

Executive Summary

One Year After Lehman

Barely six months ago, it was the fear of losing everything. Now, it is the fear of losing out in the run. Then, it was the worst crisis since the Great Depression. Today, there are queues at property launches in various Asian economies. How did the world manage to turn around that quickly? Didn't they say this is the worst crisis since 1930s? Is the world economy really getting better? Can Asia be really spared from the collapse in global demand, or is it merely 'buying time'? And, how do you explain the surge in Asian financial assets prices over the last 6 months? What do all these mean for Asian FX going forward?

Asian Economies

Why were the Damages so Muted?

It is really difficult (or perhaps impossible) to fathom that 60-70% of global GDP underwent severe stress, and very open Asian economies were spared. This, we suspect, would be related to a few factors: (1) Extremely low Asian interest rate environment; (2) Asian strong balance sheet – both corporates and individuals; (3) Swift and targeted policy responses – both fiscal and monetary. Unlike the Asian Financial crisis ten years ago, when most economies were battered by double-digit interest rates, cost of funds are currently at historical low levels. Meanwhile, clearly the problems surrounding the Asian system were cyclical rather than structural in nature. For example, leveraged ratios, whether it is corporates or individuals, are much lower as compared to the previous crisis. All these we believe help 'postponed', 'bought time' or 'delayed' the adverse effects of the global crisis.

This is also highlighted in Singapore property market, where activities are skewed towards those that take delivery 2-3 years later rather than those nearing completion. The question now is whether the world will be operating in a more conducive environment down the road. Well, it should, or at the very least, stop deteriorating. We will re-visit this issue in the next few quarters.

Looking Back... Our Take

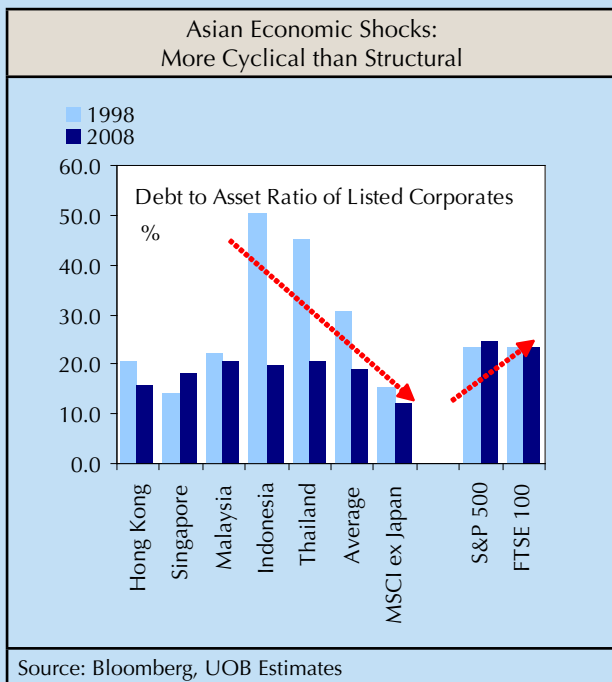
Frankly, our suspicion is that if the depressed global environment were to sustain for another 6-9 months, Asian financial asset prices and respective economies, would have been adversely affected. However, drastic and concerted policy actions (both fiscal and monetary) helped restored confidence, which literally saved the region. With confidence and sentiment returning, we can perhaps say Asia has been spared for now -- unless there are renewed shocks in the global system. Indeed, the market is now debating which CBs will starting shifting out of their 'emergency monetary policy setting' in the coming quarters (see Asian Focus I).

Overall, it appears that the Asian party will continue. Until 2Q09, it was 'inventory rebuilding', as normalcy returned post-Lehman. Interestingly, the US 'inventory rebuilding cycle' will only kick-in in 3Q09 (inventory was still being drawn down in 2Q09), which means that Asia recovery will sustain through 4Q09. Beyond that, the question is whether 'real demand' will takeover. On this, however, it is still very mixed. Even bellwether corporates are not able to give any clarity beyond end-2009.

