

Weekly Bottom Line

June 13, 2025

Highlights

Canada

- It was a relatively quiet week for economic data, with markets focused on rumors of a potential deal with the US to reduce tariffs at the upcoming G7 meeting.
- The Canadian government did announce an increase in defense spending to meet the current 2% of GDP NATO target. This spending will be incorporated into our forecast to be released next week.
- Canadian households got a little richer overall in the first quarter, with debt servicing costs remaining steady despite mortgage renewal costs making headlines recently.

U.S.

- The U.S. and China reached a tentative 'framework' of a trade deal on Wednesday. The U.S. administration also signaled an openness to extend the 90-day pause on reciprocal tariffs for some countries.
- WTI prices jumped by more than 6% or \$4.5 per-barrel to \$72.5 on Friday, following Israeli airstrikes on Iran.
- Inflationary pressures remained subdued in May, with both CPI and PPI readings coming in lower than expected, which helped to push Treasury yields lower.

This Week in the Markets

	Current*	Week Ago	52-Week High	52-Week Low
Stock Market Indexes				
S&P 500	5999	6000	6144	4983
S&P/TSX Comp.	26499	26429	26616	21517
DAX	23476	24304	24324	17339
FTSE 100	8856	8838	8885	7679
Nikkei	37834	37742	42224	31137
Fixed Income Yields				
U.S. 10-yr Treasury	4.41	4.51	4.79	3.62
Canada 10-yr Bond	3.36	3.34	3.61	2.83
Germany 10-yr Bund	2.53	2.58	2.90	2.03
UK 10-yr Gilt	4.54	4.64	4.89	3.76
Japan 10-yr Bond	1.41	1.46	1.59	0.79
Foreign Exchange Cross Rates				
C\$ (USD per CAD)	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.69
Euro (USD per EUR)	1.15	1.14	1.16	1.02
Pound (USD per GBP)	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.22
Yen (JPY per USD)	144.2	144.9	161.7	140.6
Commodity Spot Prices**				
Crude Oil (\$US/bbl)	72.7	64.6	83.9	57.1
Natural Gas (\$US/MMBtu)	2.90	2.68	9.33	1.22
Copper (\$US/met. tonne)	9787.5	9762.8	10091.5	8571.4
Gold (\$US/troy oz.)	3428.3	3310.4	3431.8	2298.2

*As of 10:56 AM on Friday. **Oil-WTI, Cushing, Nat. Gas-Henry Hub, LA (Thursday close price). Copper-LME Grade A. Gold-London Gold Bullion. Source: Bloomberg.

Oil Prices Soar as Middle East Tensions Rise



Note: Data as of 10:56 AM ET, Friday, June 13, 2025.
Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics.

Global Official Policy Rate Targets

Central Banks	Current Target
Federal Reserve (Fed Funds Rate)	4.25 - 4.50%
Bank of Canada (Overnight Rate)	2.75%
European Central Bank (Refi Rate)	2.15%
Bank of England (Repo Rate)	4.25%
Bank of Japan (Overnight Rate)	0.50%

Source: Bloomberg.

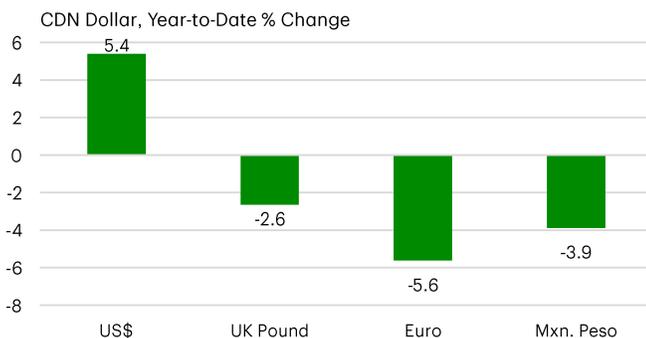
Canada – Government Plays Defense as U.S. Tariffs Hit Economy

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After last week's Bank of Canada interest rate decision and May employment data, it was much quieter on the economic news front. All eyes are now focused on the G7 meeting Canada is hosting in Kananaskis starting on Sunday, and Canadians are watching closely for any rumors about a potential agreement with the U.S. on tariffs. In financial markets, it has been a good week for the Loonie which neared 74 cents U.S. But even as Israeli air strikes against Iran sent oil prices to their highest levels since January, the Loonie, a traditional beneficiary of higher oil prices, is still trailing many of its peers since the U.S. Dollar started weakening (Chart 1). For Canadians planning holidays, despite the strengthening against the U.S. Dollar, their dollars will not stretch as far as they did a few months ago at destinations in Europe, the UK or Mexico.

