

FRIDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER 2024

## The Week Ahead

# How will Asia respond to US rate cut?

The Federal Reserve (Fed) commenced its policy rate cutting cycle at the 17-18 September meeting, lowering the Fed Funds Target Rate by 50bp to 4.75 – 5%.

Lower US interest rates are positive for Asia as narrower US-Asia interest rate differentials help support Asian currencies and provide room for Asian central banks to ease domestic monetary conditions.

As US rates fall, the reaction functions of Asian central banks vary on the following four key conditions: (1) neutral rate level; (2) currency stability risk; (3) domestic demand condition; (4) financial stability concern.

We think **China** needs to ease the most in Asia. Domestic demand condition is poor and policy rates remain above neutral due to slowing trend growth and muted price pressure. Currency stability is enhanced by a closed capital



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account, while financial stability concerns in the real estate and government debt sectors can be alleviated by lower interest rates. The PBoC has just made a round of policy rate cuts this week and in July before the Fed cuts and we expect more to follow.

The Philippines and Indonesia are the next in-line. Policy rates were raised above neutral to maintain currency stability, but recent US dollar (USD) weakness and moderate inflations open the door for easing. Domestic demands are being pressured by high real rates while household debt levels remain low. Both central banks cut ahead of the Fed and are expected to ease over 100 basis points by end-2025.

Next, we have economies that are constrained from swift easing due to financial stability concerns, resilient domestic demand and/or upward price pressures. They include **Korea**, **Thailand**, **India**, **Taiwan**, **and Australia**. We think Korea, Thailand and India would ease to lower their real policy rate levels, but Taiwan and Australia would stay on hold to contain demand-pull price pressures.

We expect **Malaysia** and **Vietnam** to stay on hold as policy rates are around/below neutral while domestic demands still holding up. For **Japan**, the Fed's easing has greatly alleviated the selling pressure on the Japanese Yen, allowing the Bank of Japan to normalize policy rate at its own pace.

### **Publications**

## → Populism: would markets vote for it?

Populists may excite many voters, but markets often aren't fans of the higher spending, inflation, and lower growth their policies tend to bring.

## → Energy transition: time to clear the air

Significantly increasing investment in clean energy is essential. But the energy transition is more complex than simply replacing fossil fuels with renewables.

## → Engaging to shape a strong workforce

It is increasingly recognised that the "S" in ESG – including employee-related social concerns such as mental health and human rights – can represent material risks.

We think Asian markets, especially those likely to see lower interest rates, shall do well in the near-term, driven by expectation of easier monetary condition and better domestic demand in the region.

#### The Week Ahead

Next week will mainly feature **Japan's** Tankan economic survey, **Eurozone's** purchasing manager indices (PMIs) and the **US's** employment figures.

On **Monday, Japan** will release its August retail sales growth and housing starts data. **China** will release its September National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Caixin PMIs for the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors.

On **Tuesday, Japan** will release the third quarter result of its Tankan economic survey. Market expects the business condition of Japan's large manufacturing enterprises to remain stable. We will also see Japan's August unemployment rate and jobs-application ratio. The **US** will release the September Market News International (MNI) Chicago PMI, Institute of Supply Management (ISM) Manufacturing Index and August construction spending growth. The **Eurozone** will release the September manufacturing PMI figure.

On **Wednesday**, the **Eurozone** will release its August unemployment rate data while the **US** will release the August Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) result.

On **Thursday**, the **Eurozone** will release its August producer prices and September Services PMI and Composite PMI figures. The **US** will release the September Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Employment data as well as the Services PMI and Composite PMI figures.

On **Friday**, the **US** will release its September non-farm payroll figure and unemployment rate, from which the market will gauge the resilience of the US's labor market. We will also see the US's September ISM non-manufacturing PMI, average hourly earnings growth, and August factory order growth.

Wish you all good luck, great returns.

Christiaan Tuntono

#### Asia's nominal policy rate forecasts

	Current	3Q24F	4Q24F	4Q25F
US	5.00	5.00	4.50	3.50
CN	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.20
PH	6.25	6.25	5.75	5.00
ID	6.00	6.00	5.75	5.00
KR	3.50	3.50	3.25	2.75
TH	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.00
IN	6.50	6.50	6.00	5.75
TW	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
AU	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
MY	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
VN	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
JP	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75

Note: US=Fed Funds Target Rate, CN=7D Reverse Repo Rate, PH=O/N Borrowing Rate, ID=7D Reverse Repo Rate, KR=Policy Base Rate, TH=Policy Rate, IN=Policy Repo Rate, TW=Discount Rate, AU=Policy Cash Rate, MY=O/N Policy Rate, VN=Refinancing Rate, JP=Uncollateralized O/N Call Rate

Sources: Bloomberg, AllianzGI Global Economics & Strategy estimates, as of September 2024  $\,$ 

Past performance, or any prediction, projection or forecast, is not indicative of future performance.

