

THE GLOBAL WEEK AHEAD

December 22, 2022

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*With thanks for research support from:
Marc Ercolao.*

Risk Dashboard for Dec. 26–Jan. 6

- Inflation strikes cookies, carrots & milk!
- Monitoring China's supply chains
- Are nonfarm payrolls overestimating jobs?
- Are Canadian jobs still resilient?
- US, Canadian wage pressures
- FOMC minutes
- EZ CPI: peaking headline, not core?
- Other macro

Even Santa Can't Escape It!

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HAPPY

Holidays

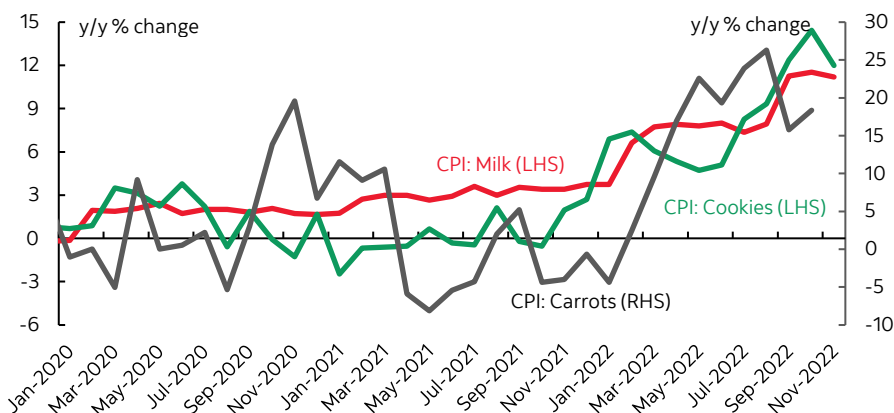
Best wishes for a safe and joyous holiday season from all of us.

*To our clients & readers, thank you
for your continued interest in Scotiabank publications.*

The next issue of *The Global Week Ahead* will be published on January 6, 2023.

Chart of the Week

Not Even Santa and His Reindeer Can Escape Inflation!



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

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

Even Santa Can't Escape It!

I would like to start by wishing our clients, staff and friends the very best of the holiday season and the fast-approaching new year. With inflation on everyone's minds, it may be small comfort that Marc Ercolao's playful chart-of-the-week on the front cover shows that not even Santa Clause has been able to escape inflation! It's my sincere hope that all of you achieve your goals and enjoy a healthy and happy 2023 as we work together to manage through the challenges that lay ahead.

This two-week edition will cover expected developments across global macro calendars through to the first week of the new year.

CHINA—MONITORING RISKS TO SUPPLY CHAINS

The period between Christmas and New Year's Eve will be very quiet across global calendars with one exception being the ongoing focus upon developments in China. A key question is whether the rapidly spreading Covid virus in the wake of the massive relaxation of prior restrictions will damage supply chains and spark a renewed round of upside risk to global inflation.

Anecdotes will inform much of this risk along the way, but so will data. The state's purchasing managers' indices for December land on December 30th (eastern time). They've been signalling contraction in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors for some time. Key, however, may be measures like supplier delivery times.

If delivery times continue to deteriorate following a brief reopening-fed improvement earlier this year, then that could be a further negative signal that halts or reverses progress over the past year toward improving supply chains (chart 1). It's hard not to imagine that delivery times and price pressures will become a growing issue into the new year as firms struggle to cope with work illness and absenteeism. The issue would then become focused upon magnitudes and duration of such interruptions and whether it could be another tipping point for inflation risk and inflation expectations.

ARE US NONFARM PAYROLLS OVERESTIMATING EMPLOYMENT?

Nonfarm payrolls and wages get updated for the month of December on Friday January 6th. I've guesstimated a rise of 220k with 0.4% m/m SA wage growth which is just under 5% at an annualized pace of wage gains. Wage figures may pose the greatest market sensitivity after the prior report showed a surge (chart 2).

There are even stronger than usual caveats around this set of job readings since at the time of publication for this two-week holiday edition we have very little to go by in terms of December's job readings.

Nevertheless, while it won't affect the next report, an ongoing controversy concerns the accuracy of nonfarm payrolls and specifically its vulnerability to revisions at rapid turning points in the economy, markets and monetary policy. To this effect, the Bureau of Labour Statistics' annual revisions to employment figures in February could be impactful.

