

**IN THE HANDS OF POLITICIANS**

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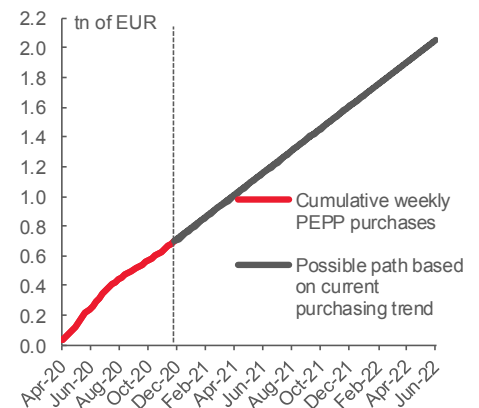
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**Next Week's Risk Dashboard**

- Brexit
- A different sort of US government shutdown?
- CBs: ECB, BoC, Peru, Chile, Brazil
- Inflation: US, Mexico, Chile, Brazil...
- ...Colombia, Norway, Sweden
- European macro
- China macro

**Chart of the Week**

**Will the ECB Increase the Size & Duration of the PEPP?**



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, ECB.

Chart of the Week: Prepared by: Evan Andrade, Economic Analyst.

## In the Hands of Politicians

What if the week started with clearer evidence that the UK will leave the EU without a deal at the end of the year and ended with a US government shutdown? That is hardly a base case for how the overall week will unfold as it could wind up surprising for the better, but such will be the two dominant risks overhanging markets as the week progresses alongside possibly tying US stimulus talks to the overall outcome. How the ECB delivers on earlier promises to deliver stimulus may well be informed by one or both matters, while other regional central banks like the Bank of Canada and a trio in Latin America will largely watch from the sidelines. The calendar of top-tier macroeconomic reports will be otherwise sparsely populated and summarized in the accompanying indicator tables.

### 1. NOT JUST YET ANOTHER US GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN?

The US system of governance has pros and cons and probably at least its fair share of quirks that either entertain, frustrate or mystify observers at home and abroad. To the list that includes Electoral College rules, endless vote recounts, deeply partisan tactics, and the absence of a clear mechanism for removing a President who lost, one can add the obscure ways that it funds government. The latter risks becoming glaringly evident once again over the coming week.

**Absent an agreement, funding for almost all federal agencies will expire on December 11<sup>th</sup>.** What is needed is a bill that would allocate US\$1.4 trillion in funding through to the end of the fiscal year on September 30<sup>th</sup> 2021. Failure would mean shutting whole government departments until agreement can be reached.

Market observers have seen this movie many times. Chart 1 depicts government shutdowns that have occurred since the 1980s and ranks them in order of length. The 35 days in late 2018 into early 2019 over Trump's border wall funding dispute was a record breaker and serves as a clear warning with respect to his single-minded obstinance.

Market observers also generally understand that shutdowns usually have little effect on GDP growth. For example, the CBO estimates for the impact of the 2018–19 shutdown on quarterly GDP growth are shown in chart 2 (and explained [here](#)).

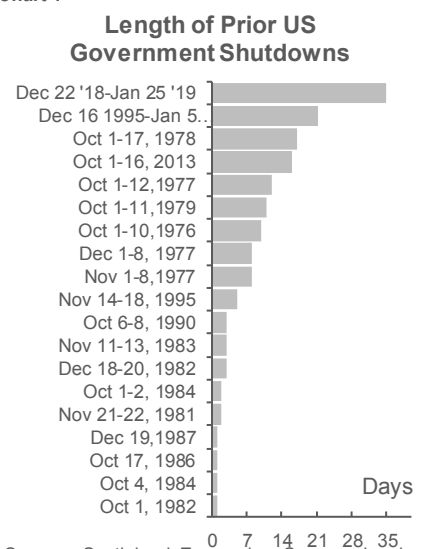
The de minimis impact on markets is also generally understood. Charts 3 and 4 plot the performance of the S&P500 and the US 10 year Treasury yield leading up to and after past government shutdowns. Every instance is different, but a clear-cut risk-on or risk-off pattern is hard to detect.

If an omnibus spending agreement is not passed in time, then it's possible Congress passes a continuing resolution to bridge funding needs which would make it a problem for the next Congress that convenes in January. A full government shutdown is a modest risk in my opinion, but at least this is not like the debt ceiling crisis in late 2013 and early 2014 in that the debt ceiling was already suspended in mid-2019 for two years until next summer when it may become an issue again.

