



Economics

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THE WEEK AHEAD

March 19-23, 2018

BIS Bash Are We Taking a Bath?

by Avery Shenfeld

Canadians are attracted to negative reports from abroad about their country like bees to honey. So it's interesting that financial markets, for once, essentially yawned about a report from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) that warned of an impending banking crisis here. Canada stood out as the sole country of the 26 reported on that had all four "early warning indicators" flashing either red or amber.

There's plenty of reason to be skeptical about the report's methodology. Financial crises are rare events, so trying to glean warning signs of them starts with major data limitations. Countries have very different regulatory environments, macro-prudential buffers, and data definitions. Even the report itself has multiple warnings to treat its results with "considerable caution."

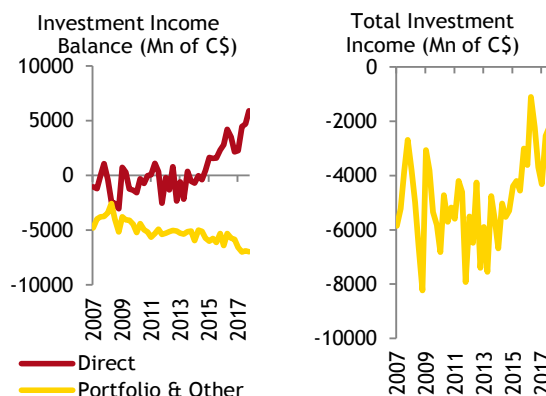
That seems prudent, based on the BIS's own track record. A similar table in its 2014 annual report had lots of red flags about the Swiss banking system, but none for Italy. As an institution, the BIS has repeatedly advised central banks, including Canada's, to tighten interest rates at times where the subsequent history has shown below-target inflation and disappointing growth.

Two of the current warning signals for Canada seem particularly likely to mislead. The first is a measure tracking the degree to which a country's ratio of non-financial credit to GDP is above its longer term trend. That is certainly true for Canada, but interest rates are also miles below their longer term levels, and nobody sees us going back to historical norms.

Moreover, as we always caution, it's not just how much credit has been issued, but to whom. The US financial crisis was triggered by large debts owed by individual households that didn't have matching incomes. Mortgage arrears rates in Canada continue to dive, and macro-prudential rules are reducing the flow of credit to marginal borrowers from those institutions relevant to the financial system.

Canada also got bad marks from having seen a run-up in bank- and non-bank international borrowing. A persistent current account deficit has been funded by foreign purchases of Canadian bonds, and such issuance has been tempting for borrowers, given that in the US and Europe, central bank QE drained the supply of domestic bonds available to investors.

But Canada has been using some of the funds raised to be a net buyer in terms of foreign direct investment, and is earning strong returns on the acquired assets. That has included buying back some foreign-owned companies in Canada. The result is that Canada's deficit in investment income flows has been rapidly improving, not getting worse, in recent years (Chart). It's hard to view that as a sign of financial doom ahead.





