Economic & Financial Outlook

Charting a Course Through the Fog of the Trade War

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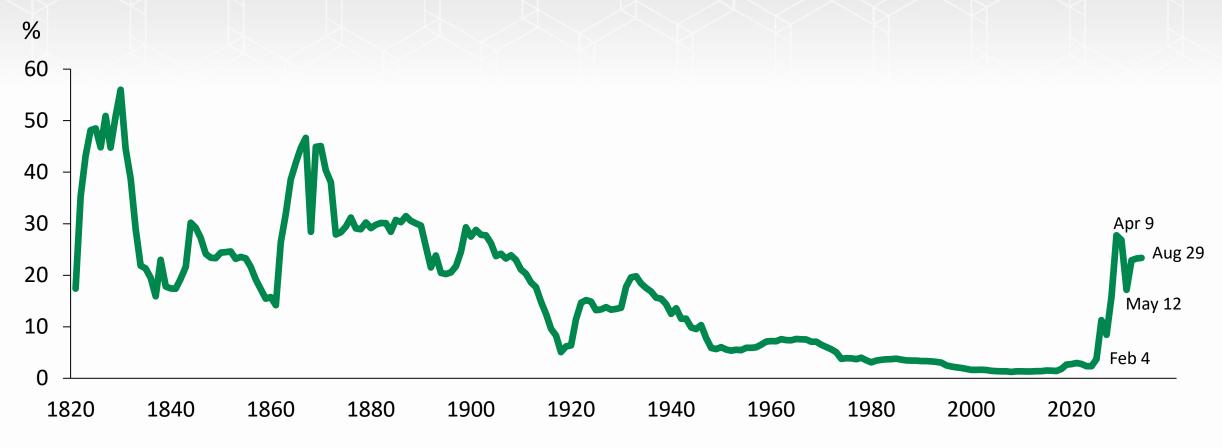
- > Tariffs and other US policy uncertainty are weighing on the outlook
- > Central banks are trying to balance slower growth and higher inflation
- > Households are struggling with high housing and borrowing costs

> Business investment should pick up as uncertainty fades

US TARIFFS

US Tariffs Remain at the Highest Level in a Century

US effective tariff rate



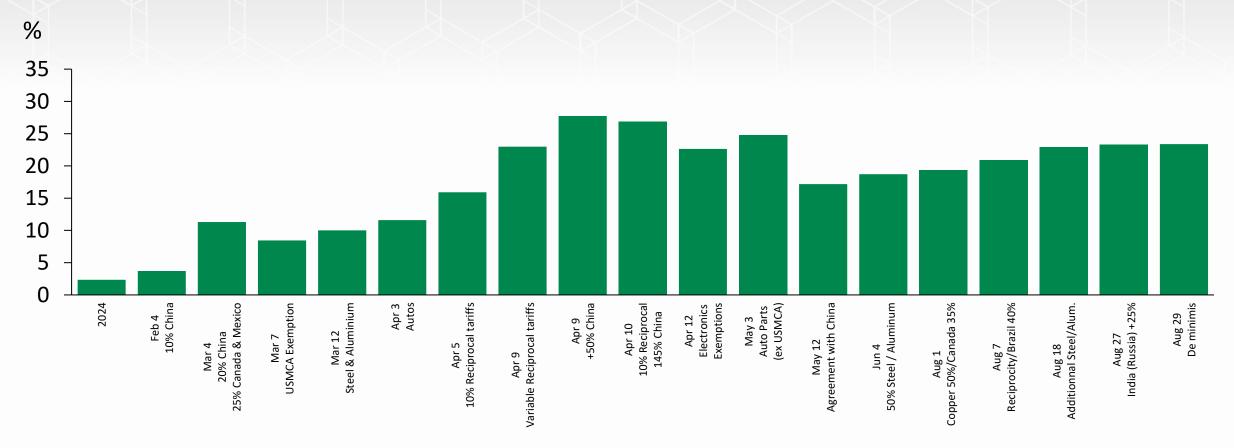
U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. International Trade Commission, Douglas W. Irwin, Peterson Institute for International Economics and Desjardins Economic Studies



US TARIFFS

Recent Trade Deals Have Done Little to Reduce the Effective Tariff Rate

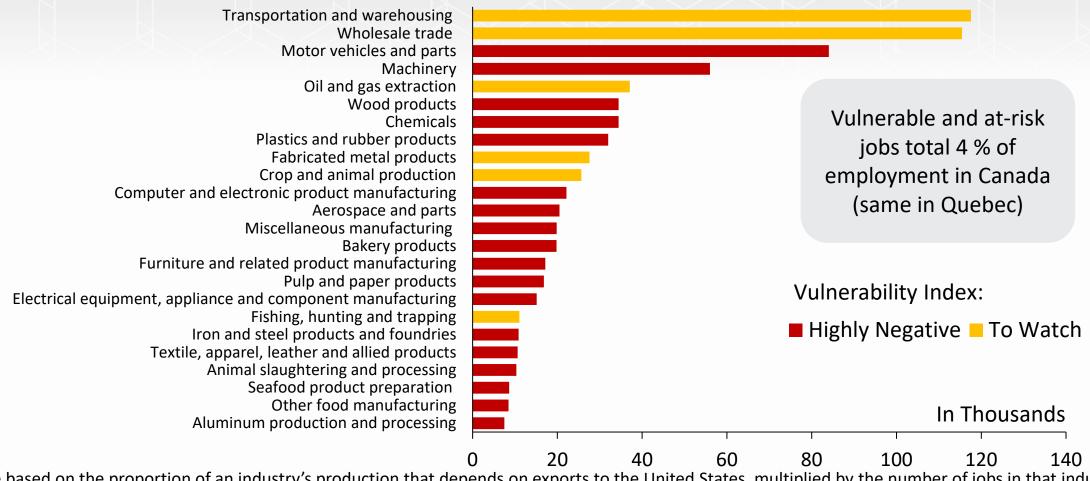
US effective tariff rate





The Most Exposed and Vulnerable Jobs Are Concentrated in Manufacturing

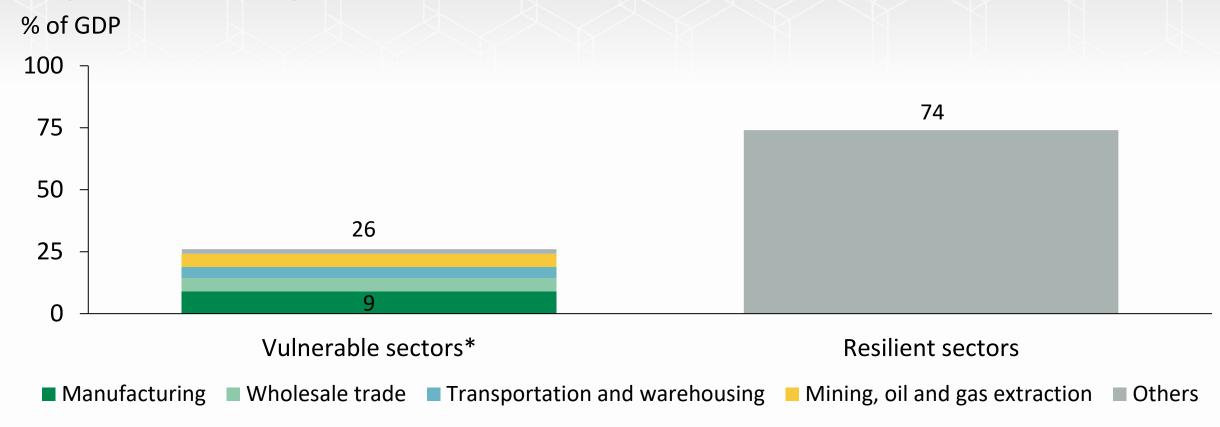
Vulnerable and at-risk jobs (estimate)*, Canada, 2023



^{*} Estimate based on the proportion of an industry's production that depends on exports to the United States, multiplied by the number of jobs in that industry. Statistics Canada (SEPH) and Desjardins Economic Studies

Three-Quarters of the Canadian Economy Is Made Up of Sectors That Are Resilient to American Tariffs

Proportion of GDP by sector, Canada, 2024



^{*}Vulnerable sectors are those that risk a significant decrease in their revenues as a result of American tariffs targeting Canada and Mexico.



