GROUPE BPCE

GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

MIDYEAR OUTLOOK 2022

NATIXIS INVESTMENT MANAGERS | NATIXIS CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING

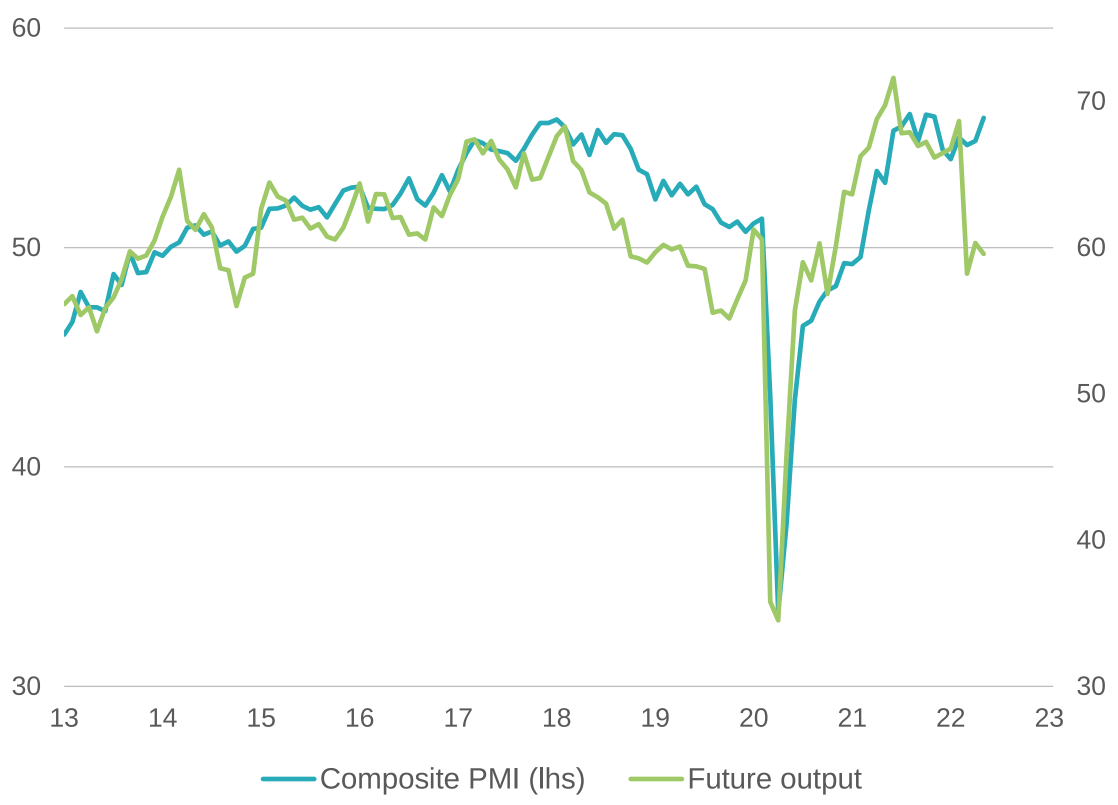
Sommaire

Le grand ralentissement

Euro area: a challenging outlook

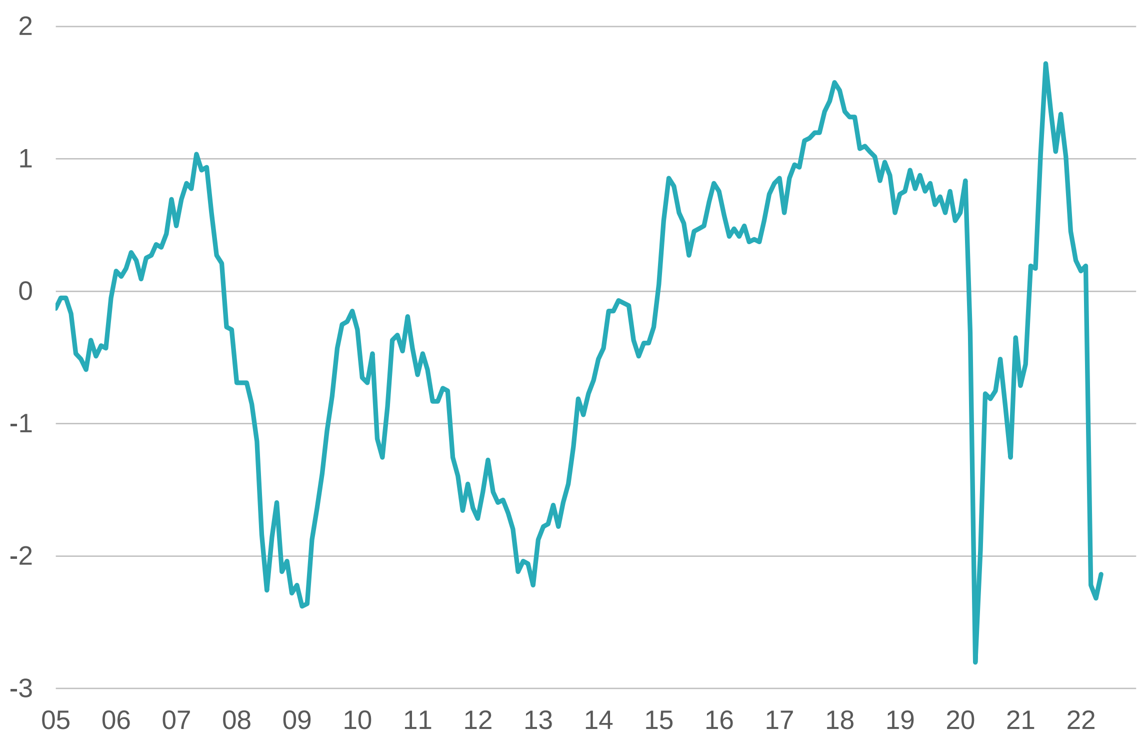
Supply chain problems, uncertainty and high inflation are weighing on the euro area economy. Business sentiment is holding up, but consumers are downbeat.

Euro area composite PMI (index)



Sources: Markit

Euro area consumer confidence (index)



Sources: Datastream, Natixis

Risk: Covid

Although China's dynamic zero Covid is still in place, inter-city mobility is improving but still lagging especially for Shanghai and Beijing. In other words, China's recovery in mobility after the Wuhan shock in February 2020 was much faster than in this occasion

Mobility Heatmap of China, by province (versus 2019 avg.)

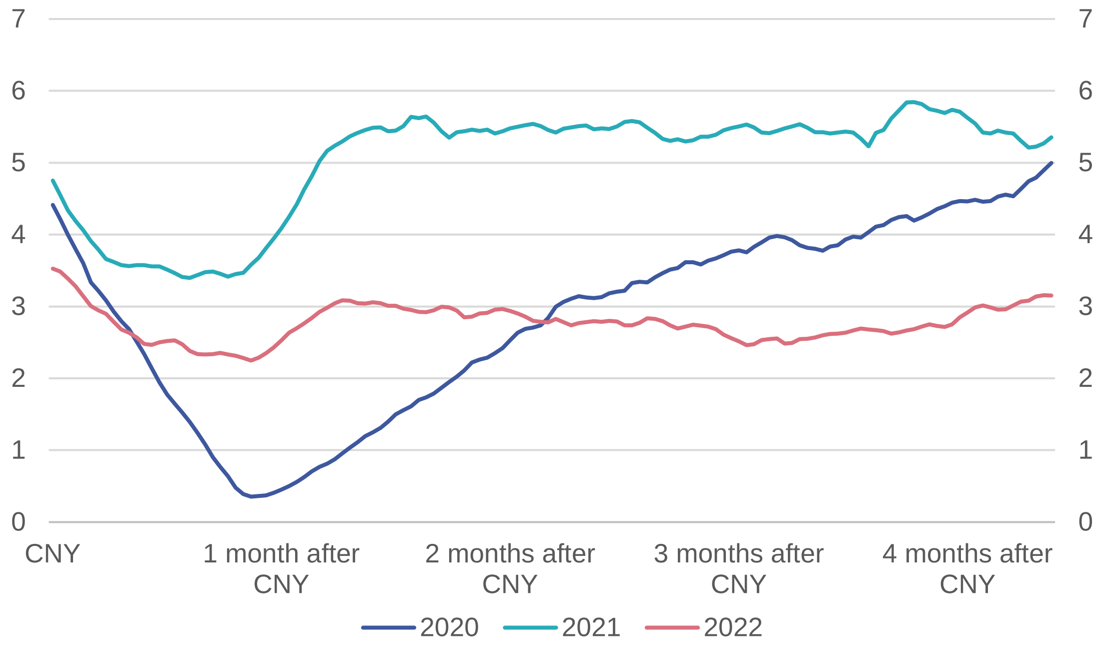
	2020											2021												2022					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	-66	-10	26	24	13	19	28	30	54	25	22	12	12	38	57	60	26	39	15	44	59	29	24	21	36	-11	-25	-3	26
Shanghai	-80	-31	17	13	10	17	22	30	32	16	16	6	-25	27	49	44	35	30	3	36	41	24	15	24	-19	-48	-90	-83	-71
Heilongjiang	-67	-29	-8	-48	-5	21	35	36	60	7	4	-35	-40	19	36	47	31	64	16	21	-14	-29	-46	-18	19	-60	-76	-49	6
Jiangsu	-68	-9	35	27	11	16	23	29	56	24	20	13	4	35	55	60	35	29	-14	38	60	22	23	35	26	-30	-71	-40	12
Beijing	-80	-63	-36	-11	-34	-25	4	19	29	10	4	-56	-57	-4	32	33	19	20	-25	14	11	-30	-20	-35	-51	-65	-67	-82	-68
Liaoning	-52	-6	31	13	25	39	27	53	83	34	13	-39	-6	36	56	59	39	65	26	63	63	16	23	18	25	-29	-55	-8	27
Jilin	-62	-13	11	-21	-1	30	47	48	81	36	17	-18	-30	37	55	67	40	73	29	45	25	16	1	16	34	-40	-64	-25	21
Tianjin	-73	-24	19	28	10	23	33	38	47	12	10	-22	-32	28	47	53	37	43	19	39	45	24	17	-32	-28	-41	-38	-31	-34
Hebei	-71	-23	21	30	5	16	34	39	57	24	19	-39	-33	31	50	62	41	44	13	43	49	10	16	-11	-3	-34	-50	-35	-24
Anhui	-53	3	25	27	5	8	20	19	64	13	14	18	68	38	49	57	29	30	9	43	75	25	23	54	136	-4	-53	-11	37
Shandong	-68	-3	37	37	24	31	44	41	59	28	21	10	9	41	58	77	48	57	25	54	73	34	31	28	43	-12	-35	3	32
Henan	-61	2	34	27	11	19	33	31	63	22	17	20	57	45	56	69	38	44	-33	33	70	4	21	-18	69	2	-39	-30	9
Shanxi	-62	-9	54	39	18	22	41	46	71	29	22	-28	-19	46	60	78	39	51	19	47	78	22	29	14	7	-22	-53	-12	6
Jiangxi	-26	26	32	22	11	15	24	19	66	16	16	23	97	46	54	54	27	38	28	38	74	10	24	54	183	-9	-43	-19	32
Xinjiang	-80	-34	0	-7	-9	-19	-62	10	29	18	9	21	-19	4	12	19	14	61	10	17	8	23	26	74	-6	-25	-33	-26	-20
Hunan	-48	-3	22	17	11	10	26	23	65	15	13	20	72	26	43	49	26	34	-8	39	63	23	22	51	125	-3	-11	22	46
Fujian	-60	0	34	31	21	25	30	27	62	34	34	33	39	53	70	76	50	61	34	-7	25	50	50	59	71	2	-7	46	49
Ningxia	-69	-24	39	28	10	31	61	48	97	5	-7	-21	-26	7	26	56	19	66	11	36	59	-38	-14	-12	3	-34	-31	-3	22
Gansu	-72	21	37	13	8	15	40	27	70	-4	-11	-14	-20	26	25	36	14	78	8	20	43	-32	-11	-8	20	-26	-24	-8	6
Hainan	-52	-15	8	9	-11	5	19	5	36	28	47	34	60	68	83	71	10	37	1	18	41	33	57	84	150	27	-8	31	38
Inner Mongolia	-61	-22	24	12	-11	-6	17	18	44	1	-8	-30	-39	1	16	35	4	25	5	22	41	-8	-3	-5	-36	-40	-17	-2	-9
Guizhou	-37	21	43	26	8	9	32	11	48	5	2	6	61	26	32	44	14	37	15	23	35	-11	4	35	111	-9	-14	4	13
Zhejiang	-75	-4	38	32	23	27	36	36	62	36	30	24	0	47	69	70	49	48	36	59	73	41	12	26	20	14	-16	9	39
Guangxi	-1	39	42	21	2	7	24	17	78	18	17	20	117	49	78	49	9	35	22	32	72	17	17	43	194	4	-5	8	16
Chongqing	-2	37	23	6	-8	1	20	4	43	-2	-8	6	94	35	29	41	11	36	2	20	48	-10	6	41	214	-7	-5	-2	2
Yunnan	-51	24	44	16	-1	2	31	30	30	12	19	52	18	33	37	30	5	19	12	21	33	-1	3	53	34	1	7	4	2
Hubei	-88	-55	-9	-1	-3	-4	17	14	50	8	11	18	53	24	41	54	24	34	-10	32	61	15	19	52	83	-5	-6	11	32
Sichuan	-49	1	29	17	4	5	21	15	67	11	-4	18	78	21	42	53	24	25	7	36	72	-10	19	65	93	2	7	13	32
Guangdong	-66	-10	21	19	18	23	28	29	45	29	29	22	11	42	60	54	-1	38	34	51	56	46	35	18	22	2	18	34	54
Shaanxi	-77	-7	31	32	23	30	44	46	69	46	34	20	32	72	82	91	63	70	43	58	64	46	-3	-64	54	17	35	64	71
Provinces with Mobility Lower than 2019	29	19	3	5	9	4	1	0	0	2	5	10	12	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	9	6	9	6	20	25	17	6

