



What inflation did next? The path to restoring price stability

Gillian Phelan, Central Bank of Ireland, 16 September 2022

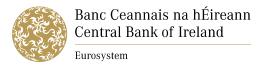
Disclaimer: These are my own views and not those of the Central Bank of Ireland or the European System of Central Banks

Outline

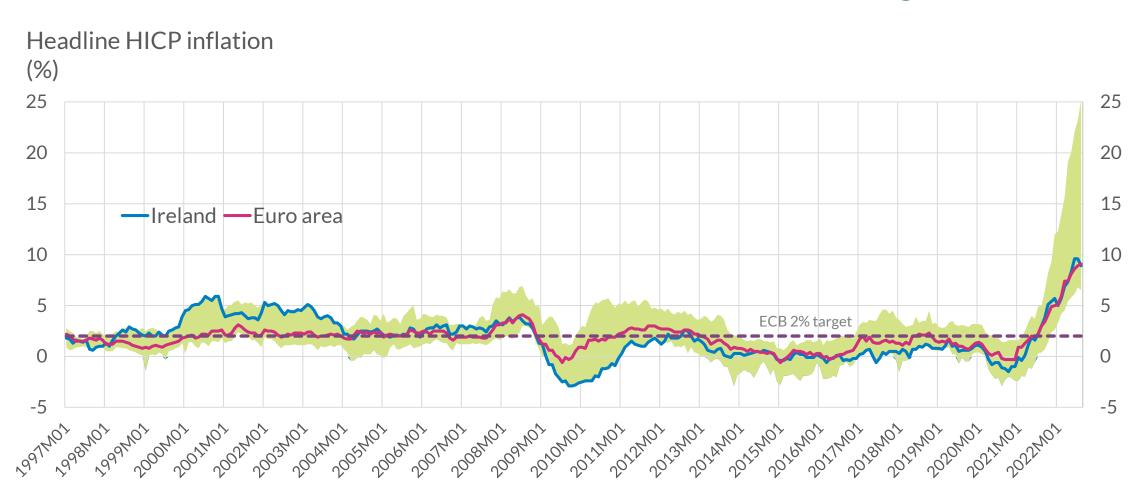
- 1. The challenge: burden of higher costs
- 2. The cause: energy, pandemic, and war
- 3. Looking ahead: forecasts and risks
- 4. (Monetary) policy response

1. The challenge: burden of higher costs

Falling purchasing power with differential effects threatening the economic outlook



Inflation across the euro area has reached record highs...

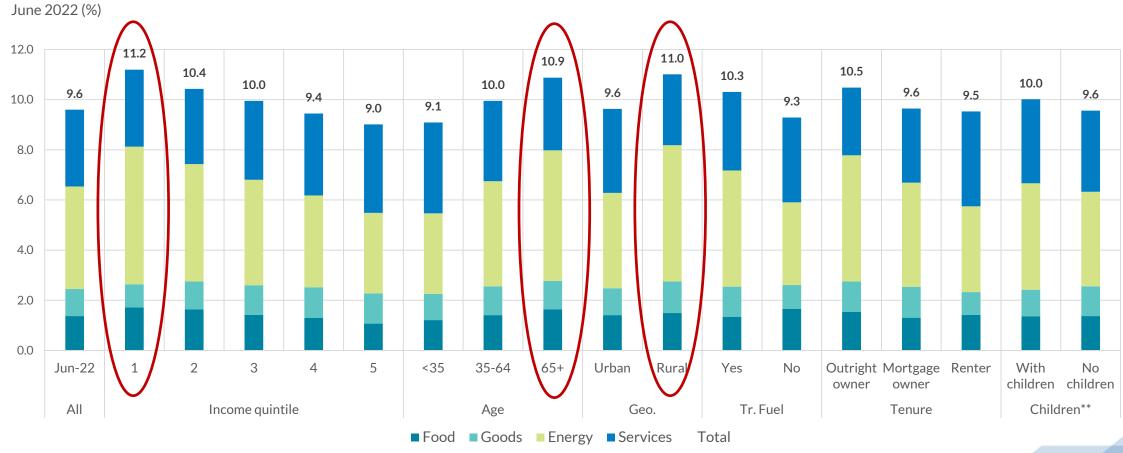




Source: Eurostat Last data point August 2022

...with differential impacts across households

HICP expenditure weights for main sub-components, by income, in Ireland





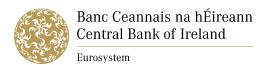
Source: Eurostat, Lydon, 2022 (updated)

Households face falling real incomes and confidence is suffering....

