Outlook 2025:

Challenging, and America First

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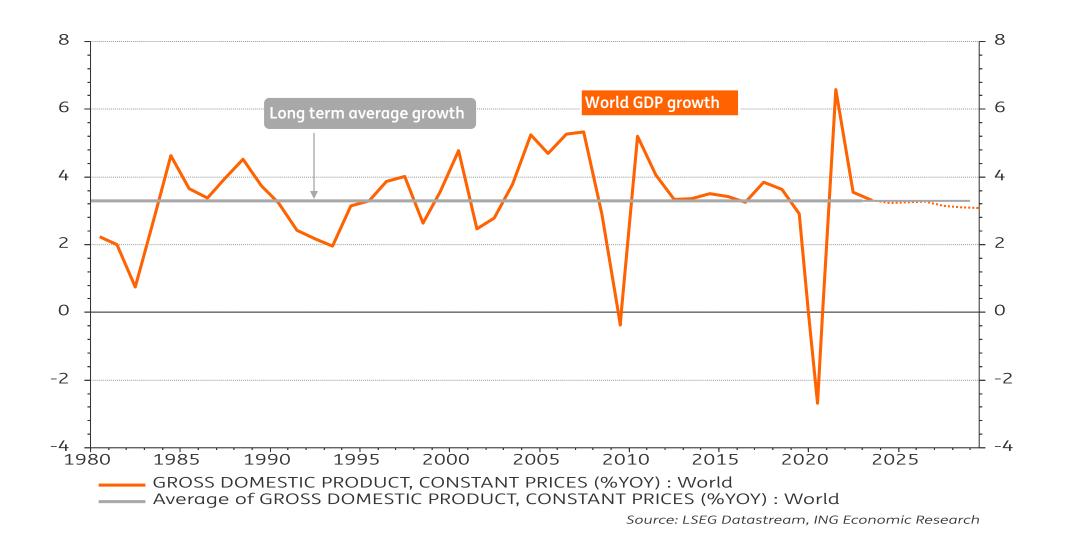
December 2024

Economic Outlook 2025: Trump 2.0

Peter Vanden Houte, Chief Economist ING Belgium December 2024



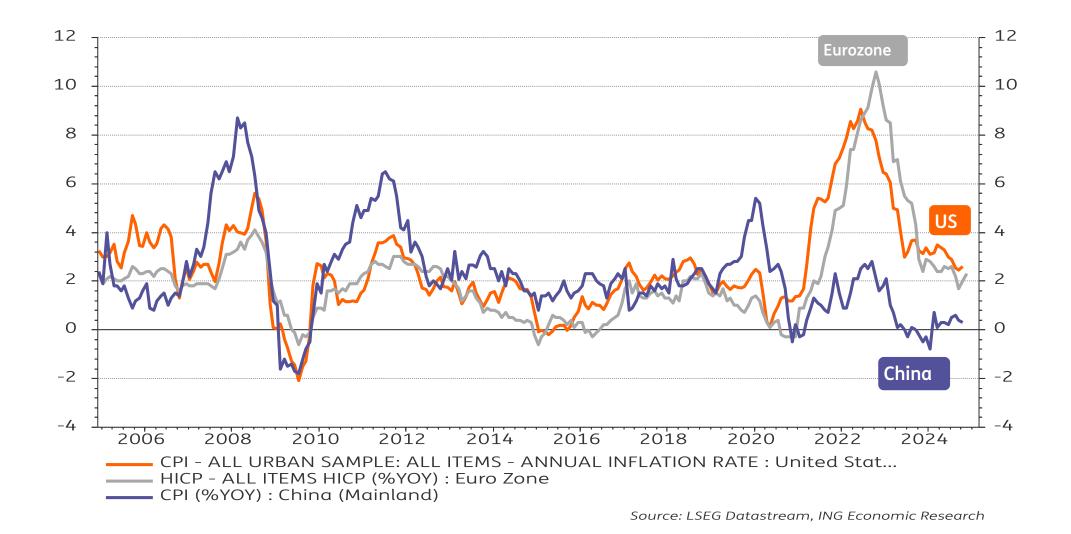
World growth has been "average" in 2024...





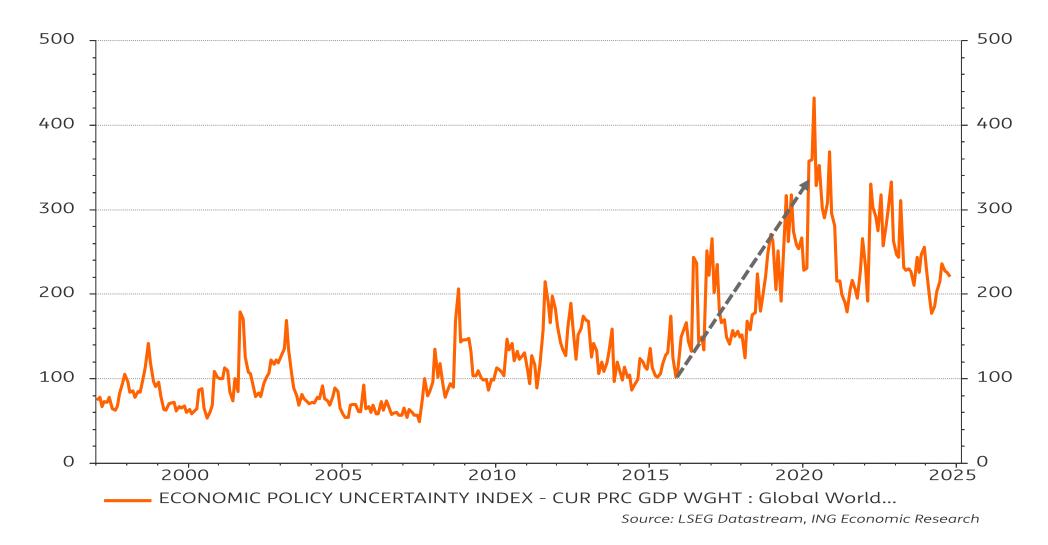
...with inflation back under control

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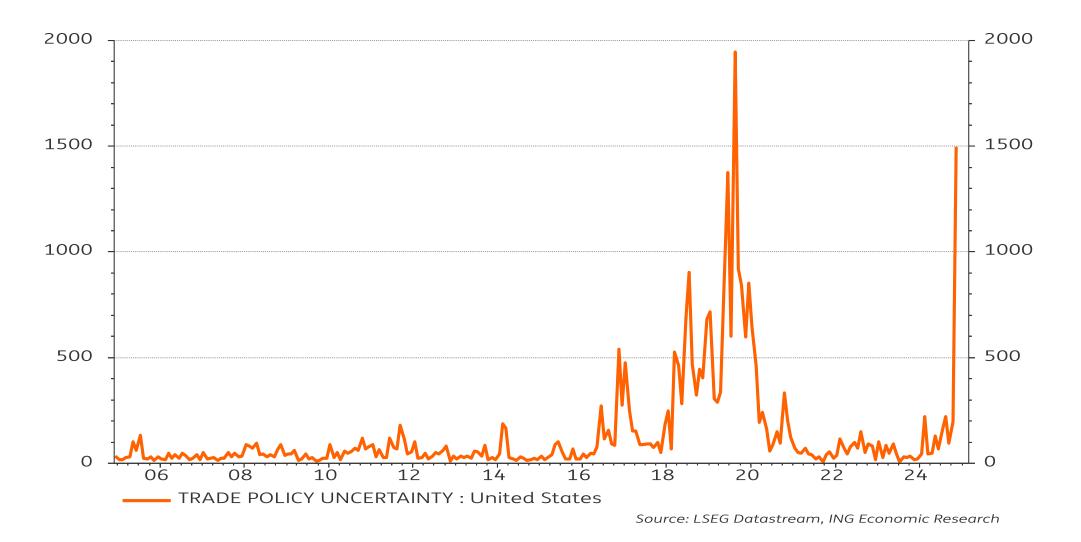
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Economic policy uncertainty had risen during Trump's first presidency...





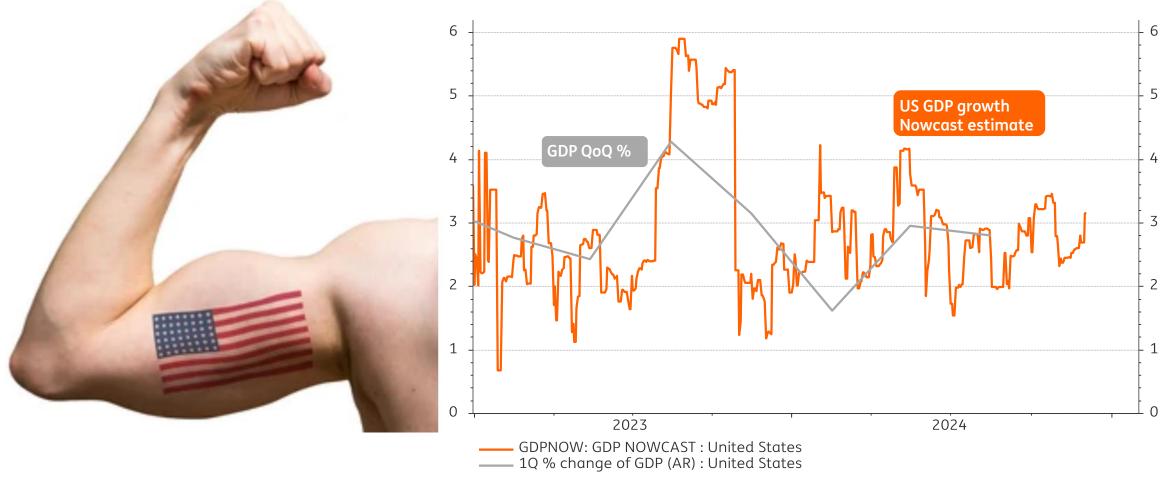
...and recently trade policy uncertainty surged





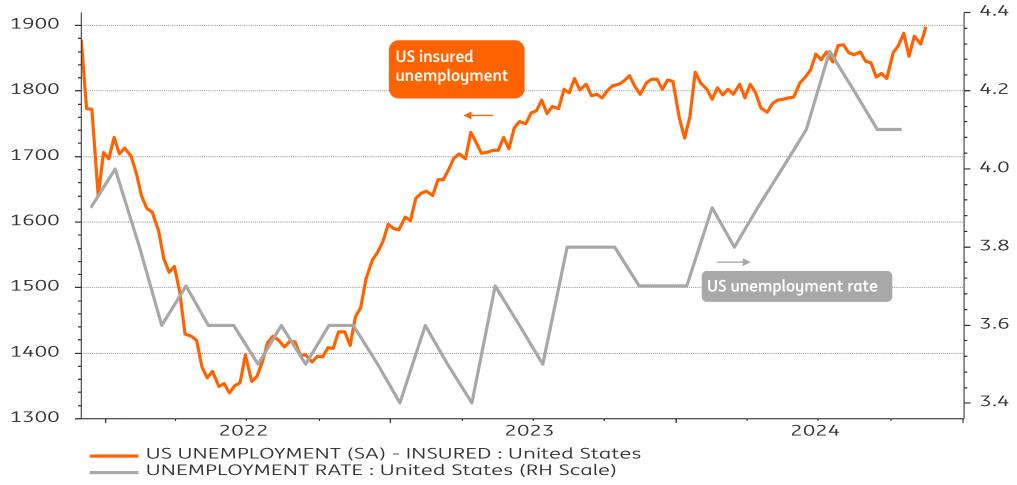
Can the US economy continue its strong run?