N.B. Data as of June 13, 2022. Data show average daily highway traffic into and out of prefectures as index based on 2019 average / Source: Natixis, AutoNavi, CEIC

Risk: Real estate

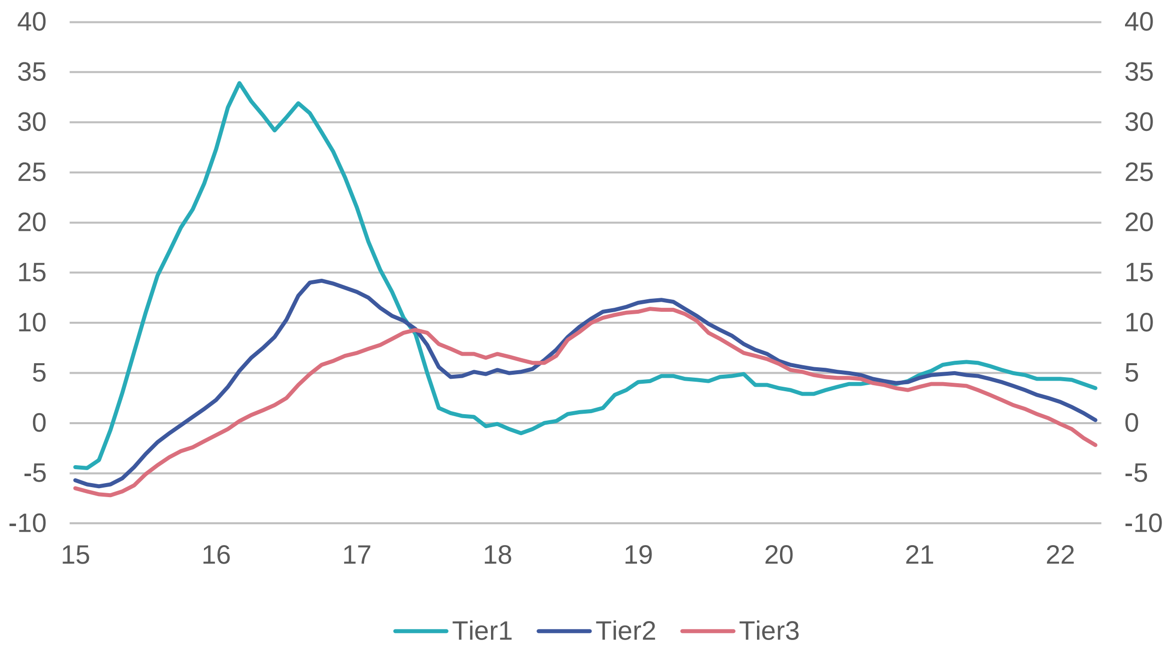
Chinese government has eased macroprudential measures in containing the real estate sector, the property market is still under pressure as the number of housing transactions remains low

House Transaction Volume after Chinese New Year (thousand, 30-day rolling avg.)



Source: Natixis, WIND

China Property Price (primary market, % YoY)

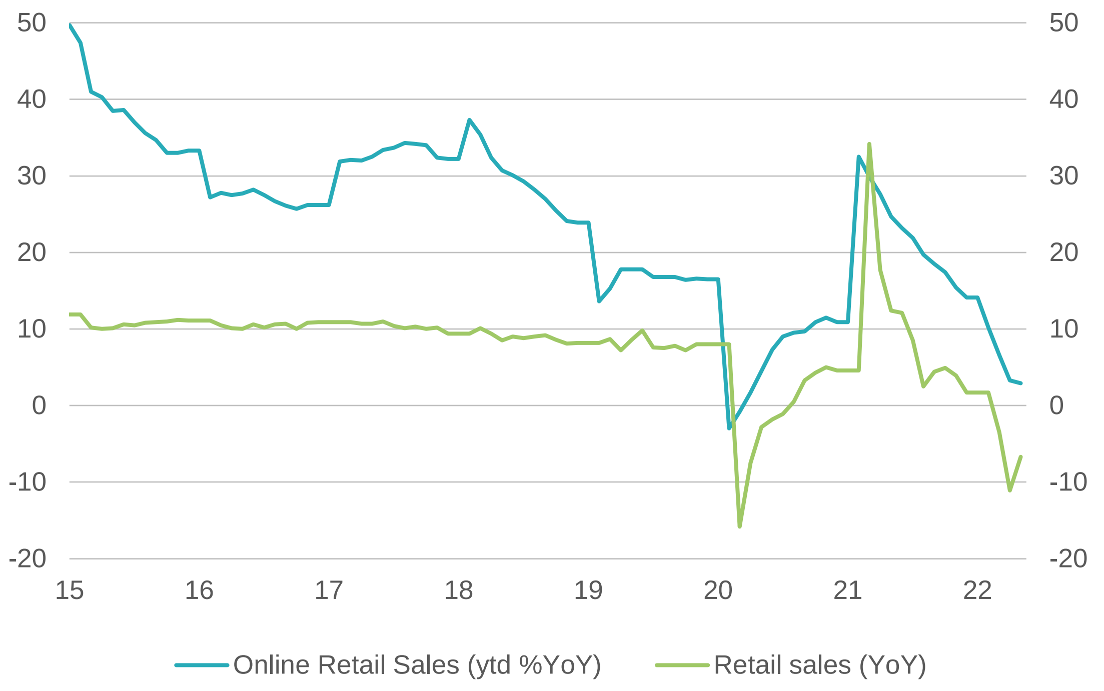


N.B. Data as of May 2022. / Source: Natixis, WIND

5.5% growth target does not seem achievable

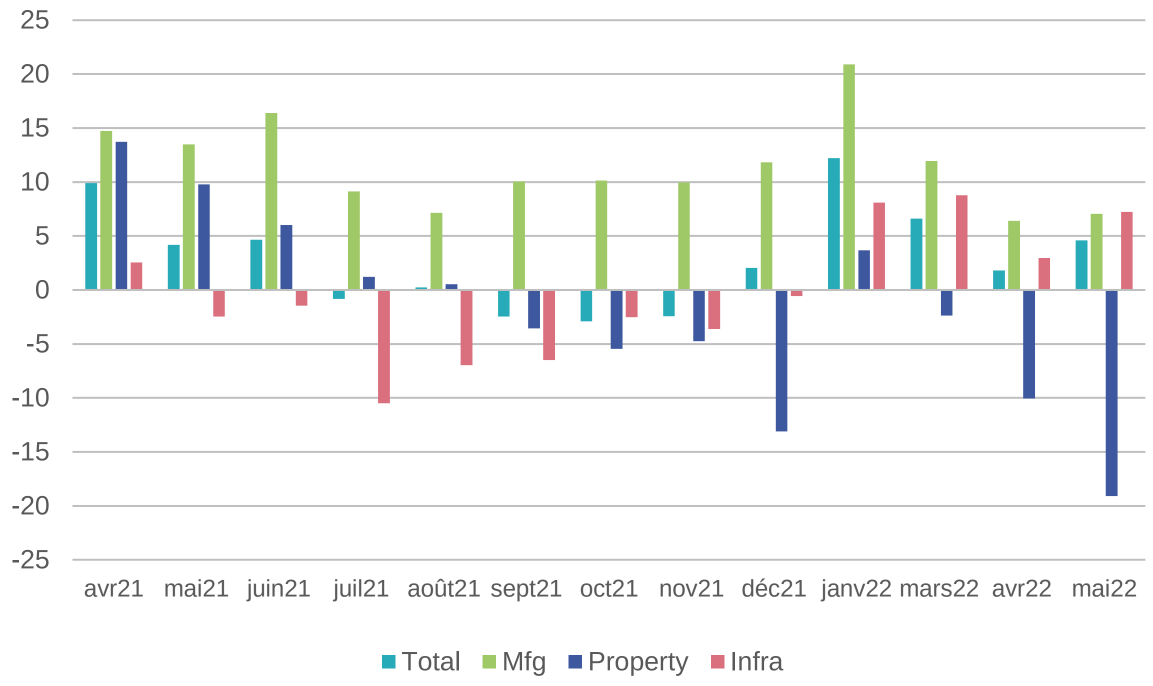
An obvious consequence of the "zero-Covid" strategy is its negative impact on household consumption, which has recovered only slightly with recent easing of lockdowns. Instead, fixed asset investment remains downbeat especially for real estate

Retail Sales and Online Retail Sales



Source: Natixis, NBS

China's Investment Breakdown (%YoY)