This could be an important issue in that serious misestimation could suggest that the strength of the US job market is being overestimated. Still, with the focus squarely upon the price stability part of the Fed's dual mandate it would have to be a massive issue to impact the Fed's policy stance. I'm not terribly convinced by arguments that slag payrolls as wildly off base.

The folks at the Philadelphia Federal Reserve recently made a splash ([here](#)) by figuring that nonfarm payrolls overestimated job growth by about 1.1 million in just the second quarter of this year (the latest available with their alternative sources). If so, then clearly that's sizeable in that it works out to an average monthly over-estimation of about 370k jobs created during Q2. They arrived at this figure by using more comprehensive estimates of jobs at the level of individual states from the Bureau of Labour Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages that arrives with a lag and with Q2 being the latest made available in early December.

Chart 1

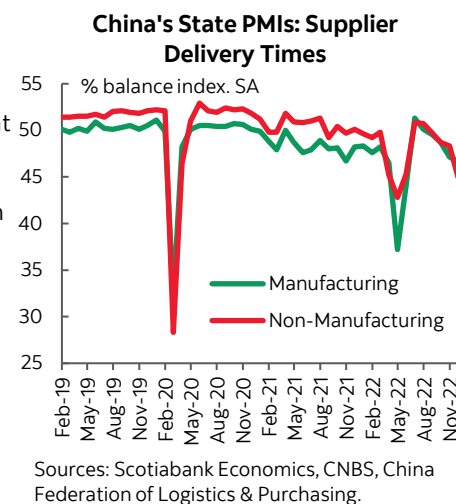
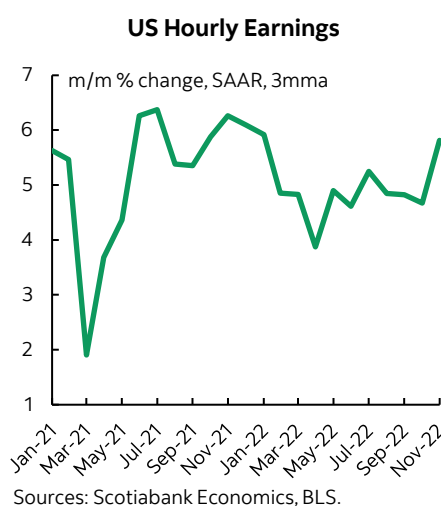


Chart 2



Some have interpreted this as a gotcha moment with strident claims against the usefulness of nonfarm payrolls and with some going so far as to allege political interference with the jobs numbers. That's likely far too extreme and greater care is advised.

For one thing, the Philly approach has only been around for three quarters and so we can't assess the performance of their approach over a cycle of revisions that span years. That makes it difficult to assess whether their approach successfully predicts ultimate revisions to payrolls.

Second, we can't just pick out one quarter. For the three quarters they do provide from 2021Q4 through 2022Q2, the Philly Fed approach says job growth was 733k higher than indicated by nonfarm payrolls in 2021Q4, 253k lower than payrolls in 2022Q1 and 1.1 million lower than payrolls in Q2 (chart 3). On net, the Philly approach says that payrolls may be overestimating job growth by about 70k/month over the full nine-month period they assess. That hardly seems like a hill to die on in the context of the +/-120k 90% confidence interval for any one month's payroll estimates!

Third, the Philly approach is using unstable data to predict revisions to unstable data. That begs the question of which one is really off the mark? By that I mean that the Philly approach is itself subject to revision which merits at least as much caution toward what it reveals as toward nonfarm payrolls. For example, whereas the Philly Fed folks initially figured that their approach revealed job growth that was 348k higher than indicated by nonfarm payrolls in Q4 of last year, their latest estimates more than doubled that to payrolls underestimating job growth by 733k in 2021Q4. That didn't make headlines by the way...

Fourth, if payrolls are really off base, then we should be able to cross reference this across measures like jobless claims. Initial jobless claims, however, remain low at just over 200,000 per week. They have increased to a peak of 261k in July, but have since fallen back to 216k at the time of writing which doesn't suggest a persistent deterioration in the job market so far.

