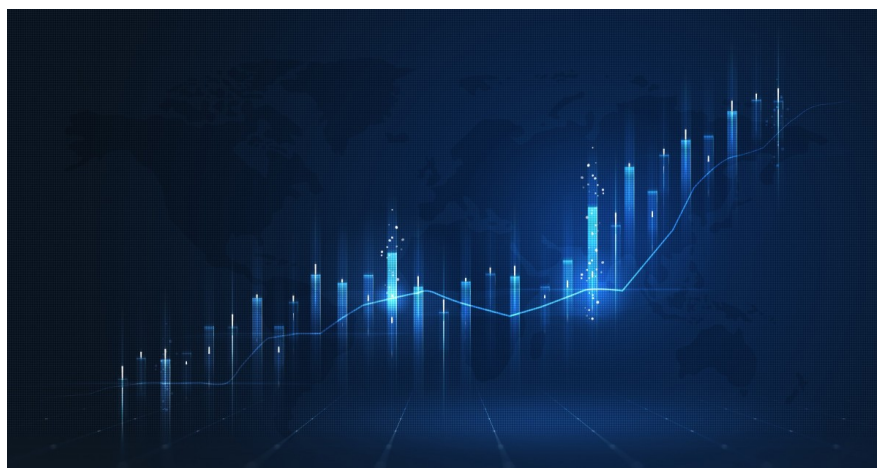


Rates Spark: Reflections on the new phase of this cycle

We're not sure the 'post-pivot' phase of this cycle will see greater appetite to buy bonds, at least not this side of year-end. Meanwhile, a surge in supply this week should see yields jump further



Last ditch supply meets cautious investors

Issuers will probably see today's relatively light event calendar as an opportunity to return to primary markets after two tumultuous, central-bank dominated, weeks. Thursday's US CPI report is the next flashpoint, and it will coincide with the sale of \$21bn worth of 30Y T-bonds by the Treasury. November is relatively late in the year for borrowers to complete their 2022 funding programmes, but we'd expect that given turbulences earlier this year some will welcome the opportunity to secure some funding. This comes on top of any opportunistic 2023 pre-funding due to a very uncertain outlook.

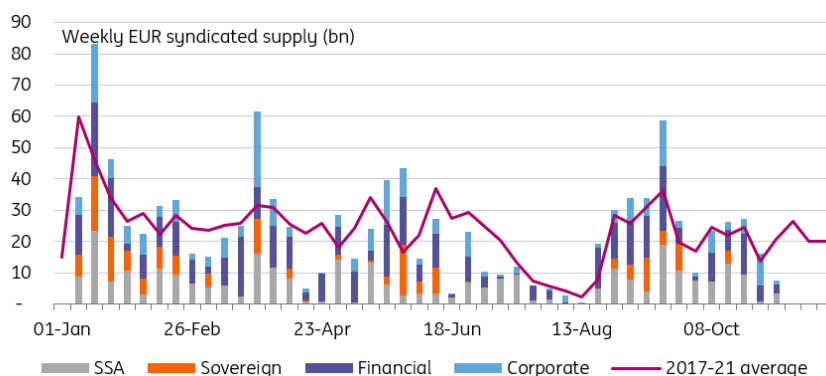
Some will welcome the opportunity to secure some funding

That's from the borrowers' point of view, but what about investors? The past two weeks has been a bruising one with disappointed dovish hopes for the Fed, but with signs that other central banks may take greater notice of looming recession risks. For government bonds, erstwhile described as safe havens, these are mixed messages, but we think caution is likely to be the dominant view.

Firstly, because hopes of a shift in central bank rhetoric have been repeatedly quashed by high inflation. Secondly because, as year-end approaches, we expect risk appetite to progressively diminish.

We think the combination of greater supply and still cautious investors means issuance will result in higher yields still. Ultimately, bond direction very much depends on whether data allows for the much hoped-for turn in central banks tightening intention, but we think risks are skewed upwards for yields this week.

The last few weeks of 2022 should see supply impact rates price action



Source: Refinitiv, ING

Slower hikes could mean higher rates for longer

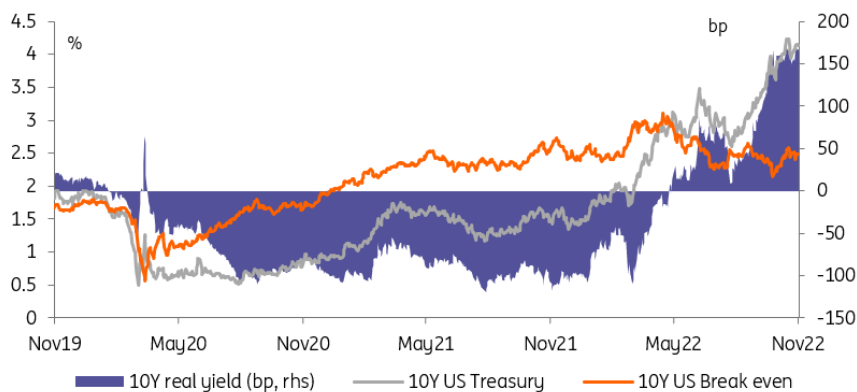
It is also worth reflecting on the implication of the new phase in the fight against inflation. What was widely described as a 'pivot' was in fact a signal that what we would describe as the 'catching up' phase of this cycle is near its end. During the 'catching up' phase, central banks were pretty much on autopilot, hiking in large (up to 75bp) increments as they exited years, or even decades in the case of the European Central Bank, of very loose policy. The new phase promises slower hikes, and more attention being paid to the side effects of tightening. As Fed Chair Powell was at pains to stress, this doesn't necessarily mean a lower terminal rate.

This new phase also reduces the risk of a too early end to this cycle, and so of inflation resurgence

In fact, it just so happened that news on the inflation front on balance worsened in the run up to last week's Fed meeting, making its message an apparent contradiction. In reality, there is no contradiction. The Fed, and other central banks, can remain hawkish for even longer in the new phase of this tightening cycle if data fails to fall quickly enough. The result, compared to a counterfactual where hikes proceed at a faster 75bp pace, means less risk of an economic, or financial, accident, but it also implies a more protracted hiking cycle. As a result, the 'area under the curve', for those with calculus class PTSD, may well end up being greater, meaning rates (on average) higher for longer.

We would challenge the narrative that this should result in higher inflation expectations. In our view, this new phase also reduces the risk of a too early end to this cycle, and so of inflation resurgence. The upshot is, higher real rates, and for longer. This needs not be negative for risk sentiment, if tail risks reduce as a result.

A protracted hiking cycle could bring lower inflation expectations, and higher real rates



Source: Refinitiv, ING

Today's events and market view

Eurozone retail sales will be the first economic release of the day. It will set up a busy supply schedule featuring the Netherlands (10Y), Austria (5Y/10Y), and Germany (2Y). The US Treasury will sell \$40bn 3Y T-notes later in the day. Scheduled supply, alongside syndicated debt sales should prove the main driver of higher bond yields today. 10Y Treasuries are within a handful of their October highs just under 4.25%, which we think will be easily beaten in the coming days.

The central bank speaker schedule features Pierre Wunsch and Huw Pill, of the ECB and Bank of England respectively.

US data consist mostly of small business optimism, with the all-important components on inflation and employment probably gaining more attention than the headline.

Authors

Benjamin Schroeder

Senior Rates Strategist

benjamin.schroeder@ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA

Regional Head of Research, Americas

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 <http://www.ing.com>.