

Rates Spark: Bank of England vs the market

UK rates haven't had a chance to fully digest the Bank of England's statement yesterday. We think hike expectations will persist, but there are other areas where the BoE and Treasury can restore confidence. Italian bonds didn't fare well on the first day of the Meloni era. Tough to stand in the way of higher US rates, even with the market very biased that way



UK gilts: all crises lead to higher yields

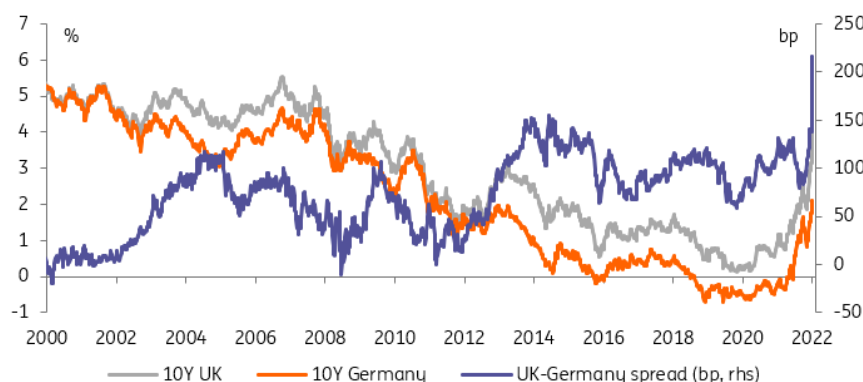
From inflation to fiscal sustainability worries, and from fiscal sustainability worries to a loss of confidence in sterling and sterling-denominated assets, the past few months have been a bruising one for gilts. Macro concerns are of course legitimate, but we feel the scale of the sell-off in UK rates has [a clear element of market disfunction](#). Liquidity in gilts has been deteriorating all year and the Bank of England (BoE) is adding to the already fraught environment by reducing the size of its bond portfolio. Stopping this policy, also known as quantitative tightening (QT), is one of the low hanging fruits for UK policymakers to restore confidence in the country's economic management.

Stopping QT is one of the low hanging fruits for UK policymakers

This is a necessary but by no means a sufficient condition, however. Gilts have suffered from the perception that the Treasury (through more generous spending and tax cuts) and the BoE (trying to offset the inflationary implications) are working at cross purposes. The result has been a perfect storm: more gilts issuance and more BoE hikes. Any sign of better cooperation (for instance by government spending cuts or a windfall tax on energy companies) [would also go a long way to shore up confidence in gilts and the pound](#). As often however, it will take time for investors to regain their appetite for gilts after the recent volatility. At first glance, the BoE's struggle to [calm market expectations of an inter-meeting emergency hike](#) is another example of the market's nervousness.

10Y gilts have crossed well above our 4% yield and 200bp spread over Bund forecasts. Given that some of this sell-off is explained by hopes of a BoE intervention that might not materialise, we would refrain from moving our forecast ever higher.

Gilts have moved through our 4% yield and 200bp spread to Bund forecasts



Source: Refinitiv, ING

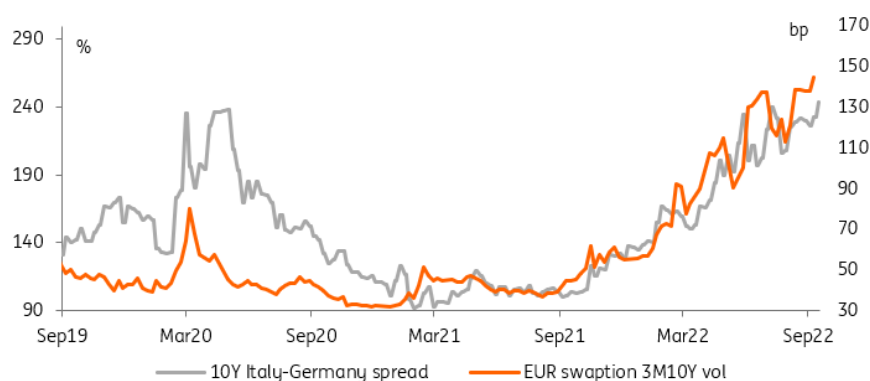
Italy, the carrot and sticks do their job, for now