A key matter to the debate over potential revisions is what would cause such potential measurement discrepancies in the first place. On this there is a lot of uncertainty, but casual explanations are confronted by the data. Chart 4, for instance, rejects the notion that some advance that nonfarm payrolls overcount

employment by counting positions versus the household survey that counts employed individuals. Multiple job holders have been little changed around 7½ million throughout this year with little change from month to month. This point is supported by part-time employment levels that have seen a rise in part-time workers for economic reasons offset by a decline in part-time workers for non-economics reasons (chart 5).

Overall, in my view, we're left waiting for the February re-benchmarking exercise in order to reveal the full set of revisions to nonfarm payrolls and should avoid overly hasty conclusions about the quality of US employment figures at least until then.

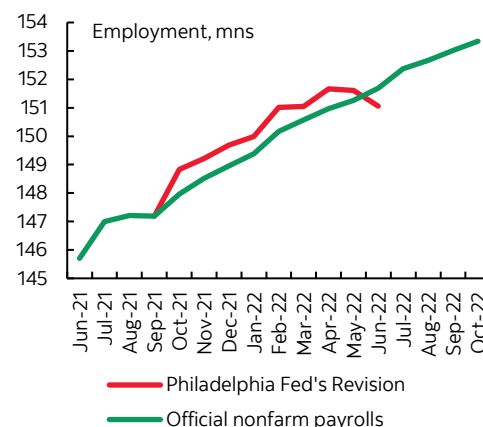
MINUTES TO THE HAWKISH FOMC MEETING

Needless to say that global central banks will be on holiday throughout the next two weeks and beyond. The only focal point will be upon minutes to the December 13th – 14th FOMC meeting on Wednesday January 4th. A recap of that meeting is available [here](#).

Key may be any further discussion around why members continue to view the risks to inflation as pointed to the upside. Discussion around whether they feel a stronger need to lean against what had been easing financial conditions into the meeting may further reveal the

Chart 3

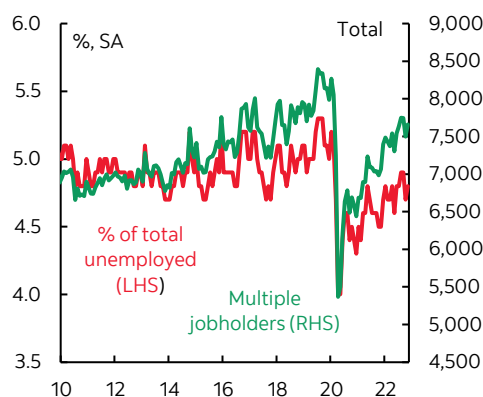
Potential Revisions to Nonfarm Payrolls



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Philadelphia Fed.

Chart 4

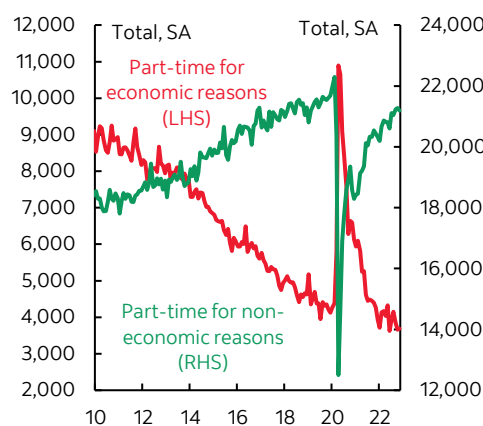
Multiple Jobholders Mean-Reverting to Pre-Pandemic Norms



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BLS.

Chart 5

Part-Time Job Breakdown



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BLS.

motives to sounding more hawkish at this meeting. Third may be any discussion around the risk that future estimates of the terminal rate may have to keep marching higher.

On this latter point, Chair Powell had said in his press conference that “I can’t tell you confidently that we won’t raise our terminal rate estimate again in March” and that “At each subsequent SEP this year we have raised this terminal rate.” True enough, as shown in chart 6.

EUROZONE INFLATION—PEAKING HEADLINE, NOT SO MUCH CORE

Eurozone inflation is poised for another update on January 6th—the same day as nonfarm payrolls in what could be a bit of a bang for global markets. Spain kicks off the estimates on December 30th and then Germany updates on January 3rd followed by France the next day and then Italy on the 5th.

As chart 7 demonstrates, energy contributions to headline inflation are on the decline. That is expected to push the year-over-year rate of all-in inflation back beneath 10% y/y for the first time since August.

