## FX FORECASTS

## Recent Banking Turmoil Has Weakened the US Dollar

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Fresh concerns about the banking system emerged in recent weeks. It started in the US, dragging down the greenback, then spread to Europe, where trouble at Crédit Suisse forced a takeover by UBS. European currencies tumbled in mid-March at the height of the crisis, but quickly bounced back. The Swiss franc has been more volatile. While the euro is currently trading over US $\$ 1.08$, the franc is hovering near 0.92 francs/ USD.
- The Federal Reserve moved aggressively to contain the crisis in the US, which appears to have contributed to a weaker dollar. Over the past two weeks, it has injected about US\$350B of liquidity into the market, mainly in the form of loans to financial institutions, reversing several months' worth of quantitative tightening. The Fed's balance sheet now stands at $\$ 8.75$ trillion, about where it was in October. In comparison, the European Central Bank has trimmed over €900 billion from its balance sheet since then.
- Investors have also revised their rate hike expectations for major central banks. The US has seen some of the biggest interest rate moves, narrowing spreads with several countries and sending the greenback lower against a number of other
currencies. Nevertheless, the Fed raised interest rates by 25 basis points at its last meeting and left the door open to an additional hike due to stubbornly high inflation. The Fed still hasn't signalled that rate cuts are coming even though financial stress could lead to tighter credit conditions and slow the economy.
- The Japanese yen remains particularly sensitive to interest rate differentials. The Bank of Japan continues to pursue highly accommodative monetary policy, including capping the yield on Japanese 10-year bonds at $0.5 \%$. Bond yields also fell in Japan in March, but not as sharply as in the US. The yen began the month above 136 yen/USD. It's now trading around 132.
- The loonie hasn't benefited as much from the US dollar's woes, holding steady at around US\$0.73. The Bank of Canada's rate pause hasn't helped the Canadian dollar, especially against the currencies of countries that aren't done tightening monetary policy. What's more, the price of oil and some other commodities fell earlier this month. But oil prices have rebounded in recent days and market risk appetite has recovered somewhat, sending the loonie a bit higher.


## MAIN FACTORS TO WATCH

- If we see any more episodes of financial stress in the coming months, volatility could remain high in the financial and currency markets. For now, our baseline scenario doesn't foresee financial stress getting much worse, but we do see growth continuing to slow and a number of countries possibly dipping into a moderate recession. If things play out this way, the US dollar should come out on top by virtue of its safe haven status. Meanwhile the Canadian dollar could fall below US\$0.72 this year, though the outlook is rosier for 2024.

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## Main Exchange Rates

## CANADIAN DOLLAR <br> Exchange rate and trend



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins Economic Studies

## BRITISH POUND

Exchange rate and trend


Sources: Datastream and Desjardins Economic Studies

## YEN

Exchange rate and trend


[^1]EURO
Exchange rate and trend


Sources: Datastream and Desjardins Economic Studies

SWISS FRANC Exchange rate


Sources: Datastream and Desjardins Economic Studies

AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR Exchange rate and trend


[^2]
## TABLE 1

Currency market: Yields

| COUNTRY - CURRENCY* | SPOT PRICE <br> Mar 29 | \% CHANGE |  |  |  | LAST 52 WEEKS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1-month | 3-month | 6-month | 1-year | High | Average | Low |
| Americas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina - peso | 208.2391 | 5.39 | 17.82 | 41.56 | 87.94 | 208.2391 | 151.2755 | 110.8000 |
| Brazil - real | 5.1474 | -0.90 | -2.00 | -4.75 | 8.40 | 5.4854 | 5.1505 | 4.6100 |
| Canada - (USD/CAD) | 1.3586 | -0.13 | 0.13 | -0.94 | 8.51 | 1.3879 | 1.3221 | 1.2439 |
| Canada - (CAD/USD) | 0.7361 | 0.13 | -0.13 | 0.95 | -7.84 | 0.8040 | 0.7564 | 0.7205 |
| Mexico - peso | 18.1165 | -0.11 | -6.23 | -10.36 | -9.39 | 20.9440 | 19.6793 | 17.9530 |
| Asia and South Pacific |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia - (AUD/USD) | 0.6684 | -1.14 | -1.40 | 2.83 | -11.04 | 0.7579 | 0.6844 | 0.6197 |
| China - yuan renminbi | 6.8871 | 0.26 | -1.10 | -3.34 | 8.22 | 7.3029 | 6.8484 | 6.3400 |
| Hong Kong - dollar | 7.8499 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.29 | 7.8501 | 7.8385 | 7.7674 |
| India - rupee | 82.2055 | -0.28 | -0.70 | 0.88 | 8.64 | 83.0205 | 80.2686 | 75.4510 |
| Japan - yen | 132.86 | -2.44 | -0.12 | -8.03 | 8.14 | 150.15 | 135.35 | 121.68 |
| New Zeland - (NZD/USD) | 0.6225 | -0.51 | -1.95 | 8.73 | -10.24 | 0.6977 | 0.6238 | 0.5565 |
| South Korea - won | 1,303 | -1.56 | 3.02 | -9.47 | 6.79 | 1,440 | 1,308 | 1,210 |
| Europe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark - krona | 6.8686 | -1.52 | -1.52 | -9.33 | 2.38 | 7.7519 | 7.1484 | 6.6653 |
| Eurozone - (EUR/USD) | 1.0831 | 1.49 | 1.54 | 10.90 | -2.45 | 1.1165 | 1.0419 | 0.9621 |
| Norway - kroner | 10.4050 | 0.29 | 5.25 | -2.77 | 20.03 | 10.8935 | 9.9449 | 8.5650 |
| Russia - ruble | 77.2500 | 2.88 | 5.10 | 32.28 | -11.71 | 87.5000 | 66.1769 | 53.4500 |
| Sweden - krona | 10.3917 | -0.42 | -0.69 | -6.82 | 11.50 | 11.3655 | 10.3798 | 9.2533 |
| Switzerland - Swiss franc | 0.9195 | -2.12 | -0.43 | -6.27 | -1.28 | 1.0133 | 0.9551 | 0.9097 |
| United Kingdom - (GBP/USD) | 1.2311 | 2.53 | 2.13 | 11.56 | -6.28 | 1.3174 | 1.2065 | 1.0747 |

* In comparison with the US dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

Note: Currency table based on the previous day's close

## TABLE 2

Currency market: History and forecasts


[^3]
[^0]:    Jimmy Jean, Vice-President, Chief Economist and Strategist • Hendrix Vachon, Principal Economist
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[^1]:    Sources: Datastream and Desjardins Economic Studies

[^2]:    Sources: Datastream and Desjardins Economic Studies

[^3]:    f: forecasts; ${ }^{1}$ Trade-weighted against major US partners (January $2006=100$ ).
    Sources: Datastream, Federal Reserve Board and Desjardins Economic Studies

