, Fed, BoJ, etc… and Key Latam & Global Data

- **A huge week awaits markets, filled with key central bank decisions and top-tier data out of Latam and the G10. BanRep, the BCB, Fed, BoJ, BoE, Norges Bank all announce policy next week. On top of that, US and Canadian jobs, Eurozone and Canadian GDP, and Eurozone CPI, among other key figures, are all on tap outside of Latam. At least some in markets will get one-day breaks thanks to early-November holidays.**
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- **No surprises from the BCB nor BanRep will contrast with the BCCh's decision to cut by 50bps on the 26th. A series of Chilean macro data and possible comments from policymakers will help us determine whether this is the new cutting pace (to be replicated in December), a temporary deceleration while conditions are monitored, or a move to be followed by another downshift at year-end.**
- **Peruvian CPI is expected to come in below 5% for the first time since August 2021, an important victory for the BCRP that would mean rate cuts may continue—especially amid negative growth that government policy is trying to counter.**
- **Third-quarter GDP data from Mexico should show a strong expansion, supported by high remittances and a surge in investment—data for which we get next week. But, is the surge in investment figures reliable? And should we underplay the investment strength given that public investment is behind a large share of it?**

A huge week awaits markets, filled with key central bank decisions and top-tier data out of Latam and the G10. Already, the backdrop of a so far disappointing corporate earnings season (especially in Europe vs mixed in the US) and geopolitical fears have markets trading in risk-off fashion. The slew of policy decisions and data may prompt conservative trading in anticipation and likely volatile trading throughout. Relatively thin markets could also add to whippy price action, as early-November holidays shut trading floors or reduce headcounts. In Latam, these closures take place on Wednesday in Peru and Chile, and on Thursday in Mexico and Brazil. Japanese markets are closed on Friday.

The Fed's decision on Wednesday is the global highlight, but with a well-telegraphed hold and likely little-changed guidance in store there's a chance that the BoJ's decision on Tuesday triggers a greater and longer-lasting reaction in markets. That's if it surprises with changes to its yield curve control settings. The Fed won't hike next week, but Friday's nonfarm payrolls report, ISM survey data, and unit labour cost and employment cost indices, among other releases, will shape hike/hold expectations for its final meeting of the year. Canadian GDP and labour data, Eurozone GDP and CPI, Chinese PMIs, and BoE and Norges Bank decisions round out the ex-Latam week ahead.

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BanRep and the BCB are up next in Latam with policy announcements on Monday and Tuesday, respectively. Neither central bank should surprise. The BCB is not going to stay put, they've made it quite clear that they're prescribing 50bps cuts at next week's and December's decisions. Markets are on board (~95bps priced in by year-end) and so are economists polled by the BCB. There's no need to go off-script and the BRL has been the best performing major currency this month, up ~1.8% so far in October—even beating the haven-bid CHF, up 1.4%.

Colombian officials will hold their reference rate at 13.25% as not enough progress has been made in inflation. Core prices growth (ex-food) remains in double digits (as does headline), and economic data, while softer than expected, has not been so negative so as to prompt the start of rate cuts. The shaky external environment and pressure on currencies is also something for officials to consider—as they did in Chile.

Some in the bank's board may want to begin rate cuts but the bulk of policymakers won't. Some will want a firmer teeing up of a December cut, but guidance should remain little changed. The bank's updated forecasts out on Thursday will provide some insights into their thinking and the speed with which they may lower rates; we expect BanRep cuts to start with a 50bps reduction in December. The meeting minutes due Friday should elaborate on how split the decision was and arguments made one way or the other.

Note that we'll start the week to the results of regional elections on Sunday around the country, which you can read about in last week's **report**.

Peru's markets will be closed for the release of key October CPI data out on Wednesday. Finally, we see inflation falling below the 5% threshold for the first time since August 2021, supporting our projection for another 25bps cut by the BCRP on November 9th. In today's Weekly, our team in Lima discuss what next week's data, in conjunction with a third straight quarter of negative GDP growth, mean for the BCRP's path, but also what economic weakness means for government policy as officials roll out additional spending and moving forward the start of the fishing season. Maybe even some El Niño optimism is creeping in as weather agencies trim their expected chance of a strong episode of the weather phenomenon, which could significantly alter the path of inflation and allow the BCRP to move more comfortably.

On the 26th, Chile's central bank was first out the gate in the late-October/early-November Latam policy announcements. And it was a surprising one (see our take **here**), as their 50bps cut fell short of the 75bps cut expectation of the vast majority of economists and about two-thirds of traders (judging by the results of the BCCh's traders survey). Chile being out on holidays on Friday meant core local markets could not respond to the surprise decision, so expect sharp moves at Monday's open to align with those in NDFs or US-listed ETFs. It's not clear whether the BCCh will again cut by 50bps in December or switch back to a 75bps pace. A 25bps cut to 8.75% looks quite unlikely and would mark a huge deviation from the scenario laid out in the September MPR that projected an overnight rate between 7.75% and 8.00% by year-end. Aside from comments by officials over the week, we also have manufacturing/industrial production, retail sales, and unemployment rate data on Tuesday, ahead of the release of economic activity figures on Thursday, where we see a 1% y/y decline (all data are for September).

Mexico's INEGI publishes Q3 GDP data on Tuesday, which we expect to show a 3.7% y/y increase in output that is on par with the 3.6% y/y rise in Q2, and would take growth for the first three quarters of the year to 3.7% y/y versus Q1-Q3-2022. There's no doubt the Mexican economy is in good shape when looking at headline figures. Some details may not be as solid, but there's still a well-performing economy on the whole—certainly far from a state that would make Banxico nervous and start thinking about rate cuts. One source of strength is foreign remittances (September data due Wednesday) which have supported household consumption, and another is a surprising increase in investment (August data due Friday). Overall investment numbers may be misleading, however, as a large share of outlays relate to a surge in large public projects and there's some inconsistencies in INEGI data, as our team in Mexico discusses in today's Weekly.

# Pacific Alliance Country Updates

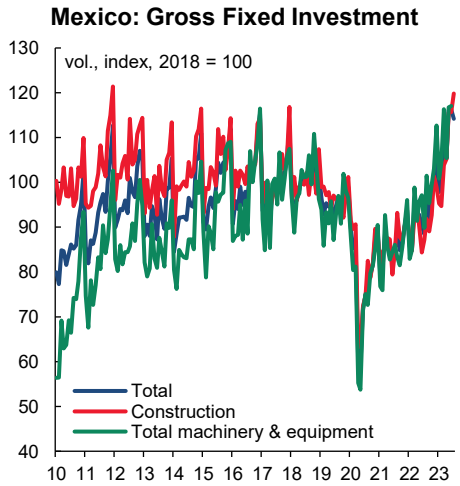
## Mexican Investment Has Mixed Signals and Results, but the Trend is a Positive

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Recent data on investment in Mexico is mixed. The re-basing of the index has made recent data look quite a bit stronger, and total investment is now finally above its pre-2013 levels in volume terms. Construction has underperformed machinery and equipment, but with the reconstructed index, volumes in all the major components are now above pre-2013 levels. The story gets more complex when we look at the finer details. In the construction sub-index, residential construction has strongly underperformed non-residential, which is largely explained by civil engineering works—and government infrastructure programs. There are two elements which make this data somewhat controversial, **as local media has written**. Part of the controversy comes from somewhat mixed evidence in the data, as local media and analysts argue "hours worked" do not match the reported value of construction. The surge in civil engineering also seems somewhat at odds with **the budget**, which shows physical investment by the government for 2023 is under-executing the budget, with the approved investment being 3.5% of GDP, vs the updated estimate falling short at 2.8% of GDP. Part of the difference in the later argument could be related to stronger private civil engineering work by private players, related to nearshoring. However the earlier argument would still represent a question mark.