More of the focus will be upon core inflation that is running at 5% y/y for a record-high since the euro was launched on January 1st 1999. Passthrough pressures from high energy and food prices may persist alongside wage growth supports (chart 8), but the euro’s appreciation since October may work in the other direction if it persists.

CANADIAN WAGE GROWTH IN FOCUS

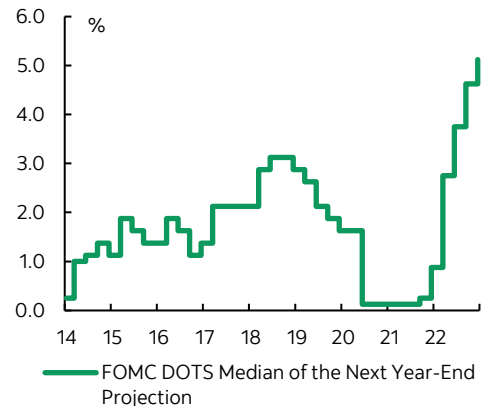
After a quiet week between holidays, the first week of the new year will start with a bang when we find out how 2022 ended for workers. StatCan will update its Labour Force Survey on Friday January 6th including estimates of employment and wages. This will be the opening salvo of releases in the new year on the path to the Bank of Canada’s next policy decision on January 25th and in the wake of a reasonably hot core inflation reading ([here](#)). After jobs the focus will then turn to the BoC’s quarterly surveys on January 16th including measures of wage and inflation expectations, followed by another CPI reading for December the next day.

I’ve guesstimated a job gain of 15k but with little conviction. Canada’s job market has registered about 140k jobs created over the past three months for a slight net gain compared to the three months of job losses over the prior period from June to August.

Key will remain wage growth in a very tight labour market. Taking average hourly wages of permanent workers from the Labour Force Survey and seasonally adjusting them reveals a sharp acceleration of wage growth shown in chart 9. Wage gains well into the upper single

Chart 6

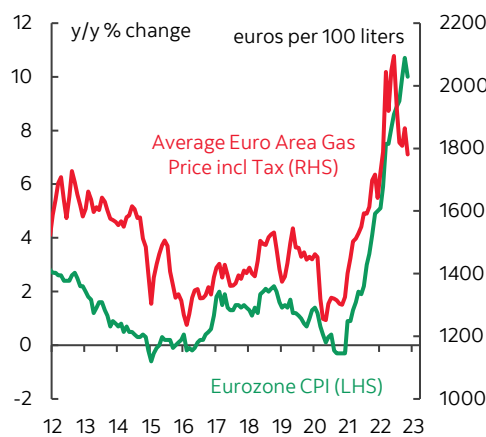
The Evolution of the FOMC's Terminal Rate



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

Chart 7

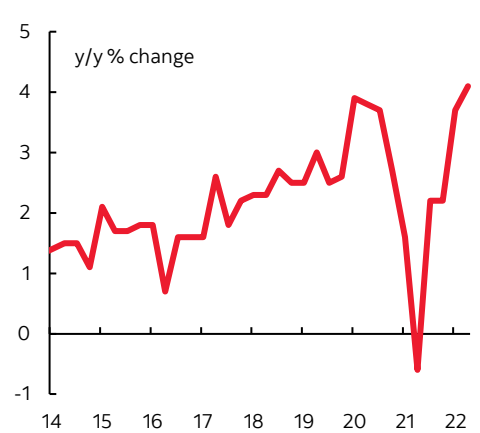
Eurozone Gas Prices & Inflation



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Eurostat, European Commission.

Chart 8

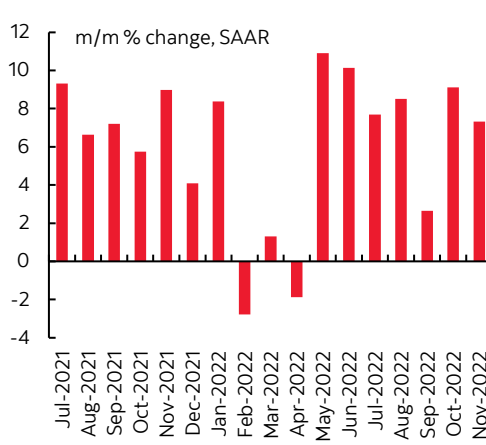
Euro Area Labour Cost Wages & Salaries



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Eurostat.

