

Short-term SEK upside possible on Riksbank meeting this Thursday

We believe the Riksbank is likely to push back the date of its next rate hike on Thursday, but fundamentally we don't think the central bank will do away with its hawkish bias completely. That could be a short-term SEK positive, although in the longer term we remain bearish on the currency



Source: Shutterstock

The Riksbank meets this Thursday, and the key question is whether policymakers continue to signal a rate hike later this year or early next.

The deterioration in the domestic dataflow suggests the timing of the next rate hike will get pushed back again. But equally, we expect the central bank to retain its hawkish bias - particularly given the ongoing weakness in the Swedish Krona (SEK).

Policymakers may still signal a rate hike over the next six months or so, although given the downside to domestic data and wage growth, we aren't convinced this will ultimately materialise. We expect interest rates to remain on hold in Sweden for the foreseeable future.

Here's an update on the economic outlook and what this week's meeting might mean for the currency.

1 The labour market is weakening - or is it?

At face value, the Swedish jobs market appears to be deteriorating rapidly. The unemployment rate has surged to 7.4% in seasonally-adjusted terms, while there are early signs that the total number of people in employment is falling.

However, since the last jobs report, the Swedish stats office has suggested that the most recent numbers may be misleading. The agency said recently that "unemployment for September is overestimated and employment is slightly underestimated". That probably means policymakers will take this data with a pinch of salt.

On a more structural level, unemployment rates are much more elevated among workers born outside of Sweden (17.7% vs 4.4%). This follows higher immigration flows in recent years, and Riksbank policymaker Ohlsson has argued would be best helped by labour market policy as opposed to interest rates.

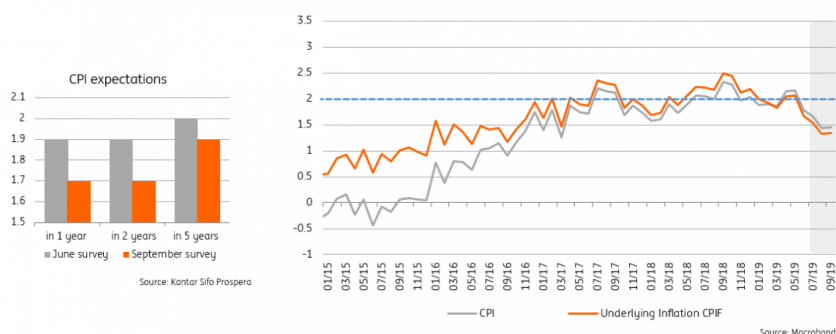
2 Global central banks dovishness unlikely to faze Riksbank

There has been a noticeable dovish shift in global central bank policy, and in times gone by the Riksbank may have followed suit. But this time looks a little different.

Governor Ingves has argued that the inflation situation is different in Sweden compared to the Eurozone. More importantly, SEK has continued to weaken, and this is causing a little unease among some policymakers. Deputy Governor Martin Flodén has argued "a further depreciation of the krona would lead to unnecessary volatility and uncertainty over the development of the exchange rate and, ultimately, the entire Swedish economy".

If nothing else, this suggests that policymakers are more relaxed about the prospect of currency strength, which tells us that ongoing global central bank dovishness is unlikely to be a trigger for rate cuts in Sweden just yet.

3 Wage negotiations pose risk for inflation outlook



Inflation has been a tad below the Riksbank's most recent projections, although energy base effects are a key factor. Electricity prices were elevated at the same last year because of warm weather and the resulting lower reservoir levels.

That won't faze the Riksbank, but what might are declining inflation expectations - both at the short- and long-term horizons.

In particular, we'd highlight that price expectations have also slipped among employees' and employers' organisations. That could mean that the crucial wage negotiations over the next few months could provide a more lacklustre outcome.

This could add downside risks to the Riksbank's inflation projections, given that the most recent monetary policy report pointed to higher wage growth on the back of higher productivity growth.

[Low Swedish inflation set to scupper Riksbank rate hike plan](#)

4 Abysmal leading indicators

The most significant development since the last meeting is arguably that both the services and manufacturing PMI have broken below the key 50 level.

The service PMI highlighted a significant fall in the new orders component, along with a tightening in delivery time and a fall in order backlogs in both the manufacturing and service sectors.

