

Euro-area flash inflation: Too high for the ECB

Marketing communication

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Inflation moved further away from the ECB's 2% target, but at the same time, a fall in services inflation will offer the ECB some consolation. Upside inflation risks are still likely to prompt another rate hike next week.

Euro-area flash inflation for August printed at 3.3% y/y, a new cyclical high, up from 2.9% in July and in line with expectations. The move higher was driven mainly by higher energy inflation, which accelerated from 10.3% to 14.3%.

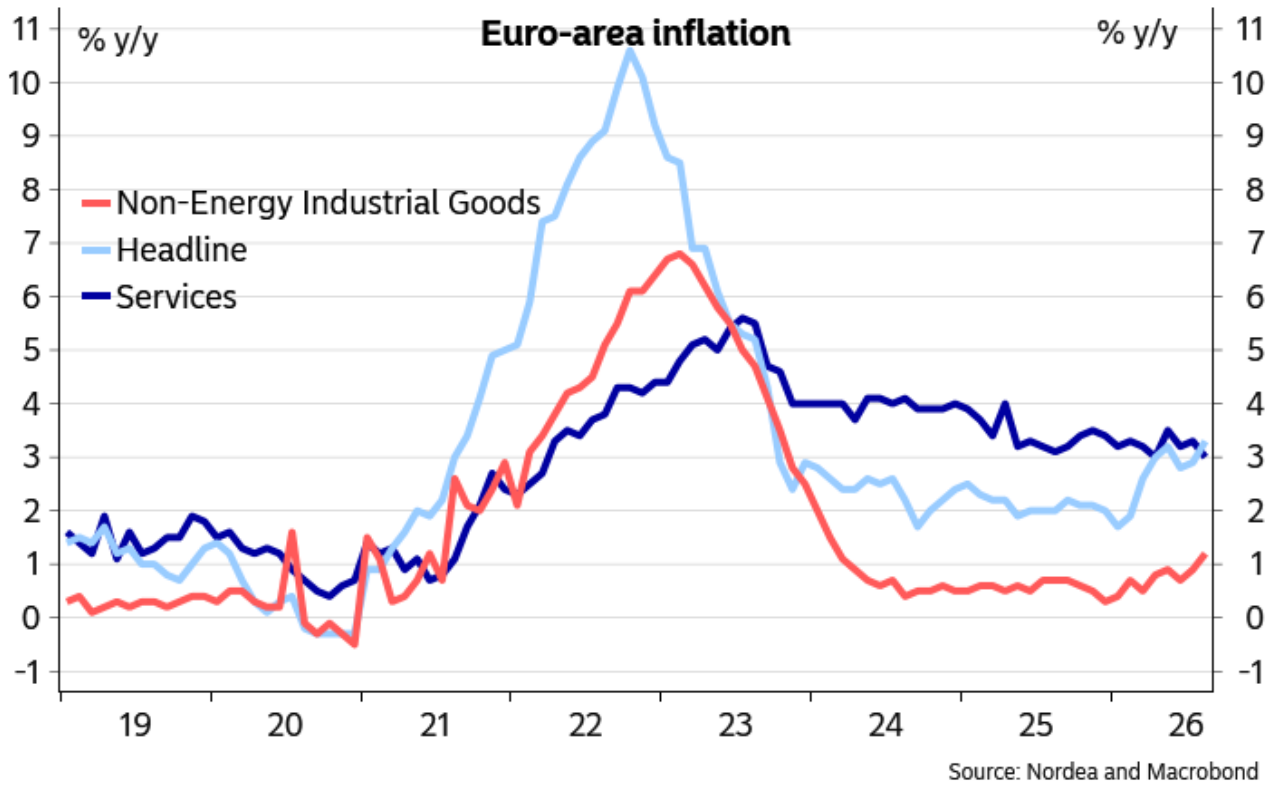
Core inflation actually retreated from 2.5% y/y to 2.4% y/y on the back of lower services inflation, which fell from 3.3% to 3.0%. Inflation for non-energy industrial goods, in turn, accelerated from 0.9% y/y to 1.2%, the highest level since early 2024, **signalling some broadening of price pressures**.

Core inflation has remained continuously above the ECB's 2% inflation target since 2021 and is also expected to remain there in the coming years, according to the ECB's latest staff forecast. Against this background, **we think the ECB will continue to raise rates at quarterly intervals, with the next move coming at the September meeting next week**. However, price pressures are, for now, spreading beyond energy only gradually, while there are no convincing signs of second-round effects or materially higher inflation expectations, which means the ECB is currently in **no rush** to hike rates.