Global GDP Forecast: Most Open Asian Economies Will Only Start to Post Positive Y/Y Growth End-2009

y/y % change	2008	2009F	2010F	4Q08	1Q09	2Q09	3Q09F	4Q09F
US (Y/Y)	0.4	-2.6	2.5	-1.9	-3.3	-3.9	-2.5	-0.7
US (Q/Q, Annual Rate)	0.4	-2.6	2.5	-5.4	-6.4	-1.0	3.2	1.8
Singapore	1.2	-3.3	4.5	-4.2	-9.7	-3.5	-0.2	0.8
Malaysia	4.6	-3.0	4.9	0.1	-6.2	-3.9	-3.1	1.3
Indonesia	6.1	4.0	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.0	3.3	4.2
Thailand	2.6	-3.2	4.3	-4.2	-7.1	-4.9	-3.6	2.8
China	9.0	8.0	8.5	6.8	6.1	7.9	8.6	8.8
Hong Kong	2.5	-3.8	3.5	-2.6	-7.8	-3.8	-2.5	-1.0
Taiwan	1.6	-4.3	3.6	-8.6	-10.2	-7.5	-2.0	2.5
South Korea	2.2	-1.0	4.5	-3.4	-4.2	-2.2	-1.7	4.4

Source: CEIC, UOB Econ-Treasury Research

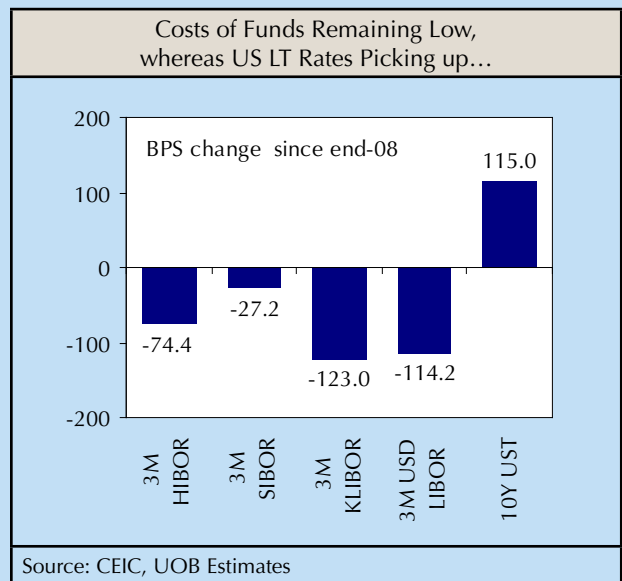


Going Forward...

Our view remains that the recovery will be gradual given that the current episode is a banking crisis. And, cleaning up balance sheets need time. However, we also believe that the ‘worst is behind us’, and it would take a lot to bring us back to the late-2008 and early-2009 environment. Indeed, the biggest risk at this point is the lack of recovery, not a renewed collapse in confidence -- barring major shocks in the system.

Explaining the Surge in Financial Asset Prices Normalisation vs Recovery

Financial market price action in the last six months, ranging from equities to properties and commodities, clearly took many by surprise. However, to put in perspective, it was actually reflecting ‘normalization’ than ‘recovery’, keeping in mind the tendency for financial prices to overshoot. The world had undergone an unprecedented breakdown in financial markets mechanism post Lehman. Confidence collapsed, and liquidity and credit dried up in the global system. However, swift and broad policy responses have restored stability back to the system. Thus, we would say the last few months of price surge was merely reflecting the worst is behind us; or maximum fear is over. Barring major shocks, we should continue to see ‘normality’ working through the global system.



Indeed, whether it was post 1929 Great Depression, 1974-75 Stagflation, or 1997-98 Asian Financial Crisis, the recovery in financial assets prices was sustained for about 12 months. For example, STI traded at a low of 806 in Sep 98, recovering all the way to above 2,600 in Sep 99. Against a rock bottom on 9 March 2009 (for most equities), asset prices should hold till year-end, barring new shocks. Beyond that, investors will have to watch if this is just ‘normalisation’ or ‘recovery’. Until then, our take is that risk appetite should hold, which will mean high-yielders and Asian FX are likely to remain supportive.

