

Contributors

Derek Holt

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

*With thanks for research support from:
Jaykumar Parmar.*

Next Week's Risk Dashboard

- Nonfarm payrolls could bring in more supportive seasonals
- Eurozone core CPI is expected to be the first truly soft reading
- Four questions for Chair Powell in his keynote speech on the outlook
- Heavy ECB-speak to inform whether soft core CPI opens up back-to-back cuts
- BanRep could upsize cutting this week
- Did China's stimulus portend weak PMIs this week?
- Other light global macro
- Canadian markets shut on Monday

The Changing Seasonals

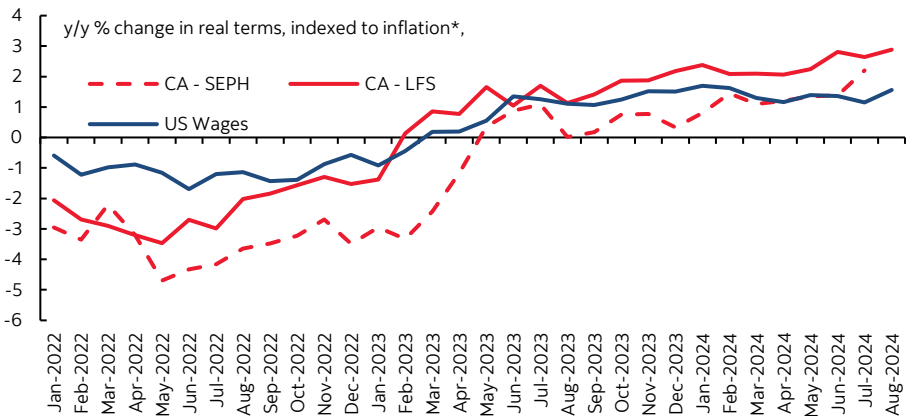
- [Introduction](#) 2
- [Nonfarm Payrolls—The Seasonals May Start to Turn](#) 2-3
- [Eurozone Inflation—Will it Change the ECB's Openness to Going Back-to-Back?](#) 3
- [Central Banks—Key Questions for the Fed and ECB as BanRep Might Supersize](#) 3-4
- [Two Questions for Powell's Outlook](#) 3-4
- [Is The ECB Still Setting A High Bar to Cutting Back-to-Back?](#) 4
- [BanRep Might Supersize This One](#) 4
- [Global Macro—Did Chinese Authorities Fear the PMIs?](#) 4-5

FORECASTS & DATA

- [Key Indicators](#) A1-A2
- [Global Auctions Calendar](#) A3
- [Events Calendar](#) A4
- [Global Central Bank Watch](#) A5

Chart of the Week

Rising Wages: Something for the BoC & Fed to Watch?



* Consumer price index for Canada and PCE price index for US.
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, BLS, BEA.

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

The Changing Seasonals

The coming week’s main focal points are likely to be US nonfarm payrolls and wages, Eurozone CPI, and potentially key central bank speak from Federal Reserve and ECB officials. As the seasons shift to autumn in the northern hemisphere, so may the seasonal adjustments to nonfarm payrolls become more favourable and—if so—then in a way that may temper concerns about the US job market and how quickly the FOMC should be cutting rates. Watch for key addresses by Powell and Lagarde plus other officials, and Colombia’s central bank will offer the week’s only policy decision that could go more aggressively this time.

NONFARM PAYROLLS—THE SEASONALS MAY START TO TURN

The FOMC’s pivot toward placing more weight on the full employment part of its dual mandate following a string of soft core inflation readings puts increased emphasis upon Friday’s payrolls. How it turns out may influence market sentiment toward whether the FOMC delivers another 50bps cut on November 7th or sticks to guidance in favour of a pair of 25bps moves into year-end. A caution lies in the fact that this is one of two payroll reports before the next decision with the next labour market update due on November 1st.

I’ve gone with a gain of 165k and will explain why there is more likely to be upside than downside risk to consensus expectations for a gain of around 140k. In fact, we can’t exclude the possibility of a materially higher gain.

A key issue is that seasonal adjustment haircuts to the seasonally unadjusted estimate for the change in nonfarm payrolls should begin to turn in such a way as to add some upside to job growth starting with September’s reading.

Over recent months, seasonal adjustments to payrolls have been weaker than the historical norms for like months in history especially when compared to pre-pandemic seasonal adjustments. That drove some of the weakness in the change in nonfarm payrolls by contrast to earlier in the year when seasonal adjustments inflated payroll gains.