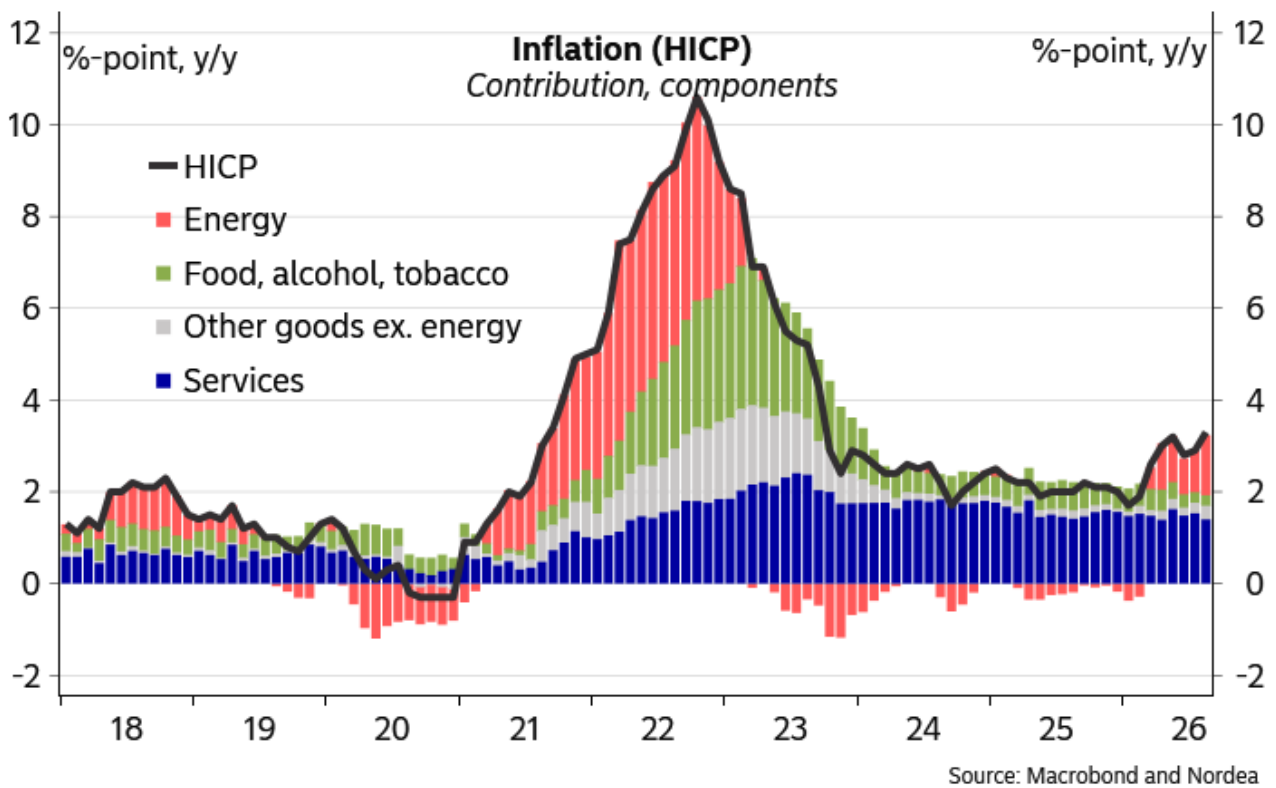
We think we will gradually see broadening price pressures and signs of second-round effects, as the economy continues to grow, the labour market remains rather tight and employment continues to increase. At the same time, the war in the Middle East continues and energy prices remain elevated, while the low level of natural gas inventories increases the risk of even higher gas prices during the winter. **The ECB is thus likely to continue to worry about upside price pressures**.