The Proportion of CUSMA-compliant Exports from Canada has Increased

Proportion of US imports from Canada that comply with NAFTA or CUSMA

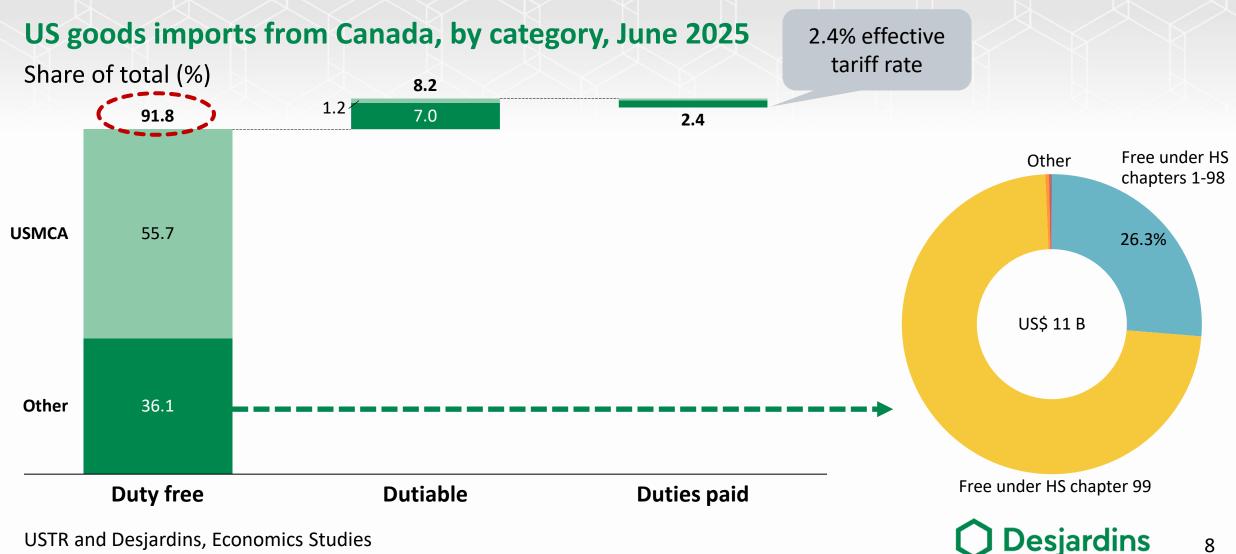


NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement (January 1994 – June 2020); CUSMA: Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (since July 2020)

U.S. International Trade Commission and Desjardins Economics



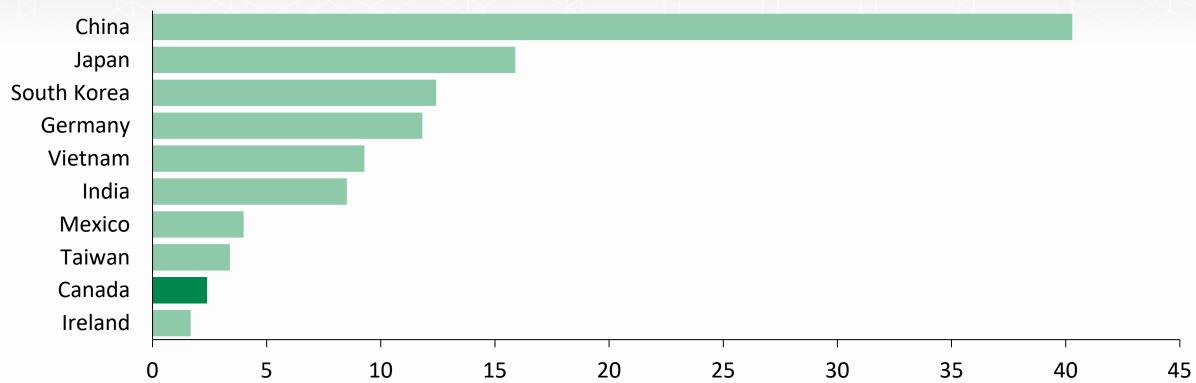
A Substantial Share of Canadian Exports Are Entering the US Duty Free



Canada Has So Far Been Spared the Worst of US Tariffs

Effective tariff rates on US imports from countries with largest trade deficits





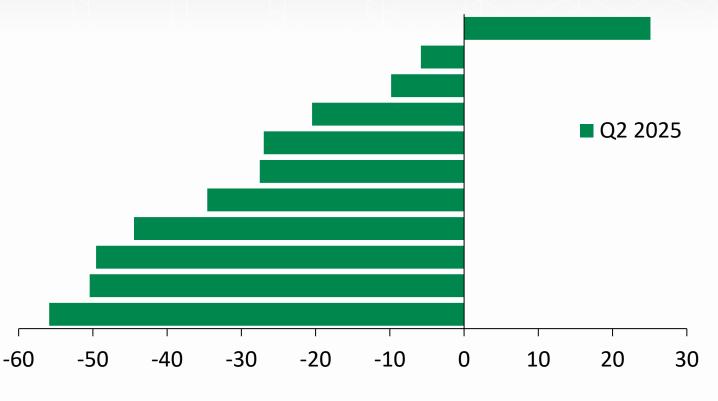


Real Exports Dropped Like a Stone in Q2, Driven by Lower US Trade

Canadian real export growth

%, q/q, annualized rates

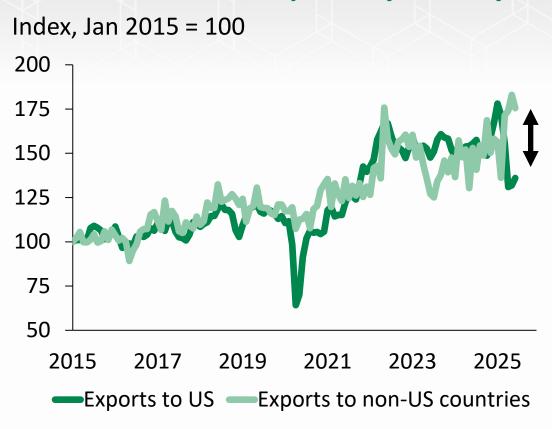
Metal Ores and Non-Metallic Minerals
Aircraft & Other Transportation Equipment and Parts
Food, fishing and intermediate food products
Energy products
Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Parts
Metal & Non-Metallic Mineral Products
Chemical, Plastic and Rubber Products
Consumer Goods
Forestry Products and Buidling and Packaging Materials
Motor Vehicles and Parts
Industrial Machinery, Equipment and Parts





Canadian Imports from the US Have Followed Exports Lower

Canadian nominal exports by country



Canadian nominal imports by country





The Construction Industry, Followed by Auto Manufacturing, Is the Most Exposed to Imports from the United States

Estimated content imported from the United States, by industry

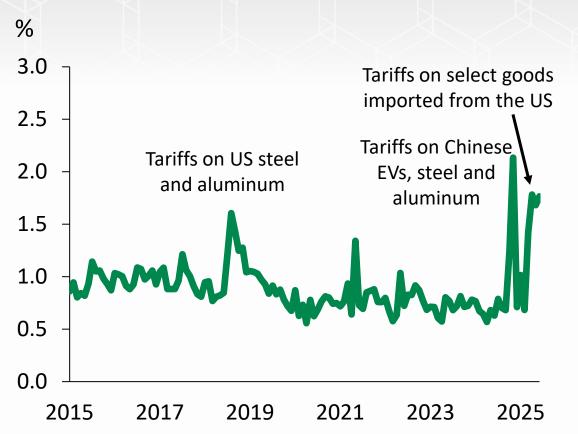


^{*} Estimate (2022). Inputs include capital goods. ** Excluding consumer spending on food services.



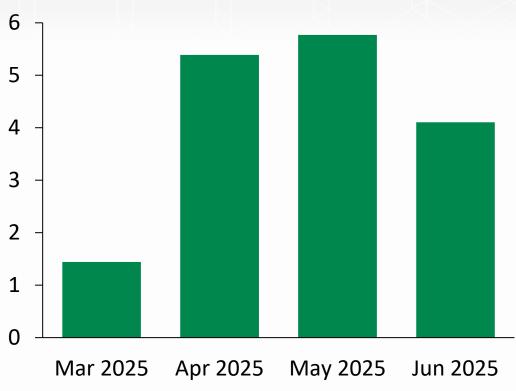
Canadian Tariffs on US Imports Are Biting but Increasingly Less So

Tax-revenue-inferred effective tariff rate*



Effective tariff rate on imports from US

Percentage points

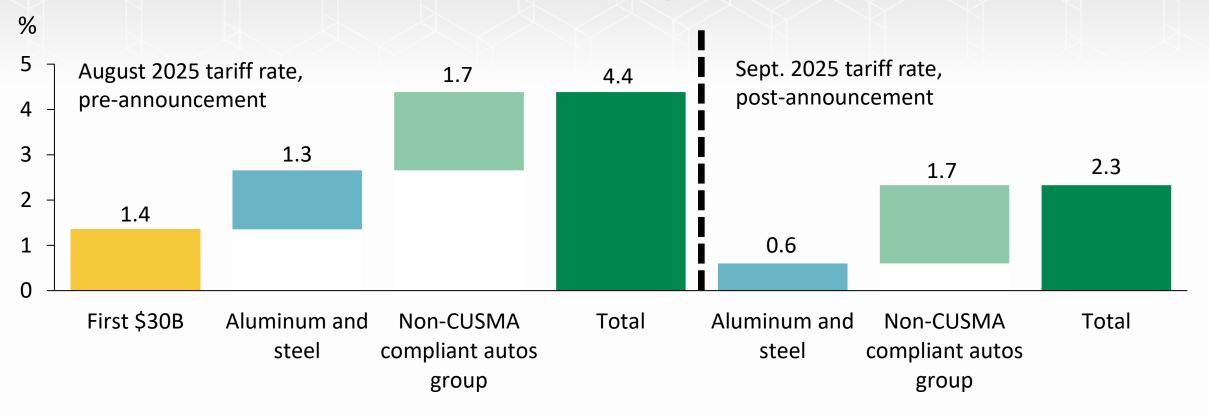


^{*}derived from Government of Canada custom import duties published in the Fiscal Monitor, as a share of non-seasonally adjusted nominal goods imports on a customs basis



