

ESSENTIALS OF THE MONETARY POLICY

Federal Reserve (Fed)

Fed Keeps a Low Profile but Is Ready to Take More Action

ACCORDING TO THE FED

- ▶ The Committee decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 0.00% to 0.25%.
- ▶ The Committee expects it will be appropriate to maintain this target range until labor market conditions have reached levels consistent with the Committee's assessments of maximum employment and inflation has risen to 2% and is on track to moderately exceed 2% for some time.
- ▶ Over coming months, the Fed will increase its holdings of Treasury securities and agency mortgage-backed securities at least at the current pace.
- ▶ The Fed is committed to using its full range of tools to support the U.S. economy in this challenging time, thereby promoting its maximum employment and price stability goals.
- ▶ The COVID-19 pandemic is causing tremendous human and economic hardship across the United States and around the world. Economic activity and employment have continued to recover but remain well below their levels at the beginning of the year. Weaker demand and earlier declines in oil prices have been holding down consumer price inflation. Overall financial conditions remain accommodative.
- ▶ The path of the economy will depend significantly on the course of the virus. The ongoing public health crisis will continue to weigh on economic activity, employment, and inflation in the near term, and poses considerable risks to the economic outlook over the medium term.

the current political context, with all the uncertainty over the outcome of the presidential election, was another reason Fed leaders may have had to be prudent.

That said, the Fed's statement expressed some concern over the improvement to the economy and job market seen since last spring's low point. There is less mention of acceleration, but rather of consolidating recent gains. The Fed continues to highlight the risks the COVID-19 pandemic poses to the economic outlook. Keep in mind that new COVID-19 cases are currently on the rise in the United States, with the recent levels well above those in previous waves. At the press conference, Jerome Powell noted that it would take time for the economy and employment to return to pre-pandemic levels. The Fed's monetary policy should therefore remain highly stimulating. In September, the majority of Fed leaders did not expect key rates to increase before 2023. Nor does the Fed seem to be prepared to modify its quantitative purchasing in either direction in the near term. However, it is not ruling out this option, if the situation requires it. Another slowdown in growth because of the pandemic and a political impasse that would keep the federal government from adopting another assistance package could be factors that would prompt the Fed to expand the existing measures.

IMPLICATIONS

The Fed seems to deem that it is now offering the optimal amount of support to the financial markets and economy. Expect the current monetary policy to stay as it is for some time.

COMMENTS

There were few expectations about today's Fed meeting. The decision to keep key interest rates unchanged will come as no surprise. Also, certain changes to the Fed's monetary policy objectives had been made in August and September. Nothing substantial was really anticipated this time, therefore. Moreover,

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NOTE TO READERS: The letters k, M and B are used in texts and tables to refer to thousands, millions and billions respectively.

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Schedule 2020 of Central Bank Meetings

Date	Central banks	Decision	Rate
January			
16	Bank of Korea	s.q.	1.25
20	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
22	Bank of Canada*	s.q.	1.75
23	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
23	Bank of Norway	s.q.	1.50
29	Federal Reserve	s.q.	1.75
30	Bank of England	s.q.	0.75
February			
3	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.75
5	Bank of Brazil	-25 b.p.	4.25
11	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	s.q.	1.00
12	Bank of Sweden	s.q.	0.00
13	Bank of Mexico	-25 b.p.	7.00
26	Bank of Korea	s.q.	1.25
March			
2	Reserve Bank of Australia	-25 b.p.	0.50
3	Federal Reserve	-50 b.p.	1.25
4	Bank of Canada	-50 b.p.	1.25
11	Bank of England	-50 b.p.	0.25
12	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
13	Bank of Norway	-50 b.p.	1.00
13	Bank of Canada	-50 b.p.	0.75
15	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	-75 b.p.	0.25
15	Federal Reserve	-100 b.p.	0.25
16	Bank of Korea	-50 b.p.	0.75
16	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
18	Reserve Bank of Australia	-25 b.p.	0.25
18	Bank of Brazil	-50 b.p.	3.75
19	Bank of England	-15 b.p.	0.10
19	Swiss National Bank	s.q.	-0.75
20	Bank of Norway	-75 b.p.	0.25
20	Bank of Mexico	-50 b.p.	6.50
26	Bank of England	s.q.	0.10
27	Bank of Canada	-50 b.p.	0.25
April			
7	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.25
8	Bank of Korea	s.q.	0.75
15	Bank of Canada*	s.q.	0.25
21	Bank of Mexico	-50 b.p.	6.00
28	Bank of Sweden	s.q.	0.00
28	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
29	Federal Reserve	s.q.	0.25
30	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
May			
5	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.25
6	Bank of Brazil	-75 b.p.	3.00
7	Bank of England	s.q.	0.10
7	Bank of Norway	-25 b.p.	0.00
12	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	s.q.	0.25
14	Bank of Mexico	-50 b.p.	5.50
27	Bank of Korea	-25 b.p.	0.50
June			
2	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.25
3	Bank of Canada	s.q.	0.25
4	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
10	Federal Reserve	s.q.	0.25
15	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
17	Bank of Brazil	-75 b.p.	2.25
18	Bank of England	s.q.	0.10
18	Bank of Norway	s.q.	0.00
18	Swiss National Bank	s.q.	-0.75
23	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	s.q.	0.25
25	Bank of Mexico	-50 b.p.	5.00

Date	Central banks	Decision	Rate
July			
1	Bank of Sweden	s.q.	0.00
7	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.25
14	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
15	Bank of Korea	s.q.	0.50
15	Bank of Canada*	s.q.	0.25
16	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
29	Federal Reserve	s.q.	0.25
August			
4	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.25
5	Bank of Brazil	-25 b.p.	2.00
6	Bank of England	s.q.	0.10
11	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	s.q.	0.25
13	Bank of Mexico	-50 b.p.	4.50
20	Bank of Norway	s.q.	0.00
26	Bank of Korea	s.q.	0.50
September			
1	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.25
9	Bank of Canada	s.q.	0.25
10	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
16	Bank of Brazil	s.q.	2.00
16	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
16	Federal Reserve	s.q.	0.25
17	Bank of England	s.q.	0.10
22	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	s.q.	0.25
22	Bank of Sweden	s.q.	0.00
24	Bank of Norway	s.q.	0.00
24	Bank of Mexico	-25 b.p.	4.25
24	Swiss National Bank	s.q.	-0.75
October			
5	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.25
13	Bank of Korea	s.q.	0.50
28	Bank of Brazil	s.q.	2.00
28	Bank of Canada*	s.q.	0.25
28	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
29	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
November			
2	Reserve Bank of Australia	-15 b.p.	0.10
5	Bank of England	s.q.	0.10
5	Bank of Norway	s.q.	0.00
5	Federal Reserve	s.q.	0.25
10	Reserve Bank of New Zealand		
12	Bank of Mexico		
25	Bank of Korea		
26	Bank of Sweden		
30	Reserve Bank of Australia		
December			
9	Bank of Brazil		
9	Bank of Canada		
10	European Central Bank		
16	Federal Reserve		
17	Bank of England		
17	Bank of Norway		
17	Bank of Japan		
17	Bank of Mexico		
17	Swiss National Bank		

NOTE: Certain banks may decide to change rates in-between the scheduled meetings. The abbreviations s.q. and b.p. correspond to status quo and basis points respectively. * Monetary Policy Report published.