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January 2013 Paul Mortimer-Lee Global Head of Market Economics

# Contents

Global and China

US

- Eurozone
  - Periphery
  - France



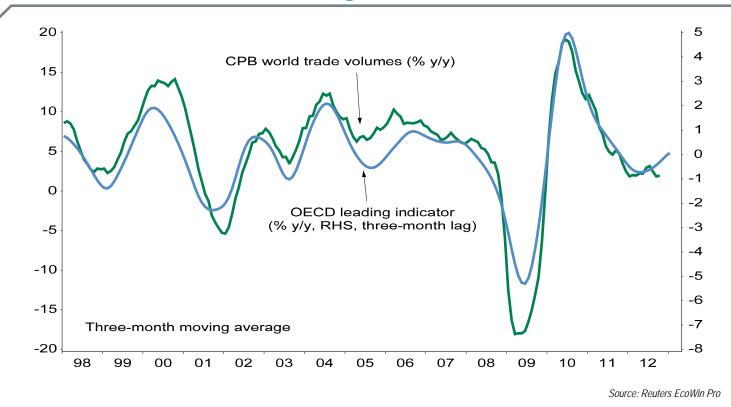
- Central banks were not originally set up to fight inflation
- Inflation targeting came because inflation was the main concern in the 1980s
- Now the main concern now is financial stability, government funding and growth
- Fed has adopted an unemployment target and is expanding its balance sheet
- Bank of England through funding for lending is on credit easing tack
- Bank of England may adopt nominal GDP target
- Bank of Japan under pressure to ease strongly to aid government
- ECB has agreed to be a lender of last resort to governments



### All change – to more expansionary policies



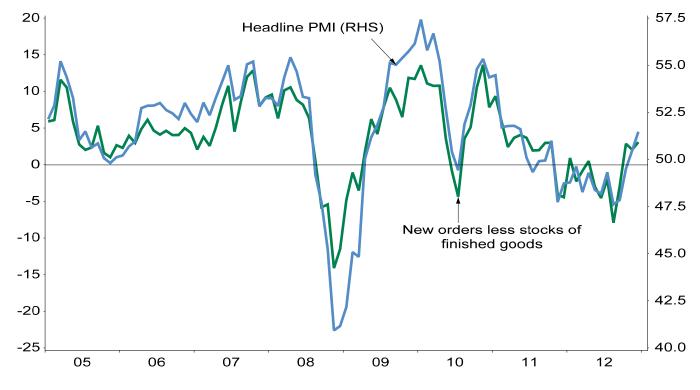
### **Global trade & OECD leading indicator**



- 2012 has seen a big slowdown in global manufacturing
- The OECD's composite leading indicator is starting to improve ...
- ... albeit at a relatively gradual pace to date
- This has been a good indicator of turning points in global trade dynamics, again with a lead of a few months

### **Point of inflection**

## China: Manufacturing PMI - positive signs

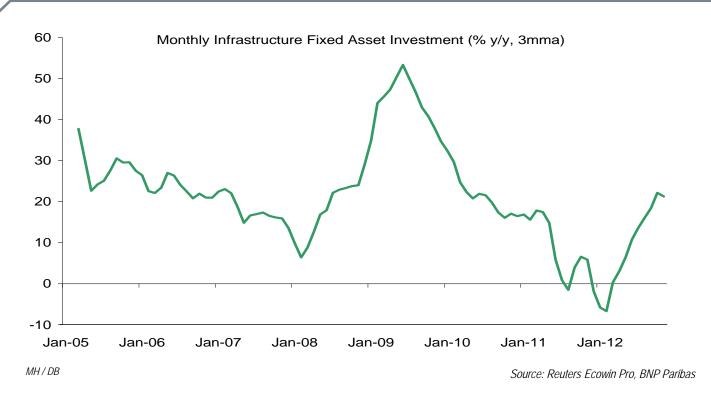


Source: Reuters EcoWin Pro

- Within the manufacturing PMI data, the gap between new orders and inventories tends to be a good leading indicator ...
- ... of the underlying momentum in the sector
- The new orders-to-inventory gap in the Chinese manufacturing PMI has picked up markedly since August

