

Feedback

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Weekly Market Update – Doves! Ready for take-off?



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The latest decisions and comments by central banks confirm

start of monetary loosening in the major developed economi

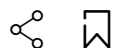
With several central banks having held monetary policy meeting general tone has been clearly dovish.

At the US Federal Reserve (Fed), the Federal Open Market Comm rate steady on 20 March, for the fifth time in a row.

In this article:

Several doves ready to take wing

So, what about the Fed?



The day before, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) ended its negative rate p abandoned its yield curve control (YCC) policy while confirming asset purchase programme. Governor Kazuo Ueda gave no forwa

The Reserve Bank of Australia kept its key rate unchanged, but r from its post-meeting statement. The RBA sees the risks to inflat now.

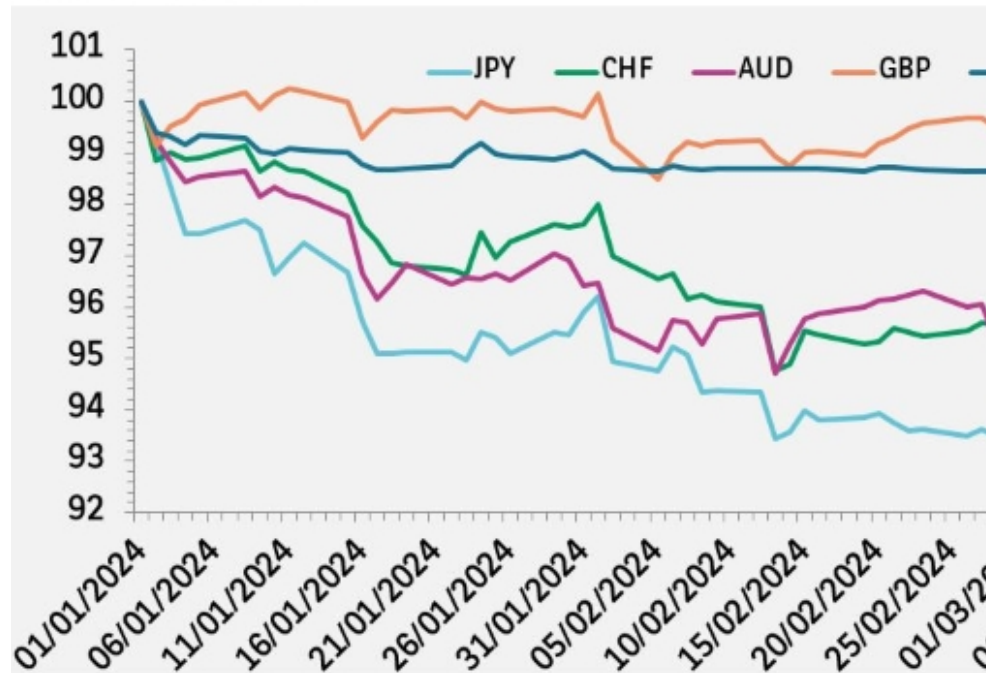
The Bank of England (BoE) maintained its base rate at 5.25%. Th committee members who had voted for a rate hike at the Fe' for the status quo. Governor Andrew Bailey said "we're not y cut interest rates, but things are moving in the right directio

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Exhibit 1: Not all doves are equal

Selected currencies in USD

100 = 01/01/2024



Data as at 22/03/2023. Sources: Bloomberg, BNP Paribas Asset Management.

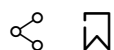
On 21 March, the Swiss National Bank became the first G10 central bank to cut its key rate, from 1.75% to 1.50%. The SNB said it had taken into account inflationary pressure as well as the appreciation of the Swiss franc over the past year'.

With Swiss inflation at 1.2% year-on-year in February, the central bank's forecast significantly, to 1.4% in 2024, 1.2% in 2025 and 1.1% in 2026. In other words: Mission accomplished!

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The publication of higher-than-expected US inflation figures for February, illustrating the stickiness of services inflation, had led investors to expect a delay before rate cuts would begin.

Within a few weeks, the probability of seeing a first cut in the US at the 30 April-1 May FOMC meeting fell from almost 100% to 50%. The probability that one of the rate cuts expected in the first half of the year would be implemented in the first quarter of 2024 was 10%. Feedback

From that perspective, the dovish tilt of recent policy meetings was not surprising. Even the European Central Bank (ECB) has joined the chorus – the ECB's March Council statements making clear that a cut will come in June has been widely expected since March.

Even so, and perhaps predictably, investors were only fully reassured by the outcome of the Fed's much-awaited FOMC meeting.

So, what about the Fed?

No rate cuts were expected on 20 March, but there were still some doubts about the message FOMC members would choose to relay via their growth and rate forecasts.