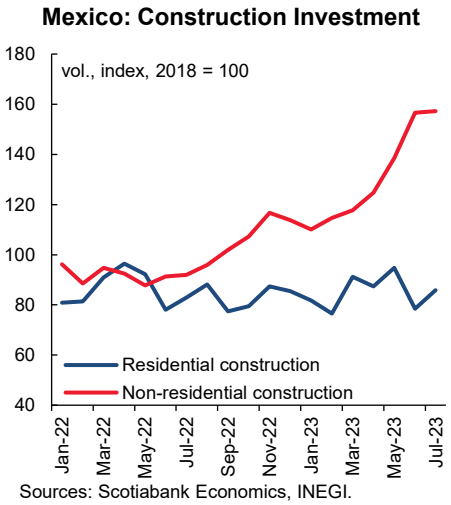
On the machinery and equipment front, it's notable that the surge we've seen in 2023 has been explained by the "imported component", which in national accounts is a subtraction. Hence, this subcomponent of investment seems to remain a drag on broader GDP. This could partly be explained by the strength of MXN, which has increasingly been referred to as a drag on the manufacturing sector in meetings we've had with clients over recent months. However, it's still positive for future output that we are seeing a recovery on investment overall.

**Chart 1**



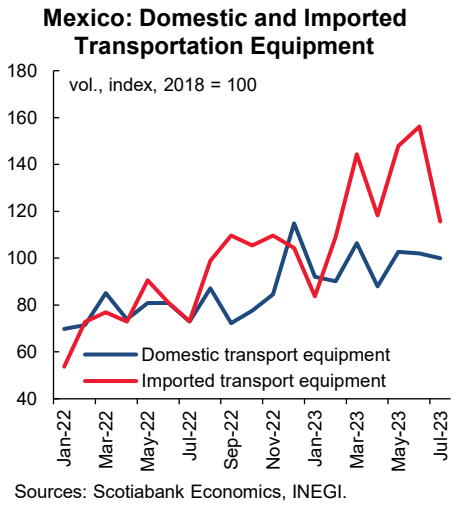

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, INEGI.

**Chart 2**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, INEGI.

**Chart 3**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, INEGI.

## Peru—Silver Linings At Last!

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Next week, October inflation data will be published. We expect yearly inflation to decline marginally to 4.9%, just enough to breach the 5.0% psychological threshold, which leads us to ratify with additional conviction that the BCRP will lower the reference rate to 7.0% on November 9th. For something has shifted in the balance of motivations that the BCRP faces in determining how aggressive to be in lowering its policy rate going forward. Firstly, 3Q 2023 will be the third consecutive quarter of negative GDP growth and there is nothing like negative growth to convince monetary authorities to temper a contractionary policy. The counter argument has been for some time that there is heightened

risk of an inflationary impact coming from El Niño when it recurs in early 2024. However, maybe, just maybe, the 2024 version of El Niño will turn out not to be as vicious as we have been expecting. Two indicators are making us more hopeful. One is that sea temperatures off the Peruvian coast have come down significantly in the past three weeks, and have deviated materially from the trend of the 1997–98 strong Niño that it seemed to have been following. Furthermore, for the first time the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, lowered this month's likelihood of the 2024 El Niño being a strong episode from 35% previously, to 33% (the probability of a moderate Niño increased from 51% to 55%). Although it is still too early to get our hopes up too much, avoiding a strong Niño would make a big difference in terms of domestic inflation.

The term of the day in Peru is recession. It is all over the papers and being voiced by experts, and this has put the Ministry of Finance under pressure to do something. It is with this in mind, no doubt, that the Ministry of Finance announced its intention to spend an additional PEN 5.4bn (USD1.4bn or 0.5% of GDP) in what remains of 2023. Even though the government intends to direct much of this spending to short-term quick-win projects, complying with this amount additional spending in so little time is a tall order. There will be additional spending, but probably not quite as much as the government hopes. Still, it should help.

The other thing the authorities are doing is moving the date for the seasonal fishing campaign, which normally begins in mid November, to late October. This government hopes to gain three more weeks of fishing before the awaited second-round of El Niño arrives around mid-December and the fish disappear (they migrate to deeper waters and to the south). Even so, the fishing season will be a short one, as normally it runs from mid-November to late January. The success of this decision will be contingent on the fish spawning period having ended, and the fish actually being available.

The two measures together should ensure positive GDP growth in 4Q 2023, which will be a relief. Even so, rather than lead us to change our forecast of -0.2% full-year GDP growth in 2023, the measures simply gives us more confidence that growth will be aligned with our forecast, and not negative, which was something we had been fearing.

## Forecast Updates

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Brazil** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3e** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **2022** | **2023f** | **2024f** | **2025f** |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | 1.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | 5.8 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 12.75 | 11.75 | 10.75 | 9.75 | 9.25 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 8.75 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 13.75 | 11.75 | 9.00 | 8.50 |
| Foreign exchange (USDBRL, eop) | 5.28 | 5.06 | 4.79 | 5.03 | 4.98 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.98 | 4.99 | 5.00 | 5.02 | 5.03 | 5.05 | 5.28 | 4.98 | 4.99 | 5.05 |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chile **** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3e** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **2022** | **2023f** | **2024f** | **2025f** |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | -2.3 | -0.8 | -1.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | -0.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | 12.8 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | 11.25 | 11.25 | 11.25 | 9.50 | 7.75 | 6.75 | 5.75 | 4.75 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 11.25 | 7.75 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| Foreign exchange (USDCLP, eop) | 851 | 795 | 802 | 892 | 870 | 870 | 870 | 870 | 870 | 850 | 850 | 850 | 850 | 851 | 870 | 870 | 850 |

**** Quarterly forecasts issued prior to BCCh decision on Oct. 26**

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Colombia** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3e** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **2022** | **2023f** | **2024f** | **2025f** |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | 2.1 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | 13.1 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 13.1 | 9.4 | 4.6 | 2.9 |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | 9.8 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | 12.00 | 13.00 | 13.25 | 13.25 | 12.75 | 11.25 | 9.25 | 7.75 | 6.75 | 5.75 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 12.00 | 12.75 | 6.75 | 5.50 |
| Foreign exchange (USDCOP, eop) | 4,853 | 4,623 | 4,172 | 4,068 | 4,250 | 4,249 | 4,278 | 4,302 | 4,316 | 4,330 | 4,340 | 4,345 | 4,350 | 4,853 | 4,250 | 4,316 | 4,350 |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mexico** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3e** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **2022** | **2023f** | **2024f** | **2025f** |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.6 |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | 7.8 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | 10.50 | 11.25 | 11.25 | 11.25 | 11.25 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 9.50 | 9.00 | 8.50 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 10.50 | 11.25 | 9.50 | 7.50 |
| Foreign exchange (USDMXN, eop) | 19.50 | 18.05 | 17.12 | 17.42 | 17.90 | 17.70 | 17.80 | 18.10 | 18.40 | 18.71 | 18.94 | 19.25 | 19.46 | 19.50 | 17.90 | 18.40 | 19.46 |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Peru** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3e** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **2022** | **2023f** | **2024f** | **2025f** |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | 1.7 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.7 | -0.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | 8.5 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | 7.1 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | 7.50 | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.50 | 7.00 | 6.75 | 6.25 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 7.50 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 4.50 |
| Foreign exchange (USDPEN, eop) | 3.81 | 3.76 | 3.63 | 3.78 | 3.78 | 3.88 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.80 | 3.75 | 3.81 | 3.78 | 3.75 | 3.75 |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Canada** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3e** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **2022** | **2023f** | **2024f** | **2025f** |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2.2 |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | 6.7 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | 4.25 | 4.50 | 4.75 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.75 | 4.25 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 4.25 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.25 |
| Foreign exchange (USDCAD, eop) | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.32 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.28 | 1.25 |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **Q1f** | **Q2f** | **Q3f** | **Q4f** | **2022** | **2023f** | **2024f** | **2025f** |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | 0.7 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | 7.1 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.25 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.25 | 4.75 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 4.00 | 3.25 |
| Foreign exchange (EURUSD, eop) | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.12 | 1.18 |

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg, Haver Analytics, Focus Economics.
Red indicates changes in estimates and forecasts since previous *Latam Weekly* on October 20, 2023.

