

Central Bank Speakers Recap for Week 48/2023

FX	Date	Days ago	Speaker	Bias	Relevant Points	Src	
USD	01.12.23	1	Goolsbee	Dove	Inflation is coming down exactly as we want, we are on track to 2%, if shocks come we'll figure it out, meltdown in China seen as the biggest risk to the US economy.	source	
			Powell	Neutral	It's premature to say that monetary policy is restrictive enough or when policy might ease, Fed funds range well into restrictive territory, will raise rates further if appropriate to do so, making decisions meeting by meeting, the right thing to do right now is to move carefully, welcomes recent softening in inflation data, need to see more progress on lowering inflation to 2%, wage growth still high but moderating to more sustainable levels, we've been surprised on the upside this year with growth, people who dropped out of the labor market in the pandemic came back in 2023 and we had more immigration, as long as unemployment remains low with wages rising, some spending will continue.	source	
	30.11.23	2	Daly	Neutral	Not thinking about rate cuts at all right now, should take our time now and remain vigilant, further rate hikes are not our base case, too early to know if Fed is done hiking rates, the economy needs to cool down a little more, latest data is encouraging, fear of recession has faded into the background.	source	
			Williams	Neutral	We are at or near the peak of the interest rate target, appropriate to keep monetary policy restrictive for some time, we could hike again if inflation pressures persist, inflation will close in on 2% in 2025, financial conditions have tightened, sees upside and downside risks for inflation, not losing sleep over market views of Fed funds path, overnight RRP shrinkage works as intended, reserve scarcity still well off in the future.	source	
	29.11.23	3	Barkin	Neutral	Not willing to take another rate hike off the table, talking about rate cuts is premature, wants the option of doing more on rates if inflation flairs again, sceptical that price setters at this point have gone back to where they were pre-Covid, 5.2% GDP tells companies that they can still try to raise prices, a lot of services prices are still going up driven by wages, markets have a different forecast than me on inflation, try not to get overly focused on the financial conditions in the markets.	source	
			Bostic	Dove	Downward trajectory of inflation likely to continue, economic activity to slow in the coming months, path to 2% inflation will be bumpy but we will get there, companies' pricing power is diminishing.	source	
	28.11.23	4	Mester	Hawk	Monetary policy is in a good place, sees clear progress in getting inflation to 2%, will take time to get to 2%, monetary policy must be nimble, we are well positioned to be flexible, balance sheet rundown can happen independent of FFR moves.	source	
			Bowman	Neutral	Favours hiking rates if progress on inflation stalls, inflation remains high and recent progress remains uneven, baseline outlook is that the Fed will need to increase rates further to keep policy sufficiently restrictive, we should keep in mind risks with prematurely declaring victory on inflation.	source	
			Goolsbee	Dove	Have some concern about keeping rates too high for too long, once you believe you are on path to 2% inflation the amount of restrictiveness needs to be less, data will determine how fast we go, market-based inflation expectations have been anchored, housing inflation is most paramount.	source	
			Waller	Hawk	Good arguments that if inflation continues falling for several more months that you could lower policy rate, cannot say for sure if the Fed has done enough, data over the next couple months will hopefully tell if the Fed has done enough, recent loosening of financial conditions a reminder to be careful about relying on market tightening to do Fed's job, too early to say if slowing inflation will be sustained, need some improvement in services inflation ex housing for overall inflation to reach 2%, supply-side problems mostly behind us and now monetary policy will need to do the work from here.	source	
			Williams	Neutral	Encouraging to see decline in inflation pressure, longer run inflation expectations have been very stable, the Fed has signaled strong commitment to get inflation back to 2%.	source	
	EUR	01.12.23	1	Villeroy	Neutral	Disinflation is even faster than anticipated, data supports the ECB's view that inflation will return to 2% absent any shocks from rate hikes.	source
		30.11.23	2	Nagel	Hawk	Further rate hikes remain a possibility as inflation risks are still on the upside, not yet satisfied with the recent developments in inflation, it is currently too early to consider rate cuts, longer-term inflation expectations continue to be significantly above the 2% target, reduction of the ECB balance sheet could be accelerated.	source
Panetta				n/a	May be able to ease monetary conditions if persistently weak output accelerates the decline in inflation, warns against "unnecessary damage" from high interest rates, monetary tightening has not yet had full impact and will continue to dampen demand in the future, current interest rates level consistent to bring inflation down to target, risks to Eurozone economy are tilted to the downside, the economy remains weak in Q4 2023.	source	
29.11.23		3	Sources	n/a	Econostream: the ECB will discuss QT in December but there is some preference for coming to a decision next year.	source	
			De Guindos	Dove	Our objective is to bring inflation back to 2% target, rate hikes are both for borrowers and savers.	source	
		Stournaras	n/a	Rate cut bets for April seem a bit optimistic, the first rate cut could come in the middle of 2024.	source		

