

### Rabobank Market Strategy

### Sweetener colloquium – February 2019

**Christian Lawrence +1-212-808-6923** 

christian.lawrence@rabobank.com

**Market Strategy** 

Rabobank International - New York

**MARKETING COMMUNICATION** 







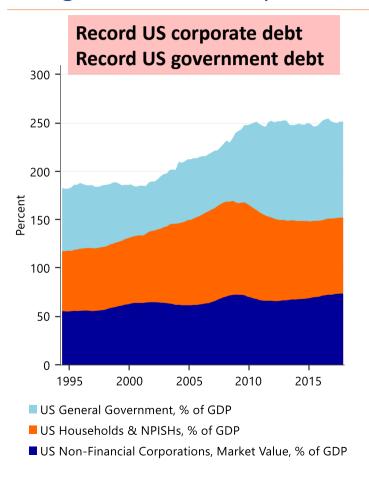
# Debt has been the main driver of growth since the '80s But has the debt = growth limit been reached?

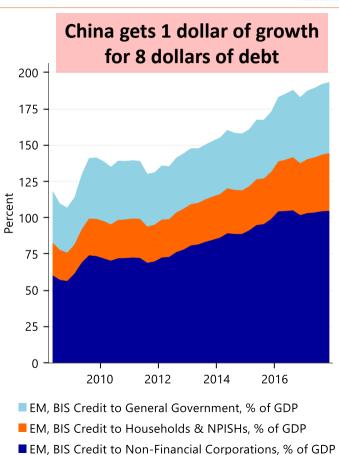




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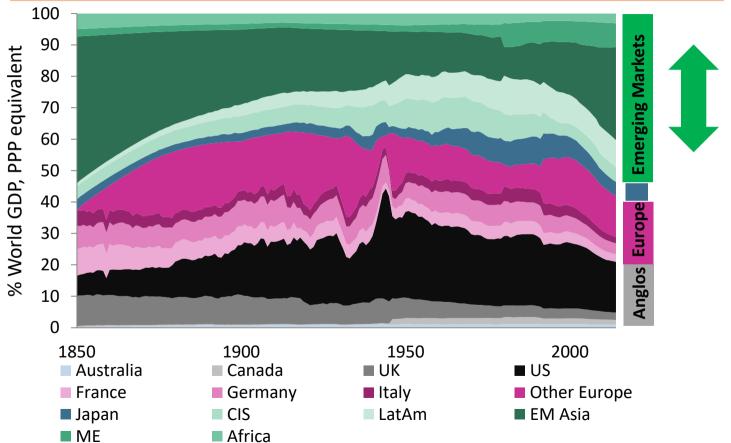
### US = government + corporate, EM = corporate + other





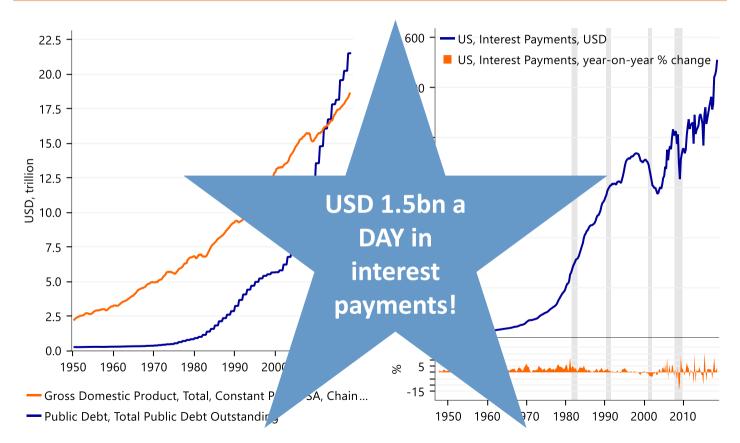
## The emerging world is now a bigger slice of the global GDP pie than the developed world