### Leading indicator of the leading indicator

## China – More of the same

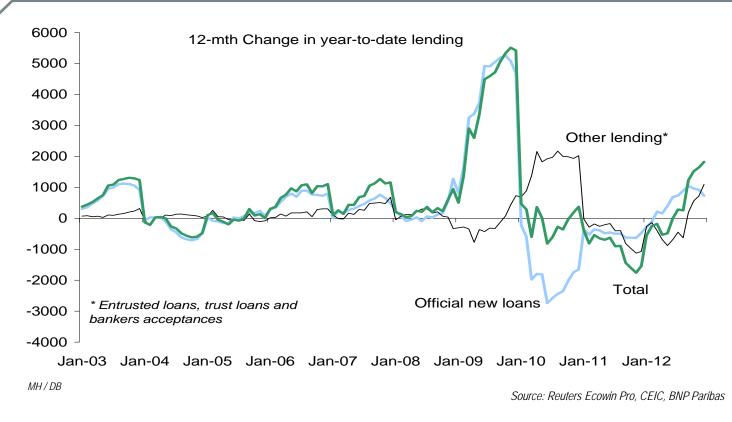


- Drilling down into sectoral detail on the capex side a rebound in infrastructure capex...
- ...partially fuelled by a rapid re-acceleration in railway investment has been key...
- ...as project approvals were accelerated from mid-year onwards
- Swings in investment still driving the cycle

### On the right track



# China – Money & credit key



- Money growth is turning, although remains constrained for now
- Bank lending has picked up notably...
- ... especially when 'other' types of lending are included
- This loosening of credit conditions is key to believing the economy is picking up

### **Expansion under way**



### 26 Bars mark recession 24 Govt. expenditures (% of GDP) 22 20 18 Govt. revenues (% of GDP) 16 14 Q1 1970 Q1 1977 Q1 1984 Q1 1991 Q1 1998 Q1 2005 Q1 2012

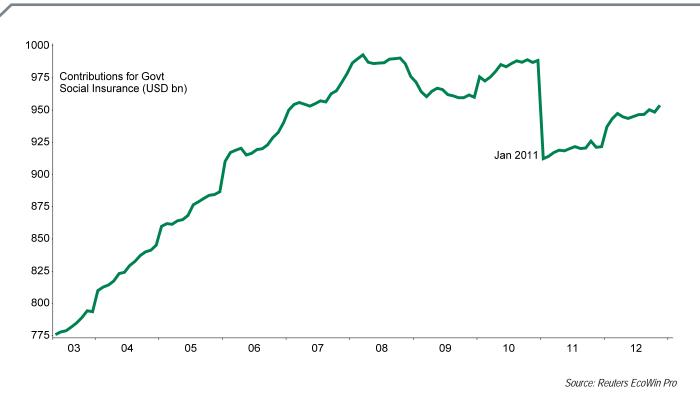
US: The fiscal outlook is the key uncertainty

Source: Reuters EcoWin Pro, BNP Paribas

- The US fiscal problem is that revenues rose to record highs
- So far consolidation has been slow
- Massive gap explains massive disagreements

### Ultimately, they have to raise taxes and cut expenditures



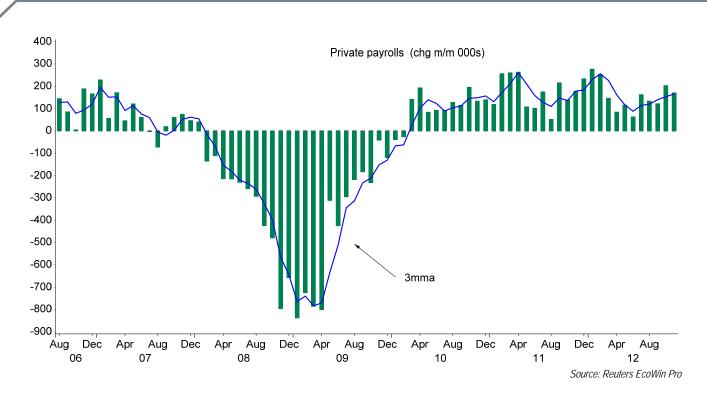


# US: January will feature a sizable decline in take home pay

- Payroll tax hike is equivalent to 2% of disposable pay
- Will bite in first few months of year







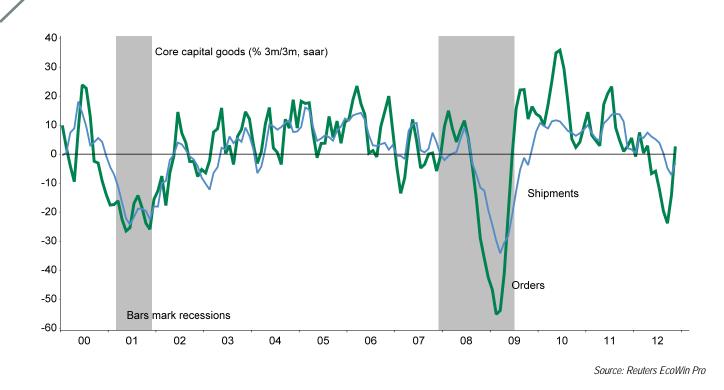
# US: Hiring has held up, but has not accelerated

- Payrolls have been decent for three years
- But we've never reached levels seen in previous recoveries
- Trend growth has dropped?