Chart 9

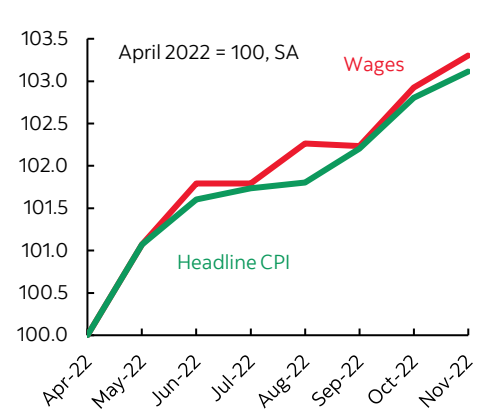
Canadian Hourly Wages



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 10

Wage Growth is Now Exceeding Inflation in Canada



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

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digit percentage points are being registered since the summer of 2021 with a brief interruption at the start of 2022. Wage gains have been slightly exceeding inflation since May of this year (chart 10). That's not enough to give anyone the impression that they've won the lottery, but it's incremental progress that we expect to build upon itself into 2023 as inflation remains challenging but down from the stratosphere while wage gains continue.

OTHERWISE LIGHT MACRO DEVELOPMENTS

The rest of the two-week line-up will include a smattering of lower profile releases.

US updates will be light during the first week between Christmas and New Year's Eve, but the second week will bring out construction spending on the Tuesday followed by ISM-manufacturing, JOLTS job openings and vehicle sales the next day, then ADP on Thursday along with trade figures followed by ISM-services on Friday.

Asia-Pacific updates will include Japanese retail sales, housing starts, industrial output and the jobless rate the first week along with South Korean CPI and the Bank of Japan's Summary of Opinions following its recent widening of the 10-year JGB trading bands. The second week brings out China's private PMIs and trade plus India's PMIs and Thai CPI.

European markets will enter the new year considering consumer spending in France and Germany plus German export figures and Swiss CPI.

LatAm markets will be very quiet as developments in Peru continue to be monitored alongside light calendar-based risks including CPI updates from Chile, Colombia and Peru after New Year's.

Key Indicators for the weeks of December 26 – January 6

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
US	12-27	08:30	Wholesale Inventories (m/m)	Nov P	--	--	0.5
US	12-27	09:00	S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index (m/m)	Oct	-1.0	-1.4	-1.2
US	12-27	09:00	S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index (y/y)	Oct	8.8	8.2	10.4
US	12-27	10:30	Dallas Fed. Manufacturing Activity	Dec	--	--	-14.4
MX	12-28	07:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Nov	--	3.2	3.3
US	12-28	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Dec 16	--	--	0.9
US	12-28	10:00	Pending Home Sales (m/m)	Nov	--	-1.0	-4.6
US	12-28	10:00	Richmond Fed Manufacturing Index	Dec	--	--	-9.0
US	12-29	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Dec 17	225	222.0	216.0
US	12-29	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Dec 10	1680	1675.0	1672.0
US	12-30	09:45	Chicago PMI	Dec	--	40.0	37.2
US	01-03	10:00	Construction Spending (m/m)	Nov	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3
US	01-04	10:00	ISM Manufacturing Index	Dec	48.0	48.5	49.0
US	01-04	10:00	JOLTS Job Openings (000s)	Nov	--	9900.0	10334.0
US	01-04		Total Vehicle Sales (mn a.r.)	Dec	13.2	13.9	14.1
US	01-05	08:15	ADP Employment Report (000s m/m)	Dec	150	147.5	127.0
CA	01-05	08:30	Merchandise Trade Balance (C\$ bn)	Nov	--	--	1.2
US	01-05	08:30	Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	Nov	-77.0	-76.8	-78.2
CA	01-06	08:30	Employment (000s m/m)	Dec	15.0	--	10.1
CA	01-06	08:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Dec	5.0	--	5.1
US	01-06	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (m/m)	Dec	0.4	0.4	0.6
US	01-06	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (y/y)	Dec	5.0	5.0	5.1
US	01-06	08:30	Average Weekly Hours	Dec	--	34.4	34.4
US	01-06	08:30	Nonfarm Employment Report (000s m/m)	Dec	220	215.0	263.0
US	01-06	08:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Dec	3.7	3.7	3.7
US	01-06	08:30	Household Employment Report (000s m/m)	Dec	--	--	-138.0
US	01-06	10:00	Factory Orders (m/m)	Nov	--	-0.3	1.0
US	01-06	10:00	ISM Non-Manufacturing Composite	Dec	54.5	55.0	56.5

EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
UK	12-28	02:00	Nationwide House Prices (m/m)	Dec	--	-1.4
SP	12-29	03:00	Real Retail Sales (y/y)	Nov	--	1.4
SP	12-30	03:00	CPI (m/m)	Dec P	--	-0.1
SP	12-30	03:00	CPI (y/y)	Dec P	--	6.8
SP	12-30	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Dec P	--	-0.3
SP	12-30	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Dec P	--	6.7
SP	12-30	04:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Oct	--	0.4
RU	12-30	11:00	Real GDP (y/y)	3Q F	--	-3.70
IT	01-02	03:45	Manufacturing PMI	Dec	--	48.4
FR	01-02	03:50	Manufacturing PMI	Dec F	--	48.9
GE	01-02	03:55	Manufacturing PMI	Dec F	--	47.4
EC	01-02	04:00	Manufacturing PMI	Dec F	--	47.8
IT	01-02		Budget Balance (€ bn)	Dec	--	-1.4
IT	01-02		Budget Balance YTD (€ bn)	Dec	--	-56.5
GE	01-03	03:55	Unemployment (000s)	Dec	14.0	17.0
GE	01-03	03:55	Unemployment Rate (%)	Dec	5.6	5.6
UK	01-03	04:30	Manufacturing PMI	Dec F	--	44.7
GE	01-03	08:00	CPI (m/m)	Dec P	-0.6	-0.5
GE	01-03	08:00	CPI (y/y)	Dec P	9.2	10.0
GE	01-03	08:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Dec P	--	0.0
GE	01-03	08:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Dec P	10.3	11.3

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Key Indicators for the weeks of December 26 – January 6
EUROPE *(continued from previous page)*

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
FR	01-04	02:45	CPI (m/m)	Dec P	--	0.3
FR	01-04	02:45	CPI (y/y)	Dec P	6.3	6.2
FR	01-04	02:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Dec P	--	0.4
FR	01-04	02:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Dec P	--	7.1
IT	01-04	03:45	Services PMI	Dec	--	49.5
FR	01-04	03:50	Services PMI	Dec F	--	48.1
GE	01-04	03:55	Services PMI	Dec F	--	49.0
EC	01-04	04:00	Composite PMI	Dec F	--	48.8
EC	01-04	04:00	Services PMI	Dec F	--	49.1
UK	01-04	04:30	Net Consumer Credit (£ bn)	Nov	--	0.8
UK	01-05	04:30	Official Reserves Changes (US\$ bn)	Dec	--	2933.0
UK	01-05	04:30	Services PMI	Dec F	--	50.0
EC	01-05	05:00	PPI (m/m)	Nov	--	-2.9
IT	01-05	05:00	CPI (m/m)	Dec P	--	0.5
IT	01-05	05:00	CPI (y/y)	Dec P	--	11.8
IT	01-05	05:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Dec P	--	0.7
IT	01-05	05:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Dec P	--	12.6
GE	12-27	02:00	Retail Sales (m/m)	Nov	--	-2.7
GE	01-06	02:00	Factory Orders (m/m)	Nov	-1.0	0.8
FR	01-06	02:45	Consumer Spending (m/m)	Nov	--	-2.8
UK	01-06	04:30	PMI Construction	Dec	--	50.4
EC	01-06	05:00	CPI (m/m)	Dec P	--	-0.1
EC	01-06	05:00	Economic Confidence	Dec	94.1	93.7
EC	01-06	05:00	Euro zone CPI Estimate (y/y)	Dec	9.5	10.0
EC	01-06	05:00	Euro zone Core CPI Estimate (y/y)	Dec P	--	5.0
EC	01-06	05:00	Industrial Confidence	Dec	-2.0	-2.0
EC	01-06	05:00	Retail Trade (m/m)	Nov	0.4	-1.8

