





Economic Outlook: Recession followed by a shallow recovery

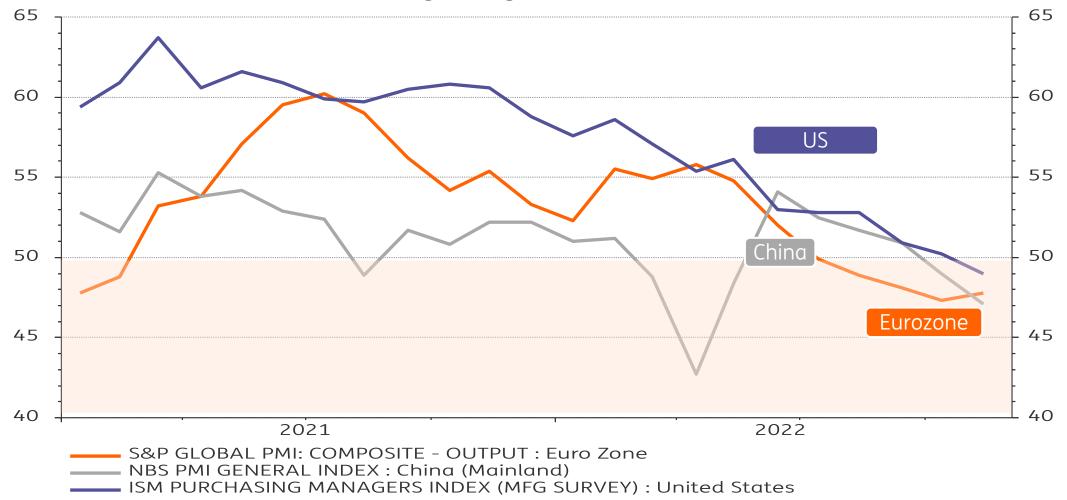
Peter Vanden Houte Chief Economist

December 2022



# The world economy is slowing rapidly

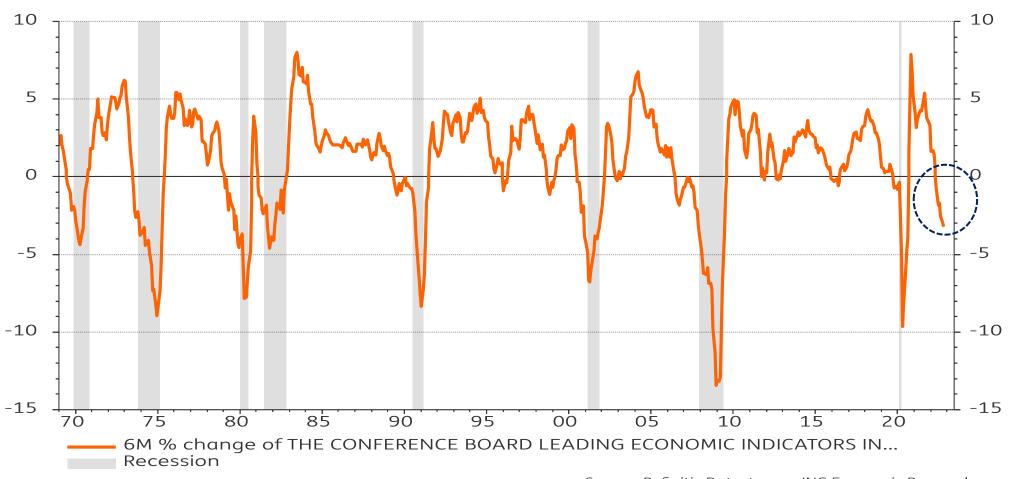






# US economy is losing steam, but not yet in recession

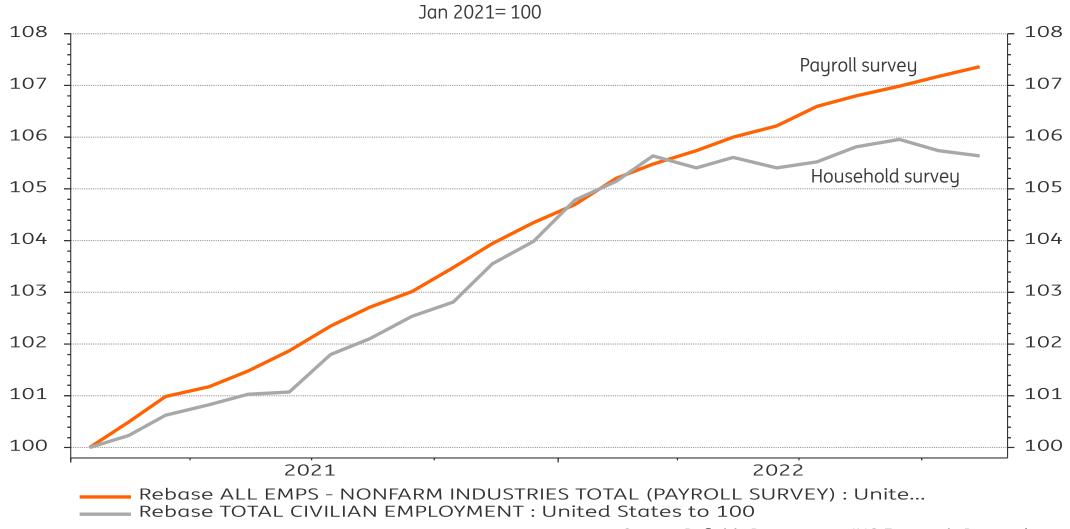
US Leading indicator (6m % change)



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, ING Economic Research

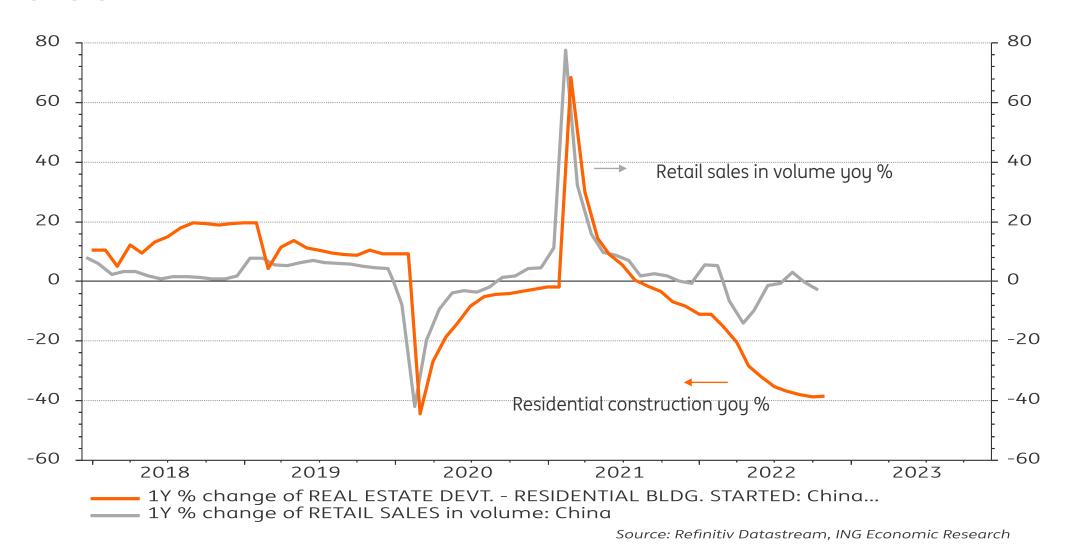


## Is US employment as strong as it seems?





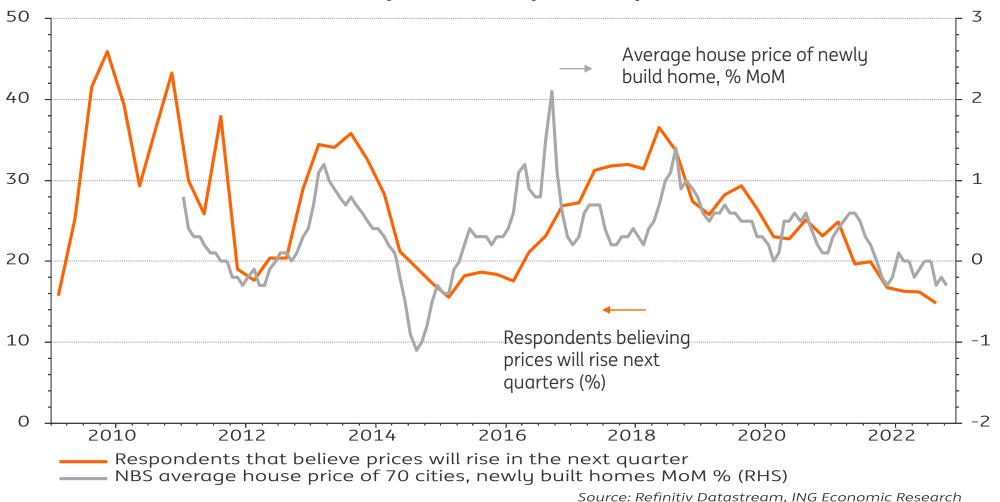
# Chinese economy still struggles with zero Covid and real estate crisis