Consumer confidence, euro area

Diffusion index





Source: European Commission

...buffered by saving up to now

Household saving rate

% Disposable income



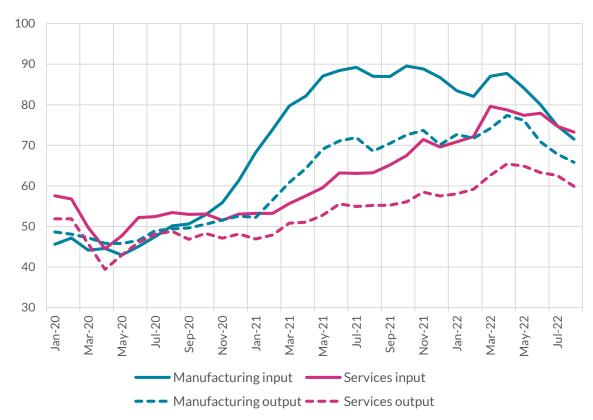


Source: Eurostat Notes: dashed line represents long-term average (2000 Q1 – 2019 Q4)

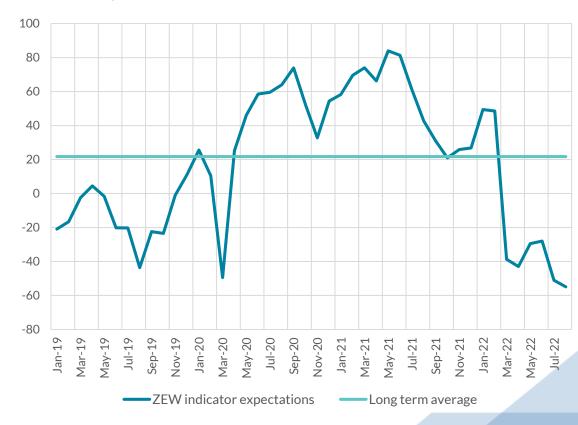
Firms face higher input costs, with falling economic expectations

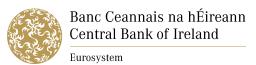
PMI price indicators, Euro Area

Diffusion index



ZEW Indicator economic expectations, Euro Area Net percentage

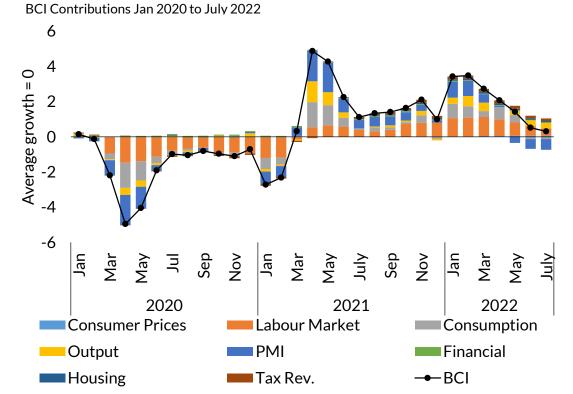




Source: S&P Global Source: ZEW

The outlook for growth has weakened, with downside risks

Business cycle indicator, Ireland

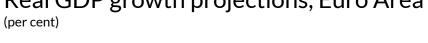


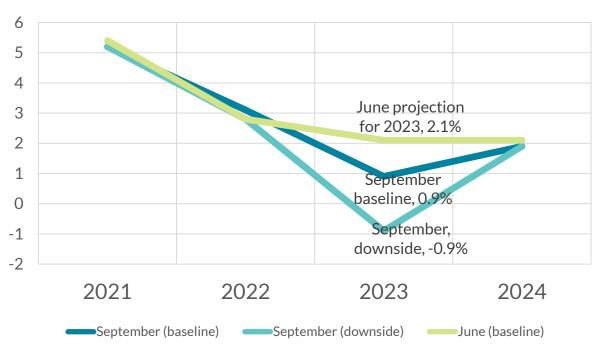
Source: CBI calculations. Updated: 22/08/2022

Note: preliminary July estimate is based on labour market data, consumer sentiment, and PMIs. Retail sales and industrial production is not yet available.

