

FX: What happens when EUR/USD breaks parity?

With EUR/USD closing in on parity we are getting questions from customers as to what a break of parity could look like and how far EUR/USD could fall? 1.00 is probably the biggest psychological level around in FX and fireworks look likely. The options market would size up a worst-case outcome as something like 0.95 over the next month.



Fireworks

Source: Shutterstock

Fireworks on the way

Growing fears that central banks will have to push ahead with tightening even as the economy slows are triggering widespread expectations of recession. In financial markets, these fears are being played out in flat or inverted yield curves and now a fall in commodities as demand destruction is seen outweighing the early-year supply shocks from the war in Ukraine.

In FX, recession fears are starting to take their toll more broadly on the pro-cyclical currencies, including the euro. And with the Fed showing no signs, as yet, of a pivot away from front-loaded tightening, the dollar has pushed to twenty-year highs. EUR/USD has broken to a new cycle low – now within two big figures of parity.

Psychological levels play a major role in FX markets – and no doubt amongst policymakers and the electorate alike. Just look at the way USD/CHF fell 5% within a week of touching highs of 1.00 both

in May and June. Equally big psychological levels play a major role in the FX options market, where barriers or triggers can effectively either nullify or bring to life option structures once a particular level is hit.

One example here could be a speculator wanting to position for a lower EUR/USD, but wanting to cheapen the structure by having a 'Knock-out' at 1.00. Should 1.00 trade, the speculator's position evaporates and questions whether he/she wants to re-apply bearish EUR/USD strategies down at these levels. Were 1.00 to break we would expect volatility to pick up sharply and most likely EUR/USD to gap lower.

How low could EUR/USD go over the next four weeks? Here we look at the FX option markets for expected ranges. Based on the current pricing of EUR/USD implied volatility, a one standard deviation move could see EUR/USD as low as 0.9873, while perhaps a worst case, two standard deviation outcome could see EUR/USD as low as 0.9545.

What combination of risk sentiment and monetary policy could send EUR/USD below parity?

In our short-term fair value model, we use rates and equity factors to estimate at what level EUR/USD should be trading on a daily basis. Our calculations show that the large majority of EUR/USD moves can be explained by a combination of moves in global risk sentiment, gauged by the performance of the MSCI World Index, and the 2-year EUR-USD swap spread, which mirrors the Fed-ECB policy differential.

When taking only these two factors into account – i.e. assuming other variables remain unchanged – we can estimate where EUR/USD will trade based on risk sentiment and monetary policy dynamics (table below).

[Read our recent EUR/USD scenario analysis for 2022-23 here](#)

EUR/USD scenario grid

		Global risk channel (% change in global equity markets: MSCI World Index)								
		-20%	-15%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%
Relative monetary policy channel (2Y EUR-USD swap spread, bp)	-100	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.12
	-125	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.11
	-150	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.10
	-175	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.08
	-200	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07
	-225	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05
	-250	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.04
	-275	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.03
	-300	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.01

Source: ING

The bottom-left grey area shows under what circumstances we could see EUR/USD trade below parity in the near term. Even assuming that markets price in/out the same amount of tightening off the Fed and the ECB curves – so that the 2Y EUR-USD swap rates remains around the current 200bp - a further drop in global equities by 10% (not an extreme scenario given growing recession fears) would be sufficient to bring EUR/USD below 1.00.

Alternatively, a stabilisation in global risk sentiment would mean that EUR/USD should hold above parity unless more ECB tightening is priced out of the swap curve (possibly due to a further deteriorating EZ growth outlook) while markets remain confident on the Fed's policy path, ultimately causing a further widening (of at least 40-50bp) in the 2Y swap rate differential.

A more realistic scenario could see a more moderate widening in the Fed-ECB policy differential (25bp in the 2Y swap spread) as markets price one hike off the ECB rate path and a relatively contained drop in equities (-5%) from current levels. That combination would also be sufficient to press EUR/USD below parity, according to our calculations.

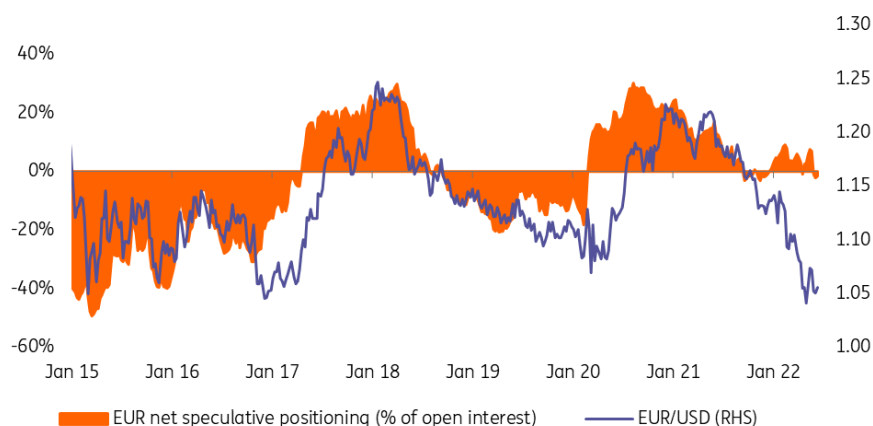
Speculators have room to add to EUR/USD short positions

Big players in FX markets are speculators such as macro hedge funds and Commodity Trading Advisers (CTAs). This latter community is very much driven by momentum and EUR/USD breaking out of long-standing ranges to the downside will now doubt have triggered some sell signals. But is this community short EUR/USD already?

The answer, looking at recent speculative positioning in Chicago, is no. Our chart below suggests that speculators (somewhat surprisingly) only have very modest EUR/USD short positions on board and are nowhere near as short as they were during Trump's trade war in 2019 or back in 2015.

Positioning looks no impediment to a further move lower in EUR/USD.

EUR/USD doesn't look oversold



Source: CFTC, Macrobond, ING

Will central bankers have a say?

The central bank community will struggle to argue that the move lower in EUR/USD is unjustified. Europe is suffering an enormous negative terms of trade shock from energy and as we have discussed over recent months, [our own medium term fair value estimates](#) of EUR/USD have fallen and suggest that, even at parity, EUR/USD is not extremely cheap.

No doubt the European Central Bank (ECB) will be quite concerned by the move – especially if it develops into a ‘sell the Eurozone’ mentality. Of note benchmark equity indices are off 11% in the Eurozone over the last month compared to 7% in the US.

Yet faced with the looming risk of recession – and the euro being a pro-cyclical currency – the ECB's hands may be tied in its ability to threaten more aggressive rate hikes in defence of the euro. We will hear more on this issue from our Eurozone macro team shortly.

From the US side, surely it is far too early to speculate on some kind of 1985 Plaza-style accord to weaken the dollar. G7 policymakers will only be able to agree on this when the Fed sees it has inflation under control. A reversal like this would require the Fed to be easing policy before any co-ordinated G7 FX intervention is seen to weaken the dollar. That looks like a story for at least six months away.

Summer of discontent leaves EUR/USD vulnerable.

Our point forecasts have favoured EUR/USD trading a highly volatile range around 1.05 over the summer, before turning slightly higher in year-end as conviction grows over the Fed easing cycle. Downward adjustments to Eurozone (especially German) growth forecasts on the back of the energy shock warns that this highly volatile range may centre on 1.00 rather than 1.05.

Authors

Chris Turner

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

chris.turner@ing.com

Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

francesco.pesole@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 <http://www.ing.com>.