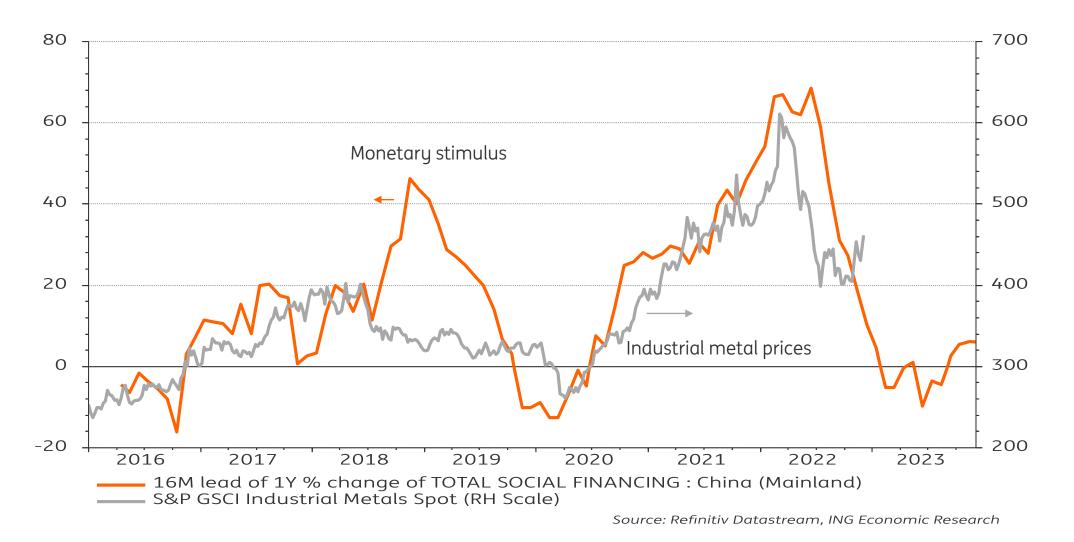
# Chinese real estate troubles are not over yet

#### China house prices and price expectations



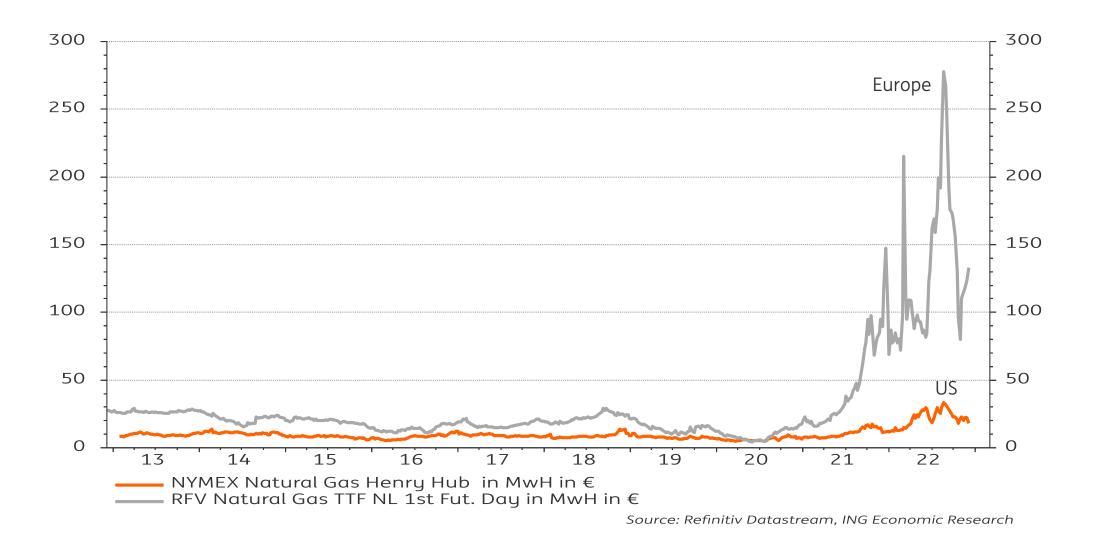


# Monetary stimulus will generate more Chinese growth in H2 2023 (but not now)





# Natural gas price remains problematic for Europe

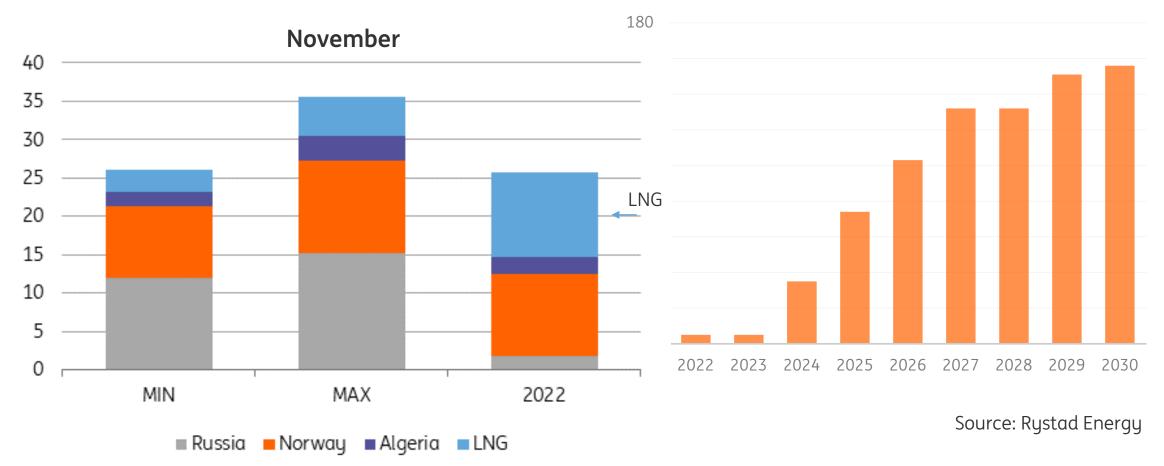




#### The search for LNG

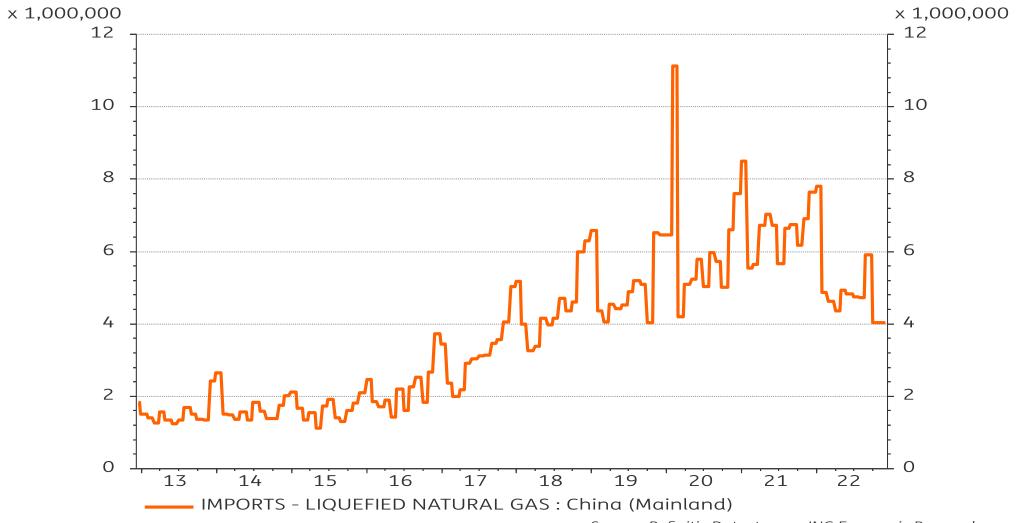
Natural gas imports Europe by origin (Min/Max 2015-2020)