**All that said, this could get a bit more complicated than the plain vanilla shutdowns of the past.** One reason is Trump and his agenda in his final days in office. For example, he has threatened to veto a defense authorization bill if it includes a provision to rename military bases presently named after Confederate leaders. Some would say that's the President being consistent, but not terribly 'woke' to say the least.

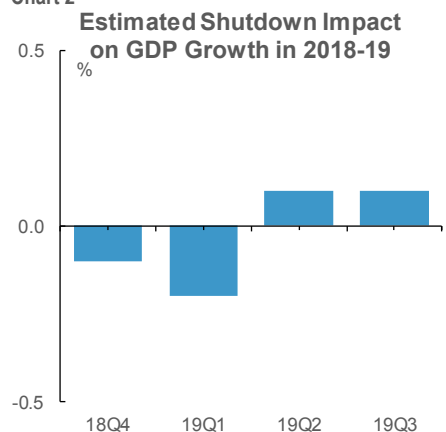
**Further, this time Congress is trying to nail two birds with one stone which magnifies the negotiating risks as well as the potential reward.** In addition to the December 11<sup>th</sup> deadline is the expiration of various forms of CARES Act aid on December 31<sup>st</sup>

Chart 1



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Congressional Research Service, US House, US Senate.

Chart 2



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, CBO.

including jobless benefits and eviction moratoriums. House Speaker Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader McConnell are seeking to combine an omnibus funding bill with a stimulus package in one. That could be quite constructive if they can pull it all off, but it raises the spectre of everything getting stuck in Washington’s dysfunctional wheels.

Enter competing proposals for the stimulus part of the equation that are in significant disagreement. A bipartisan proposal would spend US\$908 billion while the GOP-controlled Senate led by McConnell is aiming for about US\$500 billion. It may be a positive thing that the previously much wider gulf has been narrowed at least until the Democrats can take another swing at stimulus when President-elect Biden takes office. The bipartisan proposal includes US\$288 billion in Paycheque Protection Program loans to small businesses, an

extra \$300/week supplemental jobless benefit and US\$160 billion for state and local governments plus targeted spending efforts. McConnell’s bill would temporarily extend jobless benefit eligibility, fund PPP loans and include targeted measures but would not include more jobless benefit payments or aid to state/local governments. A sticking point is that the GOP plan would shield businesses from any COVID-19 related lawsuits which the Democrats object to doing. Added sticking points include additional funding for the Mexican border wall, for immigration detention, for education and environmental programs and for contentious family planning programs.

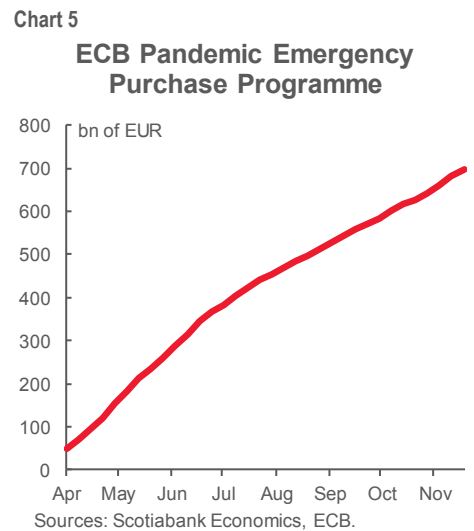
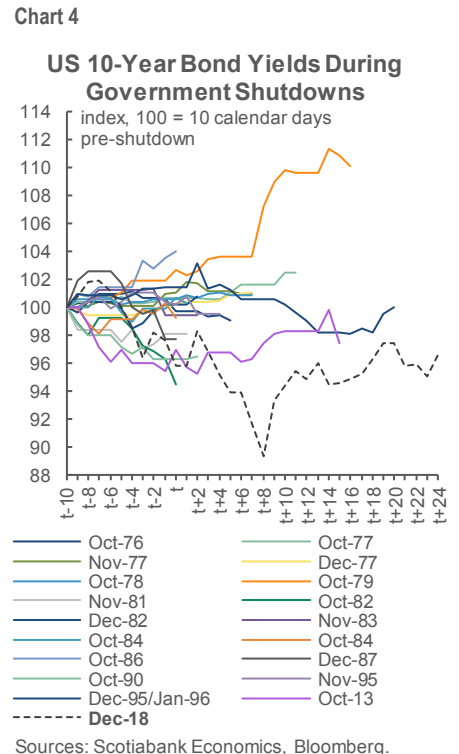
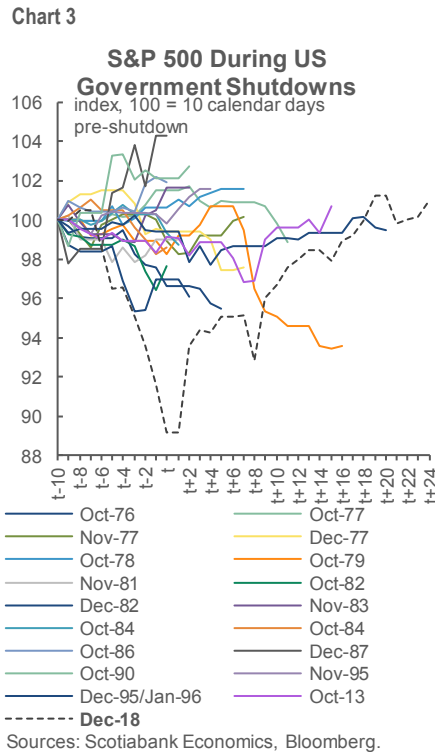
**In all, I’m inclined to be hopeful that the worst-case scenario may be a continuing funding resolution and modest stimulus to bridge through the year-end expirations. The fact that so much is tied together with this potential shutdown while anything that is done needs Trump’s signature is a bit nerve-rattling and perhaps more so than during past shutdowns.**