Asia Focus I: Monetary Policy Trajectory

With tentative signs of economic recovery around the world, the question now surrounds the timing for the exit from the loose monetary and fiscal policies which may itself result in fresh worries and uncertainties. The concern has caused the Shanghai Comp to come off more than 20% from its peak on August 4 of 3,471 at one point, and saw markets in Asia Pac move in similar direction. Notwithstanding the low probability event of a double-dip recession, we believe Asian central banks are likely to begin to normalize interest rates in 2Q/3Q 2010 as they seek more balance between growth and inflation. In the near-term, growth concerns still dominate over inflation given the global economy has only bottomed-out of late even though most of the Asian countries have had their growth forecast upgraded since the release of their 2Q09 GDP data. Inflation is still not a major concern

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in Asia this year given that around six out of the nine Asian countries that we cover are still facing declining consumer prices.

Looking at the trajectory in growth and inflation as well as the current level of the policy rates, we believe that South Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines could be the first to start hiking interest rates in Asia, possibly in 2Q10. The remaining Asian economies are likely to move sometime in 3Q10, tracking our forecast for the Fed funds target rate. Overall, we are expecting the Asian central banks to hike interest rates by between 50 -125bps and the Fed by 50 -75bps next year.

Asia Focus II: Labour Market Holding Steady

While most of the concerns have been on the extent of contractions in headline figures on growth, exports, industrial production over the past year, Asia's labour markets have surprisingly garnered relatively less attention. In contrast to the 1997/98 Asian financial crisis, Asia's labour market has fared relatively well in the current episode. Our study shows that the rise in jobless rates in most Asian countries may be nearing the peak, if the trend is similar to those during Asian financial crisis. In addition, job creation remains positive in our sample of Asian countries, despite the sharp dislocation during the first half of 2009. One key factor is Asian governments' swift and massive responses which limited the fallout on the labour markets, which in turn forestalled a further downward spiral in broad domestic economic activities that were buffeted by external headwinds. However, global recovery prospects ahead are still far from certain, especially if stimulative fiscal and monetary policy measures begin to unwind. Our view remains that the recovery will be gradual given that the current episode is a banking crisis. The key driver for global growth will still be the US economic recovery and how US consumers would behave (i.e. spend vs. save) after emerging from this crisis. This is important as Asia's export-driven model is unlikely to be changed within the next 2-5 years, and the US still accounts for more than 20% of global economy.

China

Fiscal Support Offsetting Export Weakness

China's macro backdrop remains positive, as fiscal stimulus plans manage to offset the declines in external demand, facilitated by an accommodative monetary policy stance. This is a similar response that most other Asian

and G7 governments have undertaken to contain the current global economic recession. Putting aside the debate on the "quality" of the current growth profile, we expect China's headline GDP to expand above 8% on average in the second half of 2009, after gaining 7.1% in the first half. Our full year forecast for China's growth is 8% for 2009, and then rising further to 8.5% in 2010. Note that these figures are still far below the average of 11% p.a. attained during the 2003-2008 period, but those days are unlikely to return in the next few years. Nevertheless, these growth rates would still be the world's fastest this year and next.

US Economy and Fed Policy

The US economy is on track to transition from a severe downturn to positive growth in the second-half of 2009, lifted meaningfully by near-term inventory contribution and ad-hoc government policies. The ongoing improvement in financial markets coupled with the recovery and stabilization in most categories of aggregate demand is expected to keep the economy expanding through 2010, albeit at a modest pace. Overall, the risk of a "double-dip" scenario remains slim.

Although recent Fed rhetoric has clearly maintained that "economic conditions are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of the federal funds rate for an extended period", the futures market continues to anticipate some probability of interest rate tightening in the middle of 2010. Our forecast still expects the first 25bps rate hike to occur in 3q10, with the trajectory of underlying inflation determining the timing of policy normalization. Notwithstanding a sizable balance sheet, it is important to reemphasize that the Fed currently has a variety of tools--with adjustments in the interest on (excess) reserves being the primary tool--to normalize or tighten monetary policy when conditions warrant it.

