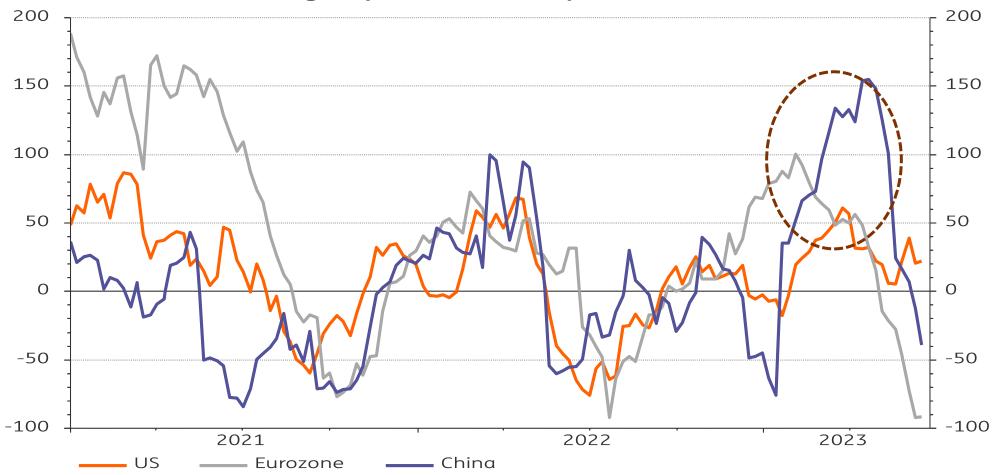


Peter Vanden Houte Chief Economist



## Since the end of 2022 economic indicators had been better than expected, but lately data start to disappoint again

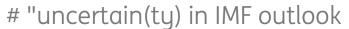
#### Citigroup economic surprise indices