**2. CENTRAL BANKS—WHEN IS ENOUGH ENOUGH?**

**i. ECB—Over-promise, Under-deliver?**

The European Central Bank delivers its last policy decision of the year on Thursday at 7:45amET (statement) followed by President Lagarde’s press conference at 8:30amET. **The central bank had built high expectations for policy action into this meeting, but exactly what it may deliver is uncertain not least because of events since the last meeting.**

On October 29<sup>th</sup>, Lagarde made it clear that the ECB would be expanding stimulus at the December 10<sup>th</sup> meeting. The statement noted that “Governing Council will recalibrate its instruments” at the coming meeting which is ECB code language for expanding stimulus. Lagarde noted that Governing Council was unanimous in its belief that more needed to be done and that this involved looking at all instruments. Since that time, COVID-19 cases across the whole of the European Union went from just under 6 million to more than double that now. Furthermore, the euro has appreciated by another



4% to the USD, although inflation has been little changed at -0.3% y/y and with core CPI at 0.2% y/y. Nevertheless, all of the positive vaccine trial announcements were made since the last meeting.

So where does that leave the ECB? It has to do something material after promising it would, but it might not want to over-commit to multiple tools over an extended horizon. That could risk disappointment in the near-term. As this past week drew to a close, **anonymous officials at the rather leaky ECB were reportedly considering a one-year extension of its existing €1.35 trillion Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP)** from “until at least the end of June 2021” to at least one year later. It sounds like garbled guidance to me with some preferring six months and some advocating a conditional withdrawal trigger should things really rip as they may well do. Presumably they might extend reinvestment guidance beyond “at least the end of 2022” if they are buying until mid-2022.

Nevertheless, only half of the existing potential size of the PEPP has been utilized thus far and the rate of increase of the assets held within the program has slowed since July compared to prior months (chart 5). Extending and raising the purchase horizon and time horizon by at least 6–12 months is one thing, but what markets think it might actually implement may differ. Underutilized facilities are hardly a rarity across central banks including the Fed and the Bank of Canada as other examples.

**ii. Bank of Canada—Uncertainty Surrounds its Certainty**

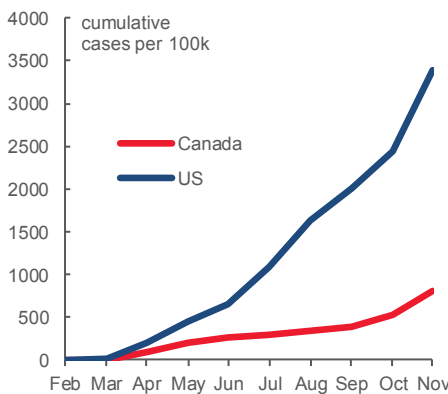
The Bank of Canada issues its final policy statement in a wild year on Wednesday at 10amET. It will be a statement-only event followed by the next day’s Economic Progress Report speech to be delivered by Deputy Governor Paul Beaudry at 1:30pmET.