## Forecast Updates—Changes Compared To Previous Latam Weekly

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Brazil** | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3e | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | 2022 | 2023f | 2024f | 2025f |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign exchange (USDBRL, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chile** | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3e | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | 2022 | 2023f | 2024f | 2025f |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | -0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign exchange (USDCLP, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Colombia** | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3e | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | 2022 | 2023f | 2024f | 2025f |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign exchange (USDCOP, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mexico** | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3e | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | 2022 | 2023f | 2024f | 2025f |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.2 | - | - |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | - | - | - | -0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign exchange (USDMXN, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Peru** | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3e | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | 2022 | 2023f | 2024f | 2025f |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign exchange (USDPEN, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Canada** | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3e | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | 2022 | 2023f | 2024f | 2025f |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | - | - | - | - | -0.1 | - | - | -0.1 | -0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | - | - | - | - | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.3 | -0.2 | - |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | - | - | - | - | -0.1 | -0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | -0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.25 | - |
| Foreign exchange (USDCAD, eop) | - | - | - | - | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.05 | 0.03 | - |

| | 2022 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | Q1f | Q2f | Q3f | Q4f | 2022 | 2023f | 2024f | 2025f |
| Real GDP (y/y % change) | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | - |
| CPI (y/y %, eop) | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | - | - |
| Unemployment rate (%, avg) | - | - | - | - | - | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | -0.1 | - |
| Central bank policy rate (%, eop) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign exchange (EURUSD, eop) | - | - | - | - | -0.07 | -0.05 | -0.05 | -0.06 | -0.06 | - | - | - | - | - | -0.07 | -0.06 | - |

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg, Haver Analytics, Focus Economics.
Changes in estimates and forecasts since previous *Latam Weekly* on October 20, 2023.

## Forecast Updates: Central Bank Policy Rates and Outlook

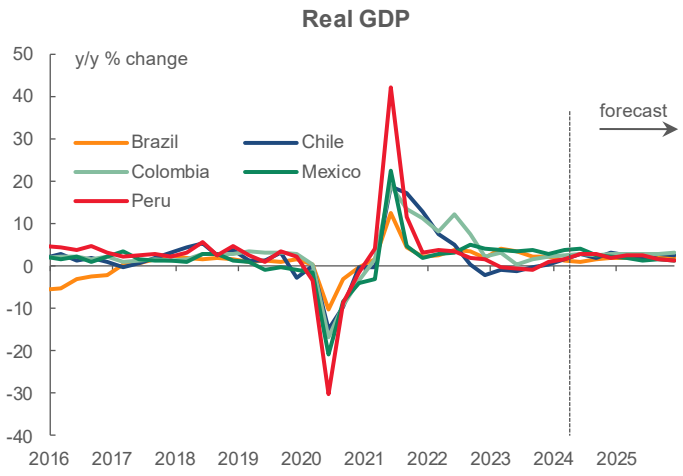
**Latam Central Banks: Policy Rates and Outlook**

| | | Next Scheduled Meeting | | | Market Pricing | | BNS Forecast | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current | Date | Market | BNS | 12 mos | 24 mos | End-2023 | End-2024 | BNS guidance for next monetary policy meeting |
| **Brazil, BCB, Selic** | 12.75% | Nov-01 | n.a. | 12.25% | n.a. | n.a. | 11.75% | 9.00% | |
| **Chile, BCCh, TPM** | 9.00% | | n.a. | | n.a. | n.a. | | | |
| **Colombia, BanRep, TII** | 13.25% | Oct-31 | n.a. | 13.25% | n.a. | n.a. | 12.75% | 6.75% | After September's monetary policy meeting, BanRep emphasized that the main focus is price stability. In that sense, even when we see deteriorated macro indicators, the central bank won't kick off the easing cycle if inflation doesn't go further down. There is a chance of BanRep starting the easing cycle in December. However, this is subject to further inflation improvements and a macro picture pointing to a more convincing convergence toward the 3% inflation target. |
| **Mexico, Banxico, TO** | 11.25% | Nov-09 | n.a. | 11.25% | n.a. | n.a. | 11.25% | 9.50% | Banxico minutes from the September 28 decision, where they kept the rate unchanged for the fourth consecutive time at 11.25%, showed that the board will decide to keep rates high for longer, considering smaller cuts than expected for at least until the first quarter of 2024, since they expect to converge to the inflation target in the second quarter of 2025. |
| **Peru, BCRP, TIR** | 7.25% | Nov-09 | n.a. | 7.00% | n.a. | n.a. | 7.00% | 5.00% | We expect a new interest rate cut of 25bps in November, provided inflation continues to decline as our price monitoring suggests. Governor Velarde noted that he prioritizes inflation control over aggressive monetary policy. The decision would also weigh-in weak economic performance. |

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Scotiabank GBM, Bloomberg.

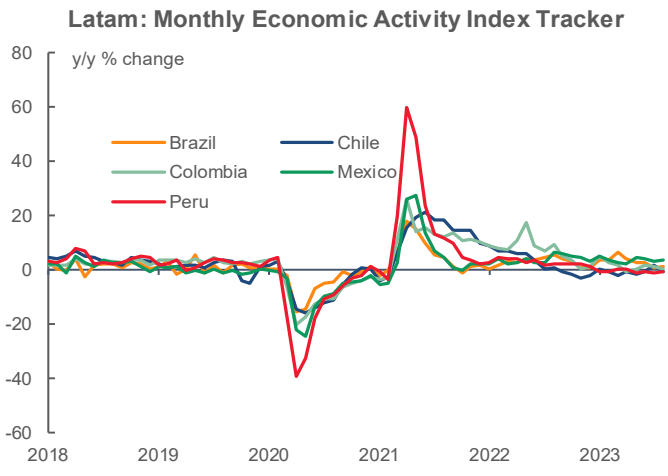
## Key Economic Charts

**Chart 1**



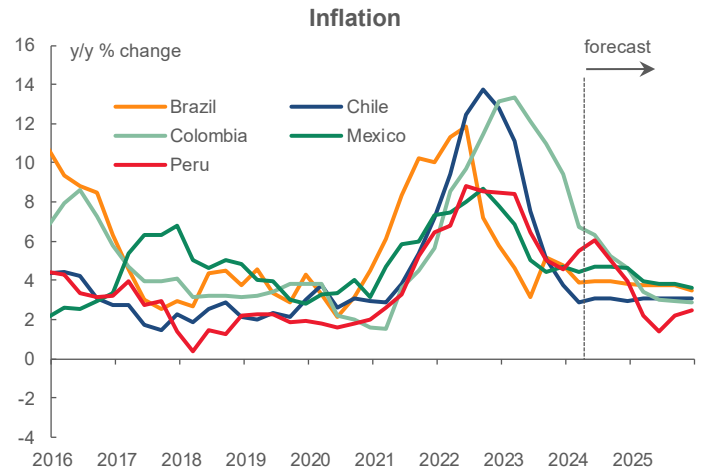

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg, Haver Analytics.

**Chart 2**



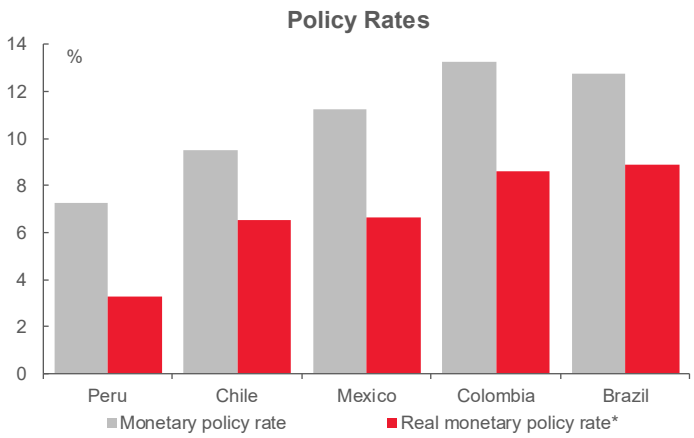

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Haver Analytics.

