

Cyclical indicators suggest a cooling economy

PMI Composite heatmap

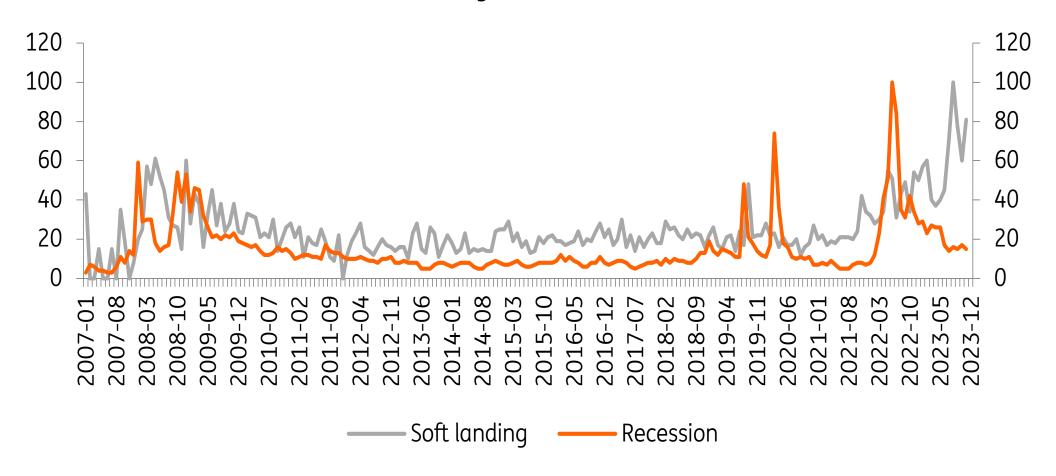
	Nov 23	Oct 23	Sep 23	Aug 23	Jul 23	Jun 23			
Americas									
Brazil	50.7	50.3	49.0	50.6	49.6	51.5			
US	50.7	50.7	50.2	50.2	52.0	53.2			
Europe									
France	44.6	44.6	44.1	46.0	46.6	47.2			
Germany	47.8	45.9	46.4	44.6	48.5	50.6			
Ireland	52.3	49.7	52.1	52.6	50.0	51.4			
Italy	48.1	47.0	49.2	48.2	48.9	49.7			
Russia	52.4	53.6	54.7	55.9	53.3	55.8			
Spain	49.8	50.0	50.1	48.6	51.7	52.6			
UK	50.7	48.7	48.5	48.6	50.8	52.8			
<i>Asia</i>									
Australia	46.2	47.6	51.5	48.0	48.2	50.1			
China	50.4	50.7	52.0	51.3	51.1	52.3			
India	57.4	58.4	61.0	60.9	61.9	59.4			
Japan	49.6	50.5	52.1	52.6	52.2	52.1			
Geographical/Geopolitical Regions									
Emerging Markets	52.0	51.1	52.0	52.7	52.9	53.5			
European Union	47.6	46.5	47.2	46.7	48.6	49.8			
Eurozone	47.6	46.5	47.2	46.7	48.6	49.9			
Global	50.4	50.0	50.5	50.6	51.6	52.6			

Source: LSEG Datastream, ING Economic Research



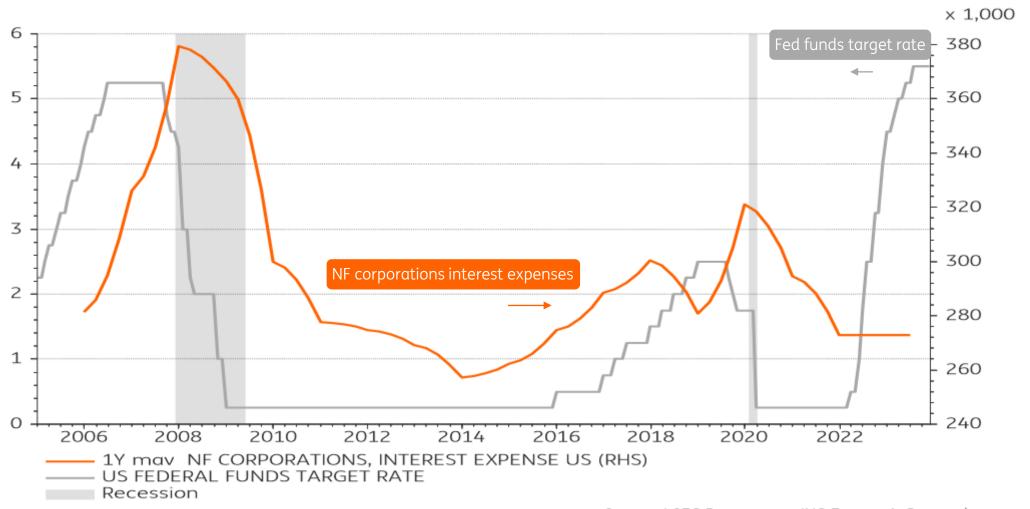
Recession fears have eased in the US (prematurely?)

Google trends US



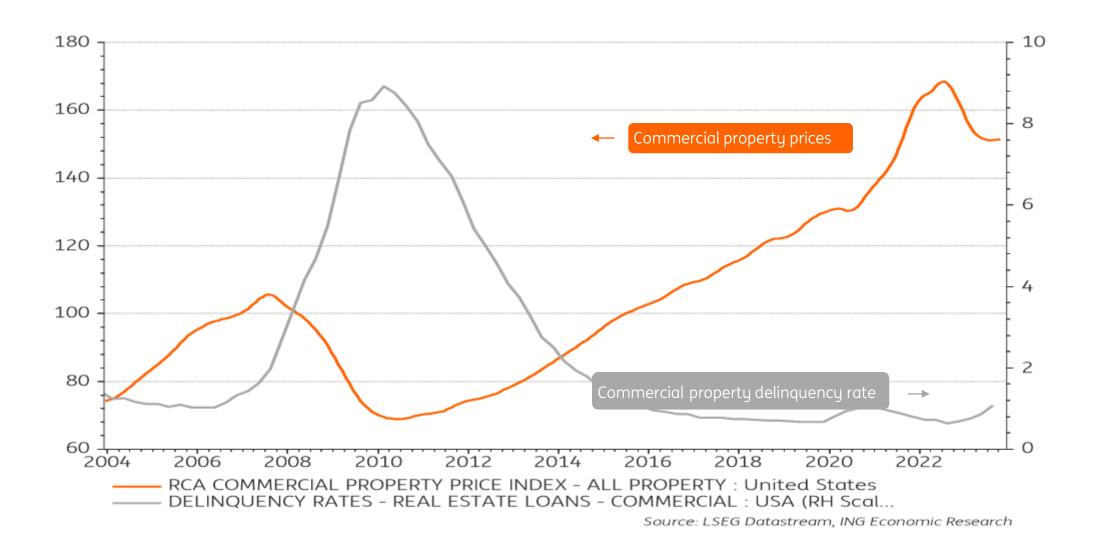


Biggest impact of monetary tightening still to come?



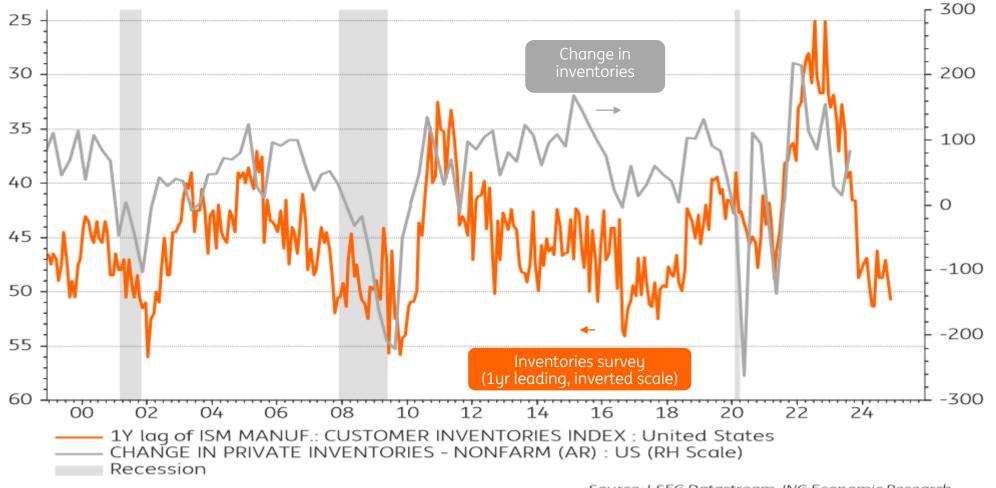


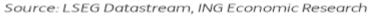
Potential trouble in US commercial real estate





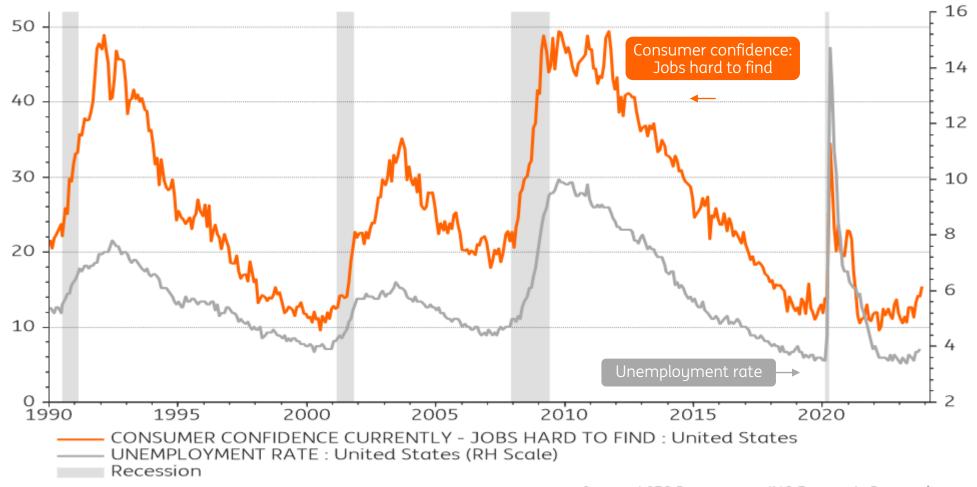
Inventory cycle in the US will weigh on growth in coming quarters





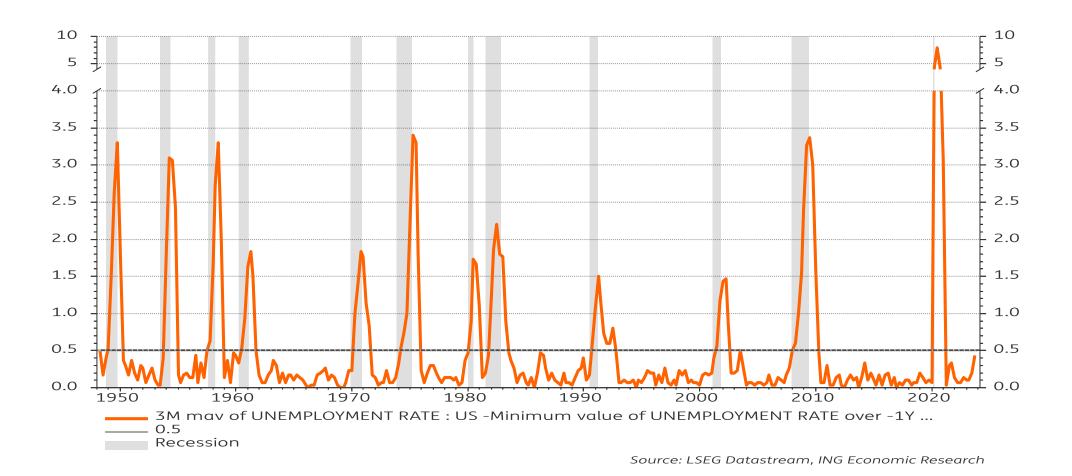


US unemployment is now starting to increase





Sahm Rule not at recession level yet (but close)



"Sahm Recession Indicator signals the start of a recession when the three-month moving average of the national unemployment rate (U-3) rises by 0.50 percentage points or more relative to its low during the previous 12 months."