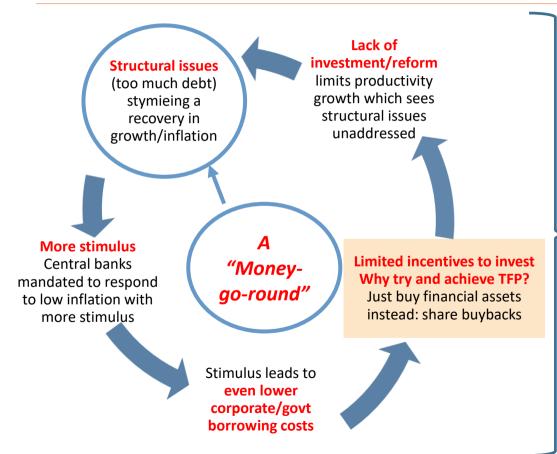
### As EM leverages up so does the US government Debt to GDP about to pass WWII





## Why didn't cheap money fuel growth? = 'Financialisation' (The only slide I have kept in my deck for the past 4yrs!)



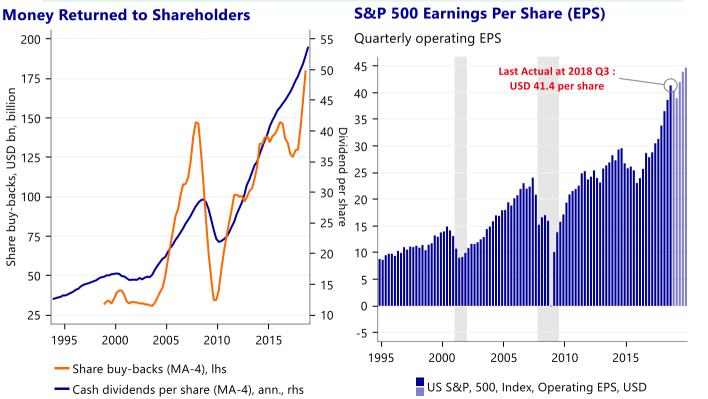


- Low wage growth in G10 economies
- High levels of private debt
- Growing income and wealth inequality.
- Lack of real world investment.
- = Falling productivity
- = Lack of wage growth
  - **=Disgruntled voters**
  - = Rise of populism

## All this debt hasn't fuelled much real world growth BUT, it has led to asset price inflation

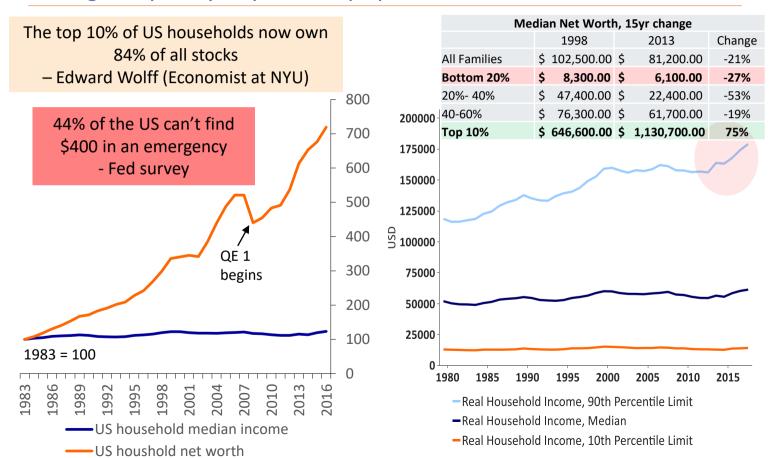


QE..."Higher stock prices will boost consumer wealth and help increase confidence, which can also spur spending" - Bernanke



### Asset inflation + low wage growth = rising inequality Rising inequality = political populism





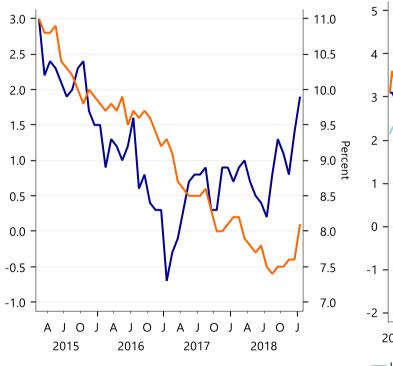
# Did low wages help pull down unemployment? If so, will higher wages drive unemployment?

