

## Rates Spark: Putting disinflation to the test

The US disinflation narrative will have to pass a crucial test over the coming days, starting with today's University of Michigan inflation expectations release. However, key will be next Tuesday's CPI data. In the eurozone the European Central Bank balance sheet is featuring in officials' communication again of late, but for now with limited effect



### Key data points ahead to validate the disinflation narrative

One striking market development over the course of yesterday's session was the further inversion of the US Treasury curve, which hit another record low at -87bp.

---

*The Fed's latest messaging is working as intended in combination with the stronger data*

---

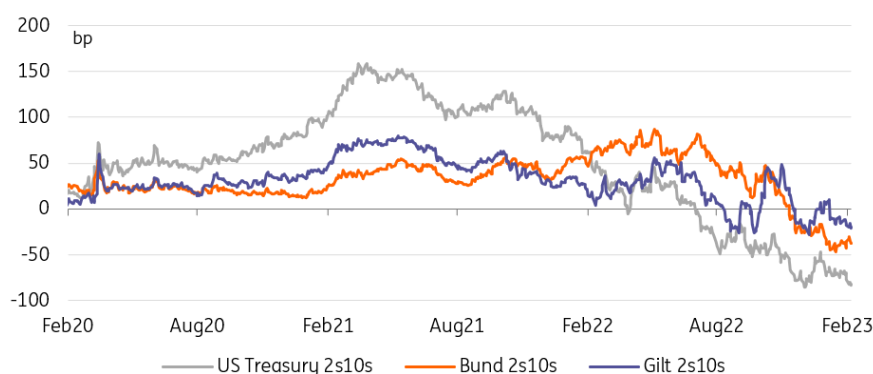
We are inclined to read this as the Fed's latest messaging working as intended in combination with

the stronger data. This means that in the context of fine-tuning the policy stance, some more tightening may be possible near term, but for the longer-term outlook the market especially picked up on Powell signalling that disinflationary dynamics are already at play.

Starting today with the University of Michigan Consumer confidence survey and its survey inflation expectation and culminating in Tuesday's CPI release, markets will be receiving key data points to corroborate their view of price dynamics having turned the corner for good.

Yet, today's survey is actually anticipated to show a small uptick on the 1Y inflation expectations horizon. And next week, while the consensus is that headline inflation will further drop from 6.5% to 6.2% year-on-year and core to 5.5% from 5.7%, the month-on-month core reading is actually seen at a higher 0.4% – and keep in mind it is the month-on-month that usually gives a better picture of current price developments.

## The most noticeable effect of more hawkish central banks and stronger data is deeper yield curve inversion



Source: Refinitiv, ING

Looking at the historically deep inversion of the US curve one should be forgiven to call out valuations as stretched as we have done for a while. But with so much of the benign outlook now riding on the disinflation narrative, it might just appear that the risk of a disappointment in the inflation data next week could have the larger market impact. Note that we will also be getting activity data, which will likely have benefitted from mild January weather.

In hindsight some market unease about what lies ahead in coming days combined with how far relative valuations had evolved can explain the soft 30Y auction result that triggered a correction in rates last night, lifting yields temporarily by 8bp from the lows of the day.

## ECB officials take renewed stabs at the balance sheet

In the eurozone the German inflation data came as a delayed reminder that the ECB is facing a longer fight against inflation. We had highlighted the limited success so far of the latest ECB meeting and subsequent communication to get the hawkish message across to markets. Perhaps that is the reason why we have seen some of the hawkish ECB members of late resorting to communication on the balance sheet again after some pause on this topic. Klaas Knot had kicked this off on Wednesday stating that stopping the reinvestments of the asset purchase programme portfolio should be the ultimate goal. Yesterday, the Bundesbank's Nagel stepped up

the game and called for a more ambitious roll off of the portfolio, arguing that the reductions would need to pick up speed.

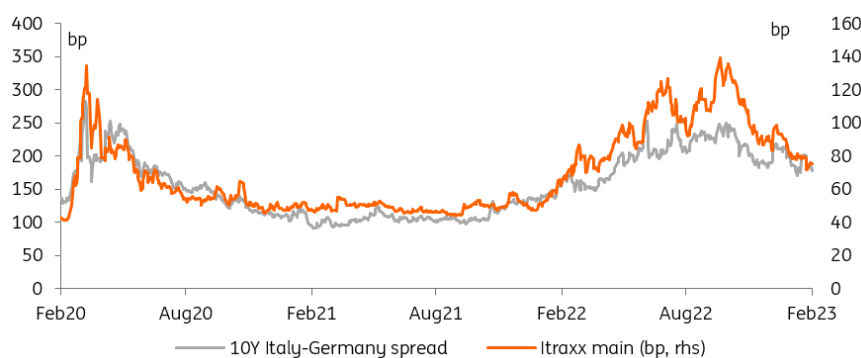
---

*We have seen some of the hawkish ECB members of late resorting to communication on the balance sheet again*

---

While on the face of it such comments are certainly hawkish, the market is already discounting the end of reinvestments starting in the second half of this year to a large extent. As much can be gleaned from the ECB’s own survey of analysts conducted ahead of each meeting. That, and also given it has been few voices only, should explain why government bond spreads are largely unfazed for now. But it also poses the question what is the next step up in hawkishness if the ECB want to “show its teeth” again as Austria’s Holzmann put it at the start of the week.

## Credit and sovereign spreads tighten but ECB hawks want to accelerate QT



Source: Refinitiv, ING

### Today's events and market views

In the days ahead markets will receive some crucial data points to put their disinflation narrative for the US to the test. Without anything else on the data calendars of note that puts a focus on today's University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment release. Sentiment itself is seen nudging only marginally higher, but markets may heed more attention to the surveyed inflation expectations. A slight pick-up as currently envisaged in the 1Y measure would be a first break in the downtrend in five months.

Treasury markets, which until now in 2023 have been treated to stellar auction results, had to stomach a first below average result in yesterday's 30Y sale. The subsequent sell-off in rates should be a cautionary sign for current valuations.

## Author

### **Benjamin Schroeder**

Senior Rates Strategist

[benjamin.schroeder@ing.com](mailto:benjamin.schroeder@ing.com)

### **Antoine Bouvet**

Head of European Rates Strategy

[antoine.bouvet@ing.com](mailto:antoine.bouvet@ing.com)

### **Padhraic Garvey, CFA**

Regional Head of Research, Americas

[padhraic.garvey@ing.com](mailto:padhraic.garvey@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](http://www.ing.com).