Week Ahead Calendar And Forecast

CANADA		UNITED STATES	
	CIBC	Consensus	Prior
Monday March 19			
Tuesday March 20	CASH MANAGEMENT BUYBACK (May'18 - Sep'19) \$0.5B 8:30 AM WHOLESALE TRADE M/M (Jan) (M) 0.4% NOVA SCOTIA BUDGET		-0.5%
Wednesday March 21			
Thursday March 22			
Friday March 23	ALBERTA BUDGET Speaker: 2:45 PM Carolyn Wilkins (Sr. Deputy Gov.) 8:30 AM CPI M/M (Feb) (H) 0.6% CPI Y/Y (Feb) (H) 2.1% CPI Core- Common Y/Y% (Feb) (M) 1.8% CPI Core- Median Y/Y% (Feb) (M) 1.9% CPI Core- Trim Y/Y% (Feb) (M) 1.8% RETAIL TRADE TOTAL M/M (Jan) (H) 1.6% RETAIL TRADE EX-AUTO M/M (Jan) (H) 0.8%		0.7% 1.7% 1.8% 1.9% 1.8% -0.8% -1.8%
UNITED STATES			
AUCTION: 3-M BILLS \$51B, 6-M BILLS \$45B Speaker: 9:40 AM Raphael Bostic (President, Atlanta) AUCTION: 4-WEEK BILLS \$65B (prev)			
7:00 AM	MBA-APPLICATIONS (Mar 16) (L)		0.9%
8:30 AM	CURRENT ACCOUNT (Q4) (L)	-\$125.0B	
10:00 AM	EXISTING HOME SALES SAAR (Feb) (M) 5.38M EXISTING HOME SALES M/M (Feb) (M) 0.4%		-3.2%
2:00 PM	FOMC RATE DECISION (UPPER BOUND) (H) 1.75% FOMC RATE DECISION (LOWER BOUND) (H) 1.50%		1.50%
Speaker: 2:30 PM Jerome H Powell (Chairman)			
8:30 AM	INITIAL CLAIMS (Mar 17) (M) 226K CONTINUING CLAIMS (Mar 10) (L) 1879K		
9:00 AM	HOUSE PRICE INDEX M/M (Jan) (M) 0.3%		
9:45 AM	MARKT US MANUFACTURING PMI (Mar P) (L) 55.3		
10:00 AM	LEADING INDICATORS M/M (Feb) (M) 0.4%		
10:45 AM	MARKT US SERVICES PMI (Mar P) (L) 55.9 MARKT US COMPOSITE PMI (Mar P) (L) 55.8		
8:30 AM	DURABLE GOODS ORDERS M/M (Feb) (H) 2.3% DURABLE GOODS ORDERS EX-TRANS M/M (Feb) (H) 0.8%		-3.6% -0.3%
10:00 AM	NEW HOME SALES SAAR (Feb) (M) 620K NEW HOME SALES M/M (Feb) (M) 4.6%		593K -7.8%
Speaker: 7:00 PM Eric Rosengren (President, Boston) Speaker: 10:30 AM Neel Kashkari (President, Minneapolis) Speaker: 8:10 AM Raphael Bostic (President, Atlanta)			
		SAAR = Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate	Consensus Source: Bloomberg
H, M, L = High, Medium or Low Significance			

Week Ahead's Market Call

by Royce Mendes

In the US, investors will be focused on the mid-week Fed meeting. Markets are braced for a quarter-point rate hike, so it will be up to the statements and projections released alongside to drive pricing. Expect Jerome Powell's first press conference as Chair of the committee to stay the course regarding the Fed's gradual rate hike trajectory. While there are some upside risks to the 2019 and long-term median dot projections, it would take a number of members upgrading their forecasts to see a change for this year.

In Canada, Friday's data on CPI and retail sales will be the main event. Inflation could heat up a bit more than the consensus expects, but will still be just a touch above 2%. With the core-common component measure likely remaining at 1.8%, the inflation release shouldn't do much to move market pricing on the Bank of Canada. Expect BoC Senior Deputy Governor Wilkins' Thursday comments to echo the Governor's cautious tone. While retail sales data for January will likely rebound from a soft December, other indicators of activity are still pointing towards a soft opening month for real GDP.

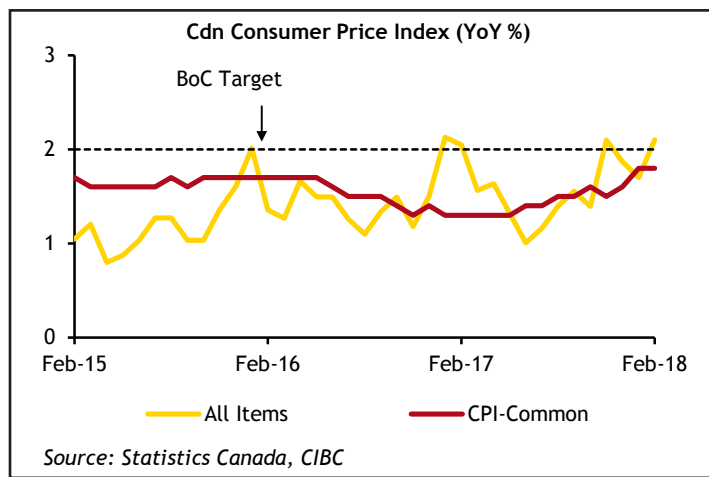
Week Ahead’s Key Canadian Number:

Consumer Price Index—February

(Friday, 8:30 a.m.)