# Expected global additional liquefaction additions (million metric tons)



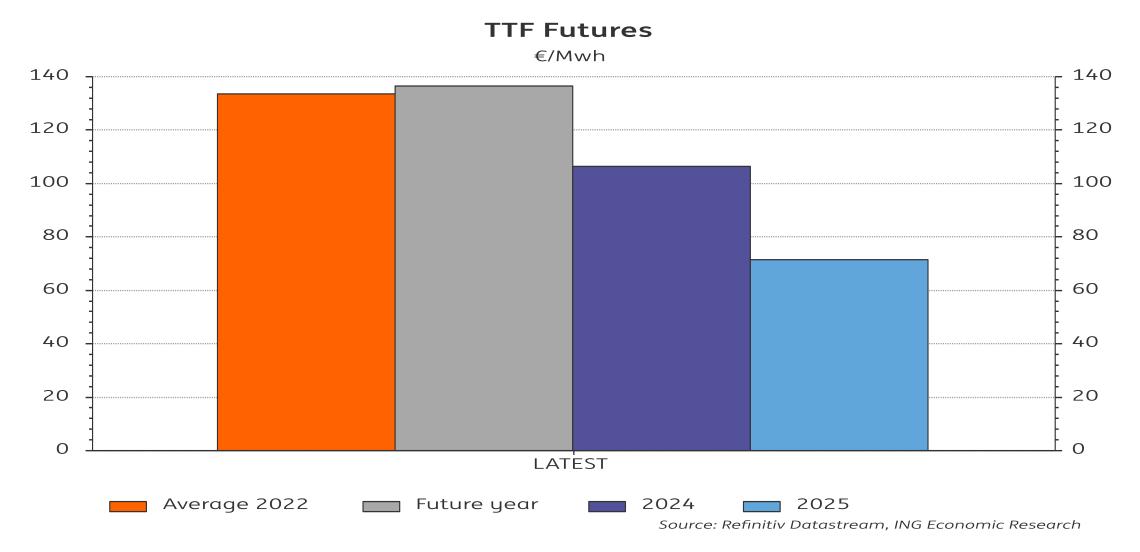


## Because of the slowdown China has imported less LNG



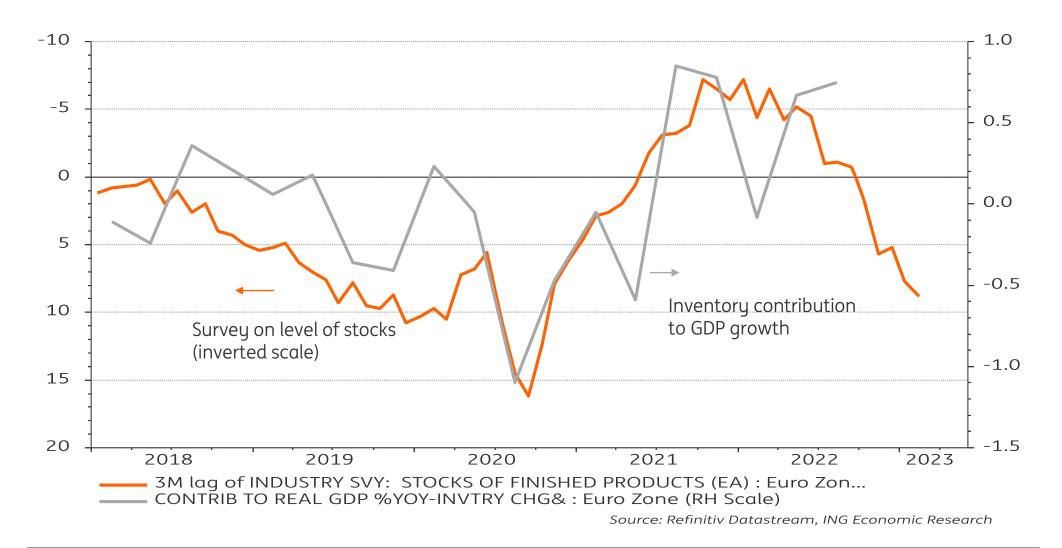


# The forward curve suggests that 2023 will remain tight for the gas market





# Inventory correction will hurt Eurozone growth in Q1 2023



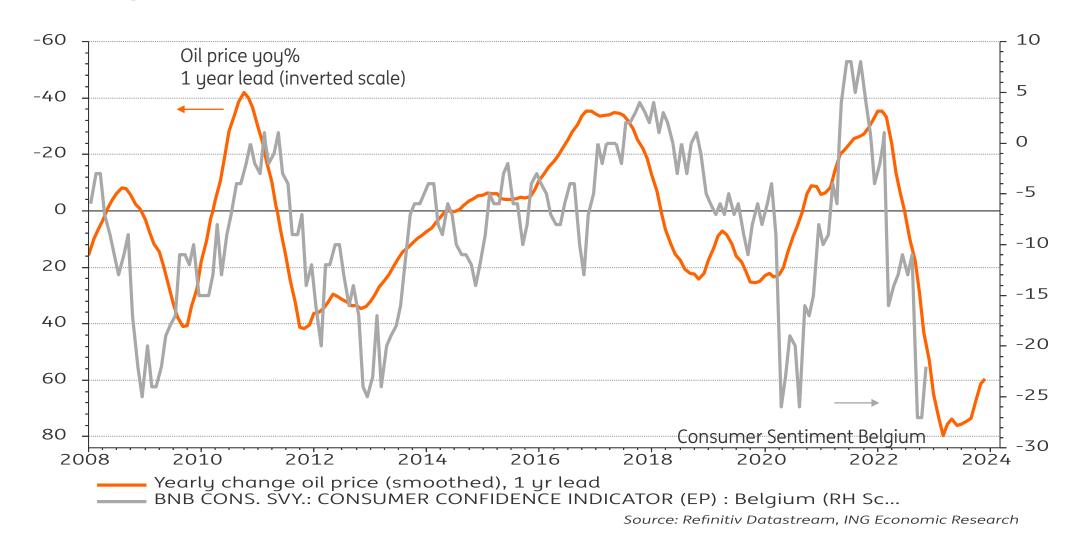


# Why the recovery will be weak



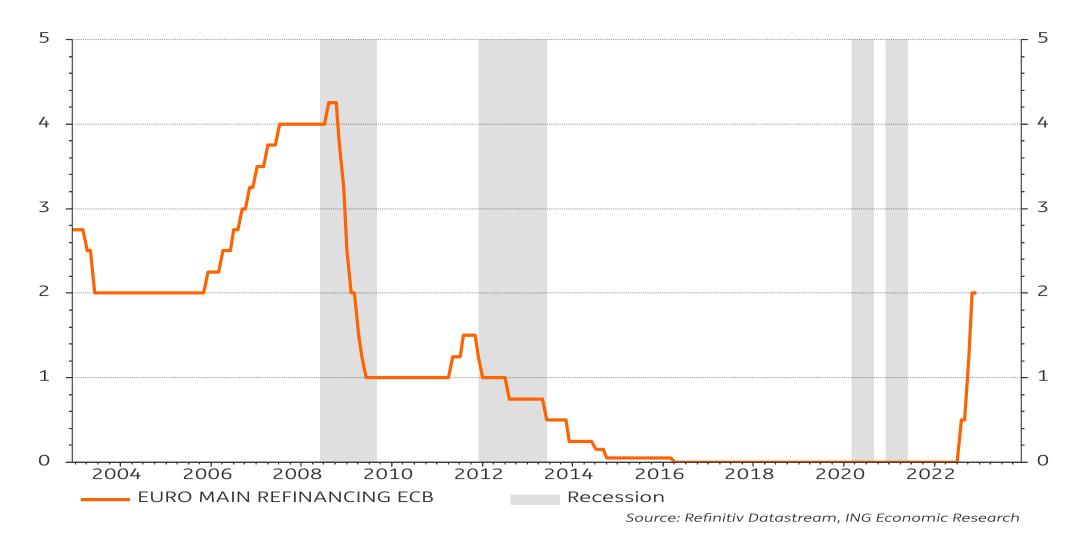


# High energy prices will continue to weigh on consumption throughout 2023



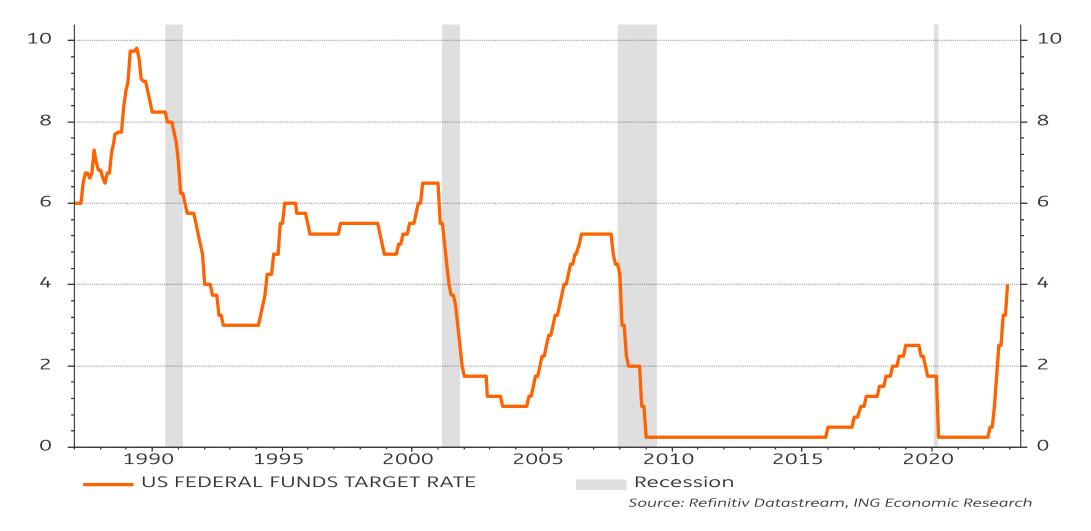


# In the past the ECB cut rates during the recession...



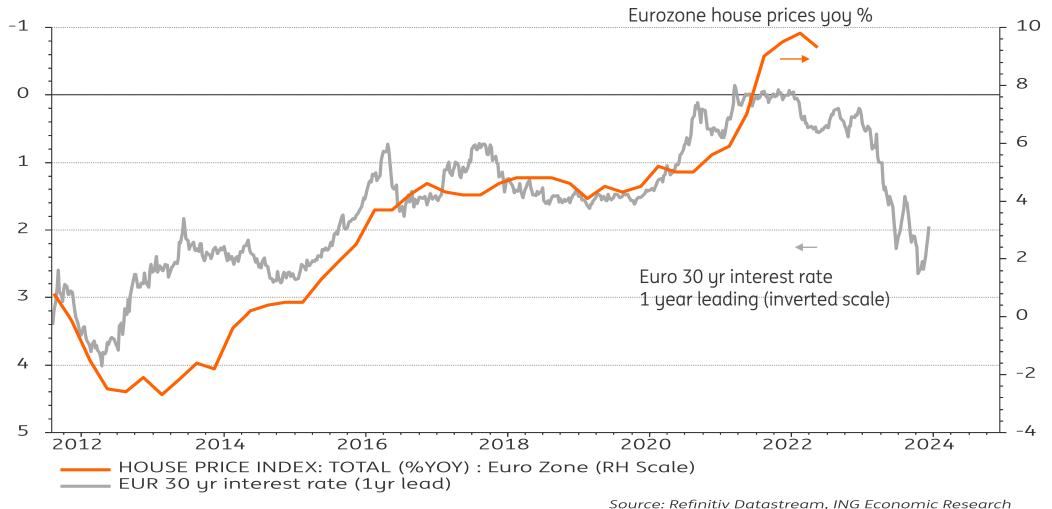


# ...just like the Fed





# Higher interest rates will hurt real estate prices (and construction!)





# Budgetary support: can it last?

# Spain to Trim Fuel Subsidies to Refocus on Low-Income Customers

By Alonso Soto and Rodrigo Orihuela 28. November 2022 um 14:59 MEZ

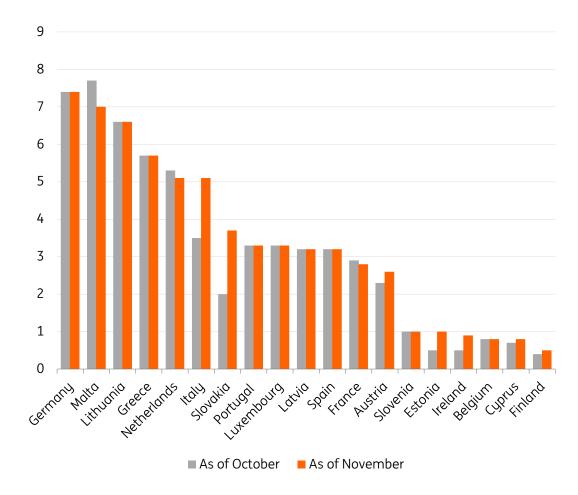


#### German government approves price cap for gas and electricity

3 minute read · November 20, 2022 2:59 PM GMT+1 · Last Updated 9 days ago New Italian government's budget to boost spending to fight energy crisis

