Scotiabank

GLOBAL ECONOMICS

THE GLOBAL WEEK AHEAD

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With thanks for research support from: Jaykumar Parmar.

Next Week's Risk Dashboard

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- **Why inflation risk remains very much alive**
- **Four major economies to refresh inflation figures**
- **Canadian CPI — Remember before the war?**
- **US PCE — Likely warm, but does it still matter?**
- **Australian CPI — why the RBA should remain guarded**
- **Japanese inflation — a temporary lull?**
- **Banxico — the beginning of the end**
- **Global PMIs likely to flag ongoing price pressures**
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So, You Think It's Over?

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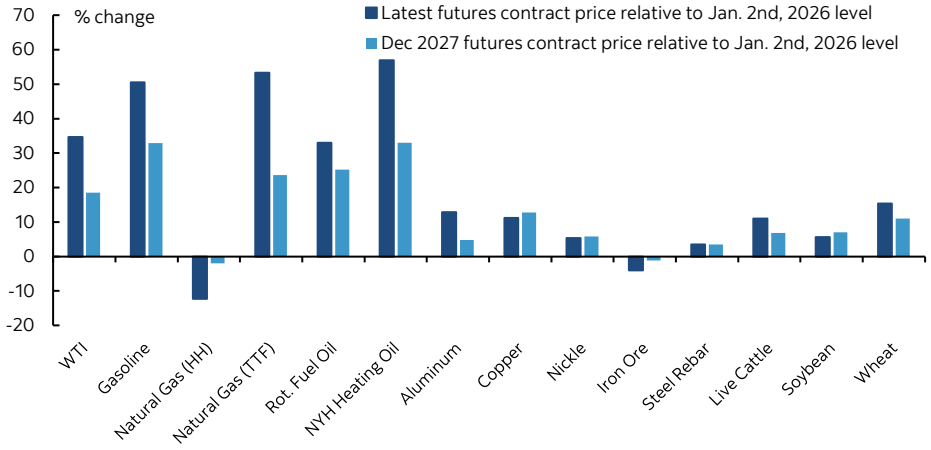
Chart of the Week

The Futures Market Isn't Ready To Declare Victory Yet



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

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

So, You Think It's Over?

Perhaps the French had a twisted, cynical sense of humour when setting up Trump to sign the MOU with Iran at the Palace of Versailles this past week. Unlike June 1919, this MOU is a gift to an undefeated regime, but the future outcome could be similar.

Many came to view the Treaty of Versailles as overly punitive and extractive in setting up WWII, but among the first to say so was Keynes who sharply criticized it, labelling it a 'Carthaginian peace' after the brutally vengeful peace imposed by the Roman Republic on the defeated Carthaginians. Mr. Keynes was proven correct. Yet giving away as much as America just did to an evil regime with demonstrably malevolent intent domestically and toward the West and that remains largely intact is perhaps the second disastrous deal signed in Versailles in about the past century.

Iran has proven time and again that its pledge to conduct a nuclear research program in the open under transparent supervision and absent devastating goals is not to be trusted. The deal requires backing off Iran's like-minded proxies. There are no details behind a proposed US$300 billion fund other than a pledge it will not directly include US taxpayer money to rebuild Iran. All frozen assets are to be unfrozen and returned to Iran. All surge US forces must retreat from the region. The blockade must end. All oil sanctions are to be waived which gets complicated not only for the US sanctions that Congress must weigh in on, but also at the UN which requires everyone to cave into Iran along with their respective financial systems. There are no apparent controls over how Iran may use oil revenues, unfrozen assets and the noted US$300B. Iran has only pledged not to charge fees with a hands-off approach to the Strait of Hormuz for 60 days after which it guides that it will work with Oman to impose a fee structure and control traffic. The US is not to interfere in Iran's domestic issues, such as the next time the regime brutally oppresses its own people.

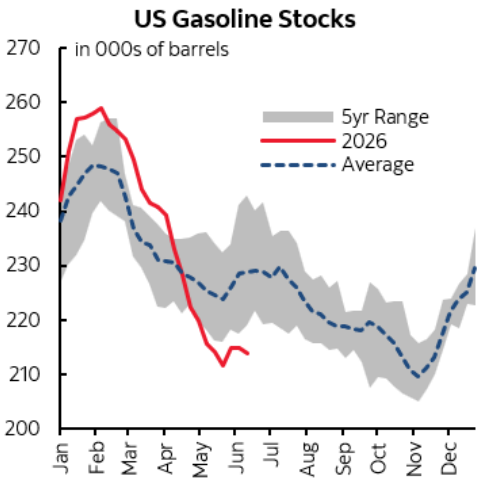
And for what? The regime remains in place. There remain ballistic missiles (unmentioned in the MOU) and drones aplenty. They hate the West and especially America and Israel even more. They will rebuild their armed forces with help from low places and the spoils of victory. There is no agreement on enriched uranium stockpiles other than a vague pledge to negotiate for 60 days or longer. Relations between countries in the Middle East are in tatters. The region is left more unstable than it was before the war. America's reputation suffered a blow in what is a clear defeat and with truce offering favourable terms to Iran. What, pray tell, was the point of it all? Perhaps Trump's signature on the MOU may be as unreliable as Iran's pledges and that Trump's pledge to back Israel if it attacked Iran gives it the green light.

But the stock market is up. Like the Dow was in the aftermath of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. America is conducting its foreign diplomacy through the stock market as ultimate arbiter of future success.

Yet that's only indirectly what the title to this week's publication is alluding to. Thirty-six years of conflict around the Persian Gulf is not over; nor is inflation risk.

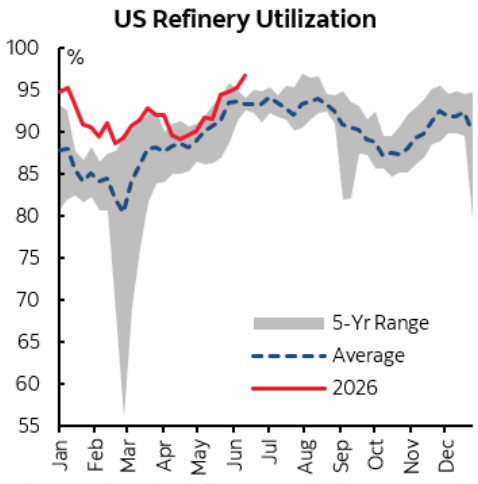
Four major economies will update inflation readings over the coming week. Along with providing previews, the purpose of what follows is to caution against thinking that off-peak energy and other commodity prices mean that inflation risk has gone away in any of Canada, the US, Japan and Australia. By extension, there are ongoing implications for central banks that should resist celebrating the decline in commodity prices that are nevertheless still high amid capacity constraints into a threatened El Niño summer (charts 1–2).