As of September, Tariffs on Imports from the US are Being Removed

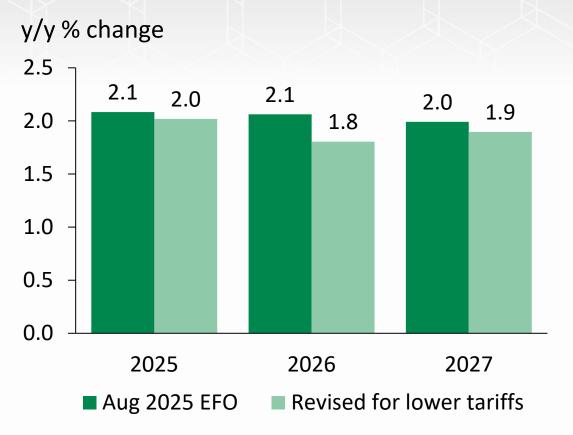
Canadian estimated effective tariff rate on US imports



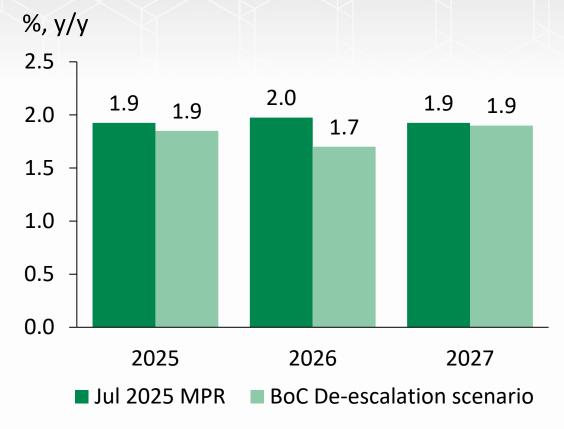


Removing Counter Tariffs Should Bring Total CPI Inflation to Below the BoC's 2% Target

DESJ total CPI inflation forecast scenarios



BoC total CPI inflation forecast scenarios



BoC: Bank of Canada; DESJ: Desjardins Economic Studies; EFO: Economic and Financial Outlook;

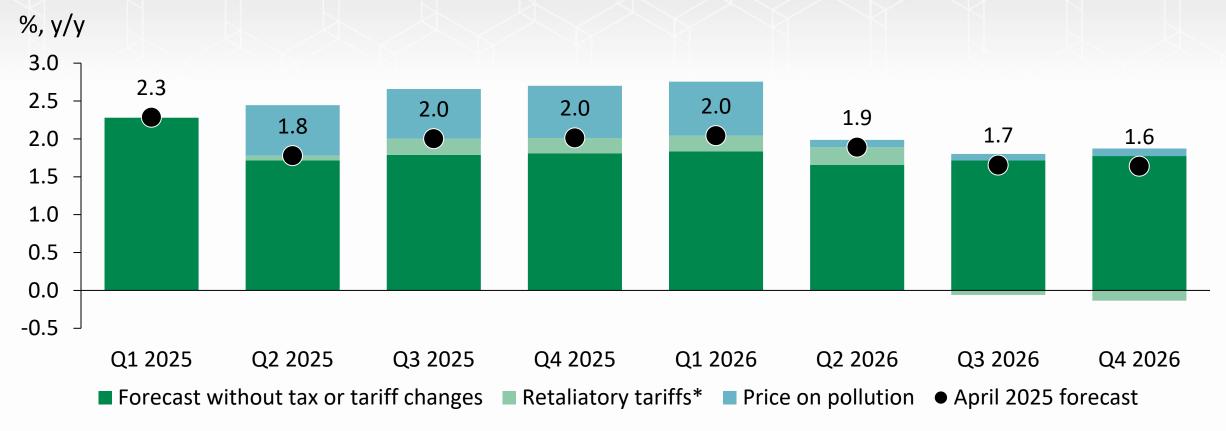
MPR: Monetary Policy Report

BoC and DESJ



Eliminating the Price on Pollution Should More Than Offset the Retaliatory Tariff Price Impact

Canada CPI inflation forecast decomposition



^{*}Up to and including tariffs announced as of August 14, 2025 Government of Canada, Statistics Canada and Desjardins Economic Studies



Lower Oil Prices Should Help to Pull Energy CPI Inflation Down Further

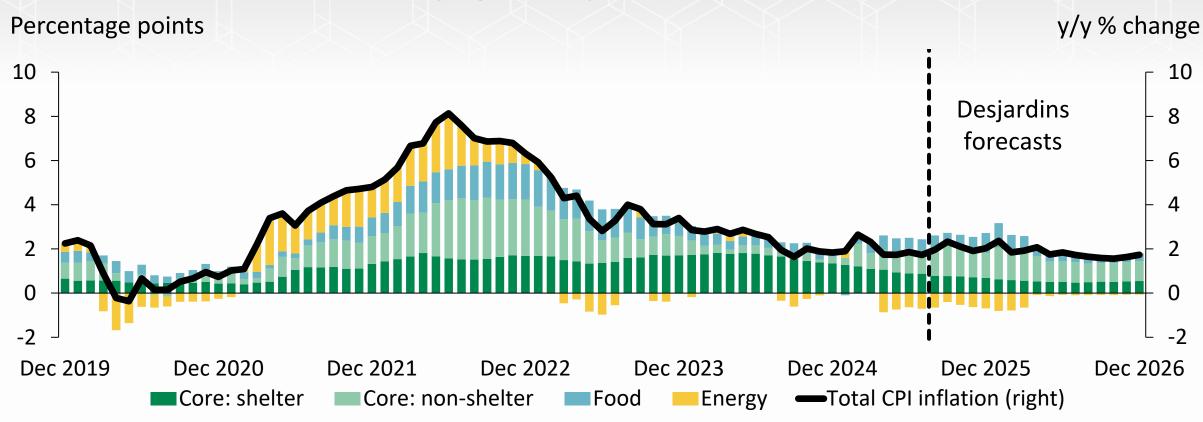
West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil price





Tariffs Are Replacing Shelter as the Main Driver of Inflation

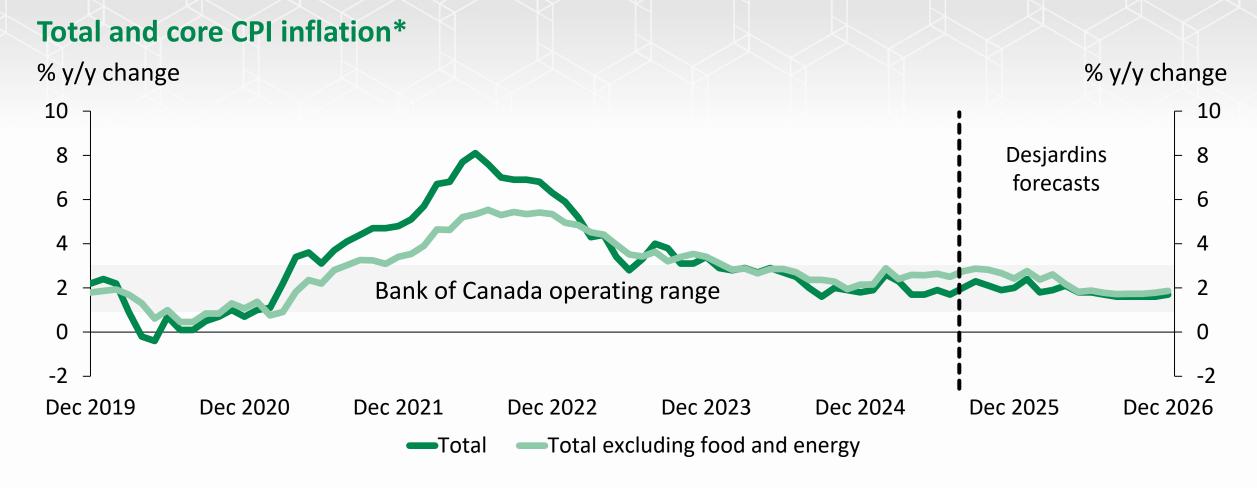
Total CPI inflation and its underlying decomposition*



^{*}Calculated using fixed basket weights; Core refers to the total CPI index excluding food and energy Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins Economic Studies