#### **UPCOMING POLITICAL EVENTS 2024**

17 Oct	EZ	ECB Governing Council meeting
21 – 27 Oct	IMF	IMF annual meetings
23 Oct	CA	Bank of Canada Meeting
25 27	IMF	IMF and World Bank annual
		meetings
31 Oct	JN	Bank of Japan meeting

→ Overview political events 2024 (click here)

#### Calendar Week 40

Mond	OV.		Consensus	Previous
JN	Industrial O/P Prelim MM SA	Aug		3.1%
JN	Retail Sales YY	Aug		2.6%
JN	Large Scale Retail Sales YY	Aug		1%
CN	NBS Manufacturing PMI	Sep		49.1
CN	Caixin Mfg PMI Final	Sep		50.4
CN	Caixin Services PMI	Sep		51.6
JN	Housing Starts YY	Aug		-0.2%
GE	Import Prices MM	Aug	-0.3%	-0.4%
GE	Import Prices YY	Aug		0.9%
GE	Retail Sales MM Real	May	0.1%	-1.2%
GE	Retail Sales YY Real	Jul	-	-1.1%
UK	Business Invest QQ	Q2	-	-0.1%
UK	Business invest YY	Q2		-1.1%
UK	GDP QQ	Q2		0.6%
UK	BOE Consumer Credit	Aug		1.215B
UK	Mortgage Lending	Aug		2.786B
GE GE	CPI Prelim MM CPI Prelim YY	Sep Sep		-0.1% 1.9%
GE	HICP Prelim MM	•		-0.2%
Tuesd		Sep		-0.2%
GE	HICP Prelim YY	Sep		2.0%
US	Chicago PMI	Sep	_	46.1
JN	Unemployment Rate	Aug		2.7%
JN	Tankan Big Mf Idx	Q3	13	13
JN	JibunBK Mfg PMI Final SA	Sep		
GE	HCOB Mfg PMI	Sep		
EC	HCOB Mfg Final PMI	Sep		
UK	S&P GLOBAL MANUFACTURING PMI	Sep		
EC	HICP Flash YY	Sep		2.2%
EC	HICP-X F,E,A&T Flash YY	Sep		2.8%
EC	HICP-X F, E, A, T Flash MM	Sep	-	0.30%
US	S&P Global Mfg PMI Final	Sep		
US	Construction Spending MM	Aug	-	-0.3%
US	ISM Manufacturing PMI	Sep		47.2
Wedn	esday			
US	ISM Mfg Prices Paid	Sep		54.0
US	JOLTS Job Openings	Aug		7.673M
JN	Monetary Base YY	Sep		0.64%
EC	Unemployment Rate	Aug		6.4%
Thurs	•			001
US	ADP National Employment	Sep		99k
US	Overall Comprehensive Risk	Q4		7.97
JN	JibunBK Comp Op Final SA  JibunBK SVC PMI Final SA	Sep		
GE	HCOB Services PMI	Sep Sep		 
GE	HCOB Composite Final PMI	Sep Sep		
EC	HCOB Services Final PMI	Sep		
EC	HCOB - Composite Final PMI	Sep		
UK	S&P GLOBAL SERVICE PMI	Sep Sep	-	
UK	S&P GLOBAL SERVICE FINI  S&P GLOBAL PMI: COMPOSITE - OUTPUT	Sep Sep		 
EC	Producer Prices MM	Aug		0.8%
EC	Producer Prices YY	Aug		-2.1%
GE	Overall Comprehensive Risk	Q4		9.38
UK	Overall Comprehensive Risk	Q4		8.97
US	S&P Global Comp Final PMI	Sep		
US	S&P Global Svcs PMI Final	Sep		
Friday				
US	Factory Orders MM	Aug		5.0%
US	ISM N-Mfg PMI	Sep		51.5
EC	HCOB Construction PMI	Sep		41.4
GE	HCOB Construction PMI	Sep		38.9
UK	S&P GLOBAL PMI: MSC COMPOSITE - OUTPUT	Sep		53.8
UK	S&P Global CONSTRUCTON PMI	Sep		53.6
US	Non-Farm Payrolls	Sep		142k
US	Private Payrolls	Sep		118k
US	Unemployment Rate	Sep		4.2%
US	Average Earnings MM	Sep		0.4%
US	Average Earnings YY	Sep		3.8%
US	Average Workweek Hrs	Sep		34.3
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The calendar data for the current week comes directly from Bloomberg. They are published in the week in which "The Week Ahead" appears. These are economic data that come from official sources. Where available, the previous figure is collected together with the consensus estimate. The consensus estimate is collected by Bloomberg through a survey of analysts and economists. It is the average of all estimates submitted.

If not mentioned otherwise data and information sources are from LSEG Datastream.

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