Source: Natixis, CEIC

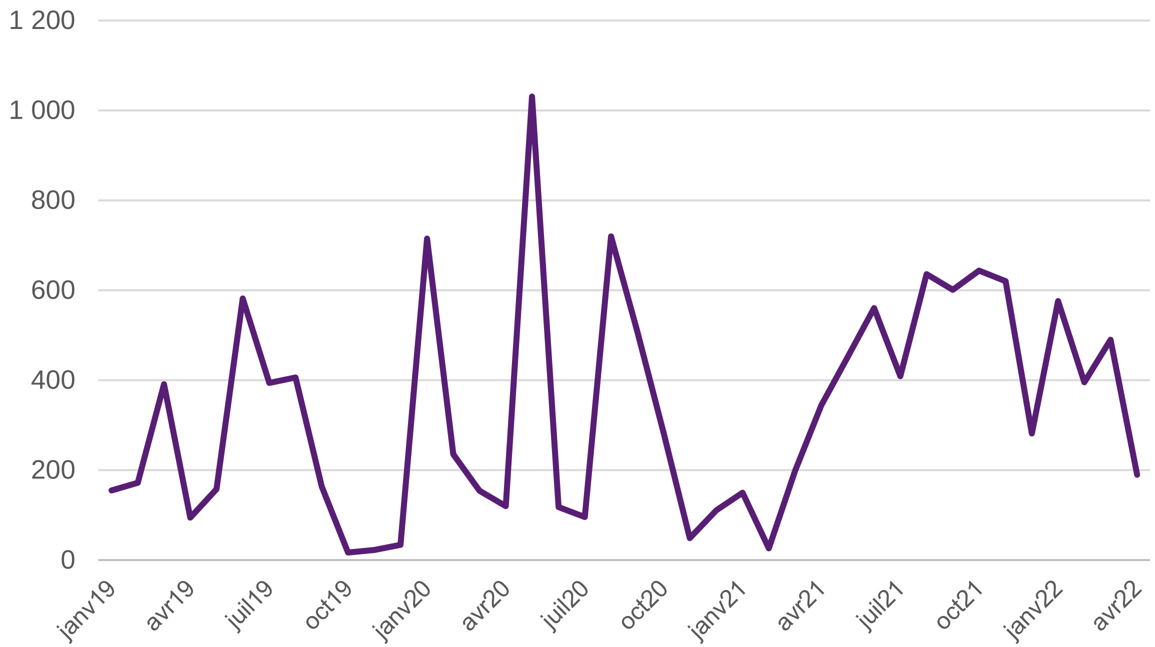
5.5% growth target does not seem achievable

Against the backdrop, China has announced huge infrastructure projects to be financed by local governments' issuance of special purpose bonds but impact not yet very visible

Infrastructure Investment Growth (% YoY)

N.B. Data as of May 2022. / Source: Natixis, CEIC

Local Government Special Bond Issuance (RMB bn)

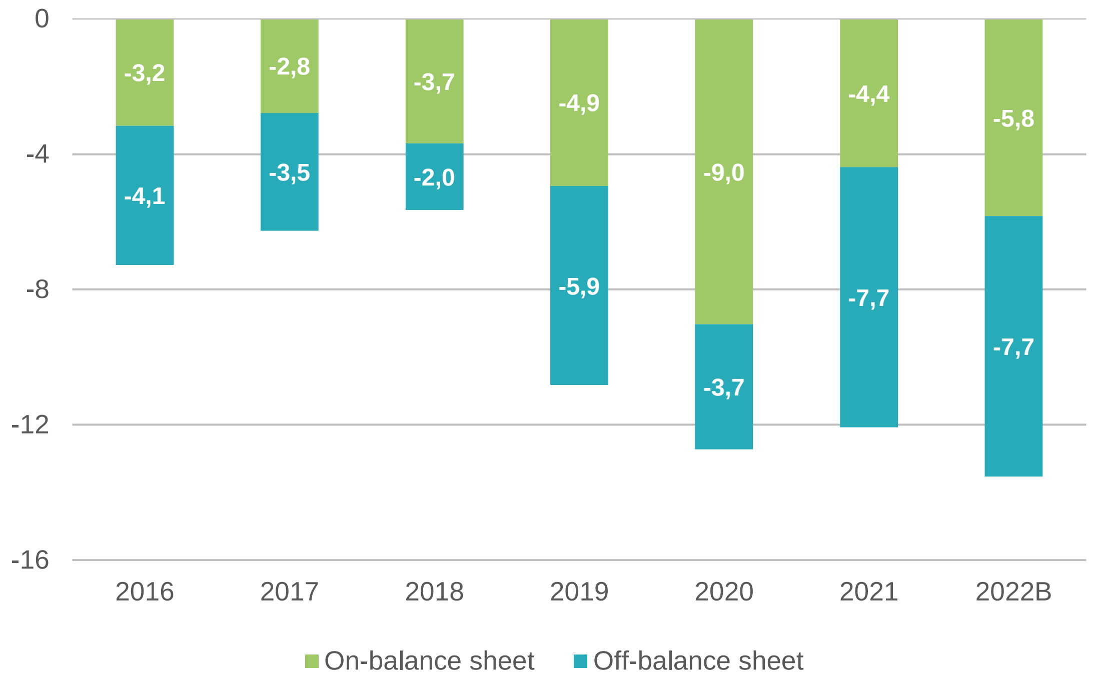


Source: Natixis, WIND

5.5% growth target does not seem achievable

China's fiscal condition is thus expected to further deteriorate given the massive costs of zero-Covid policies both in terms of health-related expenditure but also fall in fiscal revenue, including land sales

Breakdown of China's augmented fiscal deficit (% of GDP)



N.B. 2022B stands for the budget number compared to the actual number in the years before. We assume the same absolute number for off-balance sheet deficit in 2021 as in 2020. / Source: Natixis

Government Land Sales Revenue (%YoY)

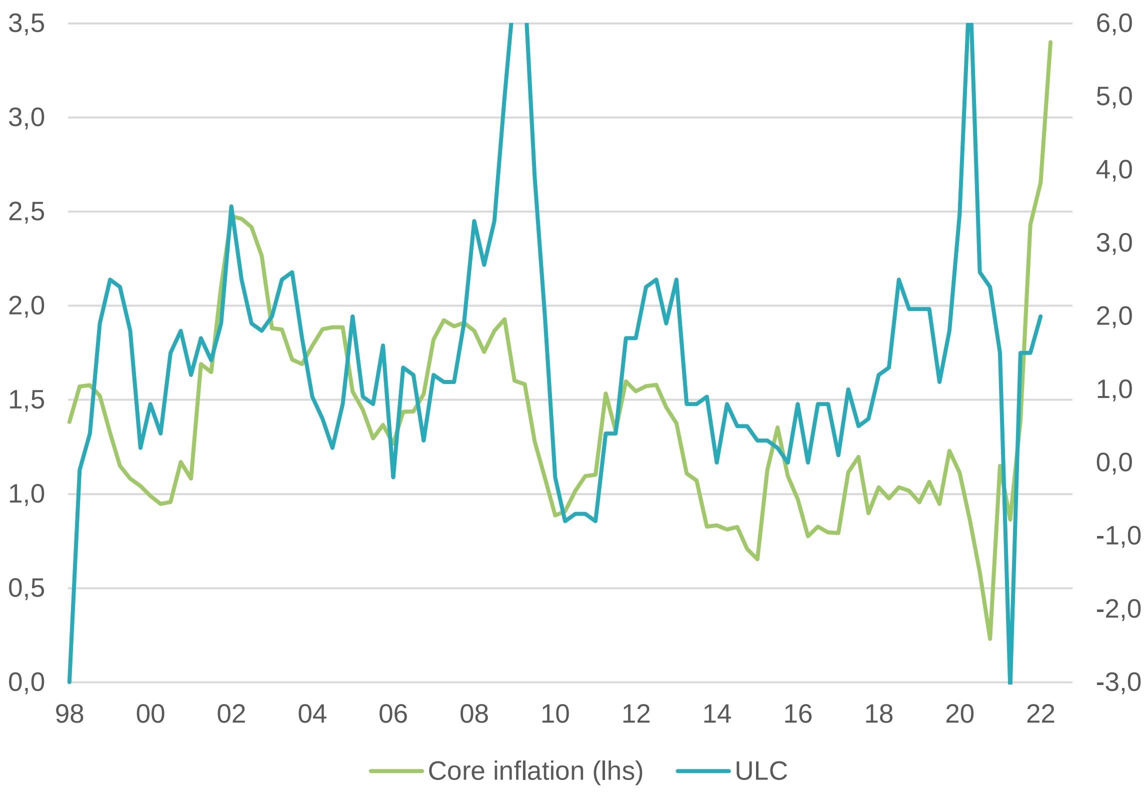
N.B. Data as of Q1 2022. / Source: Natixis, CEIC

Euro area: inflation outlook

Cost shocks are still the main driver of inflation. The crucial question going forward is: how will wages develop?

Core inflation (% yoy); import prices (% yoy)

Core inflation (% yoy); Unit Labour Costs (% yoy)



Risk: Geopolitics

Externally, China's relationship with the US/EU is under further stress following Russia's invasion of Ukraine and China's ambiguous position on the conflict

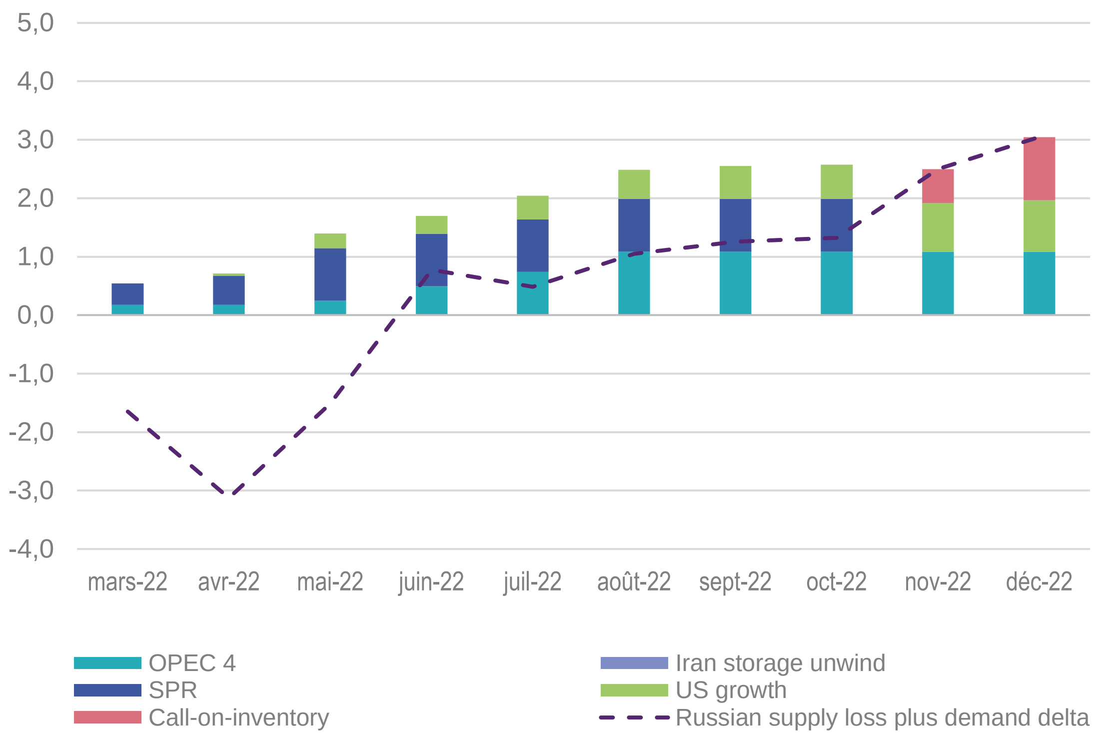
China's narrative is supportive of Russia but actions are not as China is not supporting Russia financially (or military) to stay away from secondary sanctions

