

ECB: Deceptive wage hopes

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The ECB justifies its expectation of declining inflation mainly by the fact that its Wage Tracker indicates significantly weaker wage growth for the second half of the year. However, due to its design, this indicator often underestimates wage trends, particularly in the longer term. Current collective wage negotiations indicate that wages are likely to rise significantly more strongly in the second half of the year than indicated by the wage tracker. This is another reason why the ECB's interest rate cuts are likely to come to an end in the middle of the year.

ECB Wage Tracker slightly drifting upwards

One of the ECB's reasons for expecting falling inflation rates is that its experimental wage tracker signals a significantly weaker rise in wages for the second half of the year (Chart 1). For a long time, this was only shown as a chart in presentations by some Council members, but since December it has been published on the ECB's Data Portal. The data is updated on the Wednesday after each monetary policy meeting.

In our **Economic Insight "The ECB's wage mirage"**, we pointed out the risk that the Wage Tracker underestimates the rise in wages. This is because it only takes into account collective wage agreements that have already been concluded for the coming months. However, collective agreements that are currently being negotiated and may include significant wage increases are not taken into account. As a result, the latest Wage Tracker is regularly higher than the previous one. The difference between the Wage Tracker based on the data from December 18 and January 30 is only quite small because hardly any new wage agreements were concluded around Christmas and New Year. However, a number of collective bargaining rounds are likely to be concluded in the coming weeks - in which the trade unions are still demanding wage increases, some of which are quite substantial.



Chart 1 - ECB Wage Tracker with upside risks

ECB Wage Tracker (excluding special payments), based on data on collective wage agreements in Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands and Spain, in percent compared to the previous year



Source: ECB, Commerzbank Research

Germany: Higher wage agreements in the pipeline

In Germany, for example, the trade unions are still demanding fairly decent pay rises for the five sectors currently in collective bargaining with employers, although a higher increase is often demanded – and in most cases ultimately agreed – for trainees or those on lower salaries:

- In January, the central collective bargaining committee of the German Railway and Transport Union (EVG) opened the 2025 collective bargaining round with its demands to Deutsche Bahn AG. The demand includes a wage increase of 7.6% and a further 2.6% for shift workers, which can be exchanged for additional days off.
- At Deutsche Post AG, the ver.di bargaining committee is demanding a wage increase of 7.0% for employees with a term of 12 months, as well as 3 additional vacation days.
- For the public sector, ver.di is demanding a pay rise of 8.0% over a period of 12 months.
- IG Metall wants to push through a wage increase of 6.5% for employees in the West German textile and clothing industry. The agreement is to run for 12 months.
- ver.di is demanding a 7.5% wage and salary increase for employees in the paper, cardboard and plastics processing industry.

Of course, these high demands will not be implemented to the same extent. However, given the still solid labor market in Germany, wage settlements are likely to be higher than before the pandemic.