Chinese recovery at a snail's pace



Britain's low-wage addiction

Prigozhin's Götterdämmerung

The race to build a superbattery

Of India, vultures and sanitation

AUGUST 26TH-SEPTEMBER 1ST 2023

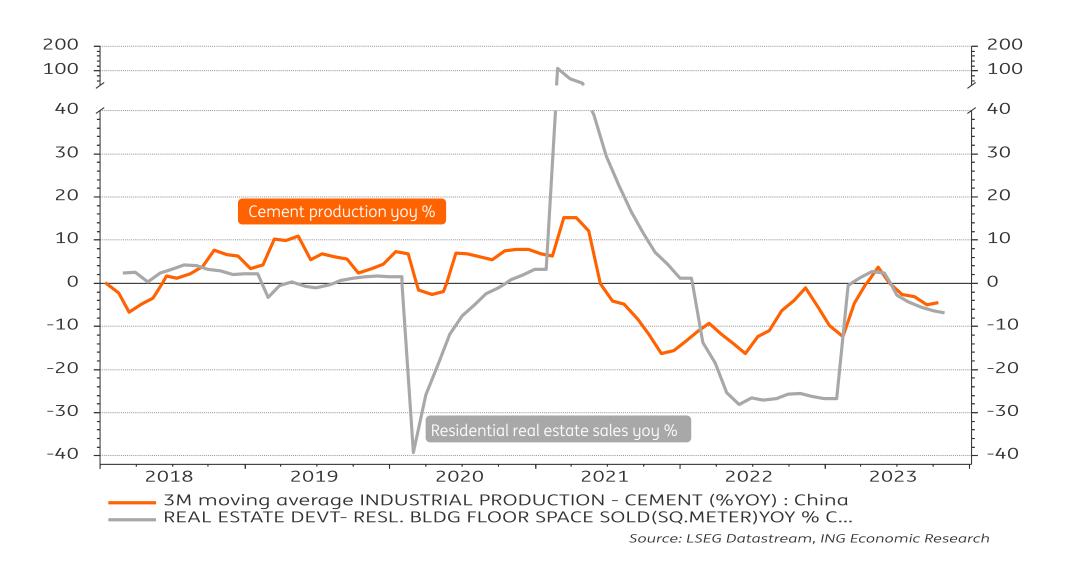
XI'S FAILING MODEL

Why he won't fix China's economy





Real estate/construction remains problematic in China





Weak Chinese labour market, low consumer confidence



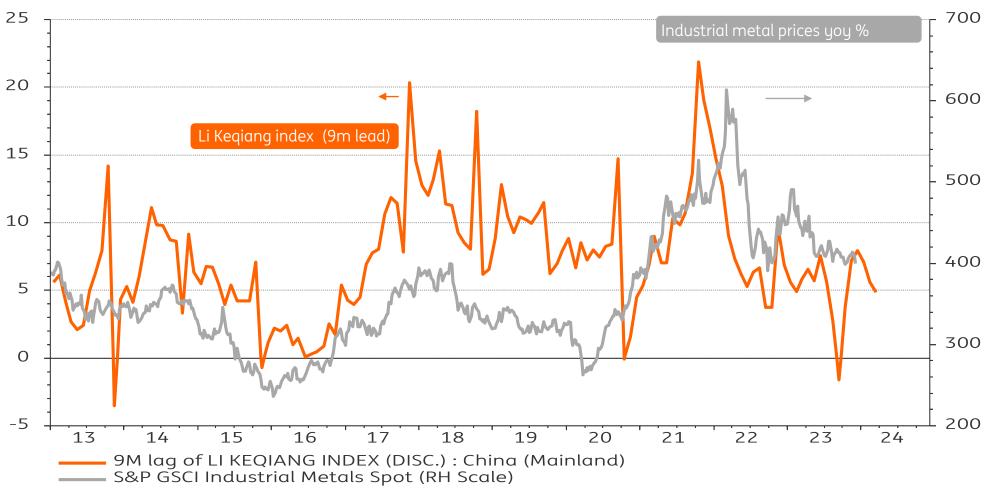


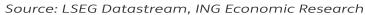
Source: QuantCube Technology

Source: LSEG Datastream, ING Economic Research



Lackluster Chinese growth is still weighing on metal prices





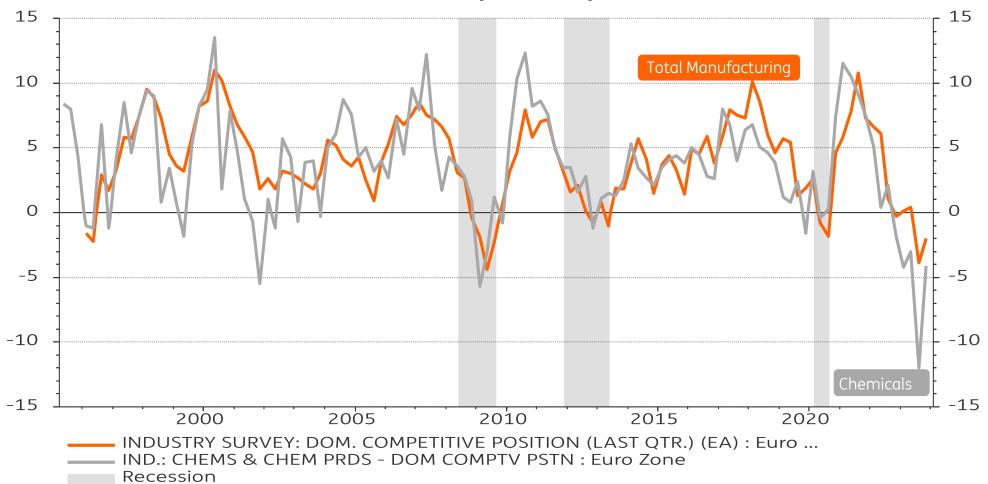




A stagnating Eurozone economy

Energy intensive sectors are (still) suffering

Domestic competitive position



Source: LSEG Datastream, ING Economic Research

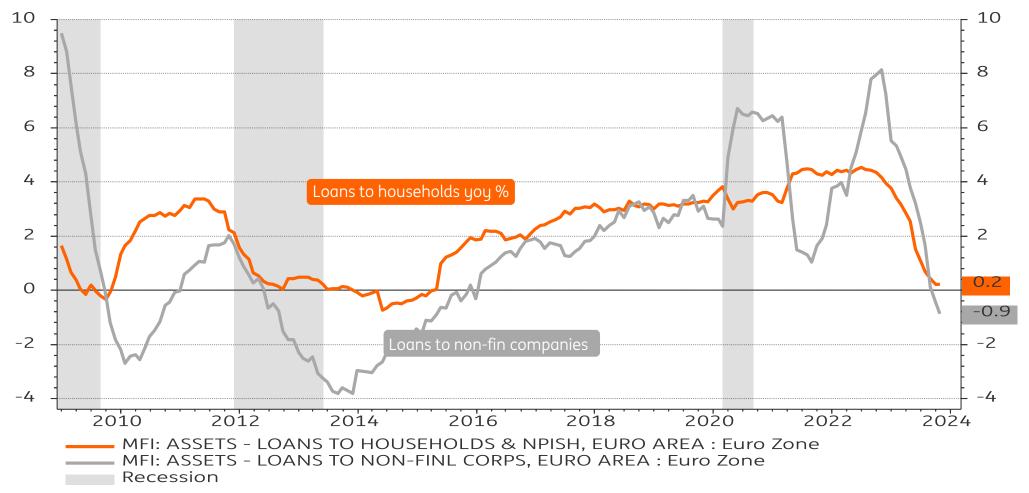


Inventories at very high level in the Eurozone





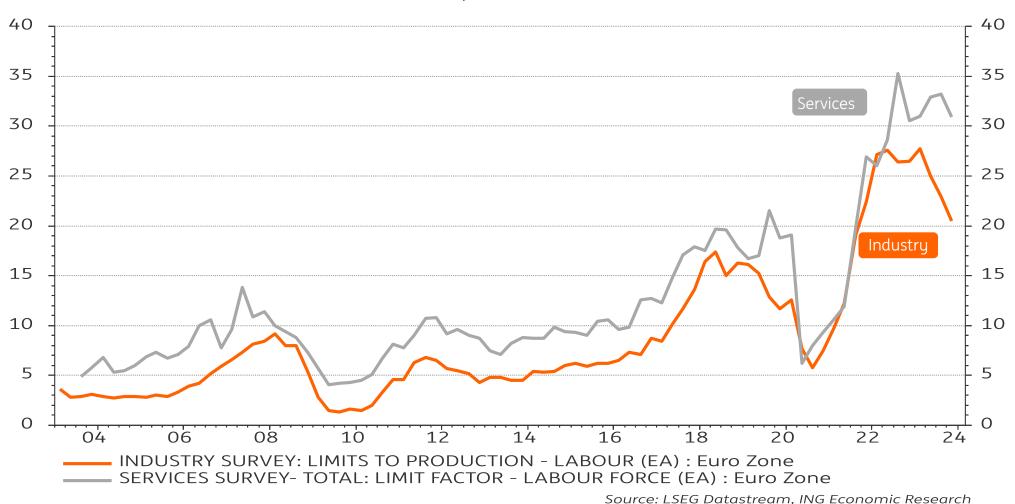
Tighter monetary policy starts to affect credit demand