Chart 1



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, US Department of Energy.

Chart 2



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, US Department of Energy.

The two broad reasons for this are that a) there were pre-war reasons to be concerned about the inflation outlook and they have not gone away, and b) there are legitimate reasons to be sceptical toward the MOU between the US and Iran and how durable any easing of the conflict may prove to be. Most of this weekly will focus upon the broader inflation arguments.

Otherwise, this should be a tamer week with the rest of the focus upon a pair of central bank decisions (Banxico, BoT), Australian jobs, and a batch of global purchasing managers' indices that will inform supply chain pressures on order books, prices and other plans.

CANADIAN CPI—REMEMBER BEFORE THE WAR?

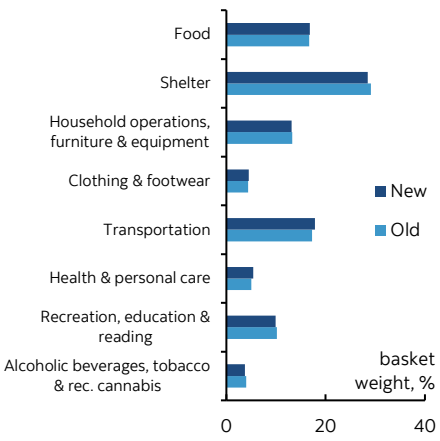
Canada updates CPI inflation for May on Monday. Total CPI is estimated to rise by about ¾% m/m in seasonally unadjusted terms as per the convention and which could lift the y/y rate to over 3%. Yet that's not what matters.

Before getting to what does, this is the time of year that gets a little more complicated with annual updates of the spending weights. Chart 3 shows how some of them evolved in the spending patterns derived from 2025 figures instead of 2024 (all the gory detail is **here**). Canadians spent more on transportation and less on shelter as two observations. When Statcan revises basket weights they only do it from the current month forward, sans revisions. Nevertheless, it's unlikely that total CPI will be materially affected by these changes, but we can't promise that for the underlying core measures like trimmed mean and weighted median CPI that use narrower portions of the basket and may be more sensitive.

Total CPI should get a lift from seasonal influences, higher gas prices, and I'm estimating a bigger weighted contribution from a rebound in service prices that fell sharply the prior month (chart 4) than from an expected weighted deceleration of core goods prices ex-food and energy from the prior surge (chart 5). That's because services carry more than double the basket weight of core goods. Categories like domestic airfare look to have rebounded as one example (chart 6). Travel services in CPI was a massive outlier the prior month compared to historical norms for months of April and so a rebound is likely (chart 7). Also keep an eye on breadth of price increases that has been rising (chart 8).

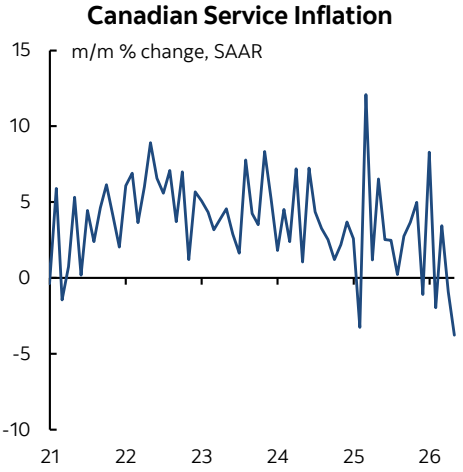
At issue is whether nascent evidence that Canada is emerging from a soft patch on underlying inflation builds upon itself. The measures that matter at the margin are the m/m trimmed mean and weighted median gauges. They were very soft from December of last year

Chart 3



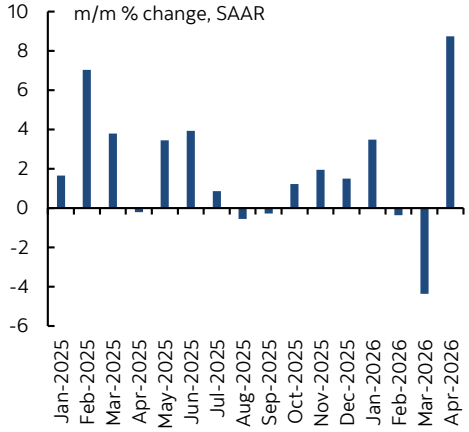
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 4



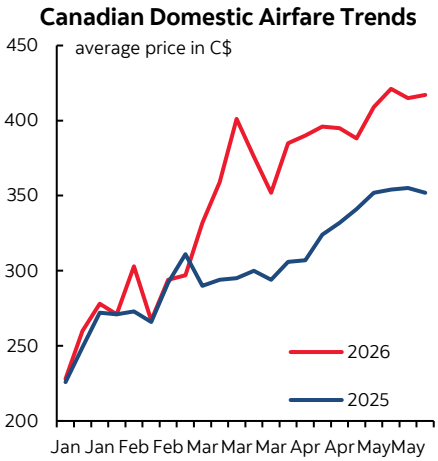
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, Haver.

Chart 5



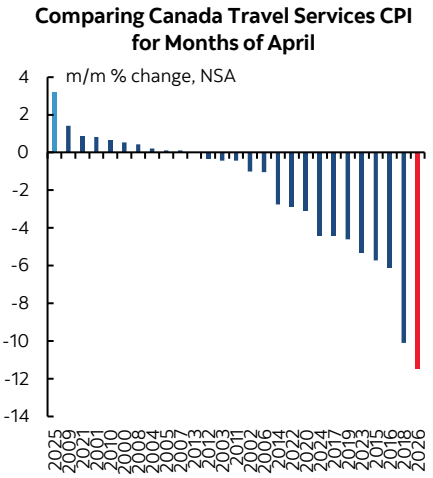
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, Haver.

Chart 6



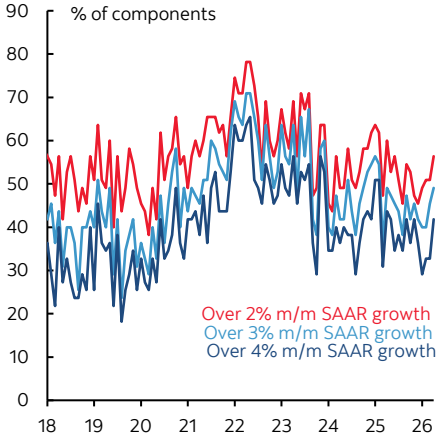
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Kayak.