Belgian government offers one-off tax-free bonus

#### Government spending to support households and businesses during the energy crisis (% of GDP)



Source: Bruegel



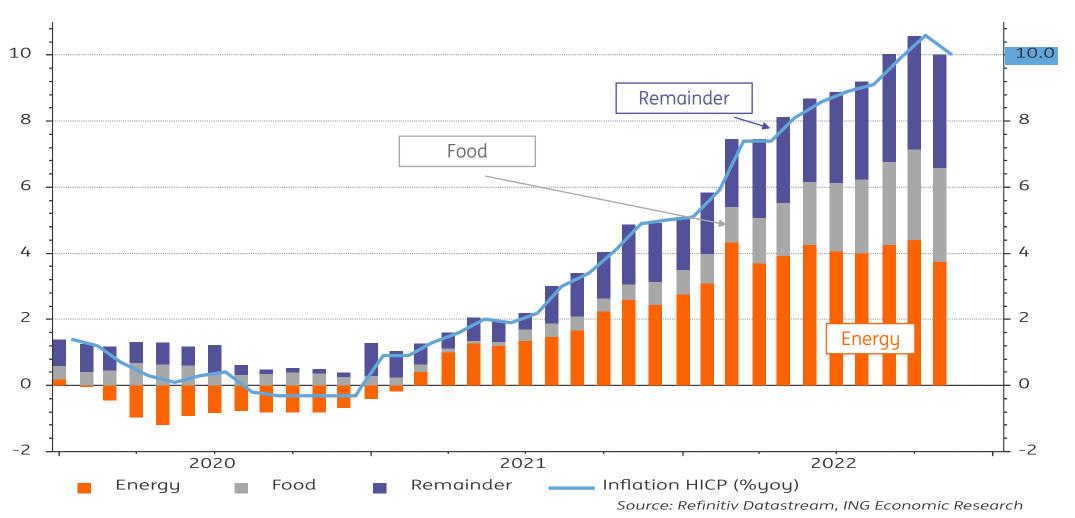
# **Growth expectations**

	2020	2021	2022	2023
USA	-3.5	5.7	2.0	0.1
Eurozone	-6.8	5.4	3.2	-0.3
UK	-9.9	7.5	4.4	-1.3
Belgium	-6.2	6.1	2.9	-0.3
Japan	-4.5	1.6	1.5	1.1
China	2.4	8.8	2.1(?)	4.3(?)



### **Drivers of inflation**

#### Eurozone





### Commodity prices have come down

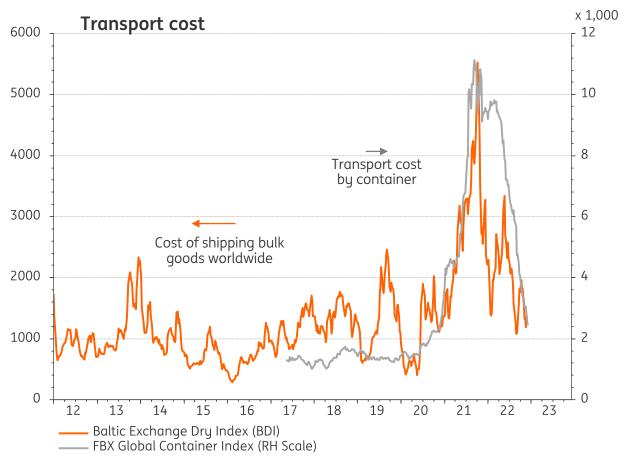


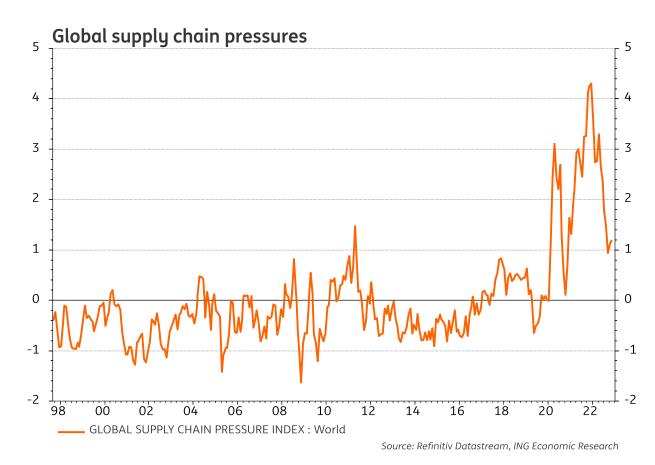
Food Metals FAO FOOD PRICE INDEX (NOMINAL): Global World International —— London Metal Exchange Index (RH Scale)