Royce Mendes (416) 591-7354

	CIBC	Mkt	Prior
CPI m/m NSA	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
CPI yr/yr	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%
CPI-common	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%



Headline inflation likely popped its head back above the Bank of Canada’s 2% target, but don’t expect that to move the needle on the monetary policy outlook. The less volatile core common component measure of inflation should remain at 1.8%, suggesting that price pressures remain well contained.

The monthly change in prices will register an unadjusted 0.6% advance, but that’s mostly due to seasonal factors, leaving the SA reading showing a more modest gain of 0.1%. Even with a trend-like increase in the ex-food and energy index of 0.2%SA, the month-over-month change

will be dragged lower by a decline in energy prices and a soft food reading after adjusting for seasonality factors.

Forecast Implications—Despite exceeding 2% in February, headline inflation won’t meaningfully accelerate until later in the year, giving Governor Poloz plenty of time to remain patient on rate hikes in the face of other headwinds.

Other Canadian Releases:

Retail Trade—January

(Friday, 8:30 a.m.)

Statistics Canada reported that consumers took a breather in December, but it looks like they’re back to begin the new year. We’d also ascribe some of that apparent prior weakness to a faulty seasonal adjustment which hasn’t caught up with buying patterns that are seeing households start their holiday shopping in November. A

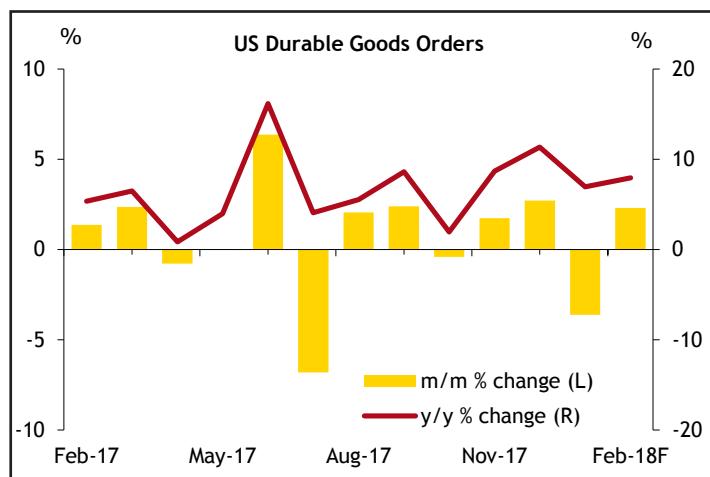
spike in auto sales will be a major driver of the 1.6% gain in headline retail sales, but higher gasoline prices in January will add a further layer of support. As a result, the gain won’t need much of a contribution from other areas to reach our heady forecast.

**Week Ahead’s Key US Number:
Durable Goods Orders—February**

(Friday, 8:30 a.m.)

Andrew Grantham (416) 956-3219

	CIBC	Mkt	Prior
Durable goods, m/m	2.3%	1.6%	-3.6%
ex transportation, m/m	0.8%	0.5%	-0.3%



Durable goods are coming off a poor month in January, not just for the volatile aircraft sector but for core capital orders as well. However, the latter doesn’t appear to tally with strong PMI readings, and also recent import figures which suggest purchases of machinery and other durables have continued to rise.

As such, we expect that orders will look healthier in February, more in keeping with the trend seen in the second half of 2017. A 0.8% rise in ex-transport orders would be close to the average advance since last July. Add in a partial rebound in aircraft orders, and the headline could be flying 2.3% higher.