# Have never reached take off velocity



# **US: Capital spending volatile**

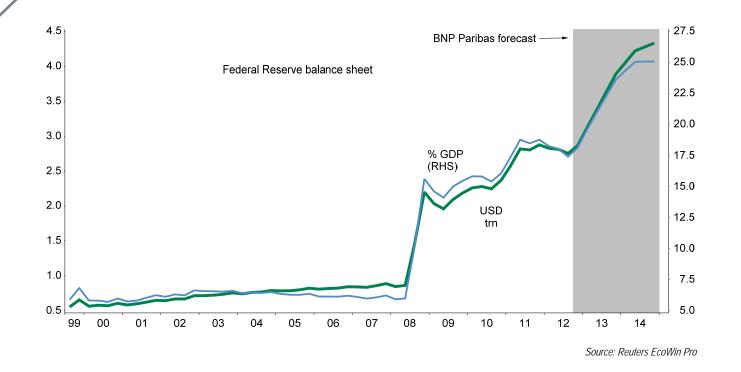


- Global manufacturing slowdown, fiscal cliff all weighed on capex in 2012
- Stabilisation at year end





# US: Trend-like growth will keep the Fed easing

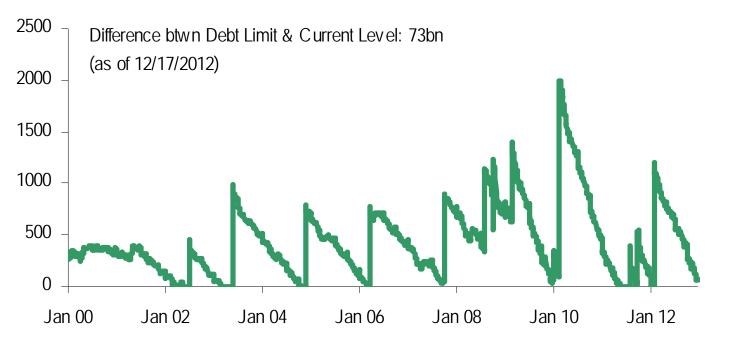


- We expect fed to keep easing at USD85bn a month this year .. And to scale back in 2014
- Latest minutes have made us more nervous but bigger than expected fiscal tightening tempered that





# US: Difference between debt limit and current level (USD bn)

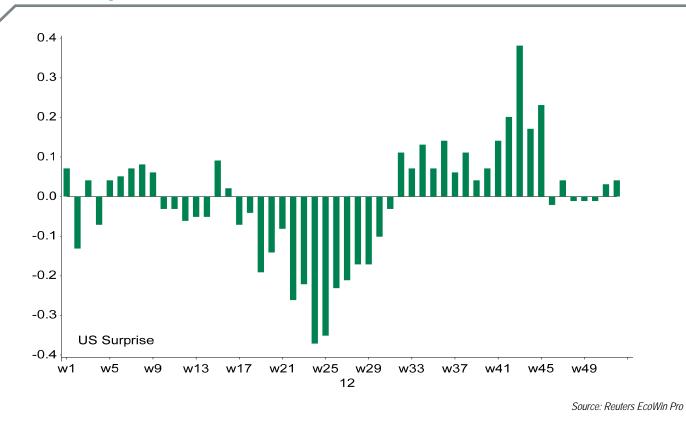


Source: Haver Analytics, BNP Paribas

- Treasury is running accounting "tricks" to get us through to late Feb/early March
- What we need is a big increase in the debt limit
- Worst would be temporary increase and repeat of crisis

### No permanent fix

# **US surprise indicator**



- US data failed to meet market expectations in the spring ...
- ... then improved ...
- ... but have died out recently fiscal cliff?

### Have the favourable surprises ended?



# **US: Consumer sentiment**

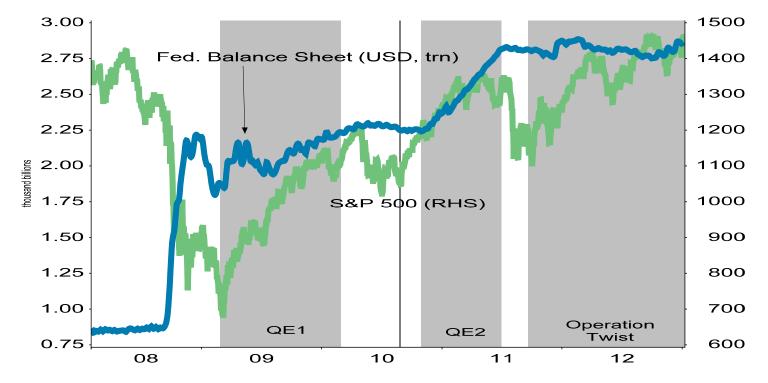


Source: Reuters EcoWin Pro

- Consumer confidence in the US has been benefiting from improving wealth effects ...
- ... related to the improvement in the stock market
- The labour market is also improving, albeit gradually