# Global supply-side pressures are easing

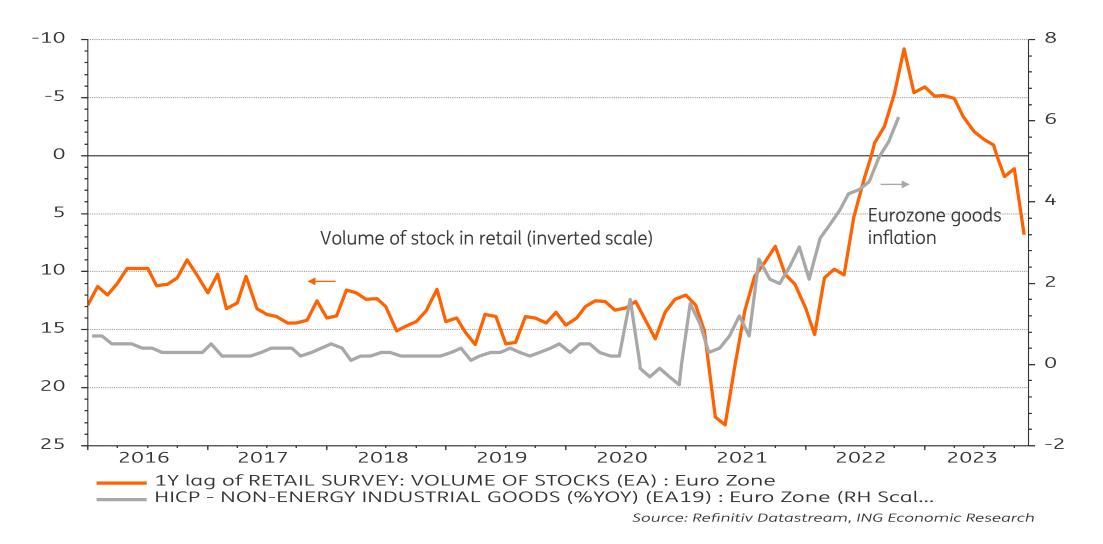




Source: Refinitiv Datastream, ING Economic Research

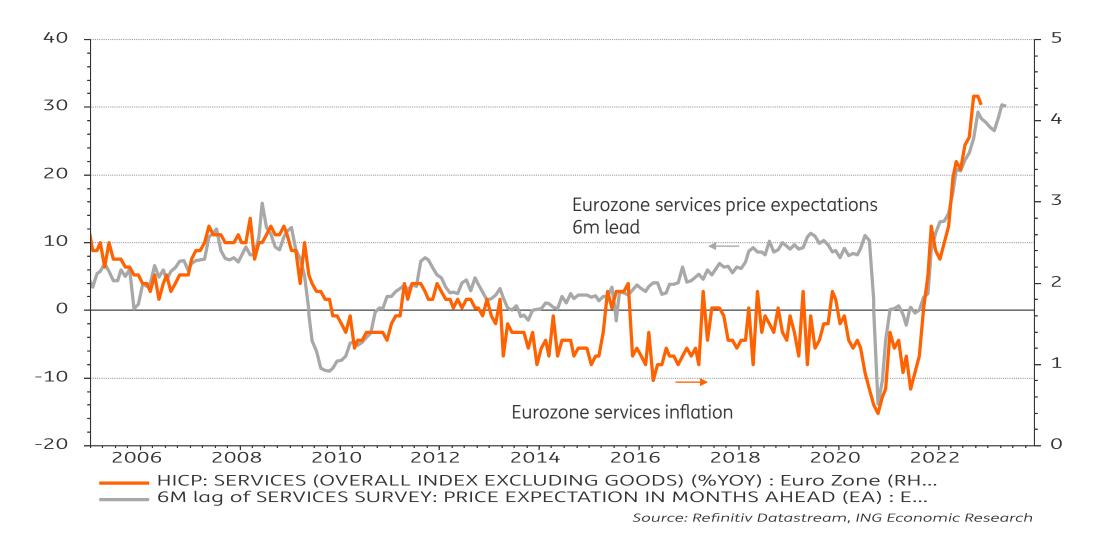


## High retail inventories will push down goods inflation in Europe



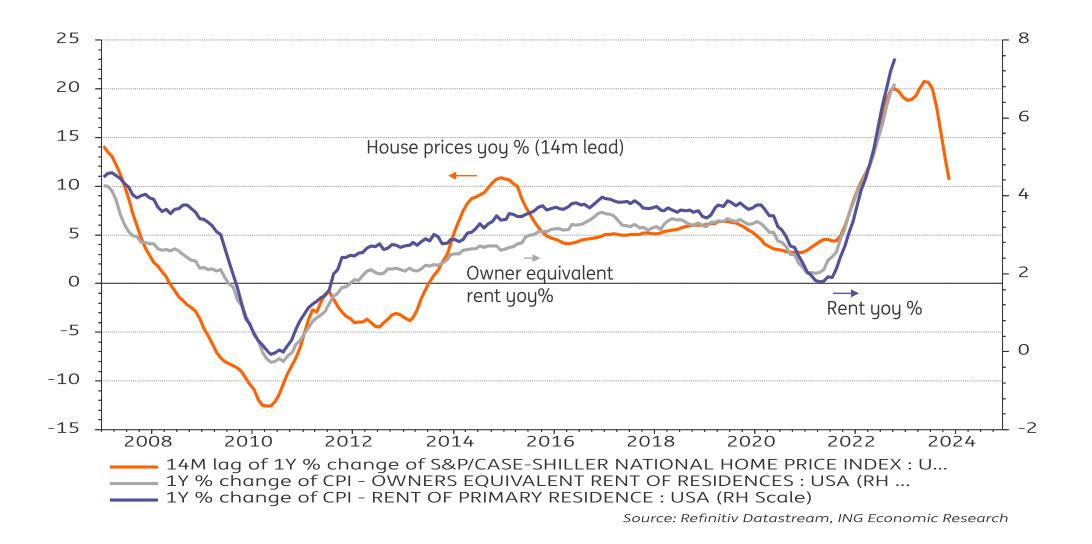


## Services inflation seems to be more sticky





# Housing market correction will contribute to fall in US inflation





#### Hawkish central bankers



Jay Powell (Federal Reserve):

"We still have some ways to go, and incoming data since our last meeting <u>suggest that the</u> <u>ultimate level of interest rates will be higher</u> <u>than previously expected</u>". (Until now Fed saw rates peaking at 4.625%)

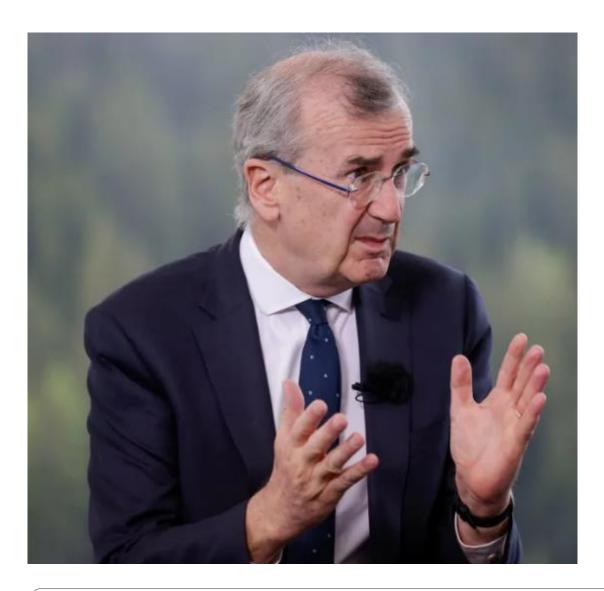


Christine Lagarde (ECB):

"We will have <u>further rate increases in the</u> <u>future so the normalisation process continues</u>. At some point in time, we will have of course to identify the rate which will deliver the 2% medium-term target that we have."



#### Neutral nominal rate of 2% in the Eurozone?

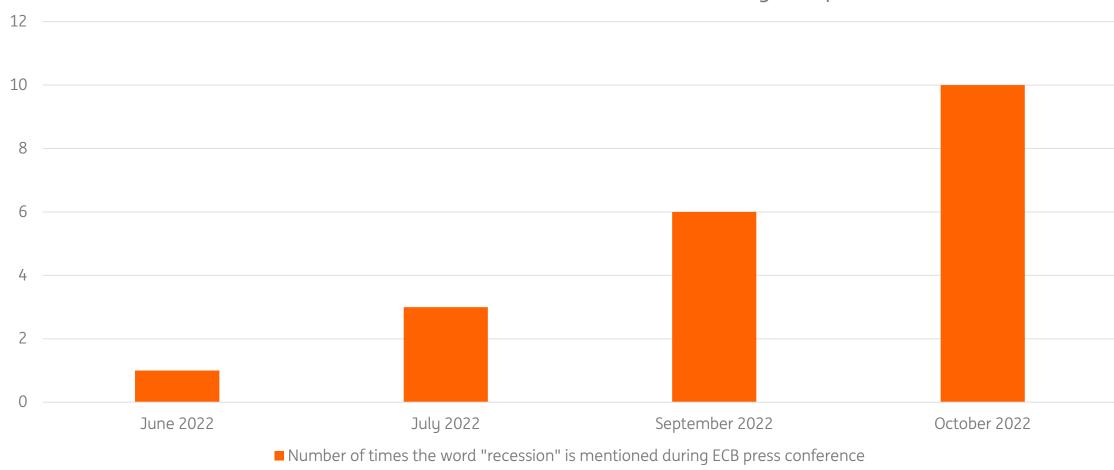


We have an important intermediate step on rates which is the so-called <u>#neutral rate</u>. Our estimate is around 2 per cent nominal. Up to the neutral it is normalisation phase and we have to go quickly, we should be there by the end of the year. Beyond the neutral rate it is a possible tightening. It doesn't mean we should stop hiking at the neutral rate, but it would be at a more flexible and slower pace (François Villeroy 22 October 2022)



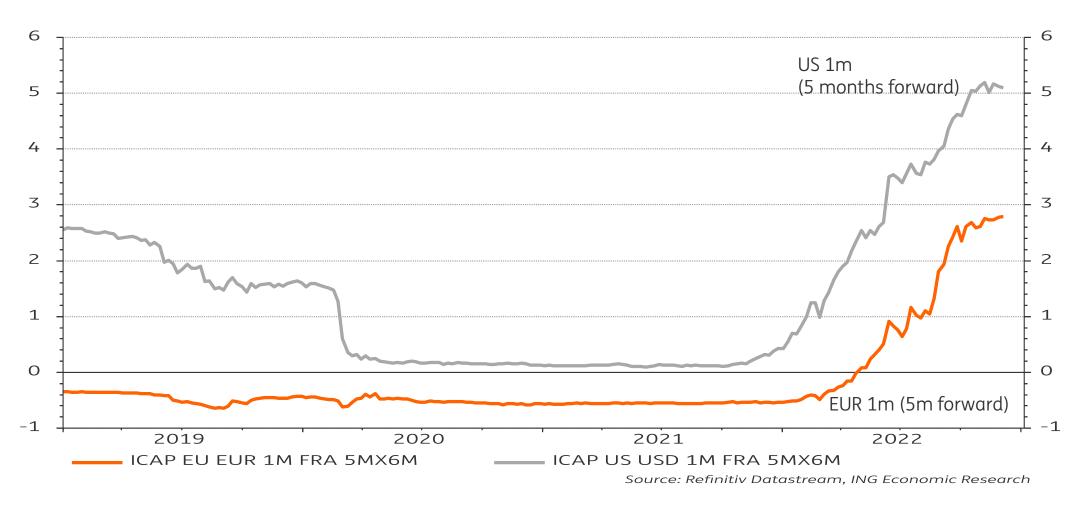
# A sign that a recession is (already) here?

Number of times the word "recession" is mentioned during ECB press conference





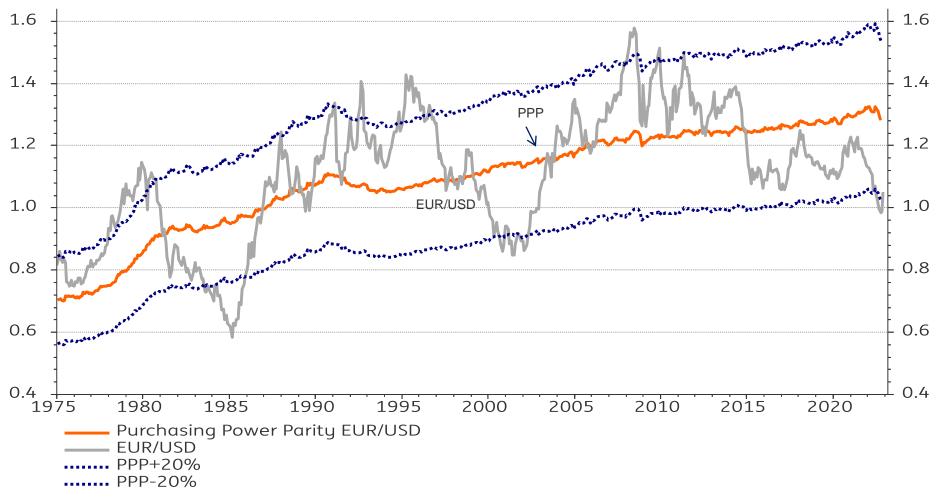
## Yield curve already anticipates further rate hikes



