



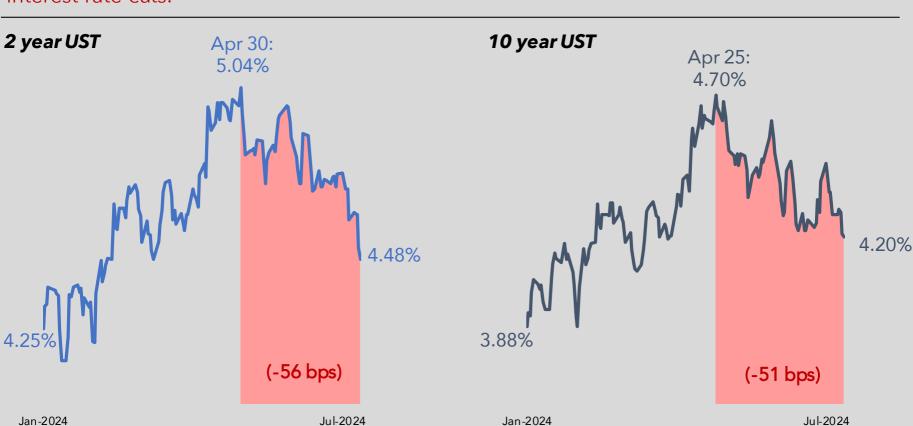


Over the past week, softer than anticipated US labor and inflation reports for June have reinforced the narrative of a decelerating US economy. Markets are now pricing in more than 100% probability that the Fed easing cycle will begin in mid-September, six weeks ahead of the US election.





A series of "sticky" US inflation reports in Q1 entailed a mix of "seasonality" and "noise" that masked an underlying disinflation trend that is clearly underway. Since 2024 UST yields peaked in late April, a bull steepening of the UST curve has begun with shorter dated yields moving lower more rapidly than longer dated bonds in anticipation of Fed interest rate cuts.



Looking at eight easing cycles since 1980, there has typically been about a seven month gap between the last Fed rate hike and the first interest rate cut, with a fair amount of variability around that median calculation. Markets are currently pricing a 14 month time period between last hike in July 2023 and first cut expected in September 2024, a longer period than average due in large part to extraordinary COVID stimulus, structurally tight labor markets and a less rate sensitive US economy.



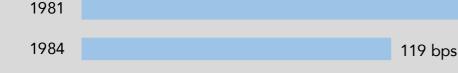
Time between last rate hike and first rate cut

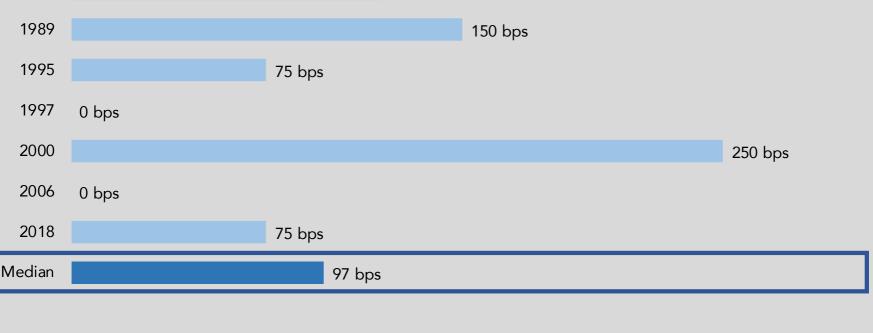


in the first 12 months of an easing cycle. Total rate cuts in the 12 months after last rate hike

200 bps

Looking at eight easing cycles since 1980, the Fed has typically cut rates by about 100 bps



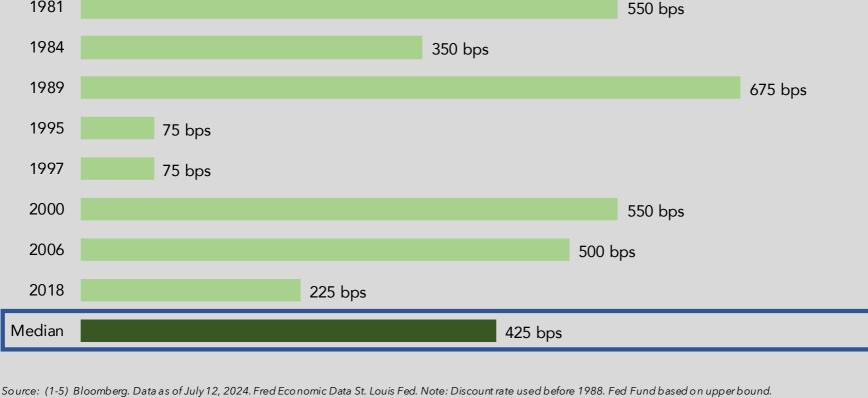


Total rate cuts over entire easing cycle

Looking at eight easing cycles since 1980, the Fed has typically cut rates more than 4%

over the entirety of the easing cycle, with a fair amount of variability around that range.

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