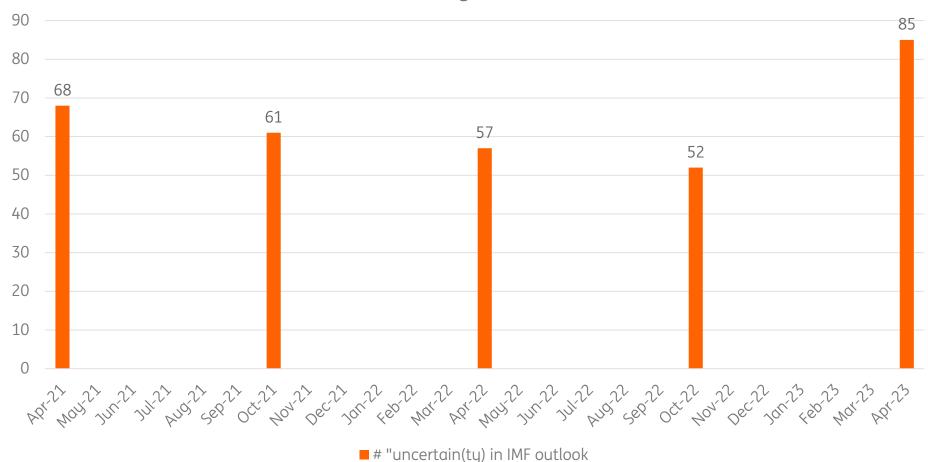


Source: Refinitiv Datastream, ING Economic Research



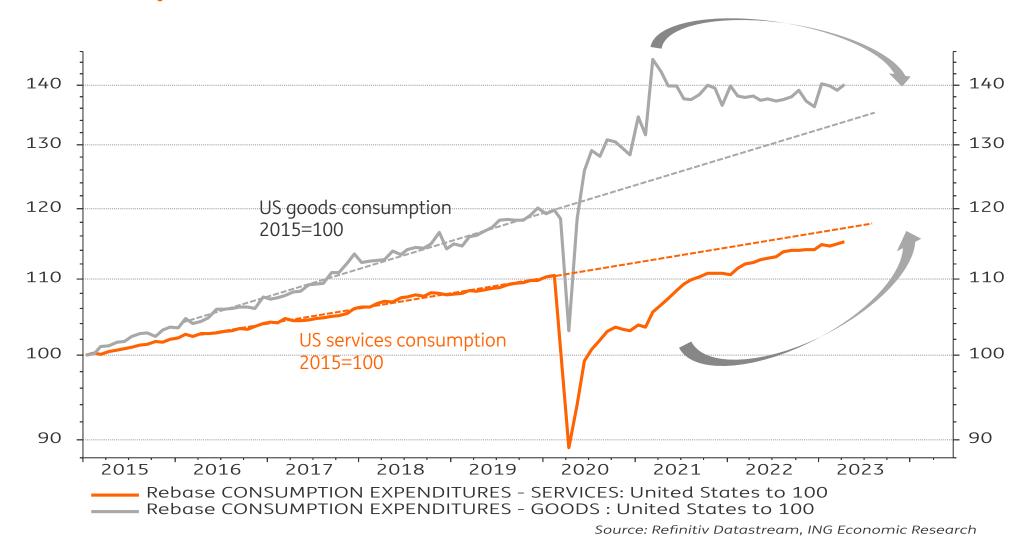
## Uncertainty has strongly increased





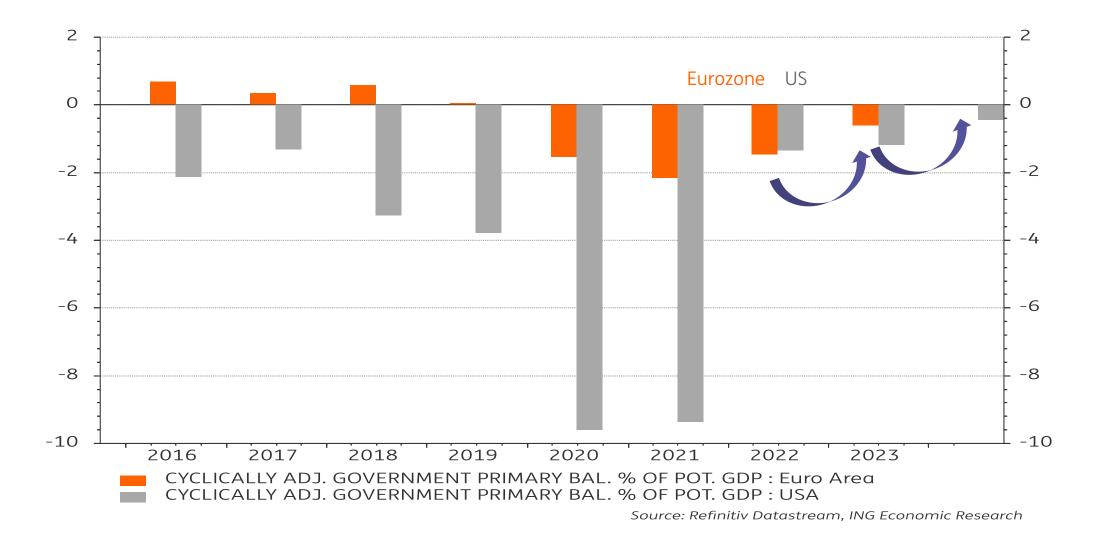


## Goods demand is shrinking, post-pandemic catch-up in services consumption



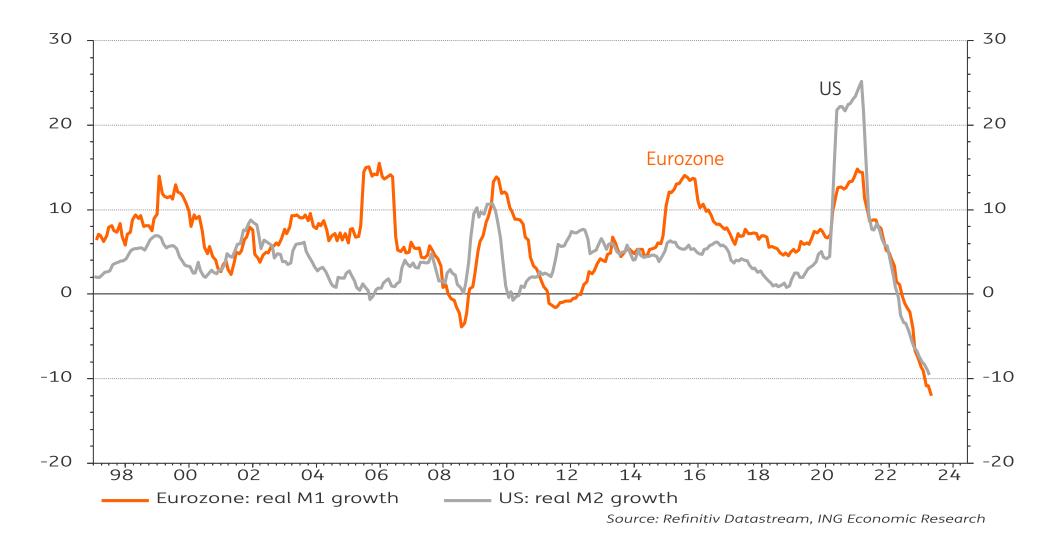


## Budgetary policy will get less expansionary...



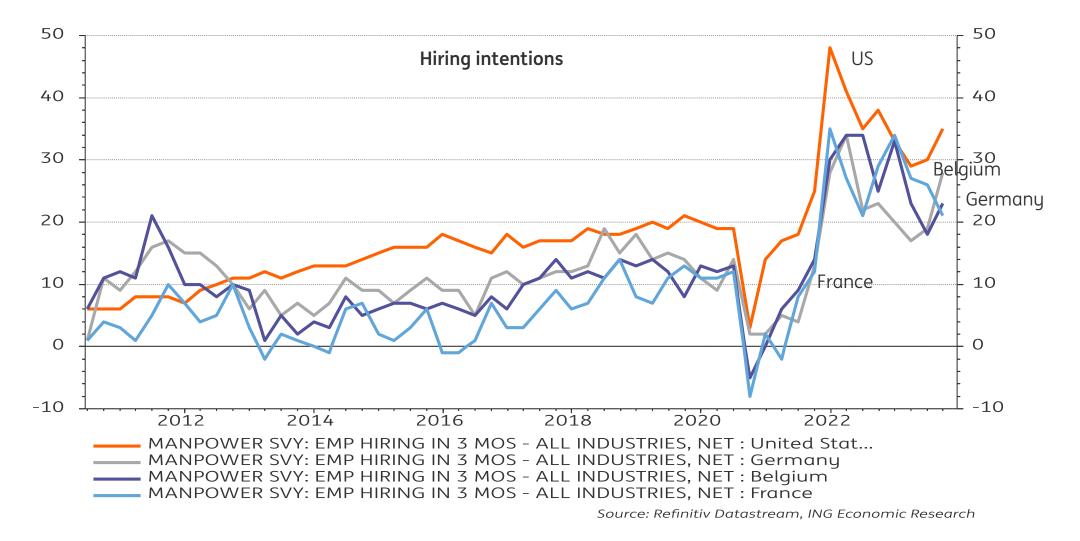


## ... and tighter monetary policy will slow growth



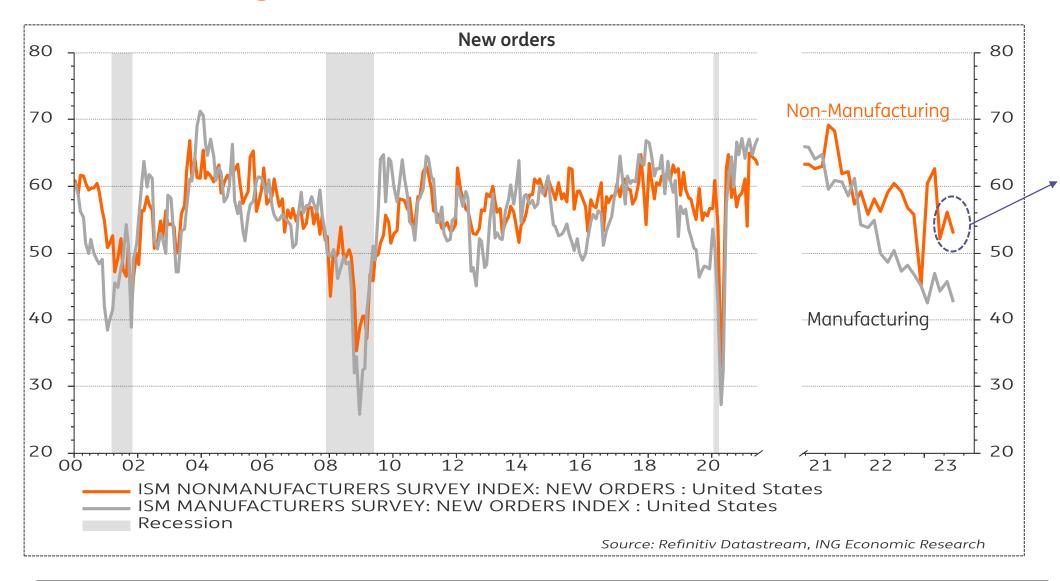


### Structural labour scarcity will mitigate severity of downturn





## No recession yet in the US

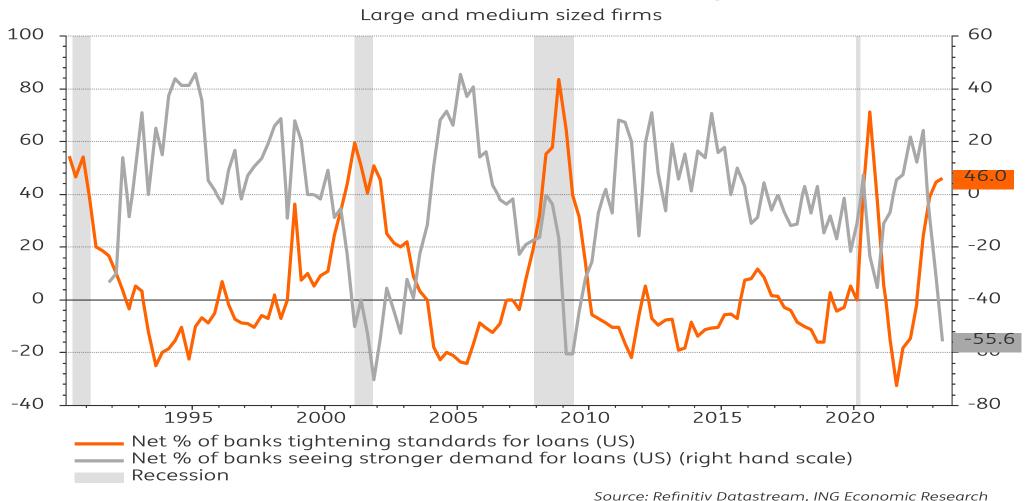


Services orders not yet at recession level (should fall below 50)