### On the rebound

# QE has been successful in boosting risk assets

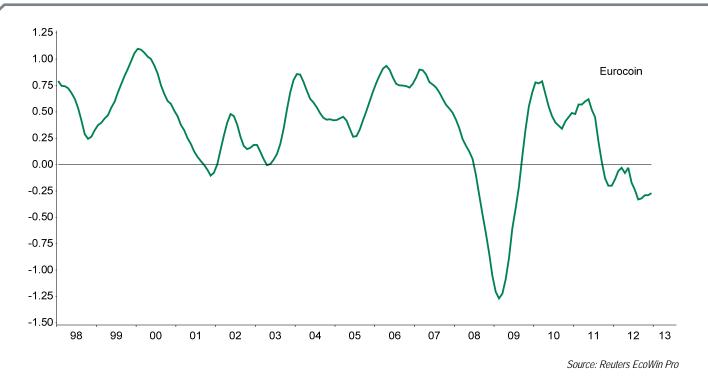


### SPX v. Fed Balance sheet

Source : Ecowin Reuters, Bloomberg, BNP Paribas

Risk assets draw significant support from Fed QE .....

### **Eurocoin indicators**

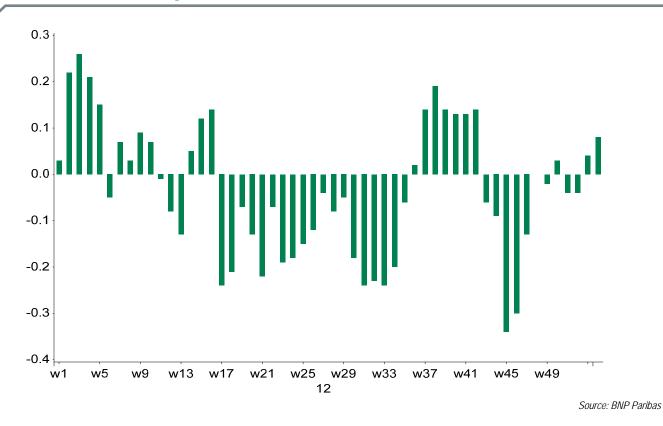


- Eurocoin is signalling a contraction at about a 1/2% annualised rate
- Some sign of flattening off but no great improvement





# **Eurozone surprise indicator**

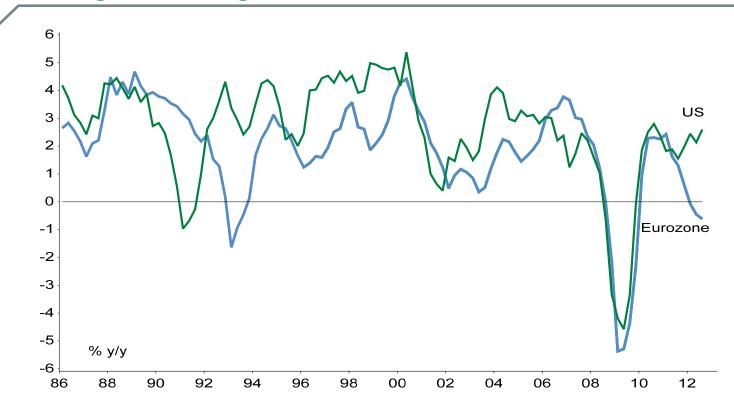


- Eurozone data have continued to surprise to the downside since April
- First positive surprises for a long time ...
- ... but they haven't lasted

### It's gotten worse again



# **Divergence: GDP growth**

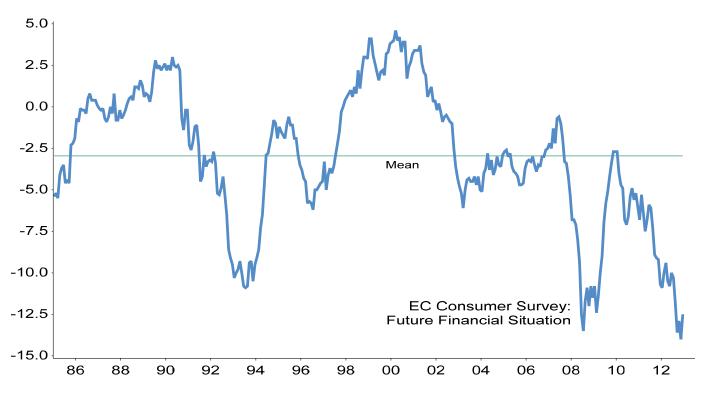


Source: Reuters EcoWin Pro

- The US economy has been enjoying steady, if unspectacular, growth of around 2% since 2010
- GDP in the eurozone, in contrast, is contracting
- Fiscal policy is a key reason for the divergence of growth dynamics

