

Four scenarios for the Bank of England's February meeting

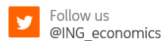
Expect the BoE to drop the pretence that it could hike rates again but to continue signalling rates will stay restrictive for an "extended period". With services inflation and wage growth to remain sticky in the near term, we think August is the most likely starting point for rate cuts



Governor of the Bank of England, Andrew Bailey

Four scenarios for the Bank of England meeting

Bank of England actions/comments			Market impact
Decision	Policy rationale	Future tightening	(GBP/USD: 1.2750) (10Y yield: 3.97)
1 No rate hike Votes: 8-1 (on hold vs cut)	Recent run of data on services inflation/ wage growth seen outweighing fall in market rates. Inflation seen below target in two years' time	Removes rate hike bias/signal. Reiterates rates needs to stay high for "sufficiently long" but drops line saying "extended period"	GBP/USD: 1.2650 10Y yield: 3.85
ING base case			
2 No rate hike Votes: 9-0 (on hold vs hike/cut)	Lower gas prices and recent run of data suggests lower 2024 inflation. But market rate cut pricing means CPI still 2% or above in two years' time	Removes rate hike bias/signal. But reiterates rates need to stay high for "sufficiently long"/an extended period	GBP/USD: 1.2700 10Y yield: 3.90
3 No rate hike Votes: 8-1 (on hold vs hike)	Forecasts implicitly signal that market rate cut pricing has gone too far – inflation seen materially above 2% in two years' time	Reiterates that it could hike rates further. Keeps guidance on rates staying high for "sufficiently long" & an "extended period"	GBP/USD: 1.2800 10Y yield: 4.05
4 No rate hike Votes: 6-3 (on hold vs. hike)	Says recent fall in services inflation is a blip. Upward revisions to whole inflation profile as well as growth	On top of guidance from December's statement, the Bank says explicitly that market rate cut pricing is excessive	GBP/USD: 1.2850 10Y yield: 4.10



Source: ING

The BoE seems more reticent than other central banks to endorse rate cuts

Both the Federal Reserve and European Central Bank have hinted, with varying degrees of caveats, that rate cuts are on the cards this year. So far, the Bank of England hasn't followed suit. It was careful not to say anything at the December meeting that could be misconstrued as an endorsement of market pricing on cuts. And there has essentially been radio silence from committee members since then.

We suspect the Bank will still want to tread carefully as it gears up for the first meeting of 2024. But the reality is that defending a "higher for longer" stance on interest rates is getting harder as the inflation backdrop shows signs of improving. Remember that the BoE has pinned the chances of rate cuts on three variables. One is the strength of the jobs market, but data here is suffering from well-known reliability problems. So, in practice, it comes down to services inflation and private-sector wage growth. Both are tracking well below the November BoE projections.

Services CPI is currently 6.4%, and despite that coming as an upside surprise to consensus when it was released, it's still half a percentage point below the BoE's projection. Private wage growth is 6.5%, but remember this is a three-month average and the latest two 'single month' readings are around 6%. When we get the data in a couple of weeks, this variable is likely to have ended the year a full percentage point below the BoE's most recent forecast (7.2%).

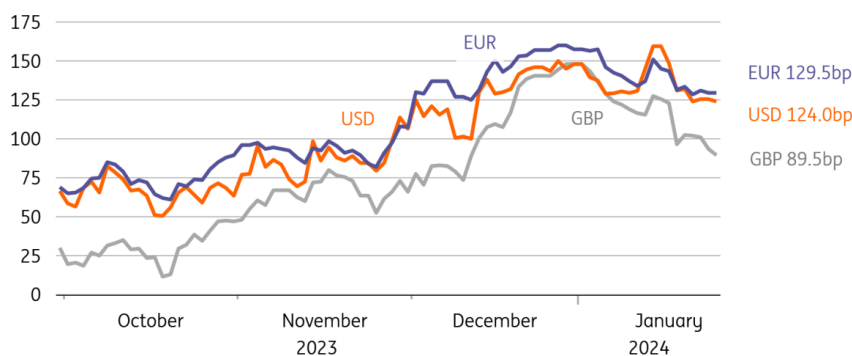
Add in the fact that natural gas prices are noticeably lower across the futures curve, and we should see sizeable downward revisions to the Bank's inflation forecasts for this year. But what

happens to the forecasts beyond 2024 is less clear-cut.