**Chart 3**



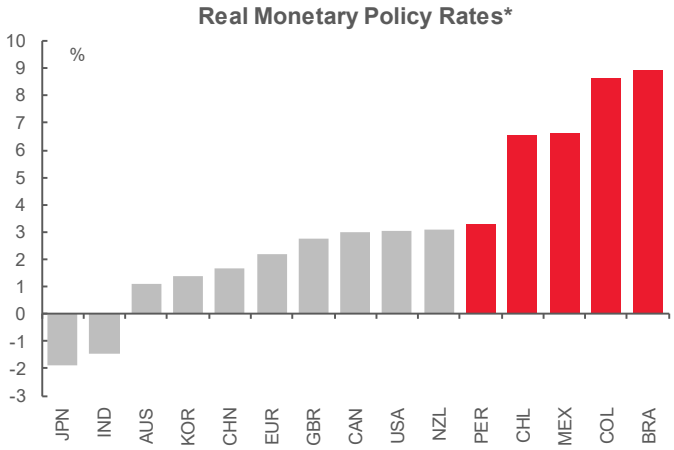

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Focus Economics, Haver Analytics.

**Chart 4**




* Real monetary policy rate = current policy rate - BNS expected inflation, end-Q4-2024, % y/y.
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Focus Economics, Haver Analytics.

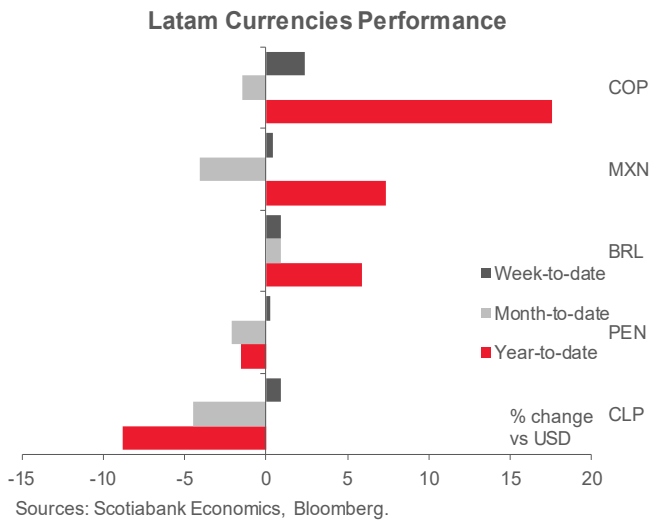
**Chart 5**




* Real monetary policy rate = current policy rate - BNS expected inflation, end-Q4-2024, % y/y. Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

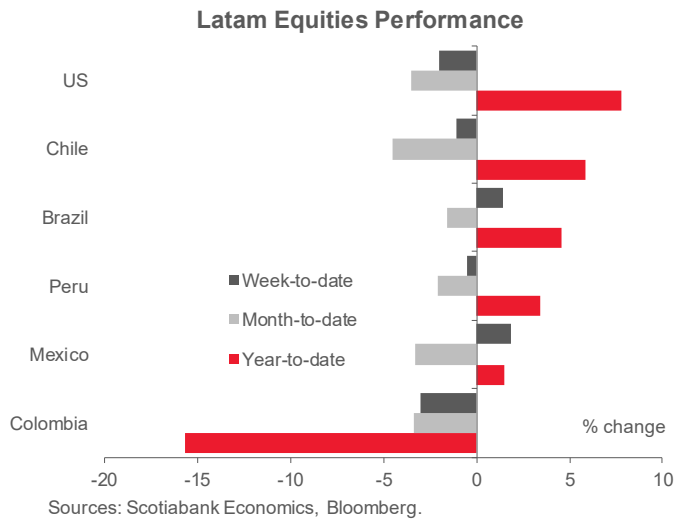
## Key Market Charts

**Chart 1**



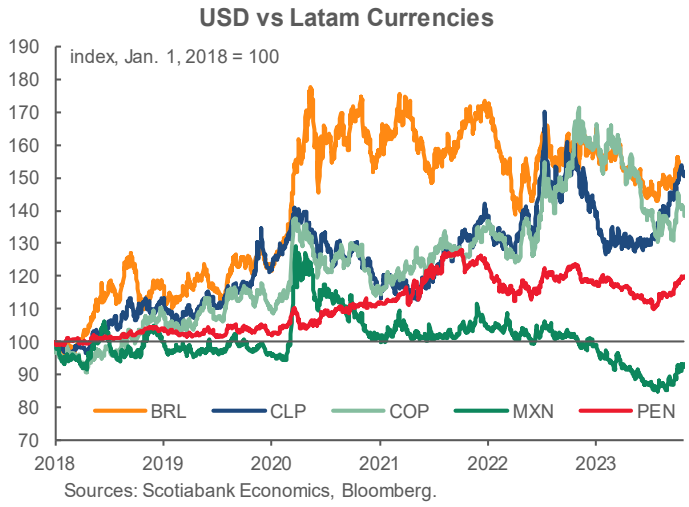

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 2**



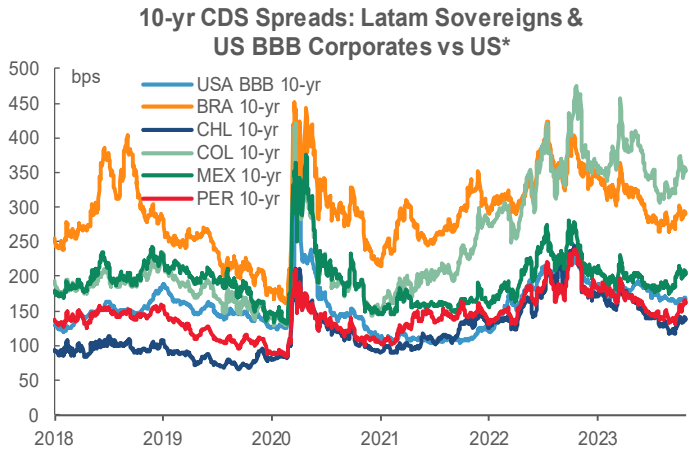

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 3**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

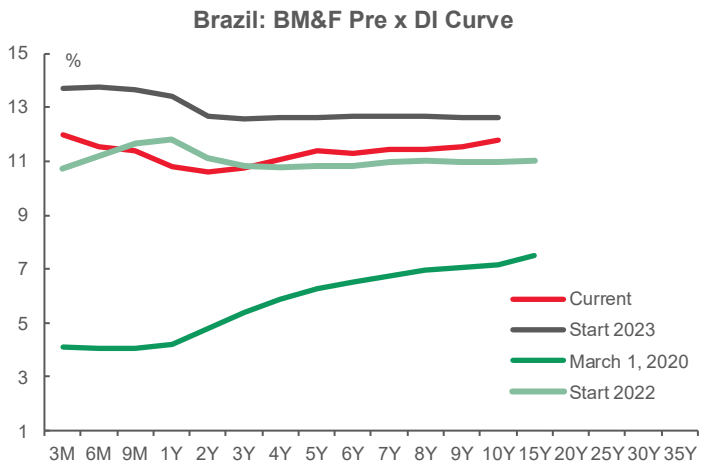
**Chart 4**




*Sovereigns vs US swaps; BBB corporates vs 10-yr USTs.
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