Singapore Growth in 4Q GDP Likely

Positive sentiments about the global recovery prospects, and less severe contractions in the Singapore economy, have been driving the SGD and the Asian currencies. Some chopiness in the Asian currencies pertaining to concerns about the global economic recovery and subsequent risk pullback might be apparent in the 4Q09 and 1Q10, hence we are not expecting a spike in the SGD, even though the economy is slated to perform better next year. We expect the USD/SGD to reach 1.41 in

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4Q09, and 1Q10 should also see SGD hovering at 1.41 and trading in range, due to uncertainty still surrounding the breadth of the downturn. With the economy still on a fragile footing to recovery, the MAS will likely maintain the current exchange rate policy. Since there has not been a severe deterioration in the economic data since Apr's meeting this year, the MAS looks likely to maintain the current level of the SGD NEER, after easing monetary policy twice since Oct 2008. Inflation is also likely to fall within the MAS' projection of between -0.5% and +0.5% this year.

Singapore's economy seems to have turned a corner. The economy, although still shrinking, has moderated its declines considerably. Job losses, initially feared to reach hundreds of thousands, have surprised by being resilient to the worsening economy. We are revising our full year GDP forecast upwards to -3.3% from -5%. We think the situation is set to improve further for the rest of 2009 and in 2010, when the US and EU markets turn in positive growth for 2010. We project GDP to rise 4.5%, which mirrors prior episodes historically, where the economy bounces back after a deep downturn, part of which is attributed to the low base effect. We are also revising our forecasts for the unemployment rate to come in at 3.7% at the end of the year, compared to 4.2% previously projected, assuming job losses amount to about 37,000 in total.

Asian FX

RMB: Despite breaking out below the 6.83 level late in 3Q09 on the back of a much weakened USD, the USD/RMB has largely held steady since June 2008. The lack of clear catalysts for a firmer RMB suggests status quo is likely to remain for now. Among others, substantial dollar asset holdings in China's forex reserves and a loose monetary policy stance should prevent RMB from firming against the USD significantly near term. We maintain our USD/RMB forecast for end 2009 at 6.82; and at 6.77 for end-2010, from current level of around 6.828. However, there are clearly risk factors which could upset our forecasts for a steady RMB. In particular, PBoC policy change (e.g. RMB gains) could be abrupt and "exit strategy" accelerated if external demand/conditions recover faster than we anticipated and/or domestic asset prices develop into a "bubble"-like situation. Global recovery prospects are still being debated and need to be watched carefully. As for domestic asset prices, various "fine tuning" measures such as tighter lending standards and

PBoC bills issuance are being introduced that should let some air out before turning into something serious.

MYR: USD bearish trend saw USD/MYR pulling back to the 3.46-level in September, after trading as high as 3.60 in 3Q09. Malaysia's current account surplus has remained strong in 1H09 at US\$60.2bn compared with US\$61.3bn in 1H08. Despite some narrowing in the surplus resulting from the goods account, the overall position will likely remain supportive of the MYR in 4Q09. Nonetheless, we do not expect the MYR to outperform in trade-weighted terms especially given concerns raised over the government's large fiscal deficit in these two years. As such, a stable USD/RMB policy and MAS expected to maintain its monetary policy in October suggest little reason for USD/MYR to trade significantly lower from here. Our year-end target for USD/MYR is at 3.46, as we factor in marginal MYR appreciation from end-2008.

IDR: Indication that the global economy is emerging from the economic slump and Moody's sovereign rating upgrade on the country are key factors for the IDR's rise to its YTD high of 9,580/USD in mid-September. The IDR has risen by more than 10% against USD YTD, making it the best performing Asian currency. More stable domestic politics, rebound in global risk appetite and the improvement in Indonesia's current account were also contributing to the currency's strength. With USD/IDR on a bearish momentum, the downside for the pair could be stretched to around 9,400. However, lingering uncertainties over the pace of recovery in the global economy would likely cap further downside from there. Our year-end target for USD/IDR has also shifted lower to 9,500, representing around 15% IDR appreciation for the year.