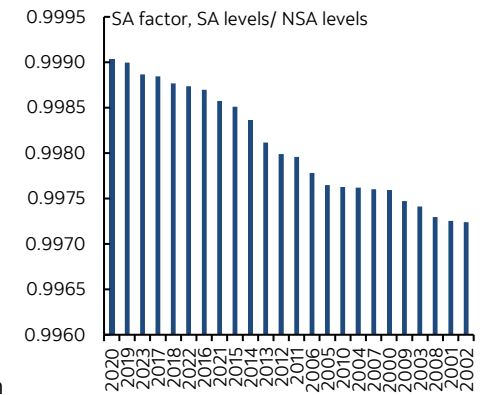
That starts to change now. As chart 1 shows, September’s SA factors have been higher during the pandemic era than the historical SA factors for like months of September. This means they will haircut the NSA change less significantly. The September SAs are all still below one to compensate for seasonal hiring this month, but there has been a gradual upward trend in SA factors dating back many years even before the pandemic and yet particularly over more recent years. This is why September’s SA factor up to 2019 averaged lower than over the whole history of Septembers (chart 2).

Why this matters requires some scenarios to more fully understand the sensitivities. If we take a half million seasonally unadjusted gain in nonfarm payrolls which wouldn’t be terribly unusual for like months of September, then going toward the relatively higher SA factors of recent years could translate into a nonfarm payroll gain of as much as 200k. Chart 3 shows other scenarios for what happens to the change in seasonally adjusted nonfarm payrolls for the same NSA number using different SA factors including big declines if somehow this year’s September SA factor reverts toward the lowest ones on record for like months of September.

If this is what happens, then we could be about to gradually move away from the role played by seasonal adjustment factors in tamping down monthly job gains toward adding to them. Those SA factors in recent years have overstated job growth at the beginning of the years, and understated the gains around the middle of each year (chart 4). The same is true for other job market readings including how consumers perceive the availability of jobs. Something changed in the pandemic era that may be owing to the timing of the initial shocks and the timing of the recovery, but also began to change before then.

Chart 1

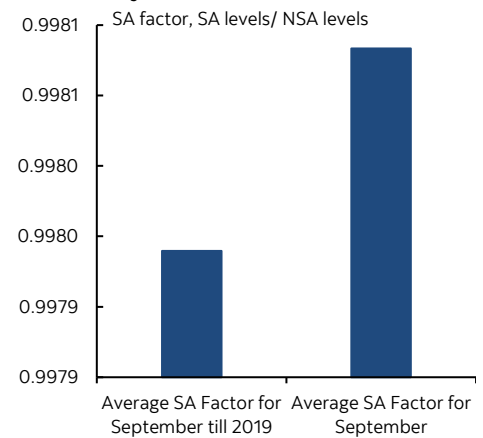
Comparing US Payroll SA Factor for All Months of September



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BLS.

Chart 2

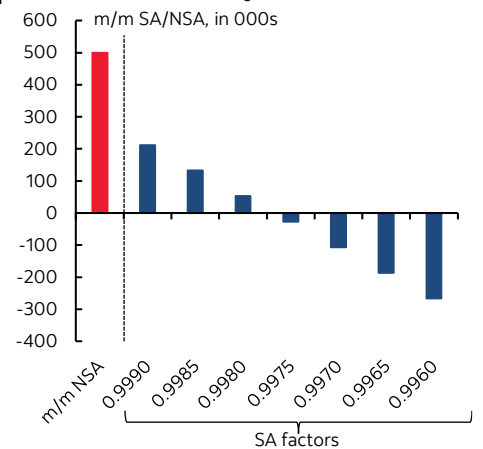
US Payrolls Distorted SA Factors



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BLS.

Chart 3

US Nonfarm Payroll Scenarios



Sources: Scotiabank Economics.

Before we get to payrolls there will also be other job market readings to consider. JOLTS job openings for August land on Tuesday followed by ADP private payrolls for September on Wednesday. Then Challenger mass layoffs during September arrive on Thursday. Employment subindices to ISM readings might also blend in with the other releases to inform payroll expectations, but I doubt it given that payrolls are a different animal altogether.

And watch wages. Wage growth is hardly light in the US (chart 5).

EUROZONE INFLATION—WILL IT CHANGE THE ECB’S OPENNESS TO GOING BACK-TO-BACK?

Tuesday’s Eurozone CPI estimate is shaping up to be a soft one. Key will be core CPI. Unfortunately, the data arrives after President Lagarde speaks the day before but before multiple other ECB officials speak over the coming week as explained further in the next section.

Figures from Spain and France are teeing up expectations for a very soft Eurozone core CPI estimate. That would be welcomed after just about every reading this year has tended to be a hotter than seasonally normal, such as the prior readings for August core CPI and services CPI (charts 6, 7).

