

The week that was

- For the third month in a row, US inflation surprised to the upside, with March headline and core inflation both slightly stronger than expected. There are now heightened concerns that the disinflation process may be stalling. US bond yields rose sharply as investors significantly pared back expectations for rate cuts by the US Federal Reserve (Fed). US 10year bond yields ended the week 12bps higher, while the S&P500 fell by 1.6%, weighed down by higher bond yields and escalating Middle East tensions.
- Central banks globally have emphasised in recent weeks that they are in no rush to cut rates and want further evidence that inflation is continuing to sustainably fall towards target. While the March data could see the Fed delay rate cuts, the European Central Bank gave a strong indication that a rate cut in June is likely if incoming data is in line with its expectations.
- While advanced economies battle high inflation, China's inflation has been too low. Consumer prices rose only 0.1% over the year to March, while producer prices have fallen for 1.5 years.
- Expectations for Reserve Bank of Australia rate cuts were also pared back following the higher US inflation data, despite noticeably weaker economic conditions in Australia. Household spending in particular is much softer and consumer sentiment remained weak in April.

Economic calendar

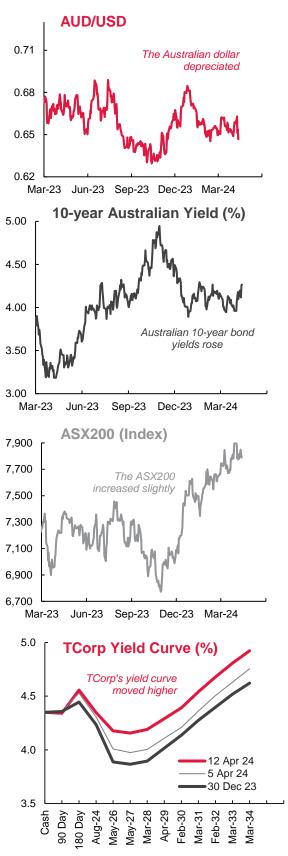
Monday	US: Retail sales, Mar; Empire				
15/04	Manufacturing, Apr				
Tuesday	CH: GDP, Mar qtr; Monthly activity				
16/04	indicators, Mar				
	US: Building permits, Mar; Housing				
	starts, Mar				
	CA: CPI, Mar				
Wednesday	UK: CPI, Mar				
17/04	NZ: CPI, Mar				
	EC: CPI, Mar (final)				
Thursday	AU: Labour force, Mar				
18/04	US: Federal Reserve Beige Book				
Friday	US: Existing home sales, Mar				
19/04	JN: National CPI, Mar				

The week ahead

- Locally, employment data for March is the focus. Despite heightened volatility, indicators suggest that the labour market continues to gradually loosen.
- Following the upside surprise in US inflation, inflation data in several economies will show if they are also experiencing sticky inflation pressures.
- Investors will also focus on comments by Fed officials on the outlook for interest rates, developments in the Middle East and US corporate earnings reports.

Weekly economic report 15 April 2024

Financial markets charts



Financial markets data: Week ending 12 April 2024

INTEREST RATES	CLOSE (%)	1 WEEK (BPS)		YTD (BPS)	
RBA Cash Rate	4.35	0	_	0	-
90-day BBSW	4.34	-2	•	-2	•
3-year Australian Bond Yield	3.85	17		24	
10-year Australian Bond Yield	4.27	17		31	
20-year Australian Bond Yield	4.53	15		29	
10-year Australian Break-Even Inflation	2.56	4		-2	•
10-year Australian Real Yield	1.71	13		33	
Fed Funds Rate (lower bound)	5.25	0	_	0	_
2-year US Treasury Yield	4.90	15		65	
10-year US Treasury Yield	4.52	12		64	
30-year US Treasury Yield	4.63	8		60	
10-year German Bund Yield	2.36	-4	•	34	
NSW TCorp Bonds	Close (%)	1 Week (bps)		YTD (bps)	
5.00% 20 August 2024	4.35	4		11	
1.25% 20 March 2025	4.31	11	•	27	
4.00% 20 May 2026	4.18	17		29	
3.00% 20 May 2027	4.16	18		29	
3.00% 20 March 2028	4.19	19		30	-
3.00% 20 April 2029	4.29	18		27	
3.00% 20 February 2030	4.39	18		26	
2.00% 20 March 2031	4.54	18	•	26	
1.50% 20 February 2032	4.68	17		28	
2.00% 8 March 2033	4.81	18		29	
1.75% 20 March 2034	4.92	17		30	
1.7 0 /0 20 March 2004	4.02	17		00	
2.75% 20 November 2025 CIB	1.46	12		40	
2.50% 20 November 2035 CIB	2.33	10		26	
10-year NSW TCorp Bond Yield	4.88	17		32	
10-year TCV (Victoria) Spread	0.09	1		-2	•
10-year QTC (Queensland) Spread	-0.04	1		4	
Equities	Close	1 Week		YTD	
S&P/ASX200 (Australia)	7,788	0.2%		2.6%	
S&P500 (US)	5,123	-1.6%	•	7.4%	
FTSE 100 (UK)	7,996	1.1%		3.4%	
DJ Stoxx600 (Europe)	505	-0.3%	•	5.5%	
Nikkei 225 (Japan)	39,524	1.4%		18.1%	
Shanghai Composite (China)	3,019	-1.6%	•	1.5%	
Currencies	Close	1 Week		YTD	
AUD/USD	0.647	-1.7%	•	-5.1%	•
EUR/USD	1.064	-1.8%	•	-3.6%	•
USD/JPY	153.23	1.1%		8.6%	
GBP/USD	1.25	-1.5%	•	-2.2%	•
US\$ Index	106.04	1.7%		4.6%	
Commodities	Close	1 Week		YTD	
Brent Oil (US\$/bbl)	90.45	-0.8%	•	17.4%	
Iron Ore (US\$/t)	108.49	9.7%		-20.4%	•
Coking Coal (US\$/t)	225.22	17.3%	•	-18.3%	•
Gold (US\$/oz)	2,344.37	0.6%		13.6%	
	_,	0.070	-		-

Brian Redican Chief Economist

brian.redican@tcorp.nsw.gov.au

Emily Perry Senior Economist emily.perry@tcorp.nsw.gov.au



Level 7, Deutsche Bank Place 126 Phillip Street Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

T +61 2 9325 9325 W www.tcorp.nsw.gov.au

ABN 99 235 825

Disclaimer

The opinions, forecasts and data contained in this report is based on the research of TCorp as at the date of publication and is subject to change without notice. TCorp is not responsible for the accuracy, adequacy, currency or completeness of any information in the report provided by third parties. This report is provided for general information purposes only and should not be relied upon for investment or trading purposes. This report is not intended to forecast or predict future events.

Unauthorised copying and distribution of this material is prohibited.

© New South Wales Treasury Corporation 2024. All rights reserved.

About TCorp

TCorp provides best-in-class investment management, financial management, solutions and advice to the New South Wales (NSW) public sector. With A\$113 billion of assets under management, TCorp is a top 10 Australian investment manager and is the central borrowing authority of the state of NSW, with a balance sheet of A\$172 billion. It is rated Aaa (Stable) by Moody's, AAA (Stable) by Fitch, and AA+ (Stable) by S&P.