**Expectations are set rather low for this one.** No changes in either the policy rate or the BoC’s Government of Canada bond purchase program are expected. The statement will be a full rewrite compared to the prior forecast-oriented one, but it is likely to convey some sense of three main messages: near-term risks have risen with the spread of COVID-19 and tightened restrictions; vaccines offer greater hope and the US election is out of the way; but an extended period of accommodation is likely as it will take time to repair the damage brought on by the pandemic.

For one thing, the BoC is in between forecast exercises following the October 28<sup>th</sup> Monetary Policy Report and with the next one not until January 20<sup>th</sup>. The BoC might still view its late-October forecasts as roughly on the mark given how increased COVID-19 cases are dampening the near-term but vaccines are lifting longer-term optimism.

Chart 6

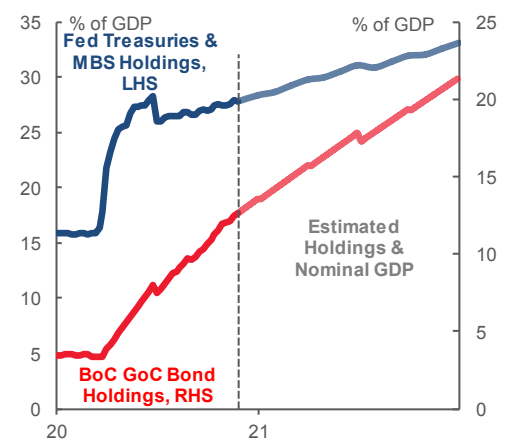
**US & Canadian COVID-19 Cases**



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Johns Hopkins University.

Chart 7

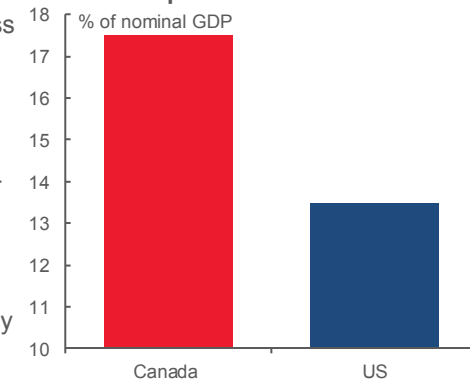
**Expanding Central Bank Balance Sheets**



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Federal Reserve, Bank of Canada.

Chart 8

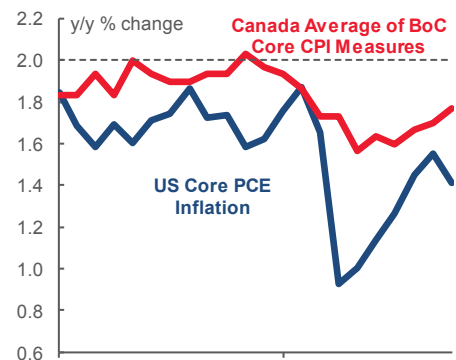
**Value of Fiscal and Financial Response to COVID-19**



Note: As of November 14th, 2020  
Sources: Scotiabank Economics.

Chart 9

**Preferred Inflation Gauges of the Bank of Canada & Federal Reserve**



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, US BEA, Statistics Canada.

For another, the BoC only just changed up its purchase program at the late-October meeting when it lowered the purchase flows into Government of Canada bonds from at least C\$5 billion per week to at least C\$4 billion per week and shifted the composition of those purchases toward longer term maturities.

Recent remarks by Governor Macklem emphasized further policy flexibility, but only conditional upon a worsened scenario. They included possibly cutting the overnight rate a little further below 0.25% while staying positive, negative rates being in the toolkit but not under present consideration, and scaling existing purchase programs. None of these steps are expected next week but if there is a risk then the most likely might be to reduce the overnight rate by 10–15bps. I don't think that will happen and it would be kind of pointless anyway.

**In a stylized facts sense, the BoC should feel no compelling urge to alter stimulus now and the dialogue over 2021 is likely to gradually transition toward bracing markets for eventual policy exits.** For one thing, while COVID-19 has carried tragic effects upon too many, Canada's break-out is considerably lower than in the US (chart 6).

For another, the stimulus response has been greater in Canada. The BoC's bond buying program has risen as a share of GDP at a quicker pace than the Fed's this year, though you could argue the Fed had a running start because it had already been in the QE game for many years and so its bond holdings are a higher share of GDP overall (chart 7). As a share of GDP, fiscal stimulus in response to the pandemic has also been materially greater in Canada than in the US (chart 8).