Spain’s core CPI in m/m NSA terms fell by the biggest amount on record compared to like months of September (chart 8). France’s headline inflation and core details were also soft in m/m terms. Germany and Italy will seal the deal for the Eurozone estimate when they update on Monday.

And yet when Lagarde spoke at the September press conference, she was clear that the decision in October wouldn’t just be a function of a single data point in between the meetings. Ideally I’d say she’s right to say so in the context of the string of warmer than seasonally usual core CPI readings throughout the year. Then again, this feels like a very opportunistic environment across global central bankers.

CENTRAL BANKS—KEY QUESTIONS FOR THE FED AND ECB AS BANREP MIGHT SUPERSIZE

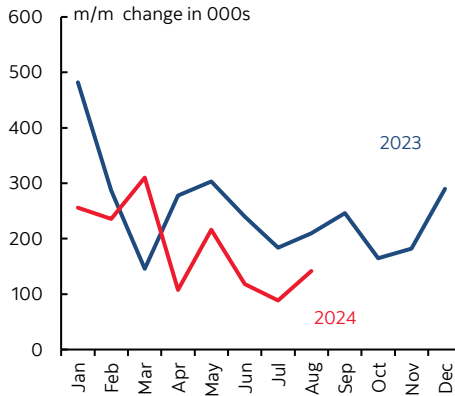
Federal Reserve Chair Powell’s talk, a wave of ECB-speak, and BanRep’s decision might be light on actual decisions but should still offer plenty to consider among central bank watchers.

Four Questions for Powell’s Outlook

Federal Reserve Chair Powell delivers an updated economic outlook at the National Association for Business Economics annual meeting on Monday (1:55pmET). He may be smart to jump ahead of Friday’s payrolls, but there hasn’t really been much by way of new information since his press conference on September 18th. GDP was left unchanged at +3% q/q SAAR for Q2. Core PCE was a touch weaker than expected at 0.1% m/m SA. Other readings have been minor.

Chart 4

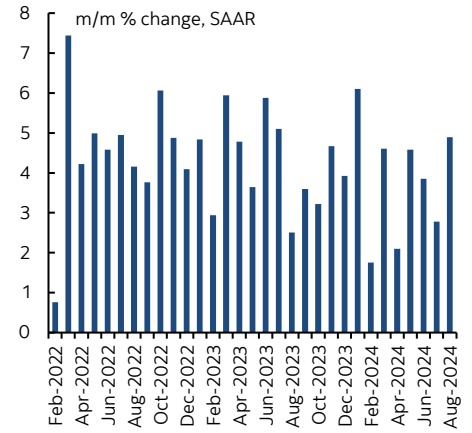
2024 is Looking Similar to 2023 for US Payrolls



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BLS.

Chart 5

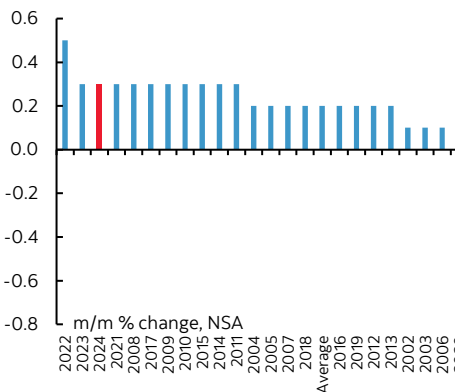
US Hourly Wages



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 6

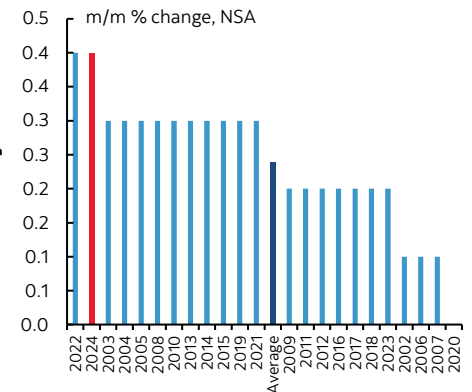
Comparing Eurozone Core CPI for All Months of August



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Eurostat.

Chart 7

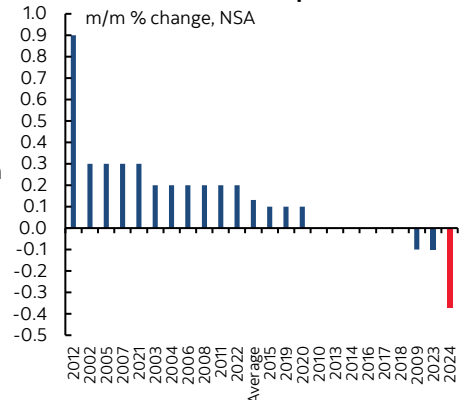
Comparing Eurozone Services CPI for All Months of August



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Eurostat.