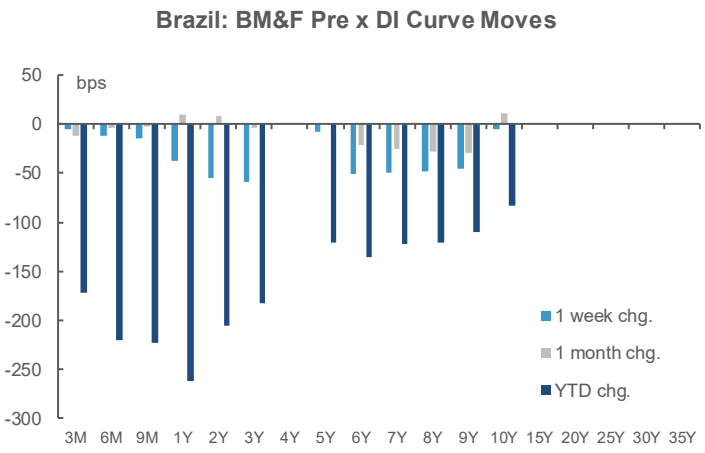
## Yield Curves

**Chart 1**



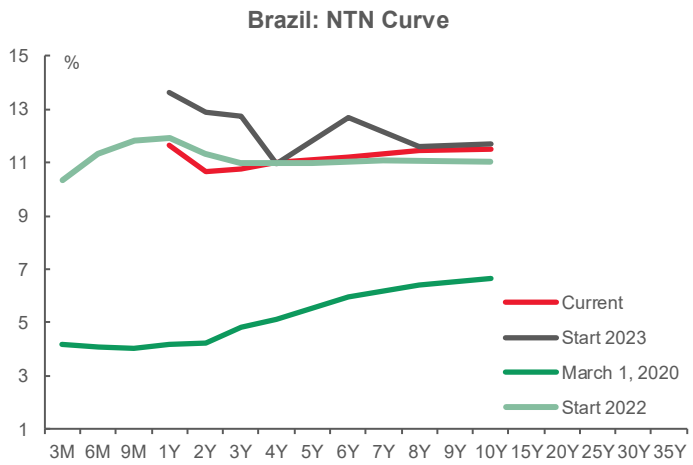

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 2**



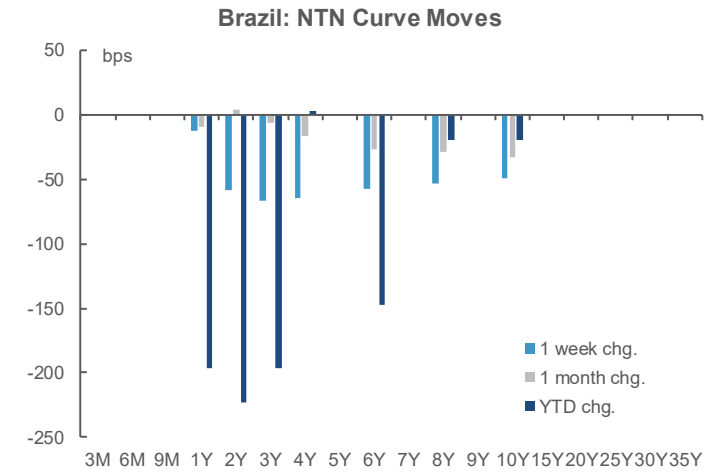

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 3**



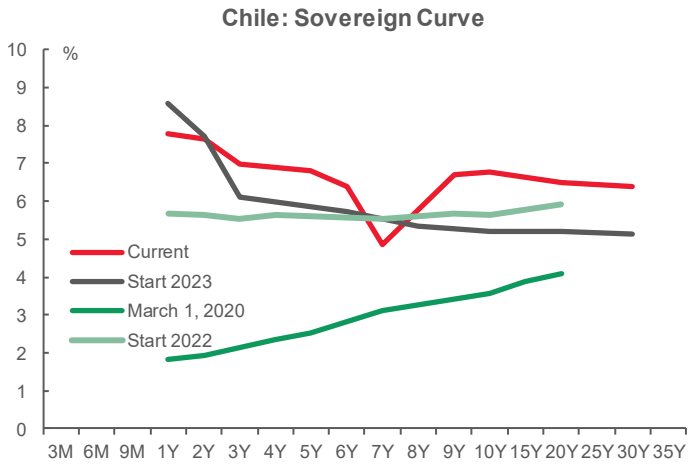

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 4**



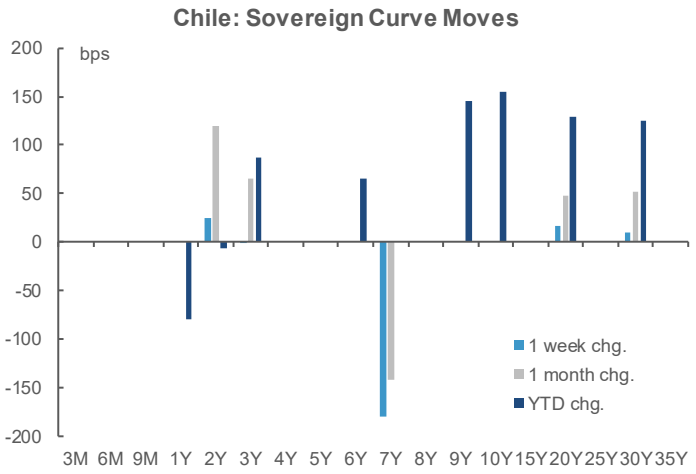

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 5**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

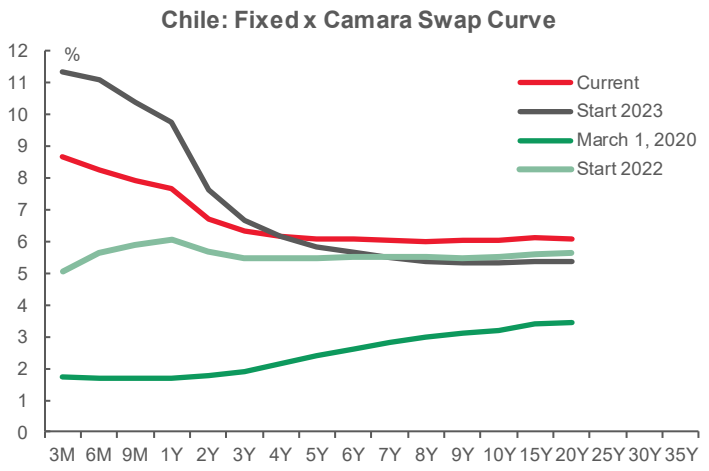
**Chart 6**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

