

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 1.50%に設定](#)  
From Shokokai: [Bank of Canada raises overnight target rate by 0.25% to 1.50%](#).

会員各位

7月11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。

なお、仮訳は、あくまで商工会事務局で訳したものであり英語の微妙な表現を保証したものではありません。英語原文にて確認した上でご利用ください。

ポイント仮訳:

- ◎ オーバーナイト金利 [1.50%に引き上げ](#)
- ◎ 世界経済見通し 2018年 3% 2019年 3.5%
- ◎ 米国経済は予想以上に堅調。ただし、保護貿易・関税発動の影響が懸念される
- ◎ カナダ経済は、好調を維持。2018年第二四半期 2.8% 第三四半期 1.5%を見通す。  
家計消費は高金利と住宅ローン規制により低下。輸出は海外需要が好調なこととコモディティ価格上昇に支えられている。ビジネス投資も上昇。2018-2020年経済成長 2%を見込む。
- ◎ インフレ率は2%に近く、賃金上昇は2.3%程度を見込む。
- ◎ 米国の関税発動とカナダの報復関税の影響は、それほど大きくないと予想。

## Bank of Canada raises overnight rate target to 1 ½ per cent

The Bank of Canada today [increased its target for the overnight rate to 1 ½ per cent](#). The Bank Rate is correspondingly 1 ¾ per cent and the deposit rate is 1 ¼ per cent.

The Bank expects the [global economy to grow by about 3 ¾ per cent in 2018 and 3 ½ per cent in 2019](#), in line with the April *Monetary Policy Report* (MPR). The [US economy is proving stronger than expected](#), reinforcing market expectations of higher policy rates and pushing up the US dollar. This is contributing to financial stresses in some emerging market economies. Meanwhile, oil prices have risen. Yet, the Canadian dollar is lower, reflecting broad-based US dollar strength and concerns about trade actions. The [possibility of more trade protectionism is the most important threat to global prospects](#).

[Canada's economy continues to operate close to its capacity and the composition of growth is shifting](#). Temporary factors are causing volatility in quarterly growth rates: the Bank projects a pick-up to 2.8 per cent in the second quarter and a moderation to 1.5 per cent in the third. Household spending is being dampened by higher interest rates and tighter mortgage lending guidelines. Recent data suggest housing markets are beginning to stabilize following a weak start to 2018. Meanwhile, [exports are being buoyed by strong global demand and higher commodity prices](#). [Business investment is growing](#) in response to solid demand growth and capacity pressures, although trade tensions are weighing on investment in some sectors. Overall, the [Bank still expects average growth of close to 2 per cent over 2018-2020](#).

CPI and the Bank's core measures of inflation remain near 2 per cent, consistent with an economy operating close to capacity. CPI inflation is expected to edge up further to about 2.5 per cent before settling back to 2 per cent by the second half of 2019. The Bank estimates that underlying wage growth is running at about 2.3 per cent, slower than would be expected in a labour market with no slack.

As in April, the projection incorporates an estimate of the impact of trade uncertainty on Canadian investment and exports. This effect is now judged to be larger, given mounting trade tensions.

The July projection also incorporates the estimated impact of tariffs on steel and aluminum recently imposed by the United States, as well as the countermeasures enacted by Canada. Although there will be difficult adjustments for some industries and their workers, the effect of these measures on Canadian growth and inflation is expected to be modest.

Governing Council expects that higher interest rates will be warranted to keep inflation near target and will continue to take a gradual approach, guided by incoming data. In particular, the Bank is monitoring the economy's adjustment to higher interest rates and the evolution of capacity and wage pressures, as well as the response of companies and consumers to trade actions.

<https://www.bankofcanada.ca/2018/07/fad-press-release-2018-07-11/>

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