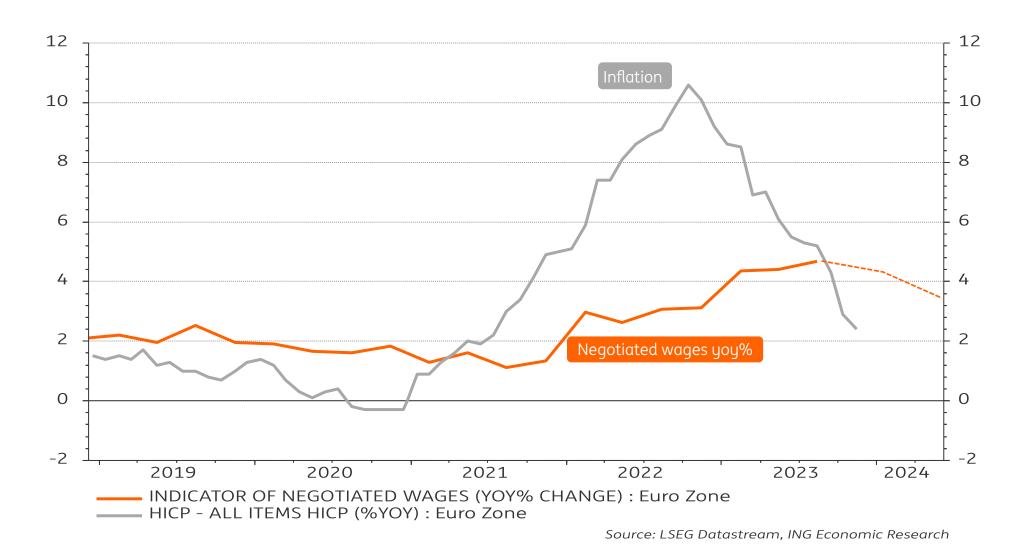
Labour market remains structurally tight

Limits to production: labour



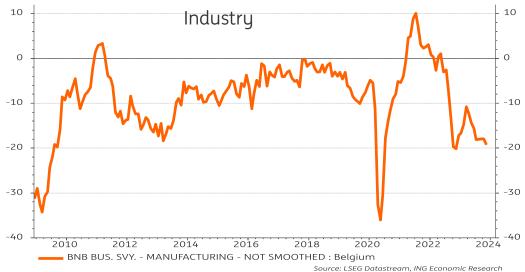


Eurozone consumer will have more purchasing power in 2024

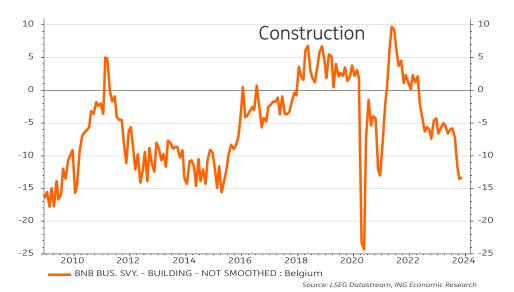


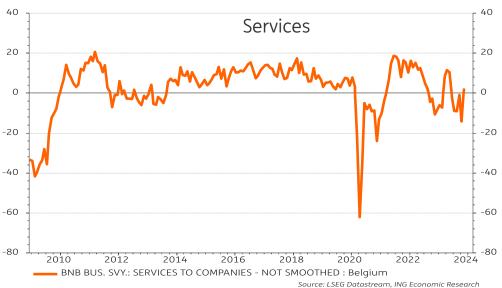


Belgian economy: diverging confidence









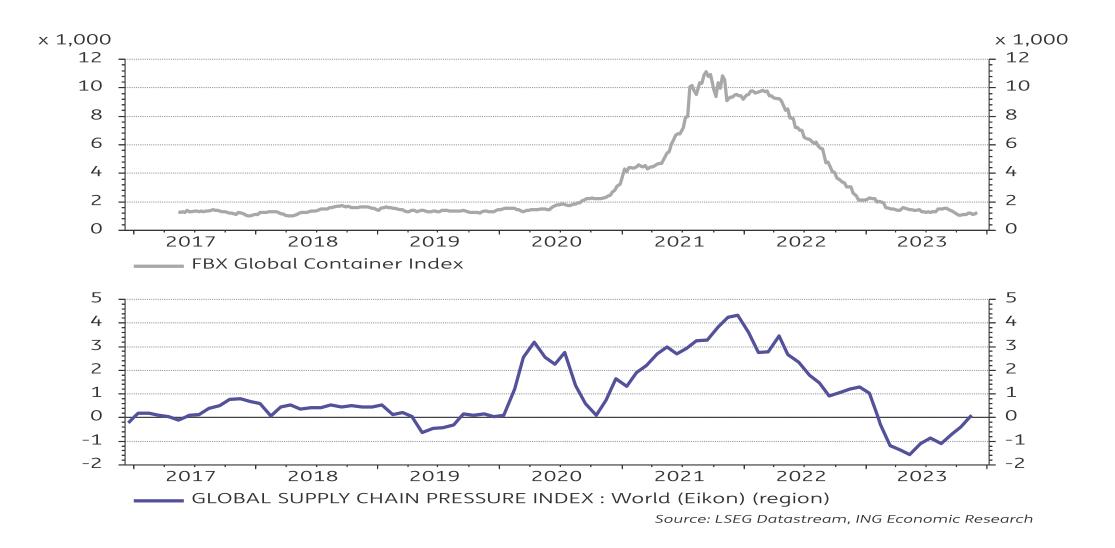


Growth expectations

	2021	2022	2023	2024
USA	5.8	1.9	2.2	0.5
Eurozone	5.9	3.4	0.5	0.3
UK	8.7	4.3	0.6	0.4
Belgium	6.9	3.0	1.4	0.7
Japan	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.2
China	8.8	3.0	5.4	5.2

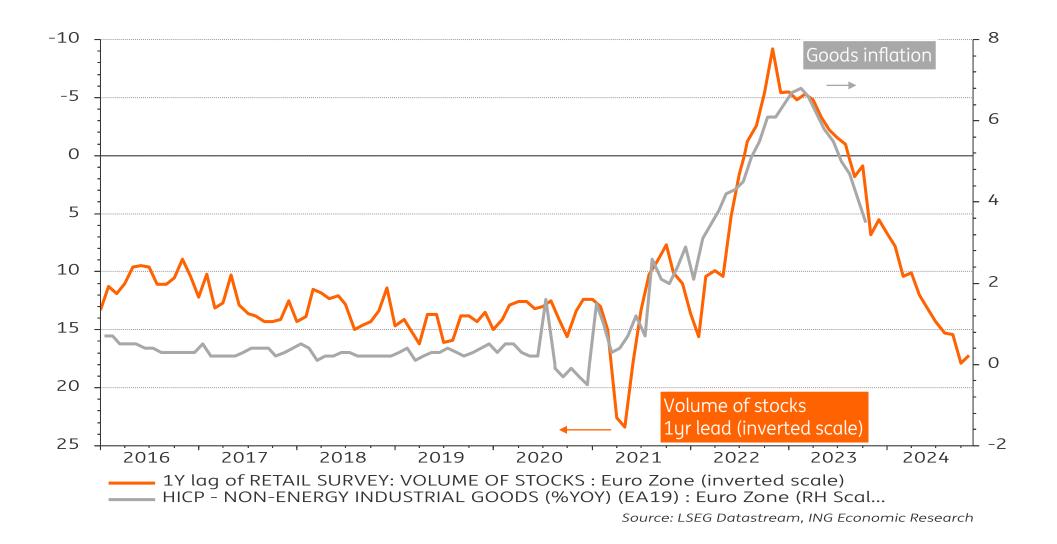


Supply chain constraints are <u>less</u> important than before the pandemic



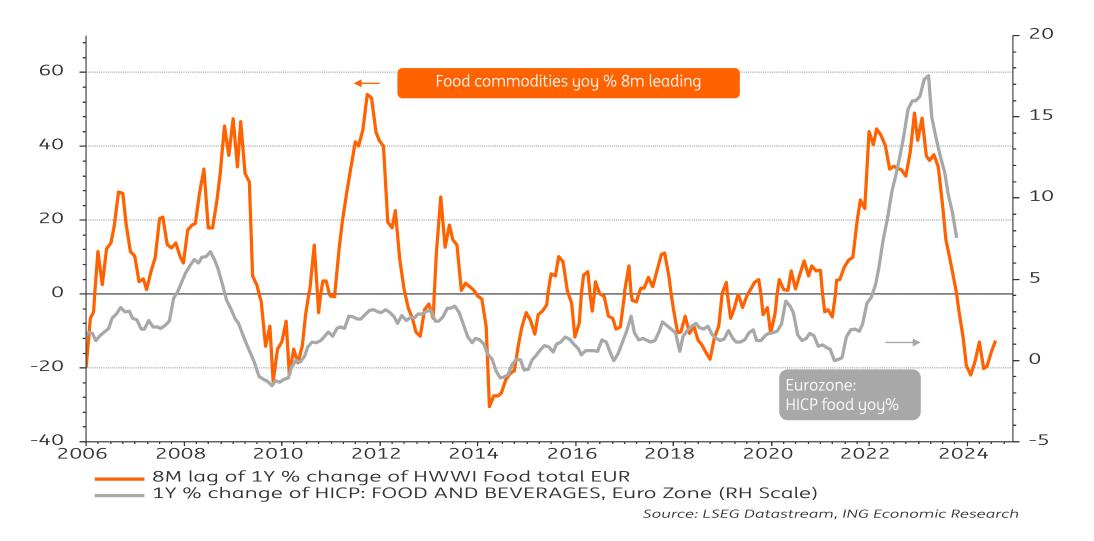


High level of inventories in the eurozone is deflationary...