Chart 7



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 8



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

to February of this year but have since bounced back somewhat. Averaging their m/m annualized readings over the past two months equals 2.2% m/m SAAR. That's a little above the BoC's 2% medium-term target for total CPI inflation but not alarmingly so by any means. Nevertheless, the average of the two measures over the prior three months was just 1%, so it's undeniable that we've been getting somewhat firmer readings of late. This pair of readings refutes data-dependent cut risk.

In a grander sense, does the commodity market reaction to the potentially subsiding conflict in the Middle East mean that inflation risk has gone away? Don't count on it. As one starting observation, commodity prices have come down but continue to be well above where they were before the war which is likely to continue to pressure companies to pass on the effects.

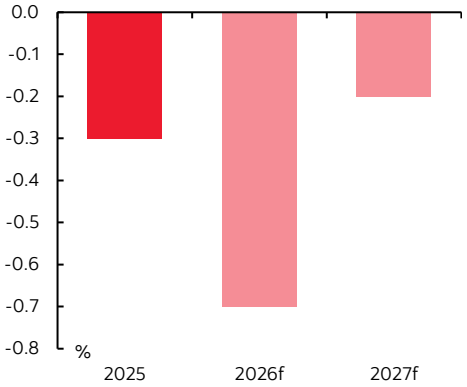
As a reminder, we had hikes by the BoC by the end of 2026 in our forecast since last November—before the war—and driven by a variety of expectations including underlying inflationary pressures even before commodities began surging. Here is a partial list of reasons specifically related to inflation.

- There is solid reason for being sceptical toward a durable US-Iran deal. Internal US political blowback across key figures within the Republican Party is one reason among many. Also recall that it's not just about energy prices (chart 9).
- We forecast the modest amount of economic slack to narrow as growth rebounds (chart 10);
- As this happens, multiple other inflation drivers pose substantial inflation risk beyond output gaps that a) are difficult to estimate because the supply side is fraught with measurement challenges and b) offer an incomplete picture of inflation risk. Models that relied heavily on assumptions surrounding the size and outlook for output gaps erred heavily coming out of the pandemic. The key here being the structural reshaping of the economy with the role of diversifying the supply chains from being dependent on the US.
- Import prices have long been soaring which poses some trade pass through (chart 11);
- CAD depreciation (1.414 at time of publishing) risks fanning further import price pressures.

Chart 9

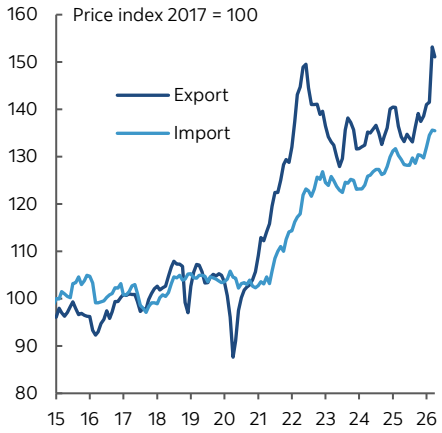
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BoC.

Chart 10



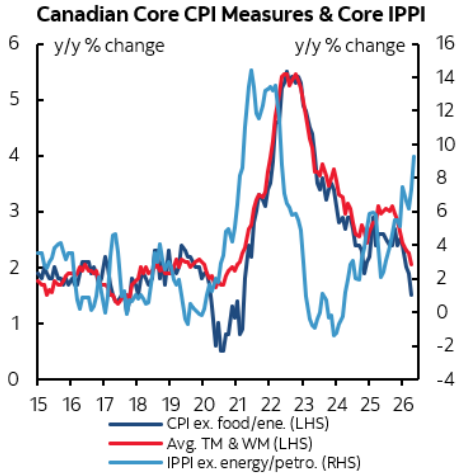
Source: Scotiabank Economics.

Chart 11



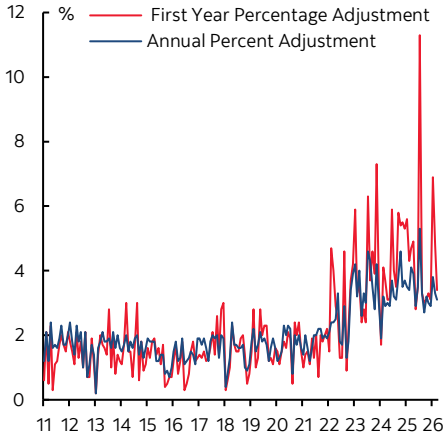
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 12



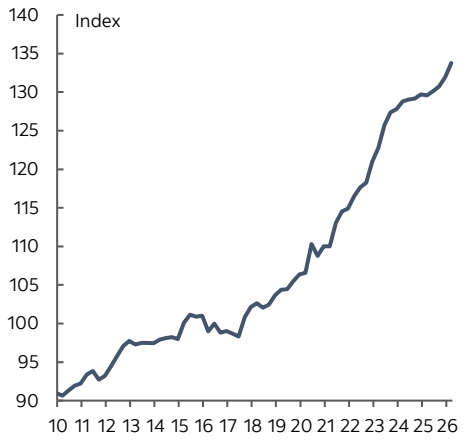
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 13



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

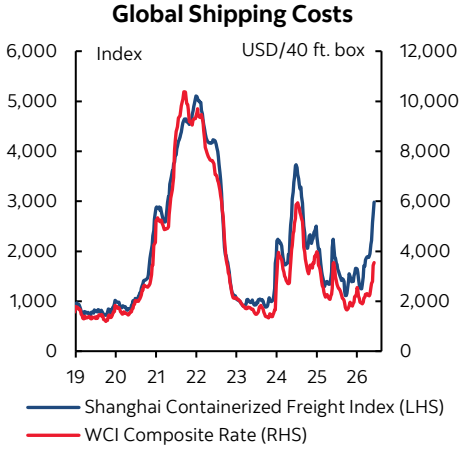
Chart 14



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Haver Analytics.

