Central Bank Speakers Recap for Week 45/2022

FX	Date	Days ago	Speaker	Bias	Relevant Points
USD	11.11.22	0	Collins	Neutral	Sees further rate hikes, too soon to call a peak in the hiking cycle, risk of overtightening has increased.
	10.11.22	1	Daly	Neutral	October CPI was good news but one month of data is not victory, the time is now to step down the pace of rate hikes, likely some more rate hikes in the future, the real conversation should be about the level at which we hold the interest rate, we will probably need to tighten more than the September dot plot suggested, need to be mindful of cumulative tightening and the impact on financial conditions. Inflation is a lagging variable, need policy to be sufficiently restrictive until inflation is well on its way to 2% target, focused on raise-and-hold strategy on rates.
			George	Neutral	Pace of hikes is less important than strength of commitment to inflation target, more measured approach allows the Fed to judge the economy's response, steady and deliberate approach to rate hikes is advantageous, degree of tightening needed depends on the economy and can't be predetermined.
			Harker	Neutral	Expects the Fed can slow pace of hikes in coming months, favours a pause at 4.50%, Fed will hold rates at restrictive levels to assess the economy, rate hikes smaller than 75 bps are still significant, future rate hikes will be driven by data.
			Logan	Dove	Decision about slowing the pace of rate hikes isn't particularly closely related to incoming data (!), CPI data is a welcome relief but still a long way to go, process of the Fed cooling the economy is just getting started, a slower pace of rate hikes shouldn't be taken to represent easier policy.
			Mester	Hawk	October CPI shows signs of moderation of inflation, main risk on inflation is that the Fed doesn't hike rates enough.
			Waller	Hawk	Fed would take on enormous cybersecurity risk if it had a CBDC, the case for adopting a CDBC is not yet convincing.
	09.11.22	2	Barkin	Neutral	Inflation fight may lead to a downturn but that is a risk the Fed will have to take, can't let inflation fester and expectations rise, US could continue to face labour constraints going forward, supply chains improving slowly and inconsistently.
			Kashkari	Hawk	Don't know what we will do at the December meeting, talk of a pivot is premature, thinks we are on a good path right now, monetary policy operates with a lag, wants to see how the economy evolves to reduce risk of overshooting, inflation is not being driven by wages, dual mandates will come into tension at some point but we are a long long way from that. Crypto is "wild wild west" and chaos.
			Williams	Neutral	Surprising how much of the public expects deflation, relatively stable long-term inflation expectations are good news.
EUR	11.11.22	0	De Cos	Dove	Recent 75 bps hike does not imply a similar move at the next meeting, start date for QT could be announced at the December meeting.
			De Guindos	Dove	Market may be underestimating inflation persistence, there needs to be a clear deceleration in headline inflation for expectations about future ECB hikes to stabilize.
			Holzmann	Hawk	Does not yet know how he will vote at the December meeting, everything is possible: both 75 bps and 50 bps, will depend on our forecasts.
			Nagel	Hawk	Will push for additional rises in key interest rates.
	10.11.22	1	Nagel	Hawk	The ECB should let longer-term rates rise too, it is inconsistent to move short-end rates in one direction and longer-end rates in another, when you have two policy tools at hand it doesn't make sense to use just one of them.
			Schnabel	Neutral	Underlying inflation tends to be more sticky, no time for monetary policy to pause, need to raise rates into restrictive territory, recession risk has gone up but if there's a recession it's unlikely to be deep and prolonged.
			Vasle	n/a	Further rate hikes are needed, need to go beyond neutral, appropriate to start QT next year, inflation is more and more broad-based.
	08.11.22	3	De Guindos	Dove	Will continue to raise rates to a level that ensures inflation comes back to target, we will start QT sooner or later but for sure in 2023, we will proceed with a lot of prudence and caution, decision in December will be based on new projections and inflation estimate for November, inflation will stay around current levels for the next few months and decline in H1 2023.
			Enria	n/a	Worrying dissonance between positive expectations for banks and the unique risks we face, for some business models a standard interest rate shock could produce material depletions in net worth.