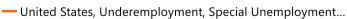




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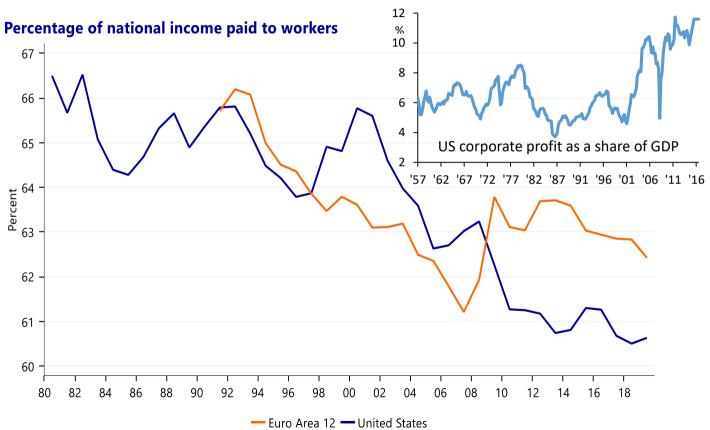


— US Real Average Weekly Earnings y/y, %, lhs



### Workers receive a smaller and smaller piece of the pie





## When inequality rises, voters want to shake up the system.. Brexit, Trump, Italy, AMLO, Macron, Bolsonaro



**European elections on May 23<sup>rd</sup> could highlight a seismic shift in the European outlook** 



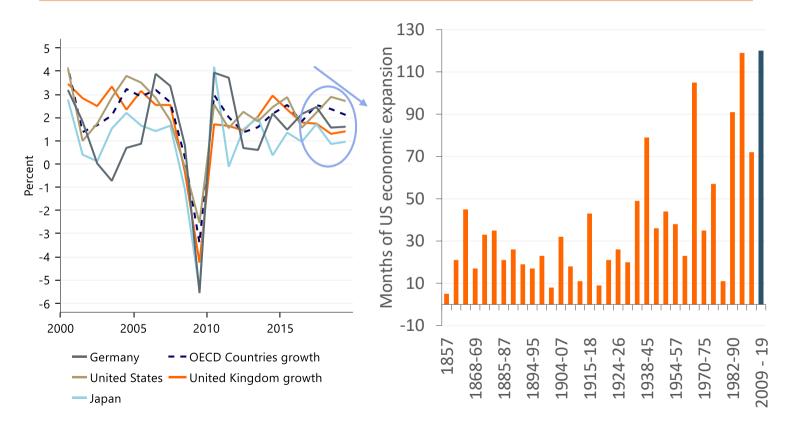


# Late cycle behaviour



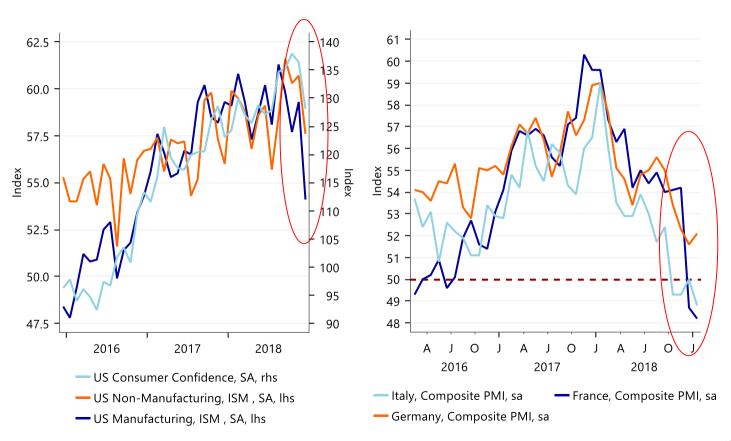
# The US is close to the longest recovery on record but growth is now slowing (and not just in the US)





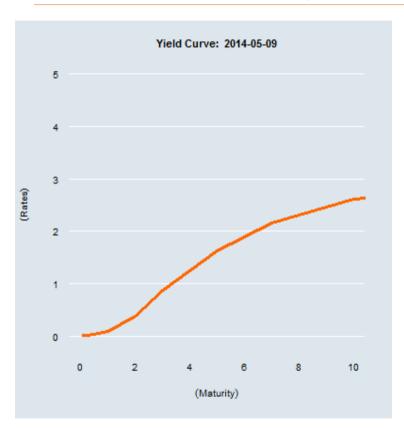
## Tighter monetary policy and trade wars are weighing Surveys are turning for the worse