Forecast Implications—Signs that January’s weakness was just a blip will be positive for the near-term outlook regarding business investment. That’s particularly good news as a large proportion of the acceleration in GDP growth we expect this year is linked to stronger business investment.

Market Impact—An above-consensus core print should be positive for the US\$ and negative for fixed income.

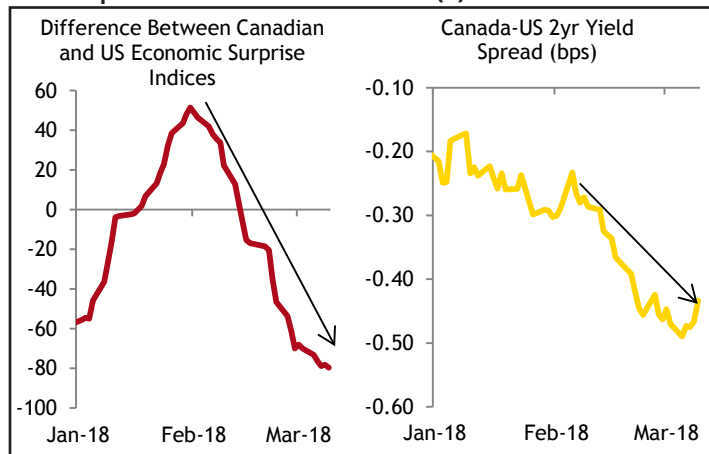
Currency Currents

Royce Mendes and Andrew Grantham

CAD: It's All Relative

Trade frictions with the US have been the focus of headlines, and that's partly to blame for the loonie's recent slide. But economic data over the past month have been underwhelming compared to both the lofty expectations set by last year's heady readings and relative to what's been rolling in south of the border. That underperformance has led to a more cautious tone out of the Bank of Canada, causing 2-year spreads to almost double over the past month. Signaling from the BoC reinforces our belief that Canadian monetary policymakers will lag their US counterparts in terms of further tightening this year, creating a ripe environment for further loonie depreciation.

Canadian Data Has Underperformed That of the US (L), 2-Year Spreads Have Almost Doubled (R)

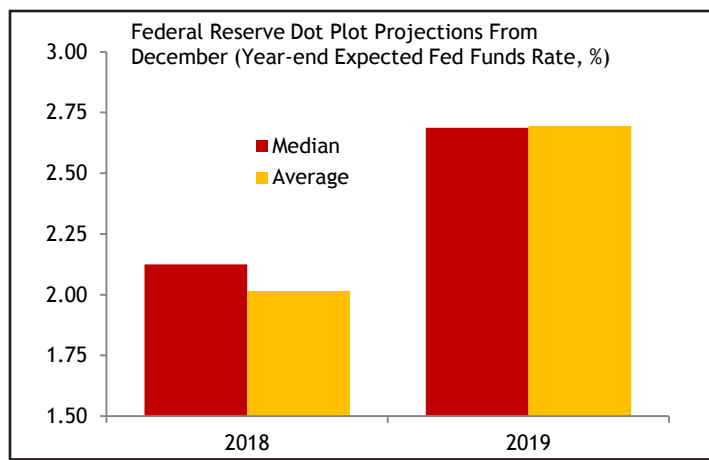


Source: Bloomberg, CIBC

US Dot Plots: Can 3 Become 4?

Latest inflation data suggest there's no need for the Fed to be more hawkish than it was previously, and looking at the composition of dot-plot projections in December it seems unlikely that the US\$ will get a boost from upgraded rate expectations next week. For 2018, the median of 2.125% was above the straight average, meaning quite a few respondents would need to raise their projections to see the median increase. An increase in the median dot projection for 2019 is possible, but given so much can happen between now and then we'd expect market reaction to such a change would be muted. As a result, investors more hawkish on the Fed and/or bullish on the US\$ could be disappointed.

