

Riksbank preview: A hawkish cut amid currency concerns

It is a close call, but recent communication from policymakers suggests we'll see a 25bp cut in Sweden next week. Given explicit concerns about the krona's weakness, we expect a relatively hawkish message aimed at curbing bets on back-to-back cuts. Should SEK depreciate further before the meeting, the chances of a hold would rise exponentially though



A weak krona remains a concern as the Riksbank prepares to cut rates

At its March policy meeting, the Riksbank said rates should be lowered either in May or June. Lower inflation and a weaker domestic economic backdrop point to a cut this month, whereas a weak krona and a reluctance to move ahead of the ECB suggest holding until June. It is a close call, but the latest communication from Executive Board members and the wording of the March statement suggest the Riksbank may cut in May, but also deliver a relatively hawkish message.

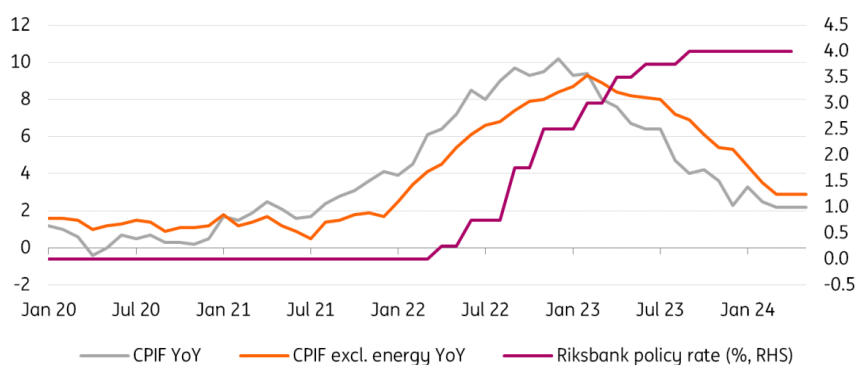
The case for a cut

Inflation in Sweden has slowed more than expected, and probably no longer justifies the tight grip of restrictive monetary policy on the very rate-sensitive Swedish economy. CPIF inflation has declined to 2.2%, and the Riksbank-preferred core measure (excluding energy) to 2.9%. The Riksbank targets a 2% stable CPIF inflation.

The jobs market is also far from the ultra-tight conditions of 2022. Unemployment at 8.6% in March was above the pre-pandemic 5-year average of 6.9% and the percentage of firms saying labour is a limit on business has dropped to just 15% – one of the lowest in the EU, and a third of the 45% 2022 peak. This suggests lower risks of the jobs market fuelling further inflation.

Growth: Sweden has recorded four consecutive negative-growth quarters, with the latest 1Q print at -0.3% QoQ. Consumer confidence has recovered but remains close to the Great Financial Crisis and Covid lows. Sweden’s economy has an elevated sensitivity to rates, with the mortgage market having one the highest share of flexible rates among developed countries. The good news is that optimism about the housing market is recovering at a time when transactions are starting to pick-up – presumably on the expectation of rate cuts. But the situation remains fragile.

Rates look too restrictive given lower inflation



Source: ING, Macrobond

The case for a hold

Weak krona: the main argument to hold rates is the weakness of the krona. The shift to a dovish tone by the Riksbank earlier this year and the rise in USD yields has prompted SEK to trade around 8% lower YTD versus the dollar, and 5% versus the euro. This is a big conundrum for the Riksbank, because a weak krona is seen as one of the biggest inflationary risks. In almost every speech, Governor Erik Thedeen has stressed concerns on the currency.

More disinflation evidence? Another point is that inflation data tends to be quite volatile in Sweden, and holding rates until the 27 June meeting would allow policymakers to look at two more inflation prints (for April and May) to make sure disinflation is on a stable downtrend – especially on the service sector. The flash estimates in the eurozone, and particularly in Germany, pointed to some stickiness in prices in April.

Wait for ECB: the ECB is the Riksbank’s “reference” central bank, and has its next meeting only on 6 June, when it is widely expected to cut by 25bp. It is generally believed that the Riksbank prefers to

trail the ECB rather than leading it in policy cycles. If we look at the latest easing cycles, the Riksbank started cutting one month after the ECB in 2011, and in 2008, both central banks cut on the same day in a coordinated action.

Recent communication points to a (hawkish) cut

Governor Thedeen mostly stands out for comments on the krona, as he has long attempted verbal intervention through pointing at SEK undervaluation and the risks of a weak currency for inflation. He has recently sounded more constructive on disinflation, but we suspect that he would be in the camp of holding rates in May.

