

Upcoming Events – November 2026

Here is a curated list of important events.

The month at a glance

Each dot is one day. Notes on every event follow on the next pages.

● Policy decision ○ Data release or meeting
■ India ■ US ■ Europe & UK ■ China ■ Commodities ■ Japan

1 SUN	○ ■ OPEC+ Meeting
2 MON	○ ■ Manufacturing PMI of India for October
3 TUE	○ ■ US Midterm Elections
4 WED	○ ■ US Midterm Election results expected ■ Services PMI of India for October
5 THU	● ■ Outcome of Bank of England's policy decision
6 FRI	○ ■ U.S. Non-Farm Payrolls for October
7 SAT	
8 SUN	
9 MON	○ ■ China's CPI for October
10 TUE	○ ■ US's CPI for October
11 WED	
12 THU	○ ■ India's CPI for October ■ UK Monthly GDP (YoY) — September 2026
13 FRI	
14 SAT	
15 SUN	
16 MON	
17 TUE	
18 WED	○ ■ Euro Area's CPI for October ■ UK's CPI for October
19 THU	
20 FRI	○ ■ China's Loan Prime Rate (LPR) decision ■ Japan's CPI for October
21 SAT	
22 SUN	
23 MON	
24 TUE	
25 WED	○ ■ US GDP 2026 Q3 QoQ growth — 2nd est.
26 THU	
27 FRI	
28 SAT	
29 SUN	○ ■ OPEC+ JMMC panel meeting
30 MON	○ ■ India's Q2 FY27 GDP Growth (Jul-Sep 2026)

All dates and releases are indicative and subject to change by the issuing agencies.

Event details

Grouped by week, Monday to Sunday.

Week 1 • 1–1 November

1

SUN

COMMODITIES

OPEC+ Meeting

Seven core OPEC+ members kept output targets unchanged for November, pausing after six months of increases. Actual output remains well below quota as Middle East disruptions curb Gulf exports; August production of 25 mb/d was about 5 mb/d below pre-war levels. This meeting sets December targets, and sources expect no major policy changes before 2027.

Week 2 • 2–8 November

2

MON

INDIA

Manufacturing PMI of India for October

September PMI stood at 55.1. October flash eased slightly to 54.9, indicating continued expansion at a marginally slower pace. Output and new orders grew at broadly unchanged rates, and new export orders rose at their fastest pace since June 2025. Selling price inflation slowed to its weakest in almost four years.

3

TUE

US

US Midterm Elections

All 435 House seats and 35 Senate seats are up for election. Republicans hold narrow majorities in both chambers (53–47 in the Senate); Democrats need a net gain of three House seats and four Senate seats. Decision Desk HQ gives Democrats about an 80% chance of winning the House and around 60% for the Senate.

4

WED

US

US Midterm Election results expected

Media projections for most races are expected overnight, which is the morning of 4 November in India, though close contests and slow mail-ballot counts could delay some calls by days. Senate control is the key uncertainty; a split Congress would make new legislation harder to pass.

INDIA

Services PMI of India for October

September services PMI stood at 55.2. October flash rose to 56.2, a four-month high, on stronger demand and new export business. The composite PMI climbed to 56.7 in October flash from 55.9 in September. However, services firms kept staffing unchanged, ending a nine-month run of job creation.

5
THU

■ EUROPE & UK · POLICY DECISION

Outcome of Bank of England's policy decision

The BoE held Bank Rate at 3.75% in September in a 6–3 vote, with three members backing a hike to 4%. With CPI inflation rising to 3.5% in September, markets price a near-certain 25 bp hike to 4.00%. The decision comes with the November Monetary Policy Report.

6
FRI

■ US

U.S. Non-Farm Payrolls for October

September payrolls rose just 29,000, well short of the 84,000 forecast, and July and August were revised down by a combined 60,000. Unemployment ticked up to 4.2% and annual wage growth slowed to 3.0%. Early forecasts for October point to a gain of roughly 40,000–80,000 jobs, with unemployment steady near 4.2%. The October print will shape expectations for further Fed tightening after September's hike to 3.75–4.00%.