We expect rates to peak around 5% for the US, around 2.5% for the Eurozone



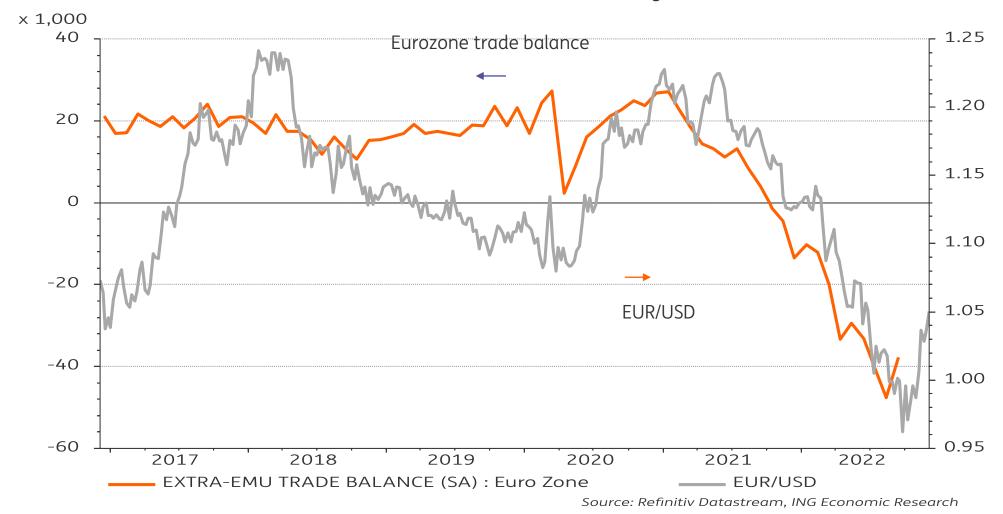
# Euro is still very cheap...





# ... but energy prices remain a problem

#### Eurozone trade balance and euro-dollar exchange rate





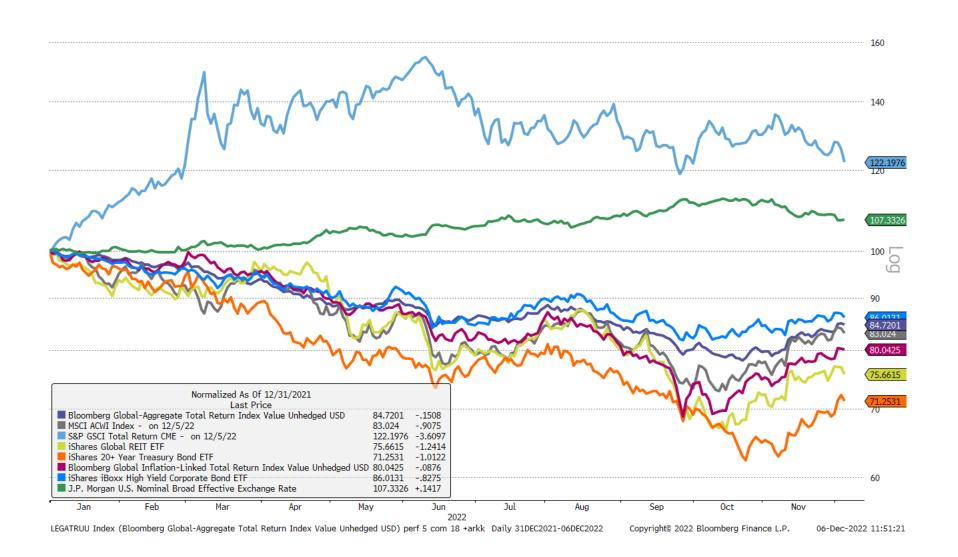
# The "Old Normal"

Steven Vandepitte Strategist

thinkforward

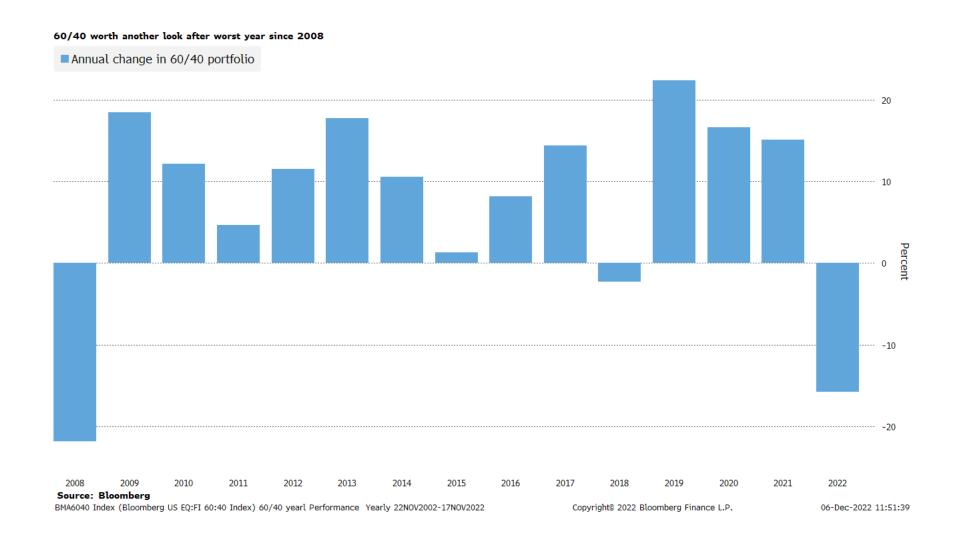


#### **Scores on the Doors**





# 60/40 portfolio has taken a rare hit





# The potential for mean reversion next year is definitely present

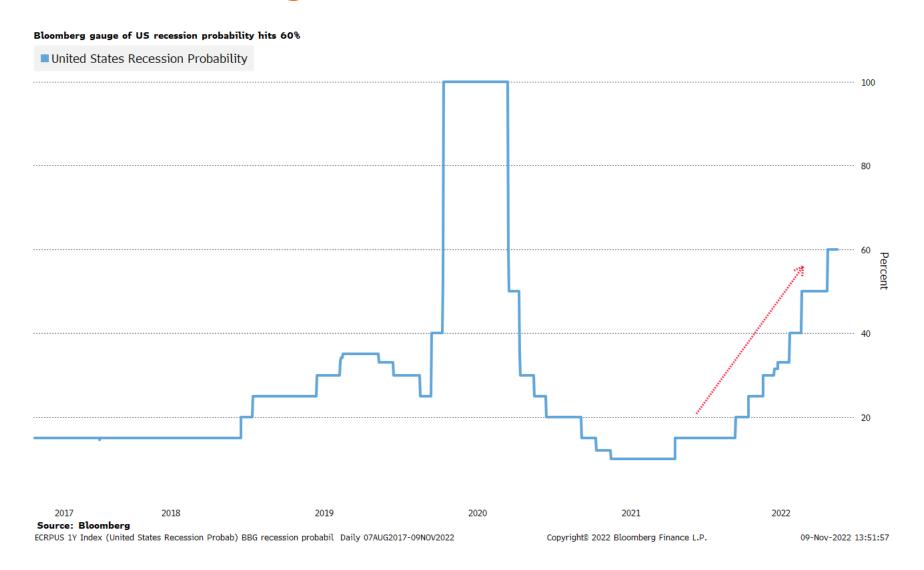
**Exhibit 1:** Underperformance in both bonds *and* equities is rare – 2022 was unprecedented



Source: Bloomberg, NBER, Jordà-Schularick-Taylor Macrohistory Database, Morgan Stanley Research; Note: Data back to 1871. Bond return is return on long-maturity UST. As of November 9, 2022.

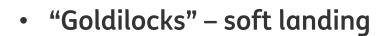


### Where are we in the cycle?



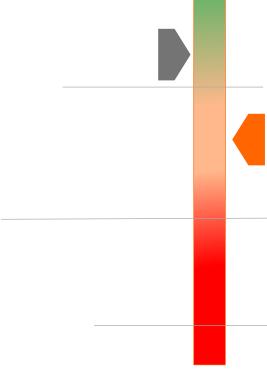


#### What scenario is priced in stock market?



"Short & shallow" recession

Full blown recession







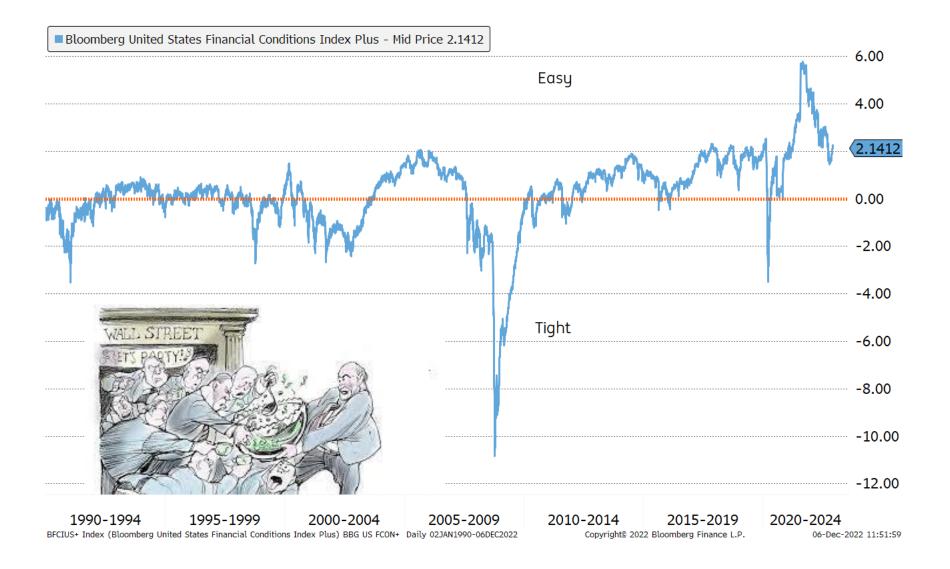
### The \$64,000 question: Volcker or Burns?