## Lending conditions are rapidly tightening in the US

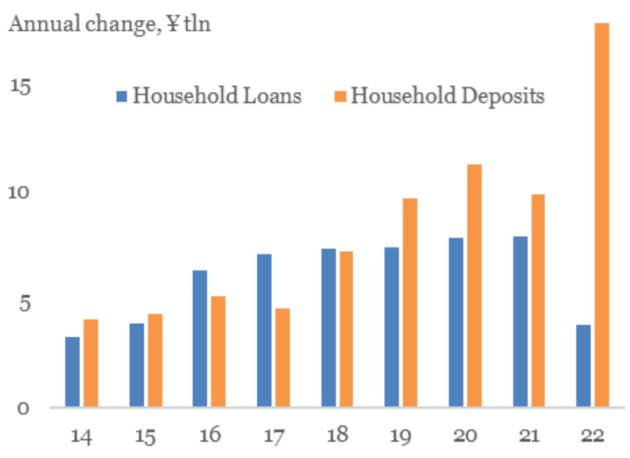
#### Fed Senior Loan officers' survey







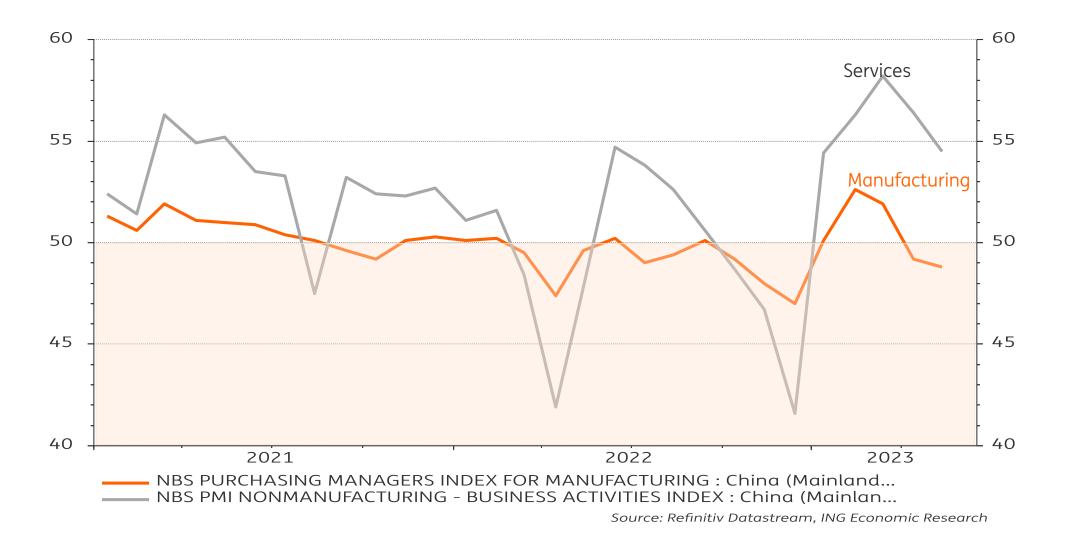
## **Consumption revives in China**





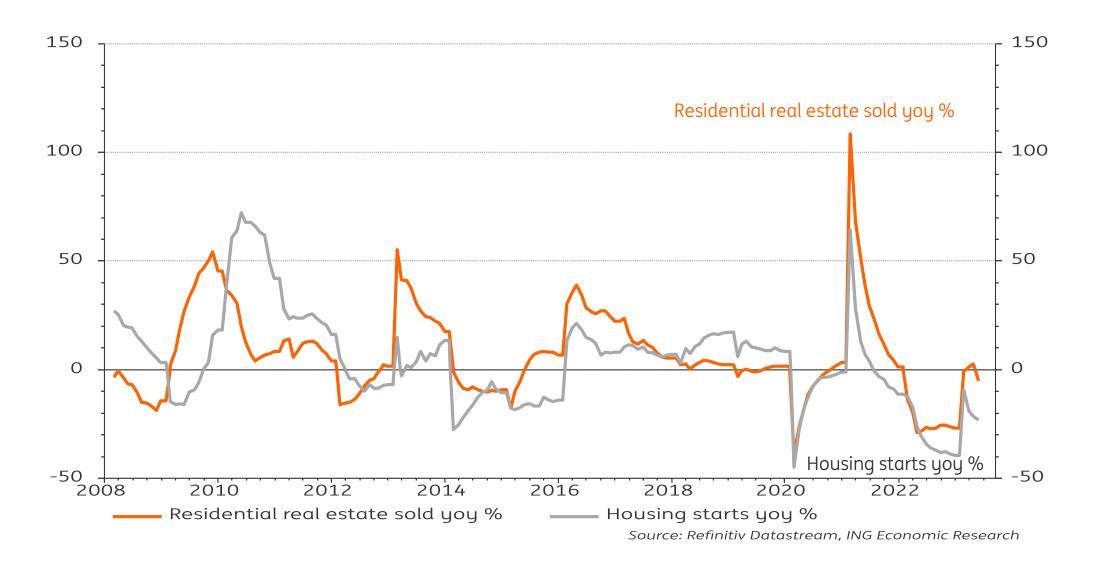


## But only Chinese services drive growth for the time being...



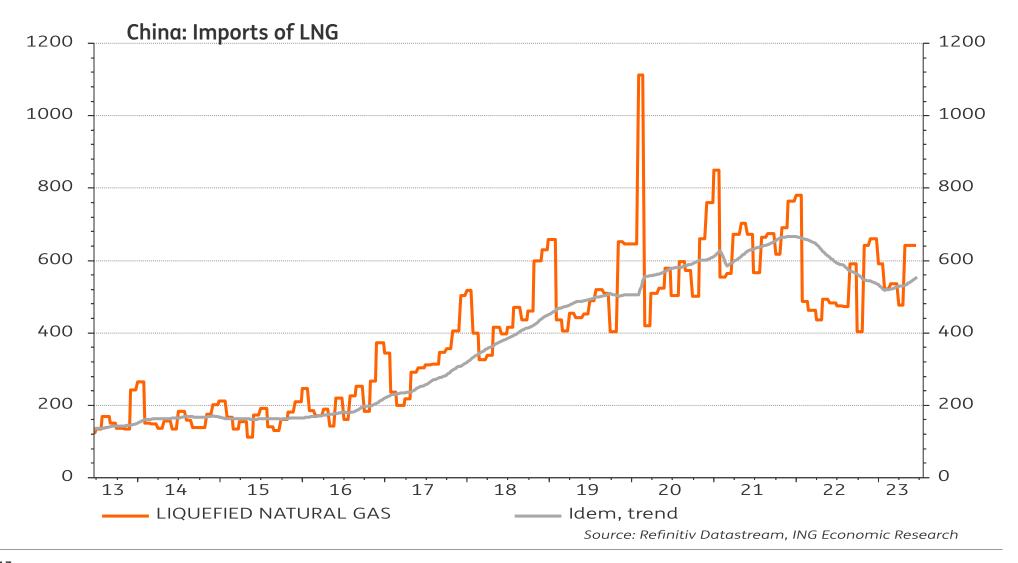


### ...and Chinese construction still in the doldrums



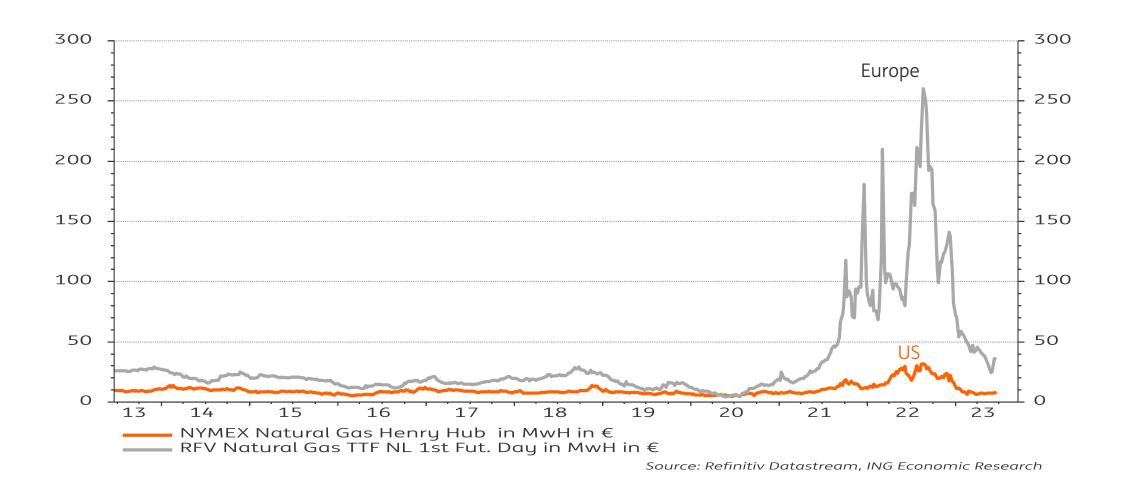


## Weak Chinese recovery is keeping LNG prices low



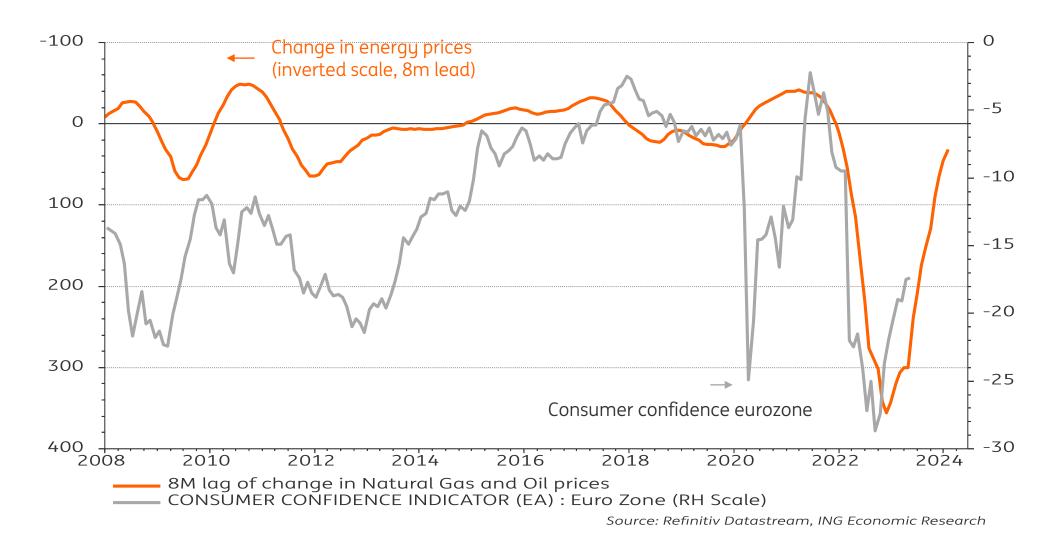


## Natural gas prices have fallen strongly on the back of a warm winter



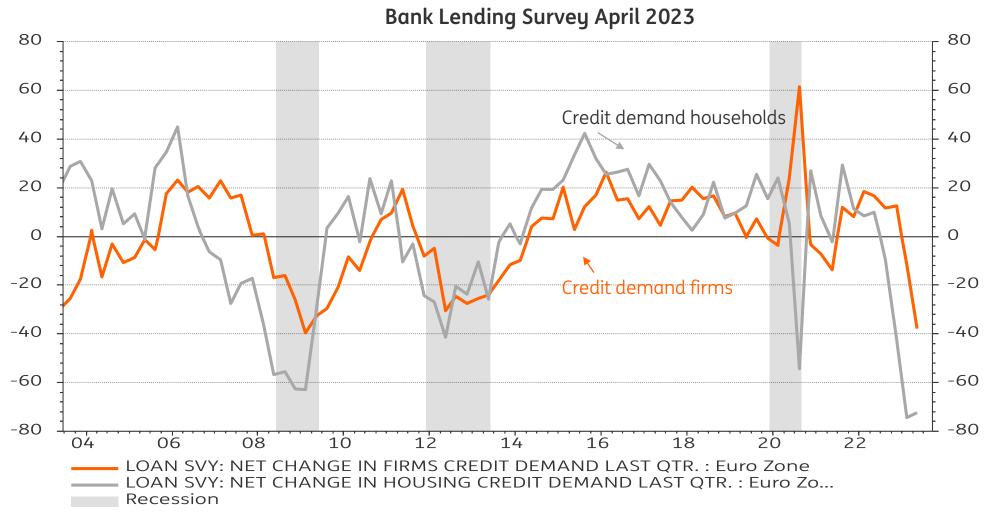


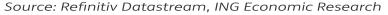
# Lower energy prices are improving consumer confidence in Europe...





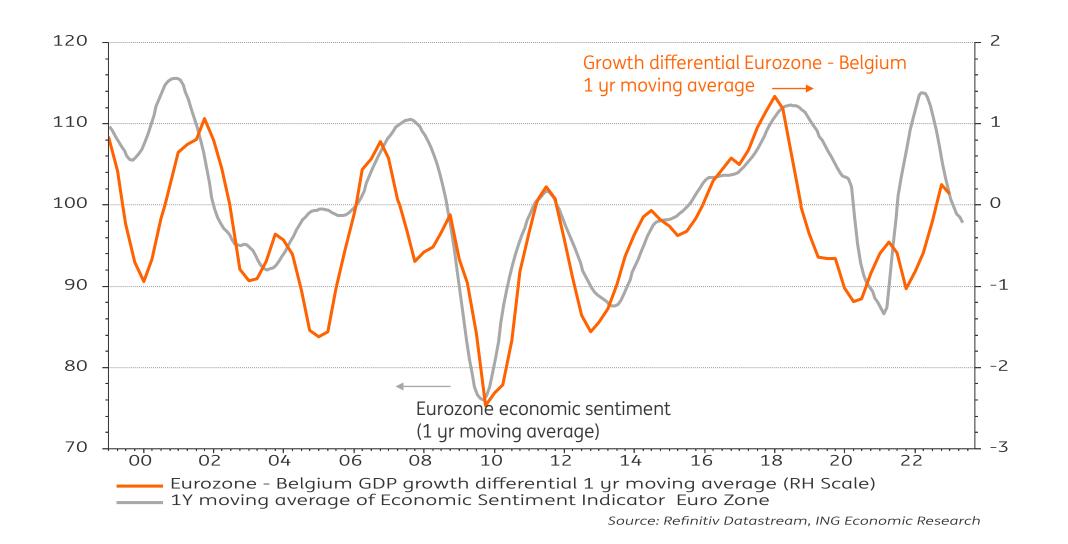
## ...but tighter monetary policy is slowing down the expansion







## Belgium economy is less cyclical than the rest of the Eurozone



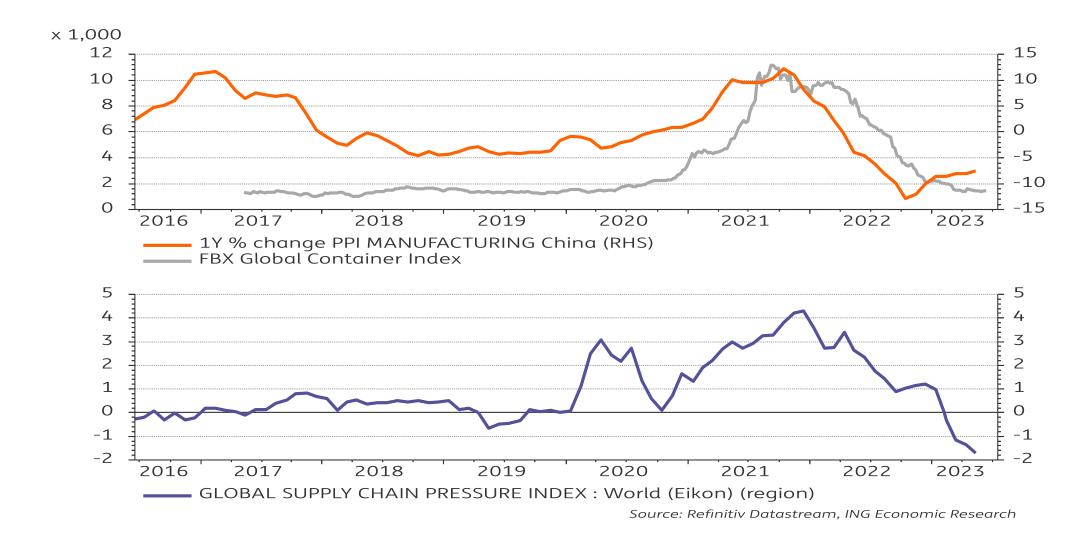


## **Growth expectations**

	2021	2022	2023	2024
US	5.7	2.1	1.2	0.2
Eurozone	5.4	3.5	0.5	0.5
UK	7.5	4.1	0.3	1.1
Belgium	6.1	3.1	1.0	0.7
Japan	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0
China	8.8	3.0	5.7	4.7

