

## Plunging UK services inflation set to accelerate rate cuts

UK services inflation has fallen much further than expected and, crucially, is well below the Bank of England's most recent forecasts. If that continues, and we think it will, then rate cuts are likely to accelerate beyond November



The Bank of England, London

UK services inflation has fallen below 5% for the first time since May 2022 and that's potentially big news for the Bank of England.

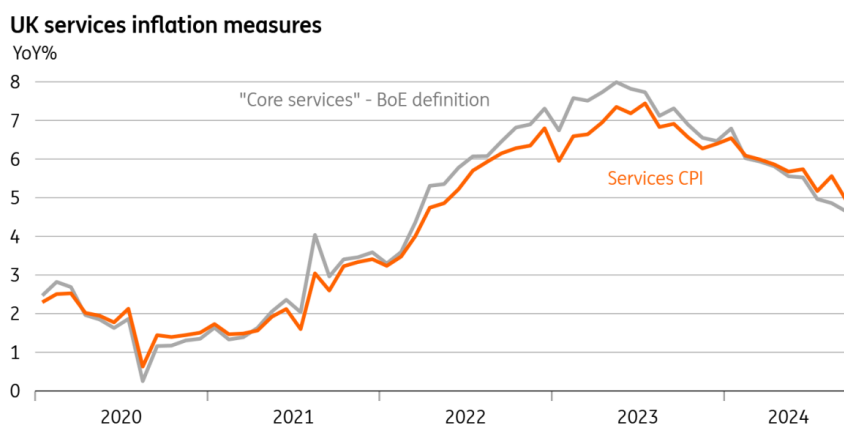
Remember this is, by some distance, the most important input into the BoE's decision-making process, as it tries to gauge the level of inflation "persistence" in the economy. Service sector price trends are slower moving and tend to be more reflective of domestic economic conditions, like wage growth.

The important thing here is that the BoE had been forecasting September services inflation up at 5.5%, so the fact that it's down at 4.9% marks a sizable undershoot. August's figure was 5.6%.

It is worth saying that a fair chunk of this latest slide is down to a steep fall in air fares, which are notoriously volatile. But we've calculated a "core services" index, which the BoE has used recently

and excludes items less relevant to monetary policy (including air fares, but also things like rents). That core services index has also fallen back further, as the chart below shows.

## "Core services" inflation has also fallen further



Source: Macrobond, Bank of England, ING calculations

Core services index excludes airfares, package holidays, rents and education.

Calculated by ING

In other words, this latest fall looks genuine, and the BoE will be taking note.

Whether it has any bearing on the Bank's November decision is questionable. It's hard to see officials voting through anything other than a 25bp rate cut. But we expect this latest undershoot on services inflation to continue. We've argued for some time that it can end the year around 4.5%, rather than the 5.3% forecasted by the Bank of England. Survey indicators show companies are raising prices less aggressively, even if headline wage growth has stayed relatively sticky.

If we're right, then we think the Bank of England can pick up the pace of cuts beyond November. We expect a cut in December and at every meeting until rates reach 3.25% next summer. Governor Andrew Bailey hinted at this in a recent newspaper interview, and we might see further signals at next week's public appearances in Washington.

It's worth saying that this can happen even if headline inflation ticks higher again, which looks likely. Headline CPI fell further than expected to 1.7% in September, but is likely to climb back to the 2.5-2.7% area around the turn of the year. That's almost entirely because the drag from falling natural gas prices is fading.

### Author

#### James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

[james.smith@ing.com](mailto: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>.