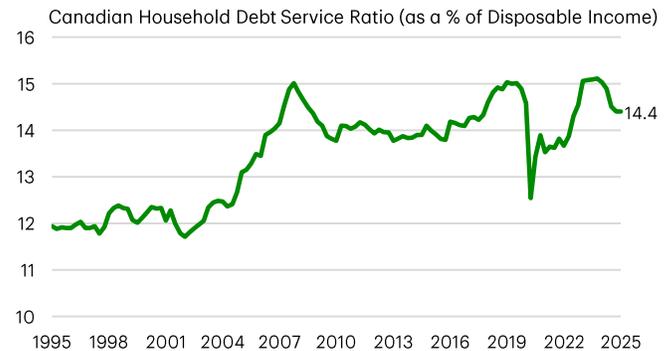
The Prime Minister has downplayed the likelihood of a deal with the U.S. ahead of the G7. His bigger news was announcing that Canada plans to ramp up defense spending by \$9 billion (about 0.3% of GDP) this fiscal year to reach the 2% of GDP NATO target – five years earlier than the previous government. TD Economics will publish updated forecasts next week, which will include this increased spending along with some impact from the increase in nation-building infrastructure spending promised in the Throne Speech. As for defense, NATO has recently upped the ante ahead of its June meeting, proposing that member states lift spending to 5% of GDP, under a broader definition that includes “infrastructure and resilience”. This suggests

Chart 1: Loonie Has Made Gains, But Only vs. USD



Source: Bank of Canada/Haver Analytics, TD Economics.

Chart 2: Household's Debt Servicing Costs Remained Steady in Q1



Source: Statistics Canada, TD Economics

some of the increased infrastructure spending could be defense-enabling. But we will likely need to wait until the fall budget to learn more.

April data on manufacturing and wholesale sales out this week corroborated what the international trade data had already shown, that U.S. tariffs are hitting activity hard. We expect Canada's economy was thrown into reverse in the second quarter, so tariff relief can't come soon enough.

There was some good economic news from households this week. Canadians got a little richer, with net worth rising 0.8% in the first quarter (quarter-on-quarter, q/q). The gain in net worth came as households contained their pace of borrowing to only 0.4% q/q, while their financial assets grew by 0.9%. Households slowed their accumulation of all types of debt, despite interest rate cuts from the Bank of Canada.

Higher costs of mortgage renewals have been making headlines recently, so it is important to note that the economy-wide household cost of debt servicing remained steady at 14.4% of disposable income, still down from its post-pandemic highs (Chart 2). Borrowing rates have come down, so new loans are costing less than a few quarters ago. The modest pace in overall borrowing growth also helps to offset some of impact from the increased costs for mortgage renewals, offering the economy a bit of a reprieve from the trade driven headwinds.

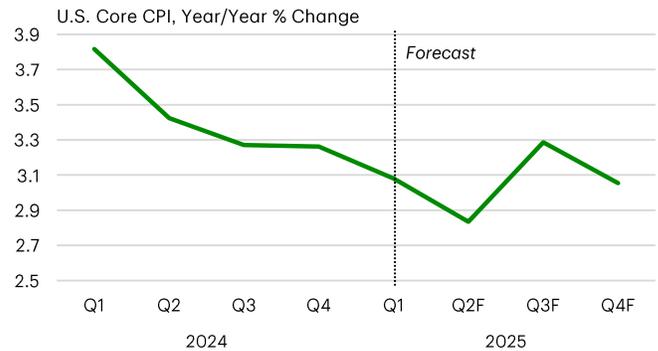
U.S. – Trade Tensions De-escalate Just as Geopolitical Tensions Heat-up