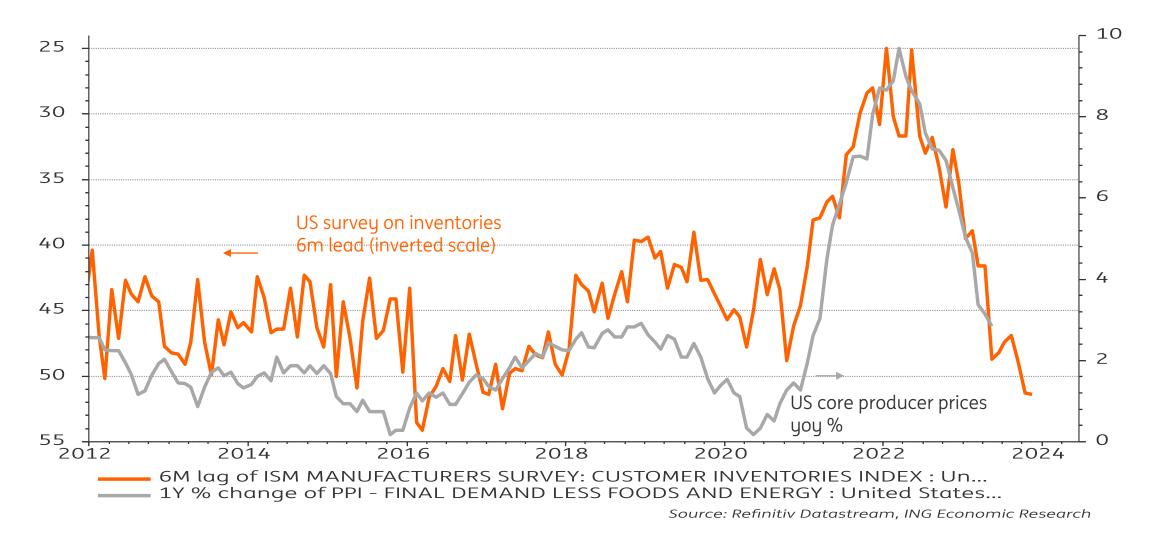


### Supply chain constraints have largely disappeared



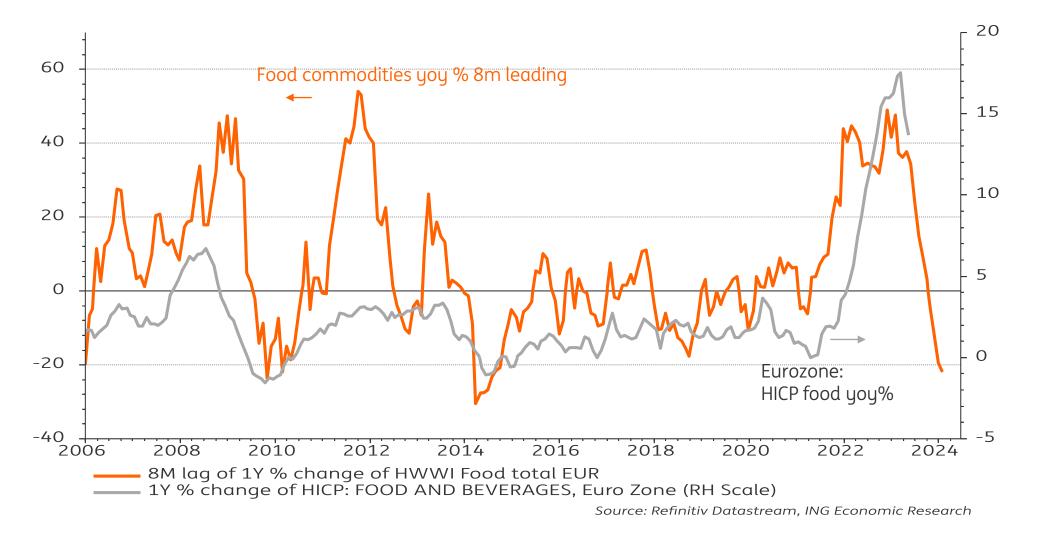


## Deflationary pressures in manufacturing



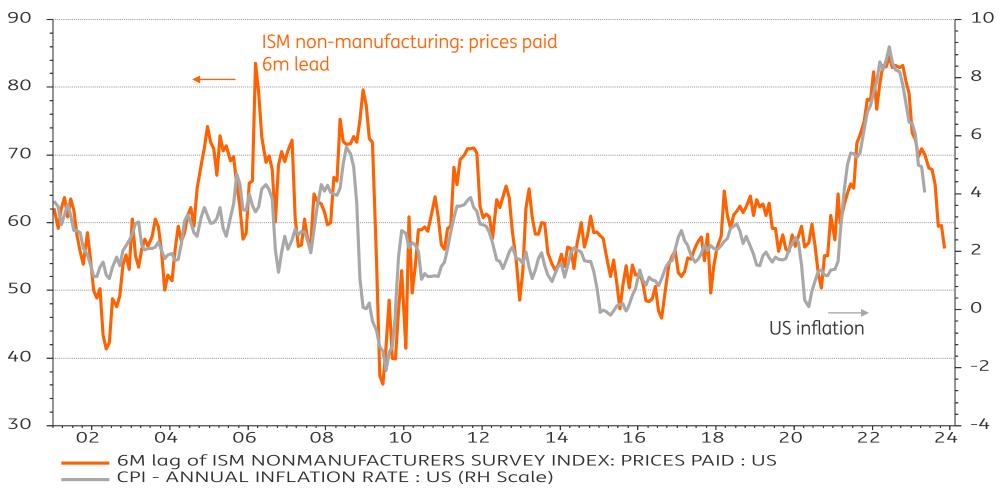


### Eurozone: Food inflation should fall back in H2 2023





## US inflation likely to hit 2% by the end of the year







## The factors that will determine ECB monetary policy



1) Inflation expectations (reliability of the models?)





2) Dynamics of core inflation

3) Monetary transmission



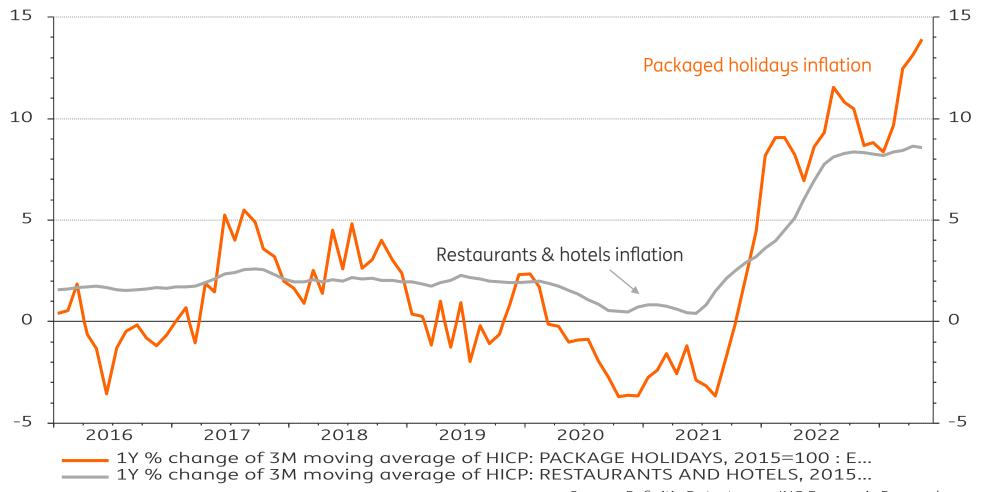
Growth and inflation projections for the euro area

(annual percentage changes)

	June 2023					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Real GDP	5.3	3.5	0.9	1.5	1.6	
НІСР	2.6	8.4	5.4	3.0	2.2	

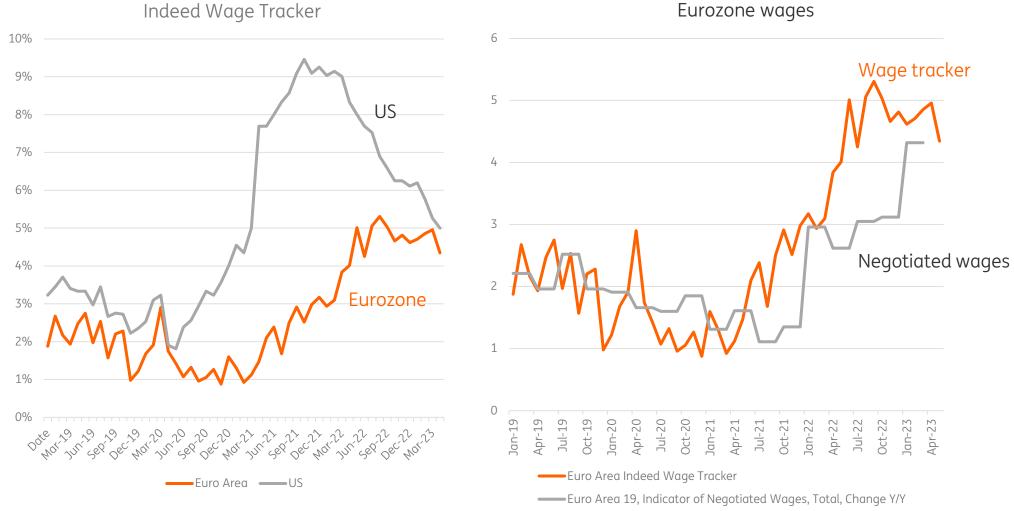


# Strong price increases in services sectors that benefit from strong demand



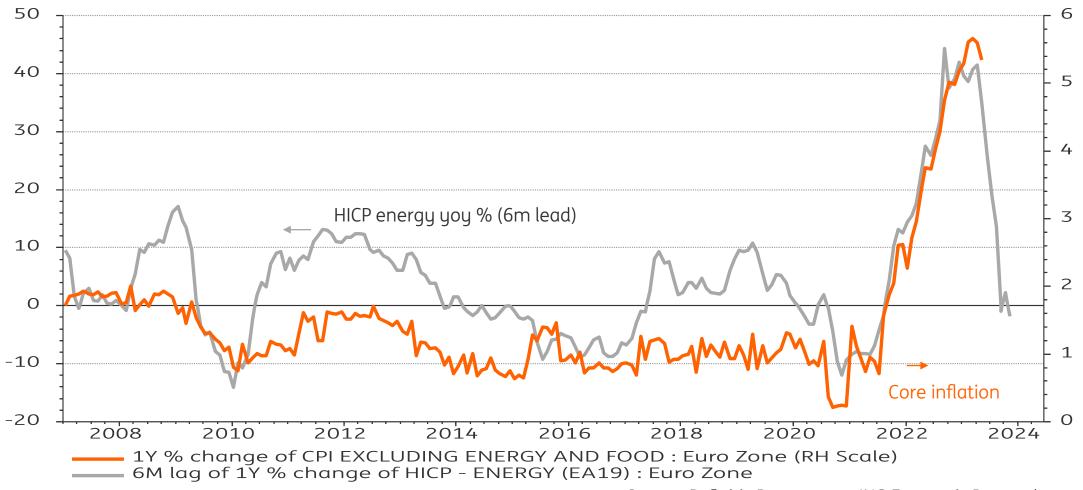


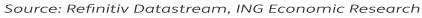
## Wage growth for new hires has peaked





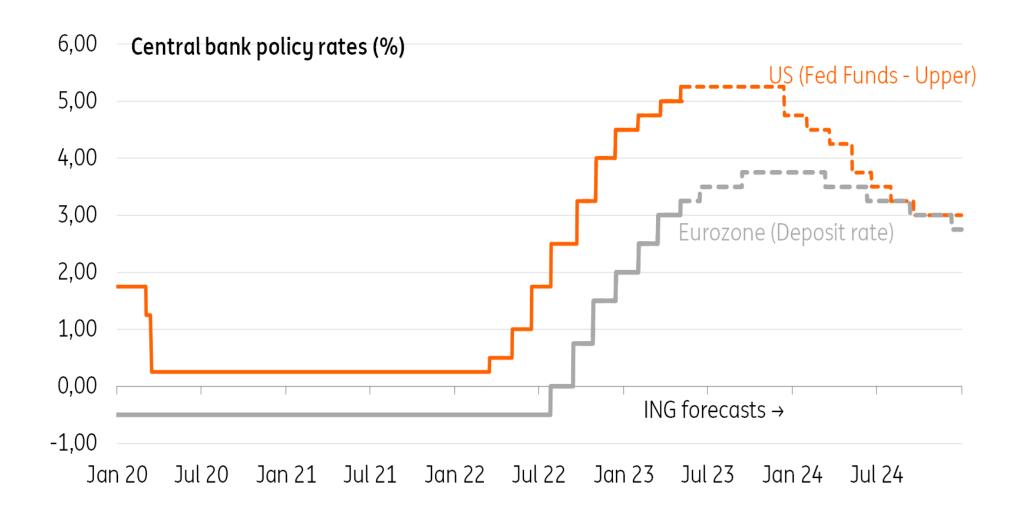
## Eurozone core inflation will also be affected by lower energy prices