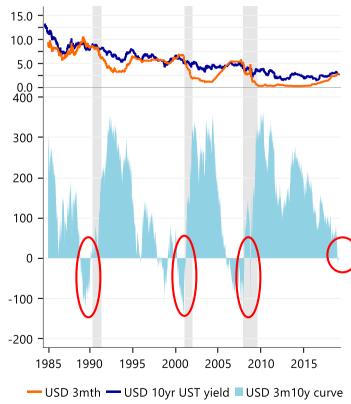




# The classic US recession indicator...inversion is the signal then the curve bull steepens into the recession

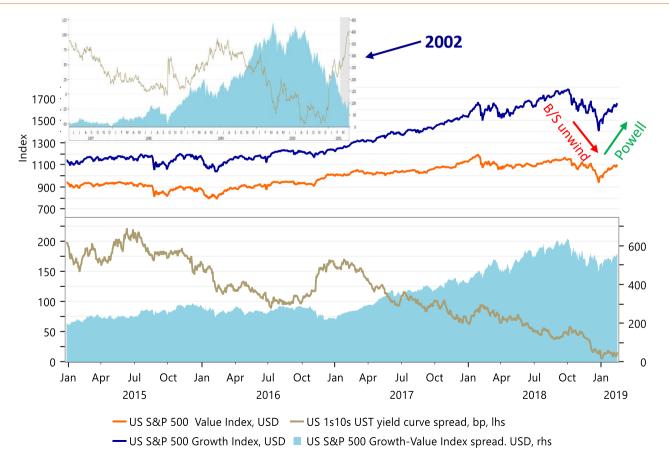






### Value equities outpacing growth equities although Powell u-turn reversed this





# Defensive equities outpacing cyclicals... Until the Powell put came back into play!



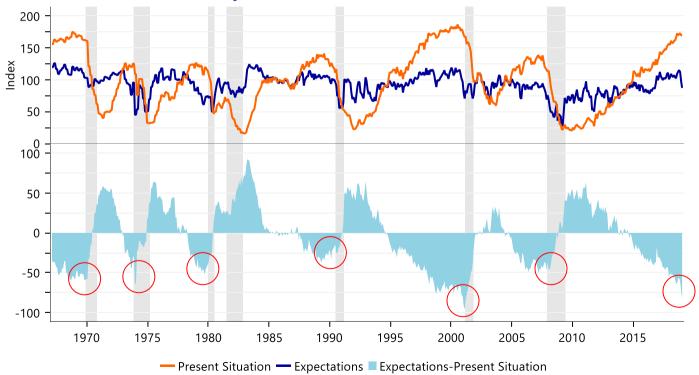
#### **MSCI USA Cyclical Sectors-Defensive Sectors Return Spread USD Index**



## Consumer confidence: present vs. expectations at stretched levels (as we see before every recession)



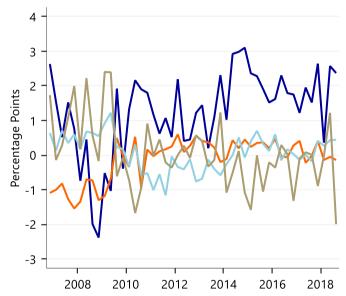




## Growth is primarily supported by consumption... But how much is consumption being supported by credit?



#### **United States, GDP Contributions, SA, AR**



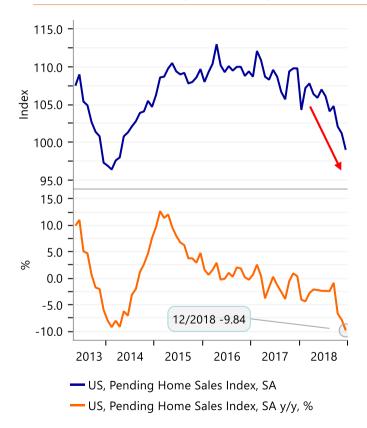
- US, Net Exports of Goods & Services, SA, AR
- US, Government Consumption Expenditures & Gross Investment,...
- US, Gross Private Domestic Investment, Fixed Investment, Residen...
- US, Personal Consumption Expenditures, Total, SA, AR