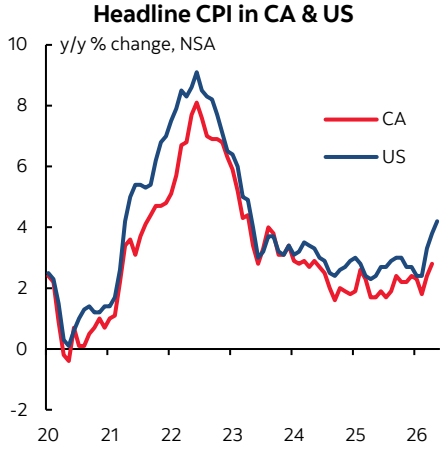
- Ditto for soaring core industrial prices (chart 12);
- Wages have been climbing and wage settlements point to years of ongoing wage gains for the one-third of the workforce that is unionized (chart 13);
- Absent trend productivity gains to pay for wage growth the outcome is soaring unit labour costs that are basically productivity-adjusted employment costs (chart 14);
- AI is inflationary in the short-term and you may have to wait potentially years to find out if it is ultimately disinflationary. In the short run it has been feeding equity wealth effects that get partially spent, and an investment surge that may be adding more to demand for capital goods than benefits for the supply side to this point. AI has also driven costs for semiconductors, DRAMs, electronic components and in some cases commercial real estate much higher. Canada is indirectly exposed to all of this.
- Companies are managing inventory levels very differently today and I'm unsure of the balance between excess versus precautionary levels due to ongoing supply chain challenges. Regardless, the cost of storing and financing them will get passed onto a variety of stakeholders, some of whom are likely to be consumers.
- Shipping costs are on the upswing again with various drivers from trade diversion to geopolitical effects (chart 15). A repeat of pass through pressures is likely.
- Trade diversion due to US protectionism means companies need to seek out new markets, create new products and secure new supplier arrangements. All of that involves management time and costs, some of which get passed on.
- and finally, for now, there is the point that Canadian and US inflation have marginal differences that tend to be short lived given the degree of integration in the two economies (chart 16). America's inflation problem is tapping at Canada's door.

Chart 15



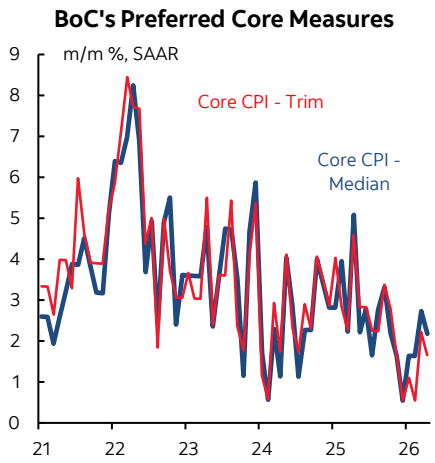
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Drewry World Container Index, Shanghai Shipping Exchange.

Chart 16



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, BLS.

Chart 17



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

All told, we'll be watching for more evidence of a trend emergence from the prior soft patch in trimmed mean and weighted median CPI (chart 17).

US PCE—FALLING OUT OF FAVOUR?

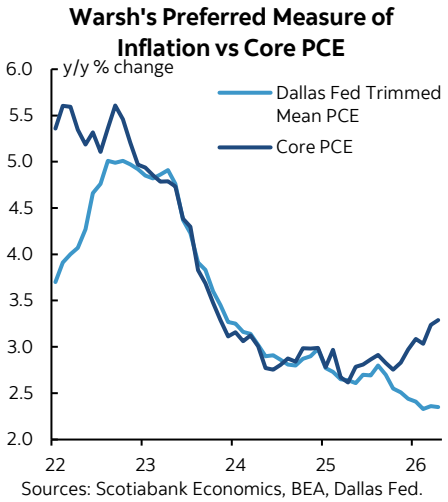
We used to think it was the Federal Reserve's favourite inflation gauge but now we're less sure given the arrival of a new Chair who launched five taskforces this past week including one to look at different measures of inflation (recap **here**). The price deflator for total consumer spending—the PCE price gauge—will be updated on Thursday with the May reading.

I've estimated a rise of 0.5% m/m for headline PCE and 0.4% for core PCE. That would lift the year-over-year rates to 4.1% for total inflation and 3.5% excluding food and energy prices.

The starting point is that CPI was up 0.5% and core CPI increased by 0.2%. Then we take account of different weights on various prices—especially PCE's much lower shelter weight—and an estimated 0.2 ppts contribution from the producer price components that flow through to PCE.

Later that day, the Dallas Federal Reserve will update its variation of the trimmed mean PCE measure. To date, it has trended below core PCE as a measure of underlying inflation (chart 18). Whether that persists is unclear, since core PCE has led trimmed mean PCE in the past.

Chart 18



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BEA, Dallas Fed.

Nevertheless, to date, Chair Warsh could continue to suggest that today's circumstances are more of a relative price shock in a narrow portion of the basket than generalized inflation.

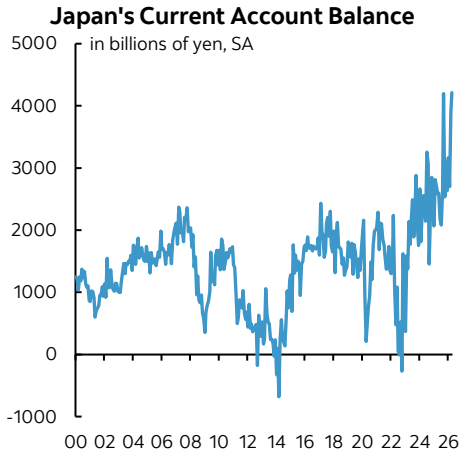
AUSSIE INFLATION—IT'S NOT ALL ABOUT THE WAR'S EFFECTS

Australian CPI inflation for the month of May gets updated the day before we find out what happened to its job market last month. RBA Governor Bullock's recent caution on the outlook for inflation is prudent given pre-war and wartime influences on price pressures.

There were notable underlying inflationary pressures before the war and concomitant commodity surge broke out. Trimmed mean CPI was persistently running at about 3¼% y/y for many months prior to the conflict. A reason for this was ongoing excess demand conditions in the Australian economy as observed through the output gap and capacity utilization (see chart 2.18 here). The labour market remains tight as observed in the Australian jobs preview later in this weekly. Australia also faces many of the cost-driven pressures on inflation observed earlier in this note.

The RBA's May Statement on Monetary Policy projected that inflation would end the first half of 2026 higher at 4.8% y/y with trimmed mean CPI accelerating to 3.8%, up from 3.6% and 3.4% respectively six months prior indicating a) further recent upward pressure, but b) underlying momentum that pre-dated the conflict.

Chart 19

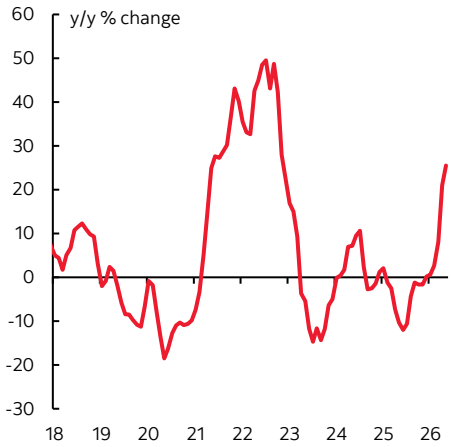


Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Ministry of Finance - Japan.