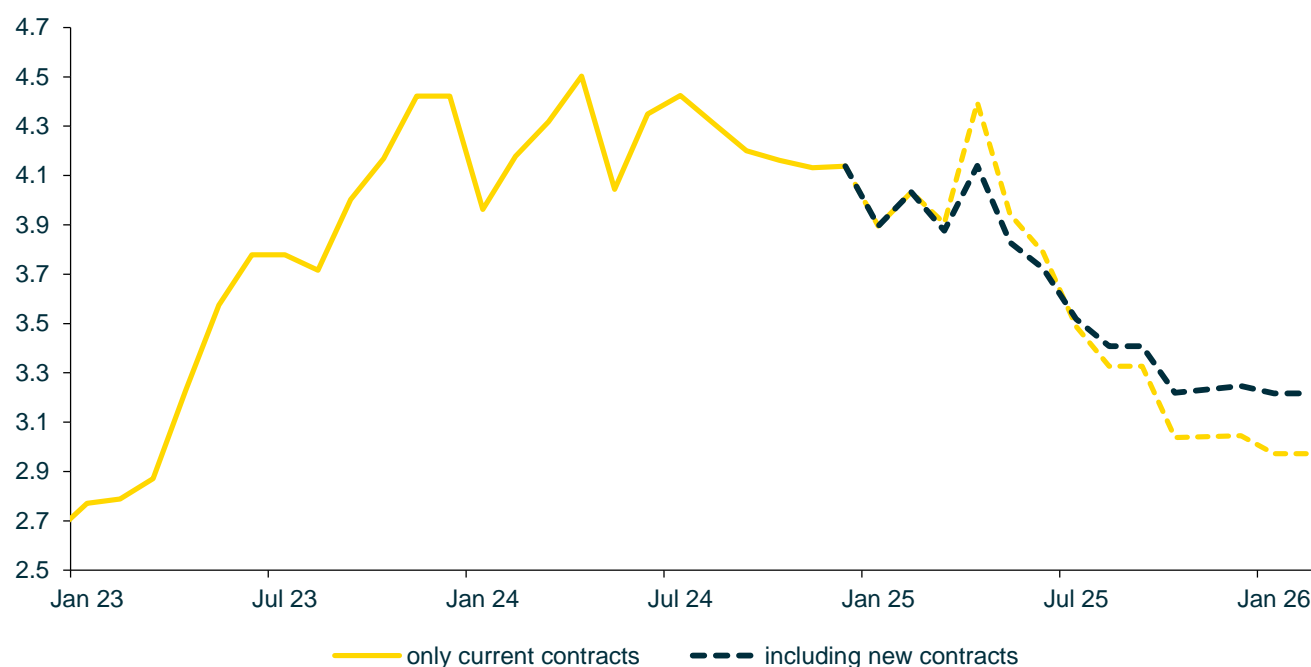
Using Germany as an example, we have calculated how such wage agreements would be reflected in the wage tracker in the coming months. To do this, we have calculated a “Germany Wage Tracker” based on the ECB model. If only the wage agreements already concluded are taken into account, it would fall to around 3% by the end of the



year (Chart 2). However, if we also take into account the new collective agreements concluded in the coming months – we assume an average increase of 4% for the five sectors from March – the Germany Wage Tracker would be noticeably higher in the second half of the year.

Chart 2 - “Germany Wage Tracker” likely to move upwards

Collective agreements (excl. one-off payments) in Germany’s most important sectors: Wage Tracker from 2025 takes into account 1) only existing collective agreements and 2) also newly negotiated agreements (for which we assume an average of 4%), in %



Source: WSI, Commerzbank Research

Wages also continue to rise sharply in other countries

Germany is not alone in continuing to demand high wages. Wages in other euro countries are also likely to rise more strongly than the ECB Wage Tracker suggests:

- In the Netherlands, trade unions are continuing to demand high wage increases for the coming months, citing the still very tight labor market and high corporate profits as reasons. The largest trade union, the FNV, is demanding a wage increase of 7% for its members. Other unions such as the CNV are somewhat more moderate in this respect, but are still demanding wage adjustments of between 3½% and 6%.
- In Spain, the government reached an agreement with the trade unions just last week to raise the general minimum wage (SMI) by EUR 50 per month with retroactive effect from January 1. This corresponds to an increase of 4.4% compared to the previous year. In addition, the Spanish government decided just the day before yesterday to reduce the general working week from 40 to 37.5 hours, while keeping wages the same. Ultimately, this also represents a pay rise.
- In Austria, however, wage demands and final wage agreements are somewhat more cautious, which is also due to the previous very strong wage increases. In the private bus and coach sector, the unions' demands of 3.7% and the employers' offer of 3.5% are not far apart. In the mineral oil industry, wages will rise by an average of 3.4% as of



February 1. The agreements in smaller sectors are also in a similar range, which is still more than expected by the Wage Tracker for the eurozone as a whole.

End of interest rate cuts from the middle of the year

Overall, there are many indications that the ECB Wage Tracker will be significantly higher than today, particularly in the second half of the year. This is likely to shake the ECB's expectation that inflation will stabilize at 2%, which is why further interest rate cuts would be less easy to implement. We believe the end point will be reached at a deposit rate of 2% by the middle of the year, especially as from then on a gradually improving economy will not justify any further interest rate cuts.



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