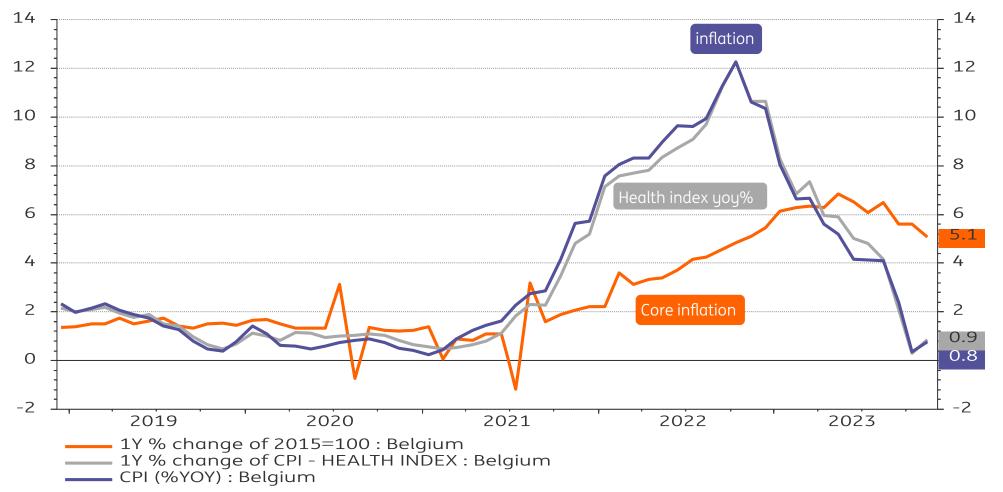


...and food inflation is falling back in the eurozone



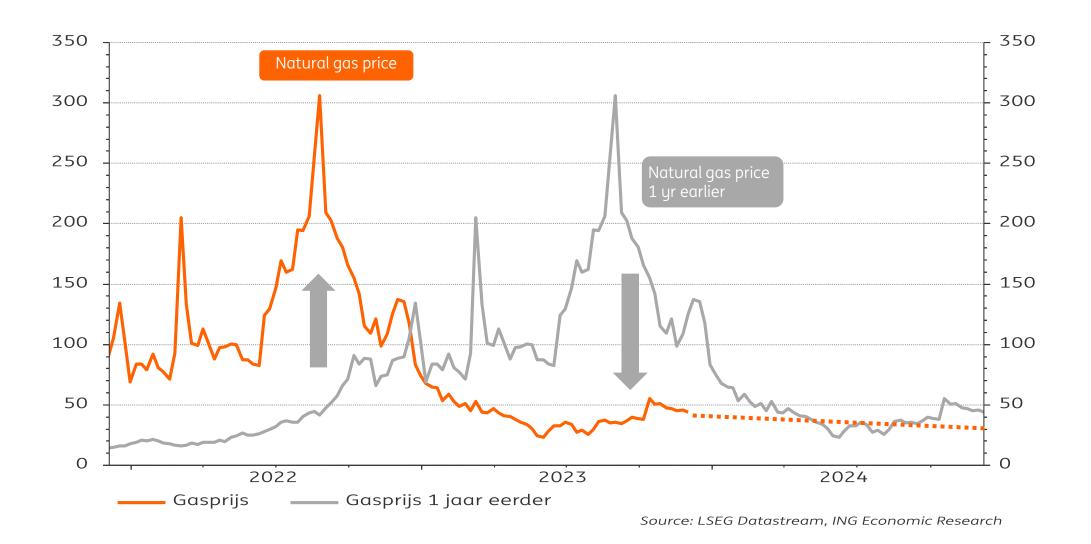


Belgian health index expected to rise around 3.5% next year





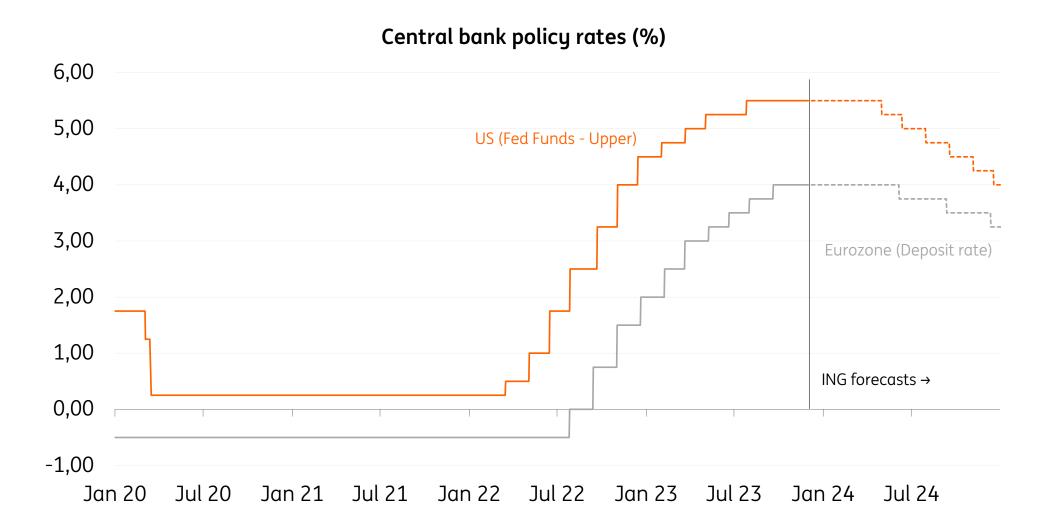
Base effects could drive inflation temporarily higher







What to expect from central banks?





What is the (nominal) neutral rate?

- Neutral rate is lower than 20 years ago (demographics, productivity growth,...)
- Francesco Grigoli, Josef Platzer, and Robin Tietz (IMF (2023)):
 - For the median country r* (neutral rate in real terms) is around 0.5%
- In the 10 years before the financial crisis:
 - In the US: average inflation 2.5%, average short rate: 3.8%
 - In the eurozone: average inflation 2%, average short rate 3%
- Estimates centrale banks nominal neutral rate:
 - Federal Reserve (2.5%, but growing number of governors think it's higher)
 - ECB Chief Economist Lane estimates it around 2%



Nominal neutral rate USD: close to 3%, EUR: close to 2.5%

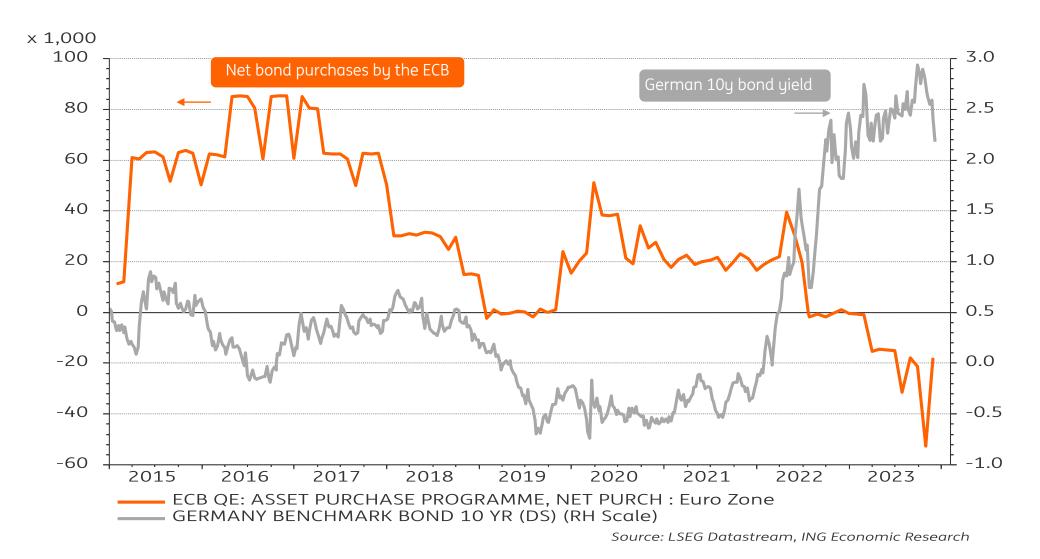


Yield cure already strongly inverted => limits the potential for the long end to decline...





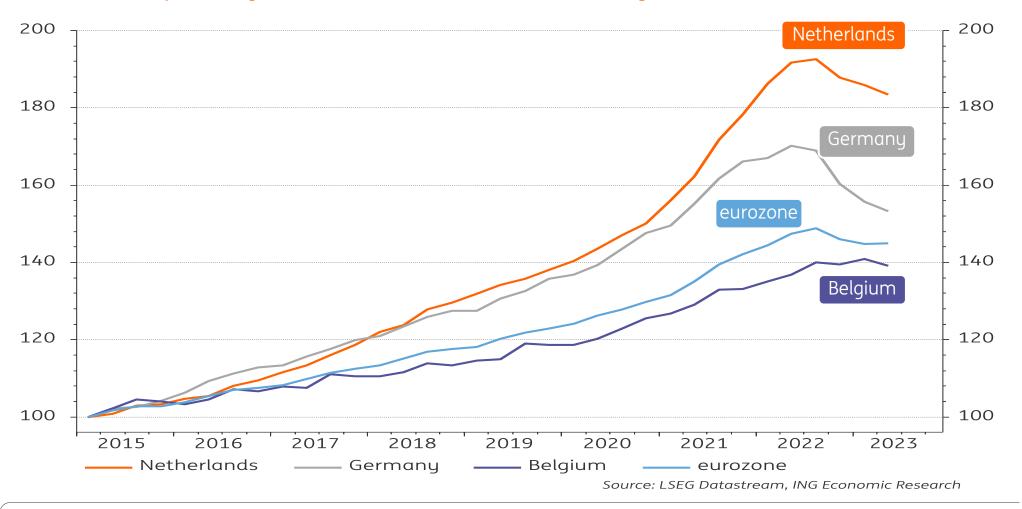
...and ECB has started to diminish its bond holdings





Belgian house prices have risen less than in neighbouring countries

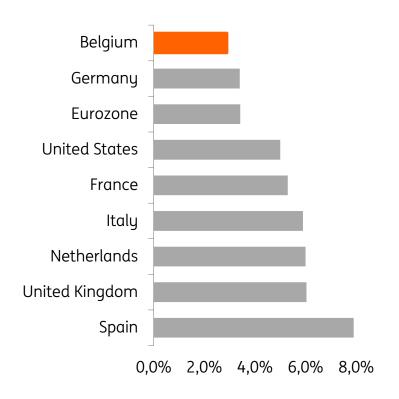
Evolution house prices Belgium, the Netherlands, eurozone and Germany



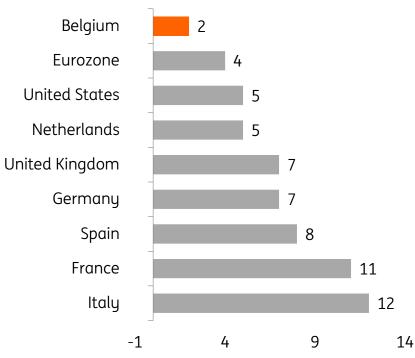


Belgium has the most stable property price evolution among major OECD countries since 1990