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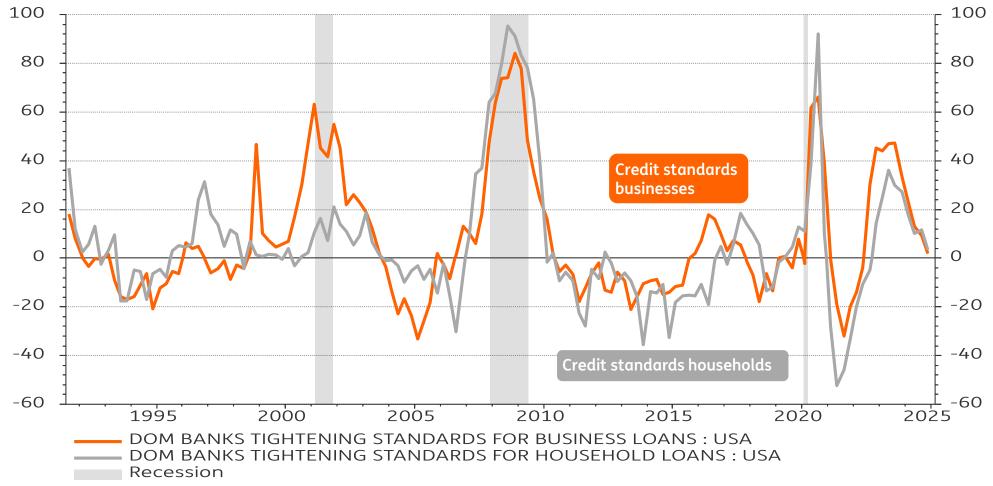


US unemployment is slowly grinding higher...



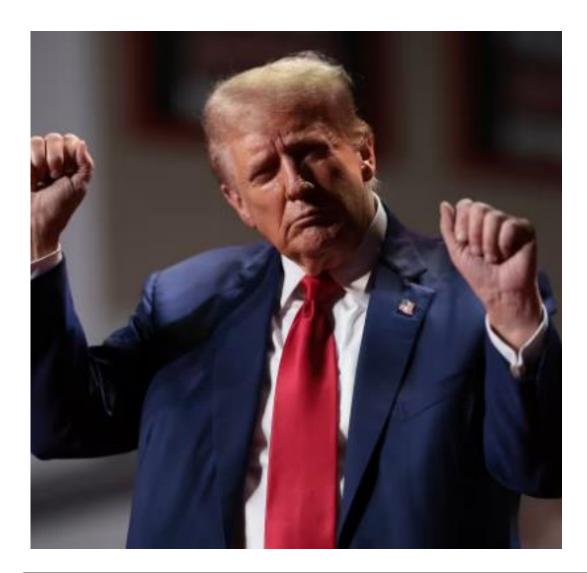


...but financial conditions are easing





Trumponomics 2.0: What to expect?



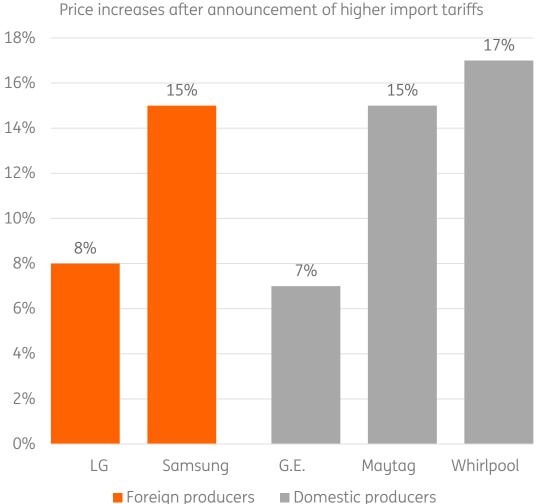
Favoured Trump policies:

- 10% or 20% **import tariff** across the board, with up to 60% for Chinese goods = Inflationary
- Additional **fiscal stimulus** (though budget deficit already close to 6% of GDP) = Inflationary
- Anti-immigration measures = Inflationary
- **Deregulation** = Deflationary
- Scaling back some of Biden's green policies
- Less (no?) support for Ukraine

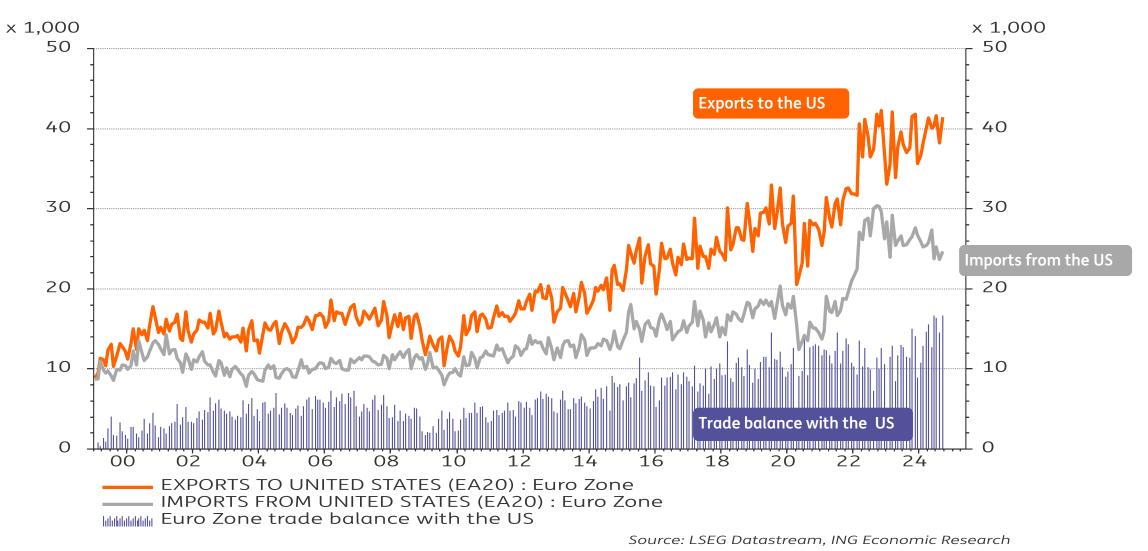


Earlier US tariff increases led to significant price increases





US is a very important export market for the Eurozone





China tries to boost its economy

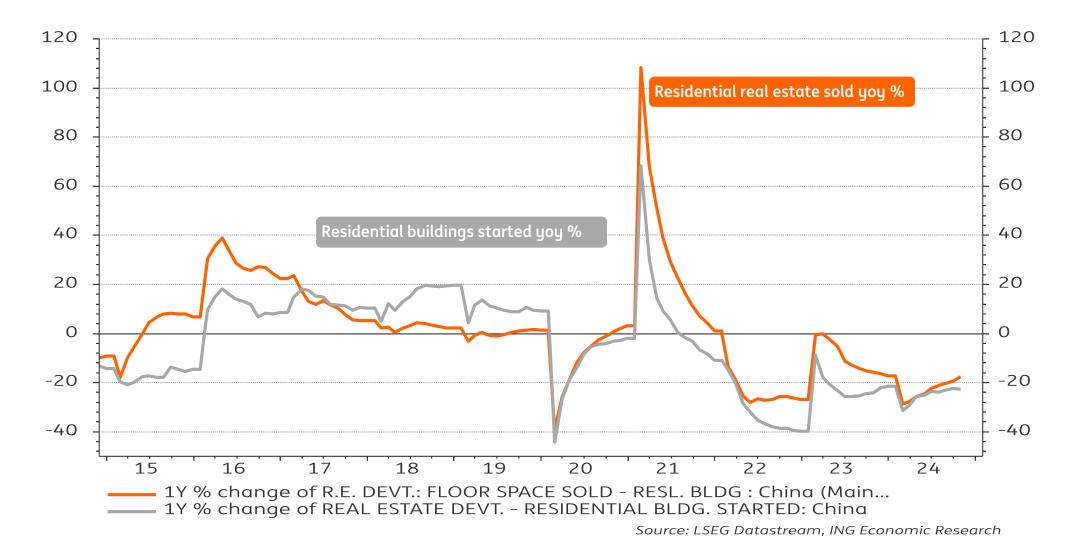


- A lot of monetary stimulus (but this of course requires households and businesses to want to borrow again)
- Announcement of additional fiscal stimulus to reduce the debt service burden of regional government

It may take a while for this to take effect (cfr. Japan in the 1990s, after the property bubble burst), though a bottoming out is likely by the summer of 2025

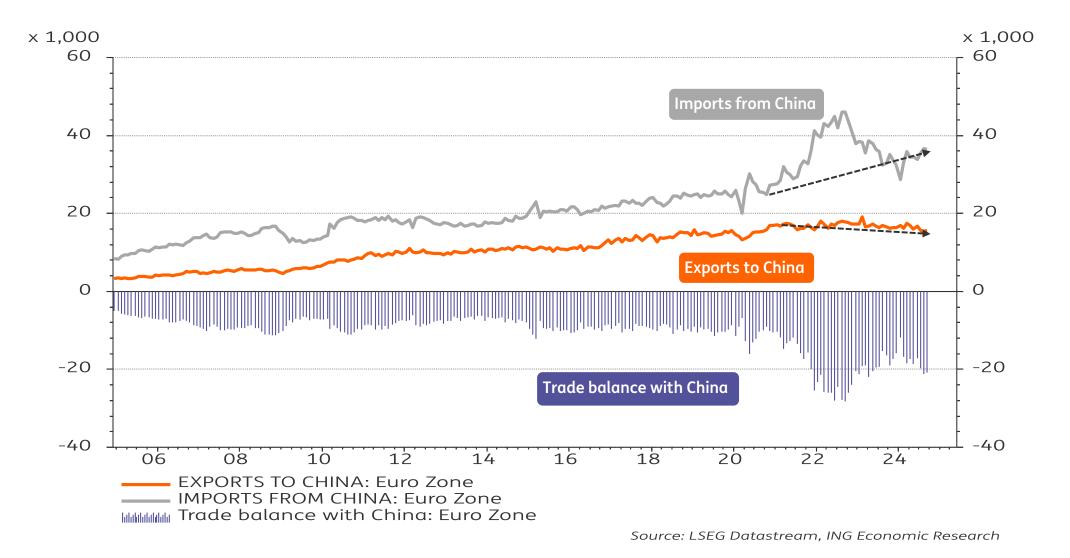


Chinese real estate and construction activity is still very weak



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Eurozone trade relationship with China has changed





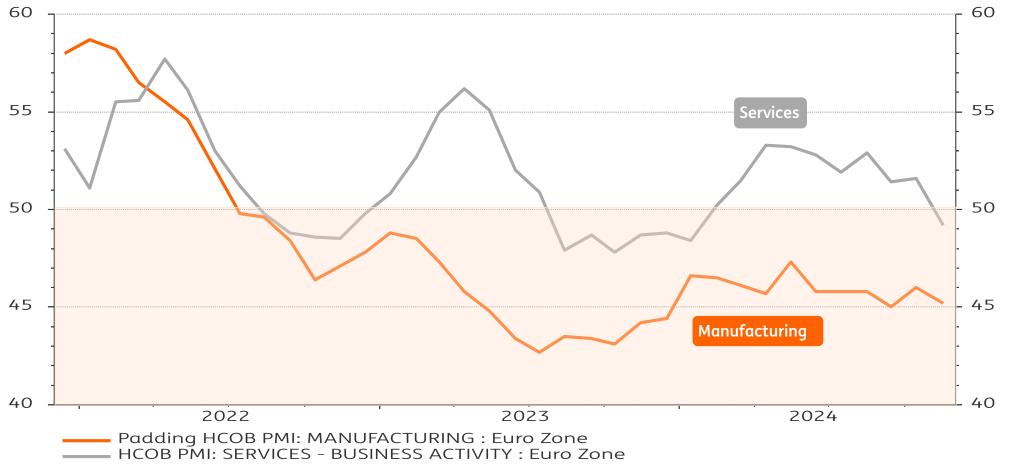
Eurozone economic growth still on the weak side