Sources: China Briefing

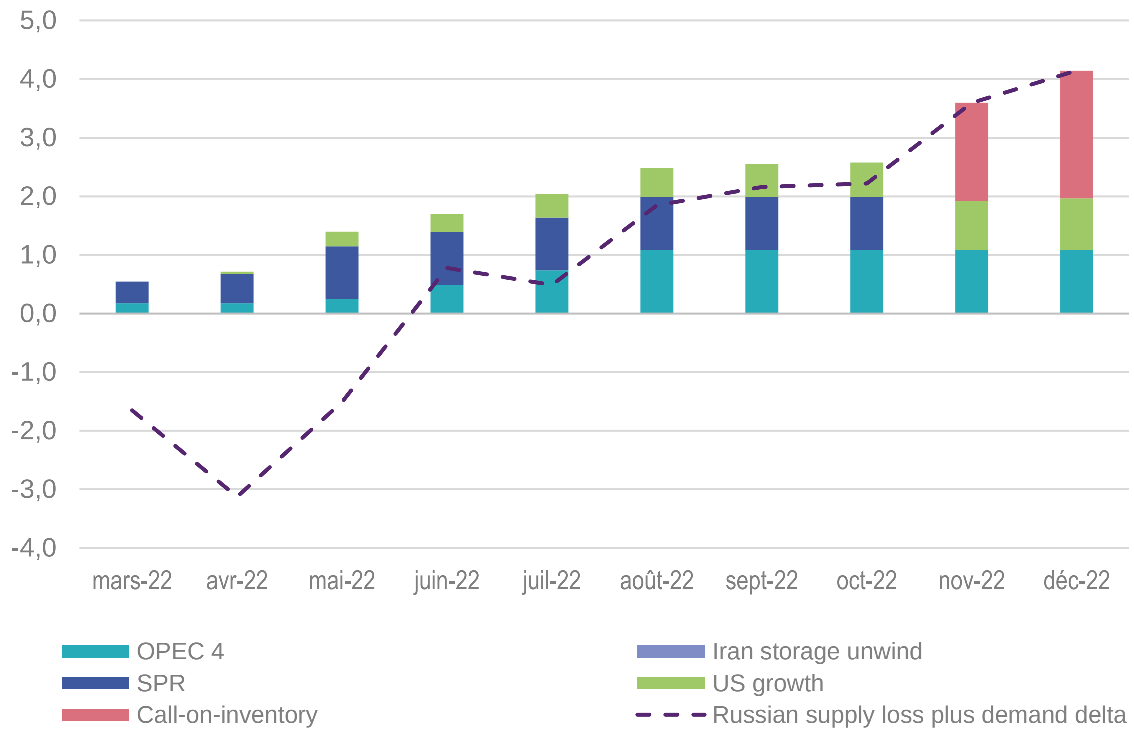
02 | Transition énergétique : vers une inflation durable

In the absence of structural replacement barrels, oil demand destruction required into Q4-22 at higher Russian oil supply loss assumptions

Temporal supply balance – 1mn b/d Russian supply loss



Temporal supply balance – 2mn b/d Russian supply loss

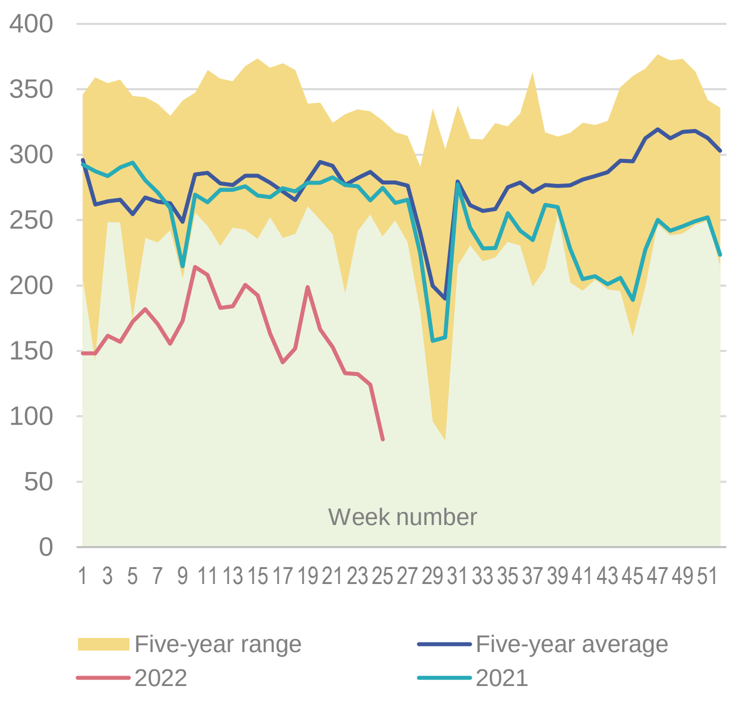


*high case assumes an additional 1mn b/d of lost Russian exports to Europe do not clear to Asia

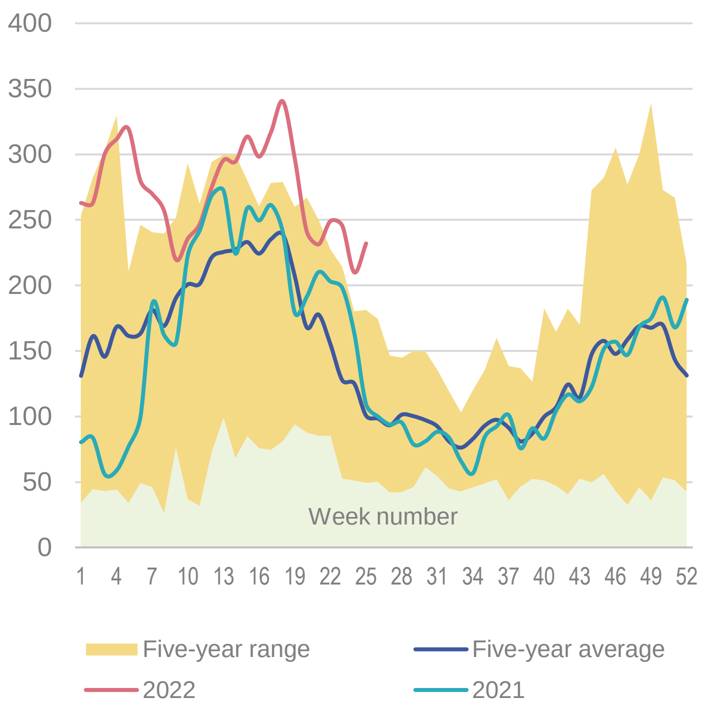
Sources: Natixis, IEA, OPEC, EIA

Drop in Russian flows has been offset by higher LNG imports, although Russian exports must continue to flow through the winter to avoid stock-outs

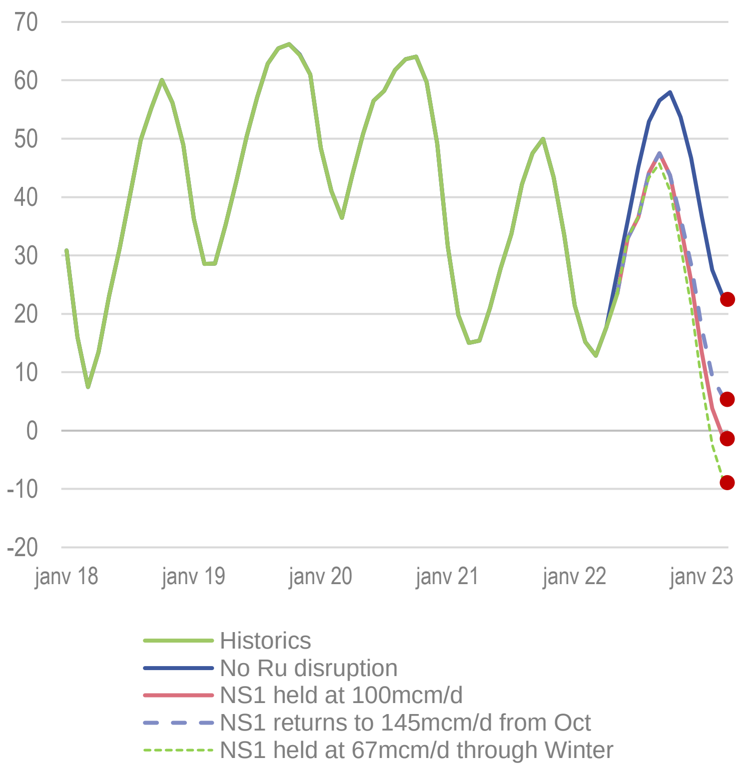
Russian gas flow to NW Europe, mcm/d



NW Europe LNG imports, mcm/d



NW Europe gas inventory scenarios, bcm



Sources: Natixis, Bloomberg

RepowerEU, a bold push to end EU's dependency on Russian gas supplies by 2027

A series of sequenced, demand and supply-oriented energy measures

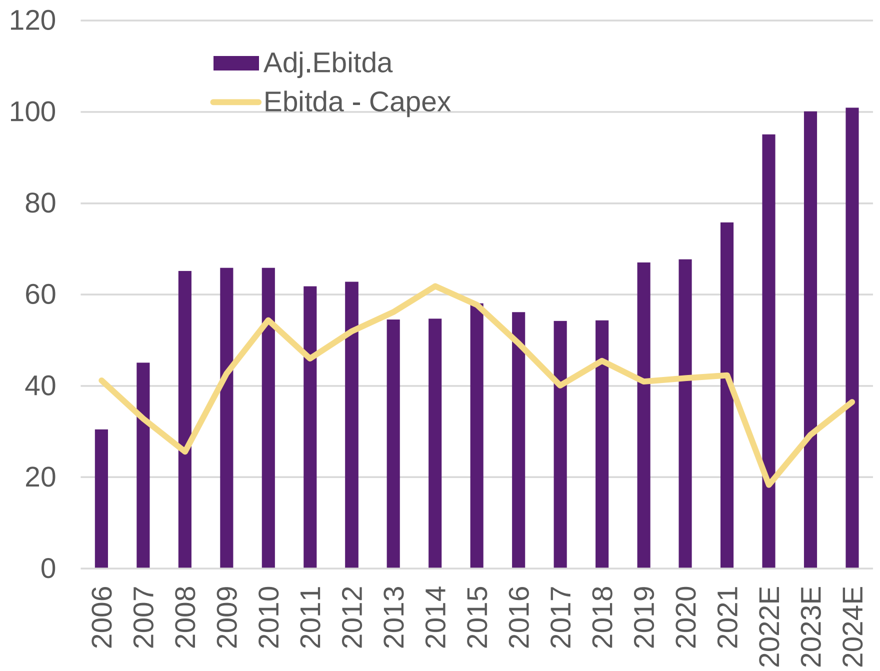
Timing	Measure(s)	Bcm (in 2030)	€bn investments (2022-2030)
FF55 savings by 2030	Total of all FF55 measures	116	NC
ST preparedness	Diversification of gas supplies using existing infra. (LNG terminals & pipelines)	60	
	Delayed phase-out & increased operating hours for coal	24	2
	Abandoned nuclear phase-out	7	0
	Fuel switch in the residential and service sectors	9	
	EU Save: demand measures	10*	**
MT preparedness (until 2027)	New LNG infra. and pipeline corridors	0	10
	Additional investments in the power grid / storage / PV / wind	21*	125
	Biomass in power gen	1	2
	Energy efficiency and heat pumps	37	56
	Sustainable biomethane	17	37
	Reduced use in industry	12	41
LT preparedness (by 2027 & beyond)	Renewable hydrogen (domestic & imported)	27	27
	Total	**310**	**300**

**bcm figures followed by an asterisk are provided for information but not included in the total / **investment cost included in investments for other power technologies & infrastructures*