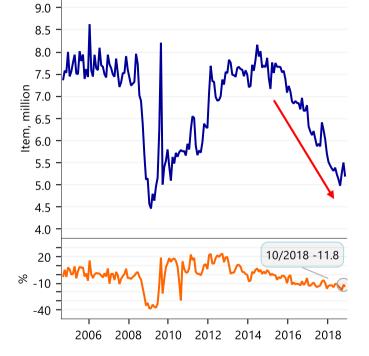


- US Credit Card, USD, Ihs
- US Personal Saving as a % of Disposable Personal Income...

### Home sales and autos are suffering...badly New seriously delinquent auto loans just hit '08 highs



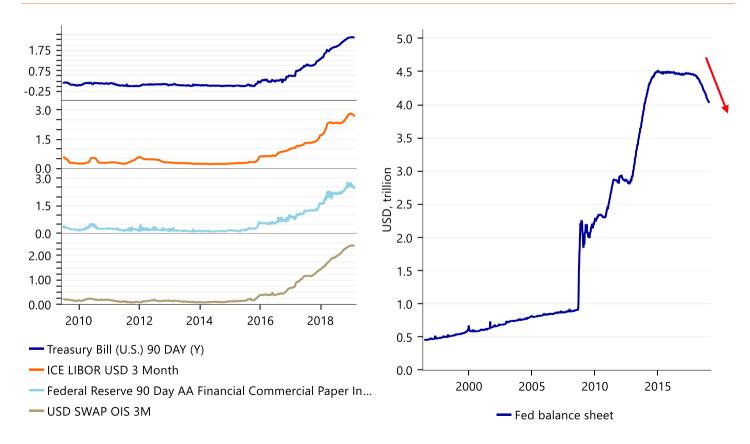




US, Vehicle Sales & Registrations, SA, y/y %

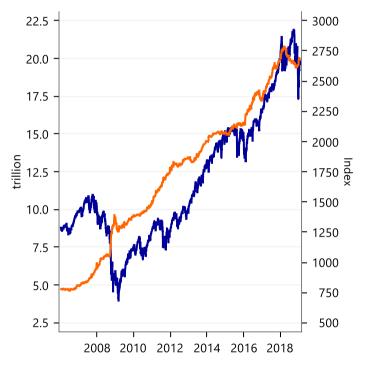
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### Tighter US financial conditions & shrinking balance sheet

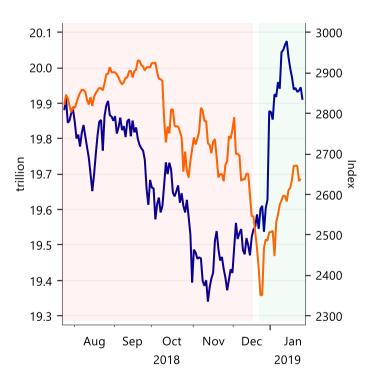


## Has the PBOC help US equities this year? RR cuts, sneak QE, balance sheets expand again





- Global central bank balance sheets (Fed, ECB, BoJ, PBOC),...
- United States, Equity Indices, S&P, 500, Index, Price Retur...



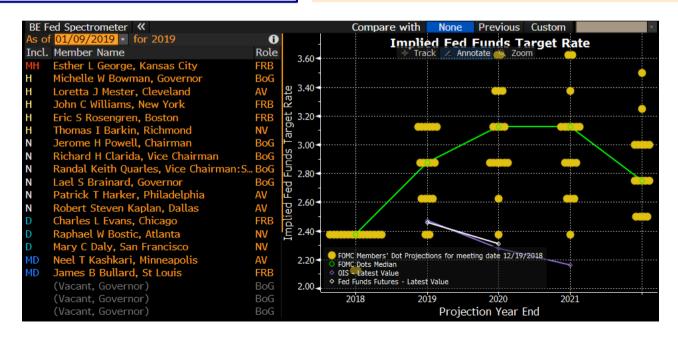
- United States, Equity Indices, S&P, 500, Index, Price Retur...
- Global central bank balance sheets (Fed, ECB, BoJ, PBOC),...