Total Inflation Should Stay Around 2% but Core Inflation Will be Higher

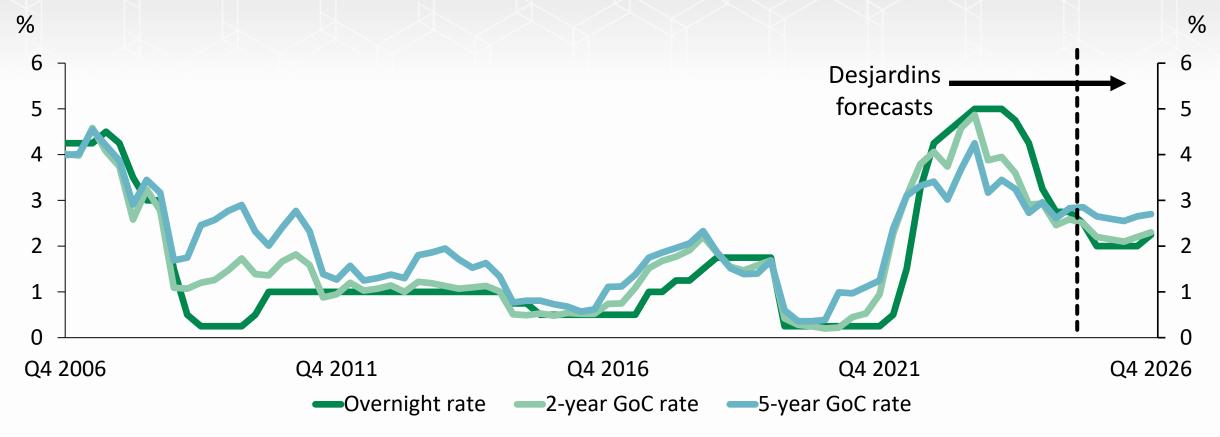


^{*}Calculated using fixed basket weights
Statistics Canada and Desjardins Economic Studies

CANADIAN INTEREST RATES

Lower Inflation Should Allow the BoC to Respond to a Weaker Economy

Policy rate and Government of Canada (GoC) bond yields

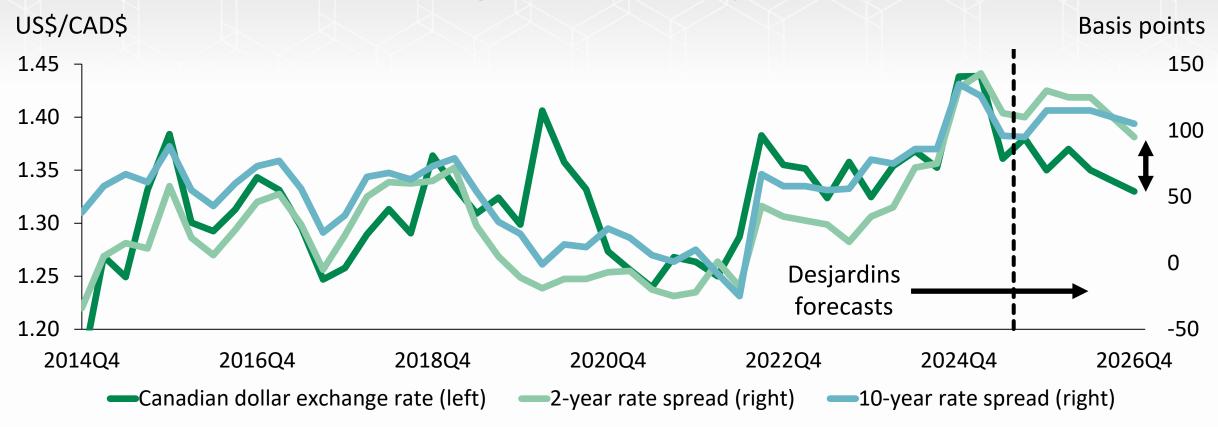




CANADIAN DOLLAR

The CAD Is Expected to Appreciate Beyond Levels Suggested by Yield Spreads

Canadian dollar versus US-Canada government bond spreads

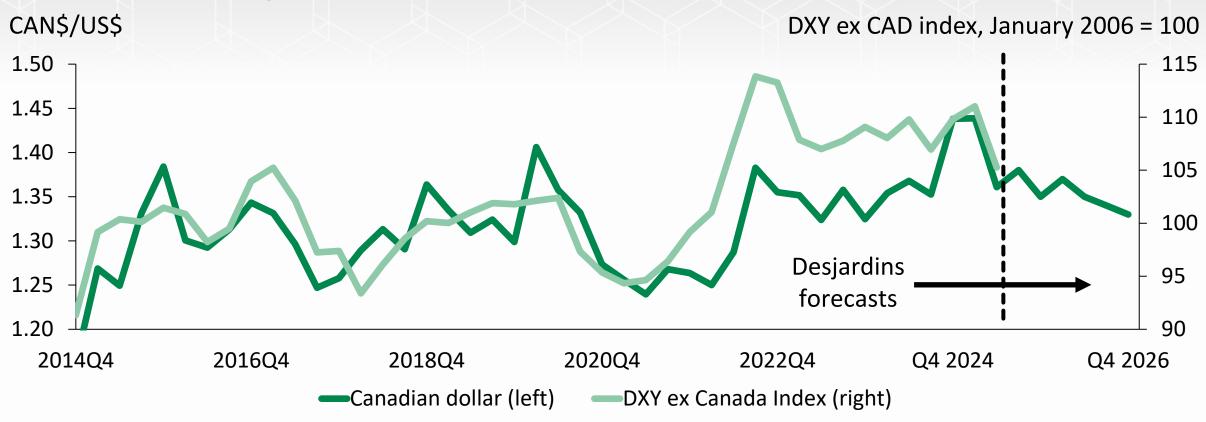




CANADIAN DOLLAR

Further CAD Appreciation Is Part of a Broader Trend Away From USD

USD index excluding the CAD versus the Canadian dollar



USD: US dollar; CAD: Canadian dollar; estimates and forecasts are for end-of-period values US Federal Reserve and Desjardins Economic Studies

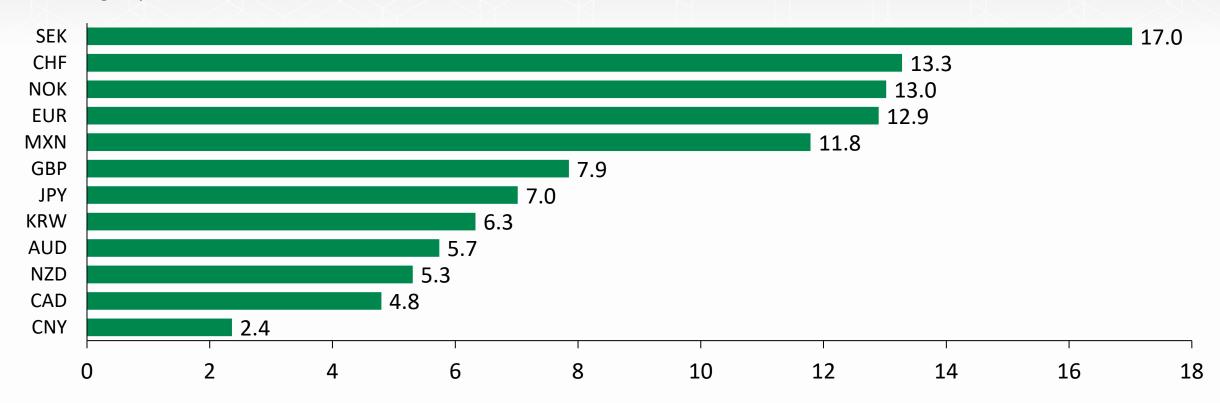


CANADIAN DOLLAR

The CAD has Appreciated This Year Despite Trade Tensions with the US

Relative currency performance

% change, year to date*



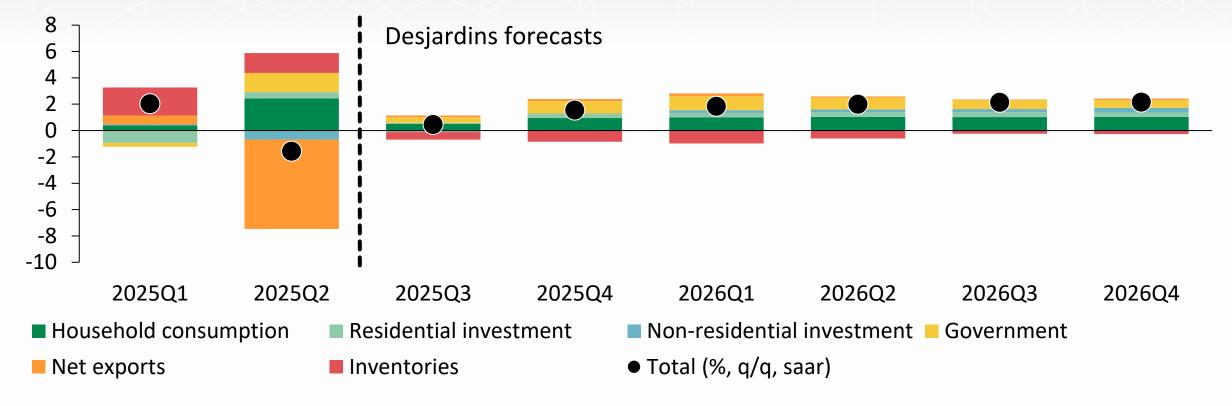
^{*} as of August 31, 2025 Federal Reserve and Desjardins Economic Studies