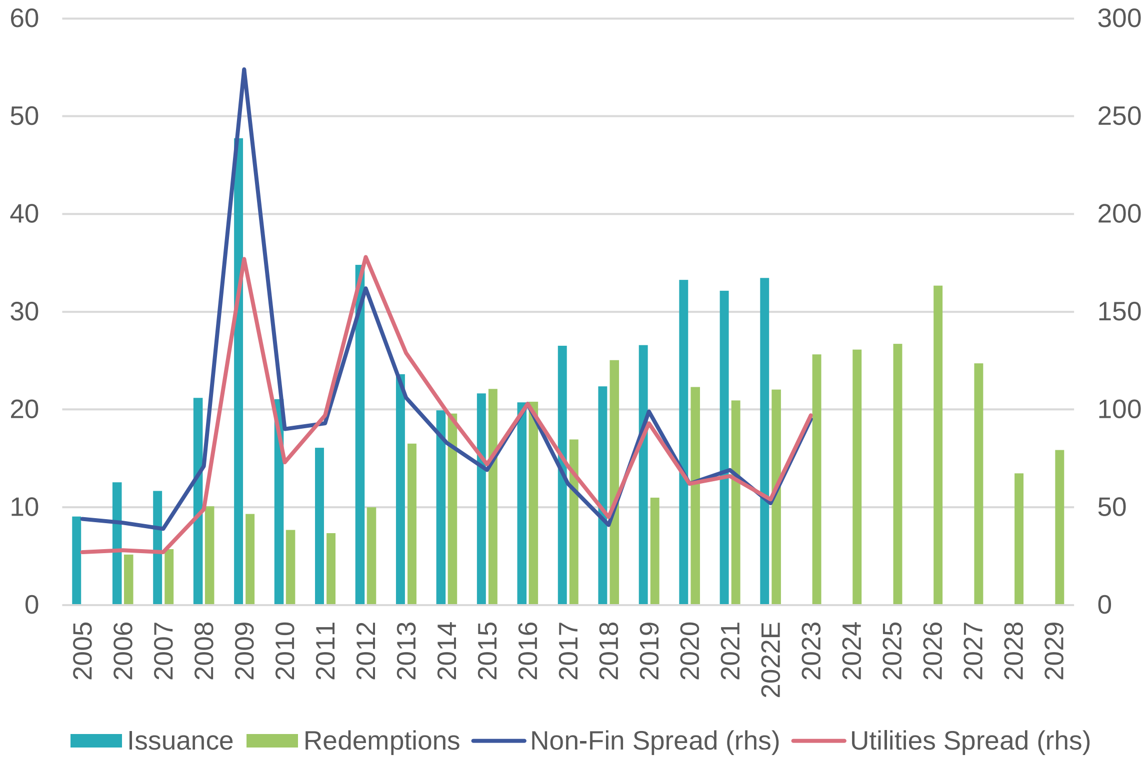
Can the credit market absorb EU Transition funding needs ?

- Expect +€25bn CapEx per year from Utilities to fund increasing investments in renewables…
- … leading to €40-45bn utility issuance per year

CapEx to rise by 30% over the next 2 years (€bn eq.)



Utilities' issuance likely to rise significantly



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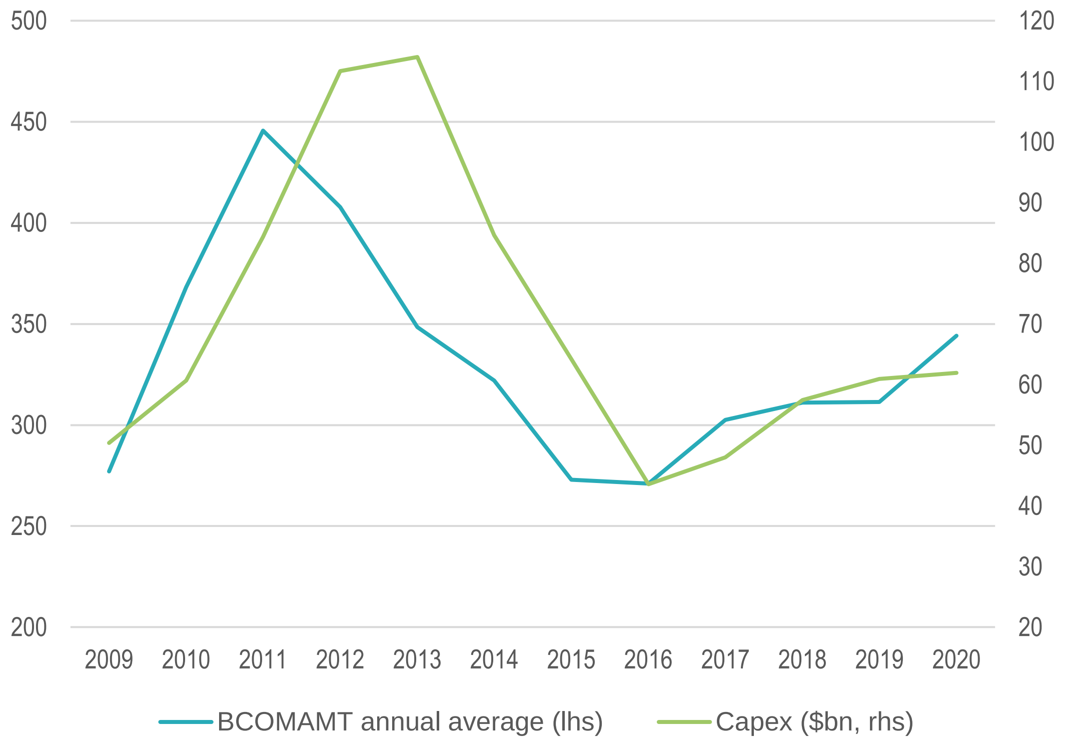
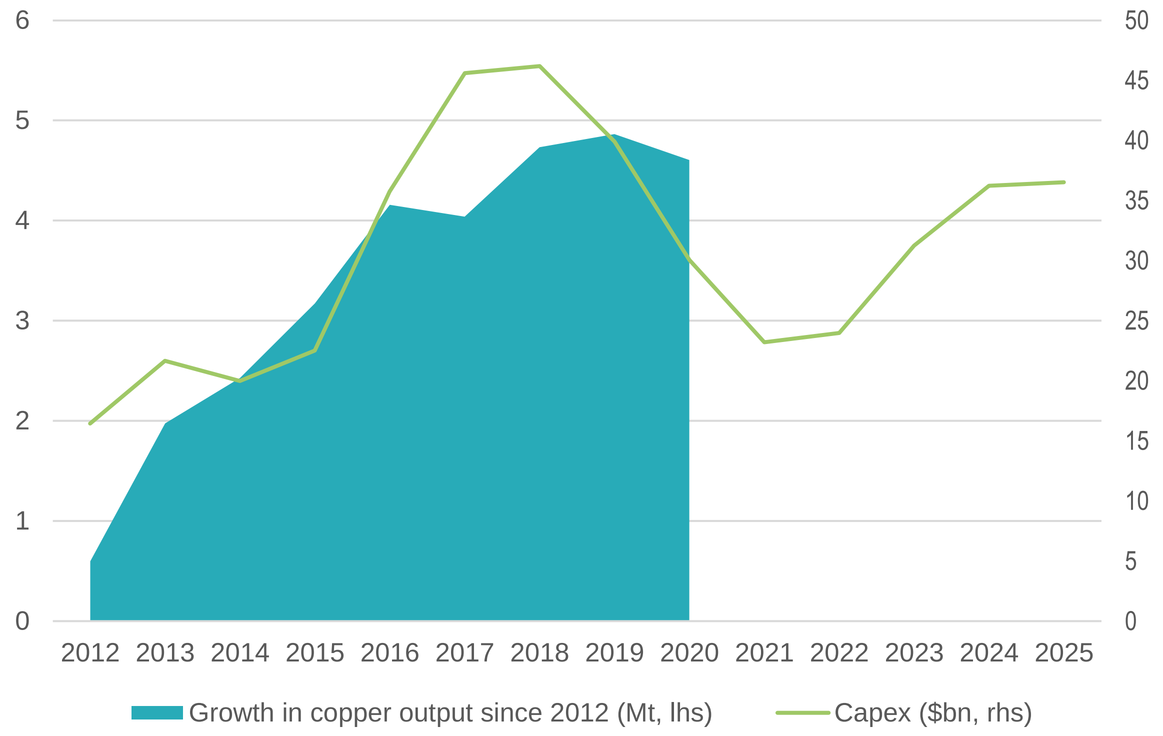
Metals

An underinvestment story

Mining Capex *vs.* Prices (sample of largest 50 miners)



Copper: Capex *vs.* output



Sources: Natixis, Bloomberg.

Suivez-nous !

La recherche de Natixis CIB fournit des informations et des analyses fondamentales pour les décisions d'investissements des clients dans toutes les classes d'actifs via différents canaux.

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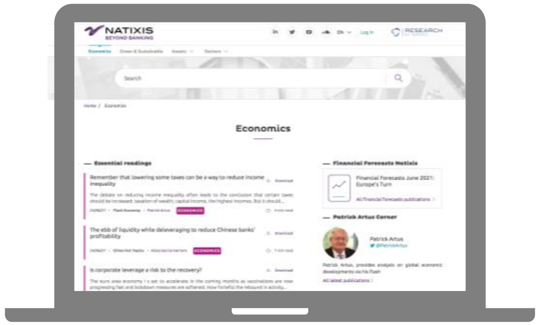


03 Le pire est-il pricé ?

How much tightening ahead by the ECB & the Fed?

Natixis *vs.* Markets

ECB starts delivers less
Neutral rate revised down ?

		JUNE	JULY	SEP	OCT	NOV.	DEC	2023
ECB	NATIXIS CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING		25	50	25		25	75
ECB	Market view		25	50	50		50	100
Fed	NATIXIS CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING	75	75	50		50	0	-100
Fed	Market view	75	75	50		50	25	25

ECB – Expected moves / DFR target

Fed – Expected moves / Upper bound

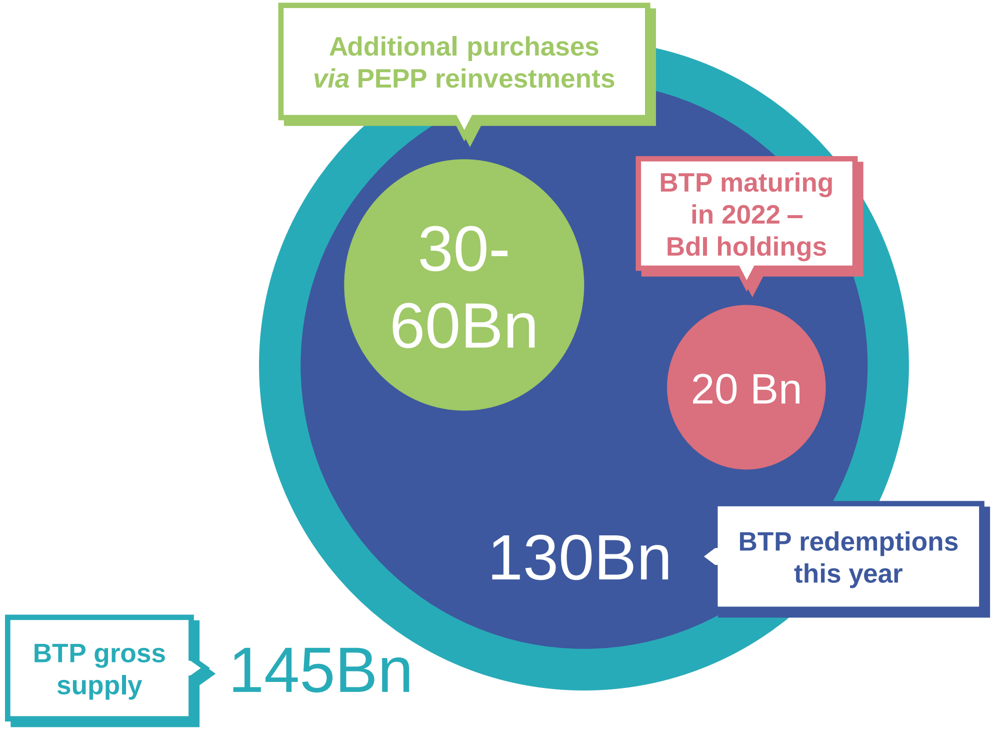
		2022 JUL-DEC	2023
ECB	NATIXIS	+125 / 0.75%	+75 / 1.5%
ECB	Market view	+175 / 1.25%	+100 / 2.25%
Fed	NATIXIS	+175 / 3.5%	-100 / 2.5%
Fed	Market view	+200 / 3.75%	+25 / 4%