Chart 8

Comparing Spain Core CPI for All Months of September



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, INE.

Still, I would like to hear him address four things. First is that the Committee attempted to convince markets that a 50bps cut was a one-and-done move, and yet markets are priced for another 75bps of cuts over the year's two remaining meetings. Is he ok with that, or will his eagerness to deliver a super-sized cut out of the gates in an economy growing by 3% and in clear excess capacity be marked by greater caution this time? While the FOMC's dot plot tends to perform poorly further out in time, it usually performs much better within the current year especially at an advanced point in the year (chart 9). Recall that the September dot plot only projected 50bps of cumulative cuts in November and December.

Second, why is it that despite cutting 50bps and increasing projected easing by 75bps by next year they nevertheless left projected growth unchanged at 2% next year and in 2026 while revising up projected unemployment as argued [here](#). Does this embed more pessimism over future prospects absent additional easing? If so, then why did Powell not address why during his presser? Shrugging his shoulders while avoiding it as random numbers scribbled down by Committee members shouldn't cut it for a Fed chair.

A third question might be why they felt compelled to go with a 50bps cut in September. I didn't find Powell's explanation to be compelling and don't buy that they simply went with the fact markets were a little closer to expecting 50bps than 25bps. The Committee certainly didn't give markets what they wanted earlier this year, so what changed?

A fourth issue speaks less to the outlook than to the kind of forward guidance environment we may now face. Is it the case that from now on the FOMC won't seek to provide guidance into future meetings? Its communications into the September 50bps upsized cut were poor and this time the Fed chose not to use clandestine communications tactics during its blackout period to put out a message to key media. The FOMC kept markets hanging between 25bps and 50bps. Is this the new normal after years of seeking to avoid any risk of surprise on game days? If so, then markets should brace for a continuation of higher volatility around FOMC meetings than they've been accustomed to for some time.

Other Fed-speakers on tap will include Governor Bowman on Monday and Wednesday after she dissented in favour of 25bps and has been appearing frequently on the speakers' circuit, Atlanta's Bostic three times on Monday, Richmond's Barkin and Boston's Collins (Tuesday), St. Louis President Musalem and Cleveland's Hammack (Wednesday), and Minneapolis President Kashkari (Thursday).

Is The ECB Still Setting A High Bar to Cutting Back-to-Back?

Not to be outdone, ECB-speak will be ramping up throughout the week starting with President Lagarde's appearance before the EU Parliament on Monday and then followed by speakers every day except Thursday. Here the issue will be guidance on appetite for another cut at the October 17th decision despite guidance that accompanied the last cut on September 12th that sounded as if a skip was in order. Markets are pricing about 80% odds of a cut in October and placing significant on fresh evidence on core inflation that is tracking softly into the full numbers this week. At the September presser, Lagarde seemed to distance herself from openness toward back-to-back cuts by emphasizing the "relatively short period" and small amount of data before the next decision and the fact that another update on key wages data won't be available until November 19th.

BanRep Might Supersize This One

Banco de la Republica de Colombia (BanRep) is expected to cut its policy rate by another 50bps on Monday. It would be the fifth consecutive 50bps cut if so. However, our Latam-based economist, Jackeline Piraján, thinks they could cut by 75bps and emphasizes "the evolution of inflation, more relaxed international financial conditions and the need to support economic recovery". Since the last cut on July 31st, core CPI has continued to decline to 6.8% y/y and m/m seasonally unadjusted core CPI has been rising at a much more normal pace compared to like months in history.

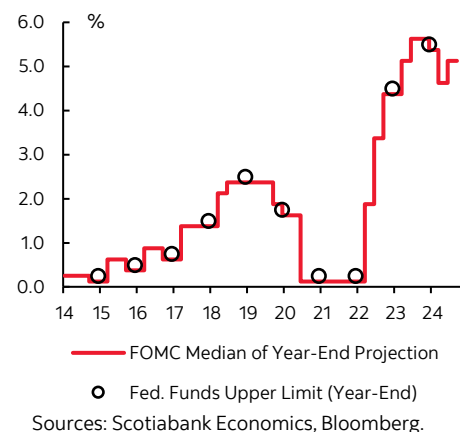
GLOBAL MACRO—DID CHINESE AUTHORITIES FEAR THE PMIS?

Chart 10 summarizes other key readings that are out this week excluding ones that have already been addressed.

