

Reserve Bank of Australia to cut rates amid turbulent conditions

Markets are largely expecting the first 25bp rate cut from the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) next week on 18 February. We agree, but it'll be a close call



Australia's unemployment rate is one of the key factors weighing on the RBA, which could result in more uncertainty on the pace and timing of rate cuts

We expect a cut, but it's not a done deal

The market is pricing in the first 25bp rate cut from the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) next week on 18 February. While this is in line with our view and we place a 60% probability to it, we think the decision to cut or pause will be a close one – and it's therefore not a done deal. Key to our thinking is that the wage pressures have eased more than expected and household consumption growth has been weaker than expected, which should give the RBA more comfort to ease. However, the unemployment rate is still below the central bank's target, which could result in more uncertainty on the pace and timing of rate cuts.

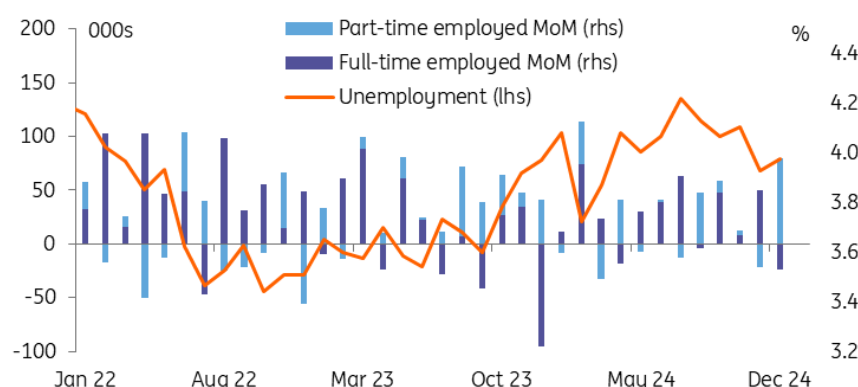
Weak employment details support our call for a rate cut in February. For December 2024, despite the strong headline employment growth number, the increase largely came from the part-time sector. Even on a trend basis, we can see a weakening trend of full-time employment growth, while the pace of part-time employment growth has improved. Part-time jobs – which are almost by definition more poorly paid, and often come with lower job security, perks and other benefits – will have a smaller impact, job-for-job, on household spending than full-time employment growth.

Wage growth has eased

Moreover, wage growth slowed to 3.5% in the third quarter of 2024 from 4.1% in the second quarter. Lower wage growth is broadly driven by slower growth across awards, enterprise bargaining agreements (EBAs) and individual arrangements and the recovery in household consumption is therefore likely to remain muted.

Headline CPI corrected meaningfully from 3.8% in June 2024 to 2.4% in the third quarter, slightly below the mid-point of the central's bank's CPI target of 2-3%. High services inflation, which has been a bigger challenge, has also corrected further than expected, suggesting substantial progress on containing inflation.

Employment and unemployment in Australia



Source: ING, Macrobond

We expect 100bp of cuts in 2025

The AUD cash rate future curve fully prices in a 25bp rate cut in February, and a total of 83bp of easing by the end of the year. That follows a dovish shift in rate expectations, with markets having added almost 50bp of additional cuts for 2025 since mid-November. While that is partly justified by the domestic macro developments discussed above, US protectionism is playing a major role, as markets are expecting that the RBA will need to cut rates to support an economy because of slower exports, especially to China.

In our February [ING Monthly](#), we discuss our views on US protectionism. Our baseline expectation is that the US will increase duties on its global partners this year, with China remaining a main target. This clouds the Australian outlook, and we expect a reaction from the RBA in terms of monetary easing.

While we acknowledge the risk of inflationary bumps slowing easing plans, we currently forecast a total of 100bp of RBA easing in 2025 (including this February cut), taking rates to a terminal level of 3.35%.

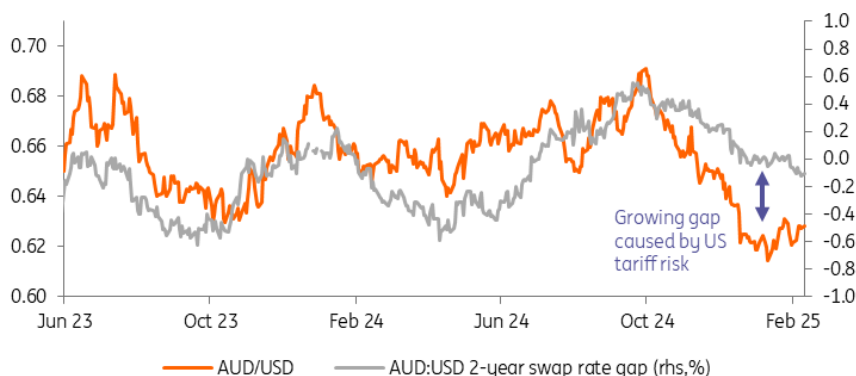
Australian dollar still largely a function of US tariffs

While the dovish repricing in the AUD curve has undoubtedly been a contributor, the AUD/USD decline has largely followed growing risk of US protectionism. As shown in the chart below, the AUD:USD short-term swap rate gap (which tracks the RBA-Fed differential) has not declined too

aggressively since the US election. It is currently at -10bp, a level that in June 2024 was paired with AUD/USD around 0.66 compared to the current 0.63.

We don't see much of a reprieve for AUD/USD; we continue to see US President Donald Trump stepping up the tariff threat, and the RBA should keep its options open to cut rates on the back of economic risks. As we don't think the peak of US protectionism impact on the market has been reached, we retain a bearish bias on AUD/USD to 0.60 into this summer.

AUD/USD diverging from rate differential



Source: Refinitiv, ING

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