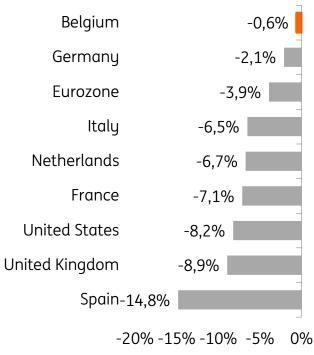
Housing price volatility



Number of years with falling house prices



Biggest annual price drop



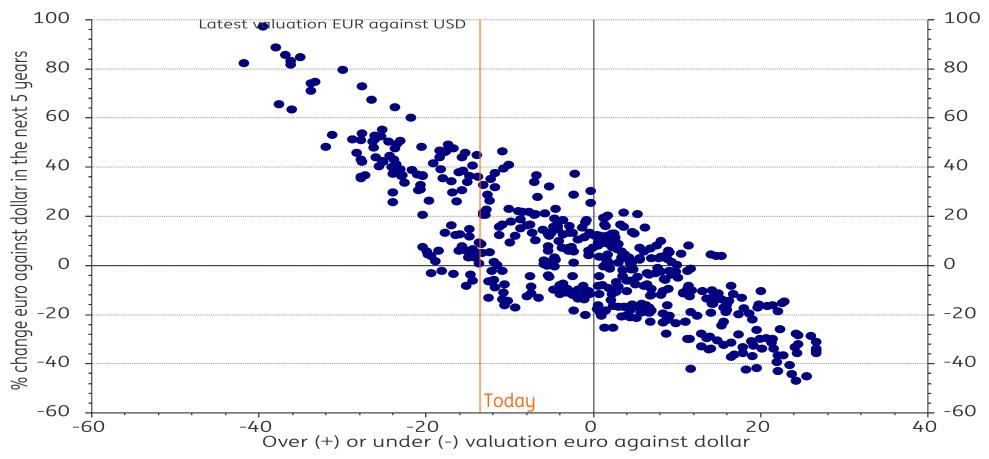
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Source: OECD, analysis ING



Euro is more than 10% undervalued against dollar according to Purchasing Power Parity...



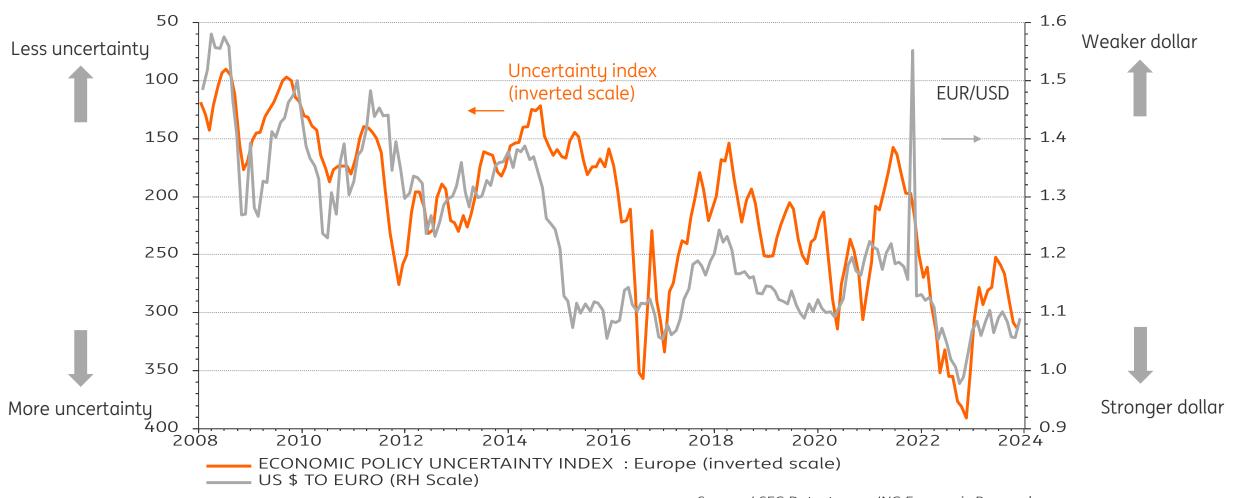


Over (+) or under (-) valuation euro against dollar vs % change euro agains...

Source: LSEG Datastream, ING Economic Research



...but uncertainty might temporarily support the greenback

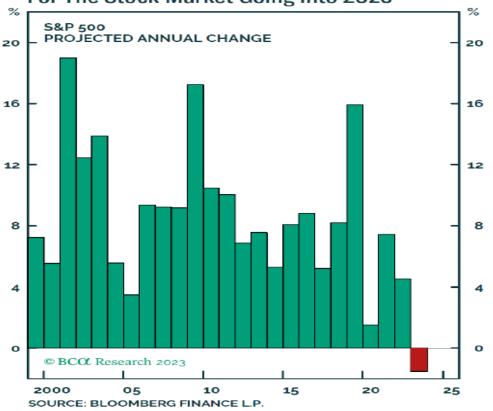






It paid off to be a contrarian

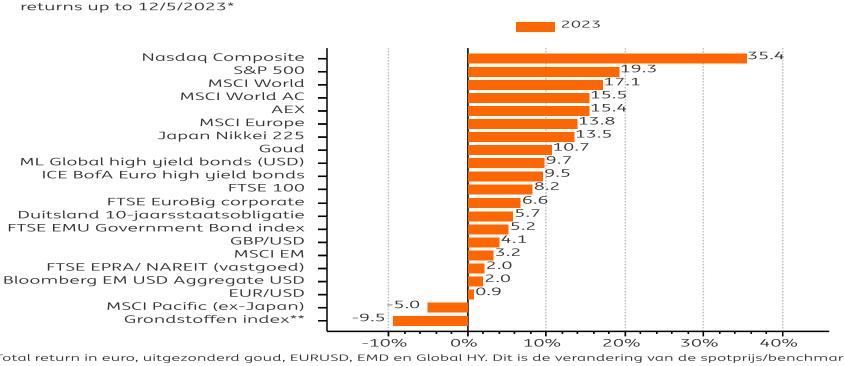








Scores on the Doors: 2023 was about recovering lost ground



*Total return in euro, uitgezonderd goud, EURUSD, EMD en Global HY. Dit is de verandering van de spotprijs/benchmark ** EUR hedged TR

Source: LSEG Datastream, ING Investment Office



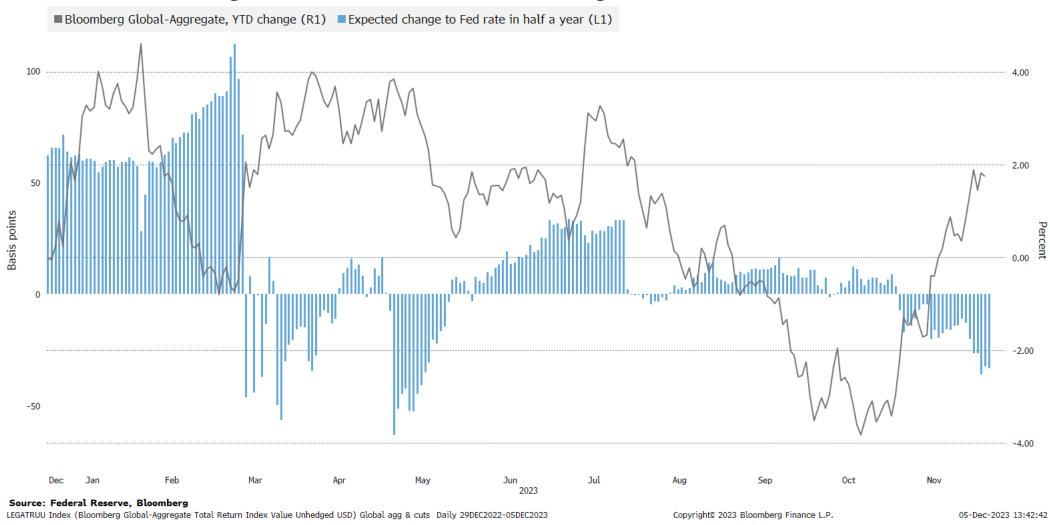
Bronnen: LSEGv Datastream, ING Investment Office

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- •• EUR hedged TR



Finally positive performances in fixed income

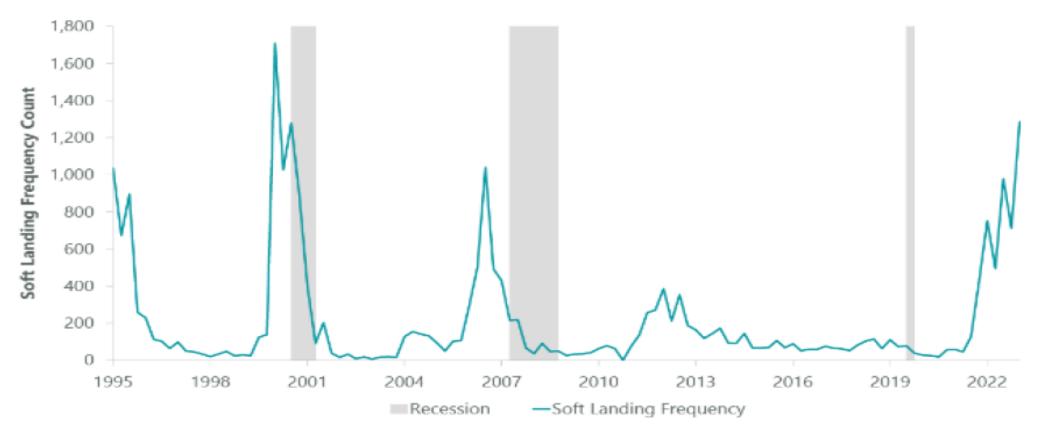
Benchmark index erasing 2023 losses as Fed rate-cut bets surge





The market's baseline scenario is for a soft landing

Exhibit 1: It Always Starts as a Soft Landing



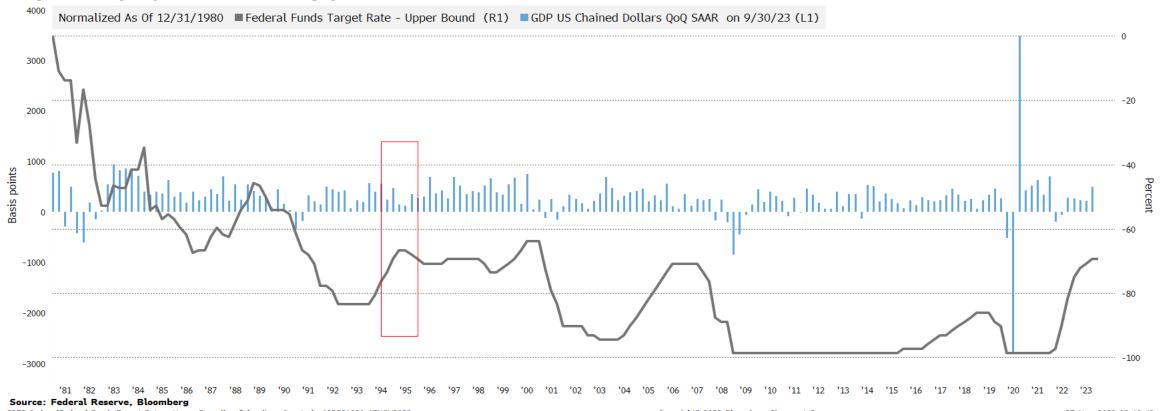
Note: Soft landing frequency is the count of mentions of the term "soft landing" in company filings, transcripts, and presentations since 3Ω95. Data as of Sept. 30, 2023. Source: NBER and Bloomberg.