By extension, the impact upon inflation has perhaps also reflected fewer COVID-19 cases and greater stimulus. Canada's core inflation is running materially higher than in the US (chart 9).

While there was a more vibrant debate on possibly further policy options over the Fall, the arrival of vaccines across the US and UK now followed by Canada as 2021 unfolds should give reason to press pause on concepts such as yield curve targets.

**The BoC needs to be careful that it does not over-promise what it can deliver upon.** Telling heavily indebted Canadian households to count on rates staying very low for years to come may be over-reaching. Ditto for many small businesses. For one thing, the BoC does not have full control over longer maturity borrowing costs, such as the five-year Government of Canada bond yield that has been modestly climbing since mid-October and that would be expected to rise well ahead of an eventual BoC rate hike. This yield serves as input into determining the popular five-year mortgage rate. For another, it seems incongruent to say that forecasting is marked by such high uncertainty—especially with vaccines on the horizon that may buoy the outlook—versus saying that it is certain the policy rate won't budge for years to come.

### iii. Latam

Three Latin American central banks issue policy decisions but none of them are expected to alter their stances. Chile's central bank weighs in on Monday followed by Brazil's central bank on Wednesday and Peru's on Thursday.

## 3. BREXIT

Brexit talks didn't exactly end the week well! They spent the whole week trying to break the logjam over issues related to British sovereignty, but in the end largely failed to do so. **The way the talks ended leaves risks to global markets—but particularly sterling and local UK assets—hanging in a state of total ambiguity into the Asian market open.**

At the time of publishing, negotiations had just broken up. The EU's negotiator, Michel Barnier, stated "After one week of intense negotiations in London, together with @DavidGHFrost, we agreed today that the conditions for an agreement are not met, due to significant divergences on level playing field, governance and fisheries. We agreed to pause the talks in order to brief out Principals on the state of play of the negotiations."

European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and British Prime Minister Johnson will have a discussion on Saturday afternoon. About what isn't exactly clear. Barnier is expected to brief EU ambassadors on Sunday. I'd like to be cautiously optimistic that perhaps now the rubber hits the road with the elected leaders forced to step up and decide what's supportable by way of compromises that their negotiators could not achieve. That wouldn't be the first international agreement settled in such fashion, but it's hard to see how one could have much confidence in this expectation after years of trying. Either way, there are less than three weeks until the January 1st 2021 leave date with-or-without a deal and no finalized legal text and no translations underway.

**Key Indicators for week of December 7 – 11**
**NORTH AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>BNS</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
US	12/07	15:00	Consumer Credit (US\$ bn m/m)	Oct	--	17.5	16.2
US	12/08	08:30	Productivity (q/q a.r.)	3Q F	--	4.9	4.9
US	12/08	08:30	Unit Labor Costs (q/q a.r.)	3Q F	--	-8.9	-8.9
MX	12/09	07:00	Bi-Weekly Core CPI (% change)	Nov 30	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
MX	12/09	07:00	Bi-Weekly CPI (% change)	Nov 30	0.0	0.0	0.0
MX	12/09	07:00	Consumer Prices (m/m)	Nov	0.1	0.2	0.6
MX	12/09	07:00	Consumer Prices (y/y)	Nov	3.4	3.4	4.1
MX	12/09	07:00	Consumer Prices Core (m/m)	Nov	-0.1	0.0	0.2
US	12/09	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Dec 4	--	--	-0.6
<b>CA</b>	<b>12/09</b>	<b>10:00</b>	<b>BoC Interest Rate Announcement (%)</b>	<b>Dec 9</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>
US	12/09	10:00	JOLTS Job Openings (000s)	Oct	--	6300	6436
US	12/09	10:00	Wholesale Inventories (m/m)	Oct F	--	0.9	0.9
US	12/10	08:30	CPI (m/m)	Nov	0.1	0.1	0.0
US	12/10	08:30	CPI (y/y)	Nov	1.1	1.1	1.2
US	12/10	08:30	CPI (index)	Nov	--	260.1	260.4
US	12/10	08:30	CPI ex. Food & Energy (m/m)	Nov	0.2	0.1	0.0
US	12/10	08:30	CPI ex. Food & Energy (y/y)	Nov	1.6	1.6	1.6
US	12/10	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Dec 5	700	720	712
US	12/10	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Nov 28	5800	--	5520
US	12/10	14:00	Treasury Budget (US\$ bn)	Nov	--	-200.0	-284.1
MX	12/11	07:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Oct	--	0.5	-0.1
MX	12/11	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Oct	--	-5.6	-6.2
CA	12/11	08:30	Capacity Utilization (%)	3Q	--	--	70.3
US	12/11	08:30	PPI (m/m)	Nov	0.1	0.1	0.3
US	12/11	08:30	PPI ex. Food & Energy (m/m)	Nov	0.2	0.2	0.1
US	12/11	10:00	U. of Michigan Consumer Sentiment	Dec P	75.0	76.0	76.9

