

Fed: further decline, but 2025 remains uncertain

Caution is the watchword

The Federal Reserve announced a 25 bp rate cut on Wednesday evening, bringing it to a range of 4.25% to 4.50%. Following this announcement, the central bank will have cut rates by 100 bp since September.

The decision was not unanimous, though, as one of the members, Cleveland Fed President Beth Hammack, spoke out against a further rate cut, while inflation rose slightly in November to 2.7% and is not expected to fall back to 2% before the end of 2026, according to Fed forecasts.

The Fed's latest quarterly economic projections report shows that its officials expect PCE inflation to reach 2.4% this year and 2.5% in 2025. It also forecasts slightly stronger economic growth and lower unemployment next year than was anticipated three months ago.

These new forecasts imply a much more cautious pace in the rate-cutting cycle in 2025, in the absence of visibility on Donald Trump's announced fiscal policy and its possible inflationary impact. But without knowing the duration and scale of these measures, or the potential trade retaliation, it is impossible to predict their effects for the time being, stressed Jerome Powell.



Worried about the return of Donald Trump?

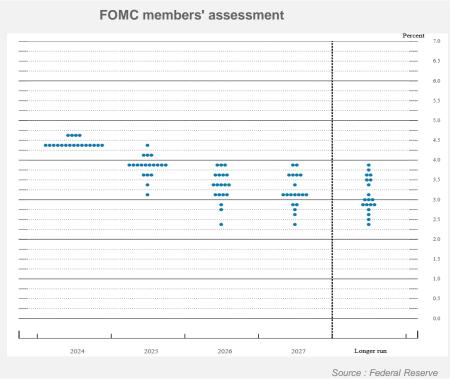
This latest rate cut comes almost a month to the day before future US President Donald Trump takes office.

It's a prospect that leaves many American economic players perplexed.

10 out of 19 members now expect only two rate cuts in 2025, a total of 50 basis points. In addition, Jerome Powell confirmed during his press conference that the central bank would henceforth adopt a more cautious approach.

In 2026, projections for rate cuts show that members expect rates to fall to between 3.25% and 3.50%.

Jerome Powell also made it clear that, after the December decline, the Fed had entered a "new phase" in which it had to be much more "cautious".



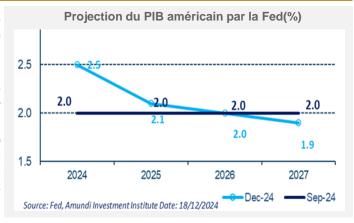




United States: economic outlook

The Fed now expects growth of 2.1% for 2025 (versus 2% forecast three months earlier), with the unemployment rate remaining low and virtually stable at 4.3%, just 0.1 percentage points higher than this year.

U.S. jobless claims fell in the week to December 14, to 220,000 from 242,000 the previous week, the Labor Department announced on Thursday. Michelle Bowman believes that the neutral rate, i.e. the rate that has no supporting or slowing influence on economic activity, could be higher than initially expected and perhaps even close to the current level, but this will depend on the economic policy implemented by Donald Trump.



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Inflation has slowed significantly over the past two years, but remains relatively high compared with our long-term objective of 2%.

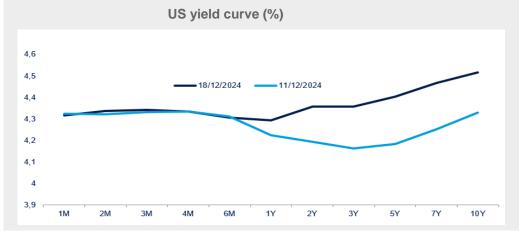
Jerome Powell, President of the Fed, 18 December 2024

Market Impact



Following the announcement of the Fed rate cut, US 2-year and 10-year yields reacted slightly. Thus, the 2-year rate (sensitive to monetary policy) rose by 16 bp over 1 week, while the 10-year rate rose by 18 bp over the same period.

Source : Amundi, Bloomberg



Continued steepening of the US yield curve.

Source : Amundi, Bloomberg





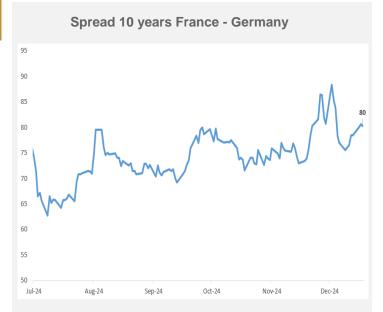
Moody's downgrades France's credit rating

Moody's has downgraded France's sovereign rating from Aa2 to Aa3, with a stable outlook.

Moody's justifies this decision by pointing to the worsening outlook for French public finances, believing that the French political situation will make it difficult to pass the budget. The rating agency also suggested that the effectiveness of the planned budget reforms will largely depend on the government's ability to overcome parliamentary blockages and calm current uncertainties.

However, she assured us that the appointment of François Bayrou and the new government's clear commitment to reducing the public deficit are an appropriate response.

In lowering France's rating, Moody's joins the assessment of the other two major agencies, S&P (AA- with stable outlook) and Fitch (AA- with negative outlook), which also rate France with the equivalent of a 17/20.



France-Germany 10-year spread continues to widen amid political instability in France.

Source : Amundi, Bloomberg





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