Average of 2018 Dot Plot Projection Suggests It Will Be Hard for Median to Rise

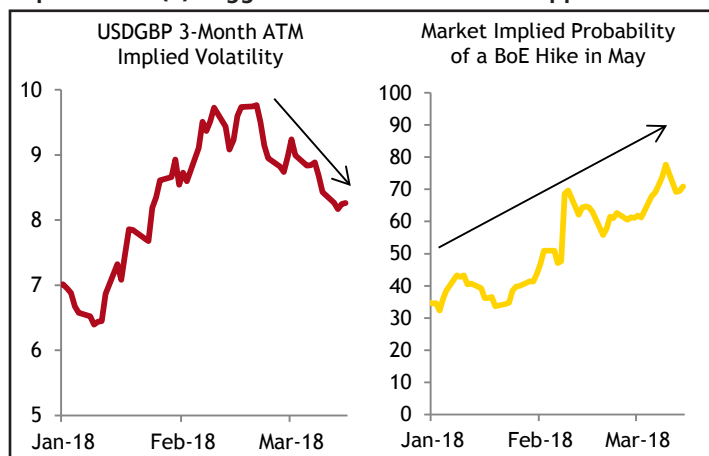


Source: Federal Reserve, CIBC

Are GBP Traders Underpricing Downside Risks?

Call it Brexit-fatigue, or call it simple complacency, but it's beginning to look like currency markets are underestimating downside risks to sterling. Implied volatility has been falling and investors have almost fully priced in another hike from the Bank of England by May. However, there remains the possibility that next week's EU Leaders Summit does not end in an agreement on Brexit transition/implementation. Furthermore, wage growth, while having accelerated, is still negative in real terms, with consumer discretionary spending also looking weak of late. All this suggests more caution regarding sterling than is currently priced into markets, with the potential for Brexit and BoE disappointment very possible.

Falling GBP Implied Volatility (L) and Rising BoE Rate Expectations (R) Suggest There is Room for Disappointment