We Expect Economic Growth to Improve Going Forward

Contributions to the quarterly Canadian real GDP growth forecast

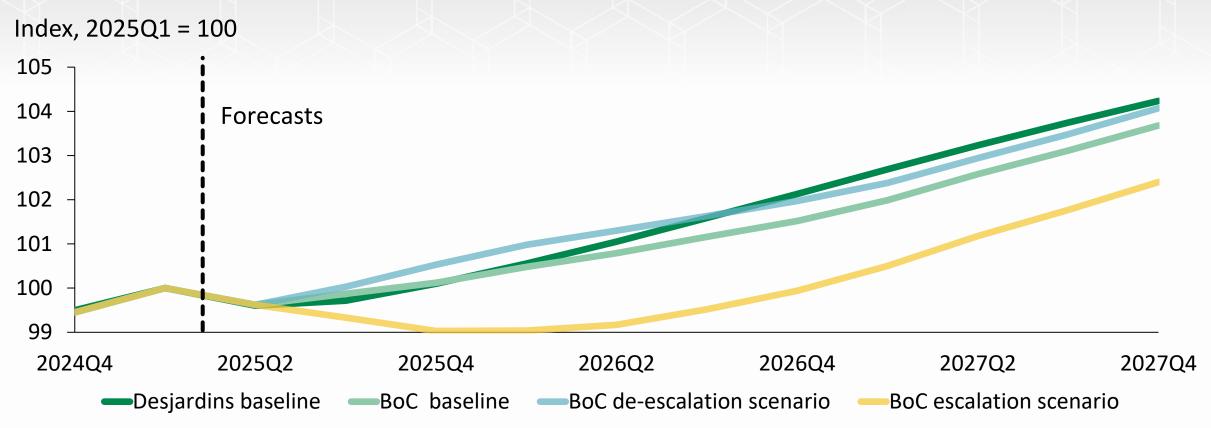
Percentage points, annualized rates





We're In Line with the BoC's Baseline in 2025 But More Positive in 2026

Real GDP level forecast scenario



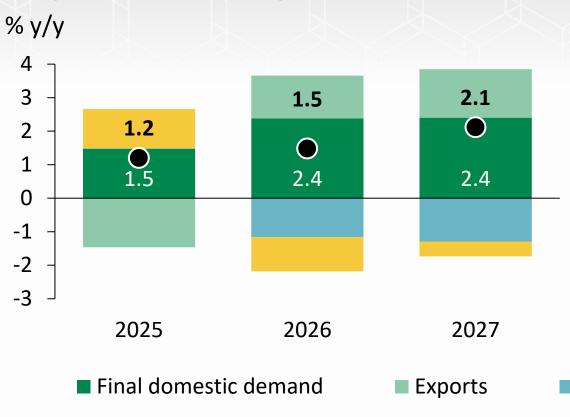
BOC: Bank of Canada

Bank of Canada, Statistics Canada and Desjardins Economic Studies

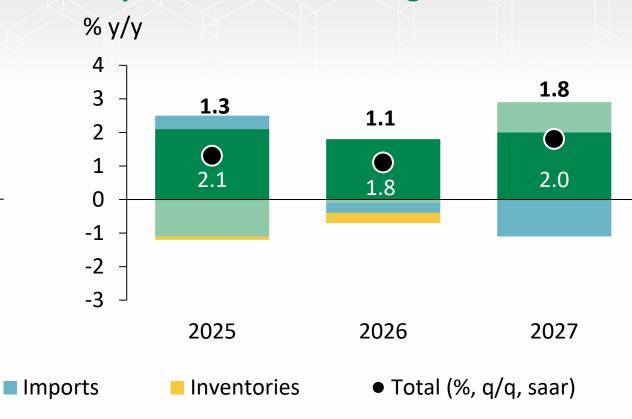


We Are More Optimistic on Growth Overall than the BoC in 2026

Desjardins real GDP growth forecast



July 2025 MPR real GDP growth forecast



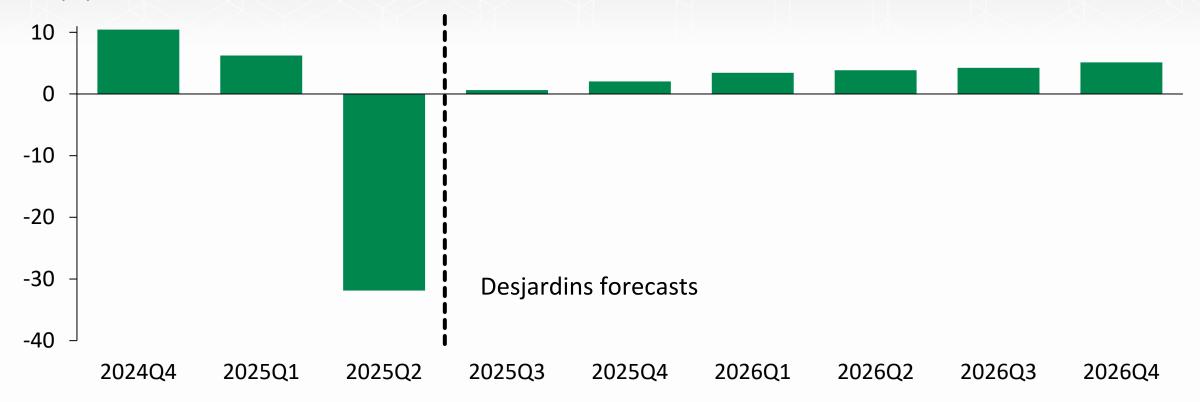
BoC: Bank of Canada; MPR: Monetary Policy Report Bank of Canada and Desjardins Economic Studies



A Trade Deal with the US is Possible in 2026, Even If It's Ugly

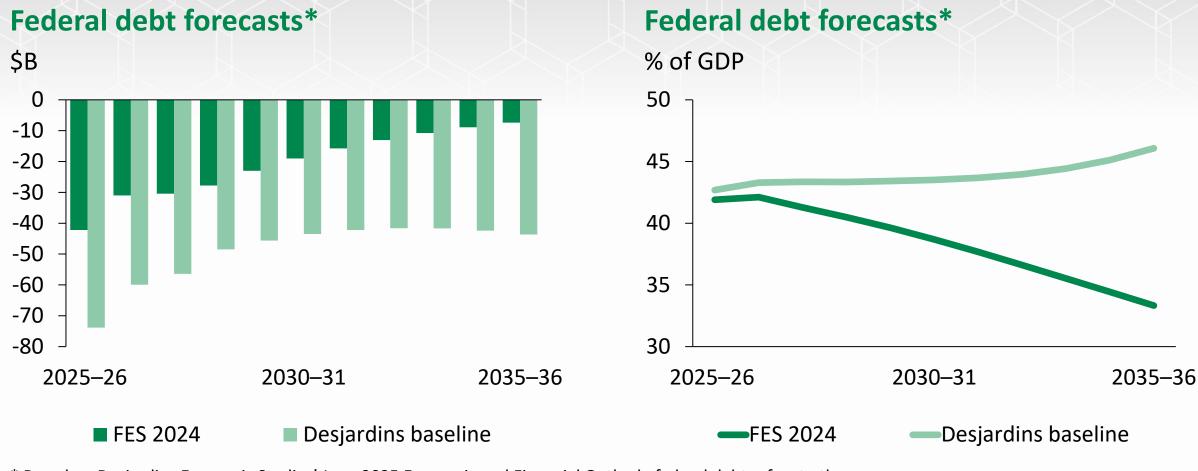
Real Canadian export growth

%, q/q, annualized rates





Federal Deficits Will Be Larger Due to Defence and Other Spending



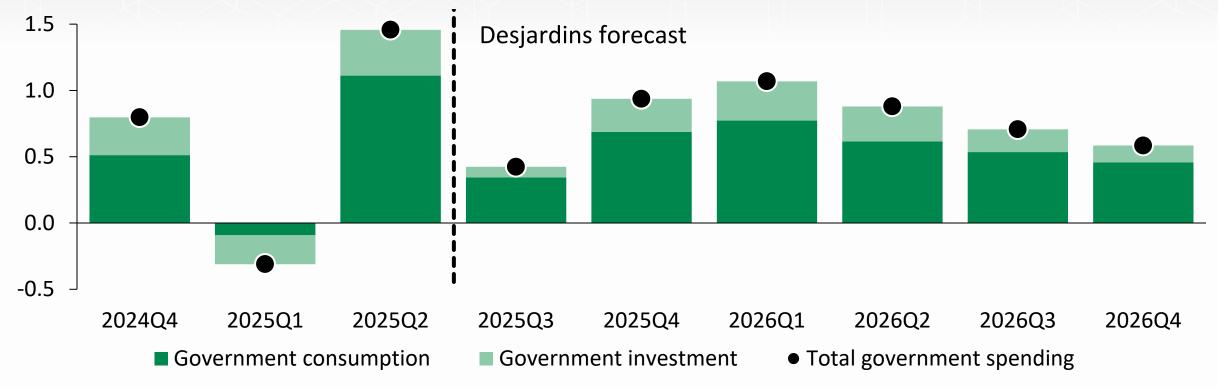
^{*} Based on Desjardins Economic Studies' June 2025 Economic and Financial Outlook; federal debt refers to the accumulated deficit or gross liabilities less financial and nonfinancial assets; FES: Fall Economic Statement Government of Canada, Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer, Liberal Party of Canada (LPC), and Desjardins Economic Studies