THB: The THB, along with the rest of the Asian currencies has gained from the return of risk appetite, especially now that investors are more assured of a global recovery. Foreign fund inflows are back with a vengeance, pouring money into Thailand's stock market, which has swelled the SET by 58% YTD. Some factors remain on the horizon, that could dampen the THB's rise. One is central bank intervention- where the BoT enter the market to stem the baht's rise, so as to keep exports competitive. Secondly, Thailand's political issues at home have not abated and continuing tensions could continue to weigh on the THB. For now, the USD/THB pair looks to be trending upwards. We are keeping to our projection

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for the THB at 33.7 by year end.

KRW: USD/KRW took out the key 1,200 support in September on the back of more buoyant market conditions. So far, the KRW has surged more than 30% from its low of 1,570/USD earlier this year. A sustained current account surplus will provide the basis for the KRW strength in 4Q although the BoK's interventionist stance suggests further USD/KRW descent from here will be slow. The BoK is likely to be mindful of more KRW appreciation given still sluggish exports. The country recorded a current account surplus of US\$28.15bn in the first eight months of the year, improving sharply from a deficit of US\$12.58bn in the same period a year ago. We expect the current account surplus in 4Q09 to remain strong given that the trade surplus is likely to match the earlier levels. As such, KRW is likely to hold its ground around 1,180/USD by the end of the year.

Asian Interest Rate

Singapore: The 3M SGD Sibor appears likely to be maintained at around 0.7%, in tandem with the Fed funds rate, which is at 0-0.25%. Sibor has been kept steady at this level since late Jan this year, slightly after the Fed pushed the target rate down to 0-0.25% in Dec last year. With Sibor following closely the Fed funds rate, and liquidity flowing into Singapore on account of its safe-haven status in the region, the Sibor is not expected to rise significantly until 3Q10. Our US economist is expecting the Fed to start tightening monetary policy to 0.5% only in the 3Q10, with the Sibor likely to follow suit, to 0.75-0.85%.

China: PBoC's monetary policy stance is expected to stay accommodative at least until mid-2010, as the shape and speed of current recovery is still uncertain. Nevertheless, "fine tuning" around the fringes is taking place in view of concerns of asset price bubbles, but that should not be mistaken as a shift in policy stance. We look for China's key 1Y lending rate to hold steady at least through mid-2010 at 5.31%, and then to 5.85% by end-2010 as PBoC begins its rate hike cycle.

Malaysia: The BNM kept its benchmark OPR unchanged at 2.0% in August for the fourth consecutive meeting and said there is increasing evidence of improvements in the global economy. Although the worst is over, the modest pace of recovery in the Malaysian economy means that the BNM is inclined to maintain its policy rate at 2.0% for the rest of this year and most

part of 2010 until probably around 3Q10. There are two more meetings this year, in October and November. We expect the BNM to start normalising interest rates only in 3Q10 in line with our Fed funds target rate forecast, delivering a total of 75bps rate increase next year to bring the OPR to 2.75% by end-2010. The BNM was the most cautious central bank in Asia, having cut rates by only 150bps in the monetary easing cycle. This suggests that any move from the BNM will likely lag those by the other Asian central banks.

Indonesia: While the BI views the current overnight rate of 6.5% consistent with its inflation target of 5% next year, our calculation shows that the inflation rate is likely to rise above 5%/y by early part of 2010 and then rise towards 7% by 2H10. Recovery in domestic demand and rebound in commodity prices pose some upside risk to inflation next year although the strength in IDR is helping to cap imported inflation in the country. Taking into account the relatively resilient Indonesian economy and rising inflation by early part of next year, we expect the BI to be one of the first Asian central banks to begin hiking interest rate in 2Q10. We are expecting the central bank to raise the overnight rate by 125bps to 7.75% by end-2010.

