

Bank of Canada is not afraid of diverging from the Fed

The BoC cut rates by 25bp to 4.50% and signalled more cuts are likely on the way. The BoC-Fed policy rate gap is at the widest since 2007 (100bp) and markets are doubting a September cut probably for this reason. However, Governor Macklem has sounded relaxed on Fed decoupling, so a September move is clearly possible if Canadian data keeps deteriorating



We narrowly favour a 25bp rate cut instead of 50bp at next week's Bank of Canada meeting

A dovish cut

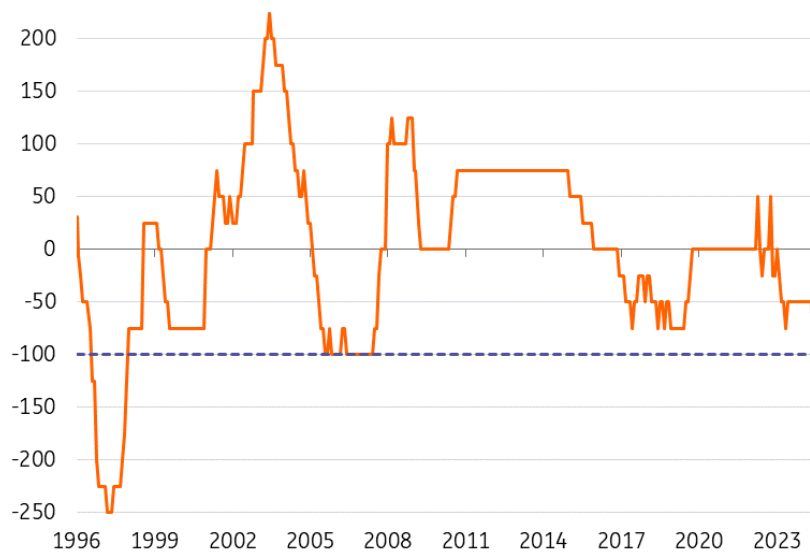
The Bank of Canada cut rates by 25bp to 4.50% today, in line with our call and market pricing. The accompanying statement and press conference opening remarks by Governor Tiff Macklem reinforced market expectations for more rate cuts.

The BoC has added emphasis on growth risks

Macklem put more emphasis on downside risks for the economy: “We need growth to pick up so inflation does not fall too much, even as we work to get inflation down to the 2% target”. That is a rather dovish point, further reinforced by this remark: “it’s reasonable to expect further cuts”. At the same time, some words of caution on disinflation were understandably included in the statement and the meeting-by-meeting, data-dependent approach remains the basis for further policy decisions.

New quarterly projections were released, and include headline and core inflation hitting the 2.0% target by the end of next year. GDP for 2024 was revised lower from 1.5% to 1.2% and from 2.2% to 2.1% in 2025.

BoC-Fed policy rate differential (bp)



Source: ING, Bank of Canada, Federal Reserve

BoC doesn’t seem concerned about Fed divergence

One concern that had led some analysts to call for a hold today is the widening gap between BoC and Fed rates, which currently stands at -100bp. That is the widest negative spread since 2007, and should the BoC cut again before the Fed, it would be the widest in over 25 years. But is this really a concern for the BoC?

Governor Macklem said today that he does not expect policy divergence from the Fed to be a serious issue. This is understandable, considering the disinflation process is at a more advanced state in Canada compared to the US, and the jobs market is crucially looser, with Canadian unemployment at 6.4%, which is 2.3% above the US one.

Macklem has sounded relaxed on moving independently from the Fed

On the FX side, there may be some concerns that that CAD weakens excessively against USD on

the back of BoC-Fed divergence. However, we must note that the latest BoC statement and monetary policy reports make no mentions of FX-related risks for inflation. Incidentally, the USD/CAD rally since mid-July and after the BoC cut has been a mere 1.2% compared to much wider moves in other G10 pairs. Discussions on an excessively weak currency shouldn't arise as long as USD/CAD stays below 1.40 (currently 1.38), if not more – in our view.

Two more cuts, risk of three

Despite a dovish meeting today, markets are pricing in only -15bp for the 4 September meeting, probably since the BoC meeting is two weeks before the Fed one. The pricing for year-end has been hovering around -45bp after the cut.

Our latest BoC call was in line with market expectations, as we saw a pause in September followed by back-to-back 25bp reductions in October and December. However, today's relaxed comments by Macklem on Fed decoupling mean higher chances of a September cut. Much will depend on whether inflation continues to edge lower in Canada and probably even more if the jobs market and broader economy show further signs of deterioration. After all, it appears that Macklem has pivoted to a less inflation-focused to a more growth-focused approach today.

The chances of a September cut have risen

Obviously, Fed pricing will have some effect: if markets price out a September Fed cut, they may also partly price out a September BoC cut. In our base case, however, the Fed will cut in September, and if domestic conditions allow the BoC may well reduce rates two weeks before the Fed then. At that point, risks would be skewed for two more BoC cuts by year-end (so 125bp in total for 2024).

CAD: Still protected

The Canadian dollar hasn't really taken a hit from the BoC cut, which was fully priced in. The loonie has recently been significantly more protected than the likes of AUD, NZD, NOK and SEK (more on those last two [here](#)). That will probably continue in the near term as the risks associated with a new Trump term hit the loonie exponentially less than other high-beta G10 currencies, and the better liquidity of CAD shields it more against risk-off moves.

CAD is less vulnerable than other G10 high-betas

That said, the widening USD-CAD rate differential means that there will be pressure on USD/CAD to keep appreciating. A break above 1.380 is very much possible and the move can extend to 1.390 should markets price in a September BoC cut. Beyond the near term, USD/CAD is still probably due a correction once the Fed easing come through. A return below 1.350 remains our medium-term call.

Author

Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

francesco.pesole@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user’s investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.