JAPANESE INFLATION—A TEMPORARY LULL?

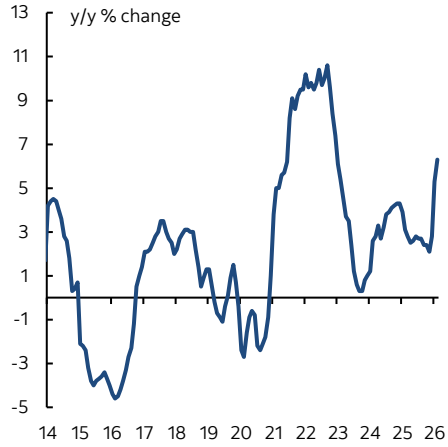
Now we downshift to a market where inflation is celebrated because it is a departure from years of deflationary pressures and then stagnant prices. When I was recently in Japan as part of a visit to our Asia-Pacific clients and staff I was further impressed by the enthusiasm toward how things are changing in Japan. Lending is incentivized by a reward to term extension in rates that was absent for many years. Instead of a one-way capital exporting machine the country now has greater use for its savings. Japan is reaping more from selling abroad than it is paying for imports plus the effects of net investment income that, when combined, are driving a record current account surplus (chart 19). The Nikkei's over 75% cumulative gain since the US election that has outpaced the S&P gives PM Takaichi reason to smile and nod when in the company of the US President.

Chart 20



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bank of Japan.

Chart 21



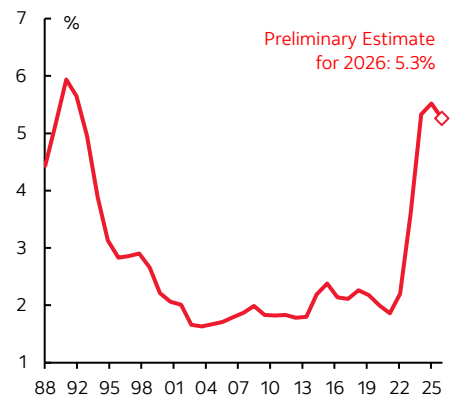
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bank of Japan.

But can reflation continue? If so, for how much longer? Tokyo CPI (Thursday) for June is the freshest measure of Japanese inflation that arrives about a month before national CPI. It has been waning from a peak of 4.4% y/y in early 2023 to just 1.4% in May and could be similarly around 1½% y/y in June's reading.

This deceleration could well be temporary for several reasons:

- the Japanese government temporarily extended utility subsidies through to September 2026 to cap electricity and gas prices, thus postponing potential pass through of higher market prices.
- Import and producer prices are rising sharply which is pressing Japan's already strained fiscal position (charts 20, 21)

Chart 22



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Ministry of Health, Labor & Welfare.

- the BoJ itself noted these effects with a caution: "On the price front, the year-on-year rate of increase in the consumer price index (CPI, all items less fresh food) has recently been at a level below 2 percent due to factors such as the effects of the government's measures to reduce the household burden of higher energy prices. However, the price pass-through stemming from the rise in crude oil prices has been progressing at a relatively fast pace in business-to-business transactions, which could spread to an increase in consumer prices across a wide range of items."
- the lagging effects of yen depreciation are important given high import propensities. The yen has gone from about 103 to the dollar in late 2020 to 160 today and such effects can take an extended period to work through supply chains.
- wage gains continue to gain traction. Real (inflation-adjusted) wages have been rising to 1.9% y/y as trickle-down and spillover effects of Shunto spring wage gains flow through (chart 22).
- Japan is a heavy energy importer such that even with lower energy prices compared to the earlier peak there are pass-through pressures still coming.

CENTRAL BANKS—THE CALM AFTER THE STORM

After this past week's deluge, the coming week should be relatively calm in terms of global central bank communications and decisions. There may be the often customary post-FOMC statements from individual Committee members, but only two central banks are slated to deliver decisions.

Banxico—The Beginning of the End

Mexico's central bank is widely expected to leave its overnight rate unchanged at 6.5% on Thursday. Consensus is unanimous and markets are priced for a hold.

Banxico's May statement delivered a final cut by explicitly stating that it would "conclude the cycle that began in March 2024." The vote to cut was split in a 3–2 outcome, signalling growing unease on the Governing Board.

The policy rate differential to the Fed is at the widest since the pandemic which limits Banxico's flexibility (chart 23). Peso volatility has entered a calmer period since late April. Inflation has been slightly ebbing to 3.9% y/y in May and core CPI inflation has slipped to 4.2% y/y but remains high relative to the central bank's 3% +/- 1% inflation target range.

Banxico is now in a waiting game—waiting on domestic data, developments in energy markets and the consequences for inflation, trade negotiations and the direction in which Chair Warsh takes the Federal Reserve.

Bank of Thailand—Still Waiting

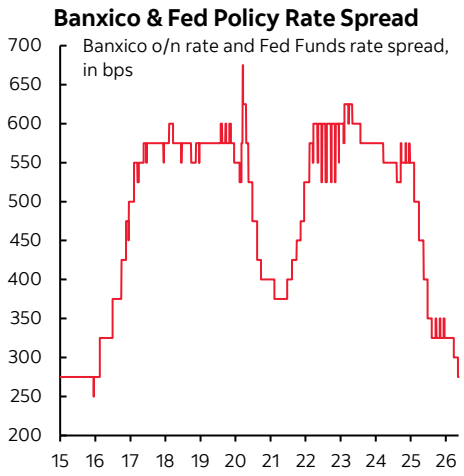
Thailand's central bank is widely expected to hold its benchmark repurchase rate at 1% on Wednesday. Recent inflation landed below expectations at 2.8% y/y and has not been threatening the inflation target range of 1–3% with core CPI running under 1% y/y.

Thailand's vital tourism industry has seen activity levels plateau over the past three years or so (chart 24). With that has been moderated GDP growth as the economy shrank in 2025Q3, rebounded in Q4 and then moderated again in Q1.

What also limits monetary policy flexibility is the currency. The baht—like other southeast Asian currencies—has depreciated this year on par with the Philippine peso but slightly less than other Asian crosses like the won, rupee and rupiah.

All things considered, the BoT is likely to be content with playing a continued waiting game.

Chart 23



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

Chart 24

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bank of Thailand.

GLOBAL MACRO—PMIS AND AUSTRALIA'S JOB MARKET

A batch of global purchasing managers' indices will be the main feature on the rest of the weekly docket but with a side order of Australian jobs.

