

商工会事務局より:[カナダ中央銀行、政策金利 0.25%引き上げて 1.25%に](#)  
From Shokokai: [Bank of Canada increases overnight target rate to 1.25%](#).

会員各位

1月17日、カナダ中央銀行(Bank of Canada)より、金利政策が発表になりました。概要ポイント(仮訳)とリンク先を御連絡いたします。ご参照ください。

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ポイント仮訳：

- ◎ オーバーナイト[金利 0.25%引き上げて 1.25%に](#)
- ◎ 直近のデータは堅調、CPIは目標値に近く、経済キャパシティーはほぼ上限に達している。
- ◎ ただし、NAFTAの先行きには不安もある。
- ◎ カナダ経済成長率予想 2017年 3.0% 2018年 2.2% 2019年 1.6%
- ◎ 特に個人消費と住宅投資は予想以上に堅調。輸出はやや軟調。

## Bank of Canada increases overnight rate target to 1 1/4 per cent

January 17, 2018

The Bank of Canada today **increased its target for the overnight rate to 1 1/4 per cent**. The Bank Rate is correspondingly 1 1/2 per cent and the deposit rate is 1 per cent. **Recent data have been strong, inflation is close to target, and the economy is operating roughly at capacity**. However, uncertainty surrounding the future of the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** is clouding the economic outlook.

The **global economy continues to strengthen, with growth expected to average 3 1/2 per cent** over the projection horizon. Growth in advanced economies is projected to be stronger than in the Bank's October *Monetary Policy Report* (MPR). In particular, there are **signs of increasing momentum in the US economy**, which will be boosted further by recent tax changes. **Global commodity prices are higher**, although the benefits to Canada are being diluted by wider spreads between benchmark world and Canadian oil prices.

In Canada, **real GDP growth is expected to slow to 2.2 per cent in 2018 and 1.6 per cent in 2019, following an estimated 3.0 per cent in 2017**. Growth is expected to remain above potential through the first quarter of 2018 and then slow to a rate close to potential for the rest of the projection horizon.

**Consumption and residential investment have been stronger** than anticipated, reflecting strong employment growth. **Business investment has been increasing** at a solid pace, and investment intentions remain positive. **Exports have been weaker** than expected although, apart from cross-border shifts in automotive production, there have been positive signs in most other categories.

Looking forward, **consumption and residential investment are expected to contribute less to growth**, given **higher interest rates and new mortgage guidelines**, while business investment and exports are expected to contribute more. The Bank's outlook takes into account a small benefit to Canada's economy from stronger US demand arising from recent tax changes. However, as uncertainty about the future of NAFTA is weighing increasingly on the outlook, the Bank has incorporated into its projection additional negative judgement on business investment and trade.

The Bank continues to monitor the extent to which strong demand is boosting potential, creating room for more non-inflationary expansion. In this respect, capital investment, firm creation, labour force participation, and hours worked are all showing promising signs. Recent data show that labour market slack is being absorbed more quickly than anticipated. Wages have picked up but are rising by less than would be typical in the absence of labour market slack.

In this context, inflation is close to 2 per cent and core measures of inflation have edged up, consistent with diminishing slack in the economy. The Bank expects CPI inflation to fluctuate in the months ahead as various temporary factors (including gasoline and electricity prices) unwind. Looking through these temporary factors, inflation is expected to remain close to 2 per cent over the projection horizon.

While the economic outlook is expected to warrant higher interest rates over time, some continued monetary policy accommodation will likely be needed to keep the economy operating close to potential and inflation on target. Governing Council will remain cautious in considering future policy adjustments, guided by incoming data in assessing the economy's sensitivity to interest rates, the evolution of economic capacity, and the dynamics of both wage growth and inflation.

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