Week 3 · 9–15 November

9
MON

■ CHINA

China's CPI for October

September inflation edged up to 0.9% YoY from August's 0.8%, slightly below market estimates of 1.0% — higher fuel prices lifted the index, but falling food prices kept overall price pressures subdued.

10
TUE

■ US

US's CPI for October

Headline inflation rose to 3.7% YoY in September from 3.4%, above the 3.6% consensus, as gasoline prices jumped 9.1% in the month. Core CPI rose to 2.6% from 2.4%. Sticky core prices keep pressure on the Fed after its September hike.

12
THU

■ INDIA

India's CPI for October

September inflation rose to 5.54% — a two-year high — from 4.83% in August, above the 5.4% market expectation, driven by food inflation at 7.74%. October is expected to climb further to ~6%, at the upper end of the RBI's 2–6% tolerance band, as the base effect remains unfavourable and elevated crude oil prices add upside risk.

■ EUROPE & UK

UK Monthly GDP (YoY) — September 2026

The economy grew 0.1% MoM in August after 0.4% in July, driven by production while services output was flat. GDP grew 0.7% in the three months to August and 1.8% from a year earlier.

Week 4 • 16–22 November

18

WED

■ EUROPE & UK

Euro Area's CPI for October

September inflation accelerated to 3.8% YoY from 3.2% in August — the highest since September 2023 and well above the ECB's 2% target, driven by an 18.8% surge in energy prices amid the ongoing Middle East conflict. The final reading confirmed the 3.8% preliminary estimate.

■ EUROPE & UK

UK's CPI for October

Inflation rose to 3.5% in September from 3.1%, above the 3.4% forecast and the highest since October 2025, led by a near-30% jump in motor fuel prices. Core CPI rose to 2.8% and services inflation to 3.7%. The October print lands after the BoE's 5 November decision and will shape December expectations.

20

FRI

■ CHINA

China's Loan Prime Rate (LPR) decision

The PBoC held the one-year and five-year loan prime rates at 3.00% and 3.50% in October, the 17th straight month without change. Q3 GDP grew 4.5% YoY, ahead of forecasts, reducing the need for immediate easing. Economists expect the LPR to stay on hold in November, extending the pause to an 18th month.

■ JAPAN

Japan's CPI for October

September inflation rose to 2.1% YoY from 1.9% in August, in line with expectations, as a weak yen pushed up import costs, while government energy subsidies kept energy prices 0.6% lower. Core inflation (ex-fresh food) climbed to 2.1% from 1.7%, back above the BoJ's 2% target for the first time in nine months. Following September's 25 bp hike to 1.25%, a three-decade high, firmer prices strengthen the case for another BoJ hike this year.

Week 5 • 23–29 November

25

WED

■ US

US GDP 2026 Q3 QoQ growth — 2nd est.

The advance estimate showed GDP growing at a 3.4% annualized rate in Q3, up from 2.2% in Q2, led by investment, consumer spending and government spending, partly offset by weaker exports. The second estimate revises this with more complete data and adds corporate profits.

29

SUN

■ COMMODITIES

OPEC+ JMMC panel meeting

The Joint Ministerial Monitoring Committee reviews oil market conditions and members' compliance with agreed output levels; it does not set policy. At its last meeting on 4 October, it reaffirmed support for market stability and stressed the need to protect maritime shipping routes.

Week 6 • 30–30 November

30

MON

■ INDIA

India's Q2 FY27 GDP Growth (Jul–Sep 2026)

Real GDP grew 7.8% YoY in Q1 FY27 (April–June), beating the RBI's 7.0% estimate, with investment (GFCF) up 11.9%. The RBI projects growth to moderate to 7.2% in Q2 and 7.1% for FY27, while the Finance Ministry's nowcast puts Q2 growth at 7.35%, as high-frequency indicators show activity easing from the Q1 pace.

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