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	28.11.23	4	De Cos	Dove	Any discussion of ECB monetary policy easing in the near term is misplaced, markets share the view of those Council members who had declared it premature to talk about rate cuts,	source
			Nagel	Hawk	Would have to hike again if inflation outlook worsened, premature to discuss rate cuts, would prefer to err on the side of caution, inflation outlook is encouraging but core inflation dynamics continue to be strong.	source
	27.11.23	5	Lagarde	Dove	The Euro area activity has stagnated in recent quarters and is likely to remain weak for the rest of the year, it is premature to start declaring victory in the current economic scenario, wage pressures remain strong, expects the weakening of inflationary pressures to continue, the medium-term outlook for inflation is still surrounded by considerable uncertainty, PEPP will be discussed in the not-so-distant future, will re-examine a proposal to keep reinvesting until the end of 2024.	source
			Sources	n/a	Econostream: an ECB insider said the likeliest next move is a rate cut but it will not come soon.	source
GBP	25.11.23	7	Nagel	Hawk	Inflation is not yet back down to a level where the ECB wants it.	source
	30.11.23	2	Bailey	Neutral	I'm no pessimist but the UK outlook is the worst I've seen in my career.	source
			Greene	Hawk	Policy may have to be restrictive for an extended period of time, continuing to worry more about the risk of inflation persistence, the labour market has shown signs of inflation persistence, there is a risk of stronger than expected economic activity, believes r* has risen.	source
	29.11.23	3	Bailey	Neutral	We are not in a place now to be discussing interest rate cuts, we have not seen enough evidence of inflation moving to 2% yet to be confident.	source
	28.11.23	4	Haskel	Hawk	Labour market tightness continues to impart inflation pressures, this will need higher rates for longer to get inflation sustainably to target, current outlook does not suggest scope for moderation in rates any time soon, this is why I have been voting for higher rates at recent meetings, rates will have to be held higher and longer than many seem to be expecting.	source
			Ramsden	Neutral	Monetary policy is likely to need to be restrictive for an extended period of time to get inflation back to 2% target, we are not making any commitments on where rates will be, UK inflation is homegrown.	source
	27.11.23	5	Bailey	Neutral	It is too soon to discuss cutting interest rates, getting inflation down to 2% will be hard work, a lot of the recent fall in inflation is due to unwinding of energy cost surge.	source
AUD	28.11.23	4	Bullock		Monetary policy is restrictive, rate hikes are dampening demand but demand being propped up by immigration, expects inflation to decline to just under 3% in 2025, Australia's inflation path is similar to overseas, high employment is helping people to pay expensive mortgages.	source
NZD	30.11.23	2	Hawkesby		Need to take seriously that some inflation expectation measures have ticked up, high and sticky core inflation leaves little room for error, New Zealand needs a period of very subdued spending, vast majority of borrowers able to services their debt at these interest rate levels.	source
			Orr		Not considering rate cuts any time soon, core inflation is still too high.	source
	29.11.23	3	Orr		We did discuss raising rates at this meeting, had a robust discussion about rates, risk to inflation is still more to upside, nervous that inflation has been outside the band for so long, we are not bound by policy meeting dates and can act on shocks if needed, comfortable on waiting until the February meeting right now, projection shows upward bias to rates but it is not a done deal, we've been adamant on holding rates through next year, we are saying rates need to be this high for some time to come and banks should listen, concerned that longer-term inflation expectations are creeping up, domestic inflation is causing the challenge and a big part of that is dwelling costs, will make decision on debt to income restrictions early next year.	source
JPY	30.11.23	2	Muto (ex-BOJ)		High chance for YCC and NIRP to be scrapped possibly as early as April, the outcome of the spring wage negotiations will be key, the BOJ has no choice but to hold on to ETFs for now as unwinding their holdings could trigger a market selloff.	source
			Nakamura		Will need some more time before we can modify easy monetary policy, must patiently maintain current monetary easing for time being, we haven't reached a stage where we can say with conviction that sustained and stable achievement of 2% inflation accompanied by wage growth is in sight, seeing signs Japan will see wage growth exceeding rate of inflation.	source
	29.11.23	3	Adachi		Appropriate to patiently maintain easy policy, does not think BOJ are at the stage to discuss an end to negative rates, Japan has yet to see positive wage-inflation cycle become embedded enough, will probably need to wait until the start of the next fiscal year in determining wage talks outcome and the outcome will be crucial in making any big policy decisions, don't need to necessarily wait for positive wage-inflation cycle to turn positive to debate exit from negative rates, will take additional easing steps if needed, steps the BOJ took in October to make YCC flexible not aimed at laying the groundwork for policy normalisation, sees inflation expectations heightening moderately, companies starting to shed deflationary price-setting practices.	source

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	27.11.23	5	Ueda		Cannot say with conviction that inflation will hit 2% sustainably, some positive signs seen in wages and inflation, the economy is recovering moderately, there is still high uncertainty on whether this cycle can strengthen further.	source
CNY	28.11.23	4	Pan		China's economy continues to gain momentum, CPI is gradually bottoming out, confident China will enjoy sustainable growth in 2024, will continue to keep monetary policy accommodative, will make it easier for foreign financial institutions to do business in China.	source