None of this bodes well for production, and other survey indicators also point to further weakness ahead. The latest NIER survey was entitled "consumers expecting increased unemployment", which also saw the service-sector indicator slip back during September. The closely-monitored consumer confidence indicator is at its lowest since December 2012.

FX: Short term upside to SEK assuming the Riksbank doesn't turn dovish

The quality issues issue with the labour market data suggests that the Riksbank is unlikely to meaningfully change its cautiously-hawkish bias this week. Policymakers are still likely to pencil in a rate hike over the next six months, albeit the timing will likely be pushed back from the turn of the year and further into 1Q/2Q20.

This suggests there's limited downside to SEK, particularly when the global environment shows some tentative signs of improvement (the decreasing probability of a 'no deal' Brexit and the falling odds of an imminent escalation in the US-China trade war). As Figure 1 shows, EUR/SEK currently exerts the highest correlation with GBP within the European G10 FX space, which in turn means it can benefit from the pound's rally.

With EUR/SEK showing some modest signs of over-valuation on a short-term basis (as shown by the cross' deviation from its short term financial fair value – Figure 2), the krona downside from the upcoming Riksbank meeting is fairly limited. If anything, risks are skewed to some modest appreciation should the Riksbank stick to its hawkish forward guidance – albeit investors are unlikely to fully buy-in to the rate hike signals.

However, beyond the potential support for SEK this week, we continue to reiterate our

bearish view on the currency and look for EUR/SEK to reach 11.00. Global economic and trade growth is likely to remain soft, and the uncertainty about the US-China trade conflict will remain in place.

The expected growth divergence in 2020 (slowing major DM economies but a rebound in battered EM economies – Figure 3) also doesn't point to a positive SEK outlook. From the point of view of cyclical currencies such as SEK, the slowing in developed economies and the recovery in stressed EM countries (from low levels) is not the best recipe for a risk rally. It is usually a rebound in DM growth that positively spills over into the EM growth (and thus lifts overall global growth), rather than the other way around.

Figure 1: SEK has shown high correlation with Brexit dynamics

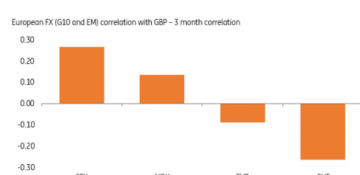
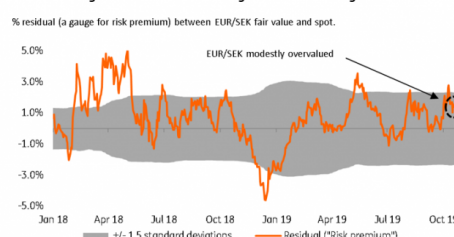
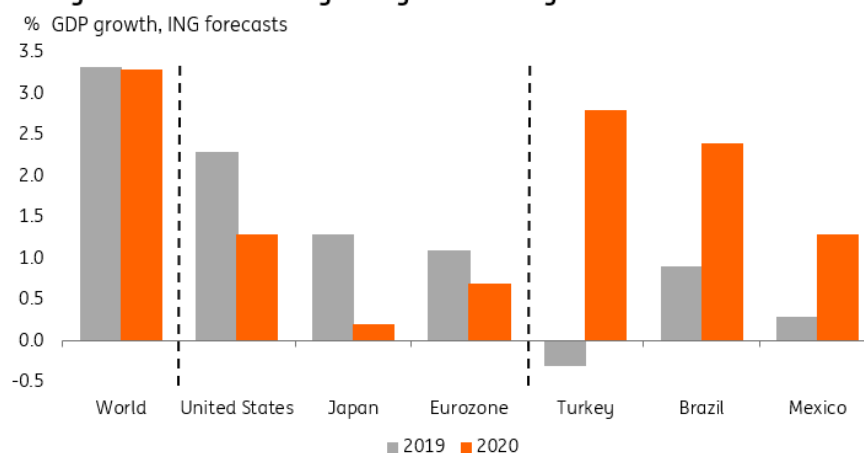


Figure 2: EUR/SEK currently screens modestly over-valued



Source: ING, Bloomberg

Figure 3: The nature of global growth divergence does not favour SEK



Source: ING

Author

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist

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