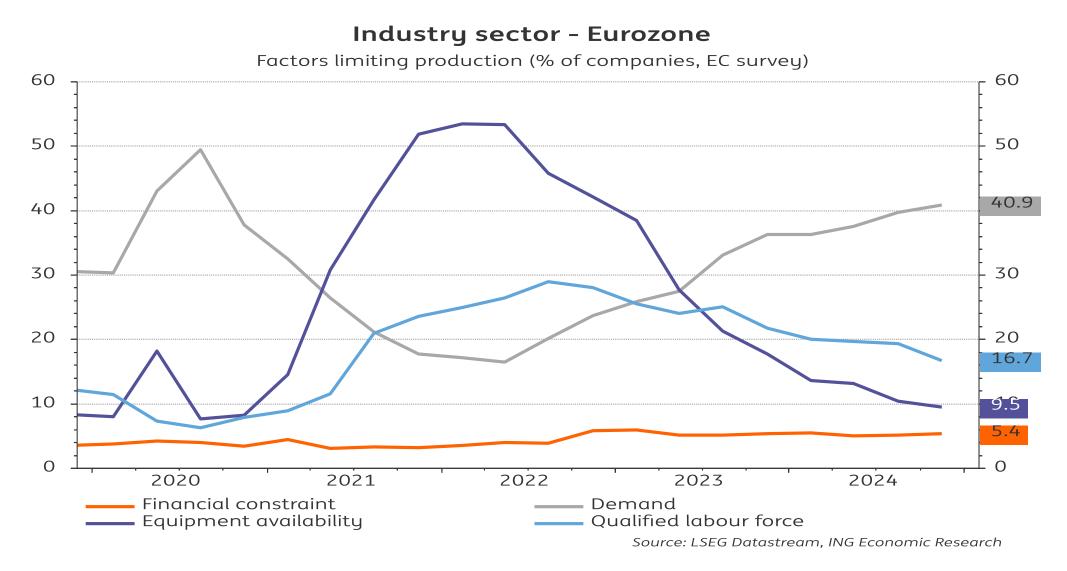
Eurozone economy is coming to a standstill

Purchasing Managers Index



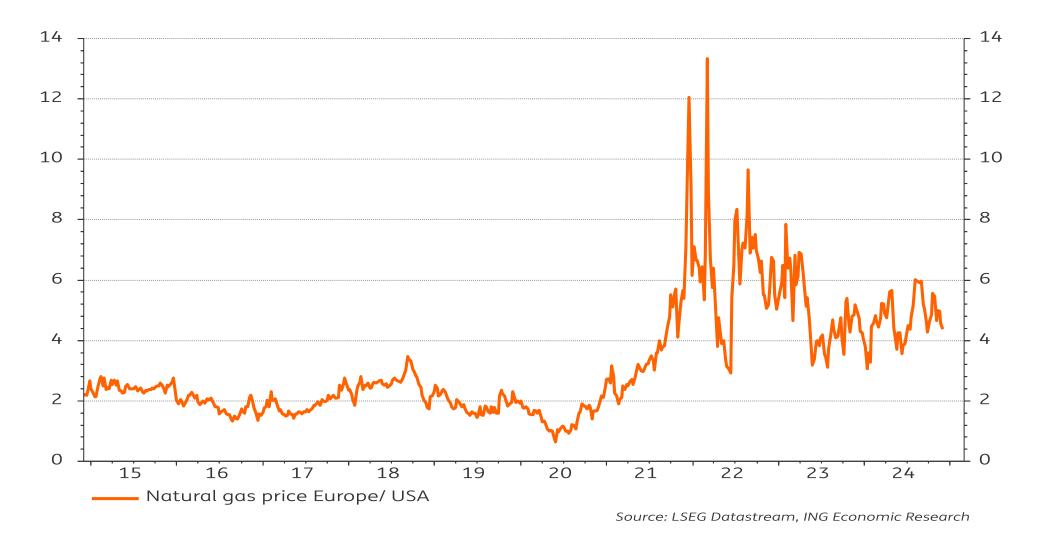


Factors limiting production industry



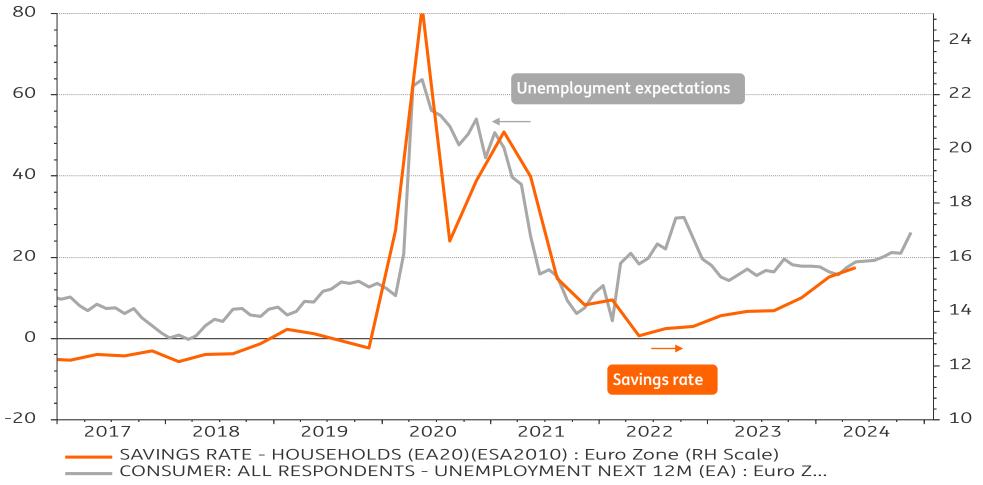


Natural gas prices remain competitive disadvantage (ratio of EU price over US price)



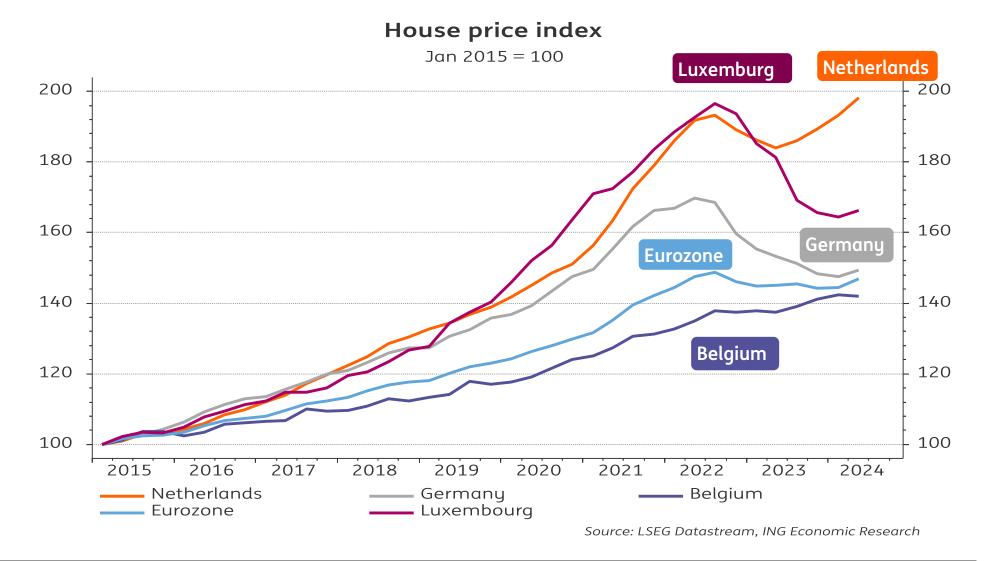


Eurozone consumer has more purchasing power, but savings rate might increase



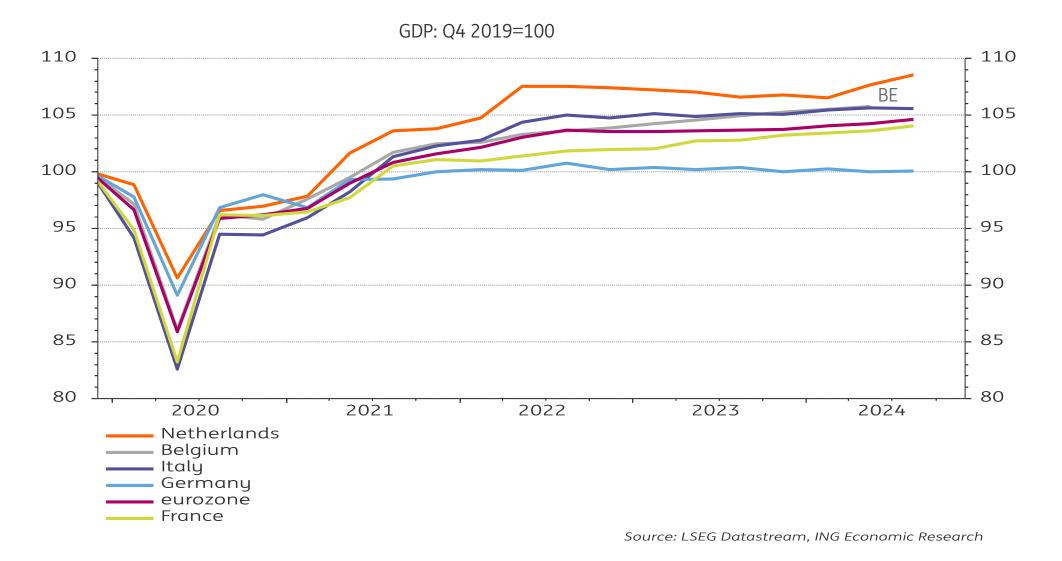


House prices have bottomed out, heralding a turnaround in construction



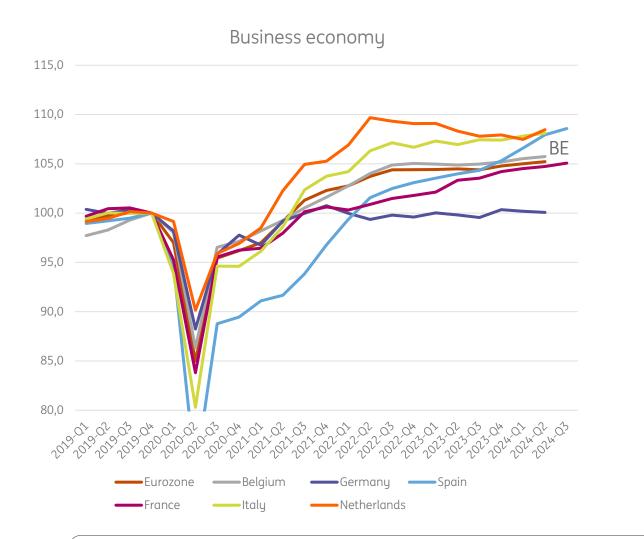


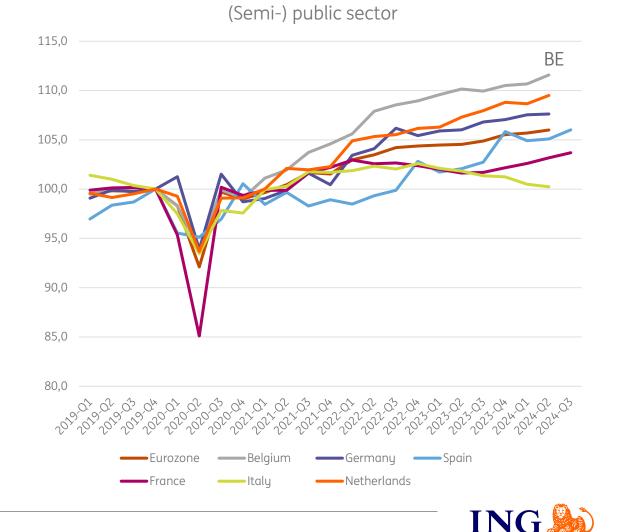
Belgium performed strongly after the pandemic





Public sector growth has been an important driver of Belgian outperformance since the pandemic