China updates the state and private sector purchasing managers' indices on Monday. They have all been hovering around little to no growth. The Caixin private PMIs have very slightly outperformed the states and tend to be skewed more toward smaller producers in coastal

Chart 9

DOTs Do Reasonably Well in the Current Year



cities versus the state PMIs’ emphasis upon the SOEs. China’s authorities didn’t need the Fed to cut 50bps in order to do much of what they’ve announced of late; some of the explanation might lie in fear toward coming data in addition to soft performance to date.

Canadian markets will be shut for the National Day of Truth and Reconciliation (aka ‘Orange Shirt Day’) on Monday. They won’t have much to consider by way of domestic developments for the rest of the week and will instead be driven by external developments, namely US payrolls. Canada only faces updated PMIs for September on Tuesday and Thursday, plus the Ivey PMI on Friday—none of which tend to be impactful to domestic markets.

Anything not named payrolls or Jay Powell is sure to get short shrift in the US this week. If anything else matters, then a pair of ISM reports on manufacturing (Tuesday) and services (Thursday) are the most likely candidates. ISM-manufacturing is likely to continue to indicate a sector that is in contraction—even though the Fed’s data is mixed with sector output on an oscillating pattern of ups and downs including a strong gain in August. ISM-services is expected to remain in mild growth territory. Tuesday’s vehicle sales could pose a significant gain based on tentative industry guidance. Construction spending (Tuesday) could pop higher in sync with a gain in housing starts during August, and factory orders are expected to post little change for August (Thursday) after durable goods orders were flat.

Several countries will refresh CPI estimates starting with Peru, South Korea and Indonesia on Tuesday, followed by Switzerland and the Philippines on Thursday.

Other releases will include PMIs from Mexico (Wednesday) and Brazil (Thursday), Japan’s Q3 Tankan reports on business conditions in manufacturing and services (Thursday), Chile’s monthly GDP-related indicator (Tuesday) and Australian consumer spending (Thursday).

Chart 10

Other Global Macro Indicators (September 30th - October 04th)			
US	CA	CPI	Other Macro
<u>Monday</u>			
		GE	CL UR, IP
		IT	CO UR
			CH PMIs
			JP Housing Starts, Jobless rate, Tankan Q3
<u>Tuesday</u>			
Construction Spending	PMIs	PE	CL Economic Activity Index
JOLTS		EZ	
ISM-Mfrg.		ID	
Vehicle Sales		SK	
<u>Wednesday</u>			
ADP			MX PMIs
<u>Thursday</u>			
Challenger	PMIs	SW	BZ PMIs
Claims		PH	AU Consumer Spending
Factory Orders			
ISM-Serv.			
<u>Friday</u>			
Nonfarm	Ivey		
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.			

Key Indicators for the week of September 30 – October 4

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
US	09-30	09:45	Chicago PMI	Sep	--	46.4	46.1
US	09-30	10:30	Dallas Fed. Manufacturing Activity	Sep	--	-10.6	-9.7
US	10-01	09:00	Total Vehicle Sales (mn a.r.)	Sep	15.8	15.7	15.1
US	10-01	10:00	Construction Spending (m/m)	Aug	0.5	0.1	-0.3
US	10-01	10:00	ISM Manufacturing Index	Sep	47.5	47.6	47.2
US	10-01	10:00	JOLTS Job Openings (000s)	Aug	--	7693.0	7673.0
US	10-02	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Sep 27	--	--	11.0
US	10-02	08:15	ADP Employment Report (000s m/m)	Sep	140	120.0	99.0
US	10-03	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Sep 28	220	--	218.0
US	10-03	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Sep 21	1830	--	1834.0
US	10-03	10:00	Factory Orders (m/m)	Aug	0.1	0.1	5.0
US	10-03	10:00	ISM Non-Manufacturing Composite	Sep	51.5	51.5	51.5
MX	10-04	08:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Aug	--	--	2.9
US	10-04	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (m/m)	Sep	0.3	0.3	0.4
US	10-04	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (y/y)	Sep	3.8	3.7	3.8
US	10-04	08:30	Average Weekly Hours	Sep	--	34.3	34.3
US	10-04	08:30	Nonfarm Employment Report (000s m/m)	Sep	165	130.0	142.0
US	10-04	08:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Sep	4.2	4.2	4.2
US	10-04	08:30	Household Employment Report (000s m/m)	Sep	--	--	168.0

EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
UK	09-30	02:00	Business Investment (q/q)	2Q F	-0.1	-0.1
UK	09-30	02:00	Current Account (£ bn)	2Q	-32.7	-21.0
UK	09-30	02:00	GDP (q/q)	2Q F	0.6	0.6
UK	09-30	02:00	Nationwide House Prices (m/m)	Sep	0.2	-0.2
SP	09-30	04:00	Current Account (€ bn)	Jul	--	5.8
UK	09-30	04:30	Net Consumer Credit (£ bn)	Aug	1.4	1.2
IT	09-30	05:00	CPI (m/m)	Sep P	--	0.2
IT	09-30	05:00	CPI (y/y)	Sep P	0.7	1.1
IT	09-30	05:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Sep P	1.2	-0.2
IT	09-30	05:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Sep P	0.7	1.2
GE	09-30	08:00	CPI (m/m)	Sep P	0.1	-0.1
GE	09-30	08:00	CPI (y/y)	Sep P	1.7	1.9
GE	09-30	08:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Sep P	0.0	-0.2
GE	09-30	08:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Sep P	1.9	2.0
IT	10-01	03:00	Budget Balance (€ bn)	Sep	--	6.5
IT	10-01	03:00	Budget Balance YTD (€ bn)	Sep	--	-85.5
IT	10-01	03:45	Manufacturing PMI	Sep	49.0	49.4
EC	10-01	05:00	CPI (m/m)	Sep P	0.1	0.1
EC	10-01	05:00	Euro zone CPI Estimate (y/y)	Sep	1.9	2.2
EC	10-01	05:00	Euro zone Core CPI Estimate (y/y)	Sep P	2.8	2.8
FR	10-02	02:45	Central Government Balance (€ bn)	Aug	--	-156.9
EC	10-02	05:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Aug	6.4	6.4
RU	10-02	12:00	Real GDP (y/y)	2Q F	--	4.10
IT	10-03	03:45	Services PMI	Sep	51.1	51.4
UK	10-03	04:30	Official Reserves Changes (US\$ bn)	Sep	--	3618.0
EC	10-03	05:00	PPI (m/m)	Aug	0.4	0.8
FR	10-04	02:45	Industrial Production (m/m)	Aug	0.4	-0.5
FR	10-04	02:45	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug	-1.9	-2.2
FR	10-04	02:45	Manufacturing Production (m/m)	Aug	--	-0.9
SP	10-04	03:00	Industrial Output NSA (y/y)	Aug	--	4.4
UK	10-04	04:30	PMI Construction	Sep	53.1	53.6

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Key Indicators for the week of September 30 – October 4

ASIA PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
SK	09-29	19:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Aug	2.5	-3.6
SK	09-29	19:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug	1.9	5.5
SK	09-29	19:00	Cyclical Leading Index Change	Aug	--	0.0
JN	09-29	19:50	Industrial Production (m/m)	Aug P	-0.5	3.1
JN	09-29	19:50	Large Retailers' Sales (y/y)	Aug	--	1.1
JN	09-29	19:50	Retail Trade (m/m)	Aug	0.5	0.2
JN	09-29	19:50	Retail Trade (y/y)	Aug	2.6	2.7
JN	09-29	19:50	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug P	-1.5	2.9
PH	09-29	21:00	Bank Lending (y/y)	Aug	--	9.6
AU	09-29	21:30	Private Sector Credit (m/m)	Aug	0.5	0.5
AU	09-29	21:30	Private Sector Credit (y/y)	Aug	--	5.7
CH	09-29	21:30	Manufacturing PMI	Sep	49.4	49.1
CH	09-29	21:30	Non-manufacturing PMI	Sep	50.4	50.3
CH	09-29	21:45	Caixin Flash China Manufacturing PMI	Sep	50.5	50.4
CH	09-29	21:45	Caixin Manufacturing PMI	Sep	50.5	50.4
CH	09-29	21:45	Caixin Services PMI	Sep	51.6	51.6
JN	09-30	01:00	Housing Starts (y/y)	Aug	-3.5	-0.2
TH	09-30	03:00	Current Account Balance (US\$ mn)	Aug	1013.0	270.0
TH	09-30	03:30	Exports (y/y)	Aug	--	15.3
TH	09-30	03:30	Imports (y/y)	Aug	--	15.8
TH	09-30	03:30	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Aug	--	861.0
JN	09-30	19:30	Jobless Rate (%)	Aug	2.6	2.7
JN	09-30	19:50	Tankan All Industries Index	3Q	11.9	11.1
JN	09-30	19:50	Tankan Manufacturing Index	3Q	12.0	13.0
JN	09-30	19:50	Tankan Non-Manufacturing Index	3Q	32.0	33.0
SK	09-30	20:00	Exports (y/y)	Sep	6.8	11.2
SK	09-30	20:00	Imports (y/y)	Sep	5.0	6.0
SK	09-30	20:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Sep	5000.0	3770.0
AU	09-30	21:30	Building Approvals (m/m)	Aug	-4.3	10.4
AU	09-30	21:30	Retail Sales (m/m)	Aug	0.4	0.0
ID	10-01	00:00	CPI (y/y)	Sep	2.0	2.1
ID	10-01	00:00	CPI (m/m)	Sep	0.0	0.0
ID	10-01	00:00	Core CPI (y/y)	Sep	2.0	2.0
TH	10-01	03:30	Business Sentiment Index	Sep	--	47.1
SK	10-01	19:00	CPI (m/m)	Sep	0.4	0.4
SK	10-01	19:00	CPI (y/y)	Sep	1.9	2.0
JN	10-01	19:50	Monetary Base (y/y)	Sep	--	0.6
JN	10-02	01:00	Consumer Confidence	Sep	37.0	36.7
SI	10-02	09:00	Purchasing Managers Index	Sep	--	50.9
AU	10-02	21:30	Trade Balance (AUD mn)	Aug	5500.0	6009.0
HK	10-03	04:30	Retail Sales - Value (y/y)	Aug	-9.0	-11.8
HK	10-03	04:30	Retail Sales - Volume (y/y)	Aug	-10.0	-13.3
HK	10-03	20:30	Purchasing Managers Index	Sep	--	49.4
PH	10-03	21:00	CPI (y/y)	Sep	2.5	3.3
PH	10-03	21:00	CPI (m/m)	Sep	0.3	0.1
SI	10-04	01:00	Retail Sales (m/m)	Aug	--	3.1
SI	10-04	01:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Aug	0.1	1.0