### Fed's DOT plot projects 2 rate hikes in 2019 but Powell has turned dovish and we expect 0 (and cuts in 2020)



Rabobank expects no further hikes in 2019 and we expect the Fed to pause its balance sheet unwind in H2 of this year before cutting rates in 2020.

Chairman Powell January 6<sup>th</sup> 2019: "We're listening carefully with – sensitivity to the message that the markets are sending and we'll be taking those downside risks into account as we make policy going forward" ... The Fed is able to "adjust policy quickly and flexibly"





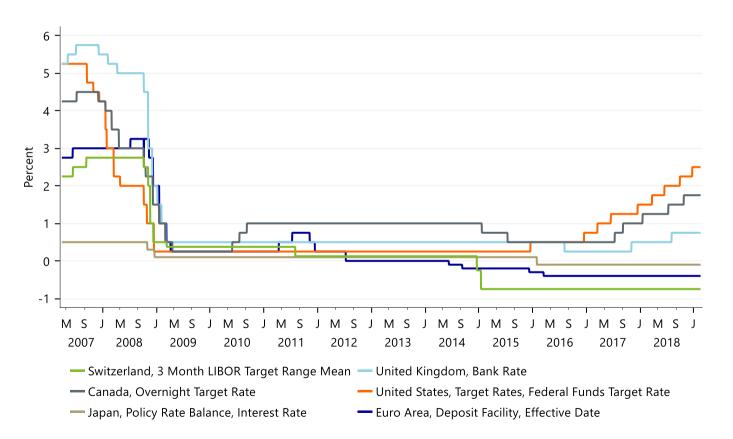
### If the US sneezes, the rest of the world catches a cold



WHEN HE SNEEZES ...

# If recession spreads, how can other countries respond?! Are they really going to raise rates if the Fed is cutting?







## **Trade**



### Number 1 risk according to survey of 600 executives



#### Tier One Risks

- Retrenchment of globalisation/increase in protectionism
- Oil price shock
- 3 Asset price collapse
- Emergence of disruptive business model
- International terrorism
- 6 Unexpected regulatory change
- Global recession
- Instability in the Middle East
- Increased competition from emerging market companies
- 10 Talent shortages
- Climate change
- Increased industrial pollution

#### Tier Two Risks

- Increased macroeconomic volatility
- Pandemic (eg, H5N1)
- Rise in anti-globalisation sentiment
- 16 Flooding in populated area
- Drought/Lack of freshwater services
- 18 Dramatic increase in communicable diseases (eg, AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis)
- Rising cost of raw materials
- 20 Downward pressure on prices
- 21 Failure to honour contracts
- 22 Recession in country in which you are based
- Significant increase in interest rates
- Disruptive technology forces change in business model
- 25 Rising labour costs

- 26 Decline in recognition of intellectual property rights
- Poor levels of education and skills
- 28 Bribery and corruption
- 29 Cyberterrorism
- 30 Difficulty affording pension obligations
- 31 Dramatic increase in chronic diseases (eg, cancer, heart disease, diabetes)
- 32 Power outage
- 33 Talent/skills shortages in IT
- 34 Decline in customer loyalty
- 35 Increased competition in home market
- 36 Exposure of confidential data
- 37 Disruption to business from viruses, spyware and malware

- 38 Systems failure/downtime of essential IT services
- 39 Decline in customer base
- Fiscal crisis caused by demographic change
- Rise in environmental protests
- Major hurricane
- (3) Nationalisation of assets (eg, in South America/Russia)
- 44 Trade embargo
- 45 Earthquake
- Lack of skills due to ageing population

Source:

Economist Intelligence Unit survey, 2008.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Financial Markets Research



### This is not just about trade, this is about world power...



## China plays by a different set of rules – unfair competition and innovation stealing? **This is now a Cold War**



### 19th Party Congress shows China rejecting US-centric world order

President Xi now leader for life?





"The new world order cannot be just dominated by capitalism and the West, and the time will come for a change."

