

# ESSENTIALS OF THE MONETARY POLICY

## Federal Reserve (Fed)

### First Signs of Monetary Policy Normalization

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#### ACCORDING TO THE FED

- ▶ The Committee decided to keep 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.
- ▶ The Fed will continue to increase its holdings of Treasury securities by at least US\$80B per month and of agency mortgage-backed securities by at least US\$40B per month until substantial further progress has been made toward the Committee's maximum employment and price stability goals.
- ▶ The Fed set the interest rate paid on reserve balances held at the Fed by financial institutions at 0.15% (from 0.10%).
- ▶ Progress on vaccinations has reduced the spread of COVID-19 in the United States. Amid this progress and strong policy support, indicators of economic activity and employment have strengthened. The sectors most adversely affected by the pandemic remain weak but have shown improvement. Inflation has risen, largely reflecting transitory factors. Overall financial conditions remain accommodative, in part reflecting policy measures to support the economy and the flow of credit to U.S. households and businesses.
- ▶ The path of the economy will depend significantly on the course of the virus. Progress on vaccinations will likely continue to reduce the effects of the public health crisis on the economy, but risks to the economic outlook remain.

#### COMMENTS

As expected, Fed leaders report in their statement on the improved health situation and the recently strengthened economic indicators. That said, they do not officially signal that the Fed will change its policy on key rates or bond purchases in the very short term. Moreover, the increase in the rate paid by the Fed on bank reserves should not be seen as a sign of monetary policy, but rather as a reflection of the difficulties in managing the enormous liquidity present in the monetary system.

That said, today's updated forecast from Fed leaders hints that changes in monetary policy will eventually occur. While in March, the median forecast did not see a rate hike until 2024, it now indicates that a 50-point increase could occur in 2023. What's more, 7 out of 18 participants see rates rising as early as 2022. Faster rate hikes are indeed consistent with the Fed's economic forecasts, which call for stronger real GDP growth at the end of 2021 (7.0% vs. 6.5%) and, more importantly, significantly higher inflation rates at the end of this year (2.4% to 3.4% for the total personal consumption expenditures deflator).

At the press conference, Fed Chair Jerome Powell also reported that discussions regarding a future reduction in bond purchases took place at the meeting. These discussions will continue over the next meetings.

#### IMPLICATIONS

After standing firm on its position for a long time, the Fed is beginning to signal future changes to its monetary policy. We expect that a more formal signal could come this summer and that the pullback in securities purchases will begin this fall. The first rate hikes are expected to occur in late 2022.

# Schedule 2021 of Central Bank Meetings

Date	Central banks	Decision	Rate
<b>January</b>			
14	Bank of Korea	s.q.	0.50
20	Bank of Brazil	s.q.	2.00
20	Bank of Canada*	s.q.	0.25
20	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
21	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
21	Bank of Norway	s.q.	0.00
27	Federal Reserve	s.q.	0.25
<b>February</b>			
1	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.10
4	Bank of England	s.q.	0.10
10	Bank of Sweden	s.q.	0.00
11	Bank of Mexico	-25 b.p.	4.00
23	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	s.q.	0.25
24	Bank of Korea	s.q.	0.50
<b>March</b>			
1	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.10
10	Bank of Canada	s.q.	0.25
11	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
17	Bank of Brazil	+75 b.p.	2.75
17	Federal Reserve	s.q.	0.25
18	Bank of England	s.q.	0.10
18	Bank of Norway	s.q.	0.00
19	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
25	Bank of Mexico	s.q.	4.00
25	Swiss National Bank	s.q.	-0.75
<b>April</b>			
6	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.10
13	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	s.q.	0.25
14	Bank of Korea	s.q.	0.50
21	Bank of Canada*	s.q.	0.25
22	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
27	Bank of Sweden	s.q.	0.00
27	Bank of Japan	s.q.	-0.10
28	Federal Reserve	s.q.	0.25
<b>May</b>			
4	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.10
5	Bank of Brazil	+75 b.p.	3.50
6	Bank of England	s.q.	0.10
6	Bank of Norway	s.q.	0.00
13	Bank of Mexico	s.q.	4.00
25	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	s.q.	0.25
26	Bank of Korea	s.q.	0.50
<b>June</b>			
1	Reserve Bank of Australia	s.q.	0.10
9	Bank of Canada	s.q.	0.25
10	European Central Bank	s.q.	0.00
16	Federal Reserve	s.q.	0.25
16	Bank of Brazil		
17	Bank of Norway		
17	Swiss National Bank		
18	Bank of Japan		
24	Bank of England		
24	Bank of Mexico		

Date	Central banks	Decision	Rate
<b>July</b>			
1	Bank of Sweden		
6	Reserve Bank of Australia		
13	Reserve Bank of New Zealand		
14	Bank of Korea		
14	Bank of Canada*		
16	Bank of Japan		
22	European Central Bank		
28	Federal Reserve		
<b>August</b>			
3	Reserve Bank of Australia		
4	Bank of Brazil		
5	Bank of England		
12	Bank of Mexico		
17	Reserve Bank of New Zealand		
19	Bank of Norway		
25	Bank of Korea		
<b>September</b>			
7	Reserve Bank of Australia		
8	Bank of Canada		
9	European Central Bank		
21	Bank of Sweden		
22	Bank of Brazil		
22	Bank of Japan		
22	Federal Reserve		
23	Bank of England		
23	Bank of Norway		
23	Swiss National Bank		
30	Bank of Mexico		
<b>October</b>			
4	Reserve Bank of Australia		
5	Reserve Bank of New Zealand		
11	Bank of Korea		
27	Bank of Brazil		
27	Bank of Canada*		
28	European Central Bank		
28	Bank of Japan		
<b>November</b>			
1	Reserve Bank of Australia		
3	Federal Reserve		
4	Bank of England		
4	Bank of Norway		
11	Bank of Mexico		
23	Reserve Bank of New Zealand		
24	Bank of Korea		
25	Bank of Sweden		
<b>December</b>			
6	Reserve Bank of Australia		
8	Bank of Brazil		
8	Bank of Canada		
15	Federal Reserve		
16	European Central Bank		
16	Bank of England		
16	Bank of Norway		
16	Bank of Mexico		
16	Swiss National Bank		
17	Bank of Japan		

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.