### Mind the gap

### **Eurozone: Consumer sentiment**



Source: Reuters EcoWin Pro

- The EC consumer survey of future financial conditions is as weak currently as it was after the Lehman collapse
- High unemployment, fiscal tightening, a squeeze on household incomes all point to consumer weakness
- The eurozone recovery will remain highly dependent on external economic conditions

### Domestic doom and gloom



# **Eurozone: Fiscal adjustment**

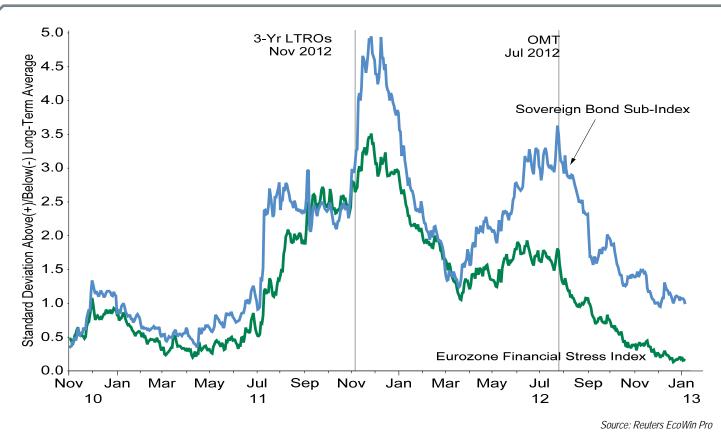
6.0 **Change in Cyclically Adjusted** 2011 Primary Budget Balance (% GDP) 5.0 4.0 3.0 2012 2013 2.0 1.0 0.0 France Germany Italy Spain Portugal Greece Ireland Eurozone GK/ML Source: Reuters EcoWin Pro, BNP Paribas

- The 'peripheral' eurozone member states are undergoing a period of concerted fiscal tightening
- The change in the underlying fiscal stance is exceptionally large in 2012 in a number of countries
- The adjustment is consistent with large output declines this year, even with a conservative 'multiplier' assumption





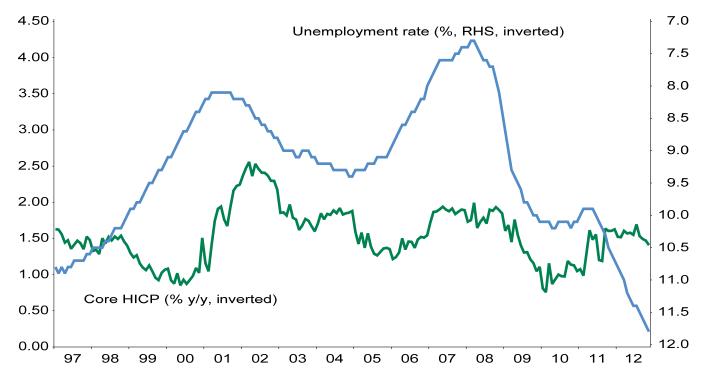
## **Eurozone: BNP Paribas financial stress index**



- Measured by our stress indicator, the ECB's OMT announcements have had a pronounced effect
- The indicator includes a range of financial variables: sovereign yield spreads, stock market volatility, cross-currency basis
- Tail risk has diminished considerably

### Something was wrong in the neighbourhood... who you gonna call?

# **Eurozone: Inflation drivers**



Source: Reuters Ecowin Pro

- Unemployment leads compensation
- Compensation leads wage negotiations and core inflation
- Yet to see the effects of the recession on core inflation

### Inflation should be held in check by output gap



# LTRO and Mr Draghi have calmed EZ peripheral bond markets

#### 2.5 1.375 Italy, Germany 10y Spread 1.350 3.0 1.325 3.5 1.300 4.0 1.275 4.5 1.250 5.0 EURUSD (rhs) 1.225 5.5 1.200 May Sep Jan Mar Jul Nov Jan 12 13

### EURUSD and Italian-German 10-year yield spread

Source: BNP Paribas

The easing of eurozone peripheral stress has supported EUR

# **Draghi's list**

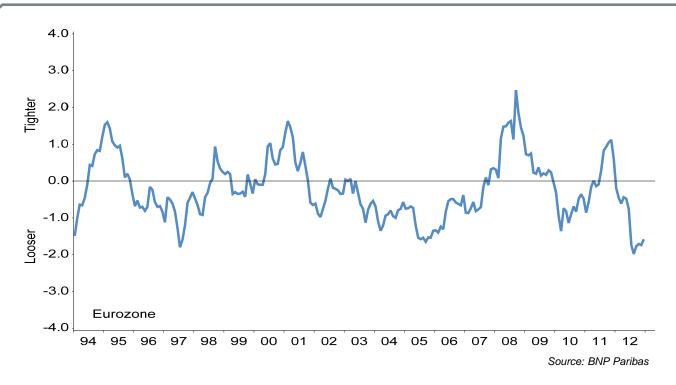
- Significantly lower bond yields and Credit Default Swaps
- Higher stock market prices
- Lower stock market volatility
- Strong capital inflows in the eurozone
- Higher bank deposits in peripheral countries
- Lower net redemptions in loans to non-financial corporations
- Lower Target2 balances
- Reduced size of ECB balance sheet



