

# ECB cheat sheet: Is a hike hawkish enough?

Markets are torn. Will the ECB hike this week or not? We think it will, but we look at how different scenarios can impact rates and FX. Even in our base case, we suspect that convincing markets that this is not the peak will be very hard, and dovish dissenters may get in the way. The upside for EUR rates and the euro may not be that big and above all, quite short-lived

Scenario analysis: How to position for Lagarde's alternatives

	Inflation outlook	Growth outlook	Interest rates	Other monetary tools	EUR/USD (1.07)	10Y Bund (2.65%)
<i>Current stance</i>	Inflation projected to remain too high for too long	Recent reversal of supply shocks can support higher growth despite risks	Depo at 3.75%. Data-dependent approach to future decisions	PEPP reinvested at least until the end of 2024		
<b>Dovish</b>	Medium-term infl. may return to target earlier than previously thought	Eurozone outlook has materially deteriorated	<b>No hike.</b> Dovish tilt in Governing Council signals peak has been reached	No intention of adjusting PEPP guidance	1.05	2.50%
<b>Moderately dovish</b>	Core still resilient, but inflation on track to meet 2% target in 2025	Evidence of more sustained slowdown in the economic outlook	<b>No hike.</b> Fully data dependent for future decisions	No QT discussion	1.06	2.60%
<b>Moderately hawkish</b> <i>ING base-case</i>	Inflation at target by 2025, but upside risks as core remains high	Unchanged. Economy to remain in subdued growth environment	<b>25bp hike.</b> Data dependent, but hints this may be the peak	Openness to speed up the pace of QT	1.08	2.70%
<b>Very hawkish</b>	Upward revision to 2025 inflation forecast	Unchanged. Overlooking recent signs of slowdown	<b>25bp hike.</b> Fully data dependent, more hikes possible	Shortening of the PEPP reinvestment period.	1.09	2.75%

Source: ING

As discussed in our [economics team's European Central Bank meeting preview](#), we narrowly favour a rate hike this week. The consensus of economists is slightly tilted towards a hold, and markets also see a greater chance of no change (60%). In the chart above, we analyse four different scenarios, including our base case, and the projected impact on EUR/USD and 10-year bonds.

We expect to see a more fragmented than usual Governing Council at this meeting. Whichever direction the ECB decides to take, the debate will likely be fiercer than in previous meetings, as lingering core inflationary pressure is being counterbalanced by evidence of rapidly worsening economic conditions in the euro area. Accordingly, expect the overall messaging by the ECB to be influenced not only by the written communication but also by: a) how much President Christine Lagarde manages to conceal growing division and disharmony within the Governing Council during the press conference and; b) any post-meeting "leaks" to the media, which could be used by

dissenters to influence the market impact.

## Rates: How to convey a hawkish message against macro headwinds

A subdued macro outlook is keeping a lid on ECB hike expectations and this has led to real interest rates, a measure of how the market perceives the ECB's policy stance, dropping considerably since July. In fact, as the ECB's Isabel Schnabel pointed out recently, the level of real interest rates out the curve has fallen to levels that also prevailed at the ECB meeting in February, if not even lower.

With the ECB preaching data dependency, it has curbed its ability to make credible commitments with regards to the rates outlook, despite its pledge to keep policies sufficiently restrictive to achieve its inflation goals.

This is why we see the balance of risks still tilted to a hike this week – actions speak louder than words. The market is attaching only a 40% probability to a hike, highlighting some potential to surprise the market. But the market does see an overall probability for a hike at 70% before year-end, which suggests much of the repricing could just be pulling forward future hike expectations, but not necessarily embracing further tightening on top of that. After all, the macro story has not changed and even in the ECB's own deliberations this week, the weakening backdrop could gain a greater weight.

Markets could sense that this is the likely end of the hiking cycle. Still, the ECB may want to counter the notion that this is the end of its overall inflation-fighting endeavours. The degree to which this is successful will determine how much of a curve bear flattening we get in the event of a hike. A renewed focus on quantitative tightening could help to prop up longer rates on a relative basis. Other means of tightening, such as adjusting the minimum reserve ratios (some ECB members such as Bundesbank President Joachim Nagel see room for action here) would probably have less impact on longer rates.