Government Spending Should Boost Growth, Especially Next Year

Forecast contribution to real GDP growth from government consumption and investment

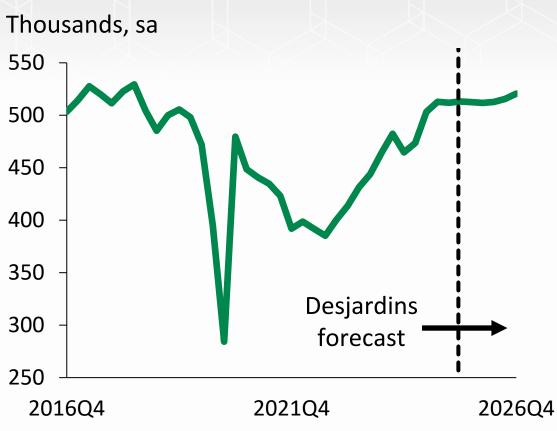
Percentage points



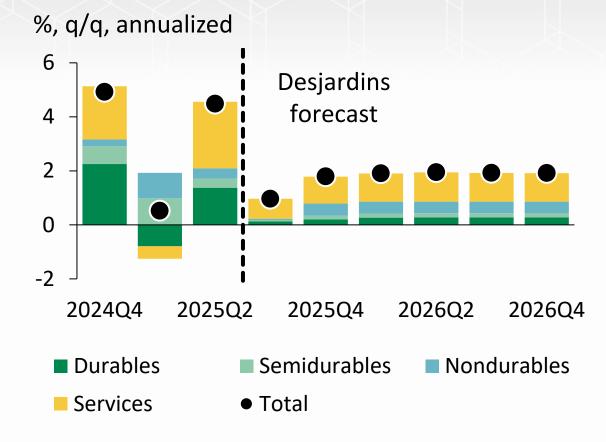


We Expect Consumption Growth to Slow But Not Fall Off a Cliff

Passenger vehicle sales



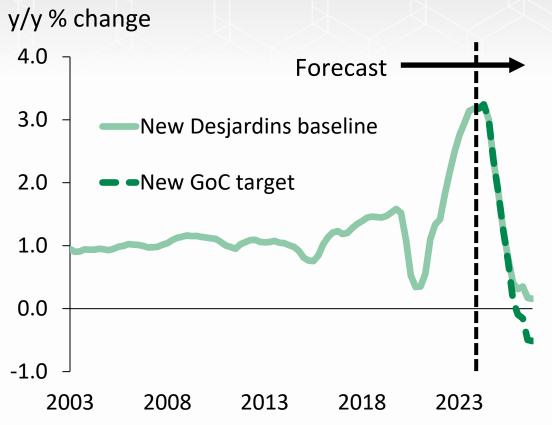
Consumption growth decomposition





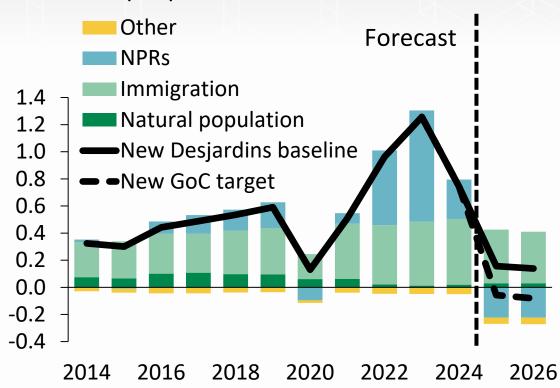
Population Growth Is Slowing and Will Be Headwind to Consumption Growth

Population growth



Change in population level by source

Millions of people

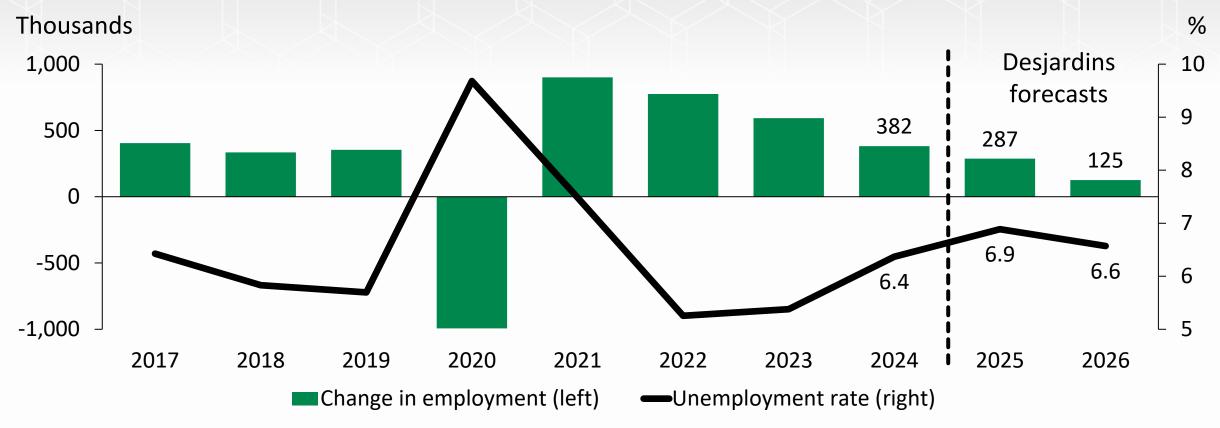


Note: Annual population is presented on a calendar-year basis. NPRs: Non-permanent residents; GoC: Government of Canada



Canada's Labour Market Has Proven Resilient, and Should Remain So

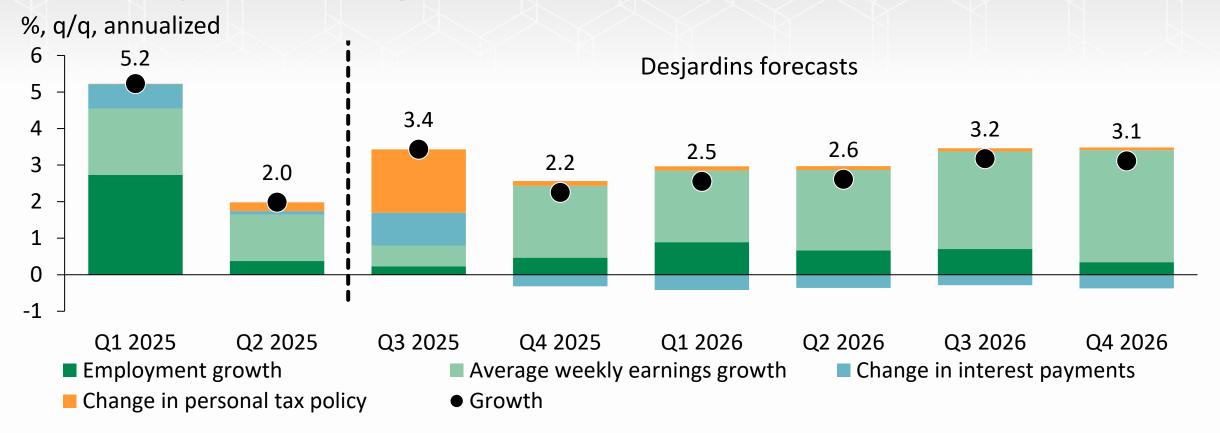
Change in employment versus the unemployment rate