Thailand: Thailand's central bank has kept the benchmark one-day bond repurchase rate unchanged at 1.25%, in line with market estimates. With Thailand's CPI still in a deflationary environment, there does not seem to be any impetus for the BoT to raise rates anytime this year. Indeed, even as Thailand climbed out of a technical recession in the 2Q, its recovery, which hinges on demand for exports coming back and whether it is able to wean off fiscal stimulus, still seems wobbly. Add to this, the domestic political issues which also continue to weigh on recovery prospects. The government would thus be wary of striking too prematurely and disrupting the fragile recovery process. Our expectation is for them to raise rates in the 2H of 2010, when the growth of the economy is on a more sustained path.

South Korea: The BoK's tone has turned surprisingly hawkish with governor Lee Seong-tae indicating that a near-term rate hike is possible if property prices continue to run up. Even then, he said this will be in line with an accommodative policy stance – true actually since the BoK was the most aggressive central bank in Asia to have cut its benchmark rate by 325bps since the global downturn. The BoK has reportedly said monetary policy

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tightening could be used in addition to the regulatory measures to curb the 'bubble' in the real estate market. Central to the concern is that recent more stringent limits on bank mortgage lending could still fail to rein in the greater-than-expected increase in property prices and transactions in the country even as economic growth has yet to stabilise.

Manageable inflation risk and weak growth in the near-term point to stable interest rates but the timing for interest rate normalisation in South Korea appears increasingly tied to concerns in the property market. We are still maintaining our forecast for the BoK to start normalising interest rates in 2Q10 with total hikes totalling around 125bps next year although the risk has apparently shifted towards a sooner rate hike. The country's y/y growth is likely to rebound into the positive territory only in 4Q09. This suggests that the BoK would be more comfortable hiking rates in early 2Q10.

Global Central Bank Policy

ECB: The ECB held its main refi rate steady at 1.00% at its latest meeting. The interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility were also unchanged at 1.75% and 0.25% respectively. The main focus, though, was on Trichet's press conference. He stressed that "it's not time to consider so-called exit strategies or the unwinding of exceptional measures taken by the ECB and other central banks to spur economic activity". With economic conditions still looking weak, we expect the ECB to keep the refi rate at its current level and will only hike rates – at the earliest – during the second half of next year, under clearer signs of an economic recovery.

BoE: The BoE held its key lending rate unchanged at 0.5% and maintained its programme of asset purchases totalling 175 billion pounds in September. The Bank, in its statement, said that it expects the programme will complete in November though it highlighted that "the scale of the programme will be kept under review". BoE's decision to increase the size of asset purchase program by 50 billion pounds to a total of 175 billion pounds on the 6 August took markets by surprise. Though there have been promising signs so far that ramping up its QE policy has had some positive impacts, given that unemployment is still rising and households are still keeping a firm grip on their spending, there is substantial doubt over the extent to which the recovery would be sustained. Our expectation is that rates will be maintained at current levels for

some time; with the rate hike process beginning only in the latter part of 2010, in line with the ECB.

RBA: The RBA held benchmark rates steady at 3.00% at its board meeting in September and said that "the present accommodative setting of monetary policy remains appropriate for the time being". While the board of the bank is itself uncertain about the timing of an interest rate rise, rate hike expectations have increased significantly over the last quarter though, given the improving outlook for the domestic economy. However, we think that the Australian central bank will be looking out for clearer prospects of global as well as domestic growth before it decides to move interest rates north. This has not changed our view, though, that Australia would take the lead among the other central banks in reversing present monetary conditions. We are expecting the RBA to raise rates by 150bps to 4.50% by end-2010.

RBNZ: The official cash rate was held unchanged at 2.50% at the September meeting. While Reserve Bank Governor Alan Bollard's speech suggested a more positive view on the economy compared to the June Monetary Policy Statement, the central bank stuck to the dovish ending whereby "we continue to expect to keep the OCR at or below the current level through until the latter part of 2010". Given the question on sustainability and the pace of recovery as well as the negative effects from the persistent strength in the NZD, we see the RBNZ keeping the OCR steady at 2.50% for the rest of this year.

