EMISSIONS | OIL | FERROUS | FREIGHT | AGRI | METALS | ENERGY | PHYSICAL FREIGHT

FIS Macro Report

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	Last	Previous	% Change
U.S. Dollar Index(DXY)	103.79	104.08	-0.28%
USD/CNY	7.2090	7.2017	0.10%
U.S. FOMC Upper Interest Rate	5.50	5.50	0
China Repo 7 day	2.15	2.05	4.88%
Caixin China Manufacturing PMI	50.80	50.80	0
Markit U.S. Manufacturing PMI	50.80	46.40	9.48%

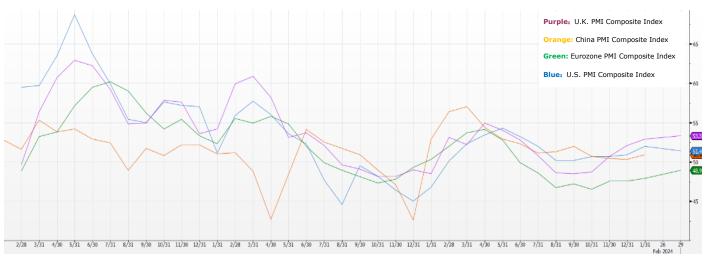
China cut 5-Year Loan Prime Rate and its impact

The biggest news during past two weeks was the recorded 25 bps drop on China's 5-year-length benchmark interest rate Loan Prime Rate (LPR), which was the biggest drop in history. Housing analysts generally believed that the drop was a clear signal to support house buying in long-run. Shanghai equities rebounded almost 14% on the back of the news. However, ferrous commodities tanked because the 1-year-length LPR was unchanged. This policy has generated a long-cycle impact instead of a sudden support on housing market. House developers still need to focus on optimising the debt issues or decreasing the leverage structure. Some leading house developers are starting to transition to other businesses including raising livestock or estate management.

The prevention of a fast bubble squeeze on China's housing would protect economy from hard-landing if the last few global economy crises are anything to go by. Following the LPR decrease, the lowest mortgage rate for first and second home buyers decreased to 3.75% and 4.15% respectively. The banks are also expected to keep decreasing the saving rate to balance the net interest margin.

In general, rate cut of home buying and saving side expected to remain in China throughout 2024. Thus, the investment market should look more rewardable compared with deposit or debt market in long-run.



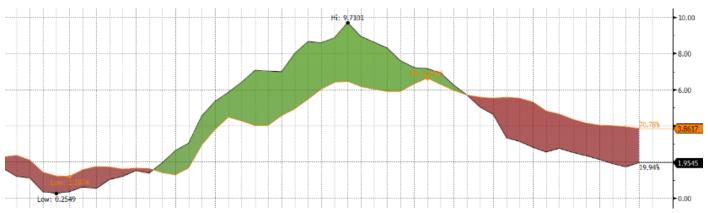


Sources: Bloomberg

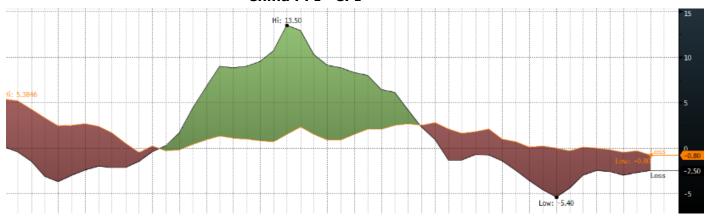


	Last	Previous	
Shanghai&Shenzhen 300 Index	3453.36	3403.81	1.46%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	39069.23	38627.99	1.14%
FTSE 100 Index	7684.30	7728.50	-0.57%
Nikkei 225 Index	39233.71	38487.24	1.94%
BVAL U.S. 10-year Note Yield	4.2888	4.3071	-0.42%
BVAL China 10-year Note Yield	2.4361	2.4851	-1.97%

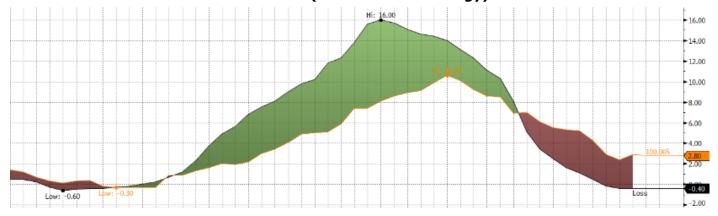
U.S. PPI—CPI(Excl. Food and Energy)



China PPI—CPI



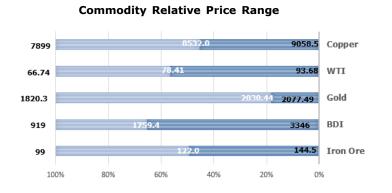
Eurozone PPI—CPI(Excl. Food and Energy)



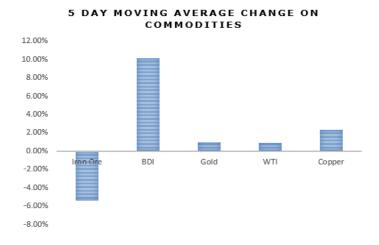
Sources: Bloomberg, FIS

	Last	Previous	
LME Copper 3 Month Rolling	8466.00	8434.50	0.37%
LME Aluminium 3 Month Rolling	2180.00	2197.00	-0.77%
WTI Cushing Crude Oil	77.58	79.19	-2.03%
Platts Iron Ore Fe62%	116.00	128.80	-9.94%
U.S. Gold Physical	2034.20	2024.41	0.48%
BDI	1871.00	1610.00	16.21%

Commodity Outlook and Major Economists Event



- Iron ore market corrected significantly given the slow down in recovery after Chinese New Year and low steel margin.
- Seaborne coking coal was waiting for the entrance of Indian and Chinese buyers for far laycans. The front laycans were oversupplied.



- The BDI saw gains as the fast growth of Capesize freights with more cargoes expected to ship after Chinese New Year.
- WTI Oil price ticked up given the tension in Red sea as well as the oil cut expectation.
- Copper rebounded in line with the increase in warehouse warrants as well as the positive US economy data.



-Fact Sheet-

EMH: Efficient Market Hypothesis: proposed by Eugene Fama in 1970, Economist, and Nobel Prize Winner in 2013. The EMH believed that in the stock market with sound laws, good functions, high transparency, and full competition, all valuable information should be timely, accurate, and fully reflected in the stock price trend. Unless there is market manipulation, investors can't obtain excess profits higher than the average level of the market.

Eurostat: is the highest administrative body of EU statistics, located in Luxembourg. The statistical system consists of Eurostat, statistical institutions, and central banks of EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, and Liechtenstein.

FedWatch: CME Group's FedWatch tool allows investors to gauge the market's expectations of a potential change quickly and efficiently to the Fed Funds target rate.

Lagging Economic Indicators: refers to the time lag of the indicator relative to the economic cycle. For example, if the peak or bottom of an indicator is several months behind the peak or bottom of the natural economic cycle, the indicator is called a lagging indicator. The common examples are the unemployment rate, materials inventory, and the scale of uncollected loans.

Leading Economic Indicators: Indicators that make forecasts on economic trends. The most common indicators are unemployment insurance application rate, money supply, weekly average working hours, new house construction rate, and stock index trend.

U.S. Hiking Cycle: refers to the decision of the Management Committee of the Federal Reserve System to adjust the monetary policy and raise the federal fund's interest rate after the meeting held in Washington.

Stagflation: an economic situation where there is high inflation (prices rising continuously) but no increase in the available jobs or business activity.

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