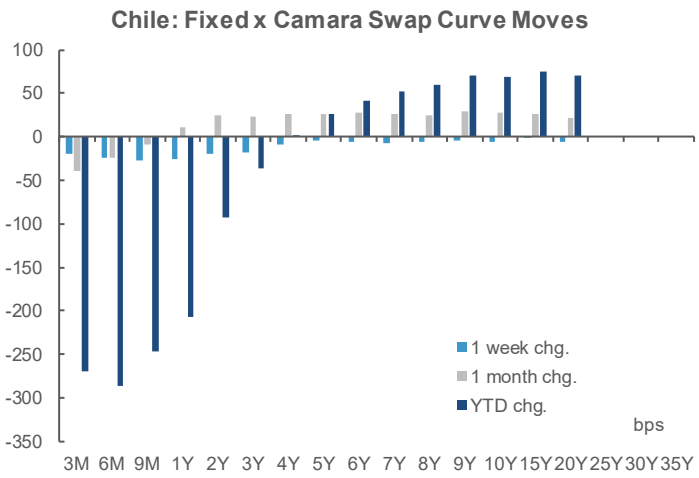
## Yield Curves

**Chart 7**



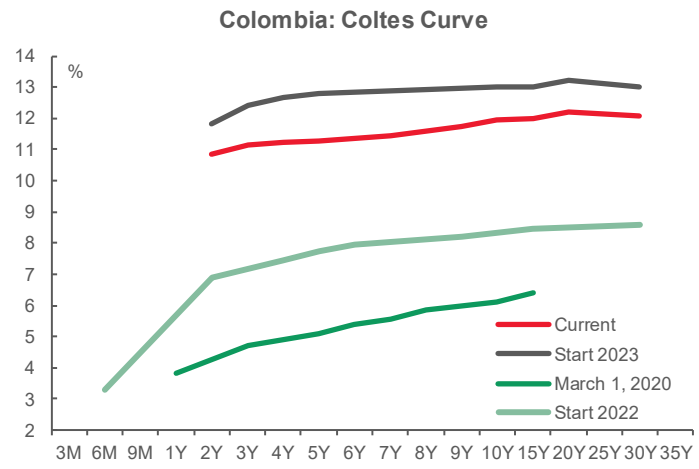

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 8**



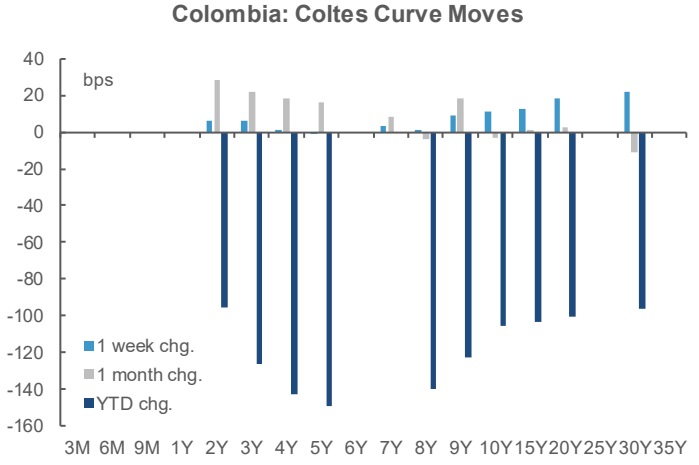

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 9**



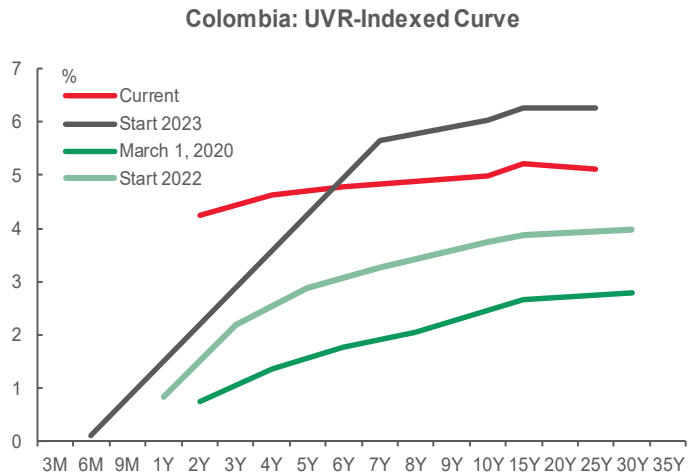

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 10**



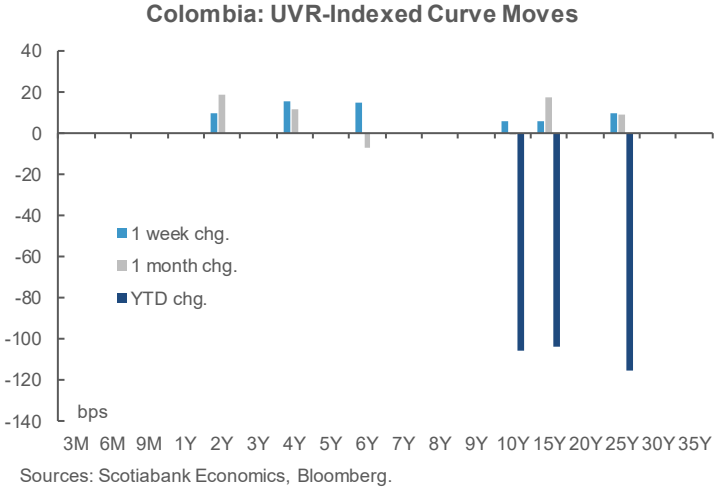

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 11**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

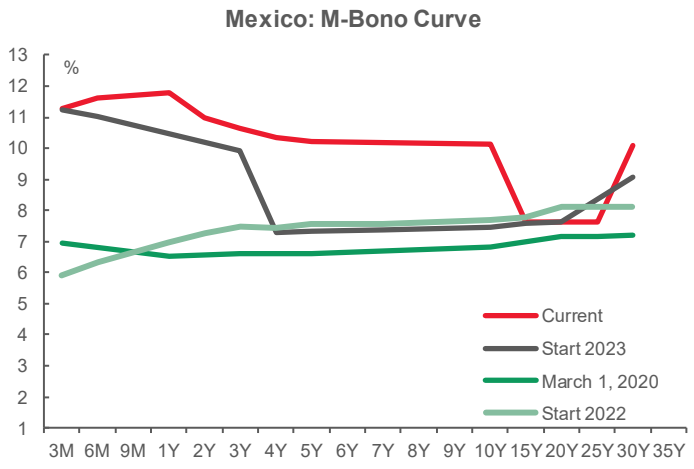
**Chart 12**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