**EUROPE**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>BNS</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
GE	12/07	02:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Oct	--	1.6	1.6
FR	12/08	02:45	Current Account (€ bn)	Oct	--	--	-5690
FR	12/08	02:45	Trade Balance (€ mn)	Oct	--	-5416	-5745
EC	12/08	05:00	Employment (q/q)	3Q F	--	--	0.9
EC	12/08	05:00	GDP (q/q)	3Q F	--	12.6	12.6
EC	12/08	05:00	ZEW Survey (Economic Sentiment)	Dec	--	--	32.8
GE	12/08	05:00	ZEW Survey (Current Situation)	Dec	--	-66.0	-64.3
GE	12/08	05:00	ZEW Survey (Economic Sentiment)	Dec	--	46.0	39.0
GE	12/09	02:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Oct	--	21.0	26.3
GE	12/09	02:00	Trade Balance (€ bn)	Oct	--	18.5	20.6
SP	12/09	03:00	Industrial Output NSA (y/y)	Oct	--	--	-0.6
UK	12/10	02:00	Index of Services (m/m)	Oct	--	0.3	1.0
UK	12/10	02:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Oct	--	0.3	0.5
UK	12/10	02:00	Manufacturing Production (m/m)	Oct	--	0.3	0.2
UK	12/10	02:00	Visible Trade Balance (£ mn)	Oct	--	-9600	-9348
FR	12/10	02:45	Industrial Production (m/m)	Oct	--	0.4	1.4
FR	12/10	02:45	Industrial Production (y/y)	Oct	--	-5.5	-6.0
FR	12/10	02:45	Manufacturing Production (m/m)	Oct	--	0.4	2.2
IR	12/10	04:00	Real GDP (q/q)	3Q	--	--	11.1
<b>EC</b>	<b>12/10</b>	<b>07:45</b>	<b>ECB Main Refinancing Rate (%)</b>	<b>Dec 10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>EC</b>	<b>12/10</b>	<b>07:45</b>	<b>ECB Marginal Lending Facility (%)</b>	<b>Dec 10</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>EC</b>	<b>12/10</b>	<b>07:45</b>	<b>ECB Deposit Facility Rate (%)</b>	<b>Dec 10</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>-0.50</b>

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

**Key Indicators for week of December 7 – 11**
**EUROPE (continued from previous page)**

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
SP	12/11	03:00	CPI (m/m)	Nov F	--	0.2	0.0
SP	12/11	03:00	CPI (y/y)	Nov F	--	-0.8	-0.8
SP	12/11	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Nov F	--	0.1	0.1
SP	12/11	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Nov F	--	-0.9	-0.9
IT	12/11	04:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Oct	--	1.0	-5.6
IT	12/11	05:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	3Q	--	9.8	8.3
RU	12/11	11:00	Real GDP (y/y)	3Q P	--	-3.60	-3.60

