

December's ECB cheat sheet: A reality check for ultra-dovish expectations

The ECB will almost surely keep rates on hold at the December meeting. The question is to what extent it will align with the market's aggressive pricing for rate cuts in 2024. We suspect it will fall short of endorsing ultra-dovish expectations. There is some upside room for EUR rates and the battered euro

Scenario analysis: How to position for Lagarde's alternatives

	Inflation outlook	Growth outlook	Interest rates	Other monetary tools	EUR/USD (1.077)	10Y Bund (2.18%)
Current stance	Inflation declining, but projected to remain too high for too long	Economic activity weak in coming months, but should pick up over time	Depo at 4.00%. Data-dependent approach to future decisions	PEPP reinvested at least till end '24. Managed to avoid policy interference		
Dovish	Medium-term infl. may return to target earlier than previously thought	Evidence of more sustained slowdown in the economic outlook	No hike. Peak in rates has been hit, discussion about timing of rate cuts	No intention of adjusting PEPP guidance	1.070	2.10%
Moderately dovish ING base-case	Inflation revised lower, but risks from rising wages highlighted	Growth revised lower, activity still expected to recover in longer run	No hike. Data-dependent, hints that hike no longer likely, cut pushback	Discussion about shrinking PEPP, but no announcement	1.085	2.25%
Moderately hawkish	No material revisions in inflation, average above 2% in 2025	Growth still projected around 1.0% in 2024	No hike. Data-dependent, same message, hike still possible	Announcement that PEPP reinvestments will end earlier	1.090	2.35%
Very hawkish	High chances that 2% target will only be hit in 2026	Growth projections revised higher, real wage impact to sustain economy	25bp hike. Data dependency for future decisions	PEPP reinvestments to end already with 2023	1.095	2.40%

Source: ING

Heading into the European Central Bank's December meeting, there is growing evidence that the Governing Council is split about the messaging being presented to markets. The generally arch-hawk Isabel Schnabel dropped strong dovish hints by ruling out rate hikes this week, and markets are now pricing in 135bp of cuts in the next 12 months. We see a good chance that the overall message at this meeting will fall short of endorsing aggressive rate cut expectations. Above are the market implications in various scenarios. Our [full ECB preview](#) can be found here.

A still-cautious ECB may not validate aggressive front end pricing

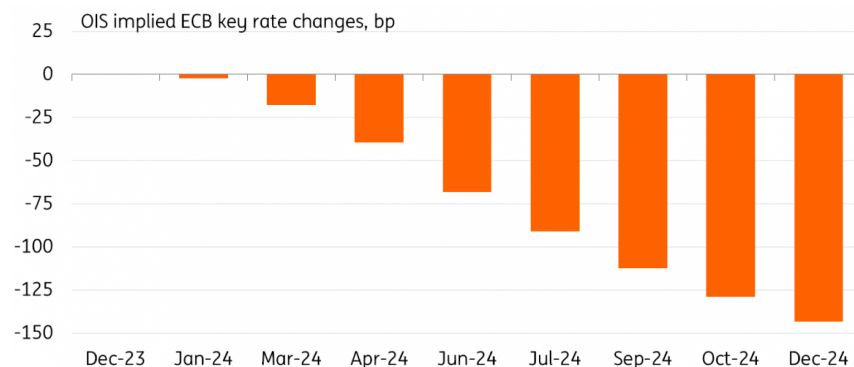
A reassessment of inflation expectations has been in the lead in driving rates lower and raising the expectations of first rate cuts at the end of the first quarter next year. From next summer onwards, market indications point to anticipated headline inflation fixes below 2%. Indeed, the 2Y inflation

swap has dropped to 1.8%.

It is easy to overlook that at the same time, core inflation is currently still running at an elevated 3.6% year-on-year, giving the ECB enough reason to remain cautious. However, the pushback against aggressive market pricing has been half-hearted at best, with officials' remarks having put cuts in the first half of next year clearly into the realm of possibility. But whether they're likely is a different question. The ECB may well decide to let the data be the judge – but at the same time, it remains more reluctant to extrapolate to the extent that the market does. Its own inflation forecast may come down next week, but potentially not to the degree that markets are discounting.

We see a good chance that the rally in front end rates – which currently discounts a 75% probability of a cut next March – stalls, if not unwinds to some extent. The longer end may see less upward pressure, though. In the extreme, the Governing Council coming across as overly hawkish and brushing off the faster disinflationary momentum could push markets into the belief that a policy mistake is in the making.

ECB rate expectations



Source: ING, Refinitiv

Lagarde can throw a lifeline to the unloved euro

The idiosyncratic decline of the euro has been one of the key themes in FX lately, with the common currency being the worst-performing currency so far in G10. The aggressive dovish repricing of ECB rate expectations has been the main driver, and the comments by Isabel Schnabel right before the pre-meeting quiet period have fuelled the bearish narrative further.

With 125bp of cuts priced in by October and markets actively considering a start to the easing cycle already in March, it's difficult to see a bigger dovish repricing happening at this stage. That would suggest the euro does not have to fall much further from the current levels. Still, if only short-term rate differentials are taken into account, a decline to the 1.06 area in EUR/USD would not be an aberration. What is already halting the euro slump is the upbeat risk sentiment, which favours pro-cyclical currencies like the euro and caps the upside for the safe-haven dollar.

We expect the ECB to continue its transition to a dovish narrative, but that will – in our view – happen at a slower pace than what markets are implying. We see tangible risks that the the central bank will push back against aggressive dovish speculations at this meeting, and the market may be forced to unwind some of those rate cuts bets, offering room for a EUR/USD rebound. That

said, a EUR/USD recovery would struggle to extend much longer after the meeting due to the short-term EUR-USD swap spreads still pointing to a lower exchange rate.

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