Banc Ceannais na hÉireann Central Bank of Ireland Eurosystem

Real GDP growth projections, Euro Area





Source: ECB (September 2022)

2. The cause: energy, pandemic, war

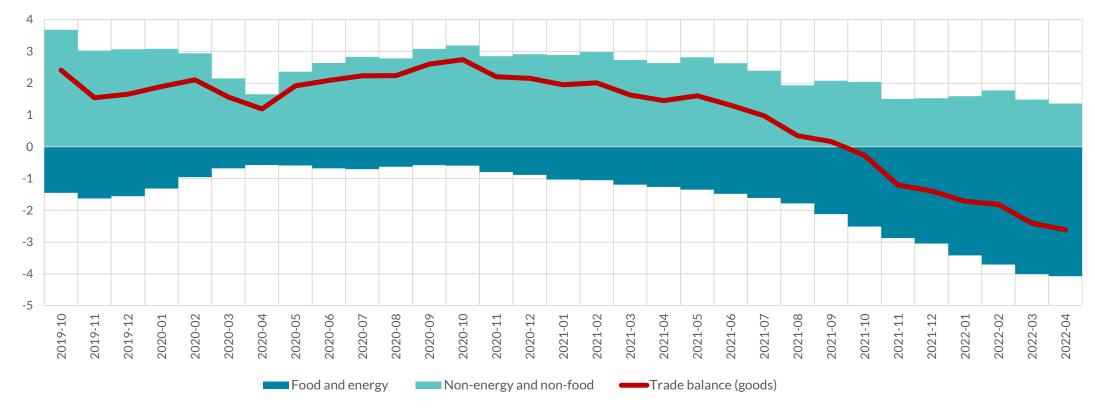
Global shocks but reverberating domestically

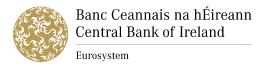


A terms of trade shock with negative income effect for euro area.

Goods trade balance, Euro Area

% GDP

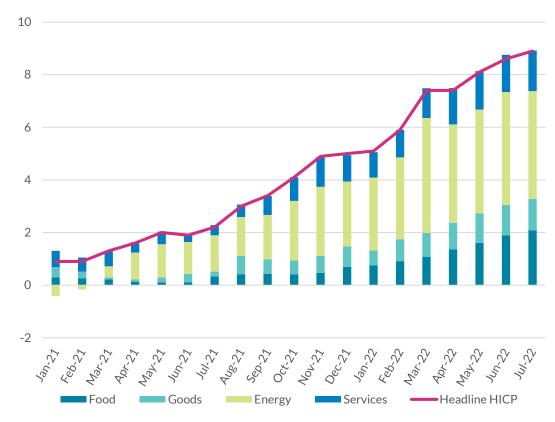




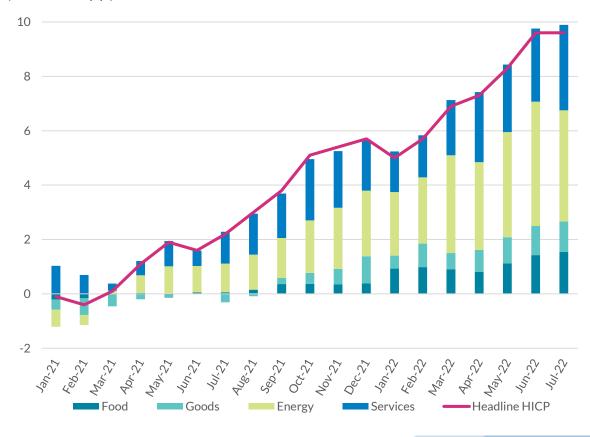
Source: Eurostat

Energy has been a key driver...