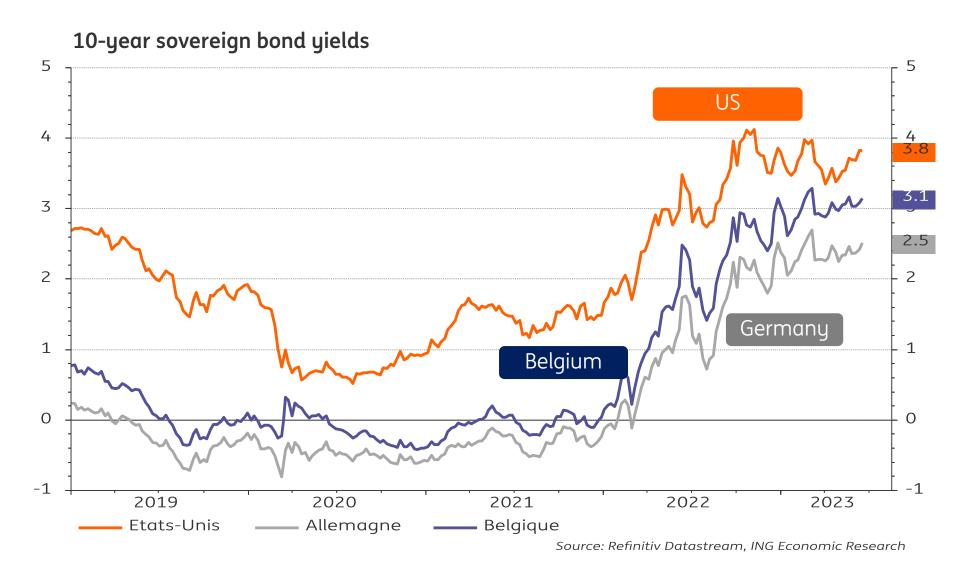


## Short term interest rates approaching peak



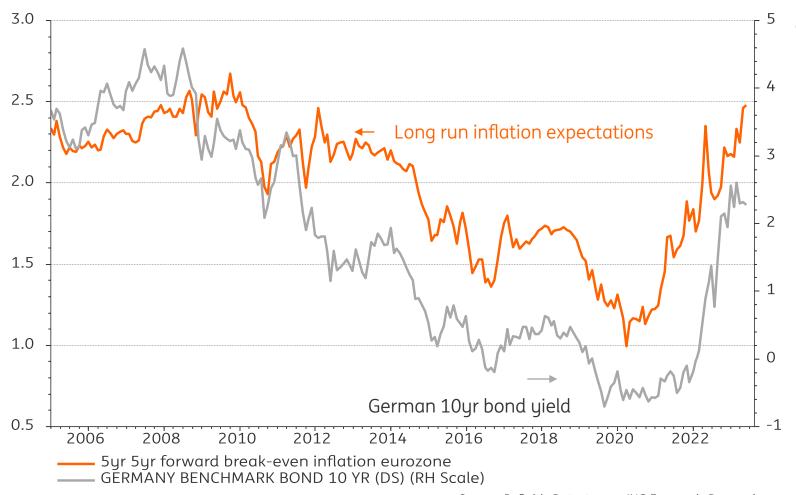


## Bond yields already hovering around peak...





## ...but equilibrium bond yield will remain slightly higher



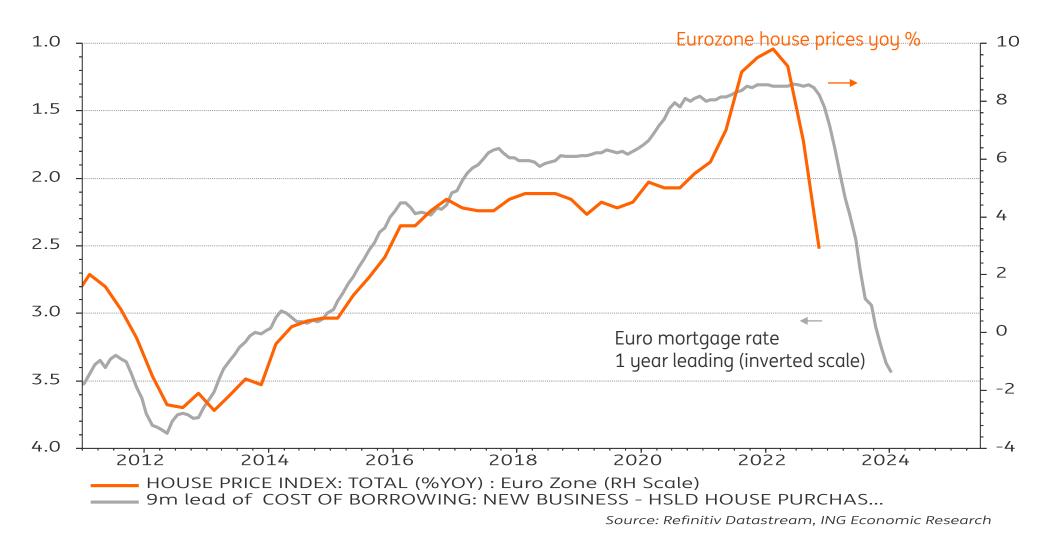
#### **Structural inflation drivers**:

- Global warming: could add 0.3 to 1.2 pp to yearly inflation
- Transition to net zero: could add 0.45pp to yearly inflation
  - Deglobalisation (friendshoring): could add 0.75 to 3.9% to price level

Source: Refinitiv Datastream, ING Economic Research

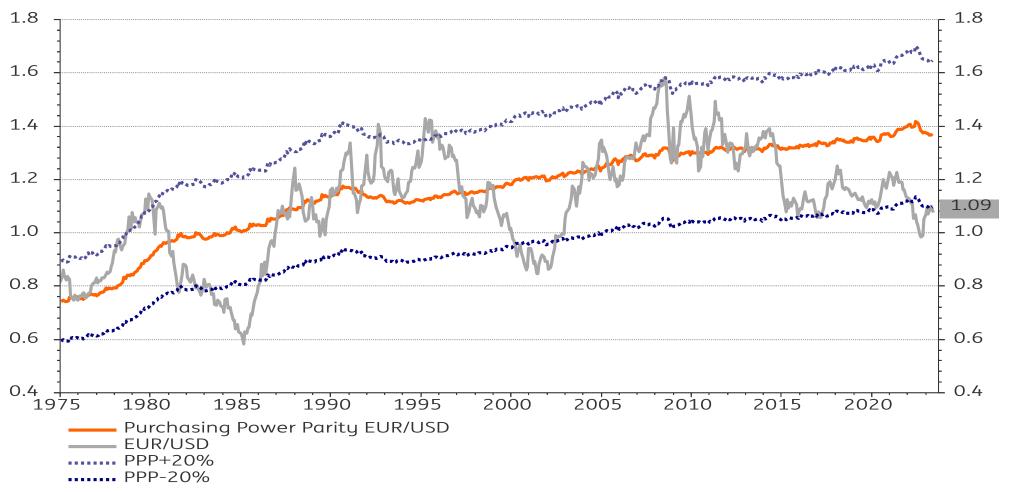


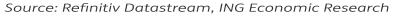
# Higher interest rates will hurt real estate prices (and construction!)





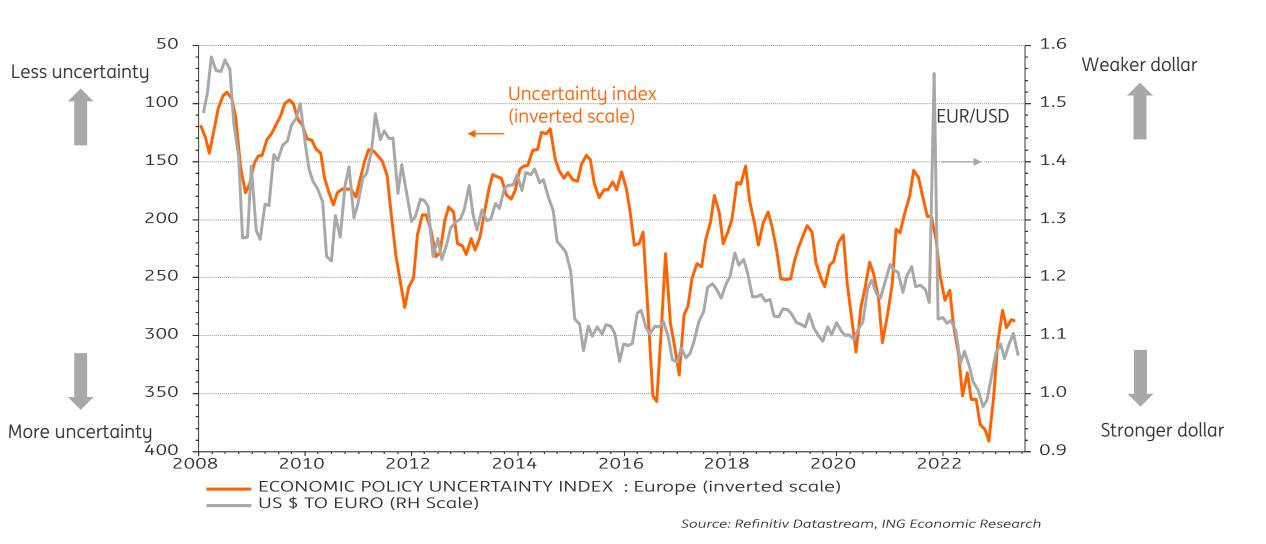
## Dollar is still expensive...