ASIA PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
VN	12-25	21:00	CPI (y/y)	Dec	4.8	4.4
VN	12-25	21:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Dec	--	5.3
VN	12-25	21:00	Real GDP YTD (y/y)	4Q	--	2.6
SK	12-26	16:00	Consumer Confidence Index	Dec	--	86.5
JN	12-26	18:30	Jobless Rate (%)	Nov	2.6	2.6
JN	12-26	18:50	Large Retailers' Sales (y/y)	Nov	2.6	4.1
JN	12-26	18:50	Retail Trade (m/m)	Nov	0.1	0.3
JN	12-26	18:50	Retail Trade (y/y)	Nov	3.7	4.4
CH	12-26	20:30	Industrial Profits YTD (y/y)	Nov	--	0.8
JN	12-27	00:00	Housing Starts (y/y)	Nov	1.3	-1.8
JN	12-27	18:50	Industrial Production (m/m)	Nov P	-0.4	-3.2
JN	12-27	18:50	Industrial Production (y/y)	Nov P	-1.2	3.0
SK	12-28	18:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Nov	-0.7	-3.5
SK	12-28	18:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Nov	-4.9	-1.1
SK	12-28	18:00	Cyclical Leading Index Change	Nov	--	-0.1
PH	12-26	20:00	Budget Deficit/Surplus (PHP bn)	Nov	--	-123.9
PH	12-28	20:00	Bank Lending (y/y)	Nov	--	13.4
HK	12-29	03:30	Exports (y/y)	Nov	-14.7	-10.4
HK	12-29	03:30	Imports (y/y)	Nov	-13.0	-11.9
HK	12-29	03:30	Trade Balance (HKD bn)	Nov	--	-20.9
SK	12-29	18:00	CPI (m/m)	Dec	0.2	-0.1
SK	12-29	18:00	CPI (y/y)	Dec	5.1	5.0
SK	12-29	18:00	Core CPI (y/y)	Dec	--	4.8
AU	12-29	19:30	Private Sector Credit (m/m)	Nov	0.5	0.6
AU	12-29	19:30	Private Sector Credit (y/y)	Nov	9.0	9.5

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Key Indicators for the weeks of December 26 – January 6

ASIA PACIFIC (continued from previous page)

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
TH	12-30	02:00	Current Account Balance (US\$ mn)	Nov	1250.0	837.0
TH	12-30	02:30	Exports (y/y)	Nov	--	-3.6
TH	12-30	02:30	Imports (y/y)	Nov	--	5.4
TH	12-30	02:30	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Nov	--	1653.0
HK	12-30	03:30	Govt Monthly Budget Surp/Def (HKD bn)	Nov	--	-22.8
IN	12-30	05:30	Fiscal Deficit (INR Crore)	Nov	--	138288.00
CH	12-30	20:30	Manufacturing PMI	Dec	48.3	48.0
CH	12-30	20:30	Non-manufacturing PMI	Dec	46.5	46.7
SK	12-31	19:00	Exports (y/y)	Dec	-12.1	-14.0
SK	12-31	19:00	Imports (y/y)	Dec	-1.7	2.7
SK	12-31	19:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Dec	-6800.0	-6991.0
CH	01-01	20:45	Caixin Flash China Manufacturing PMI	Dec	49.6	49.4
CH	01-01	20:45	Caixin Manufacturing PMI	Dec	49.6	49.4
TH	01-03	02:30	Business Sentiment Index	Dec	--	49.4
JN	01-03	19:30	Markit/JMMA Manufacturing PMI	Dec F	--	48.8
SI	01-03	20:00	Purchasing Managers Index	Dec	--	49.8
CH	01-03	20:45	Caixin Services PMI	Dec	--	46.7
JN	01-04	00:00	Vehicle Sales (y/y)	Dec	--	1.0
HK	01-04	03:30	Retail Sales - Value (y/y)	Nov	4.8	3.9
HK	01-04	03:30	Retail Sales - Volume (y/y)	Nov	--	2.4
JN	01-04	18:50	Monetary Base (y/y)	Dec	--	-6.4
HK	01-04	19:30	Purchasing Managers Index	Dec	--	48.7
TH	01-04	22:30	CPI (y/y)	Dec	5.9	5.6
TH	01-04	22:30	CPI (m/m)	Dec	0.0	-0.1
TH	01-04	22:30	Core CPI (y/y)	Dec	3.3	3.2
TH	01-04	22:30	Consumer Confidence Economic	Dec	--	42.0
JN	01-05	00:00	Consumer Confidence	Dec	--	28.6
SI	01-05	00:00	Retail Sales (m/m)	Nov	--	0.1
SI	01-05	00:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Nov	--	10.4
CH	01-05	20:00	Exports (y/y)	Dec	--	-8.9
CH	01-05	20:00	Imports (y/y)	Dec	--	-10.6
CH	01-05	20:00	Trade Balance (USD bn)	Dec	--	69.2
TA	01-06	03:00	CPI (y/y)	Dec	2.6	2.7