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			Nagel	Hawk	Large rate hikes are necessary, "I will ... do my utmost to ensure that we, the Governing Council of the ECB, do not let up too early and that we continue to push ahead with monetary policy normalization - even if our measures dampen economic development." Overall economic costs of falling behind the curve would be higher.
	07.11.22	4	**Enria**	n/a	Banks and supervisors need to remain vigilant and prudent when looking at banks' near-term performance, we are assessing potential vulnerabilities stemming from the current environment based on capital projections.
			Kazaks	Hawk	There is no pivot, discussion about size of hiking steps is appropriate, December decision will depend on the economy and whether the ECB adjusts other instruments.
			Lagarde	Dove	Interest rates will need to rise more, must bring inflation back to 2%, inflation expectations need to remain anchored.
			Villeroy	Neutral	Not far from the neutral rate, beyond that our hiking pace could be more flexible and slower, it could take 2-3 years for inflation to return to target, inflation could peak in "first semester" of 2023.
GBP	11.11.22	0	**Bailey**	Neutral	More rate hikes likely in the coming months, bringing inflation under control will likely take 18-24 months, hopeful that inflation will peak over the winter.
			Haskel	Hawk	Important for the BOE and monetary policy to stand firm against the risk of persistent inflation, policy would have to be tighter for longer if price rises become embedded, UK growth already slowing down, signs of a slowdown do not imply less tightening given the strength of the labour market.
			Tenreyro	Dove	Main rationale for further tightening was risk management, this will likely become weaker in future months, policy would have to loosen perhaps in 2024 to prevent inflation from falling below target. Most of the impact of tighter bank rate on demand has yet to appear, need to guard against over-tightening of policy, initial signs that UK labour market is starting to loosen, recession likely in Q4 due to lower real incomes, UK should avoid tracking rates abroad when economic trajectories are markedly different.
	08.11.22	3	**Pill**	n/a	There is more to do, we need to raise rates to tighten monetary policy, not going to move at a pre-defined level, need to think about the broader economic outlook at some point, we cannot be indifferent to market pricing of rates at 2 or 5 year horizon, should not put the housing market on a pedestal as an economic driver. Start of bond sales shows MPC's determination to keep monetary policy separate from financial stability operations.
	07.11.22	4	**Breeden**	n/a	Transparency is a first step to apply lessons from events related to LDI funds, better transparency means non-banks' positions and interlinkages with the financial system can be stress tested comprehensively.
AUD	10.11.22	1	**Bullock**		Rates may have to go a little higher, getting nearer to the point where we might be able to pause and take a look, seeing wider inflation pressure in the economy, must raise rates to influence demand.
	09.11.22	2	**Bullock**		Further rate hikes will be required, size and timing of hikes will depend on data, inflation is too high and broad based but there are good reasons to think we are approaching peak inflation, wages growth is a bit stronger than we had thought three months ago, aggregate wages growth is moderate so far and consistent with inflation target, global economic risks still to the downside particularly for China.
CAD	10.11.22	1	**Macklem**		Next hike could be another bigger-than-normal move or more normal-sized, labour market is unusually tight, we need to rebalance the labour market to reach 2% inflation and that will be a difficult adjustment, layoffs are likely to increase in the coming months, we need the economy to slow down, slightly negative growth is possible over the next few quarters, that's not a severe recession but a significantly slowing economy, particularly focused on measures of core inflation.
CHF	11.11.22	0	**Jordan**		Current monetary policy is not restrictive enough to bring inflation back to the range of price stability, prepared to take all necessary measures.
			Maechler		Further rate hikes may be necessary to ensure price stability, Swiss inflation remains too high, important to make overall assessment with the figures we will have in December.
	10.11.22	1	**Maechler**		Inflation rate at 3% in Switzerland is still too high, no compelling advantages in introducing a CBDC for the general population.

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	08.11.22	3	**Jordan**		Mixed signals from inflation must not lead to indecision, determined action is required to check rising prices, there are arguments for a wait-and-see approach and more aggressive policies, monetary policy decisions are not entirely based on inflation forecast, we do not attempt to fine-tune inflation within its 0-2% target range, policy decisions must be based on a firm commitment to price stability.
JPY	11.11.22	0	**Suzuki (FinMin)**		Will respond to FX moves as needed, closely watching FX markets with a sense of urgency, concerns about expectations for global recession are rising.
	10.11.22	1	**Kuroda**		Will maintain easy monetary policy to sustainably and stably achieve 2% inflation accompanied by wages growth, deeper negative rates are an option if needed, Japan's CPI likely to slow back below 2% next fiscal year, must leave room for policy response to ensure Japan never returns to deflation, debate on exit from easy policy can begin when 2% inflation target accompanied by wage hikes comes into sight, we are not at that stage yet. Rapid and one-sided FX moves are not desirable, BOJ policy decisions take into account various factors including the impact of FX moves on the economy. Have no personal desire to get re-appointed for another term as BOJ governor.