Last Fed hike in the current tightening cycle

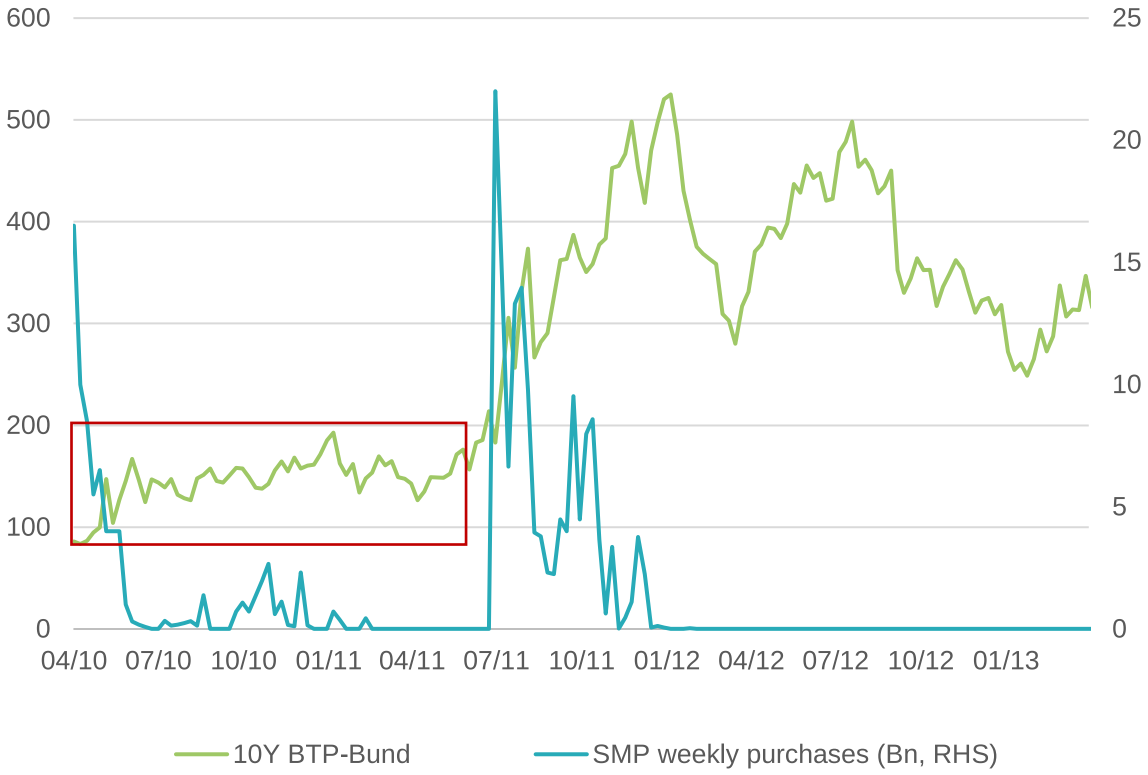
ECB: PEPP reinvestments might be insufficient

Sterilized bonds purchases: Towards a Securities Markets Programme 2.0?

Will I keep my BTP exposure? The key question



SMP 2.0: the idea would be to crush volatility, not necessarily make spreads tighter.



GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

Interest rates & Spreads: How high can we go?

Key forecasts for H2 2022

Will I keep my BTP exposure? The key question

2.20%
10Y Bund
Dec. 22

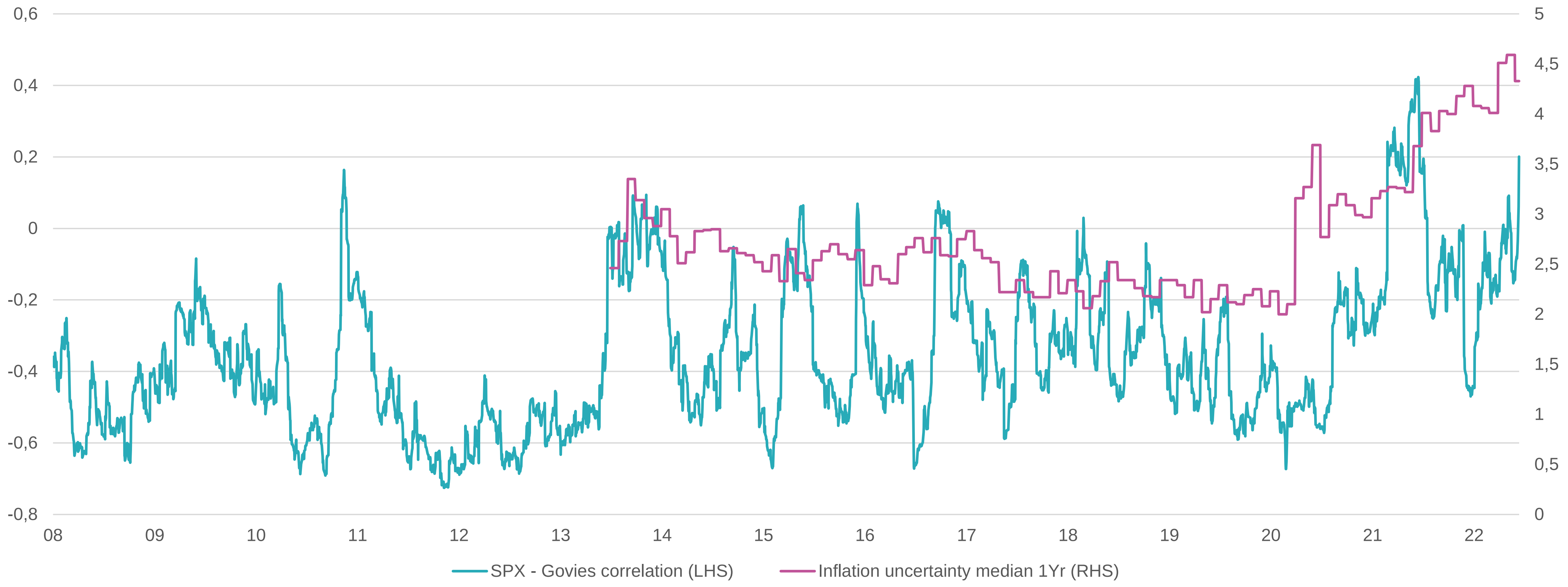
3,5%
10Y UST
Sep. 22

65bp
10Y German swap spread
Dec. 22

250bp
10Y BTP-Bund
Dec. 22

Real rate risk

Inflation uncertainty, correlation shocks, nowhere to hide?

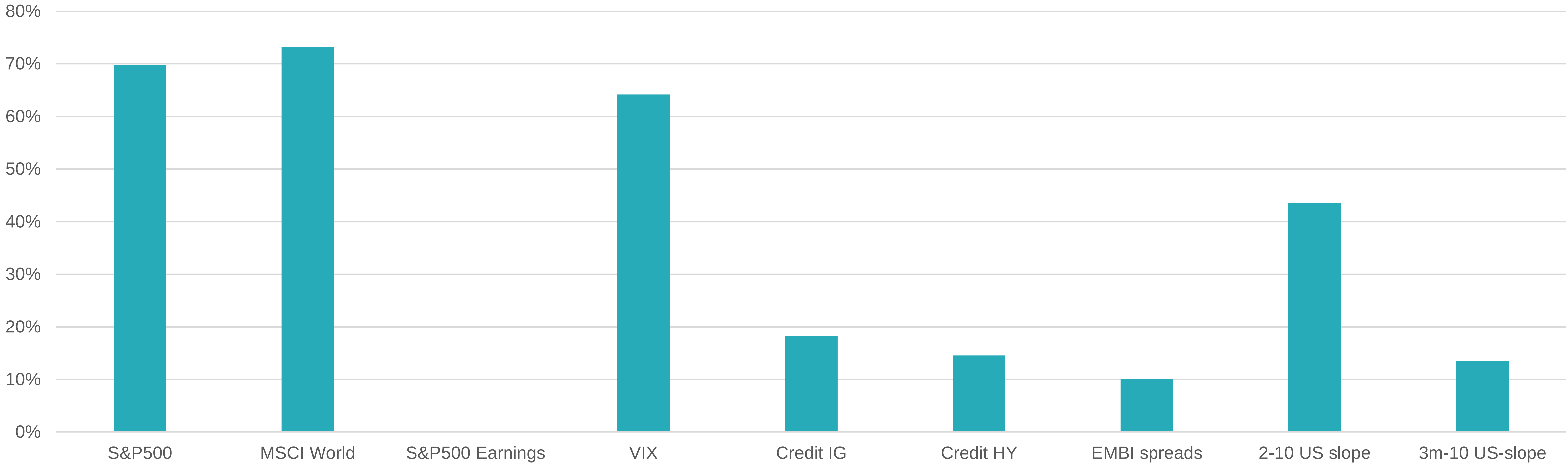


Sources: Natixis, Bloomberg

Recession is not fully priced in

Expect EPS downward revisions and credit spread widening

Implied probability of recession in asset prices

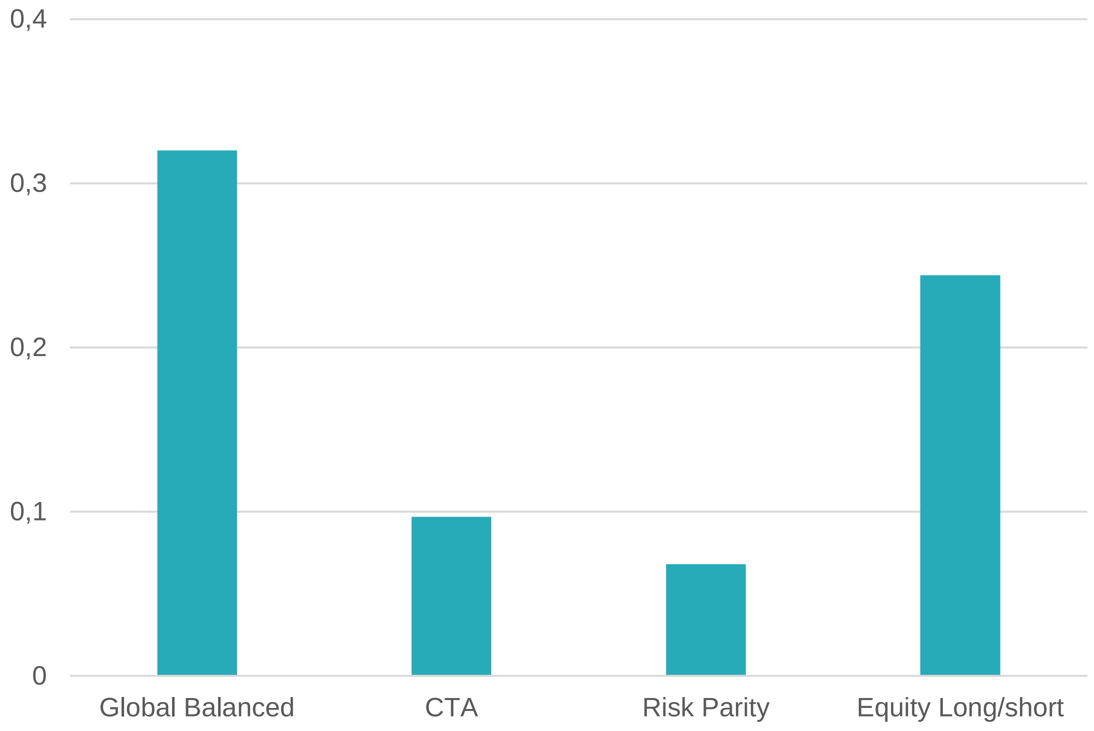


Sources: Natixis, Bloomberg, Refinitiv. Recession probabilities are computed using current either drawdowns or spreads or levels and comparing them with recession and non-recession values.