Tax Cuts Will Provide a Modest Offset to Weaker Employment Growth

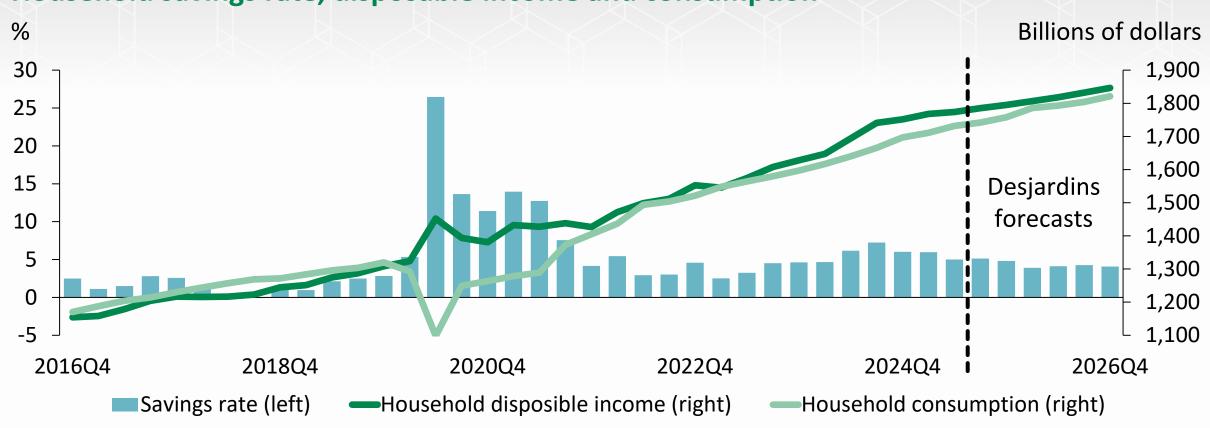
Nominal disposable income growth and its drivers



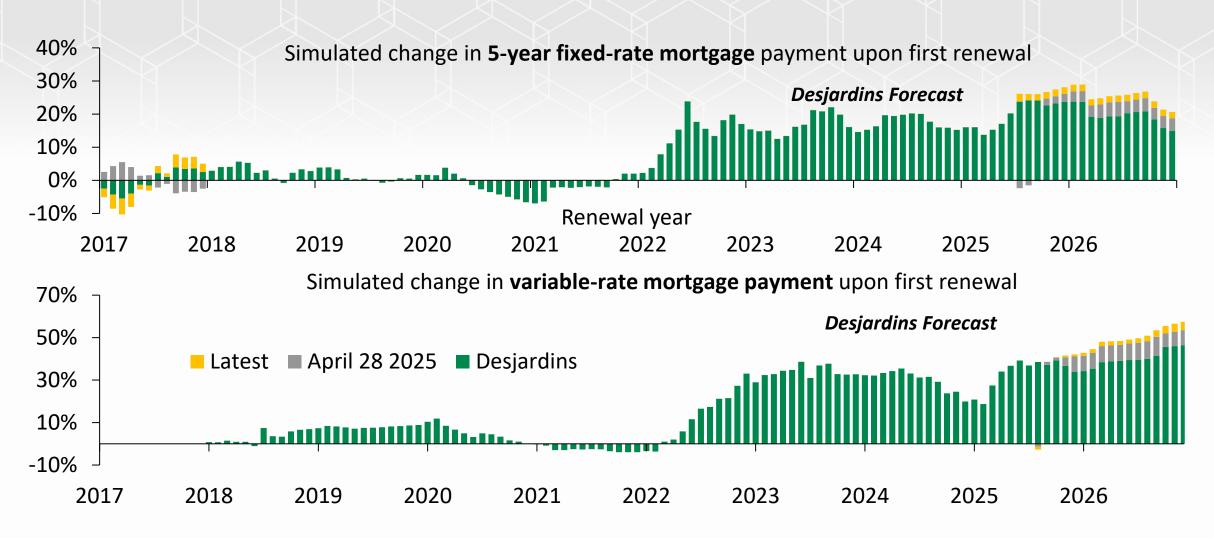


The Savings Rate in Canada is Expected to Fall Slightly Going Forward



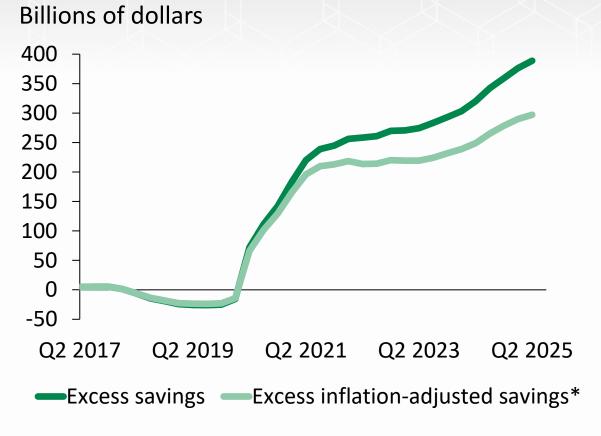


Mortgage Renewals Will Be a Headwind to Household Spending

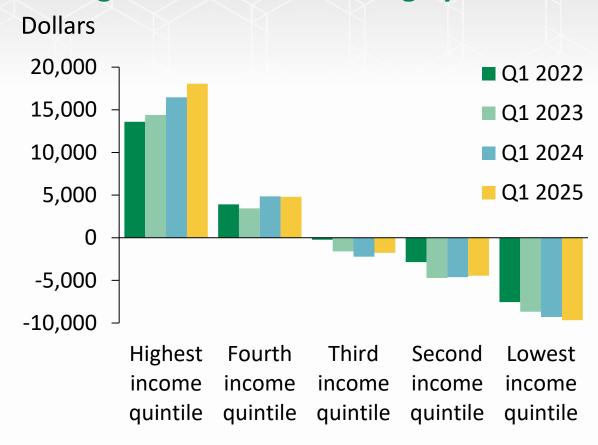


Affluent Canadians Continue to Build on Their Pandemic-Era Savings

Excess actual and inflation-adjusted savings*



Average household net saving by income

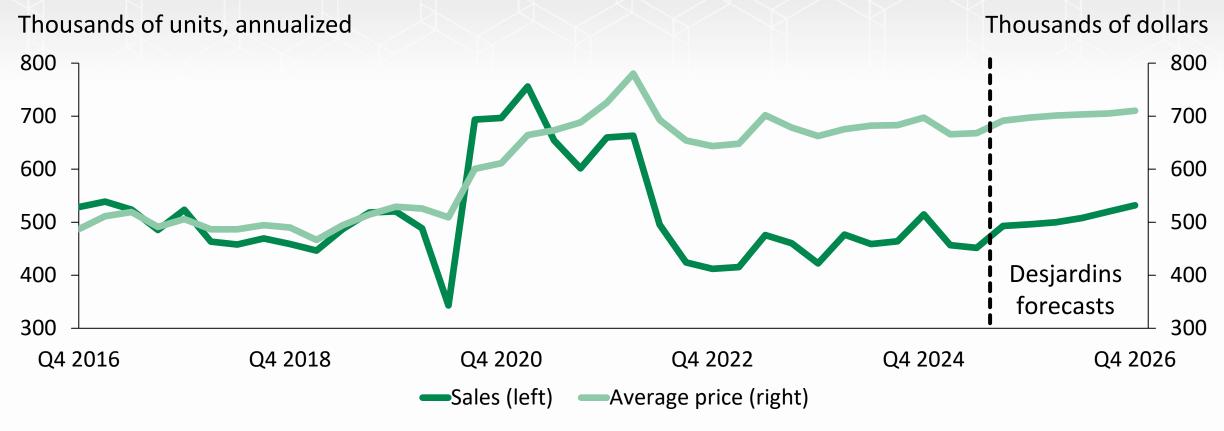


^{*} The underlying trend is based on the 5-year cumulative average growth rate from Q4 2014 to Q4 2019 Statistics Canada and Desjardins Economic Studies



Home Sales and Prices Should Improve as Uncertainty Dissipates

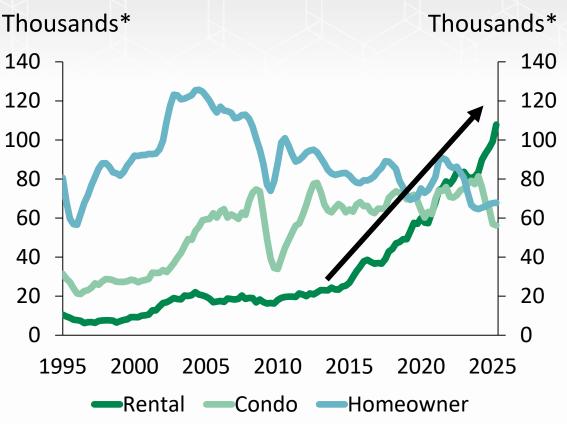
Existing home sales and average price



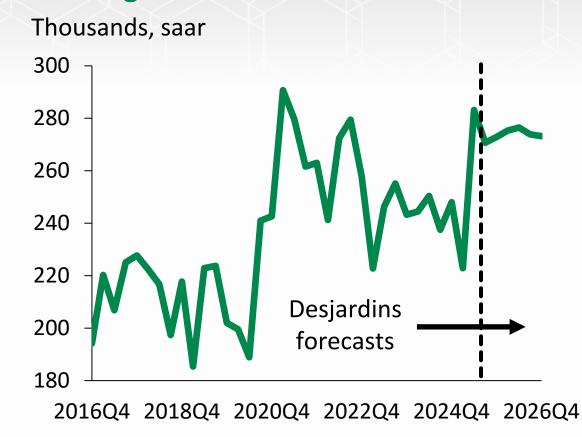
Purpose-Built Rentals Have Skyrocketed, and Should Keep Starts