LATIN AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CL	09-30	08:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug	--	0.2	5.1
CL	09-30	08:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Aug	--	4.5	2.7
CL	09-30	08:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Aug	--	8.9	8.7
CO	09-30	11:00	Urban Unemployment Rate (%)	Aug	--	10.3	10.2
CO	09-30	14:00	Overnight Lending Rate (%)	Sep 30	10.00	10.25	10.75
CL	10-01	07:30	Economic Activity Index SA (m/m)	Aug	--	--	1.0
CL	10-01	07:30	Economic Activity Index NSA (y/y)	Aug	--	--	4.2
BZ	10-01	09:00	PMI Manufacturing Index	Sep	--	--	50.4
PE	10-01	11:00	Consumer Price Index (m/m)	Sep	--	--	0.3
PE	10-01	11:00	Consumer Price Index (y/y)	Sep	--	--	2.0
BZ	10-02	08:00	Industrial Production SA (m/m)	Aug	--	--	-1.4
BZ	10-02	08:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug	--	--	6.1
BZ	10-04	14:00	Trade Balance (FOB) - Monthly (US\$ mn)	Sep	--	--	4828.2

Forecasts at time of publication.

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Global Auctions for the week of September 30 – October 4**NORTH AMERICA****Country Date Time Event**

CA 10-02 12:00 Canada to Sell 5 Year Bonds

EUROPE**Country Date Time Event**

UK 10-01 05:00 U.K. to Sell GBP2.25 Billion of 4.75% 2043 Bonds
GE 10-01 05:30 Germany to Sell EU4 Billion of 2.5% 2029 Bonds
DE 10-02 04:15 Denmark to Sell Bonds
UK 10-02 05:00 U.K. to Sell GBP4 Billion of 4.125% 2029 Bonds
GE 10-02 05:30 Germany to Sell EU4.5 Billion of 2.6% 2034 Bonds
SP 10-03 04:30 Spain to Sell Bonds
FR 10-03 04:50 France to Sell Bonds
SW 10-03 05:00 Sweden to Sell I/L Bonds
IC 10-04 07:00 Iceland to Sell Bonds

ASIA PACIFIC**Country Date Time Event**

JN 09-29 23:35 Japan to Sell 2-Year Bonds
JN 10-02 23:35 Japan Sells 1.1% 2034 Bonds

LATIN AMERICA**Country Date Time Event**

No Scheduled Auctions

Events for the week of September 30 – October 4

NORTH AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	09-30	13:55	Fed's Powell Speaks at NABE
US	10-01	11:00	Fed's Bostic Gives Opening Remarks
US	10-01	11:10	Fed's Bostic Moderates Conversation with Lisa Cook
US	10-01	18:15	Fed's Bostic, Barkin, Collins on Moderated Panel
US	10-02	09:00	Fed's Hammack Gives Welcome Remarks
US	10-02	10:05	Fed's Musalem Gives Welcoming Remarks
US	10-02	11:00	Fed's Bowman Gives Keynote Speech
US	10-03	10:40	Fed's Kashkari Moderates Chat w/ Bostic on Inclusive Economy