HICP inflation and component contributions, Euro Area (annual % and p.p.)



HICP inflation and component contributions, Ireland (annual % and p.p.)

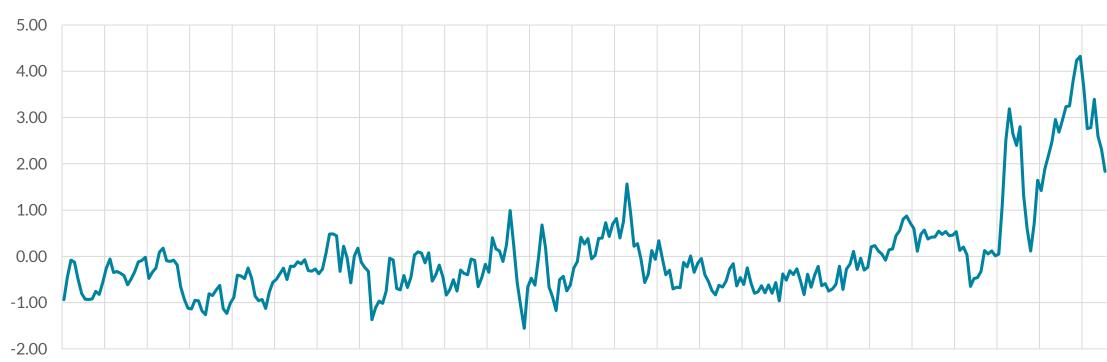




Source: Eurostat Last data point July 2022

The pandemic is having a persistent impact on supply chains...but some evidence pipeline price pressures easing

Global supply chain pressure index (Index)



1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022



Source: New York FED Last data point July 2022

War in Ukraine is adding a stagflationary shock

Effect of Russian gas shut off on GDP growth in 2022

Percentage points, square brackets reflect interval

ECB June BMPE (downside)	-1.80
ESM for euro area (rationing induced)	[-1.70, -1.1]
IMF for EU integrated scenario	-0.40
IMF for EU fragemented scenario	-1.80
Goldman Sachs euro area (total switch off)	-2.20
European Commission (no demand reduction + mild winter)	[-0.6, -1]
European Commission (demand reduction 15% + mild winter)	[-0.4, -0.6]



Source: ESM, IMF, Goldman Sachs, ECB, European Commission.

Notes: All scenarios are relative to baseline.

3. Looking ahead: forecasts and risks

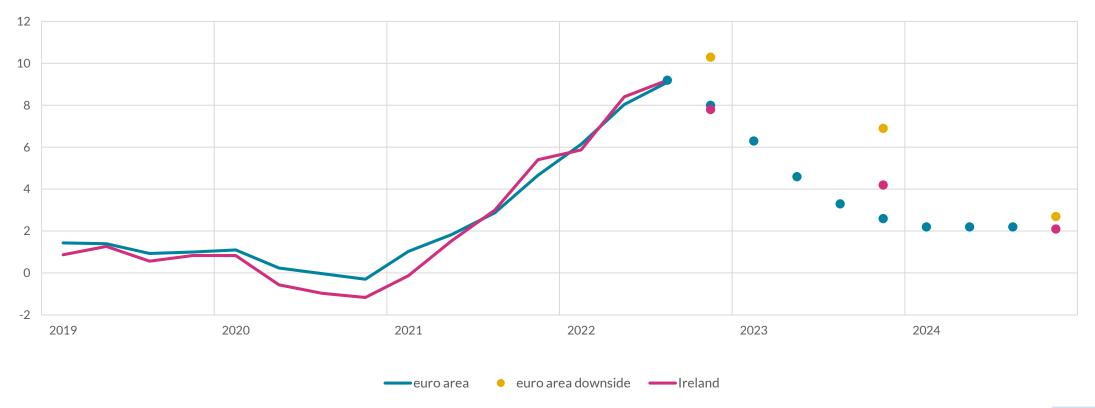
Elevated uncertainty remains but high inflation levels expected to gradually recede; price pressures are becoming more broad based and the risk of wage price spirals needs monitoring



Forecasts show inflation is expected to recede...