The history of soft landings shows it's rare but not impossible

43 Years, One Soft Landing

Only Greenspan, mid-90's clearly pulled it off



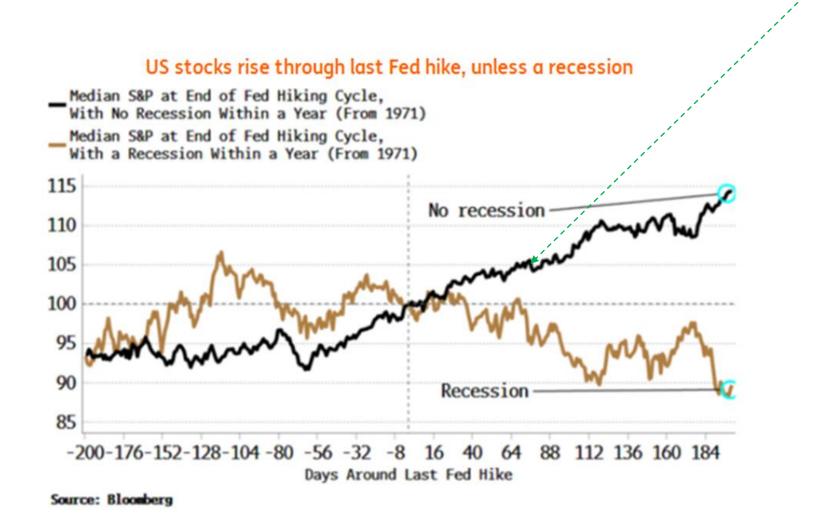
FDTR Index (Federal Funds Target Rate - Upper Bound) soft landing Quarterly 02DEC1980-17N0V2023

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The stock market bulls are seeing the positive side of things

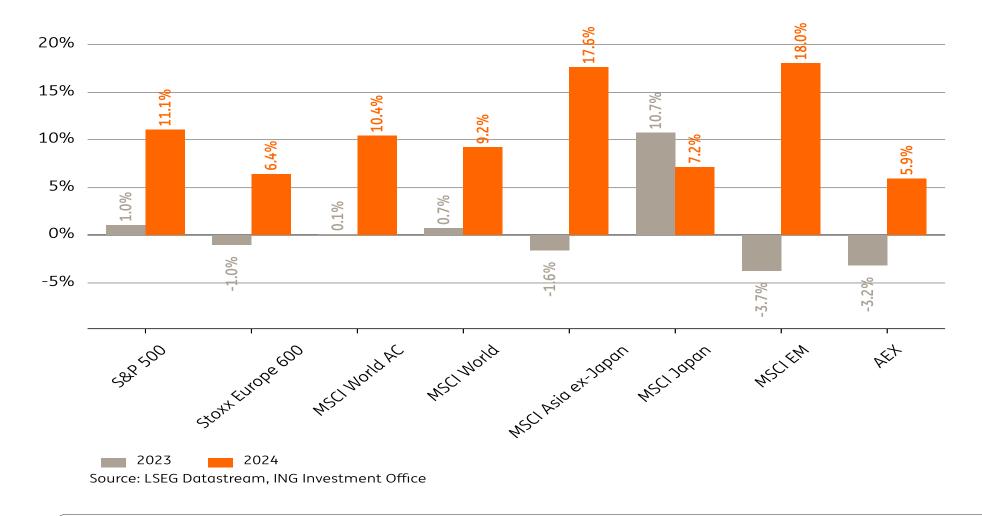




Earnings growth back to positive

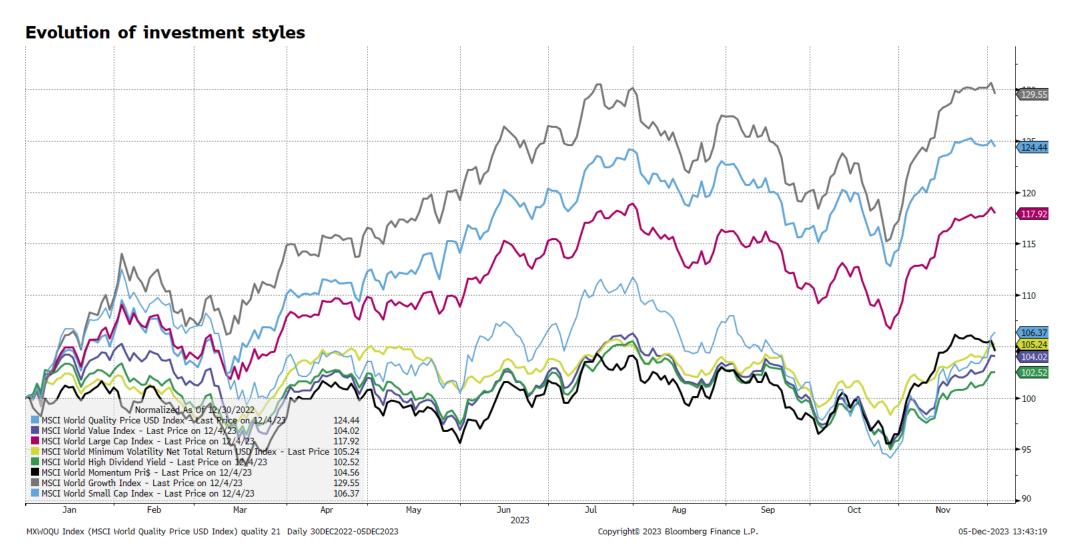
Earnings growth expectations for main regions

per calender year (IBES)



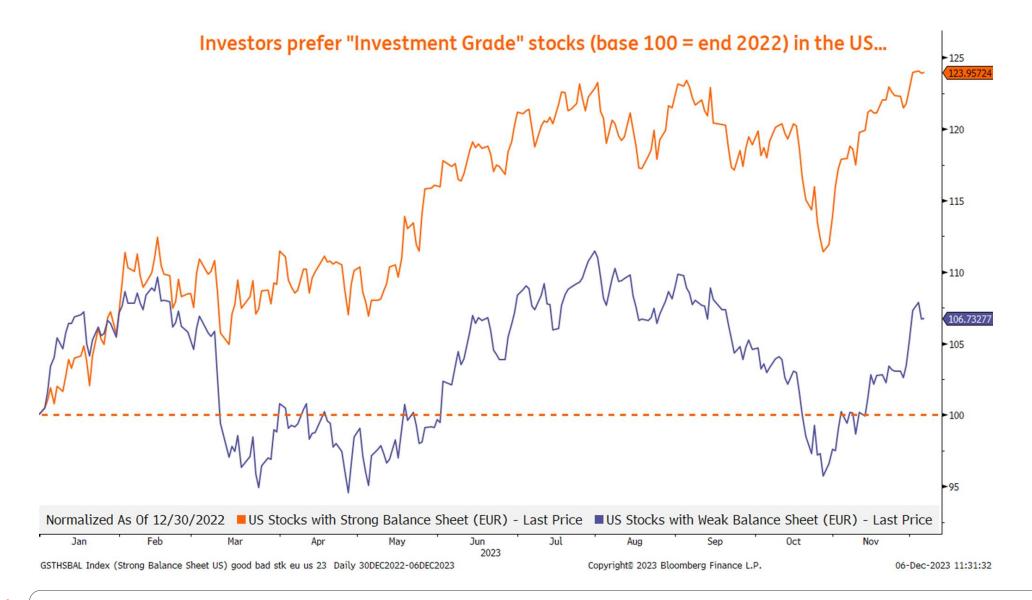


Factors to watch: Large Cap, Quality, Growth



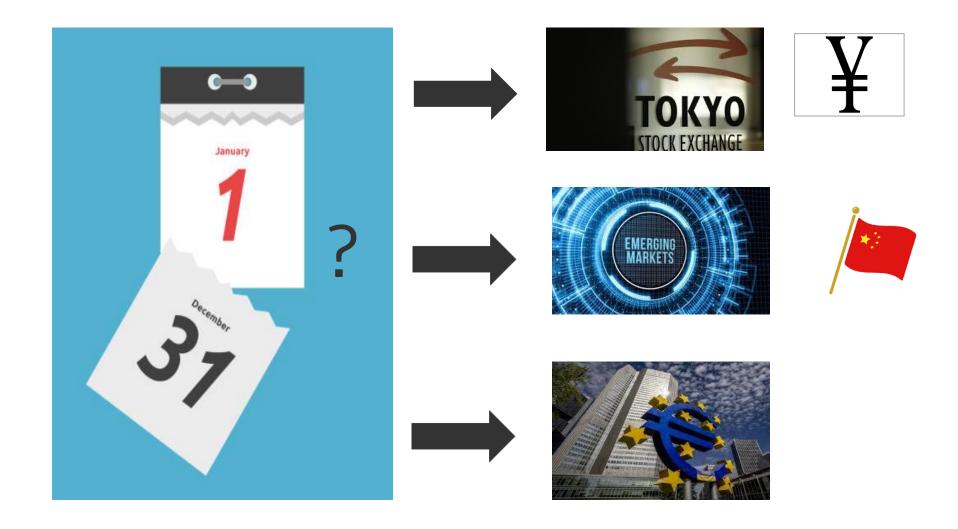


Strong balance sheet first





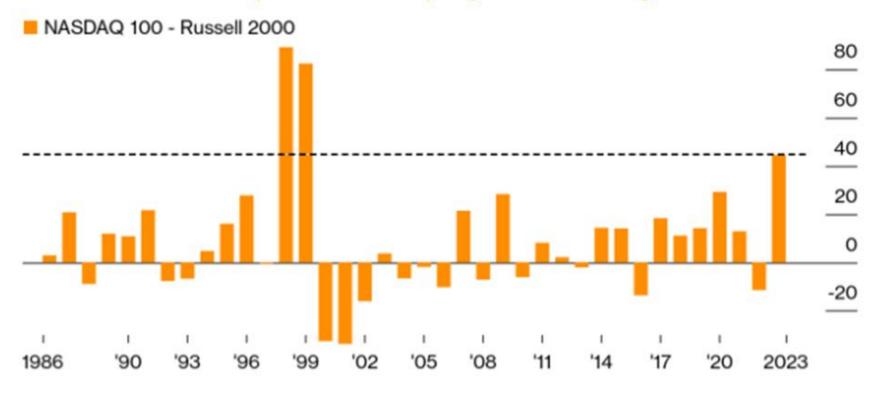
The best laid plans of mice and men..... often go awry





New leadership in 2024?