## ECB may be a lifeline not a trampoline for EUR/USD

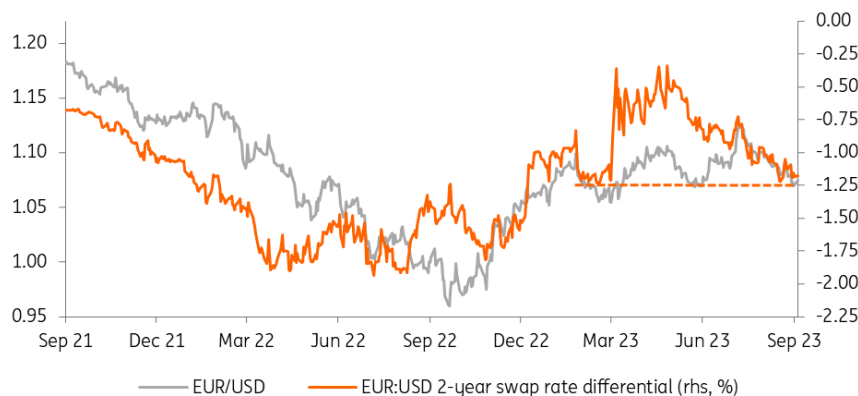
September's ECB meeting will be a binary risk event for the euro. Our baseline scenario sees a rate hike, which would translate into a stronger euro in the aftermath of the announcement, as market pricing is leaning in favour of a hold. But with EUR/USD having been on a steady bearish path since the 1.12 July peak, the real question is whether a hike would invert the trend. The short answer is probably not, but there are some important considerations to make.

First of all, it's worth explaining why we think the FX impact of an ECB hike will be short-lived. One key reason is pricing: markets have doubted the ability of the ECB to hike this week (9bp priced in), but are still factoring in a total of 17bp of tightening to the peak by year-end. Arguably, the ECB hawks won't have much interest in delivering one hike this week and striking a dovish tone, as the effective tightening via rates would be limited, so they should accompany a hike with openness to do more. However, with economic conditions deteriorating fast in the eurozone and dovish dissent within the ECB growing, it will be hard to convince markets to price in any additional tightening.

When we look at the 2-year swap rate spread between the euro and the dollar, an important driver of currency fluctuations, we can tell that it has recently approached the -125bp support level (five central bank "lengths" between the Federal Reserve and ECB). Let's remember that the swap

rate tells us the expected average rate for the next two years, so includes expectations for the final moves in the tightening cycle (if any) and rate cuts. What has really driven the recent widening of the spread in favour of the dollar has not been any repricing higher in Fed rate hike expectations, but a downsizing of easing bets in the US for next year.

## EUR/USD and short-term swap spread



Source: ING, Refinitiv

With rate hike cycles coming to an end, swap rates are increasingly sensitive to expectations about the timing and pace of easing cycles. Those expectations are, however, far less controllable by central bank communication, and much more dependent on data.

But can the ECB at least show signs of a united hawkish front and convincingly push back against rate cut speculation? (The first ECB cut is priced in for July 2024). If it can, then you have a trampoline for a sustainable EUR/USD rebound, otherwise – and we really think this will be the case – the best President Lagarde can do for the euro is to offer a lifeline.

One way the ECB could, however, end up having a longer-lasting FX impact is via an acceleration in quantitative tightening. However, that obviously comes with non-negligible risks to peripheral spreads, and policymakers may want to tread quite carefully in that sense.

After the short-term impact, EUR/USD should revert to being driven primarily by the dollar leg, or in other words by Fed rate expectations and US data. We still expect a turn higher in the pair, but patience is the name of the game for EUR/USD bulls like us, and more downside corrections even after a potential ECB hawkish surprise are a very tangible risk.

For more details about our latest FX views, please refer to [FX Talking: Strong dollar overstates its welcome](#).

## Author

### Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

[francesco.pesole@ing.com](mailto:francesco.pesole@ing.com)

### Benjamin Schroeder

Senior Rates Strategist

[benjamin.schroeder@ing.com](mailto:benjamin.schroeder@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).