LATIN AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CL	12-29	07:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Nov	7.9	--	8.0
CL	12-30	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Nov	--	--	-9.2
CL	12-30	07:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Nov	-16.0	-12.5	-12.3
CO	12-30	10:00	Urban Unemployment Rate (%)	Nov	--	--	9.9
CO	01-01	09:00	Consumer Price Index (m/m)	Dec	--	--	0.8
CO	01-01	09:00	Consumer Price Index (y/y)	Dec	--	--	12.5
PE	01-01	10:00	Consumer Price Index (m/m)	Dec	--	--	0.5
PE	01-01	10:00	Consumer Price Index (y/y)	Dec	--	--	8.5
BZ	01-02	08:00	PMI Manufacturing Index	Dec	--	--	44.3
BZ	01-02	08:00	Trade Balance (FOB) - Monthly (US\$ mn)	Dec	--	--	6671.6
BZ	01-05	07:00	Industrial Production SA (m/m)	Nov	--	--	0.3
BZ	01-05	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Nov	--	--	1.7

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Global Auctions for the weeks of December 26 – January 6

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	12-27	13:00	U.S. To Sell 2-Year Notes
US	12-28	13:00	U.S. To Sell 5-Year Notes
US	12-29	13:00	U.S. To Sell 7-Year Notes

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
DE	01-04	04:15	Denmark to Sell Bonds
UK	01-05	06:30	U.K. to Sell 4.125% 2027 Bonds

ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
JN	12-26	22:35	Japan to Sell 2-Year Bonds
JN	01-04	22:35	Japan to Sell 10-Year Bonds

LATIN AMERICA

No Scheduled Auctions.

Events for the weeks of December 26 – January 6

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	01-04	14:00	FOMC Meeting Minutes
US	01-06	12:15	Fed's Barkin Speaks on the Economic Outlook

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
UK	01-05	04:30	BOE decision maker panel survey

ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
JN	12-25	00:00	BOJ Governor Kuroda Speech at the Keidanren Councillors mtg
JN	12-27	18:50	BOJ Summary of Opinions

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
MX	01-05	10:00	Central Bank Monetary Policy Minutes

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	4.25	January 25, 2023	4.25	4.25
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	4.50	February 1, 2023	5.00	5.00
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	10.50	February 9, 2023	10.75	10.75

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	2.50	February 2, 2023	3.00	3.00
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	2.75	February 2, 2023	3.25	3.25
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	2.00	February 2, 2023	2.50	2.50
Bank of England – Bank Rate	3.50	February 2, 2023	4.00	4.00
Swiss National Bank – Sight Deposit Rate	1.00	March 23, 2023	1.50	1.50
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	7.50	February 10, 2023	7.50	7.50
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	2.50	February 9, 2023	2.75	2.75
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	2.75	January 19, 2023	3.00	3.00
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	9.00	January 19, 2023	9.00	9.00

ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Bank of Japan – Policy Rate	-0.10	January 18, 2023	-0.10	-0.10
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Rate Target	3.10	February 6, 2023	3.25	3.25
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	4.25	February 21, 2023	4.50	4.50
People's Bank of China – 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.65	January 19, 2023	3.65	3.65
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	6.25	February 7, 2023	6.25	6.25
Bank of Korea – Base Rate	3.25	January 13, 2023	3.50	3.50
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	1.25	January 25, 2023	1.50	1.50
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	2.75	TBA	3.25	3.25
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	5.50	TBA	5.50	5.50
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	5.50	TBA	5.50	5.50

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	February 1, 2023	13.75	13.75
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	11.25	January 26, 2023	11.25	11.25
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	12.00	TBA	12.50	12.50
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	7.50	TBA	7.50	7.50

AFRICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
South African Reserve Bank – Repo Rate	7.00	TBA	7.00	7.00

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

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