

Article | 11 April 2024

# ECB's press conference signals its first cut will be hawkish

ECB President Christine Lagarde's comments at today's press conference suggest that the timing of the first rate cut is not a done deal yet – and that it's going to be a hawkish move as concerns about inflation reaccelerating remain



ECB President Christine Lagarde

The European Central Bank has kept all policy interest rates unchanged. Inflationary pressures have further decreased, enabling the ECB to be very explicit about next steps: "if the Governing Council's updated assessment of the inflation outlook, the dynamics of underlying inflation and the strength of monetary policy transmission were to further increase its confidence that inflation is converging to the target in a sustained manner, it would be appropriate to reduce the current level of monetary policy restriction." This is the first time the ECB has talked about rate cuts in its official policy announcement since the tightening cycle has started.

## ECB concerned about domestic inflation

The ECB's assessment of the eurozone economy has not changed since the March meeting. In fact, the central bank acknowledged the easing of inflationary pressures as well as moderating wage

Article | 11 April 2024

growth, while at the same time stressing still strong domestic price pressures. It is exactly these domestic price pressures that seem to have become the ECB's biggest inflation concern.

# Door open to June cut

During the press conference, ECB President Christine Lagarde repeatedly stressed the hint at upcoming rate cuts mentioned above – but she also added that the ECB was not pre-committing to any path for policy rates. At the same time, Lagarde also mentioned that few ECB members had already been in favour of a rate cut today.

Today's meeting marked another step in the very gradual transition of the ECB's communication since December from hawkish to dovish, even if it was probably the mildest shift. The ECB clearly opted against giving more explicit guidance for a June cut. This reluctance to be more outspoken – combined with the fact that some ECB members were already in favour of a rate cut today – implies a higher degree of disagreement within the central bank. It seems as if at least some ECB members fear that still high services inflation and the recent surge in oil prices, as well as wage developments in Germany, suggest that there still is a considerable risk of inflation reaccelerating.

In fact, we disagree with what Christine Lagarde said regarding US inflation and the full decoupling of eurozone inflation developments from those in the US. Headline inflation developments in the US have nicely led eurozone developments with a lag of around half a year; not necessarily the exact monthly inflation numbers, but defintely the broader direction of inflation. Therefore, more generally speaking structural constraints to the supply side of the eurozone economy – e.g., the lack of skilled workers, capacity constraints due to underinvestment or energy and commodity dependencies – bear the risk that any recovery of economic activity leads to disproportionally higher inflation. Consequently, the room for manouver for the ECB to cut rates more significantly is limited.

## First cut will be a hawkish cut

Even if the policy announcement does not explicitly mention June as the moment for a first rate cut, we think that today's meeting should mark the final stop before the cut. The faster-than-expected drop in headline inflation, as well as anaemic growth, have opened the door for some rate cuts. However, the reluctance demonstrated at today's press conference illustrates that the ECB has no intention at all to fully reverse the rate hikes since July 2022, but will rather do some finetuning with a mild loosening of a still restrictive stance. As long as the eurozone economy remains on track for a gradual recovery – as weak as it might be – and as long as the risk of inflation reaccelerating remains high, we cannot see the ECB cutting rates by more than a total of 75bp this year.

All in all, the door to a June rate cut is open, even if the June cut is not a done deal yet. In any case, today's meeting made clear that the first cut will be a very hawkish one.

**Author** 

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

Article | 11 April 2024

#### 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 | 11 April 2024