Italy's political developments played second fiddle to the exceptional volatility in sterling markets but the election of a potentially stable right wing coalition is no less momentous. Markets took a sanguine view judging from the solid price action in Italian bonds into the election, but Italian bonds gave it all back yesterday. We tend to agree that, in the short run, [risks of fiscal divergence are limited](#). Potential good news could be the nomination of a market-friendly Finance Minister (eg, out of the European Central Bank or Banca d'Italia), and no wholesale change to the 2023 budget.

Markets are ill equipped to assess the risk of Italy diverging from EU fiscal guidance

At its core, the market's relaxed approach is a reflection of the trust in the EU's carrot (almost [€200bn in grants and loans from NGeu](#)) and stick (risk of a bond market crisis if the ECB withdraws its support). Longer-term, markets are ill equipped to assess the risk of Italy diverging from EU fiscal guidance from a party that has never been in power. All this calls for caution, especially given the backdrop of hawkish central banks. The prospect of the ECB reducing its bond portfolio in particular could be another delay of selling pressure on Italian bonds, and take 10Y spreads to Germany above the 250bp.

Even if they give Meloni the benefit of the doubt, Italian spreads are pushed wider by rates volatility



Source: Refinitiv, ING

US market rates still on wider crisis watch

The US 10yr yield is powering towards 4%, and the Treasury / Bund spread has re-widened, but there is not a huge sense that the bond market rout is being driven by the Treasuries. It's more of a synchronized process, but with differentiating drivers (two of which are summarized above). The common denominator is interest rate risk, and the net power play is the US by virtue of implied capital flows coming from the movement in FX rates (dollar strength). These in fact mute the magnitude of rises in US market rates.

Bond players maintain a preference to short the market

That said, bond players maintain a preference to short the market. The repo market is littered with bond trading on special, reflecting an ongoing excess of liquidity over collateral, but also now two other items, 1. A market preference to short the market (where bonds need to be borrowed), and 2. A desire to fly to the safety of the Fed's reverse repo facility where 3.05% is on offer with no capital at risk. SOFR is finding it tough to even get up to 3% (latest 2.99%), which is illustrative of the same.

And the system is holding up so far. Financial commercial paper is holding in at single digit over the risk free rate. We can't see this continuing; expect a larger concession to build for bank funding ultimately. But for now, all is good; which is also a positive signal for contemporaneous liquidity circumstances. Wider liquidity has become worse in the past number of days though. Price discovery is tough in consequence, causing prices to run away from business, manifesting in wider

bid/offer spread at times.

Today's events and market view

The EU's economic calendar consists only of M3 money growth for August. Instead, the focus is likely to be on the Netherland launching a new 30Y benchmark, followed by Italy selling 2Y and 10Y inflation-linked bonds, and by Germany selling 5Y debt via auction.

Naturally, central bankers will be closely watched. None will be as much as Huw Pill, the BoE's chief economist after gyrations in the gilt and FX markets. Other names on today's roster are Mario Centeno, Francois Villeroy, Christine Lagarde, Luis de Guindos, and Fabio Panetta of the ECB, and Charles Evans, Jerome Powell, James Bullard, and Neel Kashkari of the Fed.

There will be a bit more protein in the US' economic release sandwich with no less than durable goods orders, house prices, consumer confidence, Richmond Fed manufacturing index, and new home sales.

The US Treasury will auction \$44bn 5Y T-notes.

UK rates will no doubt remain in the driving seat today. The BoE's statement released late in yesterday's session (see above) didn't seem to calm expectations of an emergency inter-meeting hike but markets had only 30 minutes to react before the close. Today's open will give a better idea of how the news has been processed, and if markets are ready to wait until the November meeting to see the BoE's response.

Authors

Padhraic Garvey, CFA

Regional Head of Research, Americas

padhraic.garvey@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 <http://www.ing.com>.