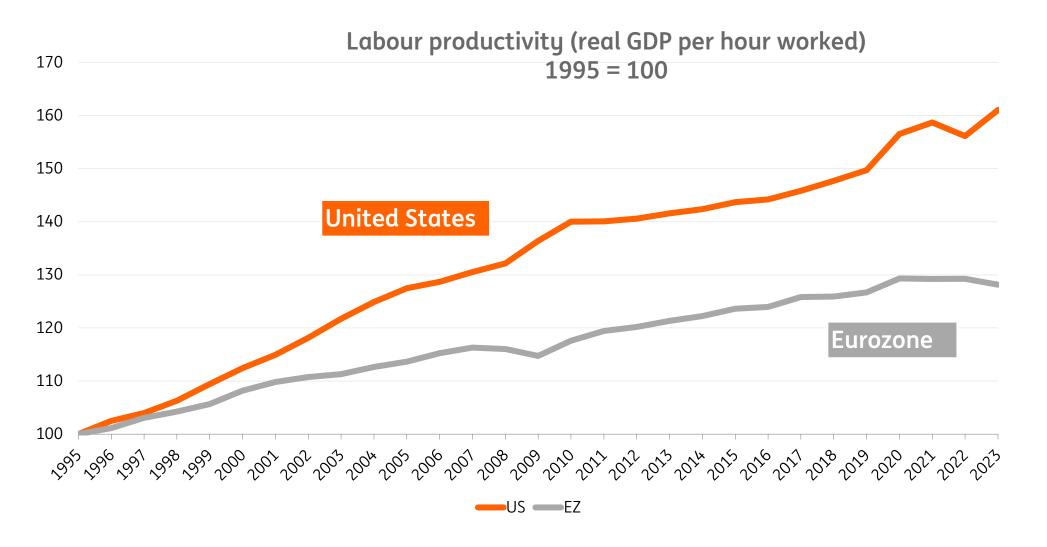
Growth expectations (in volume)

	2023	2024	2025	2026
USA	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.7
Eurozone	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.3
UK	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4
Belgium	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0
Japan	2.0	-0.2	1.3	1.2
China	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.2



I he future _____ — of European competitiveness

Productivity growth has been stronger in the US than in Europe...





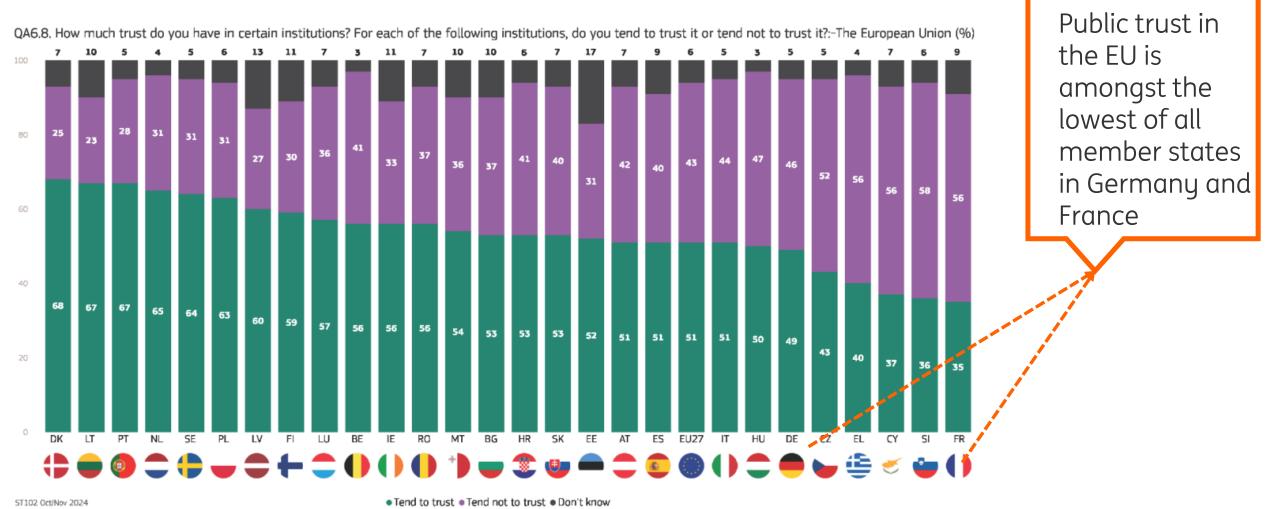
...which might explain a higher return on equity

Return on Equity





With "euroscepticism" high in Germany and France, the political drive to push through the Draghi recommendations seems low



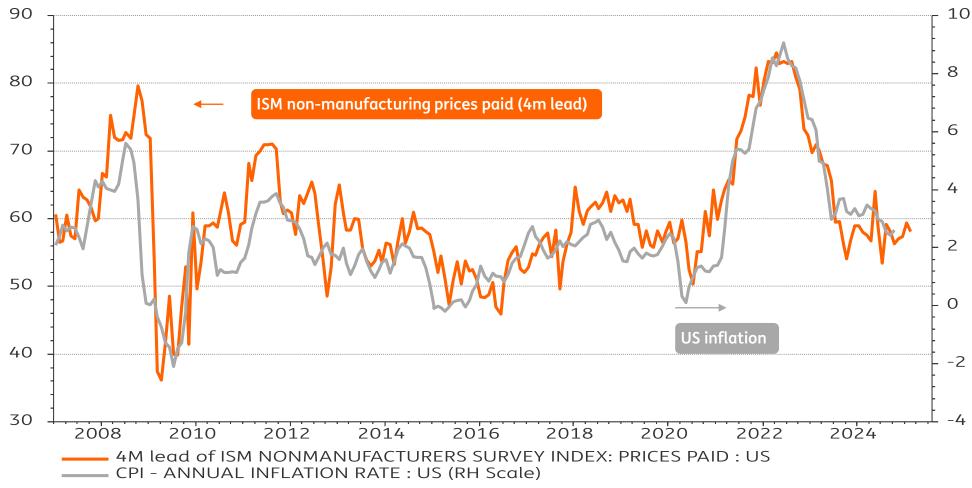


Inflation expectations





US disinflation process is starting to peter out



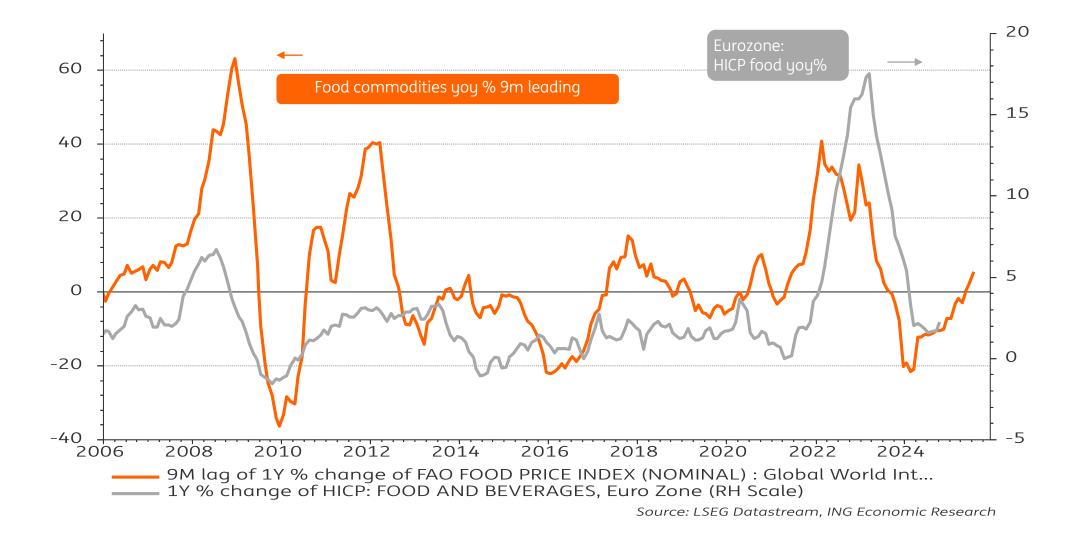


Peak inflation in Eurozone services is now behind us...





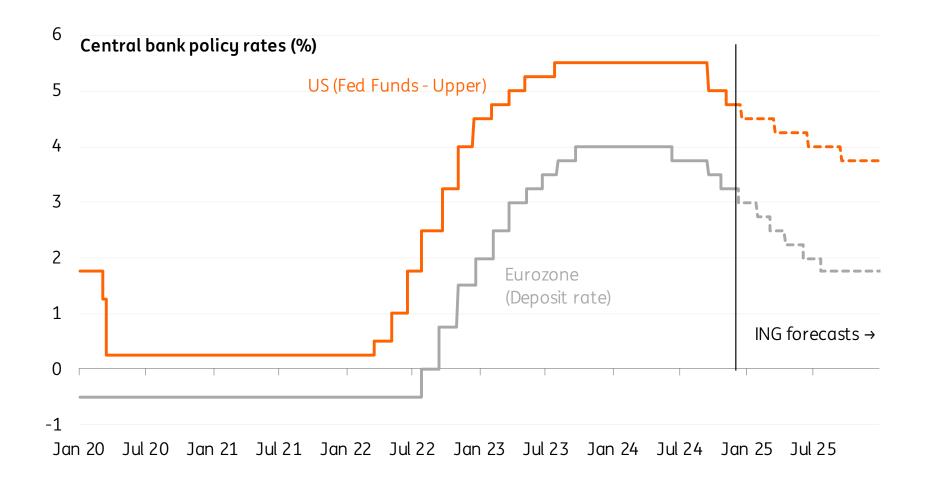
...but food inflation is rising again in the Eurozone





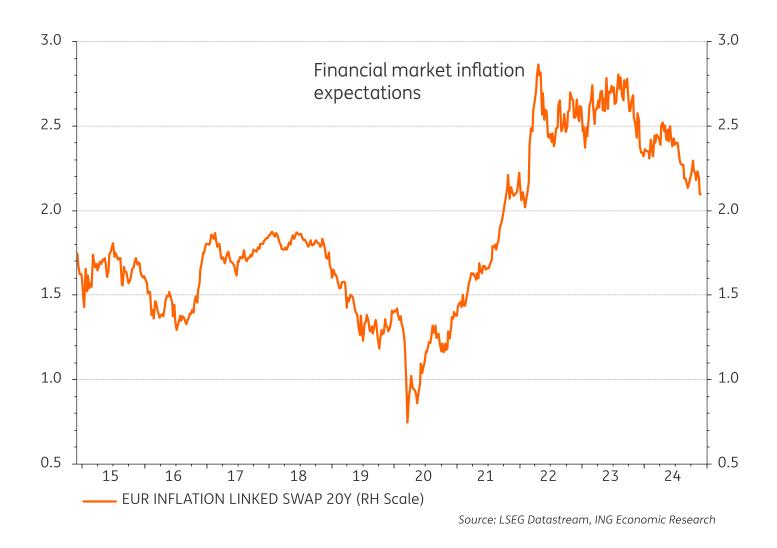
What will central bankers do?