Macro catalyst, Positioning, Valuation

Still some room on the downside

Implicit equity beta rank (since 2015) of money managers



Equity valuation metrics: US equities are cheaper but not cheap

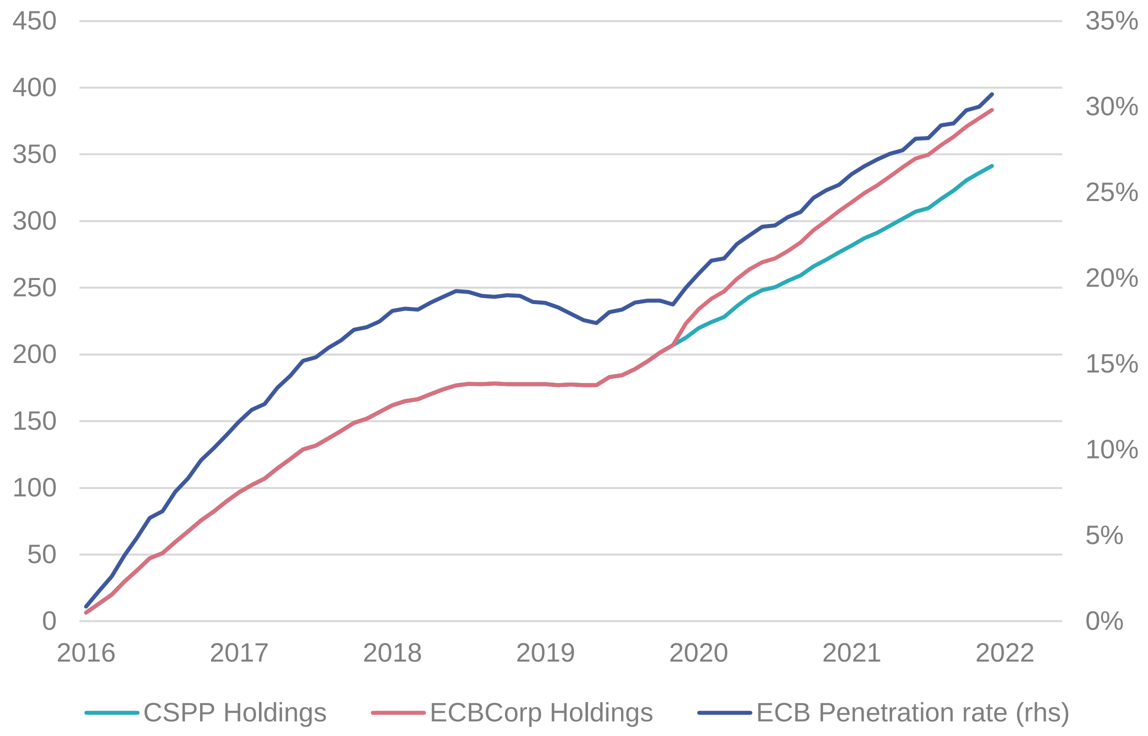
Sources: Natixis, Bloomberg, Refinitiv.

Is it a "perfect storm" for credit?

ECB: Flow *vs.* stock effect

Eligible *vs.* non eligible spreads

ECB corporate holdings and penetration rate

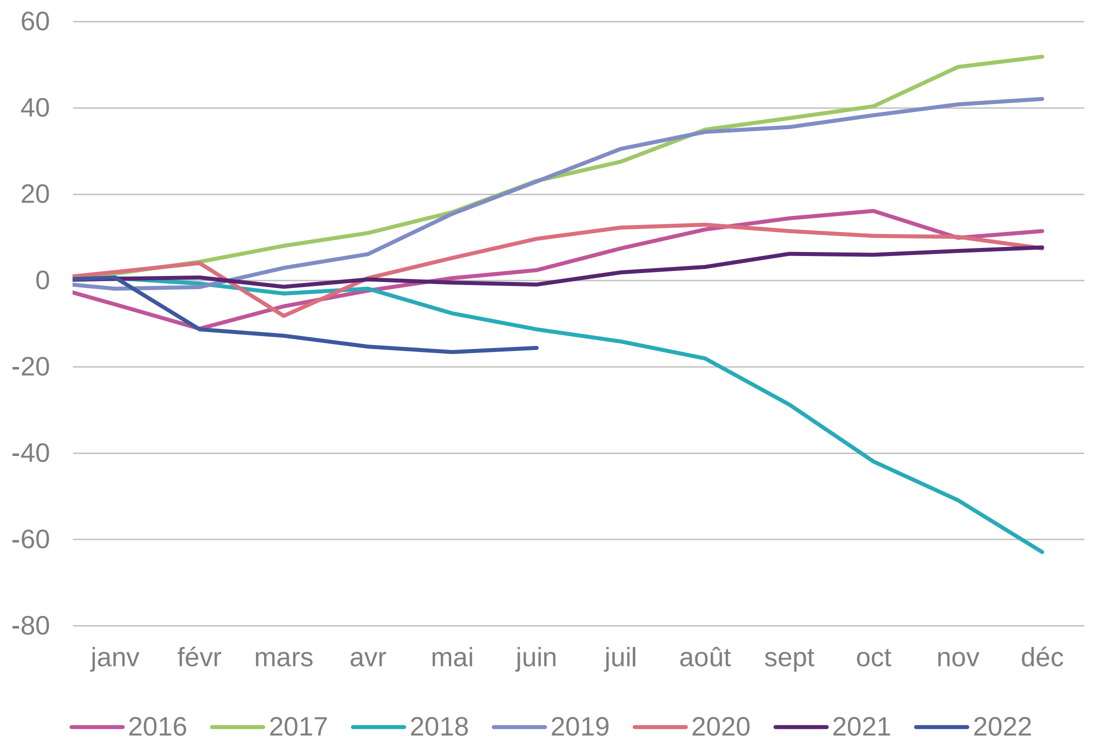


Sources: Natixis, Bloomberg, ECB

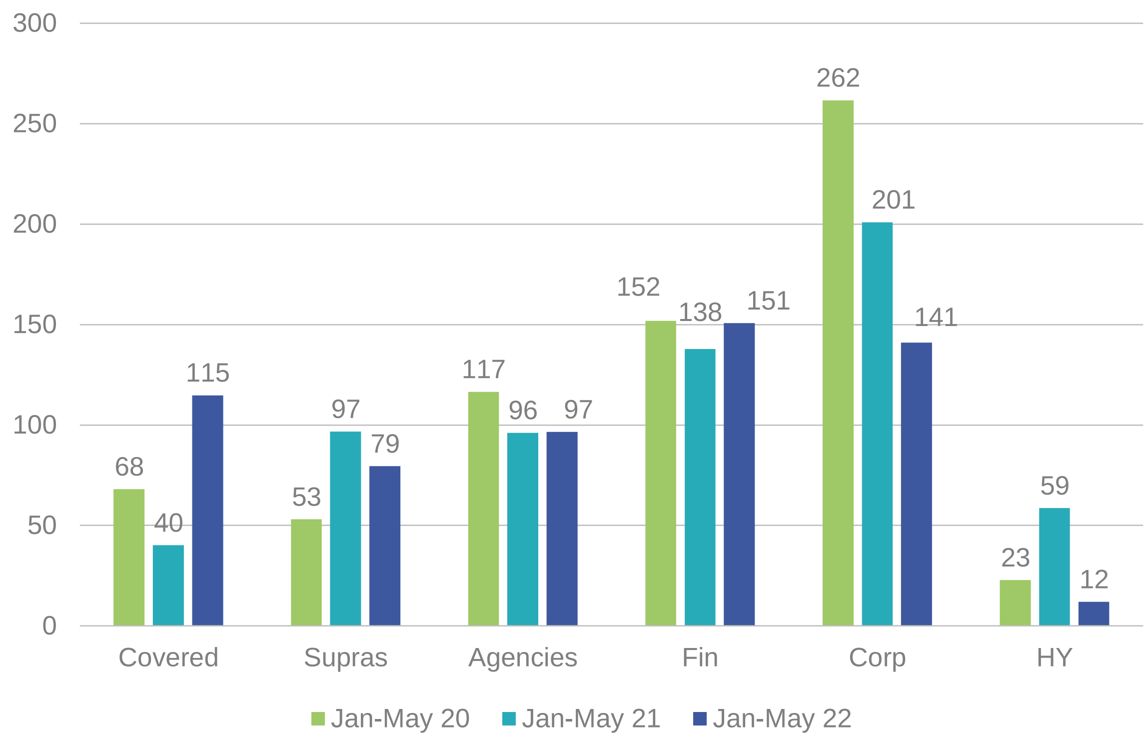
Is it a “perfect storm” for credit?

Negative technicals

Net inflows in € IG funds (cumulative, €bn)



