

Article | 10 July 2018

Canada: Expect a rate rise, but the BoC's treading carefully

After a six month hiatus, the Bank of Canada looks set to hike interest rates again this week, but future policy moves will largely be determined by the prospect for a deal on US-Canada trade



Source: Shutterstock

What we're expecting

After experiencing a surprise burst of growth in 2017, economic activity has lost a little momentum in 2018. Part of this can be attributed to rising trade tensions that have seen businesses becoming more wary about putting money to work in the economy. Both capital investment and hiring have slowed and we've also seen consumer spending growth moderate. However, this has to be put in context. Last year the economy grew by more than 3% and even with the slowdown we're currently seeing, the economy is set to grow by more than 2% in 2018.

At the same time inflation is broadly in line with the Bank of Canada's 2% target and this supports the notion that the economy is performing close to capacity. Wage growth has also accelerated so there is a sense that the BoC runs the risk of falling behind the curve. As a result, we see financial markets pricing in nearly a 90% chance of a 25bp hike on Wednesday while 16 out of 21 economists surveyed by Bloomberg look for such a move. We agree and also anticipate a 25bp

Article | 10 July 2018

move.



Trade tensions are a concern

Further policy moves are likely to be contingent on whether the current storm surrounding President Trump's trade rhetoric calms down. The imposition of tariffs has seemingly had only a modest direct impact on the economy so far, with it being more of a drag on sentiment. However, remember that the \$545bn of cross-border trade Canada conducts with the US means any escalation of protectionist policies could have very important ramifications. Indeed, Canadian exports to the US are equivalent to 17% of Canadian GDP.

President Trump has suggested pushing NAFTA negotiations further down the line until after the US mid-term elections in November, which will prolong Canada's trade uncertainties. However, the US economy is roaring ahead and while the trade situation remains largely unchanged, this poses major opportunities for Canadian exporters. As such we are still anticipating another rate rise before the end of the year from the Bank of Canada. That said, should more tariffs suddenly be applied the probability of such a move will wane.

Author

James Knightley

Chief International Economist

james.knightley@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

Article | 10 July 2018 2

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.

Article | 10 July 2018