### Significant improvement in financial market conditions – no need to ease rates



### **Eurozone: Financial and monetary conditions**

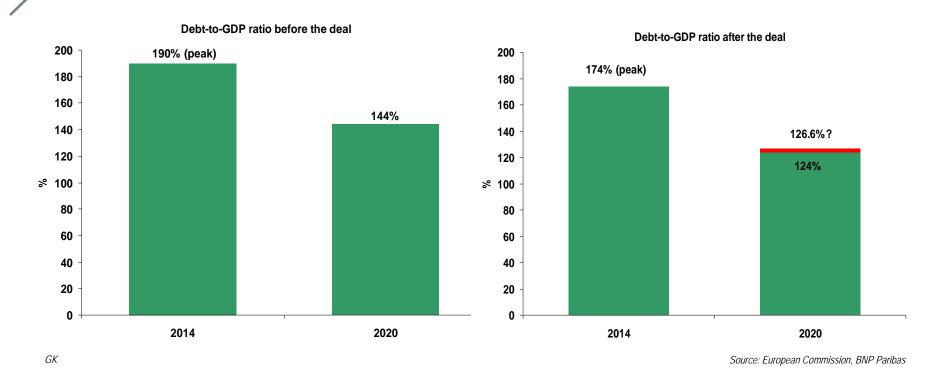


- After the two 3-year LTROs, financial and monetary conditions have eased significantly in the eurozone
- The eurozone FMCI currently stands at its lowest level since 2005
- Such an improvement should help to boost activity

### **Financial conditions remain loose**



# **Greece:** Is it enough?



- The Troika now targets the debt-to-GDP ratio to fall to 124% in 2020
- But the 'announced' measures will only lower Greece's debt levels to around 127% of GDP by 2020
- Our forecast is for Greece's debt-to-GDP ratio to fall to around 130% in 2020
- This suggests further concessions, most probably a writedown on loans to Greece, will be needed in the period ahead

### More help needed?



## **Greece in a nutshell**

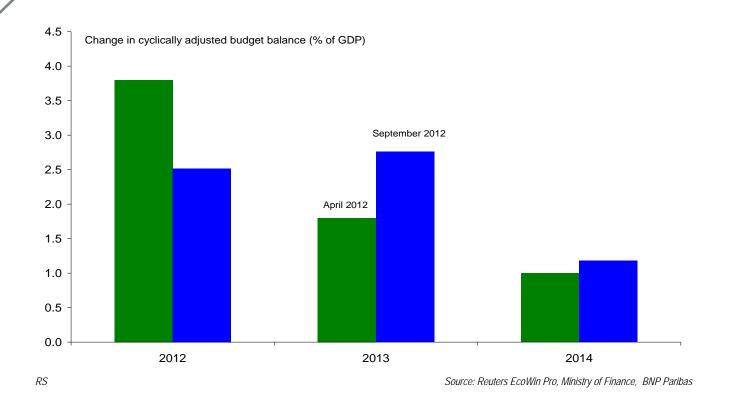


- Greece cannot take an exit from the euro at the moment
- Eurozone cannot take a Greek exit until firewalls are complete
- Draghi's line that the euro is indissoluble can't stand up to a Greek exit

### We know the Greek deal is a fudge but we are "condemned to success"



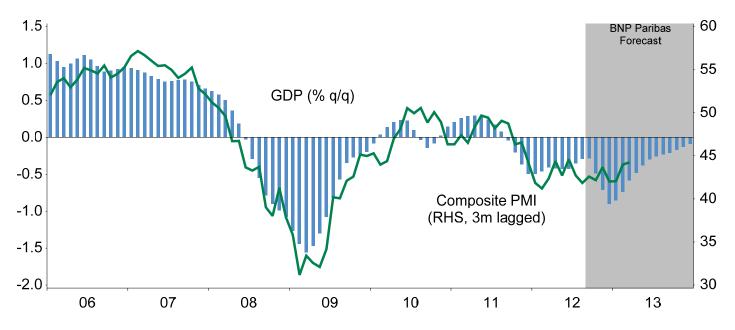
# **Spain: Fiscal tightening**



- Spain will consolidate its public finances more slowly than first expected ...
- ... leading to greater tightening later on