More rate cuts in the offing: ECB deposit rate likely at 1.75% by the summer of 2025, Federal Reserve has less leeway





Long term inflation expectations can increase on the back of a supply shock

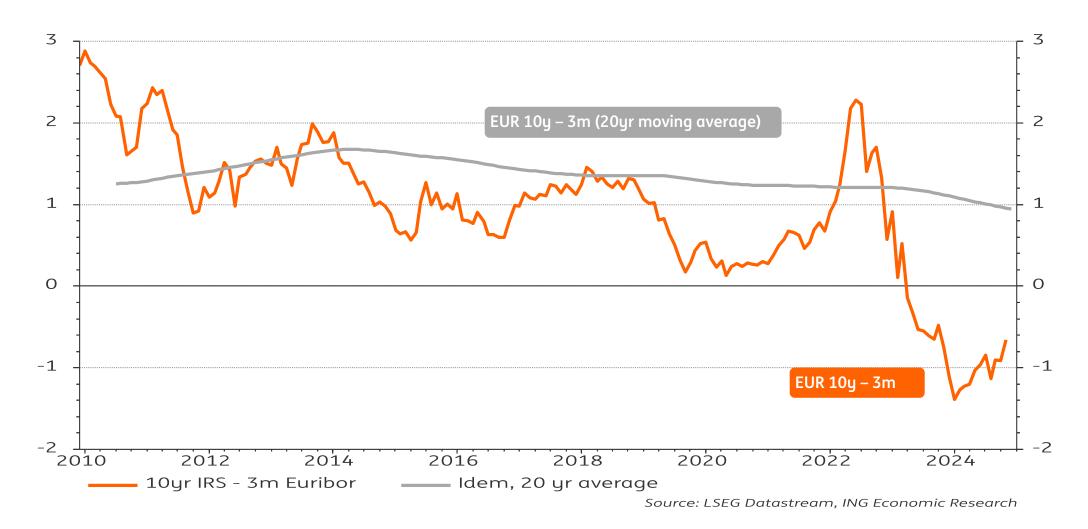


The "Bottleneck Economy":

Adverse demographics and deglobalization might create more frequent supply constraints in the Eurozone

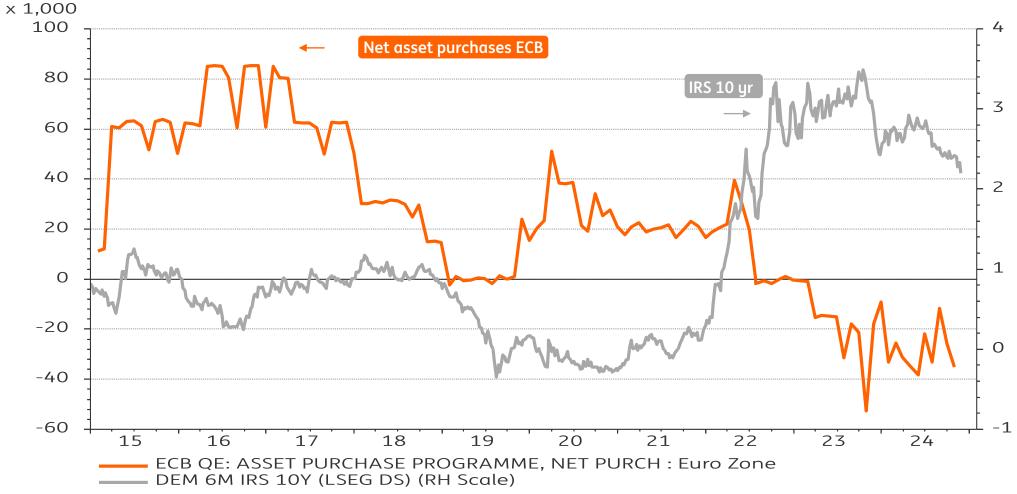


EUR bond yields already strongly below short rates → limits the potential for the long end to decline



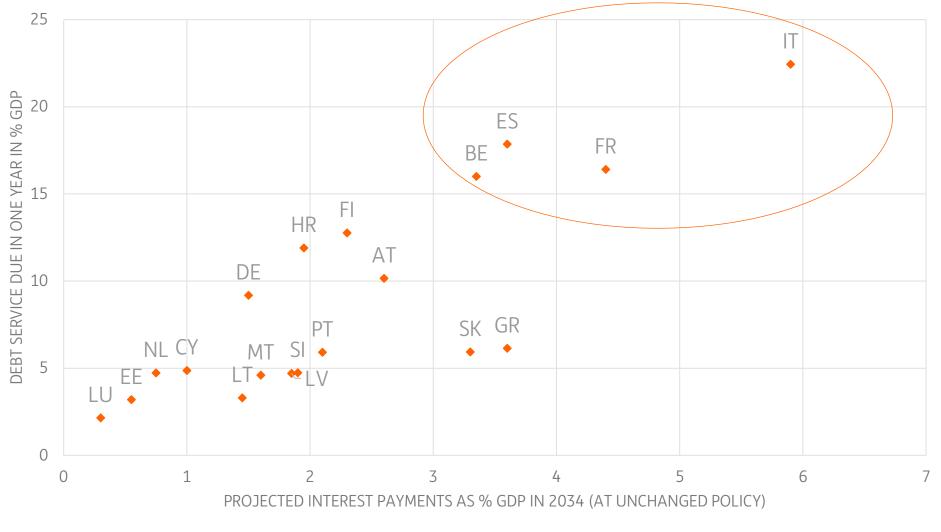


Quantitative tightening has an upward effect on long term rates



Source: LSEG Datastream, ING Economic Research

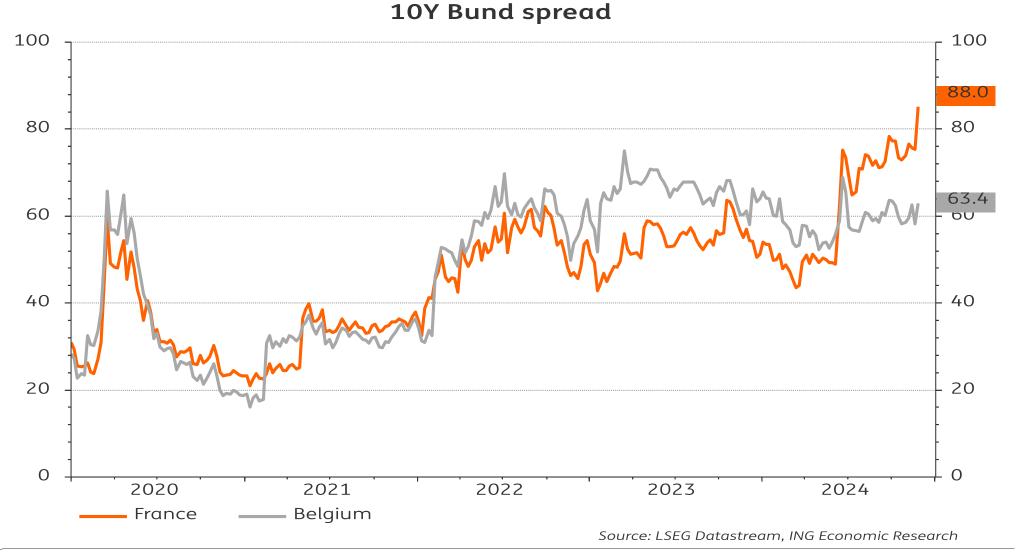
Fiscal sustainability and short-term financing needs



Source: EC, ECB, ING



Spreads are already widening for France due to the uncertain budgetary environment





Dollar already very expensive, but...



- Less rate cuts in the US, combined with expansionary fiscal policy is dollar-positive
- Higher import tariffs strengthen the currency in the short run





1H25 Financial Markets Outlook

Steven Vandepitte, Senior Strategist December 2024



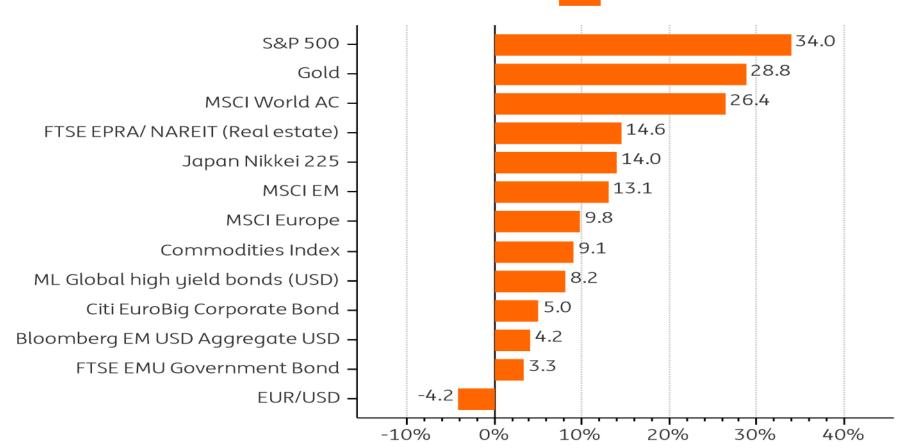




"Godot Postponed"

Stock markets even better than expected

Performance* 11/29/2024



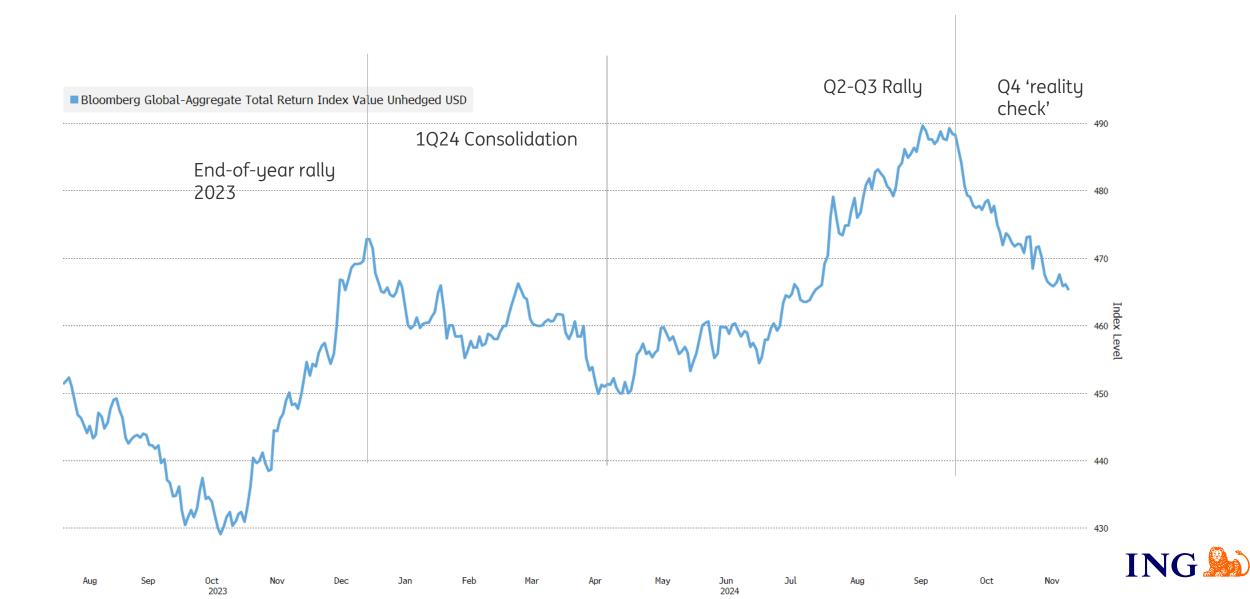
2024

*Total return in euro, gold excluded, EURUSD, EMD et Global HY. This is the variation of spot price/benchmark



Source: LSEG Datastream, ING Investment Office

The Bond Market : a play in 4 parts



"U.S. exceptionalism" at work

Regional equity performance

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MSCI indices, total return netto, in euro, from 1/1/2024 to 11/14/2024

32.1% 30 24.3% 20 13.7% 13.1% 10 11.0% /.1% 0 -10 Feb May Jul Jan Mar Apr Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov 2024 MSCI USA MSCI AC WORLD MSCI Emerging Markets MSCI PACIFIC EX JAPAN MSCI JAPAN MSCI EUROPE

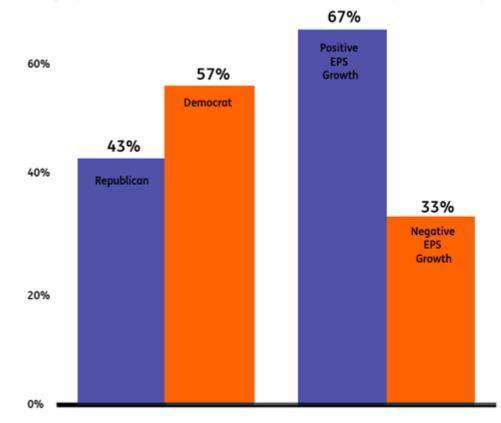
Source: LSEG Datastream, ING Investment Office



