

#### The week that was

- Financial markets were again in turmoil, as investors reacted negatively to the new UK Government's budget which included large tax cuts as well as massive energy subsidies.
- As UK bond yields rose and the value of their assets declined, UK pension funds were forced to sell more bonds potentially creating a self-reinforcing market rout. This forced the Bank of England to intervene and buy government bonds even though they had been poised to begin selling their bond holdings.
- Through the volatility, US 10-year bond yields closed 14bps higher while German 10-year yields jumped 8bps. Australian 10-year yields bucked the trend last week managing to close down 3bps.
- Equity markets again crumpled in the wake of the bond market volatility. The S&P500 fell by 2.9%.
   Japanese shares declined 4.5% while the ASX200 dropped 1.5%.
- The Australian dollar also weakened in response to the 'risk-off' market tone, briefly dipping below US\$0.64. The British pound closed the week up 2.9% following the Bank of England's intervention.

#### **Economic calendar**

Monday 3/10	Global: Manufacturing PMIs, Sep
Tuesday 4/10	AU: RBA policy meeting AU: Building approvals, Aug
Wednesday 5/10	Global: Services PMIs, Sep NZ: RBNZ policy decision
Thursday 6/10	AU: Trade balance, Aug US: Initial jobless claims
Friday 7/10	AU: RBA Financial Stability Review US: Non-farm payrolls, Sep

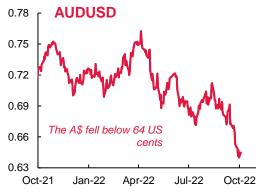
#### The week ahead

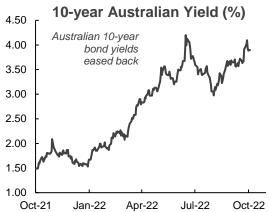
- The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) policy meeting looms large this week, as it continues to hike rates at the fastest pace since the 1980s.
- With the RBA raising rates so quickly it will take some time before the economic impact of their aggressive tightening campaign becomes apparent. Building approvals and home lending data will, however, be released this week and may start to show some of the effects.
- The Reserve Bank of New Zealand will also meet this week and could signal a slowing in the pace of its policy tightening, which could be interpreted as a signal that other central banks may follow suit.
- In economic data, US non-farm payrolls will be the key news, as that seems to be the main reason that US policymakers still claim that the US economy is strong.

# Weekly Economic Report

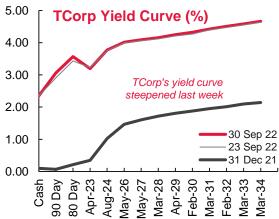
4 October 2022

#### **Financial markets charts**









## Financial markets data: Week ending 30 September 2022

Interest Rates	Close (%)	1 Week (bps)		YTD (bps)	
RBA Cash Rate	2.35	0	_	225	<b>A</b>
90-day BBSW	3.06	16	<b>A</b>	300	<b>A</b>
3-year Australian Bond Yield	3.52	-7	▼	261	<b>A</b>
10-year Australian Bond Yield	3.89	-3	▼	222	<b>A</b>
20-year Australian Bond Yield	4.13	-1	<b>V</b>	186	<b>A</b>
10-year Australian Break-Even Inflation	2.16	0	▼	-12	▼
10-year Australian Real Yield	1.73	-2	▼	233	<b>A</b>
Fed Funds Rate (lower bound)	3.00	0	_	300	
2-year US Treasury Yield	4.28	8	<b>A</b>	355	
10-year US Treasury Yield	3.83	14		232	
30-year US Treasury Yield	3.78	17	$\overline{\Lambda}$	187	
10-year German Bund Yield	2.11	8	$\overline{\Lambda}$	229	
·			_		_
NSW TCorp Bonds	Close (%)	1 Week (bps)		YTD (bps)	
4.00% 20 April 2023	3.20	-4	▼	285	<b>A</b>
1.00% 8 February 2024	3.71	-1	<b>V</b>	288	<b>A</b>
5.00% 20 August 2024	3.77	2	_	275	<b>A</b>
1.25% 20 March 2025	3.85	-2	<b>V</b>	262	<b>A</b>
4.00% 20 May 2026	4.01	2	<b>A</b>	255	<b>A</b>
3.00% 20 May 2027	4.09	3	<b>A</b>	248	<b>A</b>
3.00% 20 March 2028	4.15	3	<u> </u>	244	<u> </u>
3.00% 20 April 2029	4.25	4	<b>A</b>	244	<b>A</b>
3.00% 20 February 2030	4.32	5	<u> </u>	245	<u> </u>
2.00% 20 March 2031	4.42	3	<b>A</b>	247	<b>A</b>
1.50% 20 February 2032	4.51	4	<u> </u>	250	<u> </u>
2.00% 8 March 2033	4.58	3	<b>A</b>	249	<b>A</b>
3.50% 20 March 2034	4.67	3		252	<b>A</b>
2.75% 20 November 2025 CIB	1.15	8	<b>A</b>	219	
2.50% 20 November 2035 CIB	2.43	-2	▼	240	<b>A</b>
10-year NSW TCorp Bond Yield	4.53	4		255	<b>A</b>
10-year TCV (Victoria) Spread	-0.01	0	<b>A</b>	-5	▼
10-year QTC (Queensland) Spread	-0.07	1	<b>A</b>	-9	▼
Equities	Close	1 Week		YTD	
S&P/ASX 200 (Australia)	6,474	-1.5%	<b>V</b>	-13.0%	<b>V</b>
S&P 500 (US)	3,586	-2.9%	<b>*</b>	-24.8%	<b>*</b>
FTSE 100 (UK)	6,894	-1.8%	<b>V</b>	-6.6%	<b>V</b>
DJ Stoxx 600 (Europe)	388	-0.7%	<b>V</b>	-20.5%	<b>V</b>
Nikkei 225 (Japan)	25,937	-4.5%	<b>V</b>	-9.9%	<b>V</b>
Shanghai Composite (China)	3,024	-2.1%	▼	-16.9%	▼
Currencies	Close	1 Week		YTD	
AUD/USD	0.640	-2.0%	<b>V</b>	-11.9%	<b>V</b>
EUR/USD	0.980	1.2%	<u> </u>	-13.8%	▼
USD/JPY	144.74	1.0%	<b>A</b>	25.8%	<b>A</b>
GBP/USD	1.12	2.9%	<b>A</b>	-17.5%	▼
US\$ Index	112.12	-0.9%	<b>V</b>	17.2%	<b>A</b>
Commodities	Close	1 Week		YTD	
Brent Oil (US\$/bbl)	87.96	2.1%	<b>A</b>	13.1%	
Iron Ore (US\$/t)	98.31	-0.6%	<b>—</b>	-12.6%	<b>—</b>
Coking Coal (US\$/t)	2,741.50	18.9%	<u> </u>	33.5%	<b>A</b>
Gold (US\$/oz)	1,660.61	1.0%	<u> </u>	-9.2%	▼
•					

Brian Redican Chief Economist

brian.redican@tcorp.nsw.gov.au

Weekly Economic Report Unclassified / 2



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

**T** +61 2 9325 9325

**W** www.tcorp.nsw.gov.au

ABN 99 095 235 825

#### 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 2022. All rights reserved.

### **About New South Wales Treasury Corporation (TCorp)**

TCorp provides best-in-class investment management, financial management, solutions and advice to the New South Wales (NSW) public sector. With A\$104 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\$131 billion. It is rated Aaa (Stable) by Moody's, AAA (Stable) by Fitch, and AA+ (Stable) by S&P.