US Tech stocks outperform small caps by the widest margin since 1990s

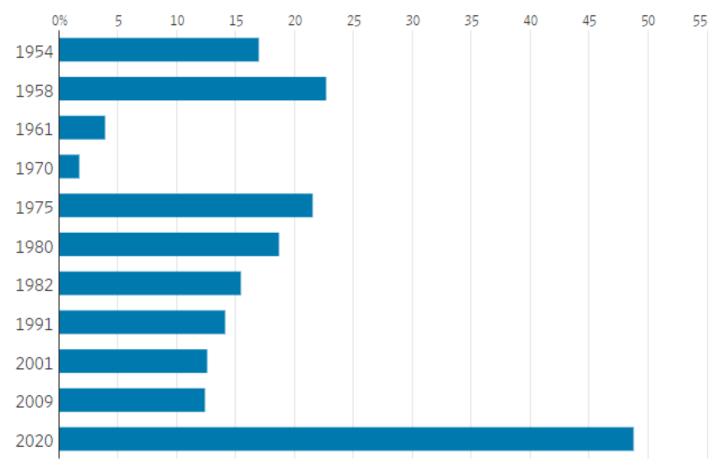


Source: Bloomberg



Small caps will be attractive again once we get more visibility around the 'landing'

Outperformance of U.S. small caps v. large caps in the 12 months following a recession



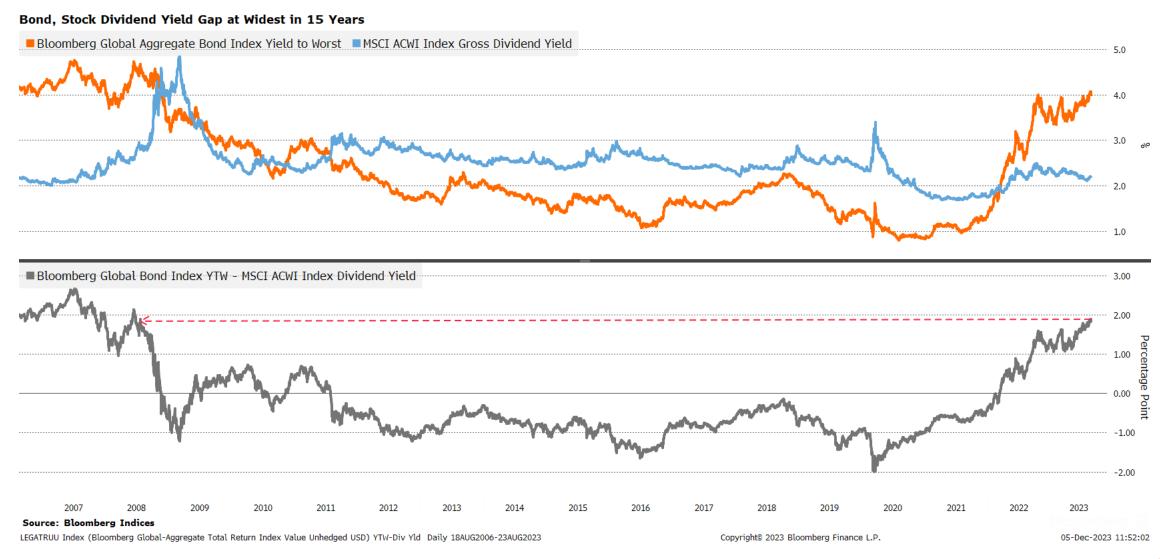
Note: Smallest 30% vs largest 30%

Source: MSCI



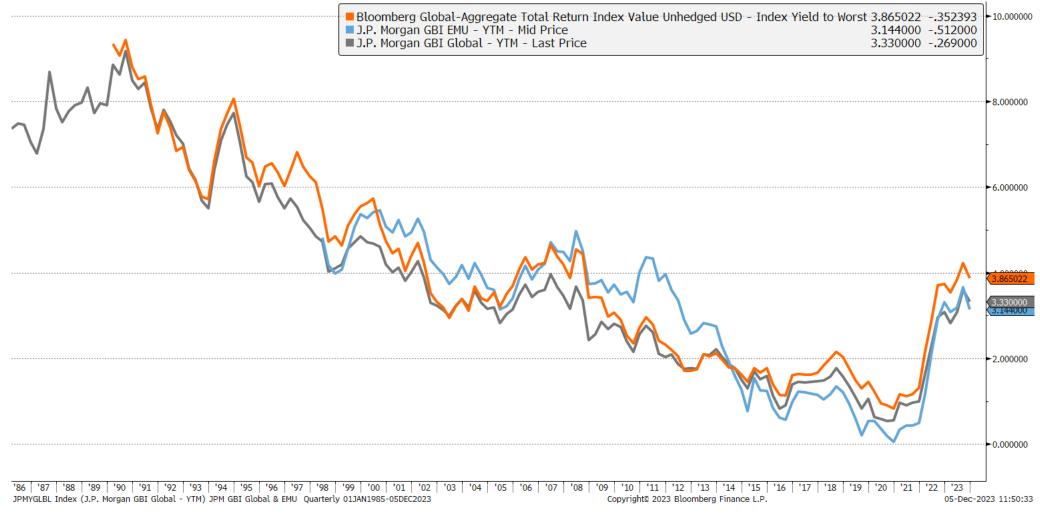


TINA no more





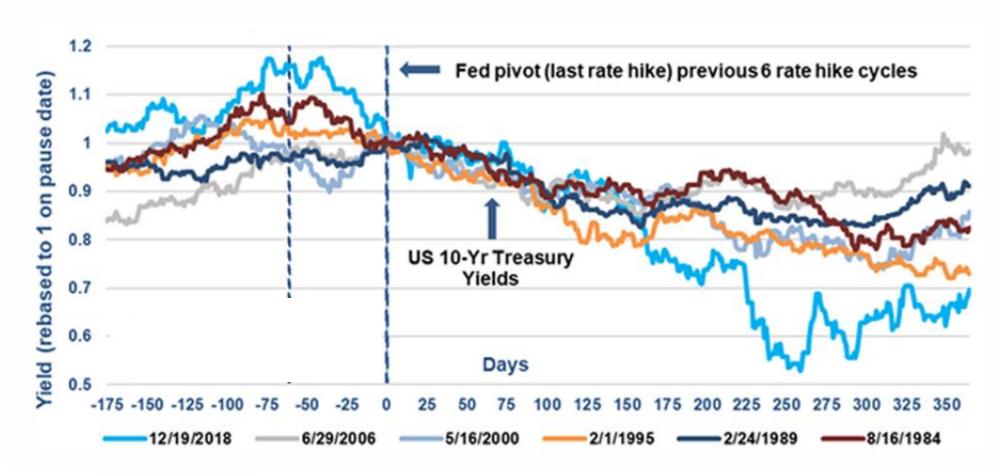
The starting point: yields not seen since... 2007