PMIs Likely to Show Ongoing Price Pressures

Australia and Japan kick off the round of June PMIs starting on Monday evening and tshen India, the Eurozone, UK and US follow into Tuesday morning. The UK, Australia, Germany and France were each signalling marginal contractions in the May readings while Japan and the US were indicating slow growth, and India remained the fastest of the bunch. Those prior readings signalled rapid price increases especially in Japan that registered the quickest price increases on record but also across Europe where the fastest price increases in 3–4 years were being recorded.

Of note is that manufacturing PMIs have generally held up better than service sector readings which is probably due to short-term order front-running and pre-emptive inventory stockpiling before expected pass through of higher prices (charts 25–26).

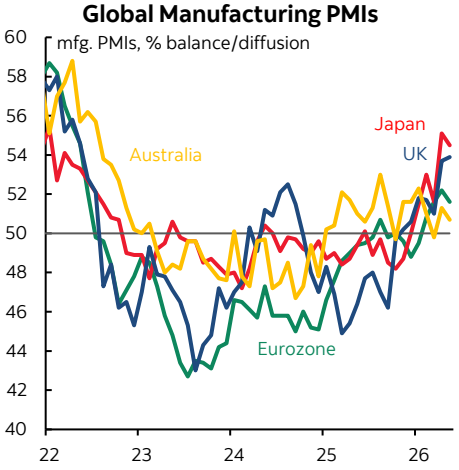
Chart 27 shows inflation readings by country relative to central bank targets.

Australia's Job Market On Watch

Australia's job market stumbled in May which will keep RBA watchers on watch for further signs of softening. That's especially true in the context of falling job postings (chart 28). If the job market is weakening, then it would add further caution into the RBA outlook following three 25bps rate hikes this year and this past week's pause.

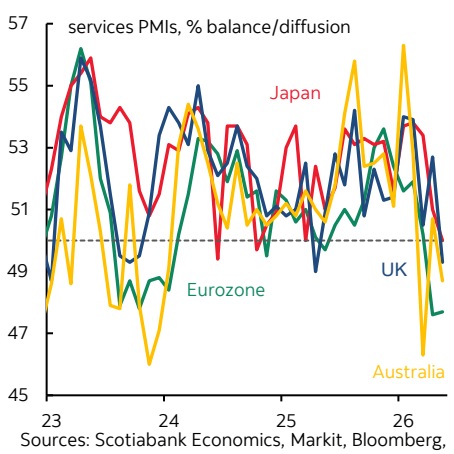
The 19k lost jobs that month were the first decline in five months and employment is still up by about 73k so far this year. The labour force participation rate—defined as those in the workforce who are either employed or looking for work as a share of the population—remains elevated at 66.7% but off the peak in early 2025. The unemployment rate has been creeping higher from a cycle low of 3.4% in October 2022 coming out of the pandemic to 4.5% now but that's still probably at or slightly below the full employment equilibrium level of unemployment (NAIRU), thereby signalling a tight labour market which is probably why wage growth remains firm (chart 29).

Chart 25



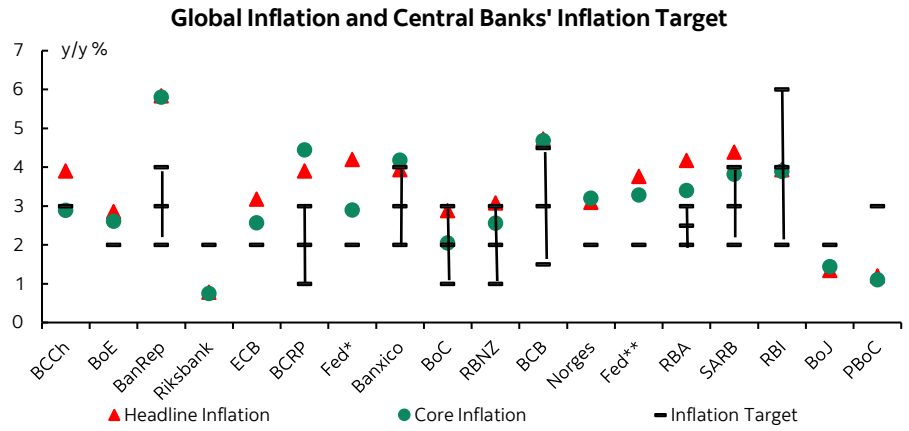
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, S&P Global.

Chart 26



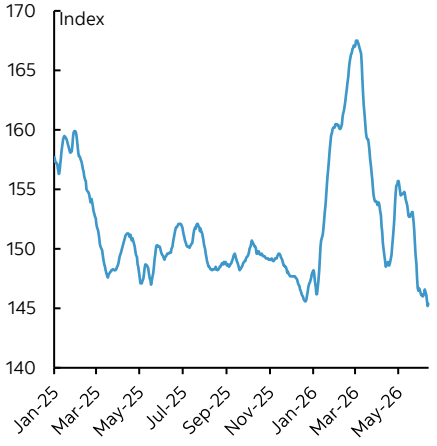
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Markit, Bloomberg, ISM.

Chart 27



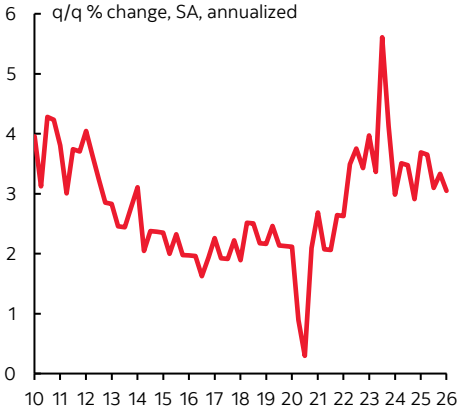
*Using US CPI.
**Using US PCE.
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Central Banks.

Chart 28



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Indeed.

