

## Cautious Powell wants to wait on Fed taper

After the recent barrage of Federal Reserve speakers making the case for an early and swift tapering of QE asset purchases its Chair, Jerome Powell, takes a more cautious line in his speech at the Jackson Hole symposium. A September taper announcement remains possible, but a strong jobs figure next Friday is critical



### Powell wants to wait on jobs and Covid

Many of his colleagues have been making the case for a September announcement with tapering beginning in October and concluding in late 1Q 2022/2Q 2022. However, Jerome Powell merely suggests it “could” be appropriate to begin the taper this year, and the decision-making process involves a delicate balancing act between the data and the spread of the Delta Covid variant.

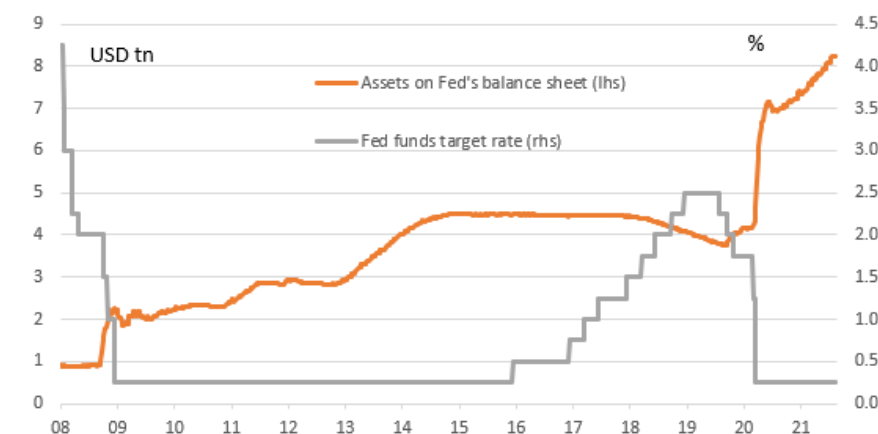
He acknowledged that the recovery has beaten expectations and that there has been a “sharp” run up in inflation. He also recognises policymakers “cannot take for granted that inflation due to transitory factors will fade”. However, while the Fed have probably got to the point where “substantial further progress” has been made on inflation “we have much ground to cover to reach maximum employment”.

His caution is further emphasized by the statement that, an “ill-timed policy move unnecessarily slows hiring and other economic activity and pushes inflation lower than desired”. In an

environment of “substantial” labour market slack this could be “particularly harmful”.

He is also at pains to disconnect any QE tapering from eventual interest rate rises, stating that “the timing and pace of the coming reduction in asset purchases will not be intended to carry a direct signal regarding the timing of interest rate liftoff”.

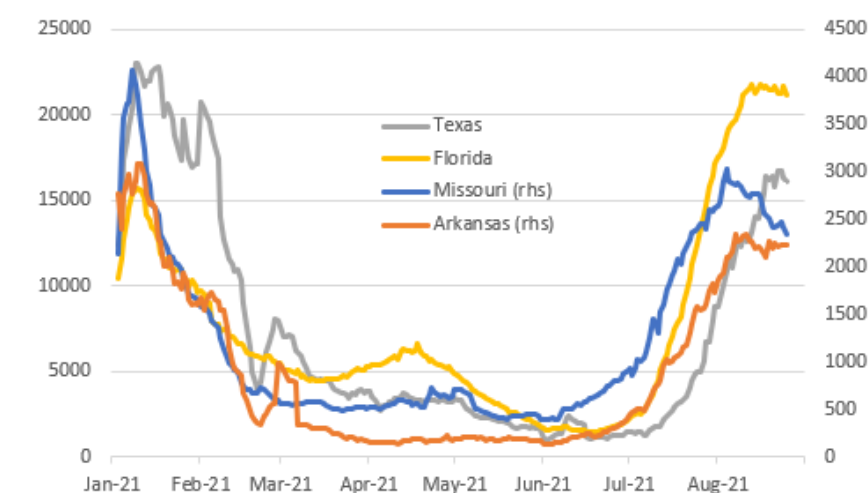
## Fed funds rate and assets on Fed balance sheet



## Friday's jobs report critical for September announcement

Jerome Powell's softer tone relative to his colleagues has given the market food for thought. The resurgence of Covid certainly poses risk to the outlook, but the general commentary from other Fed officials is that the economy is proving to be resilient thanks to the success of the vaccination programme. It is also important to point out that there is evidence that Covid cases are topping out in some of the hot spots such as Florida and Missouri.