It's mostly down in yield after the ultimate rate hike

US 10-Year Treasury Yields after the Fed Paused

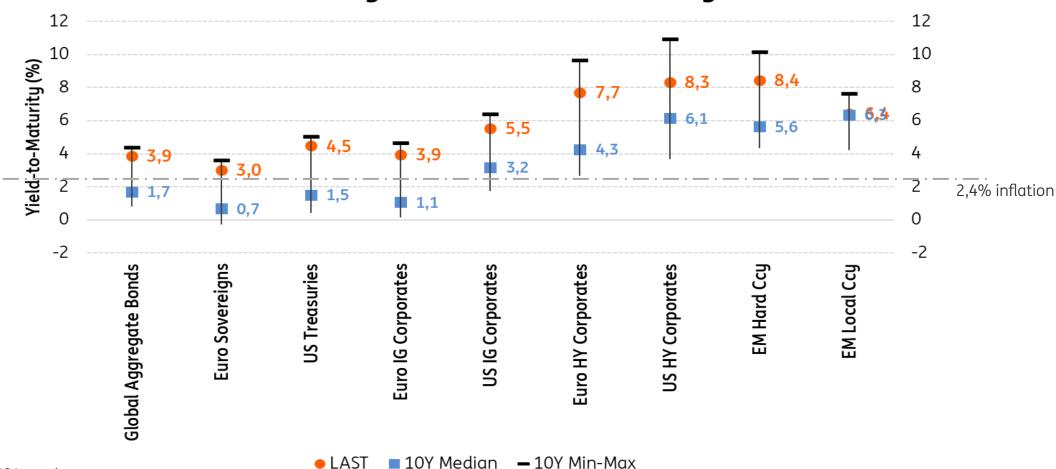


Source: Bloomberg



It's now also about the all-in yield for most segments

Yield-to-Maturity across fixed income segments

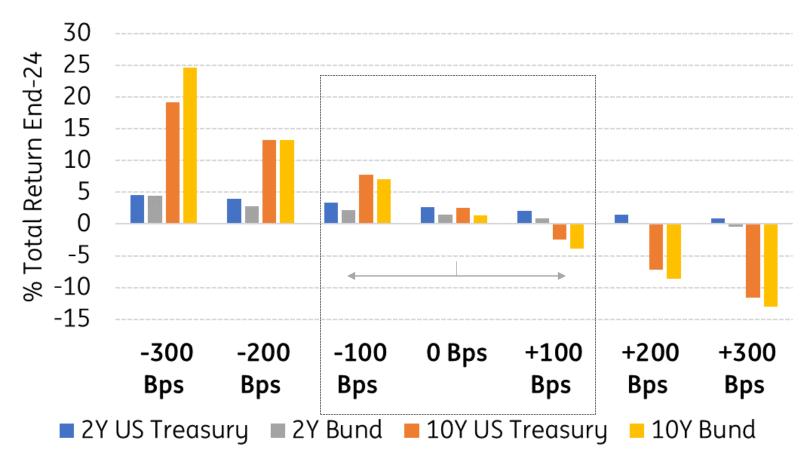




Source: ING Luxemburg

There's an asymmetry in pay-off

Total Return Scenarios for UST & Bund

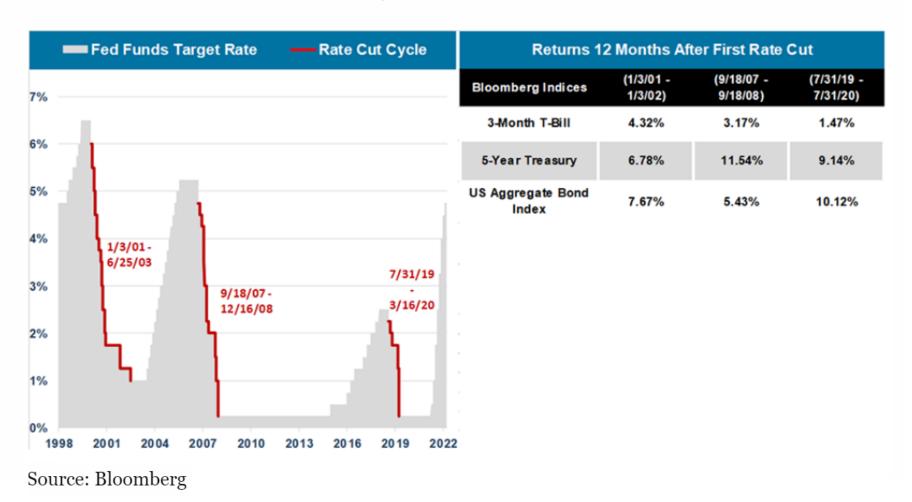


Source: ING Luxemburg



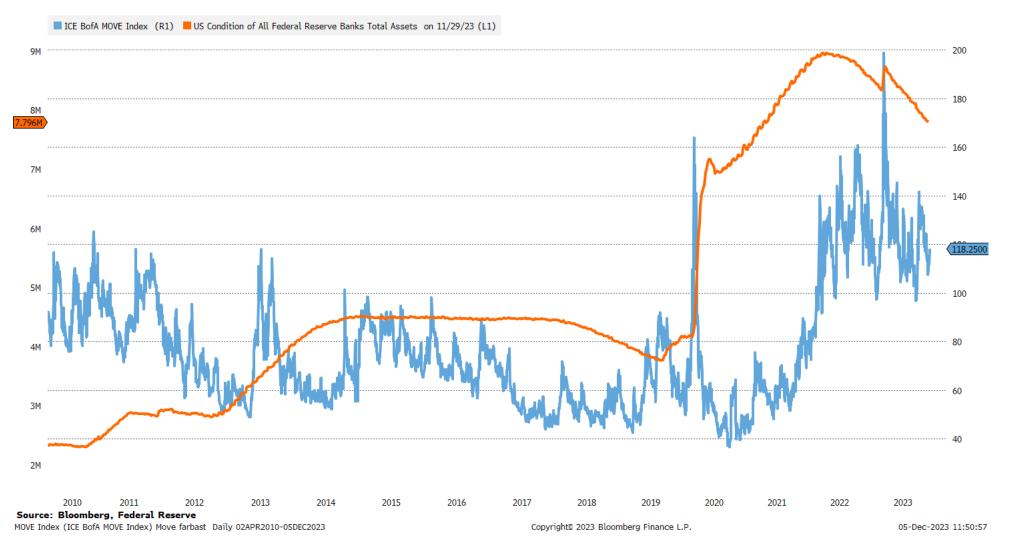
Cash probably won't be king for long

When the Fed Cuts Rates, Intermediate Bonds Have Benefited



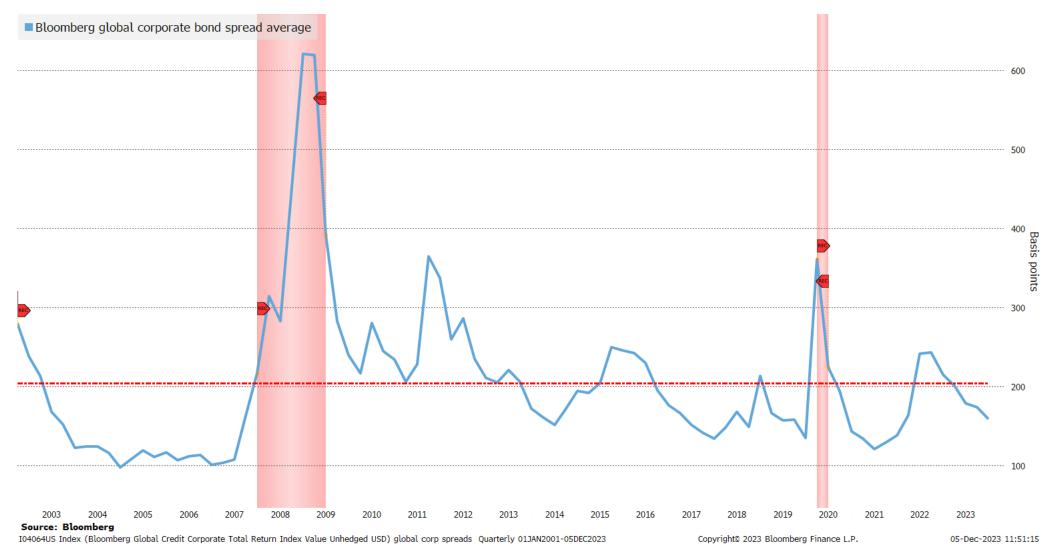


One caveat: treasuries are trading like meme stocks currently





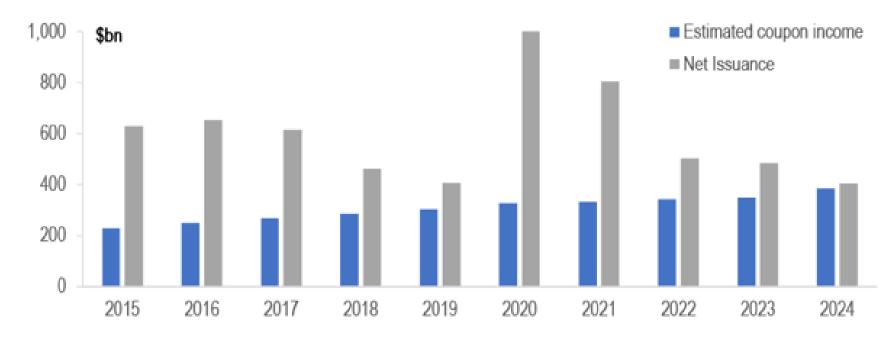
IG spreads are discounting a rather soft landing





High Grade corporate issuance under control

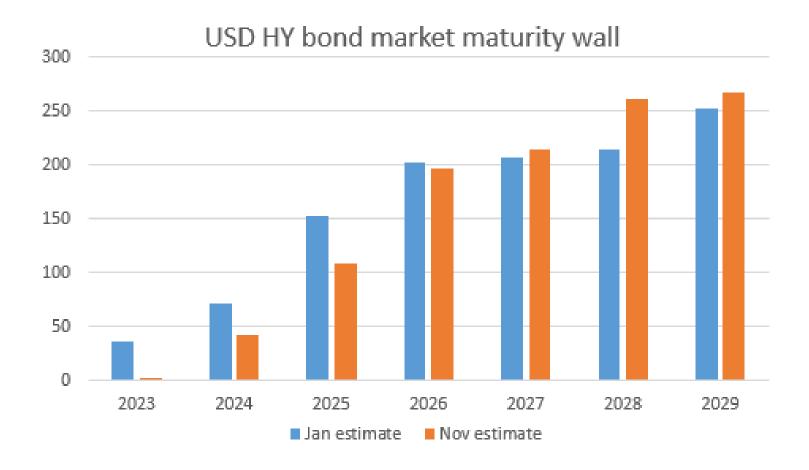
Figure 1: Net issuance will barely exceed coupon income next year



Source: J.P. Morgan.



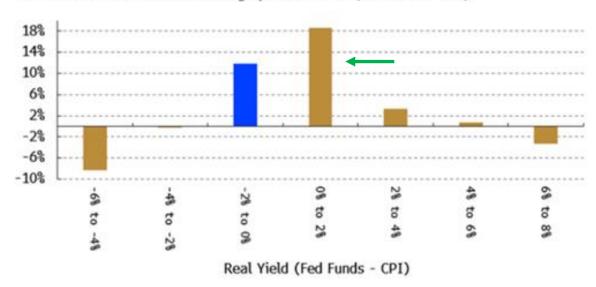
The HY maturity wall has gotten smaller than initially projected





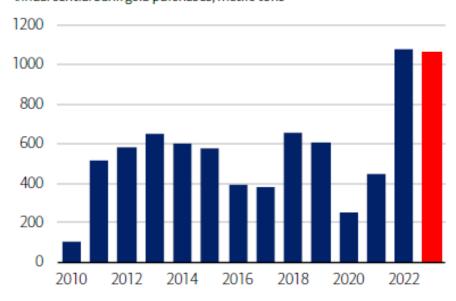
Preference for precious over industrial metals. Gold has an inverse relationship with real yields

12m Forward Return Given Starting Spot Real Yield (Fed Funds - CPI)



Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 22: Central banks on pace to buy > 1,000 tons of gold again Annual central bank gold purchases, metric tons



Source: BofA Research Investment Committee, Bloomberg, Metal Focus Data Ltd. Note: 2023 data (red bar) is annualized



Key takeaways

- With inflation down and peak CB hawkishness behind us, markets have adopted a 'soft landing' scenario for 2024
- Better earnings growth and mostly lower rates should support equities
- Bonds are back anywhich way you look at it. But volatile...
- Cash is unlikely to remain king for very long. Buy duration
- "Quality" to get us through the more tense periods



Q&A





Overview of current allocation



Asset Allocation

Cash

Bonds

Equity

Real Estate

Commodities

Regional Allocation

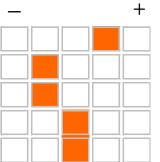
United States

Eurozone

Europe ex EMU

Japan

Emerging Markets



Bonds Allocation

Sovereign bonds

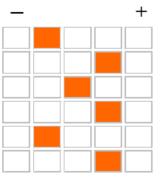
Investment Grade

High Yield

Emerging Markets (hard currencies)

Emerging Markets (local currencies)

Inflation linked bonds



+



Sector allocation:



Sector Allocation Europe

Financials

Information technology

Communication services

Durable consumer goods

Healthcare

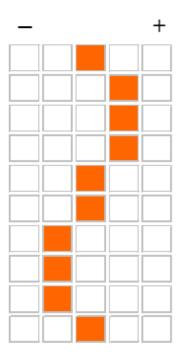
Utilities

Energy

Materials

Industrial goods

Daily consumer goods



Sector Allocation US

Financials

Information technology

Communication services

Durable consumer goods

Healthcare

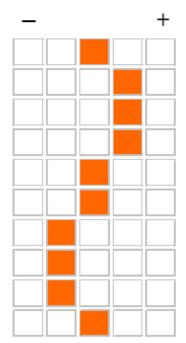
Utilities

Energy

Materials

Industrial goods

Daily consumer goods





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