(\*) before inflation



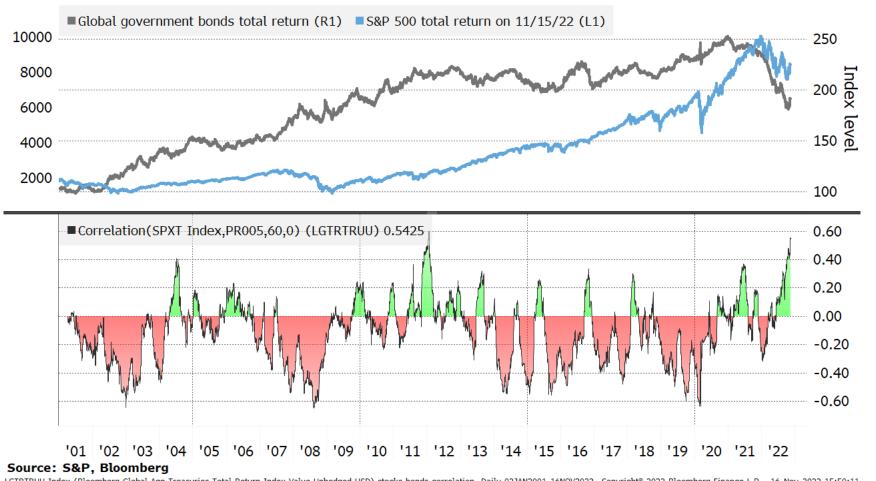
#### Fed to take further aim at financial conditions





#### THE chart to monitor

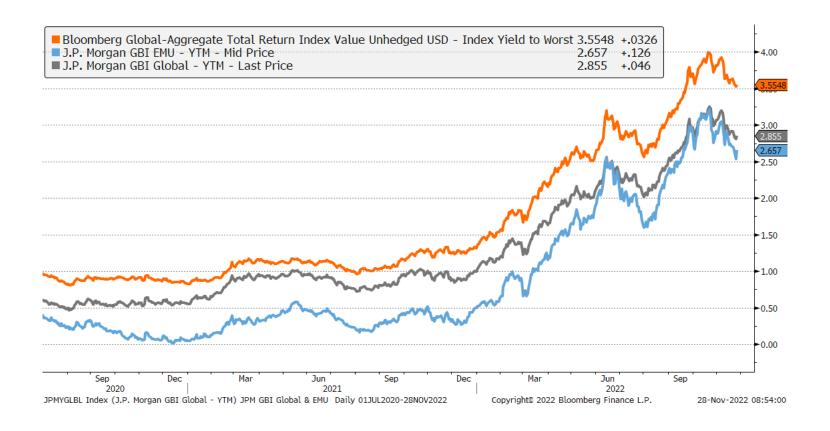
#### Correlation to S&P 500 rarely been this high



LGTRTRUU Index (Bloomberg Global Agg Treasuries Total Return Index Value Unhedged USD) stocks bonds correlation Daily 02JAN2001-16N0V2022 Copyright® 2022 Bloomberg Finance L.P. 16-Nov-2022 15:50:11



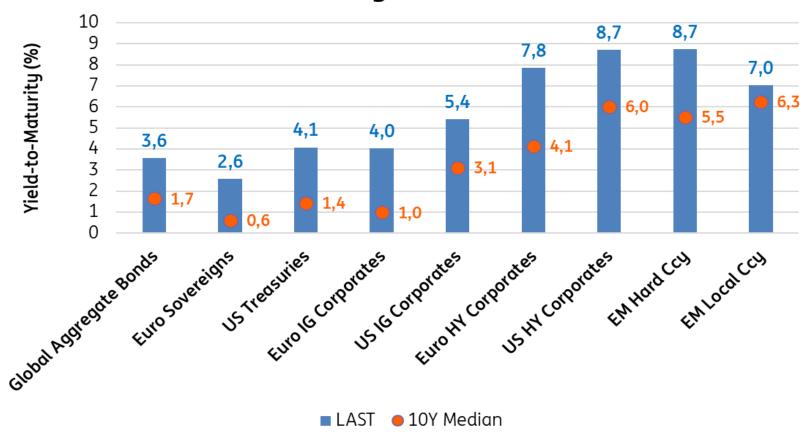
#### Bond benchmark yields are up... a lot





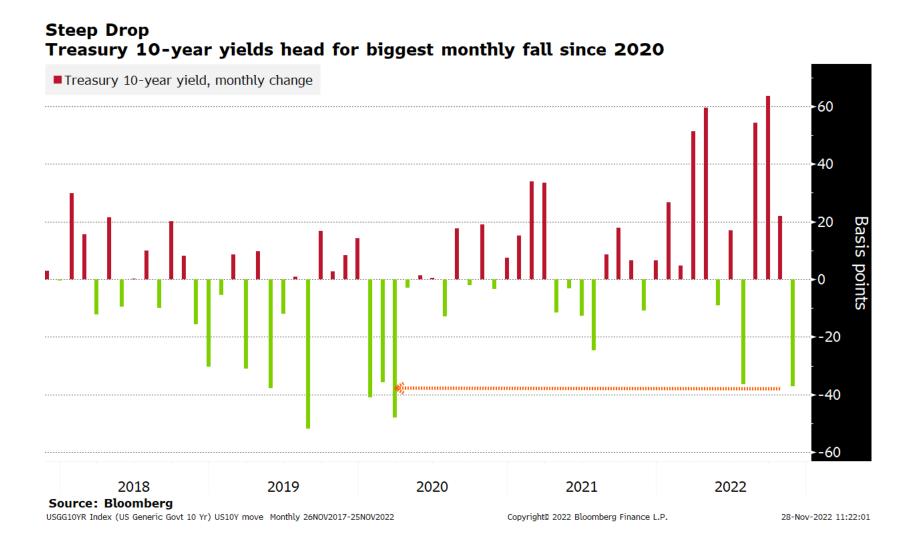
#### "The Great Reset" at warp speed!