**ASIA-PACIFIC**

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
AU	12/06	19:30	ANZ Job Advertisements (m/m)	Nov	--	--	9.4
CH	12/06	20:00	Foreign Reserves (US\$ bn)	Nov	--	3150	3128
CH	12/06	20:00	Exports (y/y)	Nov	--	12.0	11.4
CH	12/06	20:00	Imports (y/y)	Nov	--	7.0	4.7
CH	12/06	20:00	Trade Balance (USD bn)	Nov	--	53.8	58.4
JN	12/07	00:00	Coincident Index CI	Oct P	--	85.8	81.1
JN	12/07	00:00	Leading Index CI	Oct P	--	93.3	92.5
AU	12/07	00:30	Foreign Reserves (AUD bn)	Nov	--	--	61.6
MA	12/07	02:00	Foreign Reserves (US\$ bn)	Nov 30	--	--	104.9
TA	12/07	03:00	Exports (y/y)	Nov	--	8.5	11.2
TA	12/07	03:00	Imports (y/y)	Nov	--	1.3	-1.0
TA	12/07	03:00	Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	Nov	--	6.4	7.5
SI	12/07	04:00	Foreign Reserves (US\$ mn)	Nov	--	--	338049
JN	12/07	18:30	Household Spending (y/y)	Oct	--	2.4	-10.2
JN	12/07	18:50	Bank Lending (y/y)	Nov	--	--	6.2
JN	12/07	18:50	Current Account (¥ bn)	Oct	--	2117	1660
JN	12/07	18:50	GDP (q/q)	3Q F	5.0	5.0	5.0
JN	12/07	18:50	GDP Deflator (y/y)	3Q F	1.1	1.1	1.1
AU	12/07	19:30	House Price Index (y/y)	3Q	--	3.3	6.2
JN	12/07	19:50	Trade Balance - BOP Basis (¥ bn)	Oct	--	1083	918
ID	12/07	21:00	Consumer Confidence Index	Nov	--	--	79.0
TA	12/08	03:00	CPI (y/y)	Nov	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
NZ	12/08	16:45	Manufacturing Activity	3Q	--	--	-11.9
JN	12/08	18:50	Machine Orders (m/m)	Oct	--	2.7	-4.4
JN	12/08	18:50	Japan Money Stock M2 (y/y)	Nov	--	8.9	9.0
JN	12/08	18:50	Japan Money Stock M3 (y/y)	Nov	--	7.4	7.5
CH	12/08	20:30	CPI (y/y)	Nov	0.2	0.0	0.5
CH	12/08	20:30	PPI (y/y)	Nov	--	-1.8	-2.1
JN	12/09	01:00	Machine Tool Orders (y/y)	Nov P	--	--	-6.0
PH	12/09	20:00	Exports (y/y)	Oct	--	-0.1	2.2
PH	12/09	20:00	Imports (y/y)	Oct	--	-14.0	-16.5
PH	12/09	20:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Oct	--	--	-1708
CH	12/09	20:00	New Yuan Loans (bn)	Nov	1300	1450	690
NZ	12/10	16:30	Business NZ PMI	Nov	--	--	51.7
MA	12/10	23:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Oct	--	--	1.0
IN	12/11	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Oct	--	0.20	0.20

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

## Key Indicators for week of December 7 – 11

### LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>BNS</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
CO	12/05	12:00	Consumer Price Index (m/m)	Nov	0.1	0.1	-0.1
CO	12/05	12:00	Consumer Price Index (y/y)	Nov	1.7	1.7	1.8
<b>CL</b>	<b>12/07</b>	<b>16:00</b>	<b>Nominal Overnight Rate Target (%)</b>	<b>Dec 7</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
BZ	12/08	07:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA (m/m)	Nov	--	0.8	0.9
BZ	12/08	07:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA (y/y)	Nov	4.3	4.2	3.9
<b>BZ</b>	<b>12/09</b>	<b>07:00</b>	<b>SELIC Target Rate (%)</b>	<b>Dec 9</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>
PE	12/09	09:00	Trade Balance (USD mn)	Oct	500	--	326.3
BZ	12/10	07:00	Retail Sales (m/m)	Oct	--	-0.1	0.6
BZ	12/10	07:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Oct	6.9	6.8	7.3
<b>PE</b>	<b>12/10</b>	<b>18:00</b>	<b>Reference Rate (%)</b>	<b>Dec 10</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>



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**Global Auctions for week of December 7 – 11****NORTH AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CA	12/07	12:00	Canada to Sell 5-Year Bonds
US	12/08	13:00	U.S. To Sell 3-Year Notes
US	12/09	13:00	U.S. To Sell 10-Year Notes Reopening
US	12/10	13:00	U.S. To Sell 30-Year Bonds Reopening

**EUROPE**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
UK	12/08	05:00	U.K. to Sell 3.25 Billion Pounds of 0.125% 2024 Bonds
UK	12/08	06:30	U.K. to Sell 2 Billion Pounds of 0.625% 2050 Bonds
UK	12/09	05:00	U.K. to Sell 0.625% 2035 Bonds
SZ	12/09	05:15	Switzerland to Sell Bonds
GE	12/09	05:30	Germany to Sell 2-Year Bonds
SP	12/10	04:45	Spain to Sell Sr Unsecured Bonds
IT	12/10	05:00	Italy to Sell Bonds
SW	12/10	05:00	Sweden to Sell I/L Bonds