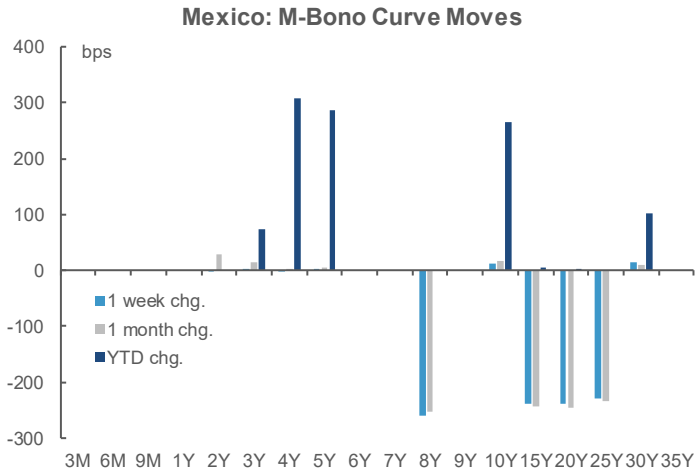
## Yield Curves

**Chart 13**



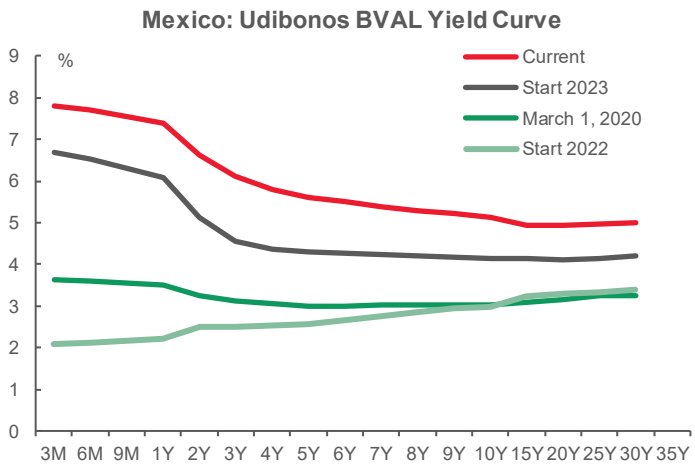

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 14**



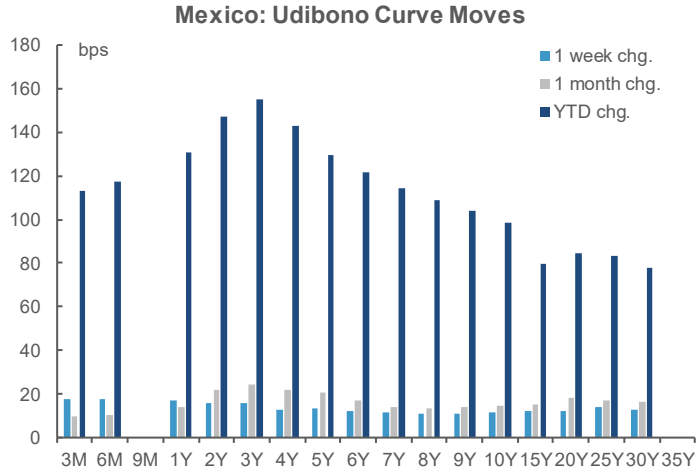

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 15**



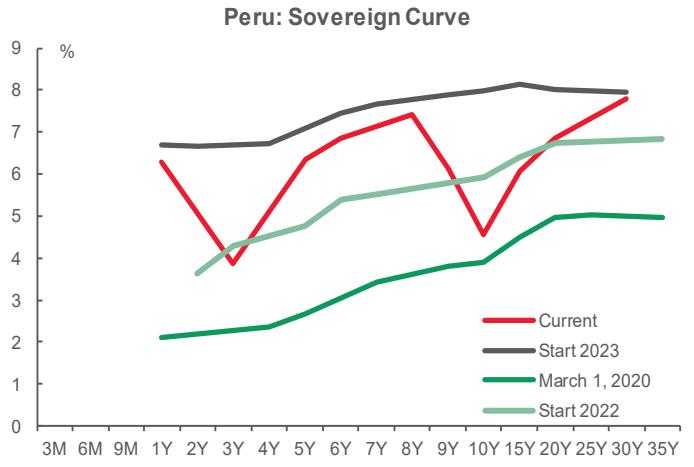

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 16**



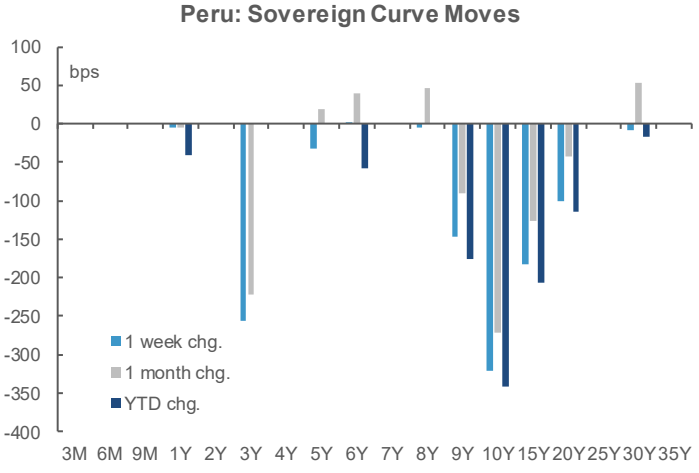

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 17**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

**Chart 18**




Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

# Market Events & Indicators for October 28–November 10

## BRAZIL

| Date | Time | Event | Period | BNS | Consensus | Latest | BNS Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct-30 | 7:00 | FGV Inflation IGPM y/y | Oct | -- | -- | -5.97 | |
| Oct-30 | 7:00 | FGV Inflation IGPM m/m | Oct | -- | -- | 0.37 | |
| Oct-30 | 7:25 | Central Bank Weekly Economist Survey | | -- | | | |
| Oct-30 | 7:30 | Nominal Budget Balance (BRL bn) | Sep | -- | -- | -106.561 | |
| Oct-30 | 7:30 | Primary Budget Balance (BRL bn) | Sep | -- | 14.7 | -22.83 | |
| Oct-30 | 7:30 | Net Debt % GDP | Sep | -- | -- | 59.86 | |
| Oct-30 | | Formal Job Creation Total | Sep | -- | 202000 | 220844 | |
| Oct-31 | 8:00 | National Unemployment Rate (%) | Sep | -- | 7.7 | 7.8 | |
| Nov-01 | 7:00 | FGV CPI IPC-S (%) | 27-Oct | -- | -- | 0.35 | |
| Nov-01 | 8:00 | Industrial Production m/m | Sep | -- | -- | 0.4 | |
| Nov-01 | 8:00 | Industrial Production y/y | Sep | -- | -- | 0.5 | |
| Nov-01 | 9:00 | S&P Global Brazil Manufacturing PMI | Oct | -- | -- | 49 | |
| Nov-01 | 14:00 | Trade Balance Monthly (USD mn) | Oct | -- | -- | 8904.4 | |
| Nov-01 | 14:00 | Exports Total (USD mn) | Oct | -- | -- | 28431.4 | |
| Nov-01 | 14:00 | Imports Total (USD mn) | Oct | -- | -- | 19527 | |
| Nov-01 | **17:30** | **Selic Rate (%)** | **01-Nov** | **12.25** | -- | **12.75** | |
| Nov-03 | 4:00 | FIPE CPI - Monthly (%) | Oct | -- | -- | 0.29 | |
| Nov-06 | 6:25 | Central Bank Weekly Economist Survey | | -- | | | |
| Nov-06 | 8:00 | S&P Global Brazil Composite PMI | Oct | -- | -- | 49 | |
| Nov-06 | 8:00 | S&P Global Brazil Services PMI | Oct | -- | -- | 48.7 | |
| Nov 01-06 | | Vehicle Sales Fenabrave | Oct | -- | -- | 197673 | |
| Nov-07 | 6:00 | Central Bank Meeting Minutes | | -- | | | |
| Nov-08 | 6:00 | FGV Inflation IGP-DI y/y | Oct | -- | -- | -5.34 | |
| Nov-08 | 6:00 | FGV Inflation IGP-DI m/m | Oct | -- | -- | 0.45 | |
| Nov-08 | 6:00 | FGV CPI IPC-S (%) | 03-Nov | -- | -- | 0.35 | |
| Nov-08 | 7:00 | Retail Sales Broad m/m | Sep | -- | -- | -1.3 | |
| Nov-08 | 7:00 | Retail Sales Broad y/y | Sep | -- | -- | 3.6 | |
| Nov-08 | 7:00 | Retail Sales y/y | Sep | -- | -- | 2.3 | |
| Nov-08 | 7:00 | Retail Sales m/m | Sep | -- | -- | -0.2 | |
| Nov 07-08 | | Vehicle Sales Anfavea | Oct | -- | -- | 197739 | |
| Nov 07-08 | | Vehicle Exports Anfavea | Oct | -- | -- | 27440 | |
| Nov 07-08 | | Vehicle Production Anfavea | Oct | -- | -- | 208889 | |
| Nov-10 | 3:00 | FIPE CPI - Weekly (%) | 07-Nov | -- | -- | 0.23 | |
| Nov-10 | 7:00 | IBGE Inflation IPCA m/m | Oct | -- | -- | 0.26 | |
| Nov-10 | 7:00 | IBGE Inflation IPCA y/y | Oct | -- | -- | 5.19 | |

## CHILE

| Date | Time | Event | Period | BNS | Consensus | Latest | BNS Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct-31 | 8:00 | Manufacturing Production y/y | Sep | -- | -4.1 | 0.5 | |
| Oct-31 | 8:00 | Industrial Production y/y | Sep | -- | -- | 0.26 | |
| Oct-31 | 8:00 | Unemployment Rate (%) | Sep | 9.0 | -- | 9.0 | We see a stabilization of the unemployment rate at 9%, with little increase in the labour force and employment. |
| Oct-31 | 8:00 | Copper Production Total (metric tonne) | Sep | -- | -- | 434206 | |
| Oct-31 | 8:00 | Commercial Activity y/y | Sep | -- | -- | -2.99 | |
| Oct-31 | 8:00 | Retail Sales y/y | Sep | -8.5 | -7.8 | -9.1 | We project a drop in retail sales of 8.5% y/y, based on our high frequency indicators for debit card purchases. |
| Nov-02 | 7:30 | Economic Activity y/y | Sep | -1.0 | -0.7 | -0.92 | |
| Nov-02 | 7:30 | Economic Activity m/m | Sep | -- | -- | -0.51 | |
| Nov-07 | 6:30 | Trade Balance (USD mn) | Oct | -- | -- | 976.03 | |
| Nov-07 | 6:30 | Exports Total (USD mn) | Oct | -- | -- | 7341.75 | |
| Nov-07 | 6:30 | Imports Total (USD mn) | Oct | -- | -- | 6365.72 | |
| Nov-07 | 6:30 | Copper Exports (USD mn) | Oct | -- | -- | 3858.67 | |
| Nov-07 | 6:30 | International Reserves (USD mn) | Oct | -- | -- | 41402 | |
| Nov-07 | 7:00 | Nominal Wage y/y | Sep | -- | -- | 8 | |
| Nov 01-07 | | IMCE Business Confidence | Oct | -- | -- | 43.38 | |
| Nov-08 | 6:00 | CPI m/m | Oct | 0.5 | -- | 0.7 | We project a CPI increase of 0.5% m/m, mainly explained by contributions from transportation (fuels) and food. |
| Nov-08 | 6:00 | CPI y/y | Oct | 5.1 | -- | 5.1 | |
| Nov-08 | 6:00 | CPI Ex Volatile Items m/m | Oct | 0.3 | -- | 0.2 | |
| Nov-08 | 6:00 | CPI Ex Volatile Items y/y | Oct | 6.8 | -- | 6.6 | |
| Nov-10 | 6:30 | Central Bank Economist Survey | | -- | -- | -- | |
| Nov 08-13 | | Vehicle Sales Total | Oct | -- | -- | 25503 | |