EUROPE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
EC	09-30	09:00	ECB's Lagarde Speaks in EU Parliament
UK	09-30	16:10	BOE's Megan Greene Speaks
EC	10-01	03:00	ECB's Guindos Speaks in Frankfurt
EC	10-01	03:00	ECB's Nagel Speaks at Bundesbank Conference
SW	10-01	03:30	Riksbank minutes from September meeting published
FI	10-01	04:00	ECB's Rehn Speaks on Monetary Policy at Bank of Finland
UK	10-01	10:00	BOE's Huw Pill Speaks
SZ	10-01	11:15	SNB's Schlegel Speaks in Bellinzona
EC	10-01	11:30	ECB's Schnabel Chairs Panel in Frankfurt
EC	10-02	03:15	ECB's Guindos Speaks in Riga
EC	10-02	03:30	ECB's Guindos Participates in Panel in Riga
IC	10-02	04:30	7-Day Term Deposit Rate
UK	10-02	05:30	BOE releases FPC minutes
EC	10-02	05:30	ECB's Kazaks Speaks in Riga
EC	10-02	05:30	ECB's Lane Chairs Panel in Frankfurt
EC	10-02	05:45	ECB's Kazaks, Simkus Speak in Riga
EC	10-02	07:00	ECB's Elderson Speaks in Dublin
AS	10-02	10:00	ECB's Holzmann Speaks in Vienna
EC	10-02	12:45	ECB's Schnabel Speaks in Freiburg
EC	10-04	02:35	ECB's Simkus, Kazaks, Muller Speak in Vilnius
EC	10-04	03:00	ECB's Centeno, Escriva Speak at La Toja Conference in Spain
UK	10-04	03:55	BOE's Huw Pill Speaks

ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
JN	09-30	19:50	BOJ Summary of Opinions (Sept. MPM)
JN	10-02	21:30	BOJ Board Noguchi Speech in Nagasaki

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CO	09-30	14:00	Overnight Lending Rate
DR	09-30		Overnight Rate
CO	10-03	18:00	Colombia 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	October 23, 2024	4.00	4.00
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	5.00	November 7, 2024	4.75	4.75
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	10.50	November 14, 2024	10.50	10.50

Federal Reserve: Federal Reserve Chair Powell will speak on the economic outlook at the National Association for Business Economics Conference on Monday at 1:55pm EST.

EUROPE

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
European Central Bank – Refinancing Rate	3.65	October 17, 2024	3.65	3.65
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	3.90	October 17, 2024	3.90	3.90
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	3.50	October 17, 2024	3.50	3.50
Bank of England – Bank Rate	5.00	November 7, 2024	5.00	5.00
Swiss National Bank – Sight Deposit Rate	1.00	December 12, 2024	1.00	1.00
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	19.00	October 25, 2024	19.00	19.00
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	3.25	November 7, 2024	3.25	3.25
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	4.50	November 7, 2024	4.50	4.50
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	50.00	October 17, 2024	50.00	50.00

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	0.25	October 31, 2024	0.25	0.25
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Rate Target	4.35	November 4, 2024	4.35	4.35
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	5.25	October 8, 2024	5.00	5.25
People's Bank of China – 1-Year Medium-Term Lending Facility Rate	2.00	October 25, 2024	2.30	2.30
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	6.50	October 9, 2024	6.50	6.50
Bank of Korea – Base Rate	3.50	October 11, 2024	3.25	3.50
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	2.50	October 16, 2024	2.50	2.50
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	3.00	November 6, 2024	3.00	3.00
Bank Indonesia – BI-Rate	6.00	October 16, 2024	6.00	6.00
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	6.25	October 17, 2024	6.25	6.25

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	10.75	November 6, 2024	11.00	N/A
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	5.50	October 17, 2024	5.50	5.50
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	10.75	September 30, 2024	10.00	10.25
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	5.25	October 10, 2024	5.25	5.25

Banco de la Republica de Colombia: Banco de la Republica de Colombia is expected to further cut its lending rate by 50bps on Monday for the fifth time in a row. However, our latam-based economist, Jackeline Piraján, thinks that the current scenario favours an acceleration in the easing cycle and expects the bank to cut its lending rate by 75bps considering "the evolution of inflation, more relaxed international financial conditions and the need to support economic recovery".

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	8.00	November 21, 2024	8.00	8.00

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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