"It's the earnings, stupid"

Profits matter more than politics

Percentage of years from 1928 to 2003 where total returns were positive based on political party vs. S&P 500 profits cycle

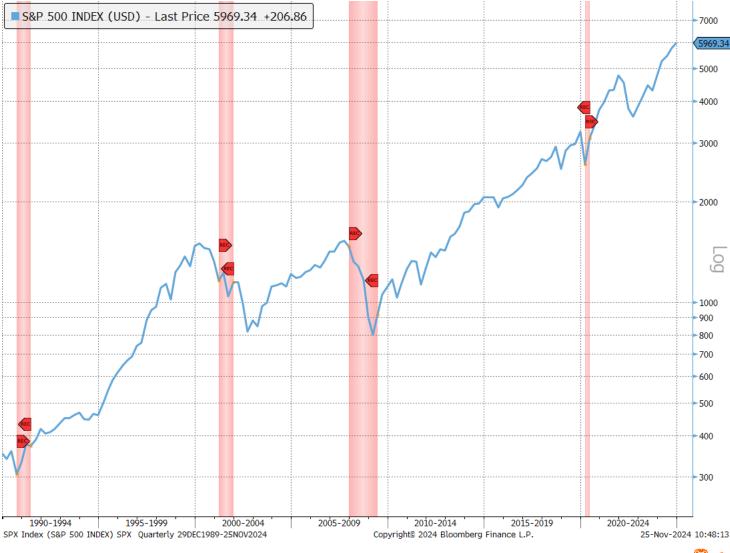


Source: Factset, Bloomberg, Bank of America



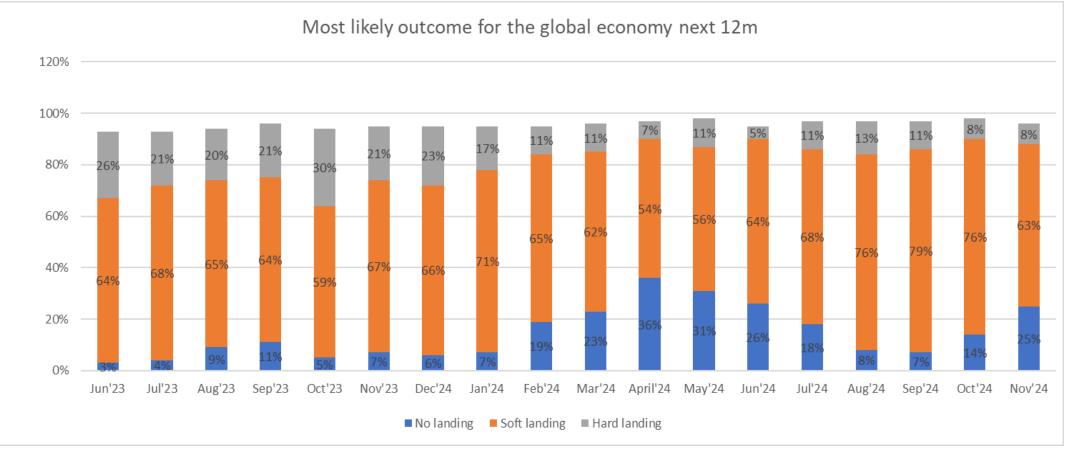
This is what an average year in stock markets looks like







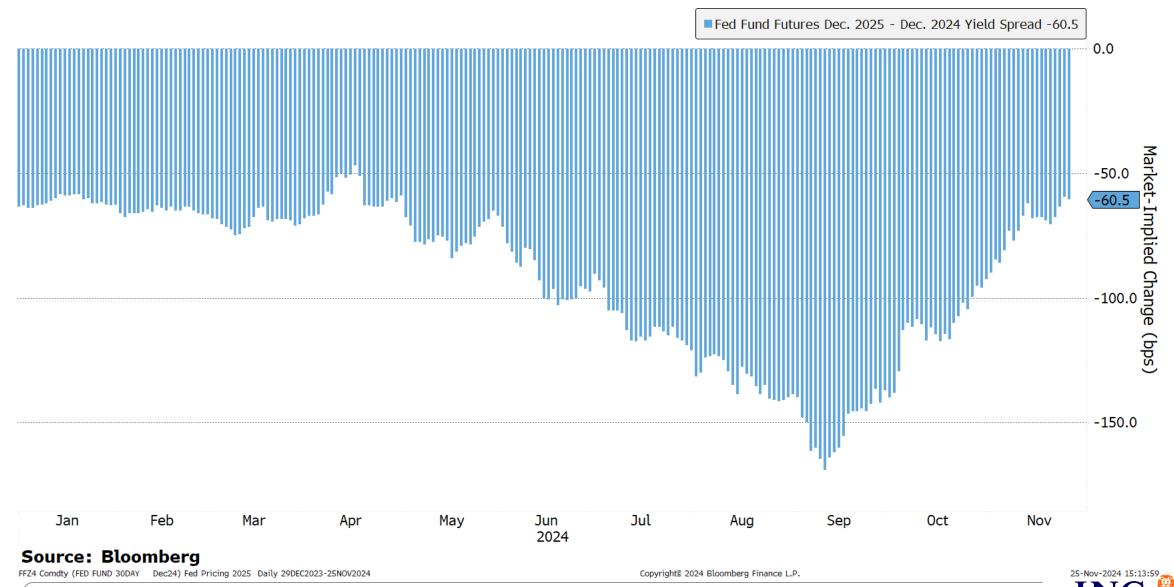
Market consensus still around "soft landing", but Republicans are considered more pro-growth



Source: BofA Global FMS, ING



Money markets have once again reduced their rate cut expectations for 2025



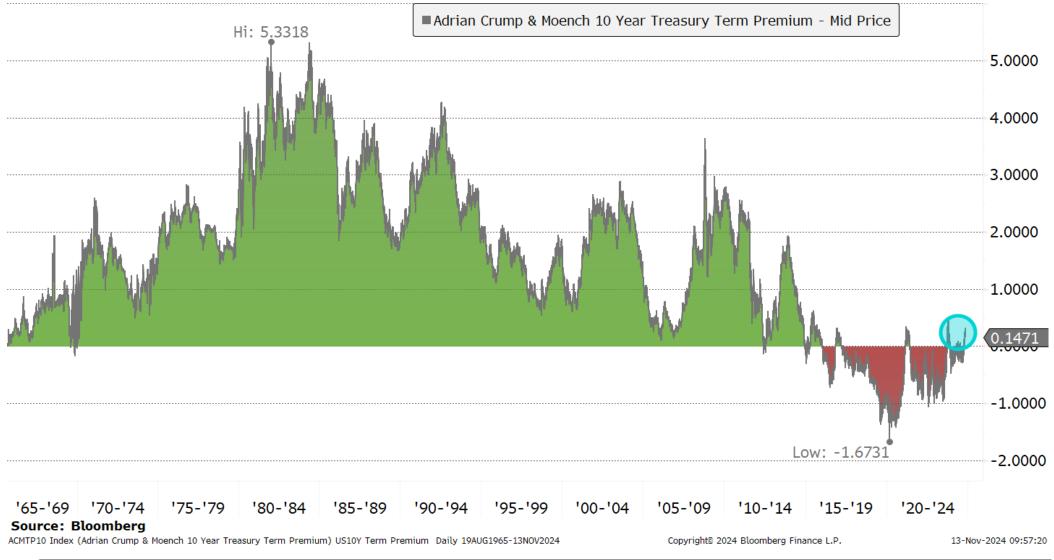
(short term) Inflation break-evens were cheap before the Trump trade got going





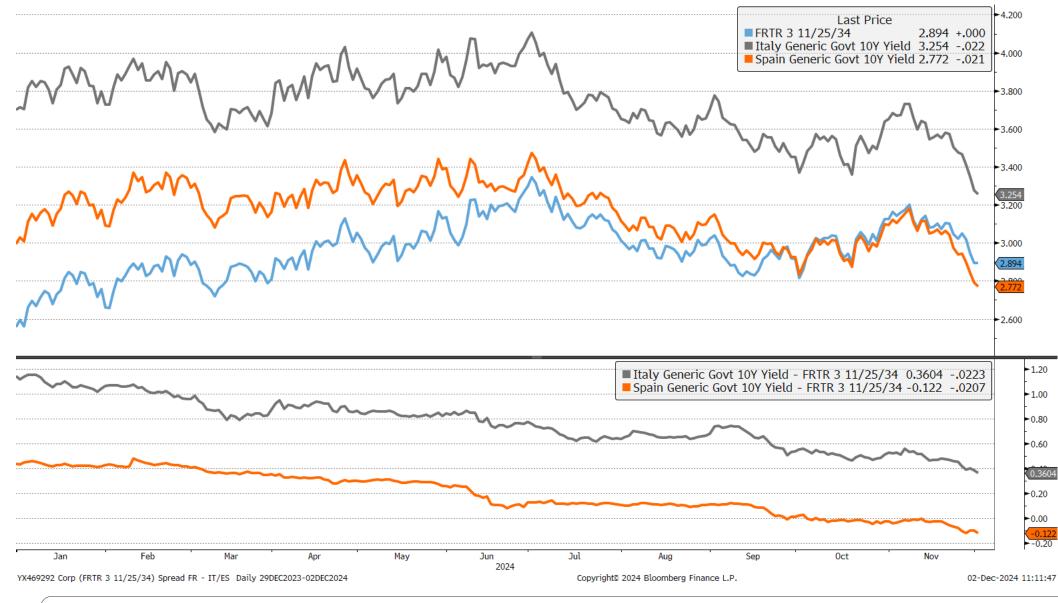
The return of the term premium

Positive again





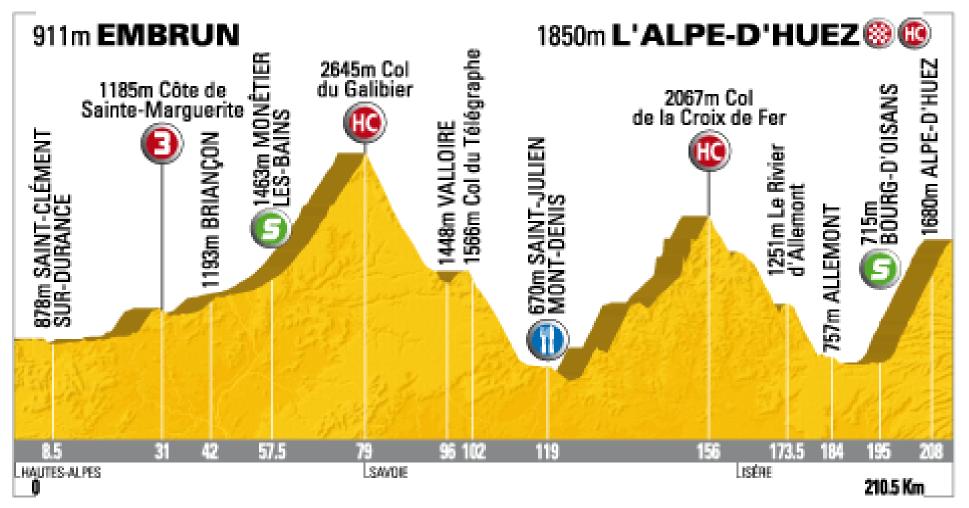
Semi-core and periphery mixing it up in the Eurozone ?