With the sharp upward revision of its GDP growth forecast for the first quarter of 2024, the Fed's March 2024 FOMC meeting was widely expected to be a turning point in the Fed's policy.

from 1.4% to 2.1% year-on-year, and its forecast of 2.0% growth the consensus estimate of 1.8%), the FOMC seems to be confirming soft-landing for the economy.

Exhibit 2: Fed economic projections and longer-term views
Year-on-year % changes or level for the fourth quarter of the y

Median	Latest	2024	2025
Growth of real GDP (y/y in %)	3.1	2.1	2.0
<i>Dec. projections</i>	<i>(actual - Q4 23)</i>	1.4	1.8
Unemployment rate (%)	3.9	4.0	4.1
<i>Dec. projections</i>	<i>(actual - Feb. 24)</i>	4.1	4.1
PCE inflation (y/y in %)	2.4	2.4	2.4
<i>Dec. projections</i>	<i>(actual - Jan. 24)</i>	2.4	2.4
Core PCE inflation (y/y in %)	2.8	2.6	2.6
<i>Dec. projections</i>	<i>(actual - Jan. 24)</i>	2.4	2.4
Federal funds rate (%)	5.4	4.6	4.6
<i>Dec. projections</i>	<i>(actual - March 24)</i>	4.6	4.6

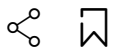
Data as at 20/03/2024

Source: Summary of Economic Projections

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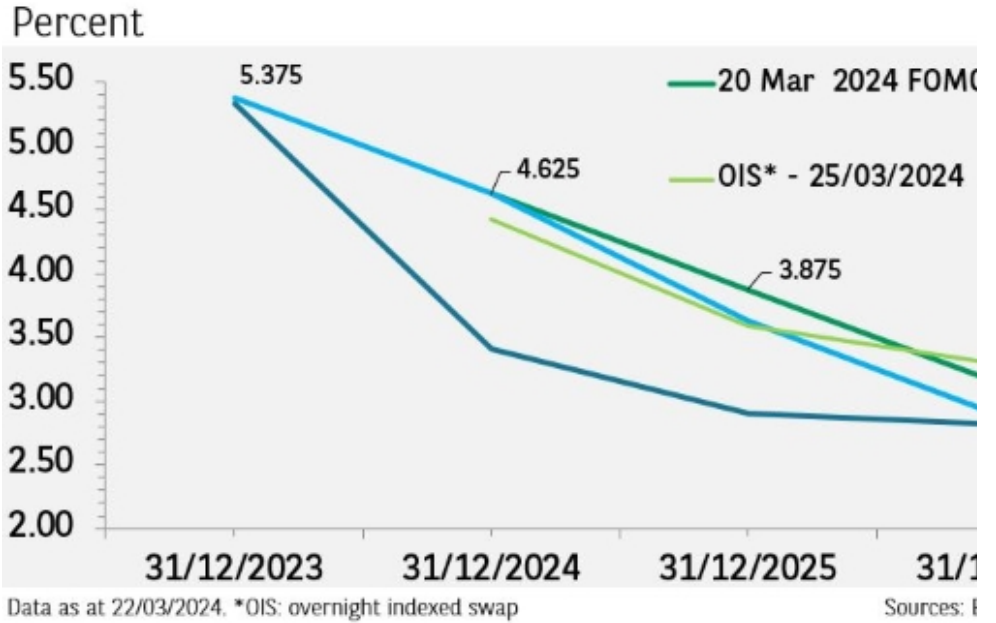


Furthermore, while its inflation forecast was revised up for the 2024 (from 2.6% to 2.4%), its forecast for 2025 and 2026 has not changed, implying the Fed is particularly concerned about the recent higher-than-expected inflation. Jerome Powell put it: 'In and of itself, strong job growth is not a concern. We're more concerned about inflation.'

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Such a comment supports the assumption that productivity gain can occur without creating inflationary pressures. We discussed this idea in our [Market Update](#).

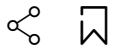
Exhibit 3: Three Fed rate cuts are deemed 'appropriate' FOMC Dots Median



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Finally, the FOMC's 'dot plot' – the chart that records each official short-term interest rate – still points to three rate cuts in 2024; concerned that this would fall to two. The slight increase in 'appropriate' in the long run shows that FOMC members believe in a somewhat higher equilibrium rate.

Feedback

So, has Goldilocks moved to Washington? Let's hope she has, but in central bank rhetoric or in investors' central scenario could have consequences for financial markets.

Should inflation (again) exceed expectations in March, or if indicating the economy is close to overheating, it could frighten the doves.

In China, the Vice President of the People's Bank of China (PBoC) Beijing has significant room for manoeuvre on monetary policy, including the requirement ratio (RRR). In January, similar comments preceded a rate cut, and the National People's Congress (NPC) reassured investors of authorities' willingness to support growth.

Wherever they come from, the doves should be welcomed by investors.

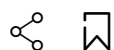
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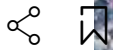
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