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A further de-escalation in trade tensions came this week, with the U.S. and China announcing on Wednesday that they had reached a ‘framework’ of a trade deal. That same day, Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent signaled an openness to extend the administration’s current 90-day pause on reciprocal tariffs beyond July 9th for those countries who are ‘negotiating in good faith’. While the combined announcements helped to provide a temporary lift to equity markets, a further escalation in geopolitical tensions in the Middle East on Thursday evening sent shockwaves through global financial markets, pushing the S&P 500 modestly lower on the week. Oil prices shot higher by \$4.5 per-barrel, with WTI currently trading at an 18-week high of \$72.5. Meanwhile, cooler readings on CPI and PPI for the month of May, alongside healthy demand in 10-and-30-year Treasury auctions helped to pressure term-yields 10-15 basis points lower on the week, with the 10-year currently sitting at 4.38%.

At this point, details of the U.S.-China trade deal remain limited. Based on what media outlets have reported, China has agreed to lift export restrictions on magnets and rare earth minerals, both of which are critical components in the production of electric vehicles, semiconductors and military equipment. In exchange, the U.S. has agreed to lift its ban on Chinese students but did not remove the export restrictions on high-end semiconductors. Moreover, the agreed framework did not alter the existing tariffs imposed by either country. As it currently stands, the U.S. effective tariff rate on China is around 40%, well off the post-Liberation Day peak of 155%, but still elevated by historical standards. And with trade levies on most other countries sitting around 10-12%, that

Chart 2: Tariffs to Push Inflation Higher Later this Year



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, TD Economics.

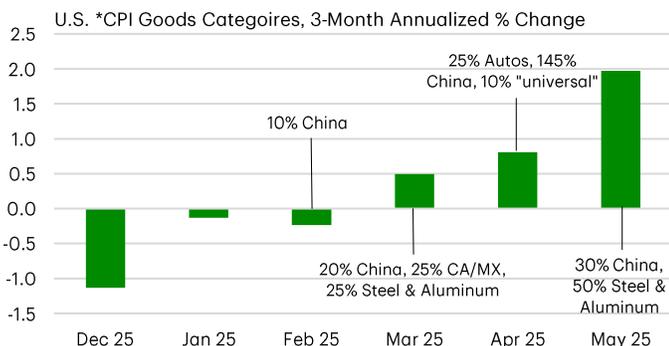
puts today’s U.S. effective tariff rate at around 15%, which remains an ongoing concern for investors.

Encouragingly, broader price pressures in the economy remain subdued. May’s [CPI inflation](#) print came in on the softer side, as both goods and services prices rose by less than expected. Tariff related impacts remained minimal, though there was some evidence of price passthrough in home furnishings, recreational goods and medical supplies (Chart 1). But inflation is a lagging indicator, and with the bulk of the tariffs coming into effect between March and May, it’s still too soon to see a meaningful shift in pricing behavior. Moreover, the inventory stockpiling that occurred immediately following the tariff announcements has likely been another factor keeping the price gains at bay.

But that doesn’t mean they’re not coming. Over the coming months, inventory restocking will expose more firms to the tariffs, squeezing profit margins and leading to some price increases for consumer goods. Even assuming a mild passthrough to prices, where goods prices increase by just 3.5% by year-end, would likely be enough to push core measures of inflation up to the 3%-3.5% range over the coming quarters (Chart 2).

We’ll hear from the Federal Reserve next week, where it’s widely expected that they’ll keep the policy rate unchanged and continue to communicate a ‘wait-and-see’ approach. But investors will parse every word change of the statement and Powell’s press conference for signs of whether the recent softening in inflation has nudged policymakers any closer to reducing its policy rate.

Chart 1: Some Consumer Goods Seeing Tariff Passthrough



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, TD Economics. * Includes household furnishings, medical supplies, recreational, educational and other goods.