Elevated





Housing starts forecast



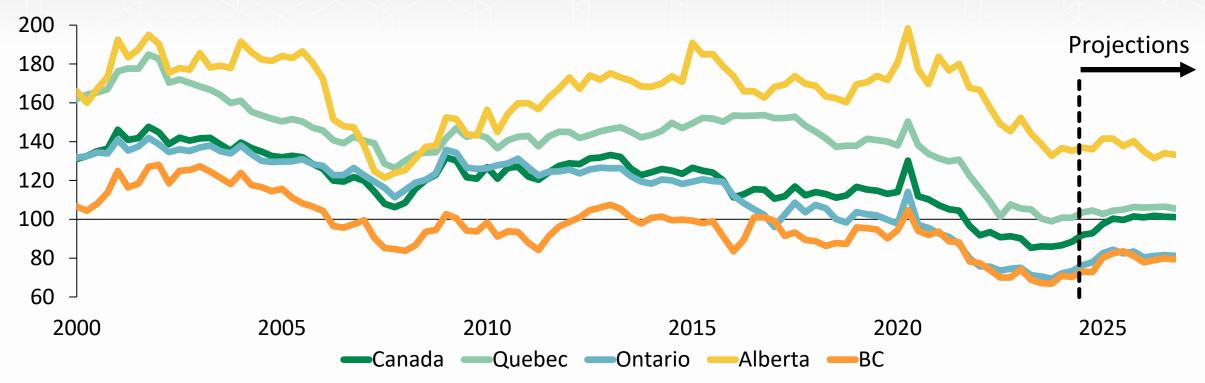


^{*} Four-quarter moving sum.

Affordability Is Expected to Improve Slightly in 2025

Desjardins Affordability Index*

Index, higher = more affordable

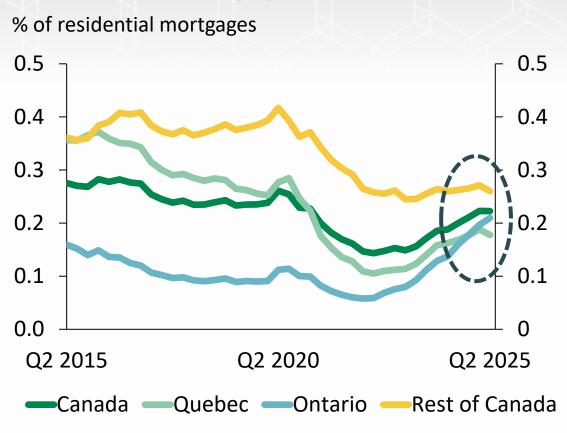


^{*} Assumes a 20% down payment

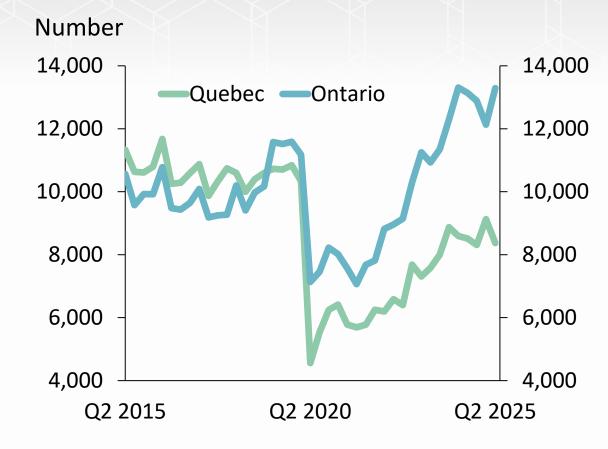


Mortgage Arrears and Consumer Insolvencies are Moving Higher

Residential mortgages in arrears



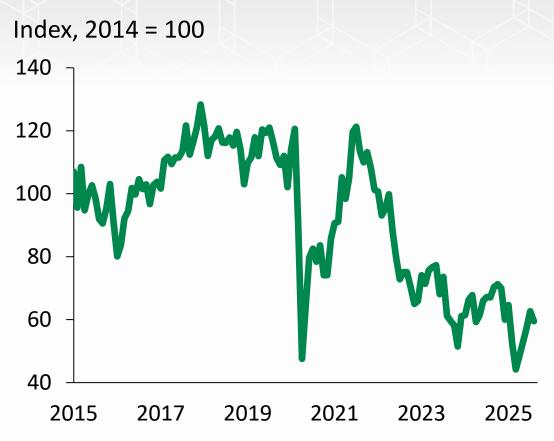
Consumer insolvencies



CANADIAN SENTIMENT

Consumer and Business Confidence Has Improved but Remains Low

Canadian consumer confidence



Canadian business confidence

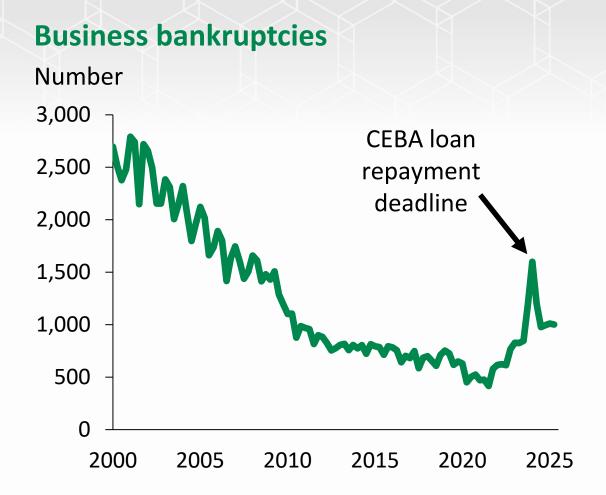
>50 = stronger in the next year



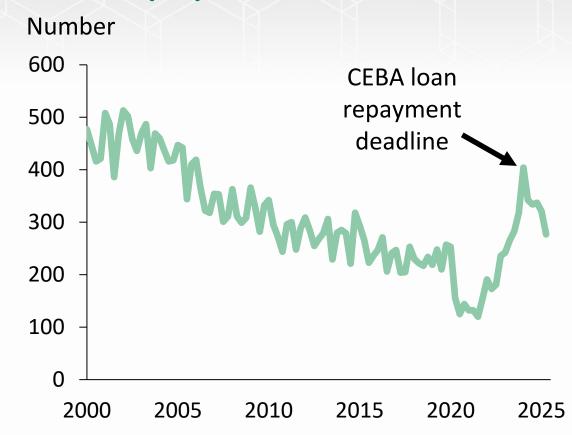


CANADIAN BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Business Insolvencies Have Come Down from Their Early 2024 Surge



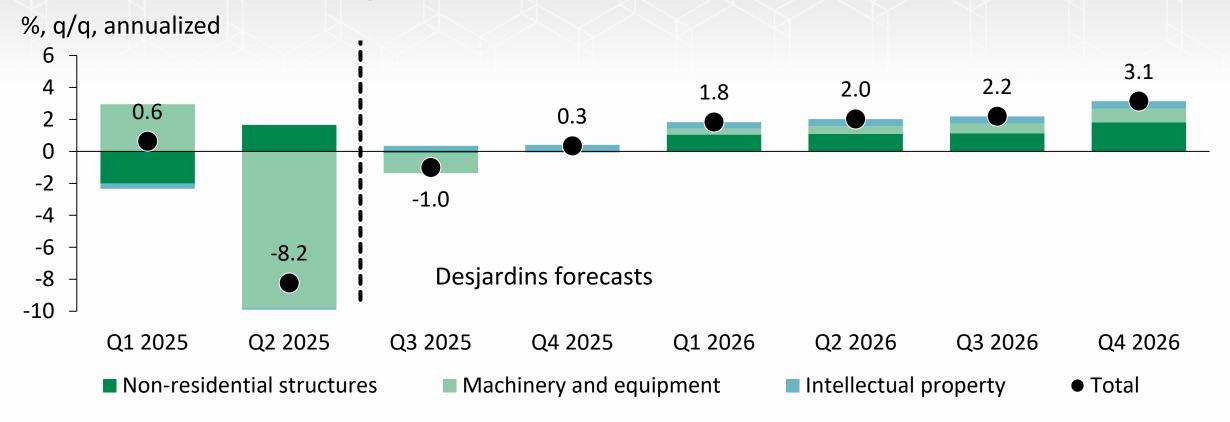
Business proposals





Business Investment Should Pick Up as Uncertainty Fades

Real business investment growth and its drivers





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- > Households are struggling with high housing and borrowing costs

> Business investment should pick up as uncertainty fades

Thank you!

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