# Yield-to-Maturity across fixed income segments



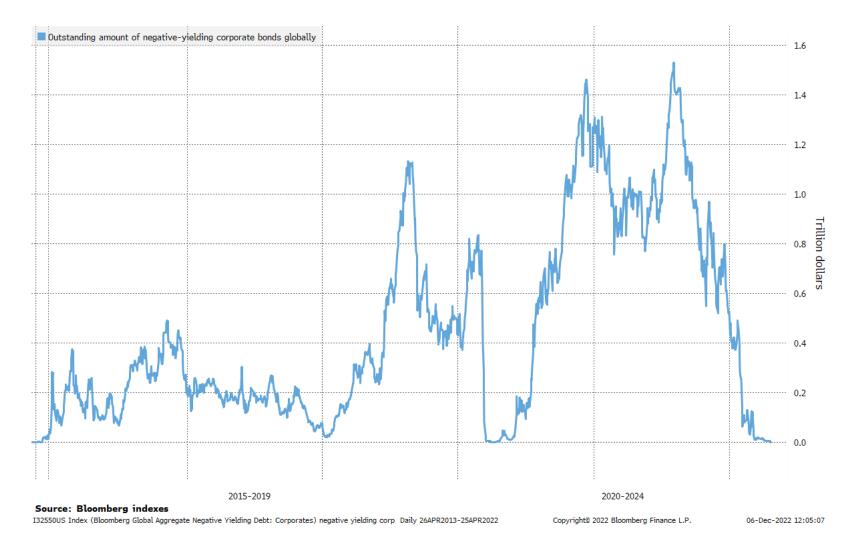


#### Fast and outsized moves are a feature of today's markets



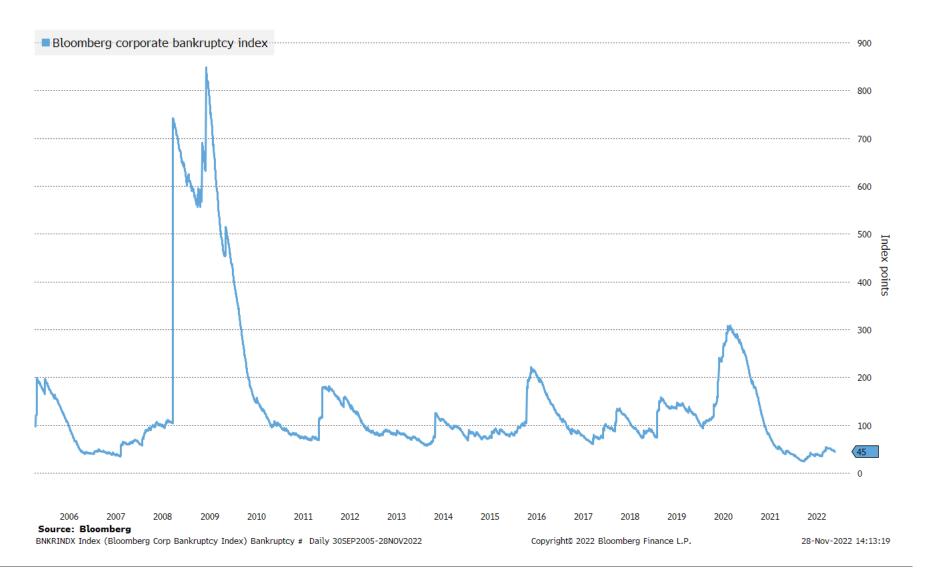


### Goodbye and good riddance





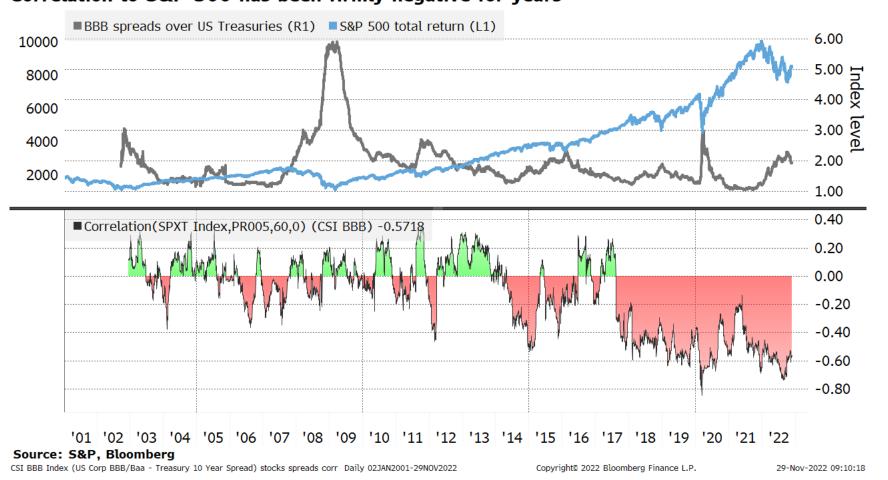
# Low starting point for what is expected to be a mild default cycle.





# Preference for quality in corporate bonds as they now track equities closely

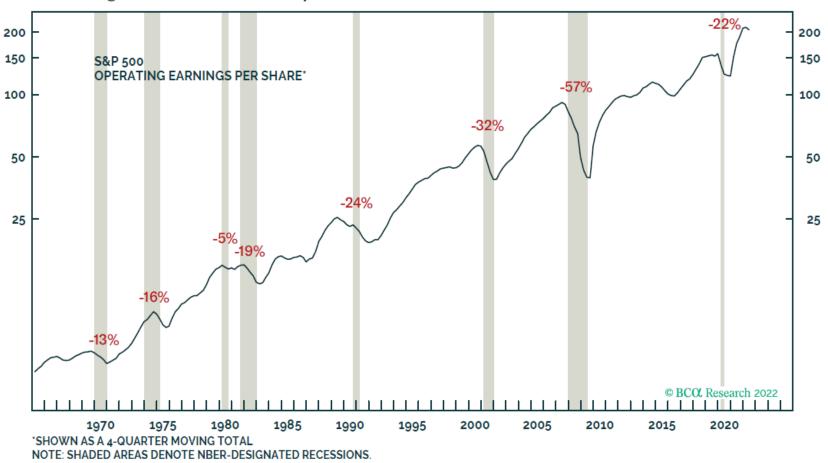
### Stocks up & spreads down Correlation to S&P 500 has been firmly negative for years





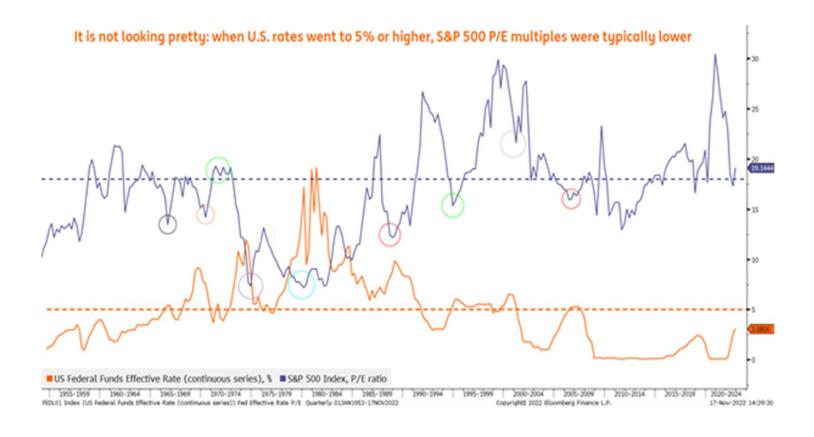
#### US earnings really only drop when the recession strikes





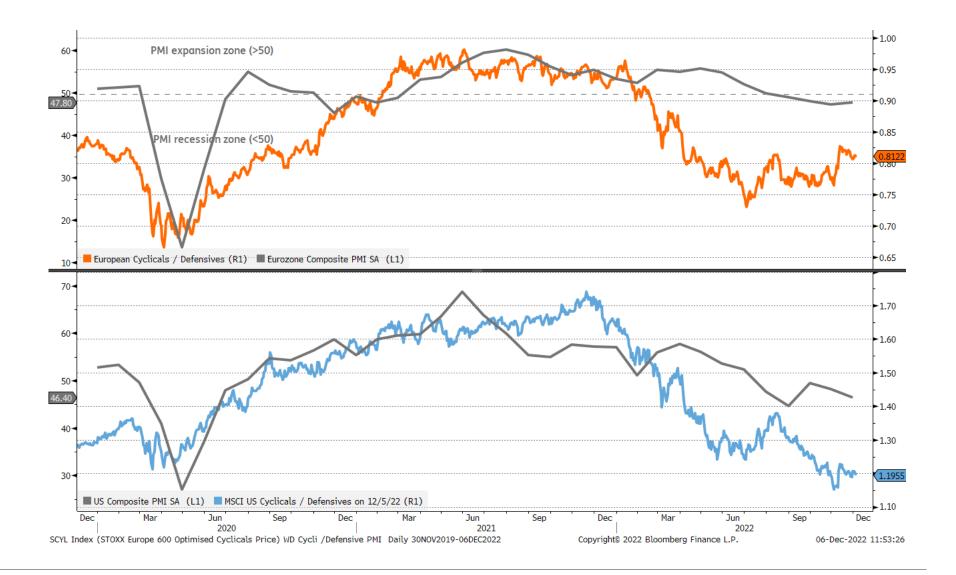


# US valuations are on the expensive side for the expected rate environment



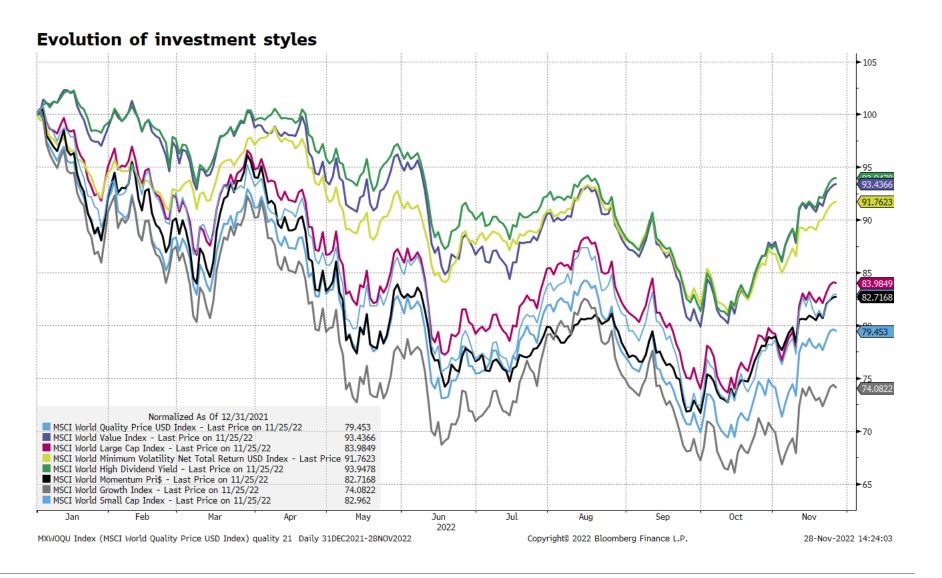


#### No trough yet in PMI's should see defensives outperform





### Factors to watch: value, high div, low vol

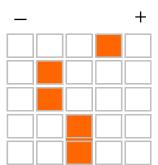




#### Overview of positioning

Inflation linked bonds

22/11/2022 Previous allocation **Asset Allocation** Regional Allocation Cash **United States** Bonds Eurozone Equity Europe ex EMU Real Estate Japan Commodities **Emerging Markets Bonds Allocation** Sovereign bonds Investment Grade High Yield Emerging Markets (hard currencies) Emerging Markets (local currencies)





### Sector positioning:



#### Sector Allocation Europe

**Financials** 

Information technology

Communication services

Durable consumer goods

Healthcare

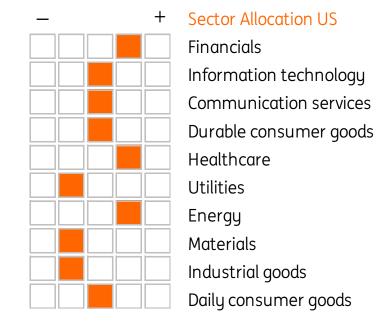
Utilities

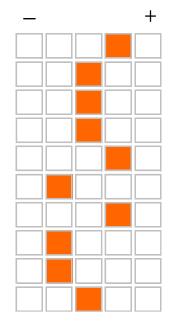
Energy

Materials

Industrial goods

Daily consumer goods







#### Key takeaways

- A very mild recession may be the market's base case, but will "short & shallow" be the new "transitory?
- TINA no more. Time to put cash to work and return to bond markets. Quality first.
- Equities to break their unusual correlation with rates before reaching a final bottom but we have already priced a lot of bad news
- Preference for defensives, low volatility, high dividend and value



## Q&A





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