Chart 29



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Key Indicators for the week of June 22 – 26

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CA	06-22	08:30	Core CPI - Median (y/y)	May	--	--	2.1
CA	06-22	08:30	Core CPI - Trim (y/y)	May	--	--	2.0
CA	06-22	08:30	CPI, All items (m/m)	May	0.8	0.8	0.4
CA	06-22	08:30	CPI, All items (y/y)	May	3.1	3.0	2.8
CA	06-22	08:30	CPI, All items (index)	May	--	--	168.0
CA	06-22	08:30	Core CPI - Common (y/y)	May	--	--	2.5
CA	06-22	08:30	CPI SA, All items (m/m)	May	--	--	0.3
MX	06-23	08:00	Global Economic Indicator IGAE (y/y)	Apr	--	--	1.4
MX	06-23	08:00	Retail Sales (INEGI) (y/y)	Apr	--	--	2.9
US	06-23	10:00	Richmond Fed Manufacturing Index	Jun	--	--	13.0
US	06-24	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Jun 19	--	--	-3.8
MX	06-24	08:00	Bi-Weekly Core CPI (% change)	Jun 15	--	0.2	0.1
MX	06-24	08:00	Bi-Weekly CPI (% change)	Jun 15	--	0.1	-0.1
US	06-24	08:30	Current Account (US$ bn)	1Q	--	-241.0	-190.8
US	06-24	10:00	New Home Sales (000s a.r.)	May	640	640.0	622.0
MX	06-25	08:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	May	--	--	2.5
US	06-25	08:30	Durable Goods Orders (m/m)	May P	-6.0	-6.0	8.0
US	06-25	08:30	Durable Goods Orders ex. Trans. (m/m)	May P	0.0	0.2	1.1
US	06-25	08:30	GDP (q/q a.r.)	1Q F	1.6	1.6	1.6
US	06-25	08:30	GDP Deflator (q/q a.r.)	1Q F	--	3.5	3.5
US	06-25	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Jun 20	225	225.0	226.0
US	06-25	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Jun 13	1800	1789.0	1810.0
US	06-25	08:30	PCE Deflator (m/m)	May	0.5	0.5	0.4
US	06-25	08:30	PCE Deflator (y/y)	May	4.1	4.1	3.8
US	06-25	08:30	PCE ex. Food & Energy (m/m)	May	0.4	0.3	0.2
US	06-25	08:30	PCE ex. Food & Energy (y/y)	May	3.5	3.4	3.3
US	06-25	08:30	Personal Spending (m/m)	May	0.4	0.5	0.5
US	06-25	08:30	Personal Income (m/m)	May	0.3	0.4	0.0
MX	**06-25**	**15:00**	**Overnight Rate (%)**	**Jun 25**	**6.50**	**6.50**	**6.50**
MX	06-26	08:00	Trade Balance (US$ mn)	May	--	--	4520.0
US	06-26	08:30	Wholesale Inventories (m/m)	May P	--	--	0.6
US	06-26	10:00	U. of Michigan Consumer Sentiment	Jun F	--	--	48.9

EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
EC	06-22	10:00	Consumer Confidence	Jun P	--	-19.0
FR	06-23	03:15	Manufacturing PMI	Jun P	--	49.7
FR	06-23	03:15	Services PMI	Jun P	--	44.3
GE	06-23	03:30	Manufacturing PMI	Jun P	--	50.1
GE	06-23	03:30	Services PMI	Jun P	--	48.1
EC	06-23	04:00	Composite PMI	Jun P	--	48.5
EC	06-23	04:00	Manufacturing PMI	Jun P	--	51.6
EC	06-23	04:00	Services PMI	Jun P	--	47.7
UK	06-23	04:30	Manufacturing PMI	Jun P	--	53.9
UK	06-23	04:30	Services PMI	Jun P	--	49.3
GE	06-23		Retail Sales (m/m)	May	--	-0.3
GE	06-24	04:00	IFO Business Climate Survey	Jun	--	84.9
GE	06-24	04:00	IFO Current Assessment Survey	Jun	--	86.1
GE	06-24	04:00	IFO Expectations Survey	Jun	--	83.8
GE	06-25	02:00	GfK Consumer Confidence Survey	Jul	--	-29.8
SP	06-25	03:00	Real GDP (q/q)	1Q F	--	0.6

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

Key Indicators for the week of June 22 – 26

ASIA PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
CH	06-21	21:00	PBoC Loan Prime Rate 1-Year (%)	Jun 22	3.0	3.0
TH	06-21		Customs Exports (y/y)	May	14.3	23.1
TH	06-21		Customs Imports (y/y)	May	38.4	45.0
TH	06-21		Customs Trade Balance (US$ mn)	May	-4714.0	-10020.0
HK	06-22	04:30	BoP Current Account (HK$ bns)	1Q	--	95.0
SK	06-22	17:00	Consumer Confidence Index	Jun	--	106.1
JN	06-22	20:30	Markit/JMMA Manufacturing PMI	Jun P	--	54.5
SI	06-23	01:00	CPI (m/m)	May	--	-0.3
SI	06-23	01:00	CPI (y/y)	May	2.0	1.8
MA	06-23	03:00	Foreign Reserves (US$ bn)	Jun 15	--	130.6
TA	06-23	04:00	Export Orders (y/y)	May	46.1	48.1
TA	06-23	04:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	May	--	3.3
HK	06-23	04:30	CPI (y/y)	May	--	1.7
SK	06-23	22:00	Discount Store Sales (y/y)	May	--	-6.6
SK	06-23	22:00	Department Store Sales (y/y)	May	--	21.7
TH	**06-24**	**03:00**	**BoT Repo Rate (%)**	**Jun 24**	**1.00**	**1.00**
TA	06-24	04:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	May	9.6	14.2
AU	06-24	21:30	Employment (000s)	May	30.0	-18.6
AU	06-24	21:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	May	4.4	4.5
JN	06-25	01:00	Coincident Index CI	Apr F	--	117.9
JN	06-25	01:00	Leading Index CI	Apr F	--	115.9
JN	06-25	01:00	New Composite Leading Economic Index	Apr F	--	115.9
JN	06-25	01:30	Nationwide Department Store Sales (y/y)	May	--	5.2
JN	06-25	02:00	Machine Tool Orders (y/y)	May F	--	37.4
HK	06-25	04:30	Exports (y/y)	May	--	42.9
HK	06-25	04:30	Imports (y/y)	May	--	44.4
HK	06-25	04:30	Trade Balance (HKD bn)	May	--	-29.5
JN	06-25	19:30	Tokyo CPI (y/y)	Jun	1.6	1.4
PH	06-25		Budget Deficit/Surplus (PHP bn)	May	--	31.4
SI	06-26	01:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	May	-1.0	5.8
SI	06-26	01:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	May	16.1	17.6
CH	06-26	21:30	Industrial Profits YTD (y/y)	May	--	24.7

LATIN AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CO	06-22	11:00	Trade Balance (US$ mn)	Apr	--	--	-527.4
BZ	06-25	08:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA-15 (m/m)	Jun	--	--	0.6
BZ	06-25	08:00	IBGE Inflation IPCA-15 (y/y)	Jun	--	--	4.6
BZ	06-26	07:30	Current Account (US$ mn)	May	--	--	-1764.7

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

Global Auctions for the week of June 22 – 26

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Event
CA	06-22	12:00	Canada to Sell 10 Year Bonds
US	06-23	13:00	U.S. To Sell 2-Year Notes
US	06-24	11:30	U.S. To Sell 2-Year FRN Reopening
CA	06-24	12:00	Canada to Sell 10 Year Bonds
US	06-24	13:00	U.S. To Sell 5-Year Notes
CA	06-25	12:00	Canada to Sell 2 Year Bonds
US	06-25	13:00	U.S. To Sell 7-Year Notes

EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Event
EC	06-22	05:30	EU to Sell Bonds
NE	06-23	04:00	Netherlands to Sell Up to EU2 Billion of 3.5% 2056 Bonds
GE	06-23	05:30	Germany to Sell EU5 Billion of 2.5% 2028 Bonds
NO	06-24	05:00	Norway to Sell Bonds
IT	06-24	05:00	Italy to Sell I/L Bonds
UK	06-24	05:00	UK to Sell 4.125% 2031 Bonds
SW	06-24	05:00	Sweden to Sell Bonds
GE	06-24	05:30	Germany to Sell EU2 Billion of 15/20-year Bonds
IT	06-26	05:00	Italy to Sell Bonds

ASIA PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Event
CH	06-21	22:35	China To Sell Bonds
JN	06-22	23:35	Japan to Sell 5-Year Bonds
CH	06-23	23:35	China To Sell Bonds
JN	06-24	23:35	Japan to Sell 20-Year Bonds

LATIN AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Event
No Scheduled Auctions			

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Events for the week of June 22 – 26

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Event
CA	06-24	13:30	Bank of Canada Summary of Deliberations
MX	**06-25**	**15:00**	**Overnight Rate**
US	06-25	15:40	Fed's Williams Gives Keynote Remarks
US	06-25	18:30	Fed's Goolsbee in Moderated Discussion
US	06-26	11:30	Fed's Kashakri in Aspen Ideas Panel

EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Event
EC	06-22	05:00	ECB's Kocher Speaks in Vienna
EC	06-23	09:35	ECB's Vujcic Speaks in London
UK	06-23	09:55	BOE's Taylor speaks in London
UK	06-23	13:30	BOE's Dhingra speaks in London
SZ	06-24	03:00	SNB's Martin Speaks in Zurich
UK	06-24	07:20	BOE's Breeden speaks in Zurich
UK	06-24	11:00	BOE's Dhingra speaks in London
EC	06-25	04:00	ECB Publishes Economic Bulletin
EC	06-25	06:00	ECB's Lane Speaks
EC	06-26	04:00	ECB 1 Year CPI Expectations
EC	06-26	04:00	ECB 3 Year CPI Expectations
EC	06-26	09:45	ECB's Schnabel Speaks in Germany
EC	06-26	12:00	ECB's Vujcic Speaks in Lisbon

ASIA PACIFIC

Country	Date	Time	Event
CH	06-21	21:00	1-Year Loan Prime Rate
CH	06-21	21:00	5-Year Loan Prime Rate
JN	06-23	19:50	BOJ Summary of Opinions (June MPM)
JN	06-23		BOJ Deputy Governor Himino to speak at National Shinkin Conf.
AU	06-24	02:30	RBA's Hauser-Speech
TH	**06-24**	**03:00**	**BoT Benchmark Interest Rate**
JN	06-24		BOJ Board Tamura Speech in Hyogo

LATIN AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Event
PY	06-22		Monetary Policy Rate
BZ	06-23	07:00	Central Bank Meeting Minutes
GU	06-24		Leading Interest Rate
BZ	06-25	07:00	Central Bank Monetary Policy Report
MX	**06-25**	**15:00**	**Overnight Rate**
TR	06-26		Central Bank Repurchase Rate

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

Global Central Bank Watch

NORTH AMERICA

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
Bank of Canada – Overnight Target Rate	2.25	July 15, 2026	2.25	2.25
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	3.75	July 29, 2026	3.75	3.75
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	6.50	June 25, 2026	6.50	6.50

Banco de México: Following another 25 bp rate cut at its last meeting, the Central Bank of Mexico is widely expected to hold its policy rate at 6.50% on Thursday. At the previous meeting, the bank signalled that, going forward, it would be appropriate to maintain the policy rate at its current level amid ongoing geopolitical and trade-related uncertainty. The bank views the Q1 GDP contraction as having created greater economic slack, thereby reducing demand-driven inflation pressures. In addition, the latest cut has narrowed the Fed funds-Banxico rate differential to its lowest level since 2015, limiting room for further easing. Recent data further support a hold, with headline inflation continuing to hover near the upper end of the target range despite elevated energy prices.

EUROPE

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
European Central Bank – Refinancing Rate	2.40	July 23, 2026	2.40	2.40
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	2.65	July 23, 2026	2.65	2.65
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	2.25	July 23, 2026	2.25	2.25
Bank of England – Bank Rate	3.75	July 30, 2026	3.75	3.75
Swiss National Bank – Sight Deposit Rate	0.00	September 24, 2026	0.00	0.00
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	14.50	July 24, 2026	14.00	14.00
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	1.75	August 20, 2026	1.75	1.75
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	4.25	August 13, 2026	4.25	4.25
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	37.00	July 23, 2026	37.00	37.00

ASIA PACIFIC

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
Bank of Japan – Policy Rate	1.00	July 31, 2026	1.00	1.00
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Rate Target	4.35	August 11, 2026	4.35	4.35
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	2.25	July 7, 2026	2.50	2.50
People's Bank of China – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	1.40	TBA	1.40	1.40
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	5.25	August 5, 2026	5.25	5.25
Bank of Korea – Base Rate	2.50	July 16, 2026	2.50	2.50
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	1.00	June 24, 2026	1.00	1.00
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	2.75	July 9, 2026	2.75	2.75
Bank Indonesia – BI-Rate	5.75	July 22, 2026	5.75	5.75
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	4.75	August 27, 2026	4.75	4.75

Bank of Thailand (BoT): The Bank of Thailand is expected to maintain its policy rate at 1% on Wednesday—its lowest level since 2022—as it supports a slowing economy facing elevated global energy prices. Headline inflation has risen to 2.8%, driven by energy, while core inflation remains subdued at around 0.4%. With inflation still within the 1–3% target range, the bank views price pressures as neither broad-based nor persistent, given limited cost pass-through amid weak demand conditions.

LATIN AMERICA

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
Banco Central do Brasil – Selic Rate	14.25	August 5, 2026	14.00	14.00
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	4.50	July 28, 2026	4.50	4.50
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	11.25	June 30, 2026	11.75	11.75
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	4.25	July 9, 2026	4.25	4.25

AFRICA

Rate	Current Rate	Next Meeting	Scotia's Forecasts	Consensus Forecasts
South African Reserve Bank – Repo Rate	7.00	July 23, 2026	7.00	7.00

Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

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