

Article | 14 July 2022

ECB gets ready for rate lift-off

Next week's European Central Bank meeting will finally mark the very first rate lift-off since 2011. The decision has been so well prepared that just delivering the expected could be a disappointment



The first rate hike since 2011 has been so well prepared and pre-announced by the ECB that it could trigger the same reaction in financial markets that kids show under the Christmas tree when they know exactly what the parent had gift wrapped: disappointment.

Economic outlook has worsened

The macro situation is clear: the economic outlook is worsening by the day and the number of downside risks are increasing by the week. At the same time, headline inflation is still increasing and in our view will only come down gradually towards the end of the year, if it comes down at all. To make things worse, it is not parity as such but the broad weakening of the euro exchange rate which adds to inflationary pressures. In hindsight, the very gradual and cautious normalisation process the ECB started at the end of last year has simply been too slow and too late.

What to expect from the ECB next week

When predicting what the ECB will do next week, we have to take the ECB and its communication at the June meeting as well as ECB president Christine Lagarde and vice-president Luis De Guindos

Article | 14 July 2022

by their words: the ECB "intends" to hike interest rates by 25bp next week and expects another rate hike by 25bp or more for the September meeting. Looks like a no-brainer. But still, we think that there is a small chance that the ECB might hike interest rates by 50bp next week. Why? Because the hawks could be getting cold feet. The minutes of the June ECB meeting showed that some ECB members were already willing to hike rates at the June meeting. The decision to preannounce 25bp for the July meeting and a higher rate hike at the September meeting looked like a good compromise between doves and hawks. However, with the worsening economic outlook, the ECB runs the risk that at the September meeting it will be looking a recession into the eyes. Probably not the best moment to justify an acceleration of rate hikes. Also, the recent weakening of the euro is another argument in favour of a more aggressive rate hike next week, offering some support for the currency. This is why we expect the hawks to give it another try to push for a frontloading of rate normalisation at next week's meeting. It will be a balancing act between the ECB's credibility as being predictable and its credibility as a determined inflation fighter.

The decision to pre-announce 25bp for the July meeting and a higher rate hike at the September meeting looked like a good compromise between doves and hawks

With the government crisis in Italy, there will be even more focus on the ECB's anti-fragmentation tool (or: transmission protection mechanism as it will be called according to the latest news reports). We wrote before that the main issues for this new tool were how to define a 'neutral' or 'economically justified' spread, the size of such a tool and the degree of conditionality. Ideally, the ECB would refrain from disclosing details and would just make a strong 'whatever it takes' announcement as basically what financial markets are really after is a confirmation that the ECB is still willing to be the lender of last resort for the monetary union. However, repeating such a commitment when starting a rate hiking cycle is like hitting the brakes and the accelerator simultaneously. It doesn't work. Therefore, we expect the ECB to present some guidelines of its new tool, linking conditionality to the Next Generation EU reform programmes, presenting a vague definition of what constitutes fragmentation as it did with the Securities Markets Programme (SMP) and also sterilizing the purchases (as in the SMP). We could see the hawks trying to negotiate a trade-off between frontloading rate hikes and the strictness of conditionality in the new tool: frontloading against looser conditions.

Never forget to expect the unexpected

After months of debating, speculating and pre-announcing, the moment of the first ECB rate hike since 2011 has finally come. It still looks a bit odd to only see a 25bp rate hike when other central banks have already started hiking long ago and 75bp seem to be the new 25bp. However, given the ECB's official communication since the June meeting, our base case expectation for next week remains a rate hike by 25bp. Nevertheless, given that the ECB has surprised to the hawkish side at every single meeting since the start of the year and the fact that the hawks might secondguess the June compromise, we don't want to exclude a 50bp hike. It's a bit like kids who had been told by their parents that their will be only one gift under the Christmas tree, and they already know what it's going to be. These kids will hope for more until Christmas eve has really come.

Article | 14 July 2022 2

Author

Carsten Brzeski Global Head of Macro carsten.brzeski@ing.de

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.

Article | 14 July 2022 3