Inflation and forecasts

% YoY

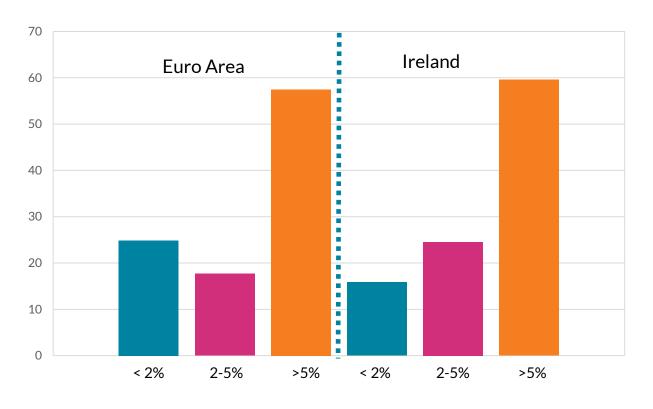




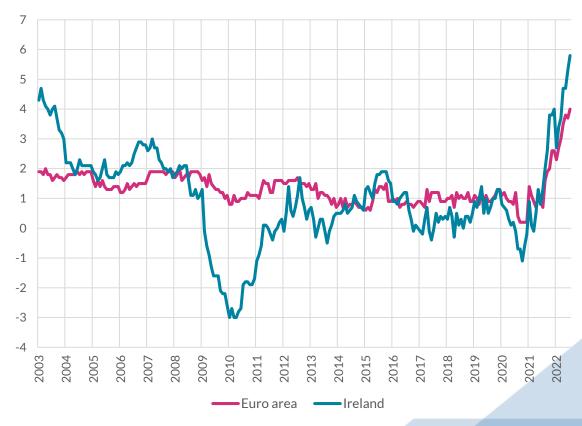
Source: ECB (September 2022), CBI (July 2022)

...but price increases are broad based

Distribution of inflation rates (%)



Underlying measures of inflation (annual %)



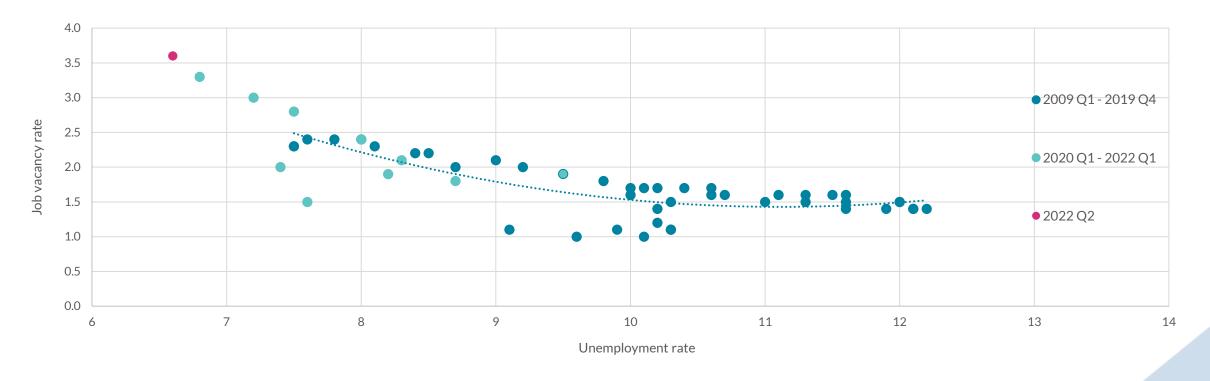


Source: Eurostat Latest data point: July 2022 Source: Eurostat, ECB Last data point July 2022

Labour markets continue to tighten, despite threat to growth...