## COLOMBIA

| Date | Time | Event | Period | BNS | Consensus | Latest | BNS Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct-31 | 11:00 | Urban Unemployment Rate (%) | Sep | 10.2 | -- | 9.58 | Employment is expected to continue growing, despite economic activity deceleration. Services sectors and especially regional elections are providing oxygen to the labour market. |
| Oct-31 | 11:00 | National Unemployment Rate (%) | Sep | 9.5 | -- | 9.28 | |
| Oct-31 | **14:00** | **Overnight Lending Rate (%)** | **31-Oct** | **13.25** | **13.25** | **13.25** | BanRep is expected to hold the rate at 13.25%. Despite September's inflation results being aligned with expectations, it remains well above the 3% target. On the other hand, it will be relevant to see the board assessment of economic activity deceleration, since recent economic indicators have shown weaker-than-expected performance. |
| Nov-01 | 11:00 | Davivienda Colombia PMI Mfg | Oct | -- | -- | 47.8 | |
| Nov-01 | 11:00 | Exports FOB (USD mn) | Sep | -- | -- | 3946.92 | |
| Nov-02 | | Colombian central bank publishes monetary policy report | | -- | -- | -- | |
| Nov-03 | 18:00 | Colombia Monetary Policy Minutes | | -- | -- | -- | |
| Nov-08 | 18:00 | CPI y/y | Oct | 10.56 | -- | 10.99 | Headline annual inflation is expected to continue slowing down. In October, gasoline prices were stable, while food prices are expected to show more moderate increases compared to previous months. Tradable goods could also help to moderate prices, while utility fees are expected to contribute to the upside. |
| Nov-08 | 18:00 | CPI Core y/y | Oct | 10.56 | -- | 10.88 | |
| Nov-08 | 18:00 | CPI m/m | Oct | 0.32 | -- | 0.54 | |
| Nov-08 | 18:00 | CPI Core m/m | Oct | 0.31 | -- | 0.49 | |

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

## Market Events & Indicators for October 28–November 10

### MEXICO

| Date | Time | Event | Period | BNS | Consensus | Latest | BNS Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct-30 | | Mexican Public Balance (MXN mn) | Sep | -- | -- | -524.4 | |
| Oct-31 | 8:00 | GDP NSA y/y | 3Q P | 3.7 | -- | 3.6 | |
| Oct-31 | 8:00 | GDP SA q/q | 3Q P | -- | -- | 0.84 | |
| Oct-31 | 11:00 | International Reserves Weekly (USD mn) | 27-Oct | -- | -- | 204000 | |
| Oct-31 | 11:00 | Net Outstanding Loans (MXN bn) | Sep | -- | -- | 5779.9 | |
| Nov-01 | 11:00 | S&P Global Mexico Manufacturing PMI | Oct | -- | -- | 49.8 | |
| Nov-01 | 11:00 | Remittances Total (USD mn) | Sep | -- | -- | 5563.3 | |
| Nov-01 | 11:00 | Central Bank Economist Survey | | -- | | | |
| Nov-01 | 14:00 | IMEF Manufacturing Index SA | Oct | -- | -- | 51.46 | |
| Nov-01 | 14:00 | IMEF Non-Manufacturing Index SA | Oct | -- | -- | 53.32 | |
| Nov-03 | 8:00 | Vehicle Domestic Sales | Oct | -- | -- | 118038 | |
| Nov-03 | 8:00 | Leading Indicators m/m | Sep | -- | -- | 0.08 | |
| Nov-03 | 8:00 | Private Consumption y/y | Aug | -- | -- | 3.95 | |
| Nov-03 | 8:00 | Gross Fixed Investment SA m/m | Aug | -- | -- | 0.48 | |
| Nov-03 | 8:00 | Gross Fixed Investment NSA y/y | Aug | -- | -- | 29.1 | |
| Nov-06 | 7:00 | Consumer Confidence | Oct | -- | -- | 46.84 | |
| Nov-07 | 7:00 | Vehicle Production | Oct | -- | -- | 338899 | |
| Nov-07 | 7:00 | Vehicle Exports | Oct | -- | -- | 301341 | |
| Nov-07 | 10:00 | International Reserves Weekly (USD mn) | 03-Nov | -- | -- | 204000 | |
| Nov-07 | | Banamex Survey of Economists | | -- | | | |
| Nov 01-08 | | Formal Job Creation Total | Oct | -- | -- | 132.56 | |
| Nov-09 | 7:00 | CPI m/m | Oct | 0.57 | -- | 0.44 | |
| Nov-09 | 7:00 | CPI Core m/m | Oct | 0.36 | -- | 0.36 | |
| Nov-09 | 7:00 | CPI y/y | Oct | 4.45 | -- | 4.45 | |
| Nov-09 | 7:00 | CPI Core y/y | Oct | 5.48 | -- | 5.76 | |
| Nov-09 | 7:00 | Bi-Weekly CPI (%) | 31-Oct | -- | -- | 0.24 | |
| Nov-09 | 7:00 | Bi-Weekly Core CPI (%) | 31-Oct | -- | -- | 0.24 | |
| Nov-09 | 7:00 | Bi-Weekly CPI y/y | 31-Oct | -- | -- | 4.27 | |
| Nov-09 | 7:00 | Bi-Weekly Core CPI y/y | 31-Oct | -- | -- | 5.54 | |
| Nov-09 | **14:00** | **Overnight Rate (%)** | **09-Nov** | **11.25** | -- | **11.25** | |
| Nov-10 | 7:00 | Manuf. Production NSA y/y | Sep | -- | -- | -0.64 | |
| Nov-10 | 7:00 | Industrial Production NSA y/y | Sep | -- | -- | 5.23 | |
| Nov-10 | 7:00 | Industrial Production SA m/m | Sep | -- | -- | 0.31 | |
| Nov 10-15 | | Nominal Wages | Oct | -- | -- | 5.12 | |

### PERU

| Date | Time | Event | Period | BNS | Consensus | Latest | BNS Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov-01 | 11:00 | Lima CPI m/m | Oct | 0.2 | -- | 0.02 | Impact of El Niño has faded. |
| Nov-01 | 11:00 | Lima CPI y/y | Oct | 4.9 | -- | 5.04 | Under 5% threshold. |
| Nov-01 | | GDP y/y | 3Q | -0.9 | -- | -0.5 | Third consecutive negative quarter. |
| Nov-09 | **18:00** | **Reference Rate (%)** | **09-Nov** | **7.00** | -- | **7.25** | Not ready for a pause yet. |

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

## Scotiabank Economics Latam Coverage

### Local Market Coverage

**CHILE**

| | |
|---|---|
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