"By 2050 China is set to regain its might and re-ascend to the top of the world."

- China's Great Firewall VPNs banned in 2018?
- Cyber-Security Law requires all data on Chinese citizens to be kept only within China
- · WeChat app being officially recorded at all times
- China aiming for Social Credit System by 2020
- Monitor and rank actions of every citizen & legal person to generate "official trustworthiness" score
- Belief that big data and AI can make centralplanning beat free markets

Financial Markets Research

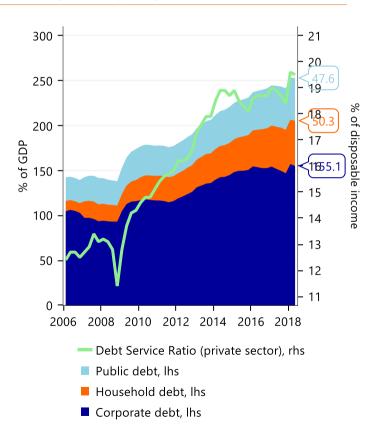
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### Debt, debt and more debt (Oh, and liquidity injections too)

China manipulates the exchange rate and tries to stop capital flight. In Q4 exports to Hong Kong surged hinting at the '15/'16 dynamic of over invoicing to get money out of the mainland. There was a huge surge in precious stone imports into China too.



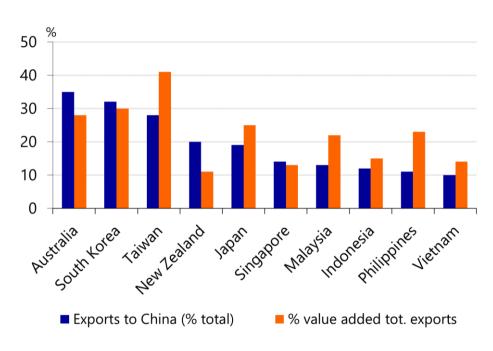
- US Credit to GDP ratio, private sector debt, %
- China Credit to GDP ratio, private sector debt, %



Financial Markets Research







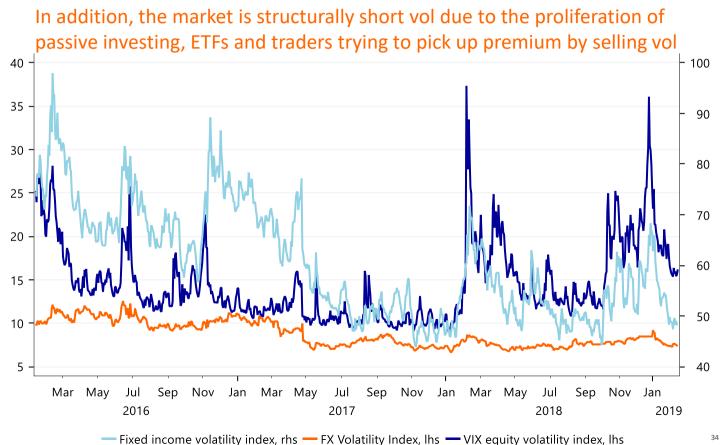
On balance, the (looming) effect on other countries depends on the type of country...

The geopolitical plates are moving

- Advanced economies who are important trading partners for China could be negatively affected (Australia, NZ)
  - Countries who have a cheap labor advantage could benefit (Vietnam, Indonesia, Mexico)
- Some LatAm countries may see export destinations shift (Brazil, Argentina)

### Despite all of this...volatility still remains relatively low as vol events prove short lived while policy is easy





### **Summary**



The US is still the cleanest shirt in the dirty laundry basket but will fall into recession next year — others will follow

Lack of wage growth means a lack of demand driven inflation and the continued rise of populism

Fed will not be able to raise rates further, it will halt the balance sheet unwind in H2 and start cutting rates in 2020

Debt continues to rise globally and this remains a key concern China is key and USD/CNY is set to explode higher

Trade Wars are likely to get worse before they get better This is not just about trade, this is a cold war with China

Less differentiation between EM and more "running to 1" in terms of correlations

Market volatility likely to remain sporadic but if the Fed doesn't halt the balance sheet unwind it will pick up more structurally in H2

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