Euro-area inflation moved further away from the ECB's 2% target

Nordea



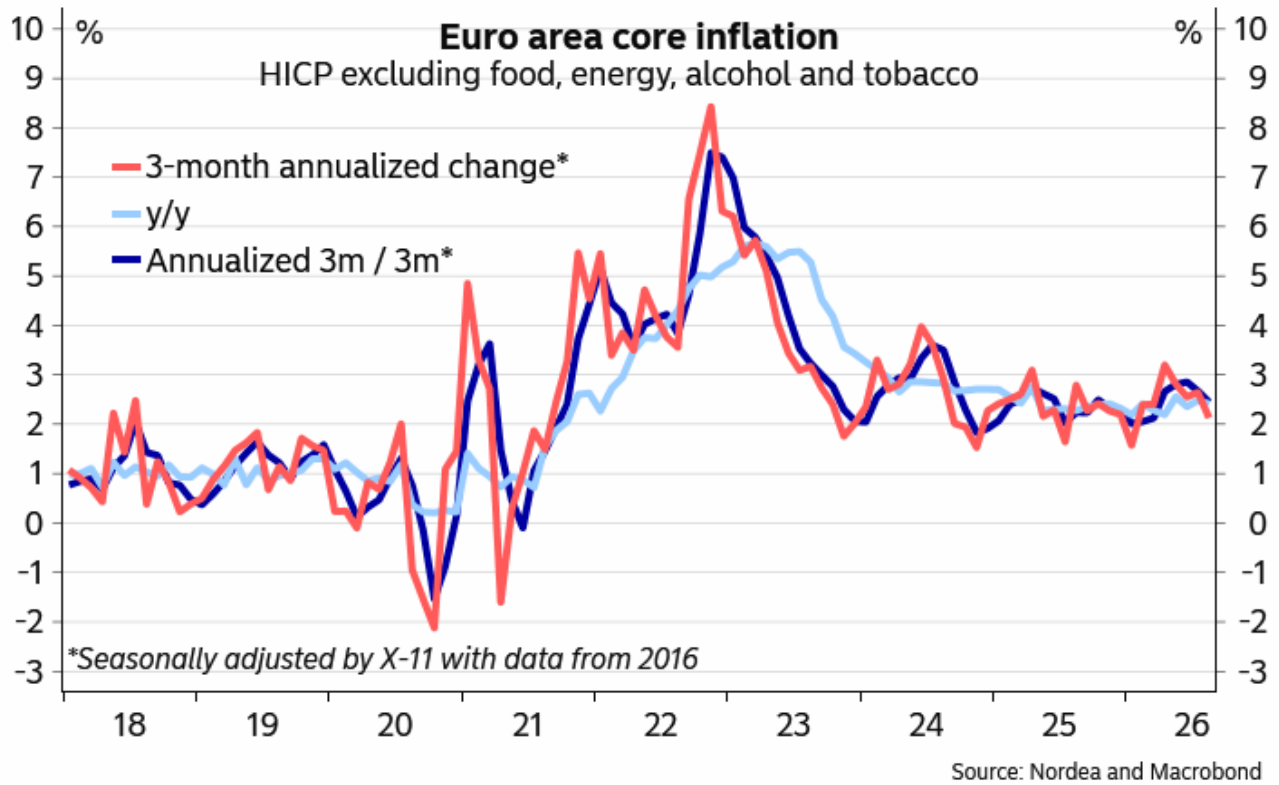
Higher inflation driven so far by rising energy prices



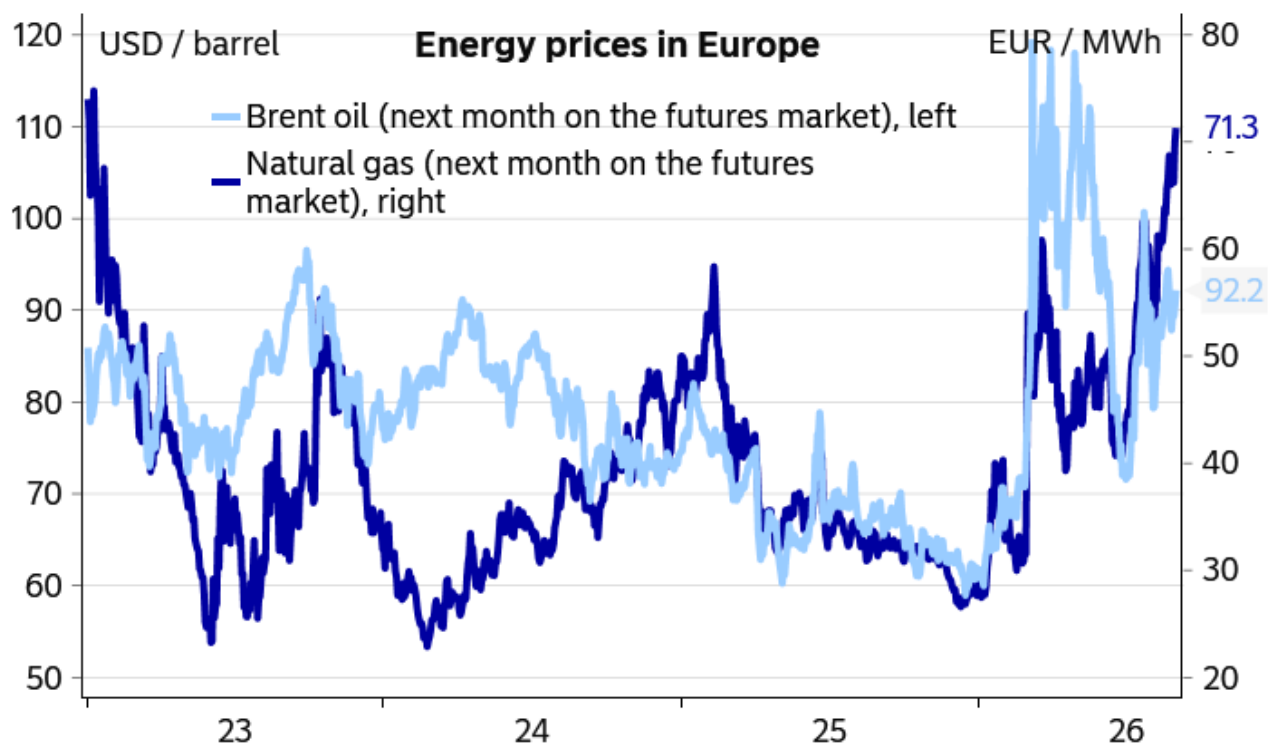
Even higher inflation prints likely ahead



Momentum in core inflation rather weak



Gas prices already started to increase



Source: Macrobond, Nordea and Bloomberg

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