Beveridge curve, Euro area

%

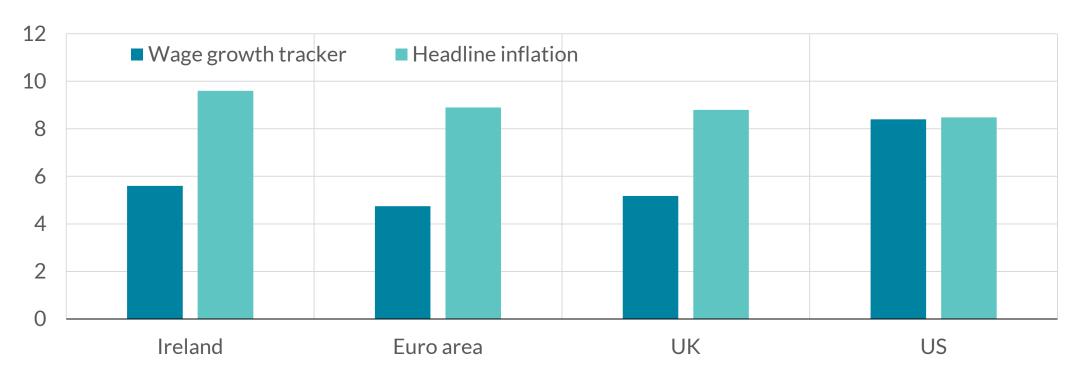




Source: Eurostat

....but wages not keeping pace with inflation

Inflation and wage growth from job ads, July 2022 %YoY

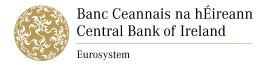


Notes: The wage growth tracker for Ireland, the UK and Euro area is annual growth in average wages for jobs posted on *Indeed*. For the US, it is annual growth in wages for job changers from the Atlanta Fed Wage growth Tracker.



4. (Monetary) policy response

Challenging when risks to growth are to the downside and risks to inflation are to the upside



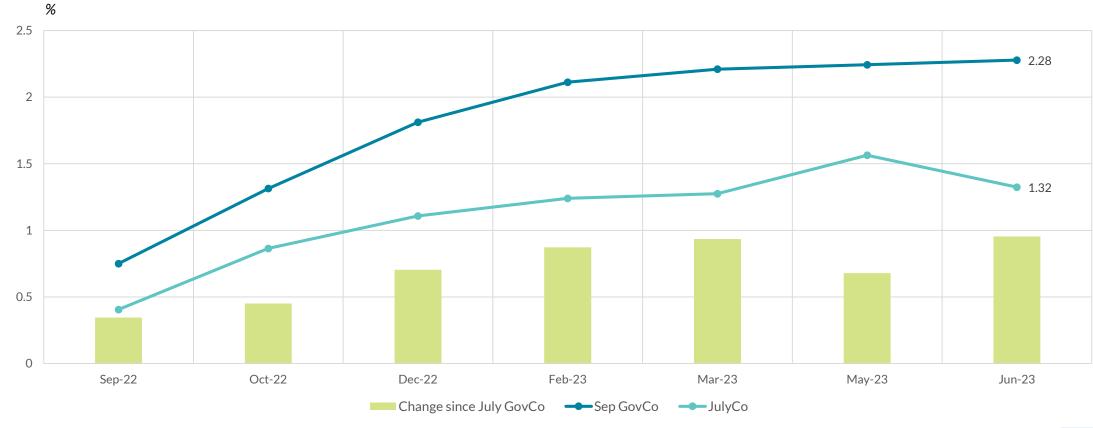
Monetary policy normalisation is underway...

- □Interest rates:
 - => raised by 50bps in July and 75bps in September; bringing them out of negative territory to 0.75%
- Asset purchase programmes:
 - => no further net purchases; path for QT not yet outlined
- □ Targeted lending operations (TLTRO's):
 - => last maturity 2024
- □Transmission protection instrument:
 - => to guard against fragmentation



...with markets expecting further hikes in the coming months

Market implied path of rate rises





Source: Bloomberg, 9/9/22

Where next? Outstanding questions for policy with implications for inflation...

- Globalisation: from efficiency to resilience?
- Climate change: the cost and pace of transitioning to net zero?
- War: how long will the fog of war remain?
- Analytical framework: what have we learned from the pandemic?
- Transmission of monetary policy: what is the elasticity of the macro environment to interest rates?
- How does fiscal policy and monetary policy interact in this environment?