## 7 day moving average of Covid cases in selected states



Today's data showed the Fed's favoured measure of inflation is at a 30-year high and with supply

chain issues and labour shortages unlikely to ease in the near-term the Fed can justifiably say they have achieved their aim of “substantial further progress”.

It is a different story of employment, which remains 5.7mn below the level of February 2020. Nonetheless, it was down 22.4mn at the low point and after two consecutive months of 900k+ jobs figures we must surely be getting to the point of “substantial progress” here too.

Jerome Powell and the Fed Governors cautious attitude, which seemingly favours a November announcement and December start point for the taper, contrasts starkly with those of the assessments from the regional Fed Presidents.

Next Friday's labour market data should be good, but may not be enough to seal the deal for a September taper announcement that would see asset purchases scaled back from October. The consensus is looking for 750,000 job creation for August while we are think something closer to 675,000. It may be that we need to see another 900k figure to tip the odds back in favour of a September taper.

## The technical arguments underpinning the taper remain convincing

We have a front end super anchored from this, while the back end is looking more un-tethered, angling for a steeper curve from the back end in recent days. However Chair Powell's tone did not go far enough to really sustain this, so we head into the weekend with long rates easing off the week's highs. The next cue will come from bid data ahead, as from that we will infer the likely outcome from the September FOMC meeting where taper certainly remains up for discussion. Any material decent data and acceleration of taper should then re-steepen the curve from the back end. But we are not there yet.

It is fitting that the tapering discussion coincides with record volumes going back to the Fed through the reverse repo window, now structurally in excess of USD1trn a day on the overnight. While the Fed asserts that the facility is doing its job (and it indeed is), it is still an anomalous situation for the Fed to be injecting liquidity into the system on the front window to the tune of USD120bn per month while at the back window its getting chunks of this back. It's not quite as simple as that of course, but the optics play into the notion that a Fed not doing anything in the guise of a near term taper would look all wrong.

## 2022 rate hikes still favoured

As for eventual rate hikes, we remain upbeat on growth and expect employment will be back to pre-pandemic levels next year. Meanwhile, lingering supply chain issues will add to costs in an environment of decent corporate pricing power while higher wages will add an extra impetus that continues to keep inflation well above target. This would allow the Fed to start hiking rates in late 2022 - a view shared by 7 of 18 Fed officials in June.

## FX: Dollar rally takes a pause post Powell

FX markets welcomed a benign Jackson Hole speech from Powell by taking the dollar anywhere from 0.3% to 1.0% lower against a broad range of currencies. News that progress was being made towards a taper later this year was tempered by the fact the Delta variant had not (yet) hit US growth too sharply plus a reminder that the test for the first Fed tightening would be ‘substantially

more stringent' than that used for tapering.

That latter point has seen investors nudge lower expectations of the first Fed tightening in late 2022 and has been a key factor weighing on the dollar today. As our bond colleagues outline, with the front-end of the US Treasury curve anchored, the scene could be set for some bearish yield curve steepening. As we saw late last year, such an environment typically sees the dollar lower versus the high beta currencies (NOK and ZAR leading the gains today at +1%).

Depending on the progress of Delta and also Asian markets, which have been the weak link this year, it does not seem that Fed tapering does have to mean a large sell-off in the high-beta commodity complex. Indeed, a further recovery could come through for currencies backed by more hawkish central banks, NZD, NOK & CAD in the G10 space and BRL, RUB and perhaps MXN in the EM space.

Unless there are any surprises from the September ECB meeting, it seems aggressive money-printing from the ECB will keep the EUR as a laggard in any pro-risk move, with EUR/USD struggling to hold any gains above 1.1800/1850.

## Author

### James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

[james.knightley@ing.com](mailto:james.knightley@ing.com)

### Padhraic Garvey, CFA

Regional Head of Research, Americas

[padhraic.garvey@ing.com](mailto:padhraic.garvey@ing.com)

### Chris Turner

Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE

[chris.turner@ing.com](mailto:chris.turner@ing.com)

## Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10

Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit [www.ing.com](http://www.ing.com).