

Rates Spark: The inflation scare returns

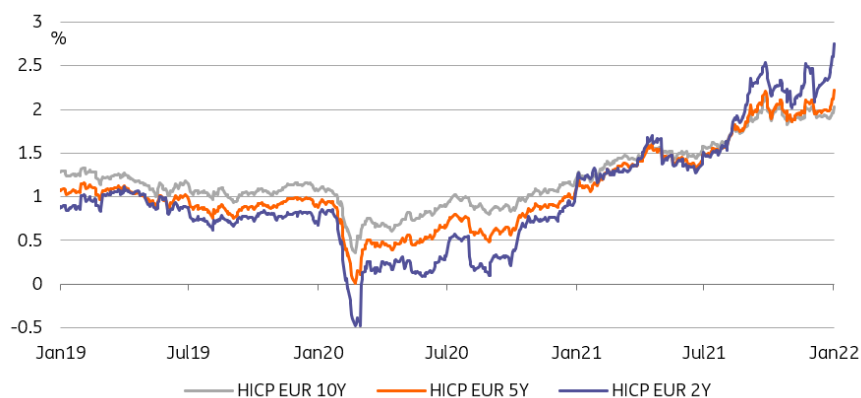
German inflation has given financial markets another headache on top of Fed and Bank of England tightening this year. Core bonds are at the epicentre of the market reaction but stress could quickly spread to riskier debt. We also attempt to answer some of the questions raised by the BoE's balance sheet reduction



ECB hike expectations hot up

Markets have had a first glimpse of January inflation in the Eurozone, and they didn't like it. The failure of German CPI to slow down as much as expected, despite supportive VAT effects dropping out of the annual calculation, was the final straw that tipped EUR bond markets into another sell-off, even outstripping the rise in the more volatile USD and GBP rate markets. This upside surprise is also reflected in the recent jump in EUR inflation (HICP) swaps, in particular short-dated ones.

EUR inflation swaps are on the rise once again



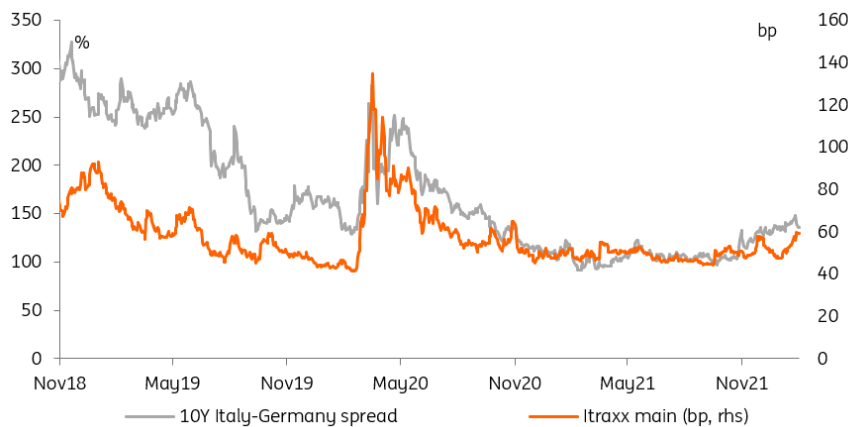
Source: Refinitiv, ING

Interestingly, this affected core bond markets the most. This is a slightly surprising development for a number of reasons. First, if stickier inflation is confirmed, the market might be tempted to start questioning the European Central Bank's sequencing of policy tightening (first tapering QE and then hiking rates). This isn't consistent with bond yields rising faster than swap rates, and it isn't consistent with sovereign spreads remaining tight.

The inflation scare is the most potent driver and is likely to send spreads back on a widening trajectory

The result of Italy's presidential election goes a long way towards explaining the good performance of the local bond markets, and indeed, the 10Y Italy-Germany spread did flirt with [the 120bp level we identified on a best case scenario outcome](#) to the vote whereby Mattarella and Draghi remained in their respective roles. Also as we highlighted in our preview, we think the relief will prove short-lived. Ultimately, the inflation scare is the most potent driver and is likely to send spreads back on a widening trajectory, this is all the more true if last week's widening of credit indices is the start of a more material move.

The widening of credit indices is another threat to peripheral debt

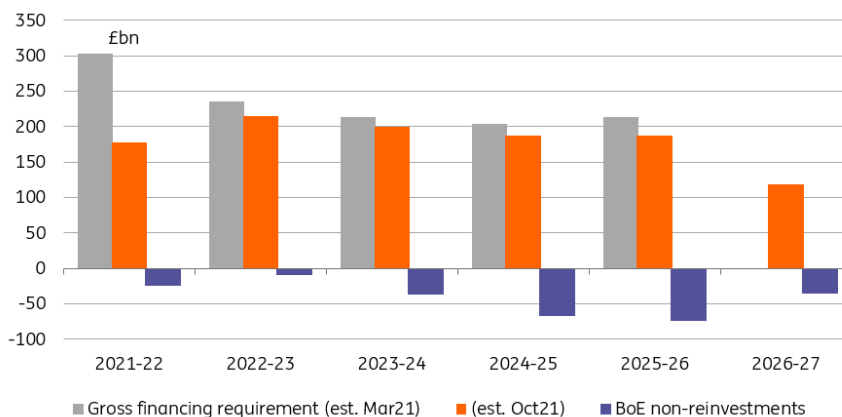


Source: Refinitiv, ING

The BoE readies to unwind its balance sheet

Of course, the ECB is not the only central bank keeping markets awake at night. This week will also see the BoE hike and [kick off its balance sheet reduction](#). Markets seems to be relatively relaxed at the prospect, for now at least, perhaps because the initial 'passive' phase will only feature an end to reinvestment of bonds maturing in its portfolio. Put in the context of material reduction in the Debt Management Office's (DMO) reduction in supply projections in October, this does not seem to be a major challenge.

Passive BoE tightening is manageable in the near term



Source: DMO, BoE, ING

Thing may change if the BoE decides to actively sell gilts, something it might do after the Bank Rate reaches 1%. This does not seem to be a very well defined plan yet but we find that all of the options at its disposal have their own challenges, not to mention the risk of worsening any market stress. For these reasons, we expect the BoE to tread carefully.

Today's events and market view

Following the upside surprise in German and Spanish CPIs released yesterday, it is fair to say that expectations for French inflation today are probably higher than suggested by the Bloomberg consensus. The bar is thus for the release to add selling pressure on bonds in itself. Momentum, on the other hand, could be responsible for the sell-off to accelerate.

Most of the manufacturing PMIs coming out today are second readings, and thus less likely to impact market direction. The exceptions are the Dutch, Spanish, and Italian indices.

Germany is due to sell 2Y debt.

In the US session, the ISM manufacturing and JOLTS job openings will be the main events. Some degree of softening is already expected but this could still weaken conviction for a 50bp March Fed hike.

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>.