Source: Bloomberg, CIBC

U.S. RELEASE AND EVENT DATES March/April 2018



MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
<p>12</p> <p>TREASURY BUDGET 2:00 PM</p> <p>3, 10-Yr NOTE AUCTION</p>	<p>13</p> <p>CPI 8:30 AM M(SA) Y (NSA) DEC 0.2 2.1 JAN 0.5 2.1 FEB 0.2 2.2</p> <p>30-Yr BOND AUCTION</p> <p><i>BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</i></p>	<p>14</p> <p>RETAIL SALES 8:30 AM M Y DEC -0.1 5.1 JAN -0.1 3.9 FEB -0.1 4.0</p> <p>PPI 8:30 AM M(SA) Y (NSA) DEC 0.0 2.7 JAN 0.4 2.6 FEB 0.2 2.9</p> <p>BUSINESS INVENTORIES 10:00 AM</p>	<p>15</p> <p>PHILADELPHIA FED INDEX 8:30 PM</p> <p>3, 10-Yr NOTE SETTLEMENT 30-Yr BOND SETTLEMENT</p> <p>NET CAPITAL INFLOWS TICS 4:00 PM</p> <p><i>INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</i></p>	<p>16</p> <p>HOUSING STARTS 8:30 AM Mn. M/M DEC 1.207 -7.1 JAN 1.329 10.1 FEB 1.236 -7.0</p> <p>CAPACITY UTIL/IND. PROD. 9:15 AM LEV M Y DEC 77.8 0.5 3.5 JAN 77.4 -0.3 3.5 FEB 78.1 1.1 4.3</p> <p>MICHIGAN SENTIMENT (P) 10:00 AM</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>20</p> <p><i>BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</i></p>	<p>21</p> <p>CURRENT ACCOUNT BAL. 8:30 AM</p> <p>EXISTING HOME SALES 10:00 AM</p> <p>FOMC Rate Decision</p> <p>Fed Chairman Powell holds press conf. @ 2:30 PM ET</p> <p><i>BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</i></p>	<p>22</p> <p>LEADING INDICATOR 10:00 AM</p> <p>2, 5-, 7-Yr NOTE ANNOUNCE.</p> <p><i>INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</i></p>	<p>23</p> <p>DURABLE GOODS ORDERS 8:30 AM M Y DEC 2.7 11.3 JAN -3.6 7.0 FEB</p> <p>NEW HOME SALES 10:00 AM</p>
<p>26</p> <p>2-Yr NOTE AUCTION</p>	<p>27</p> <p>S&P CORE LOGIC/CASE-SHILLER HOUSEPRICE INDEX 9:00 AM</p> <p>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE 10:00 AM</p> <p>5-Yr NOTE AUCTION</p> <p><i>BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</i></p>	<p>28</p> <p>GDP 8:30 AM (AR) REAL IMPLICIT GDP DEFLATOR 17:Q3(F) 3.2 2.1 17:Q4(P) 2.5 2.3 17:Q4(F)</p> <p>ADV. TRADE IN INTERNATIONAL GOODS 8:30 AM</p> <p>CORPORATE PROFITS 8:30 AM</p> <p>7-Yr NOTE AUCTION</p>	<p>29</p> <p>PERS. INC & OUT. 8:30 AM SAVING INCOME CONS RATE M M AR DEC 0.4 0.4 2.5 JAN 0.4 0.2 3.2 FEB</p> <p>CHICAGO PMI 9:45 AM</p> <p>MICHIGAN SENTIMENT (F) 10:00 AM</p> <p><i>INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</i></p>	<p>30</p> <p>GOOD FRIDAY (HOLIDAY) (Markets Closed)</p>
<p>2</p> <p>ISM MFG SURVEY 10:00 AM COMP. PRICES INDEX INDEX JAN 59.1 72.7 FEB 60.8 74.2 MAR</p> <p>2, 5-, 7-Yr NOTE SETTLEMENT</p>	<p>3</p> <p>LIGHT VEHICLES SALES MIL (AR) Y JAN 17,067 -1.6 FEB 16,961 -2.1 MAR</p> <p><i>BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</i></p>	<p>4</p> <p>ADP SURVEY 8:15 AM</p> <p>FACTORY ORDERS 10:00 AM M(SA) Y(NSA) DEC 1.8 8.5 JAN -1.4 6.6 FEB</p> <p>ISM NON-MFG SURVEY 10:00 AM</p>	<p>5</p> <p>GOODS & SERV. BALANCE (BOP) \$B 8:30 AM GDS SERV TOT DEC -73.7 19.8 -53.9 JAN -76.5 19.9 56.6 FEB</p> <p>3, 10-Yr NOTE ANNOUNCEMENT 30-Yr BOND ANNOUNCEMENT</p> <p><i>INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</i></p>	<p>6</p> <p>EMPLOY. SITUATION 8:30 AM NON- CIV AVG FARM UNEMP HRLY PAYROLL RATE EARN JAN 239 4.1 2.4 FEB 313 4.1 2.5 MAR</p> <p>CONSUMER CREDIT 3:00 PM</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>10</p> <p>PPI 8:30 AM M(SA) Y (NSA) JAN 0.4 2.6 FEB 0.2 2.9 MAR</p>	<p>11</p> <p>CPI 8:30 AM M(SA) Y (NSA) JAN 0.5 2.1 FEB 0.2 2.2 MAR</p> <p>FOMC Minutes</p> <p>TREASURY BUDGET 2:00 PM</p> <p>3, 10-Yr NOTE AUCTION <i>BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</i></p> <p>30-Yr BOND AUCTION</p>	<p>12</p> <p><i>INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</i></p>	<p>13</p> <p>MICHIGAN SENTIMENT (P) 10:00 AM</p>

All data seasonally adjusted except where noted "NSA". M: per cent change from previous month. Q: per cent change from previous quarter at annual rates. Y: per cent change from year earlier. AR: Annual Rate. YTD: Year to date. Release dates are provided by sources outside CIBC World Markets inc. Dates are subject to change. Sources for historical data: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

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