Financial markets expect roughly four UK rate cuts this year

2024 rate cuts priced into financial markets (basis points)

December 2024 OIS relative to policy rate



Source: Macrobond, ING

Expect the Bank to drop its tightening bias

Financial markets expect the Bank Rate to be one percentage point lower in two or three years' time than was the case in November. That will have important ramifications for the Bank's two-year inflation forecast, which is seen as a barometer of whether markets have got it right on the level of rate cuts priced. Previously, the Bank's model-based estimate put headline inflation at 1.9% in two years' time, or 2.2%, once an 'upside skew' is applied. We wouldn't be surprised if this 'mean' forecast (incorporating an upside skew) is still a little above 2% in the new set of forecasts. And if that's the case, it can be read as the BoE subtly pushing back against the quantity of rate cuts markets are pricing in.

If that happens, we suspect markets will largely shrug it off. The bigger question is whether the Bank makes any changes to its statement – and its forward guidance currently reads like this:

- Policy needs to stay “sufficiently restrictive for sufficiently long.”
- It's likely to stay restrictive for “an extended period of time.”
- “Further tightening” is required if evidence of “more persistent inflationary pressures.”

We think the baseline assumption going into this meeting is that the last of those sentences gets dropped and that the three hawks who'd been voting for a rate hike in December finally throw in the towel, given the recent run of inflation data.

A hawkish surprise is, therefore, a statement that looks much the same as December's, with at least one or two committee members voting for a further rate hike. A dovish surprise would see the Bank remove or water down the sentence on how long policy needs to stay restrictive. There's also a tail-risk that Swati Dhingra, known to be the most dovish committee member, votes for a rate cut, though our base case is a unanimous decision to keep rates unchanged (6-3 previously).

Markets seem more sensitive to dovish nuances of late

The market discount for BoE rate cuts has moderated. At the end of last year, a first cut by May was still fully discounted, and overall more than six cuts were fully priced in for 2024. This has

come back towards slightly more than 50% implied probability of a May cut and four cuts overall being priced in. These are not unplausible scenarios but are obviously dependent on data and, for instance, the government's tax plans.

But looking at markets more globally, they appear more sensitive to softer data and any dovish nuances provided in communications. As such, we do see a possibility for front-end rates to tick slightly lower if the MPC, for instance, removes its hike bias - in its commentary as well as the voting split.

Further out the curve 10Y gilt yields have risen back towards 4% from around 3.5% at year-end. But yields appear capped at 4%, facing resistance to move higher. If we take a simple modelling approach, augmenting a short-term money-market-based estimate of the 10Y gilt with yields of its US and German bond peers, we conclude that gilts see slightly too high yields already. Keep in mind that the BoE meeting is flanked by the Fed meeting, jobs data in the US, and the CPI release in the eurozone, which should be crucial in driving wider sentiment.

When it comes to FX markets, sterling has been the best-performing G10 currency against the dollar this year. Its implied yield of 5.2% means that it is the only G10 currency up against the dollar on a total return basis this year. As above and given that the market is minded to look for the more dovish interpretation of central bank communication in what should be a year of disinflation, the idea of the BoE playing dovish catch-up with the Fed and the ECB could be a mild sterling negative.

That probably means that EUR/GBP will struggle to maintain any break below strong support at 0.8500 in the near term, and the BoE event risk means EUR/GBP could start to trade back over 0.8600. However, our end-quarter target of 0.8800 looks too aggressive now. Scope for tax cuts in early March, sticky services inflation and composite PMI readings comfortably above 50 in the UK could well mean that EUR/GBP traces out a 0.85-0.87 range through the first half of this year. For GBP/USD, the FX options market currently prices a very modest 42 USD pips of day event risk around the Wednesday FOMC/Thursday BoE meeting. Our baseline scenario assumes GBP/USD could trade back down to/under 1.2700 on Thursday, especially should the FOMC meeting have disappointed those looking for a March rate cut from the Fed.

Author

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

james.smith@ing.com

Chris Turner

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

chris.turner@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder

Senior Rates Strategist

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.