Members' consensus looks tilted to a cut in May

At the same time, there is an evident pressure from the other four members of the Riksbank's Executive Board to speed up easing. First Deputy Governor Anna Breman said SEK weakness is manageable and that gradual, cautious rate cuts is the main scenario. Per Jansson said that the risks to a May cut in Sweden mostly come from other central banks, and that he is significantly more confident on inflation. With the ECB likely going ahead with a cut in June and the Fed not sounding as hawkish as feared, Jansson's vote looks more likely to be for a cut next week. Martin Floden has downplayed the sticky service inflation risk, and Aino Bunge also signalled greater confidence on disinflation.

All in all, we see the consensus within the Executive Board as tilted towards a 25bp rate cut to 3.75% next week. The concerns about an excessive weakening of the krona should – in our view – be addressed with a relatively hawkish communication. That could mean signalling easing will be gradual and potentially dependent on krona's developments and other central banks' decisions. The goal would be to prevent markets from pricing in back-to-back rate cuts in Sweden and align with ECB's relatively cautious message.

How far would SEK need to fall to prevent a cut?

The US jobs report on Friday, 3 May is a key risk event in the FX market, which might ultimately influence the Riksbank's rate decision on 8 May. Consensus is for a slowdown in hiring to 240k in April, and our US economist is expecting an even softer print. Our base case is that the very risk-sensitive krona should either stabilise or recover more ground in the coming days, ultimately making the Riksbank more comfortable with a cut next week.

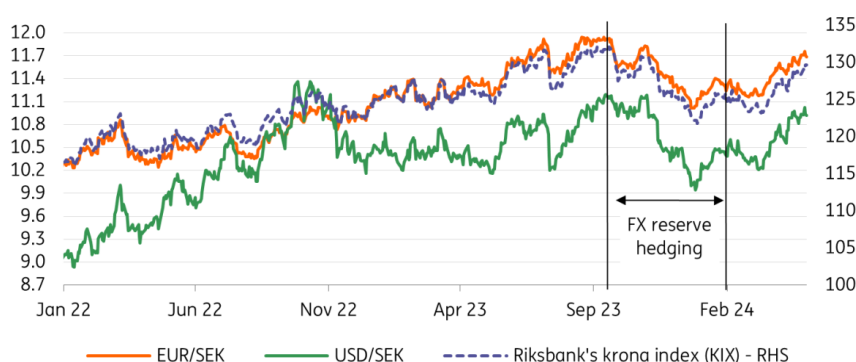
A bearish scenario for SEK (stronger US data, higher USD yields, weaker risk sentiment) begs the question of how far the krona would need to drop before next week's Riksbank meeting to tilt the balance from a cut to a hold.

Further SEK depreciation could tilt the balance to a hold

The Riksbank generally takes its own SEK trade-weighted KIX index as reference (higher KIX=weaker krona), and that is around 1.5% below its October 2023 highs and 2.5% below its September 2023, pre-FX reserve hedging programme highs. As shown in the next chart, the KIX moves almost identically in line with EUR/SEK, as the euro has a 46% weight in the index, so taking EUR/SEK as reference is appropriate.

We think that a move to the October high in EUR/SEK (11.83) from the current 11.68 would make a May cut close to a 50-50 deal, with further rallies beyond that level (11.90+) likely to tilt the balance to a hold.

The krona is re-approaching its 2023 lows



Source: ING, Refinitiv

Market impact

Markets are currently pricing in -12bp for the May meeting, and -50bp in total over the next four meetings (May, June, August, September). This means that there is room for SEK swap rates to drop on a cut next week as markets may well adjust the pricing for September from the current 3.50% to levels closer to 3.25%.

There are tangible downside risks for the krona

A hawkish communication may contain the move in rates, but the downside risks for the krona next week (and beyond) are still tangible. The fact that the Riksbank is ready to cut rates despite a significantly weaker krona will inevitably convey the message that the Bank is not as concerned about currency implications for inflation as it might have been in the past, which unlocks upside potential for EUR/SEK up to the 11.90/12.00 area should USD rates remain supported on the back of strong US data and/or a more hawkish Fed.

However, EUR/SEK may struggle to stay at such high levels very long. First, because markets should price out Riksbank easing after a major SEK drop, and second because the Riksbank may deploy a new round of its FX reserve hedging operations. That is a form of FX intervention, which we estimate to have added up to 3% of extra SEK performance versus the euro in the September-February period. The programme was started when EUR/SEK was trading around 11.90-11.95 and USD/SEK was close to the 11.20 mark.

Author

Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

francesco.pesole@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

james.smith@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.