**ASIA-PACIFIC**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
SK	12/06	21:30	South Korea to Sell Bonds
JN	12/07	22:35	Japan to Sell 5-Year Bonds
ID	12/08	04:30	Indonesia to Sell Bonds
CH	12/08	22:00	China Plans to Sell 2 & 5 Year Upsized Government Bonds
JN	12/09	22:35	Japan to Sell 20-Year Bonds
SK	12/10	21:30	South Korea to Sell 350 Billion Won 50-Year Bonds
CH	12/10	22:00	China Plans to Sell 30-Year Upsized Government Bonds
TA	12/10	23:30	Taiwan to Sell TWD30 Bln 10-Year Bonds

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Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

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**Events for week of December 7 – 11****NORTH AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CA	12/09	10:00	Bank of Canada Rate Decision

**EUROPE**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
SW	12/07	03:30	Riksbank Publishes Minutes From Nov. 25 Meeting
IT	12/07		Bank of Italy Report on Balance-Sheet Aggregates
SW	12/08	08:00	Riksbank Governor Stefan Ingves Speech
IT	12/10	05:00	Bank of Italy Publishes Monthly Report 'Money and Banks'
EC	12/10	07:45	<b>ECB Main Refinancing Rate</b>
EC	12/10	07:45	<b>ECB Marginal Lending Facility</b>
EC	12/10	07:45	<b>ECB Deposit Facility Rate</b>
UK	12/11	02:00	BOE Financial Stability Report

**ASIA-PACIFIC**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
AU	12/06	17:05	RBA's Lowe gives online speech

**LATIN AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CL	12/07	16:00	Overnight Rate Target
BZ	12/09	07:00	Selic Rate
PE	12/10	18:00	Reference Rate

## Global Central Bank Watch

### NORTH AMERICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Bank of Canada – Overnight Target Rate	0.25	December 9, 2020	0.25	0.25
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	0.25	December 16, 2020	0.25	0.25
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	4.25	December 17, 2020	4.25	4.25

**Bank of Canada:** No further policy changes are expected in a statement-only affair on Wednesday. The BoC had already adjusted its purchase program at the prior meeting. Its policy levers cannot really influence near-term risks while vaccines improve the longer term outlook.

### 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 10, 2020	0.00	0.00
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	0.25	December 10, 2020	0.25	0.25
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	-0.50	December 10, 2020	-0.50	-0.50
Bank of England – Bank Rate	0.10	December 17, 2020	0.10	0.10
Swiss National Bank – Libor Target Rate	-0.75	TBA	-0.75	-0.75
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	4.25	December 18, 2020	4.25	4.25
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	0.00	February 10, 2021	0.00	0.00
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	0.00	December 17, 2020	0.00	0.00
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	15.00	December 24, 2020	15.00	15.00

**European Central Bank (ECB):** While all policy tools will be “recalibrated” at the Dec 10th meeting, we do not expect any change to the policy rates. Additional monetary accommodation should come from the expansion of the size and duration of the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP).

### ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Bank of Japan – Policy Rate	-0.10	December 18, 2020	-0.10	-0.10
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Target Rate	0.10	February 1, 2021	0.10	0.10
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	0.25	February 23, 2021	0.25	0.25
People's Bank of China – 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.85	December 20, 2020	3.85	3.85
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	4.00	February 5, 2021	3.50	4.00
Bank of Korea – Bank Rate	0.50	January 15, 2021	0.50	0.50
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	0.50	December 23, 2020	0.50	0.50
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	1.75	January 20, 2021	1.75	1.75
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	3.75	December 17, 2020	3.75	3.75
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	2.00	December 17, 2020	2.00	2.00

### 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	2.00	December 9, 2020	2.00	2.00
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	0.50	December 7, 2020	0.50	0.50
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	1.75	December 18, 2020	1.75	1.75
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	0.25	December 10, 2020	0.25	0.25

**Banco Central de Chile (BCCh):** The BCCh is expected to hold its Overnight Rate at 0.5%, which is the technical minimum for the policy rate. Our economists in Chile believe that the BCCh will remain on hold until the second quarter of 2022.

**Banco Central do Brasil (BCB):** We expect the Selic Rate to be held at 2.00% after the December 9th announcement. Our Brazilian economist has revised up his growth and inflation outlooks which does not support further easing.

**Banco Central de Reserva del Perú (BCRP):** We expect BCRP to hold the Reference Rate at 0.25%. Inflation is expected to soften further into year end.

### AFRICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
South African Reserve Bank – Repo Rate	3.50	January 21, 2021	3.50	3.50

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

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