# Spain: Surveys and GDP growth



Source: Reuters EcoWin Pro

- Spain briefly moved out of recession ...
- ... but is now back in it
- Though not with the same severity as in 2008-09



# Waiting for Rajoy

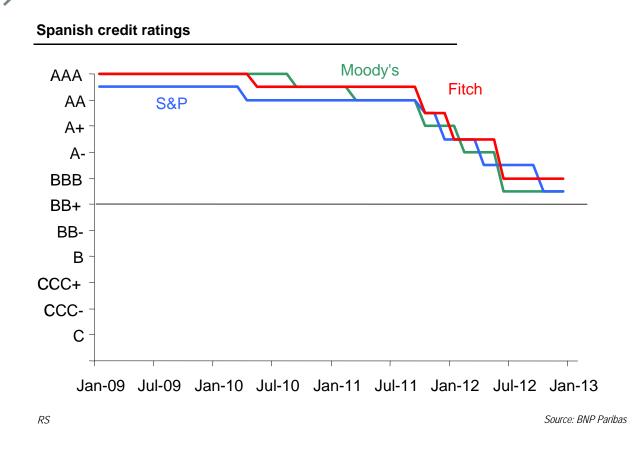


- "We're waiting for Godot"
- "Ah! Are you sure it was here?""
- "What?"
- "That we were to wait"

### Will Rajoy, unlike Godot, ever show up?

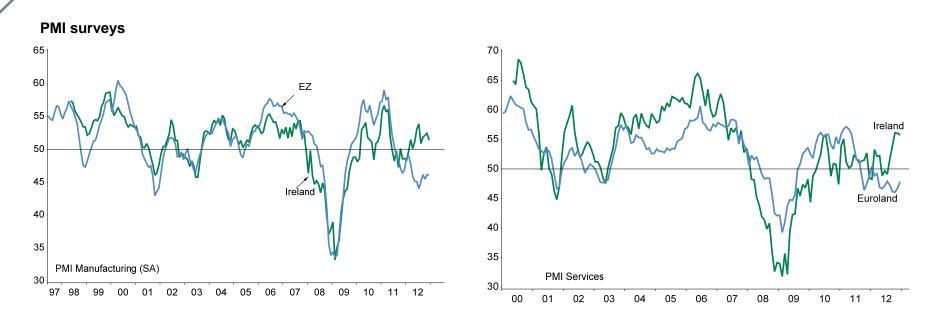


# Spain approaching the sub-investment grade threshold



Spain its investment-grade on expectation of ESM and OMT. Market access key

### Ireland: Surveys stronger than eurozone



Source: Reuters EcoWin Pro, BNP Paribas

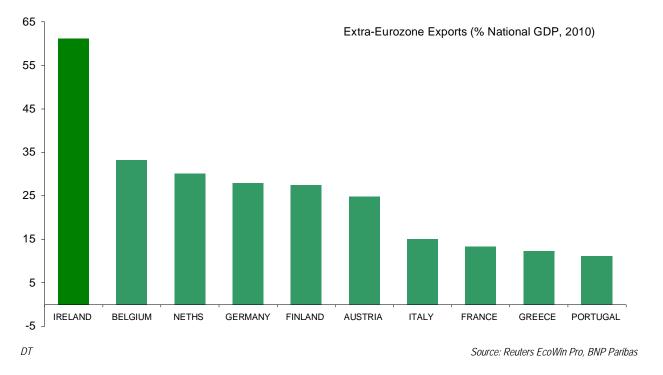
- Both the manufacturing and service PMI indices are well above 50, in stark contrast to the eurozone.
- Manufacturing momentum has cooled, though new orders and export orders are still rising.





# Ireland: Open to the world

### **Openness to external eurozone exports**



- Irish is very sensitive to external developments...
- ...with exports around 100% to GDP

# Not a typical eurozone economy



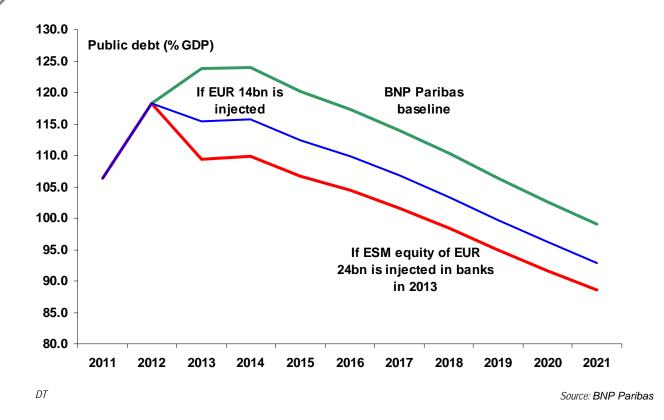
# Ireland: Debt sustainability is still a stretch