FX Outlook

USD-Majors: Broadly, the US Dollar has continued to depreciate against the major currencies. But the contour and dynamics of the Dollar weakness remain puzzling. For instance, while the ongoing improvements in market sentiment should naturally lead to a shift away-from-safety and promote the selling of US Dollar, the rise in riskier asset prices has actually accompanied the decline in Treasury yields (i.e., increased demand for Treasuries). One simple, though vague, explanation might be that much of the price action on the US Dollar of late could be attributed to "transitory" technical positioning and not necessarily driven by a clear-cut shift in fundamental positioning.

Eurozone & UK: The rally in equities since March this year and the revival in risk-taking led markets to buying

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higher-yielding assets. As such, dollar weakness, which has been permeating in the backdrop, has been of benefit to the Euro and the Cable. EUR/USD traded at a low of 1.3833 at the beginning of this quarter but has since moved steadily upwards surging to as high as 1.4844 on the 23 September. Compared to the EUR/USD, the GBP/USD traded in a more subdued range across the quarter. The pair enjoyed an upward trajectory only in the early part of Q3, climbing steadily from lows of 1.5985 on 8 July to 1.7043-highs on 5 August - the highest level attained in the entire quarter. The GBP gave back its gains following the BoE's decision to increase the size of asset purchase program by 50 billion pounds to a total of 175 billion pounds on the 6 August. Concerns of the widening UK budget deficit have also pressured the GBP/USD. Though recent price action suggests that both the EUR/USD and GBP/USD should see a modest climb ahead, any doubt about the sustainability of the recovery could still see the USD clawing back on its losses. Going forward, we think that as much as support in the major higher-yielding currencies remains, the EUR/USD and GBP/USD could maintain a weaker bias than the AUD/USD and NZD/USD on the back of softer economic outlooks in the UK and Eurozone. As such, we are looking at both the EUR/USD and the GBP/USD to continue trading in their familiar ranges, with the EUR/USD trading comfortably around 1.470 and the GBP/USD trading just above the 1.600-level by the end of the fourth quarter.

Japan: Evidently, the monumental political leadership change in Japan and the positive 2q09 growth print did boost sentiment and the JPY in general. But economic fundamentals remain weak and deflation has intensified. Hence, the continued downward drift in the USD/JPY, even after accounting for the positive impact of the DPJ election results, remains surprising. Despite the recent knee-jerk in the USD/JPY below 90.00, we maintain our forecast for the currency pair to trade higher in the com-

ing months, possibly reverting to the mid-90 levels.

Australia: Apart from the return in global risk appetite, the commodity-laden currencies have also benefited from the steady rise in commodities. Upward momentum in the AUD, as such, has continued to be strong in the last quarter. AUD/USD after touching lows of 0.7703 earlier in the quarter (on 13 July), has since enjoyed an upward trajectory, hitting highs of 0.8789 on September 23. Whilst markets are increasingly confident of policy rate increases from major central banks, Australia in particular, faces the likelihood of higher interest rates in the near term. Hence, growing interest rate differentials will support the Australian currency. Unlike its fellow peers in New Zealand or Canada, Australian policymakers have shown little distress about the gains in its currency. In our opinion, the AUD/USD should comfortably hover at the 0.880-levels by the end of Q409.

New Zealand: The NZD has also moved in line with the performance of global equity markets which have improved on early signs of stabilisation and improved confidence. Over the last quarter, NZD/USD took on a steady ascent from lows of 0.6197 on July 8 to highs of 0.7312 on September 23, making it the best performer against the dollar out of 16 major currencies in the quarter. The recent strength in the NZD has continued to come under the attention of the authorities though. While the Bank has pledged to reassess policy settings if necessary, Reserve Bank Governor Alan Bollard has admitted that little can be done to stem the currency's rise. With regards to price developments, the NZD's performance is typically influenced by Australia, its biggest trading partner. As such, we expect the NZD/USD to move in tandem to the stronger AUD/USD. Markets' expectations for a global recovery should lead to a rise in the prices of commodities, adding to the support in the NZD/USD as well.