## ...but uncertainty might temporarily support the greenback



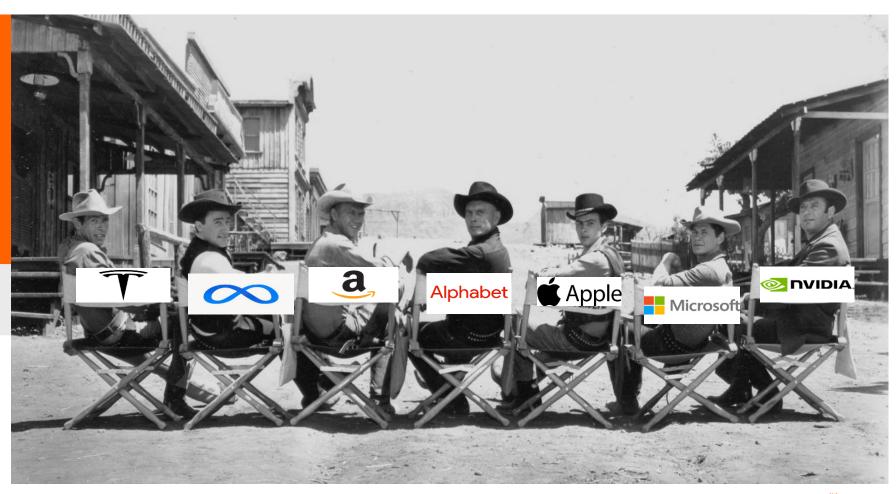


## "The Return of the Magnificent Seven"

Steven Vandepitte Strategist

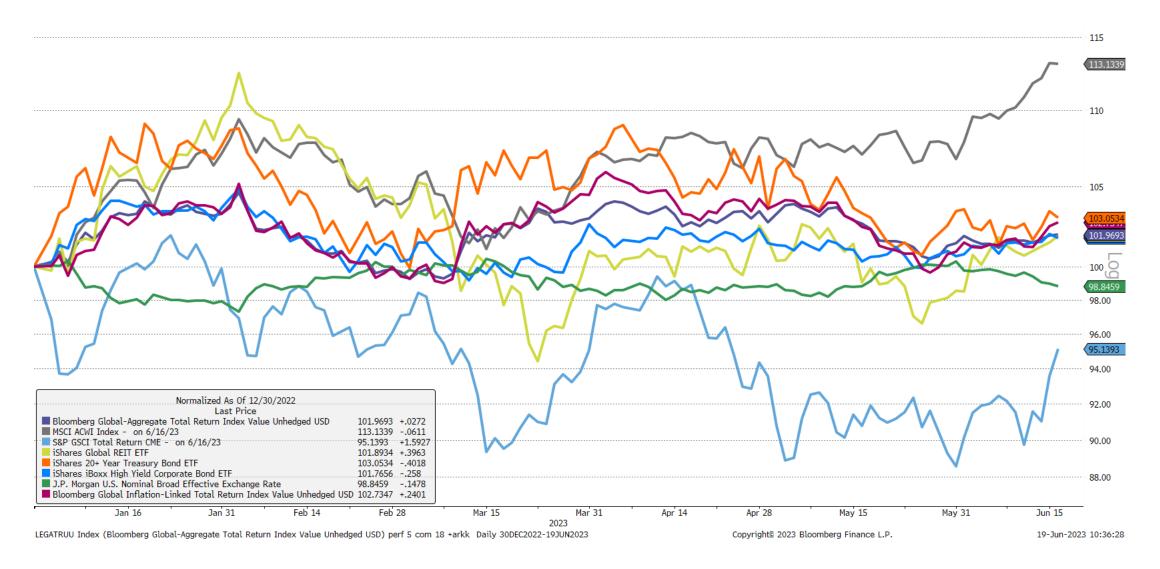
June 21, 2023

thinkforward





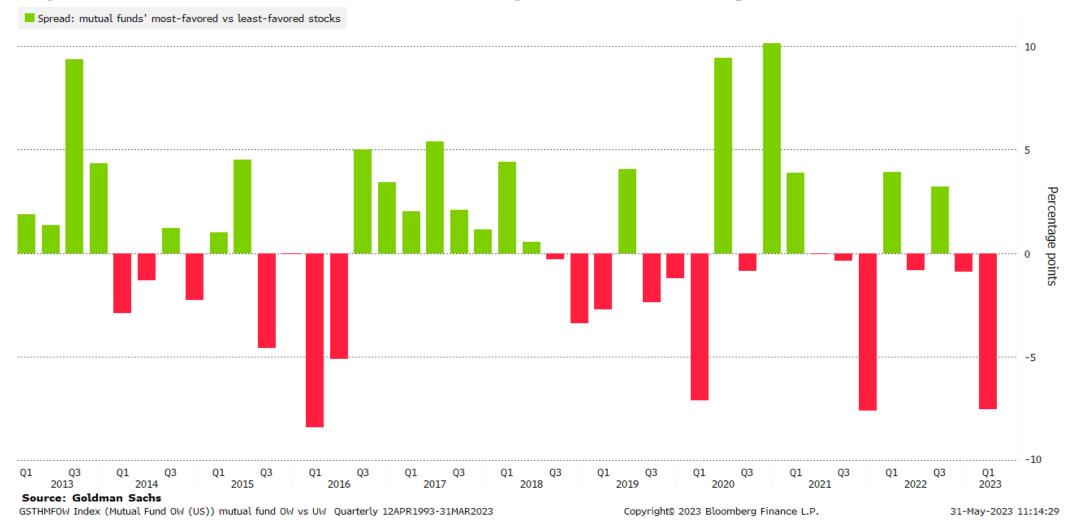
### **Scores on the Doors**





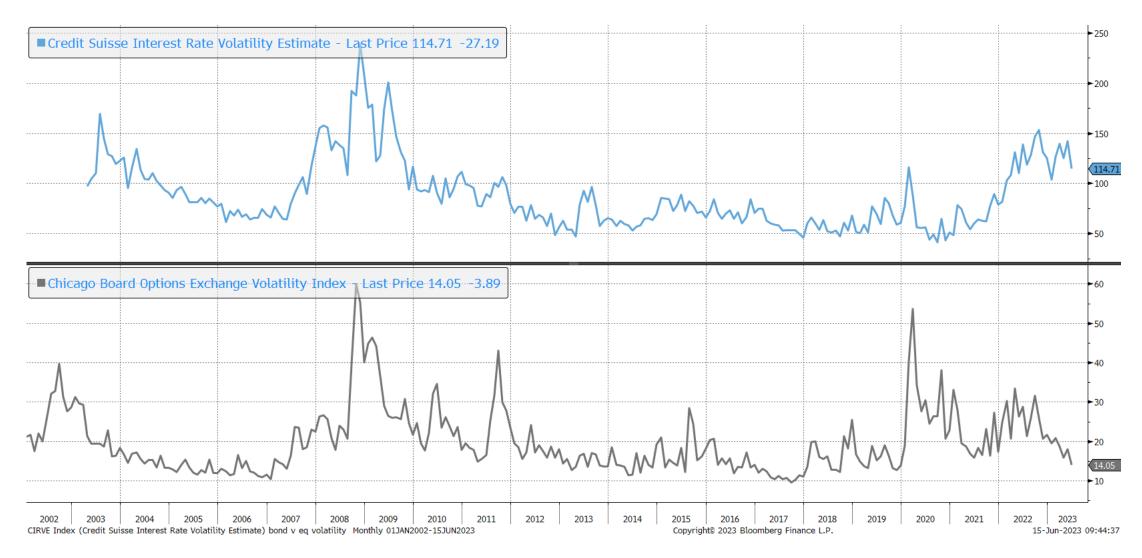
## Off on the wrong foot

#### Popular stocks trailed those least favored by a lot in the first quarter of 2023





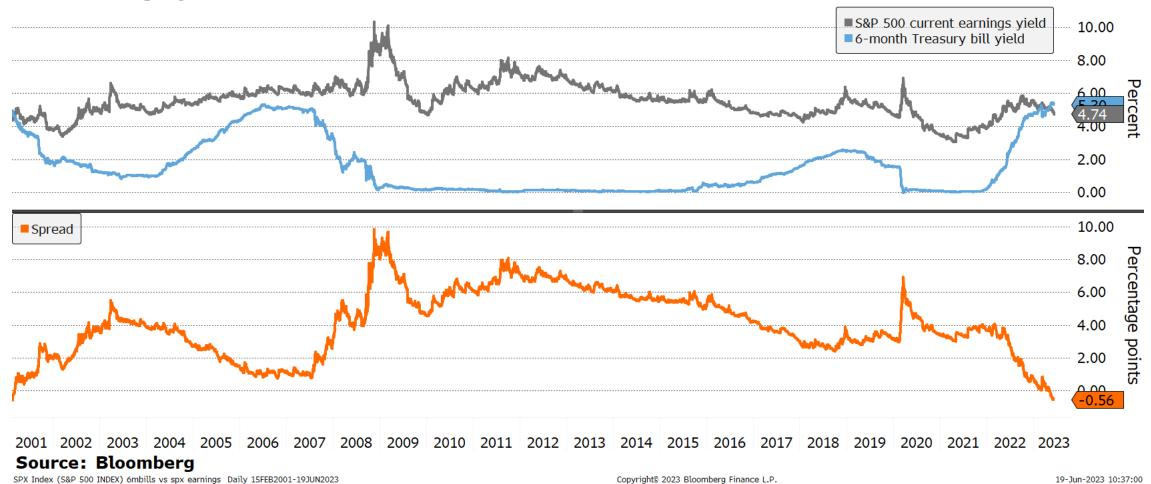
## FI volatility unusually high for otherwise eerily quiet equity markets





### Paid to be in cash temporarily

#### Treasury Bills vs. S&P 500 Earnings Yield Cash earns slightly more than the S&P 500

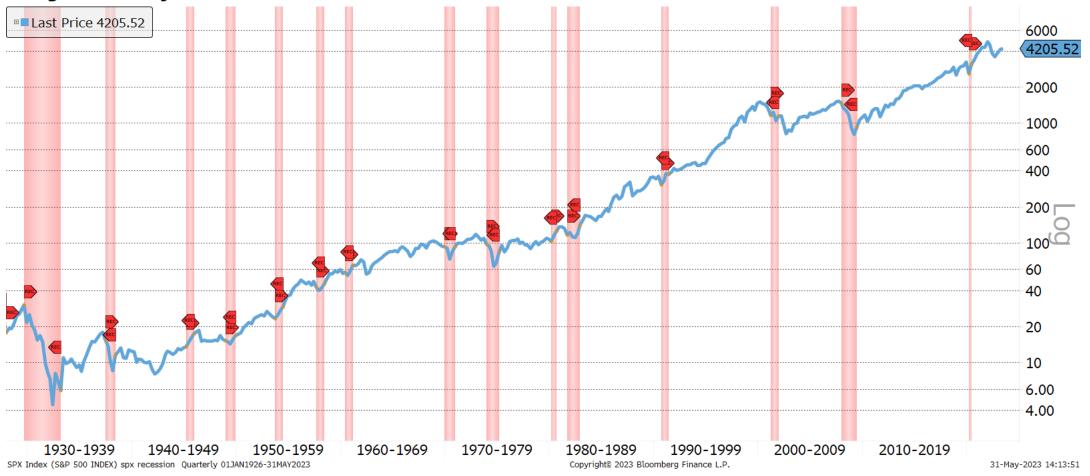




### Ask ChatGPT: Have we seen the bottom for this cycle?

#### **S&P 500 Never Bottoms Before Recession**

Going back 100 years





#### Which regime are we in

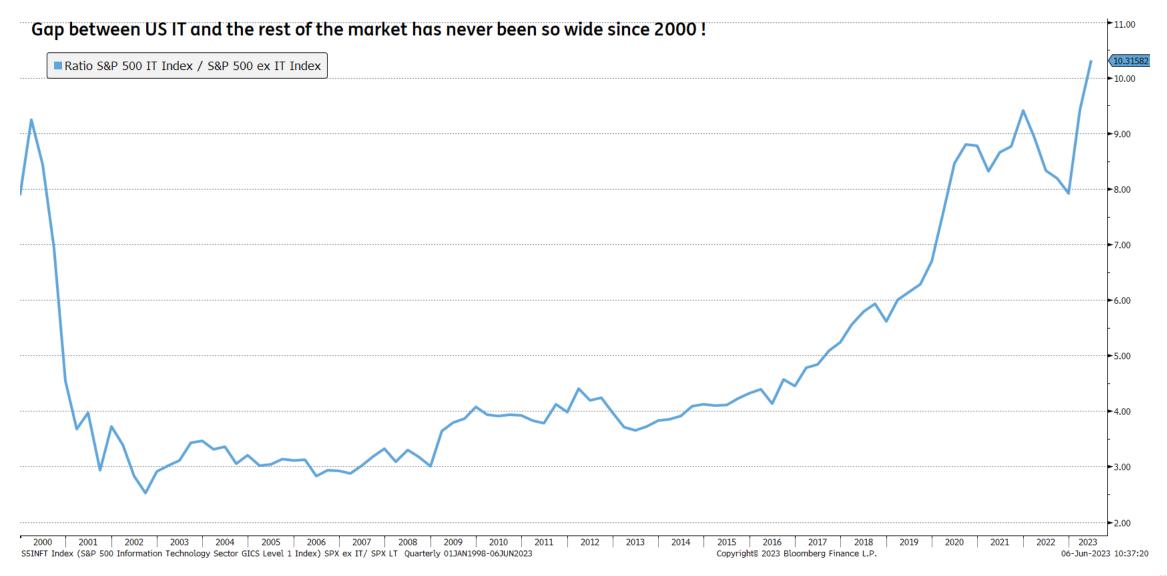
Table 2: Sell the last rate hike

Dow Jones returns after last Fed rate hike in a cycle

		Dow Jones return post-hike	
Date of last Fed hike	Fed Funds %	3-mo	6-mo
5/1/1974	13.0%	(10.3%)	(22.8%)
3/3/1980	20.0%	(0.4%)	9.2%
5/8/1981	20.0%	(2.4%)	(12.0%)
1/4/1982	15.0%	(5.0%)	(9.7%)
8/21/1984	11.75%	(4.4%)	3.4%
Average return - inflationary period		(4.5%)	(6.4%)
2/24/1989	9.75%	10.6%	21.8%
2/1/1995	6.0%	12.5%	22.2%
5/16/2000	6.5%	2.2%	(3.8%)
6/29/2006	5.25%	4.5%	11.8%
12/19/2018	2.375%	11.0%	13.5%
Average return - disin	flationary period	8.1%	13.1%

Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg

#### When and where have I seen this movie before?





# Market breadth is weak, but historic figures provide no clear near term implications "contribution to index

% Chg %Idx MvJ\* End Prc Name Points 1.at Apple Inc +89.282 +20.56% 179.58 +38.62% 2. Microsoft Corp 335.94 +40.74% +19.96% +86.687 3. at NVIDIA Corp 391.71 +168.08% +72.631 +16.72% 4. ... Amazon.com Inc 125.30 +10.12% +49.17% +43.948 5. .... Meta Platforms Inc 271.39 +125.52% +40.403 +9.30% 6. III Tesla Inc 217.61 +76.66% +30.320 +6.98% 7. ... Alphabet Inc 126.01 +42.82% +6.20% +26.927 8. at Alphabet Inc 126.63 +5.46% +42.71% +23.692

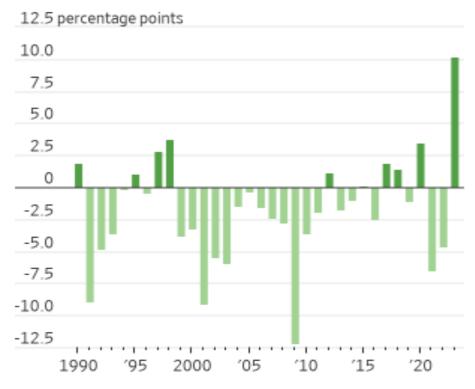
\*Bloomberg figures through June 5th 2023

the rally \*



### What goes up must eventually come down

# S&P 500's performance vs. equal-weight counterpart, year-to-date

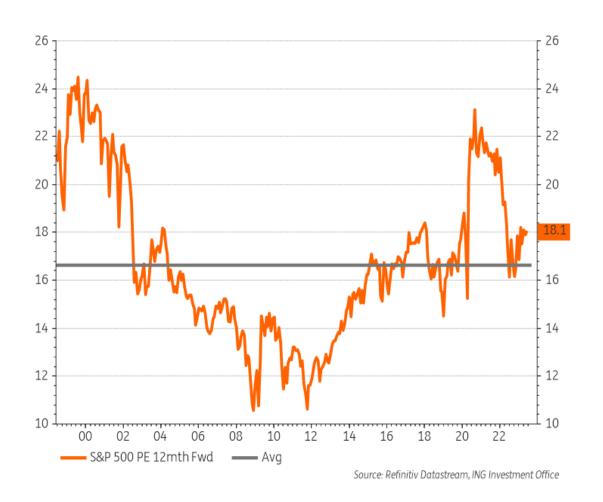


Note: Figures are through June 5 of each year.

Source: Dow Jones Market Data



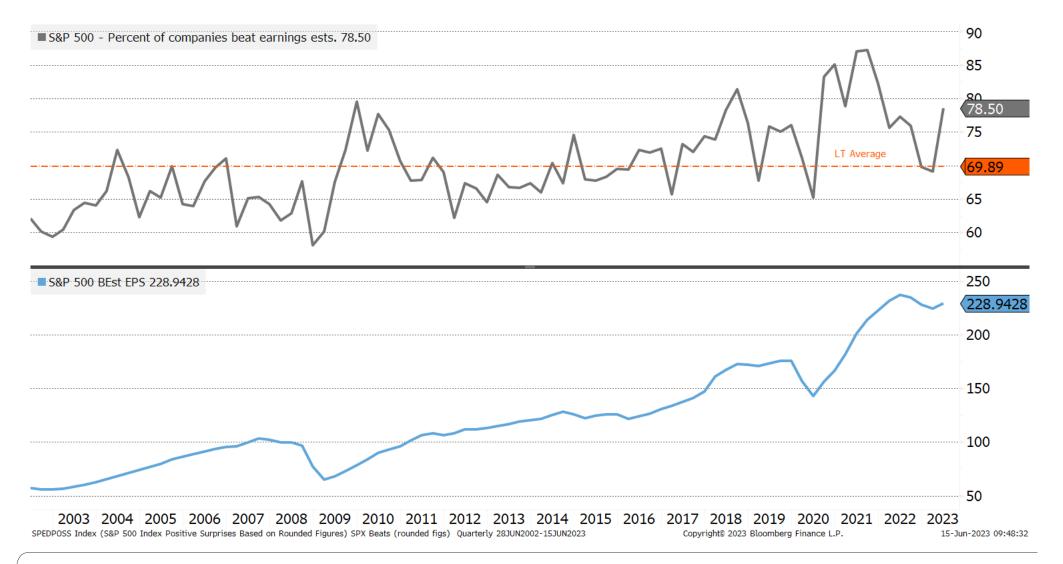
## Valuations are generally not cheap







## Earnings have rebounded, but is it the beginning of a trend?





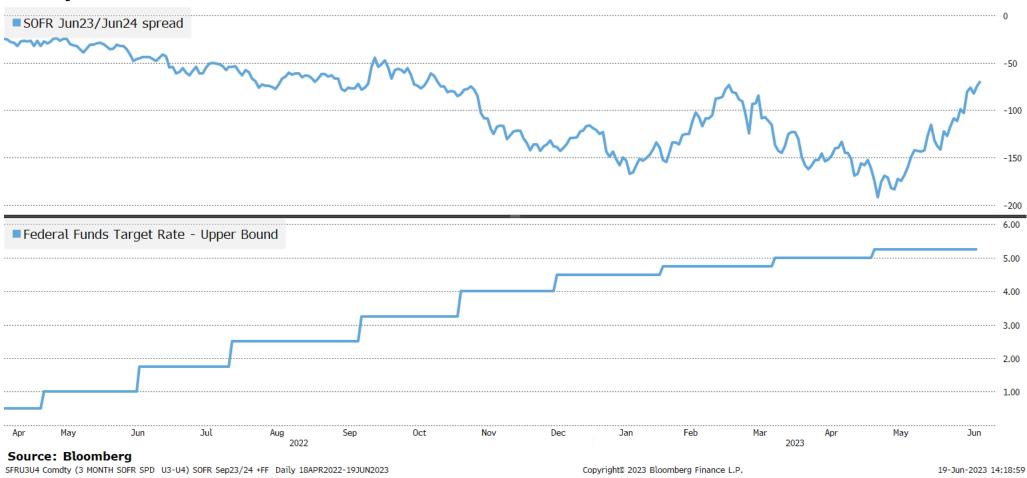
## Factors to watch: Large Cap Quality, Growth





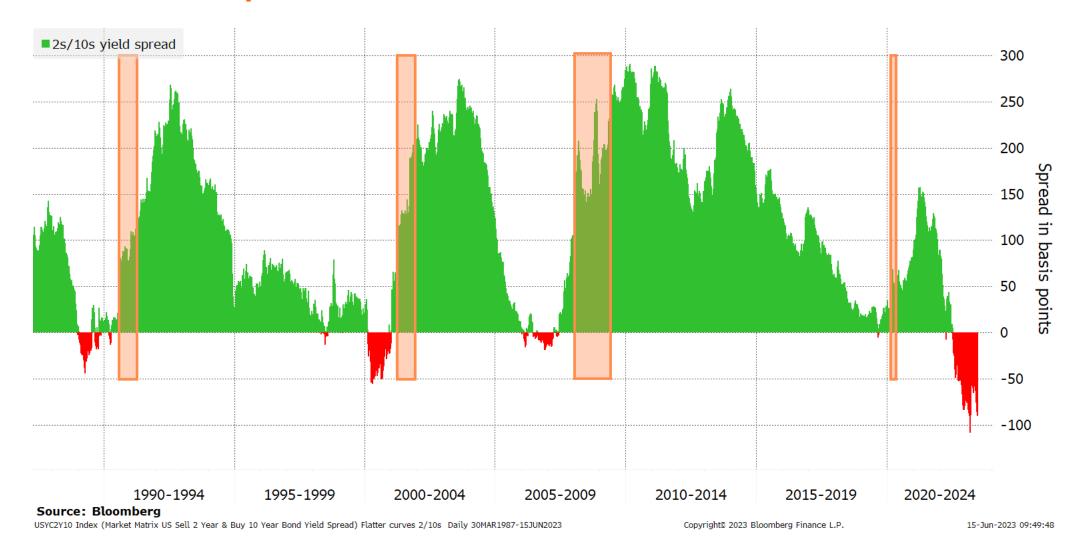
## Fed speak ("on hold for longer") versus money markets

#### 75 bps of cuts over 12 months





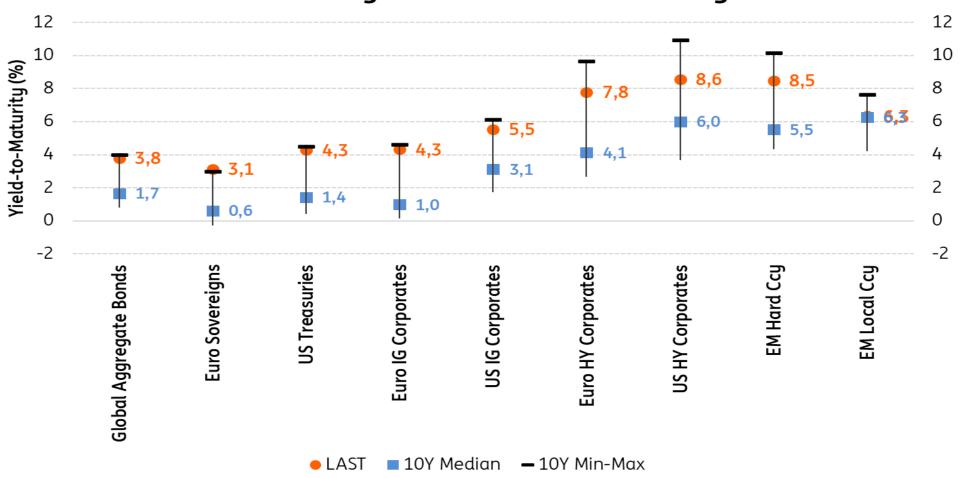
### Yield curve expected to disinvert once closer to the R-word