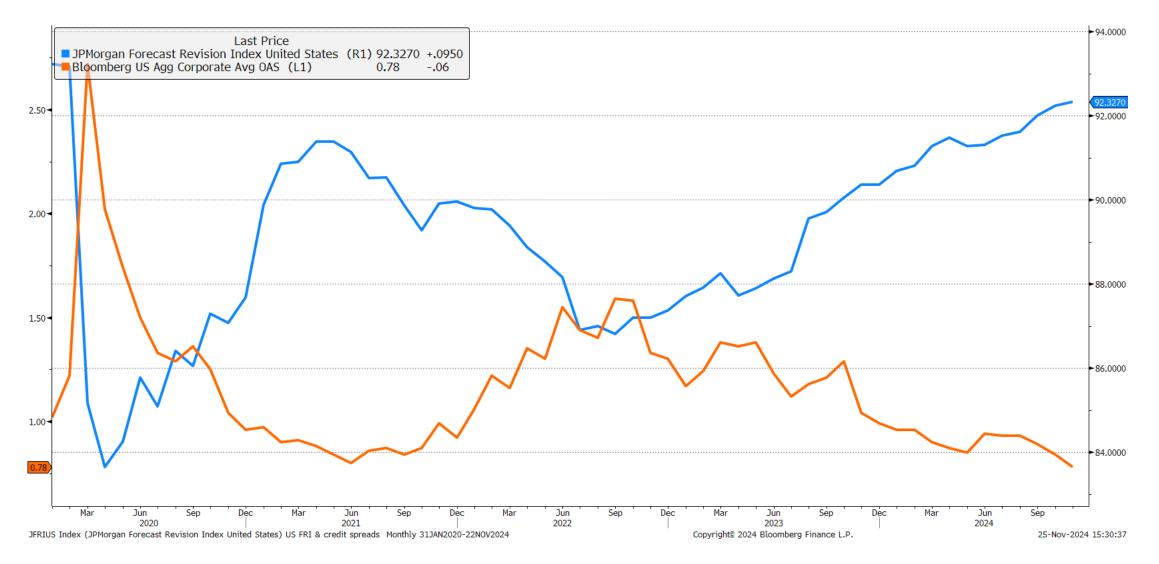
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Towards a medium-term rate scenario that resembles more a mountain stage?



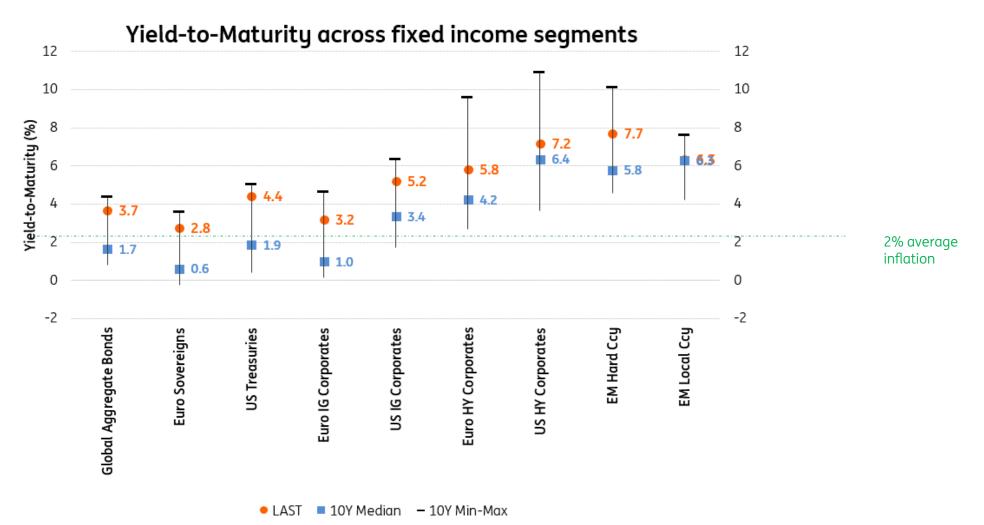


Credit spreads likely to grind tighter if economic upgrades keep coming in again

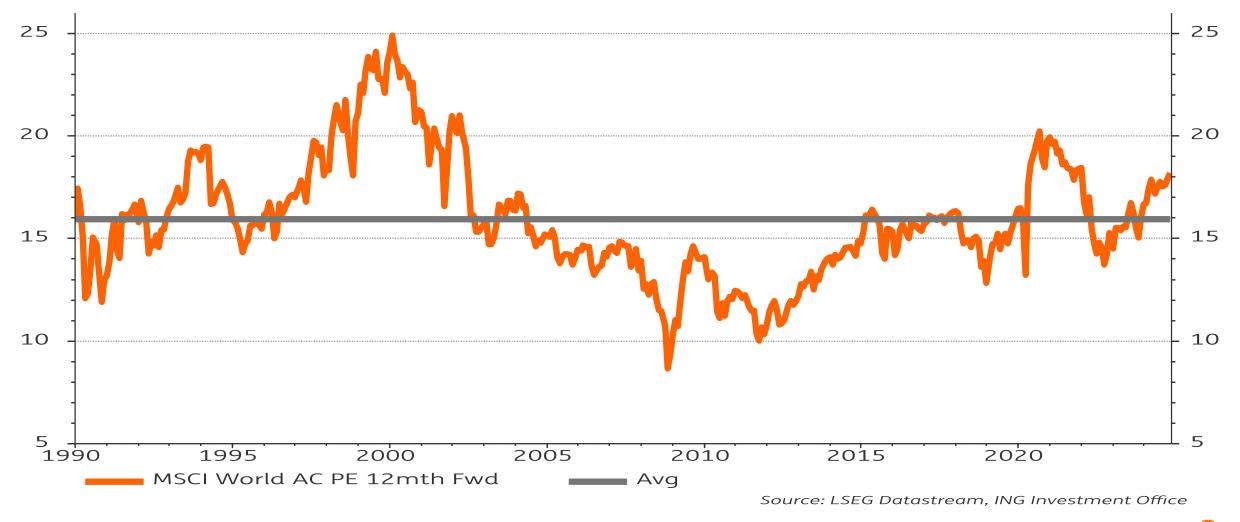




Still attractive yields for the medium term



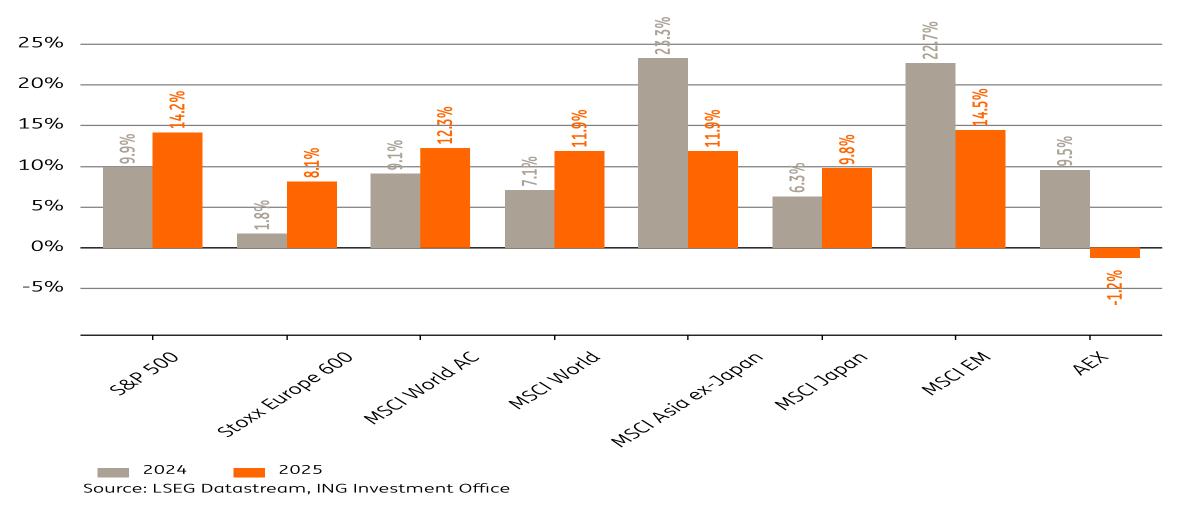
Above LT average valuations, mostly explained by (parts of) the U.S. market



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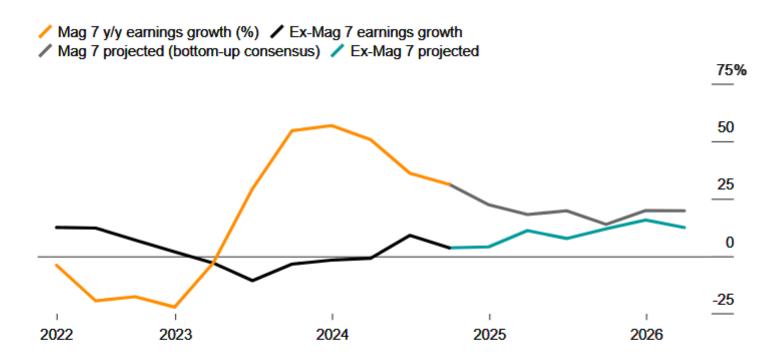
Earnings expectations for 2024/2025

per calender year (IBES)





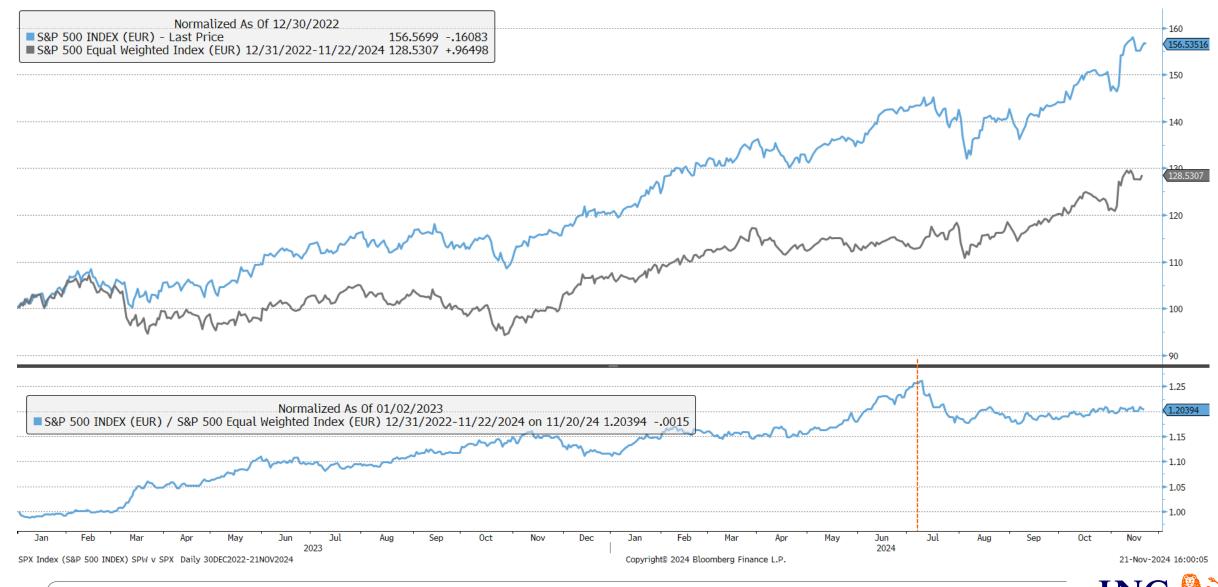
Earnings growth gap to further decline considerably