Exhibits

Recent Key Economic Indicators: June 09 - 13, 2025						
Release Date	Economic Indicator/Event	Data for Period	Units	Current	Prior	
United States						
Jun 9	Wholesale Trade Sales	Apr	M/M % Chg.	0.1	0.8	
Jun 9	NY Fed 1-Yr Inflation Expectations	May	%	3.2	3.6	
Jun 10	NFIB Small Business Optimism	May	Index	98.8	95.8	
Jun 11	Consumer Price Index	May	M/M % Chg.	0.1	0.2	
Jun 11	Consumer Price Index Ex Food and Energy	May	M/M % Chg.	0.1	0.2	
Jun 11	Consumer Price Index	May	Y/Y % Chg.	2.4	2.3	
Jun 11	Consumer Price Index Ex Food and Energy	May	Y/Y % Chg.	2.8	2.8	
Jun 12	PPI Final Demand	May	M/M % Chg.	0.1	-0.2	
Jun 12	PPI Ex Food and Energy	May	M/M % Chg.	0.1	-0.2	
Jun 12	Initial Jobless Claims	Jun 07	Thsd	248.0	248.0	
Canada						
Jun 13	Manufacturing Sales	Apr	M/M % Chg.	-2.8	-1.4	
Jun 13	Wholesale Sales ex Petroleum	Apr	M/M % Chg.	-2.3	0.0	
International						
Jun 10	UK ILO Unemployment Rate (3 Mths.)	Apr	%	4.6	4.5	
Jun 12	UK Gross Domestic Product	Apr	3M/3M % Chg.	0.7	0.7	

Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics.

Upcoming Economic Releases and Events: June 16 - 20, 2025						
Release Date	Time*	Economic Indicator/Event	Data for Period	Units	Consensus Forecast	Last Period
United States						
Jun 16	8:30	Empire Manufacturing	Jun	Index	-6.5	-9.2
Jun 17	8:30	Retail Sales Advance	May	M/M % Chg.	-0.7	0.1
Jun 17	8:30	Retail Sales Ex Auto and Gas	May	M/M % Chg.	0.4	0.2
Jun 17	9:15	Capacity Utilization	May	%	77.7	77.7
Jun 17	9:15	Industrial Production	May	M/M % Chg.	0.1	0.0
Jun 17	9:15	Manufacturing (SIC) Production	May	M/M % Chg.	0.0	-0.4
Jun 17	10:00	Business Inventories	Apr	M/M % Chg.	0.0	0.1
Jun 17	10:00	NAHB Housing Market Index	Jun	Index	36.0	34.0
Jun 18	8:30	Building Permits	May	Thsd	1430.0	1422.0
Jun 18	8:30	Housing Starts	May	Thsd	1360.0	1361.0
Jun 18	8:30	Initial Jobless Claims	Jun 14	Thsd	245.0	248.0
Jun 18	14:00	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	Jun 18	%	4.50	4.50
Canada						
Jun 16	8:15	Housing Starts	May	Thsd	252.0	278.6
Jun 16	9:00	Existing Home Sales	May	M/M % Chg.	-	-0.1
Jun 17	13:30	<i>BoC Releases Summary of Deliberations</i>				
Jun 18	11:30	<i>BoC's Macklem Speaks at St. John's Board of Trade</i>				
Jun 19	7:00	CFIB Business Barometer	Jun	Index	-	40.0
Jun 20	8:30	Industrial Product Price	May	M/M % Chg.	-	-0.8
Jun 20	8:30	Retail Sales	Apr	M/M % Chg.	0.5	0.8
Jun 20	8:30	Retail Sales Ex Auto	Apr	M/M % Chg.	0.4	-0.7
International						
Jun 18	2:00	UK Consumer Price Index	May	Y/Y % Chg.	3.4	3.5
Jun 18	5:00	EZ Consumer Price Index	May	Y/Y % Chg.	1.9	2.2
Jun 19	7:00	UK Bank of England Bank Rate	Jun 19	%	4.25	4.25
Jun 19	19:30	JN National Consumer Price Index	May	Y/Y % Chg.	3.5	3.6
Jun 20	2:00	UK Retail Sales Ex Auto Fuel	May	Y/Y % Chg.	1.8	5.3

*Eastern Standard Time. Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics.

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