# "Quality" bonds are offering historically attractive yields, making shorts expensive

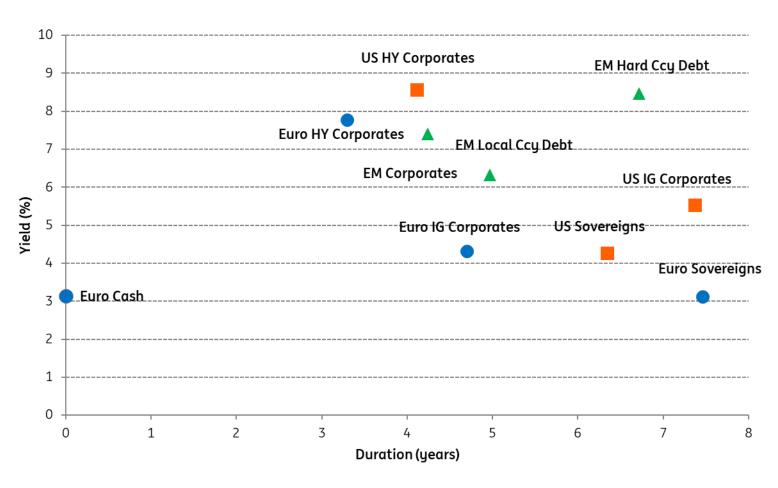
#### Yield-to-Maturity across fixed income segments





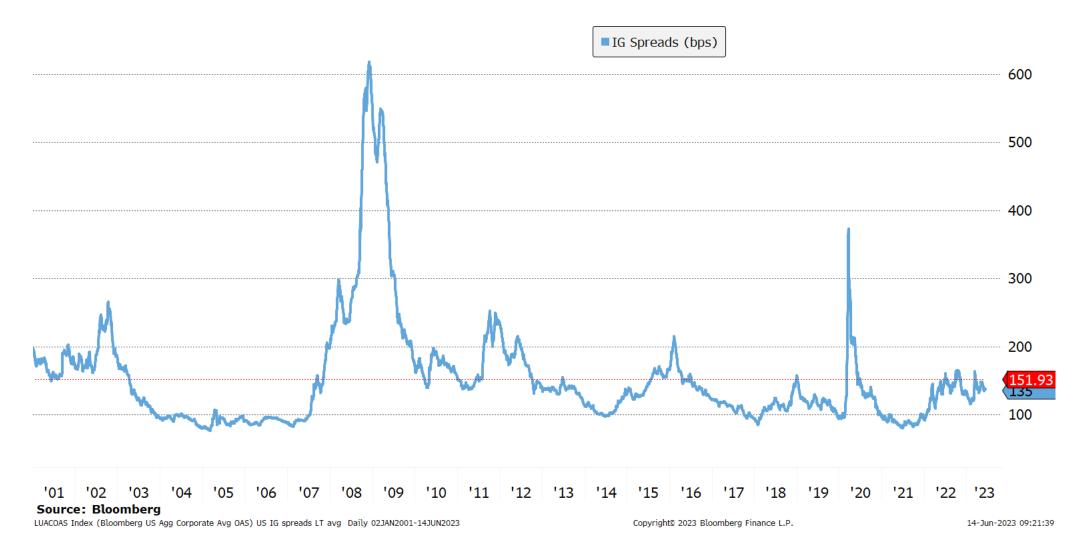
## Euro IG is higher yielding AND lower duration

#### **Yield & Duration of Bond Assets**





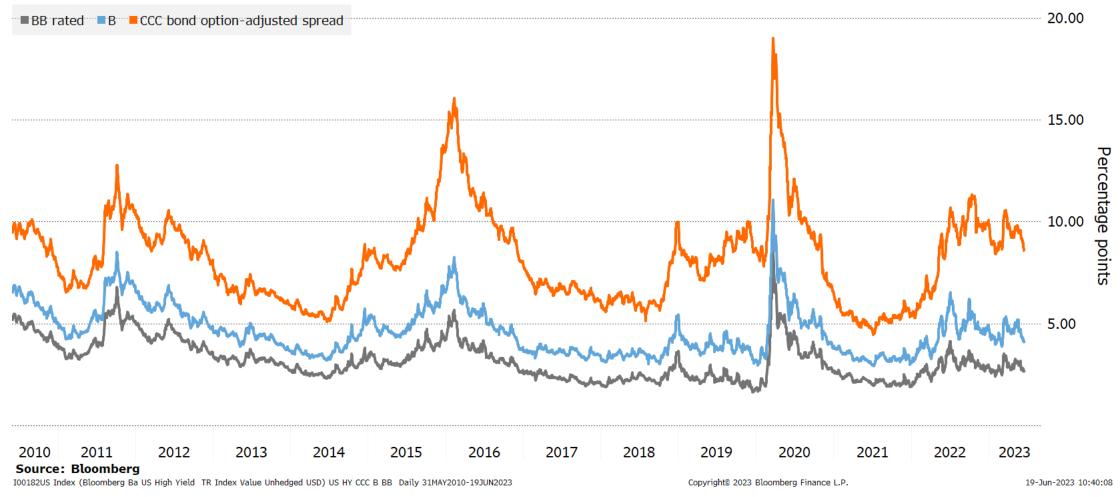
## IG spreads are close to the LT average





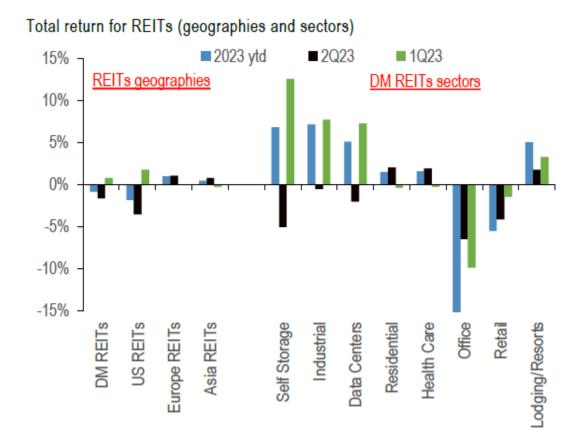
### The long and variable lags are just about to start biting.

#### Riskiest US Junk Bond Spreads have risen already

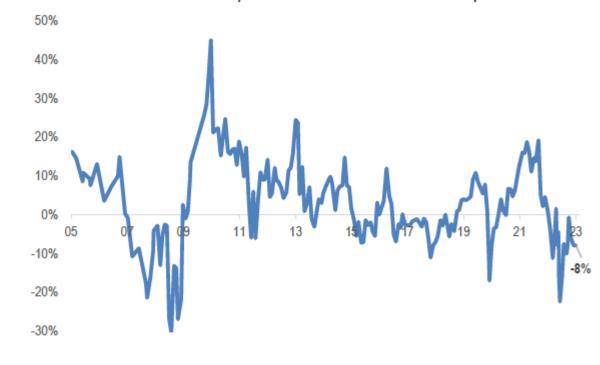




## REITs have lagged equity markets, showing value



Premium/Discount to NAV for public REITs. Last observation April 2023

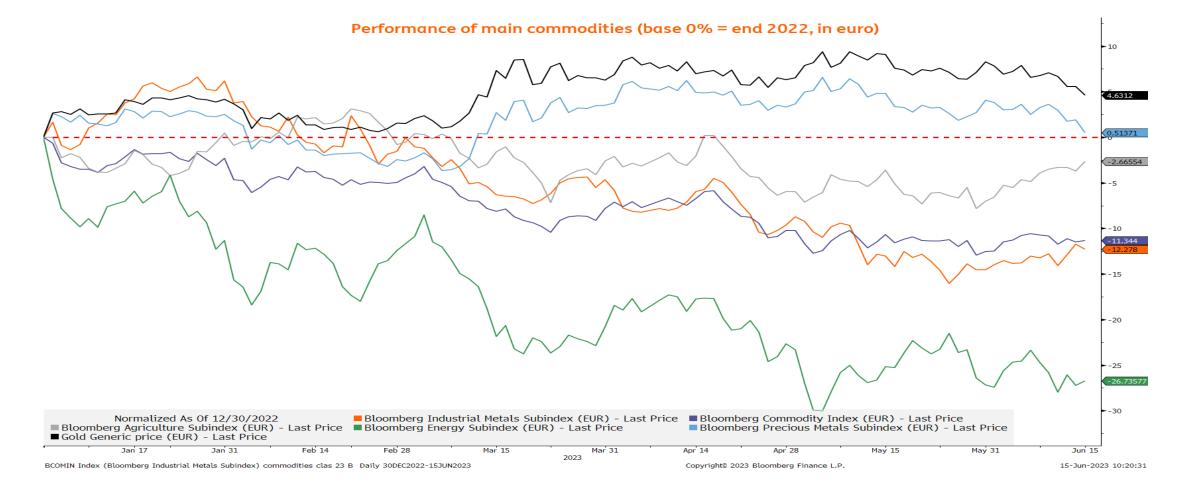


Source: J.P. Morgan

Source: J.P. Morgan

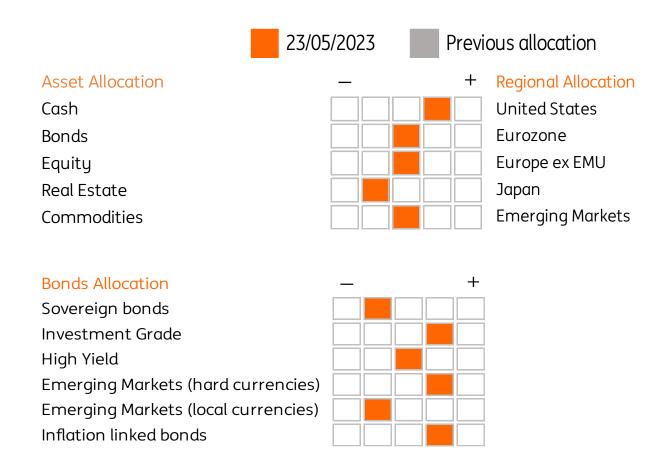


# Commodities more exposed to cyclical whims have underperformed





#### Overview of current allocation





#### **Sector allocation:**



#### Sector Allocation Europe

Financials

Information technology

Communication services

Durable consumer goods

Healthcare

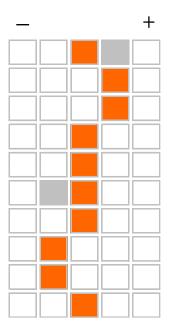
Utilities

Energy

Materials

Industrial goods

Daily consumer goods



#### Sector Allocation US

**Financials** 

Information technology

Communication services

Durable consumer goods

Healthcare

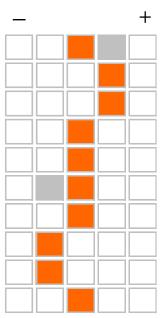
Utilities

Energy

Materials

Industrial goods

Daily consumer goods





#### Key takeaways

- Markets can remain irrational longer than the average investor can stay liquid: be pragmatic
- TINA no more as cash is a viable investment for the short term
- Poor market breadth isn't necesarily a precursor to a rally's imminent demise.
- Mixed news is good enough news for risk assets which explains our middle of the road asset allocation
- The timing of a Fed pivot AND the reason behind it will determine the path of bond and equity prices in the latter half of the year



## Q&A







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