**Irish Debt Dynamics** % GDP % GDP 30 130 25 110 Other (bank recaps, privatisation etc) 20 90 Real GDP growth Interest expenditure 15 Primary deficit 70 Debt (% GDP, rhs) 10 50 5 30 0 10 -5 -10 -10 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 DT Source: IMF Eighth Review

- Debt peaks at 123% under current plans
- Program sees primary balance in surplus in 2014 (0.6% GDP)
- The DSA sees nominal growth at 4.5% in 2015-17 (cf 2.1% in 2012). Could still be difficult

### Sustainability is still a stretch

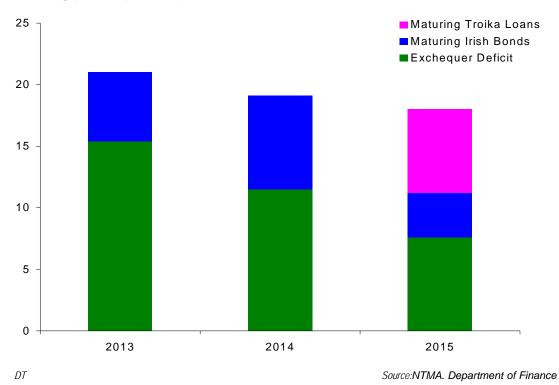
# Ireland: ESM equity injections could move debt towards 100%



- If the ESM invested EUR 24bn (the full value of the bank equity increase under the programme) in the banks...
- ...and the government used the proceeds towards debt reduction...
- ...government debt would drop to around 109% in 2013 according to our calculations, compared to a base case of 123.8% of GDP

### A deal could move the sovereign towards sustainability

# Ireland: Is 2014 too soon?



### Funding profile (EUR bn)

- Without a deal it may still be possible to exit the programme at the end of 2013, esp given half of 2014 is pre-funded.
- But removing the EUR 3.1bn of promissory note payments, along with possible support from OMT, could make full re-engagement possible

### Programme exit in 2014 with OMT support possible



# Summary

- Slow recovery in global growth
- We feel more upbeat on
  - US
  - China
  - LatAm

### Europe is lagging

- No positive growth until H2
- But financial stress reduced
- Greece 'condemned to success'
- Spain will go to ESM but when?
- Big issues put off until after German election
- Global policy to remain very soft
  - Norway, Canada and some Latam to hike this year
  - But some others cutting
  - And ECB on permahold



# **Economic forecasts**

Economic Forecasts (% y/y)								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2012		2013	
					Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1
US								
GDP	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
CPI	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8
Core CPI	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
Eurozone								
GDP	1.5	-0.5	-0.4	1.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6
Germany	3.1	0.9	0.5	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2
France	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Italy	0.6	-2.1	-0.7	0.7	-2.4	-2.2	-1.6	-0.8
Spain	0.4	-1.4	-1.8	0.0	-1.6	-2.0	-2.2	-2.1
CPI	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7
Core CPI	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Japan								
GDP	-0.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	-0.7	-0.3
Core CPI	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.0
US-Like Core CPI	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5
UK								
GDP	0.9	-0.1	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.3
HICP	4.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7
Core CPI	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.4

Source: BNP Paribas (Market Economics)

# Interest rate and FX forecasts

Interest-rate forecasts (%)*							
	Spot**	Q1 '13	Q2 '13	Q3 '13	Q4'13	Q1'14	
US							
Fed Funds	0-0.25	0-0.25	0-0.25	0-0.25	0-0.25	0-0.25	
2-year	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	
10-year	1.87	1.75	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.50	
Germany							
Refi	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	
2-year	0.13	0.00	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.20	
10-year	1.58	1.20	1.30	1.50	1.75	1.85	
Italy							
10-year vs Bund	2.55	4.05	3.10	3.05	2.75	2.70	
Spain							
10-year vs Bund	3.31	5.05	3.85	3.90	3.75	3.50	
Japan							
Call Rate	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
2-year	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
10-year	0.82	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.85	0.85	
UK							
Base Rate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
2-year	0.41	0.20	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.70	
10-year	2.08	1.90	1.95	2.10	2.25	2.30	

Source: BNP Paribas (Market Economics, Interest Rate Strategy)

\*End Period \*\*Spot Rates as at 14 January

FX forecasts*								
	Spot**	Q1 '13	Q2 '13	Q3 '13	Q4 '13	Q1 '14		
EUR/USD	1.34	1.35	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.31		
USD/JPY	89	83	80	78	76	78		
GBP/USD	1.61	1.73	1.74	1.82	1.78	1.82		

Source: BNP Paribas (FX Strategy) \*End Period \*\*Spot Rates as at 14 January



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