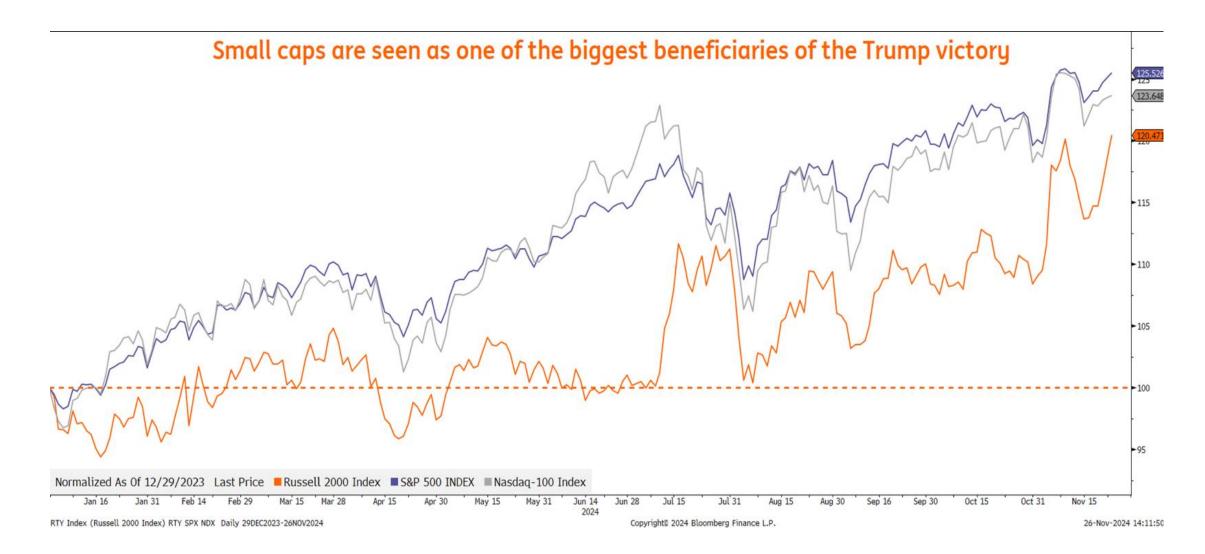
Source: ING Investment Office, Bloomberg



Broadening of the rally beyond the M7

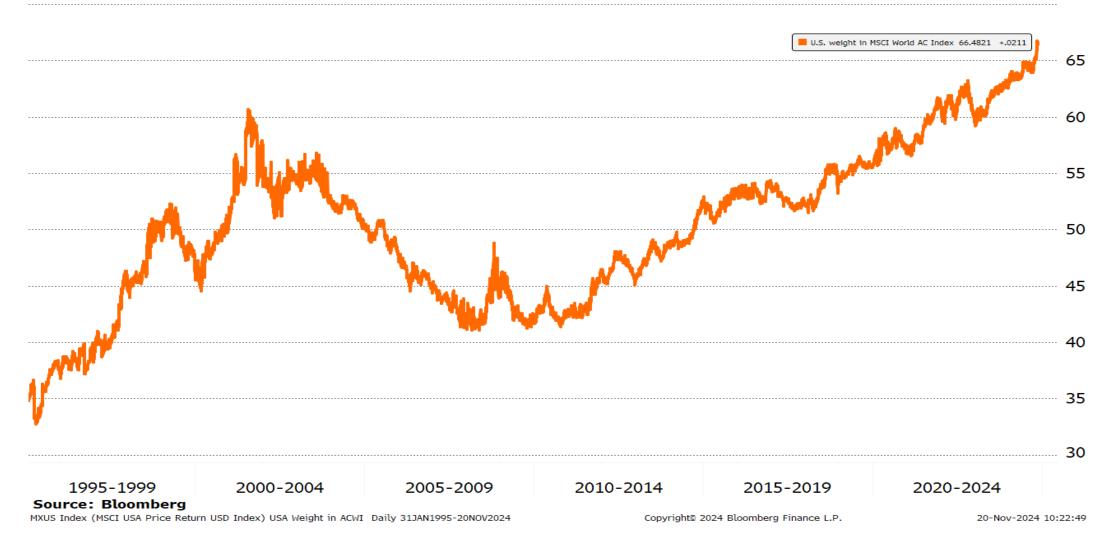


Small caps to join the rally



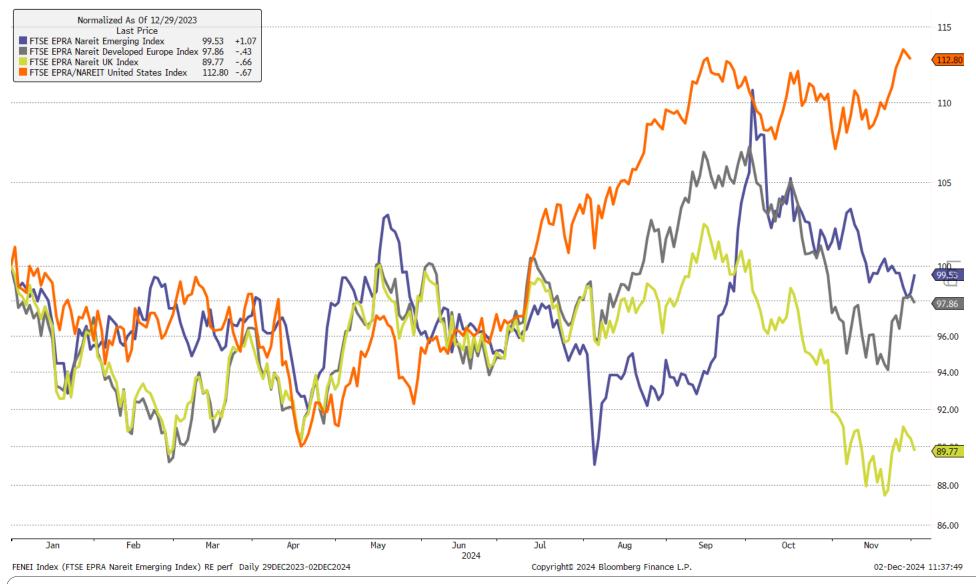


All eyes on the U.S. still



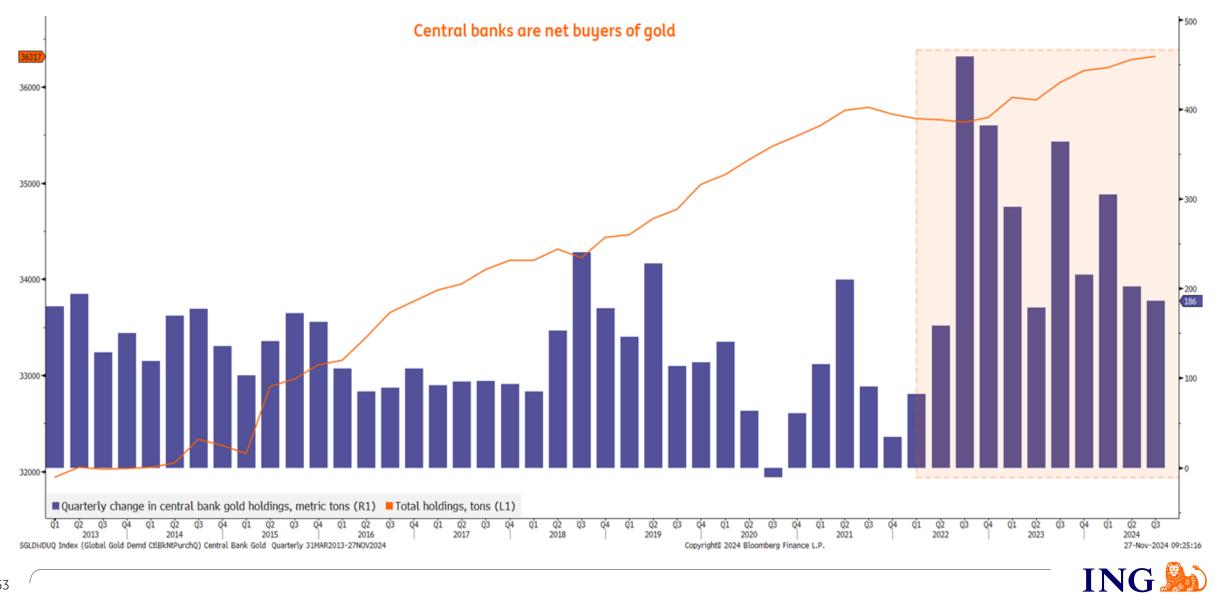


The rates headwind to further abate for listed real estate



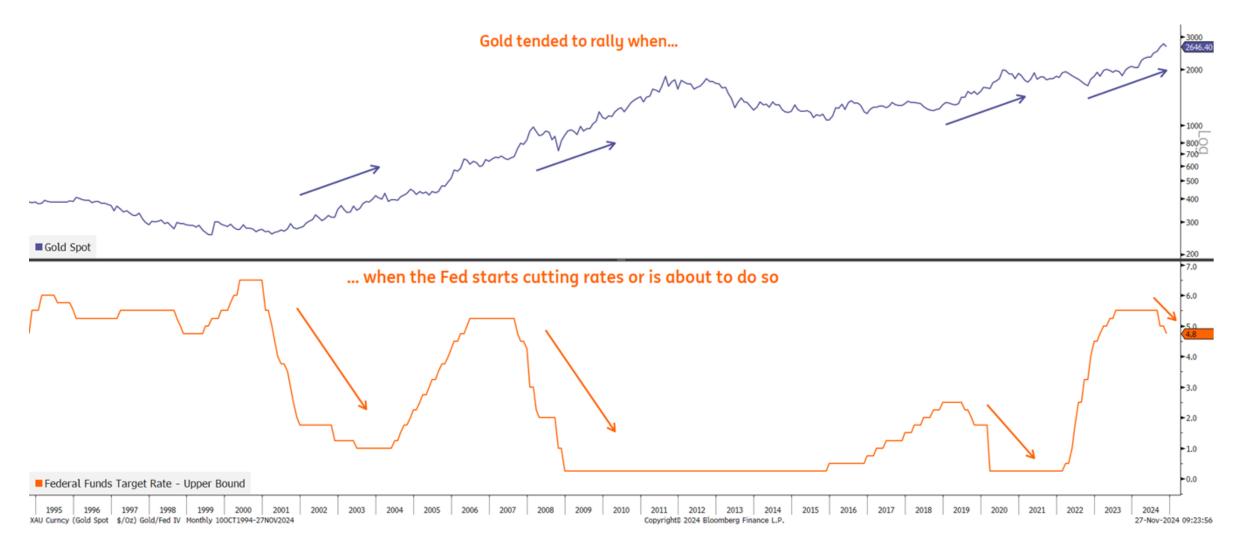


Gold sought after as a USD alternative



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Gold and the Fed





Key takeaways

- Still looks like the economy is heading for the soft landing in 2025 but there's also the shift in the distribution of outcomes to consider.
- Pro-growth and hence more inflationary Republican Trump Administration could frustrate the central banks effort to rapidly cut rates.
- Bond markets to still offer attractive yields on the longer part of the curve as cash rates come down
- Signs that the equity market rally is finally broadening beyond the M7. Earnings growth and hence "quality" are key criteria
- Gold remans a very interesting diversifier in portfolios against a backdrop of elevated geopolitical tensions



Q&A





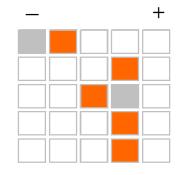
Overview of current tactical allocation

19/11/2024

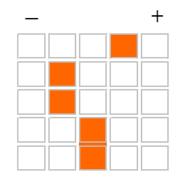
Previous allocation

Asset Allocation
Cash
Bonds
Equity
Real Estate

Commodities

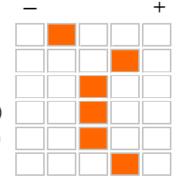


Regional Allocation United States Eurozone Europe ex EMU Japan Emerging Markets



Bonds Allocation

Sovereign bonds Investment Grade High Yield Emerging Markets (hard currencies) Emerging Markets (local currencies) Inflation linked bonds





Sector allocation :

19/11/2024

Previous allocation

Sector Allocation Europe

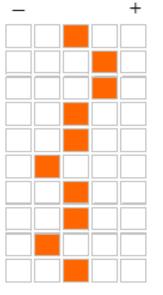
Financials Information technology Communication services Durable consumer goods Healthcare Utilities Energy Materials Industrial goods Daily consumer goods

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Sector Allocation US

Financials Information technology Communication services Durable consumer goods Healthcare Utilities Energy Materials Industrial goods

Daily consumer goods





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do your thing