Supply YtD in €bn by segment

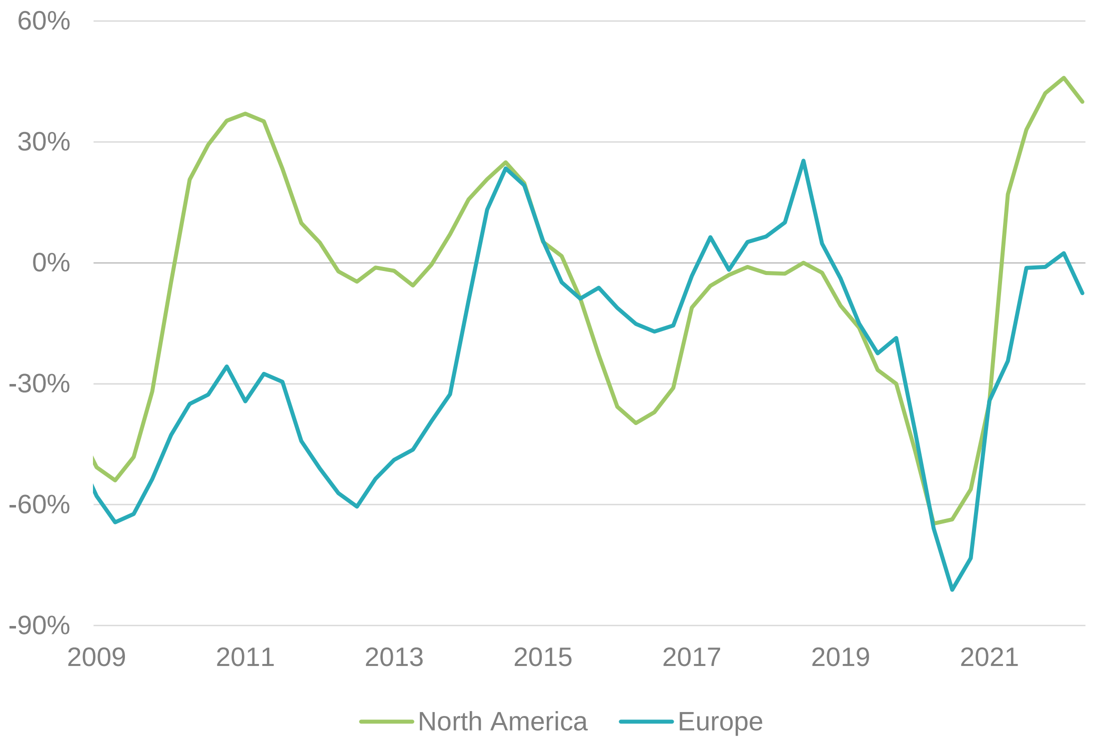


Sources: Natixis, Dealogic, ECB

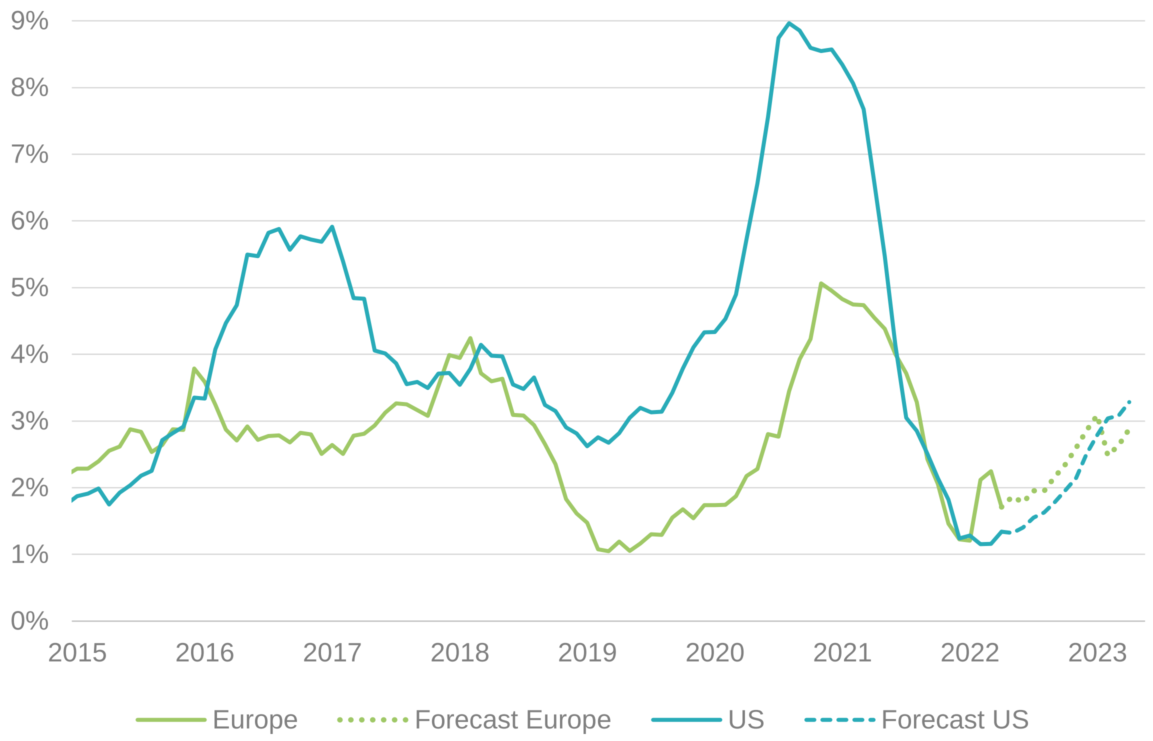
Fundamentals: how bad can they get?

Default rates to trend higher but below the peak of end 2020

Rating drift for corporate issuers



Moody's HY default rate forecasts

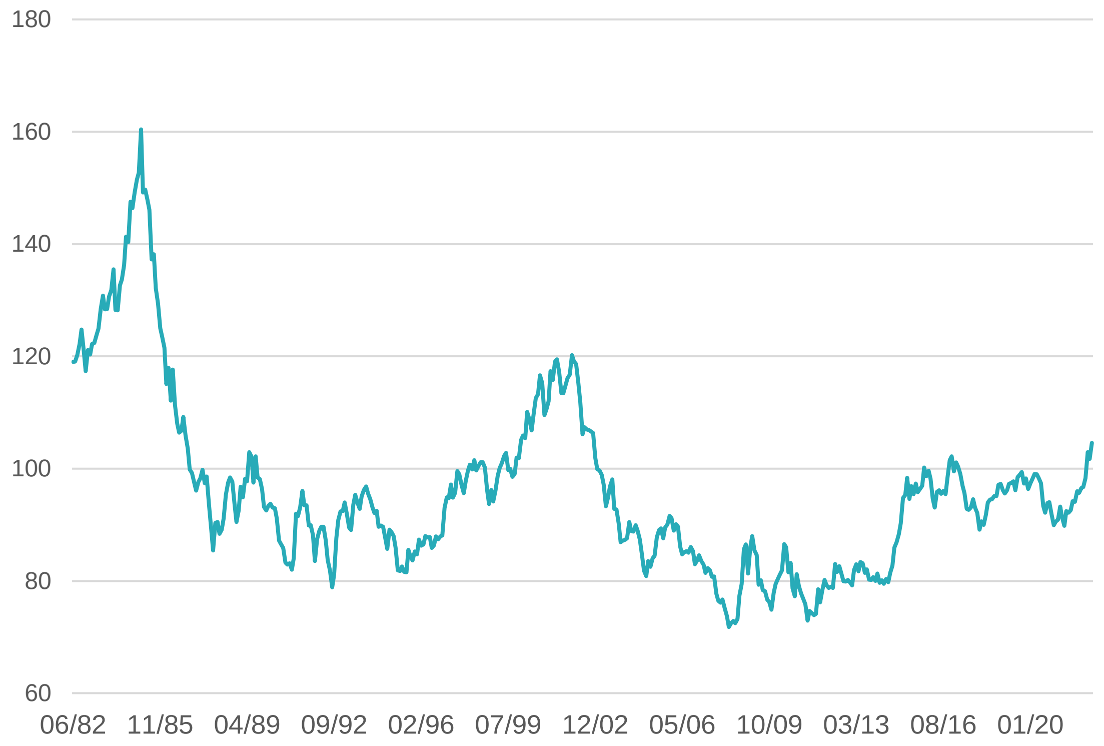


Sources: Natixis, Moody's, Bloomberg

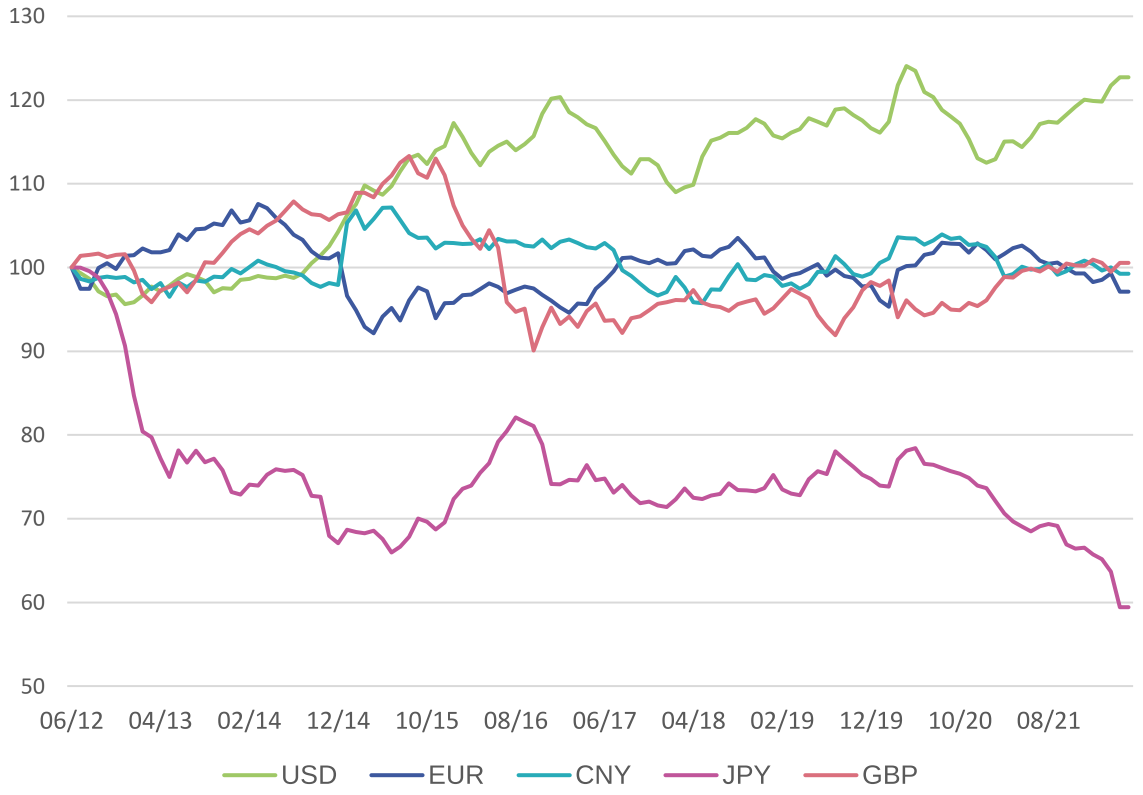
Has the dollar tested its peak in this cycle?

The dollar should remain strong over the summer before to start to recede in Q4 on weaker US growth

New high on the dollar DXY index



Dollar is over valued in terms of Real Effective Exchange Rate



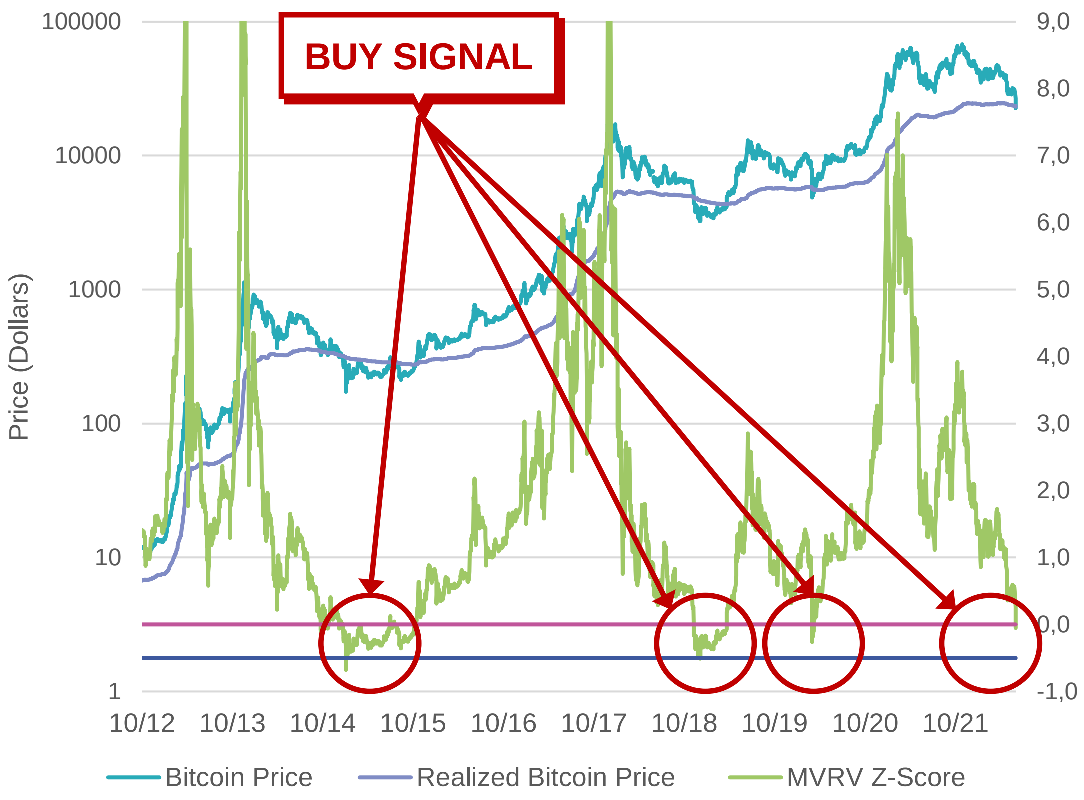
Sources: Bloomberg, Natixis

GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

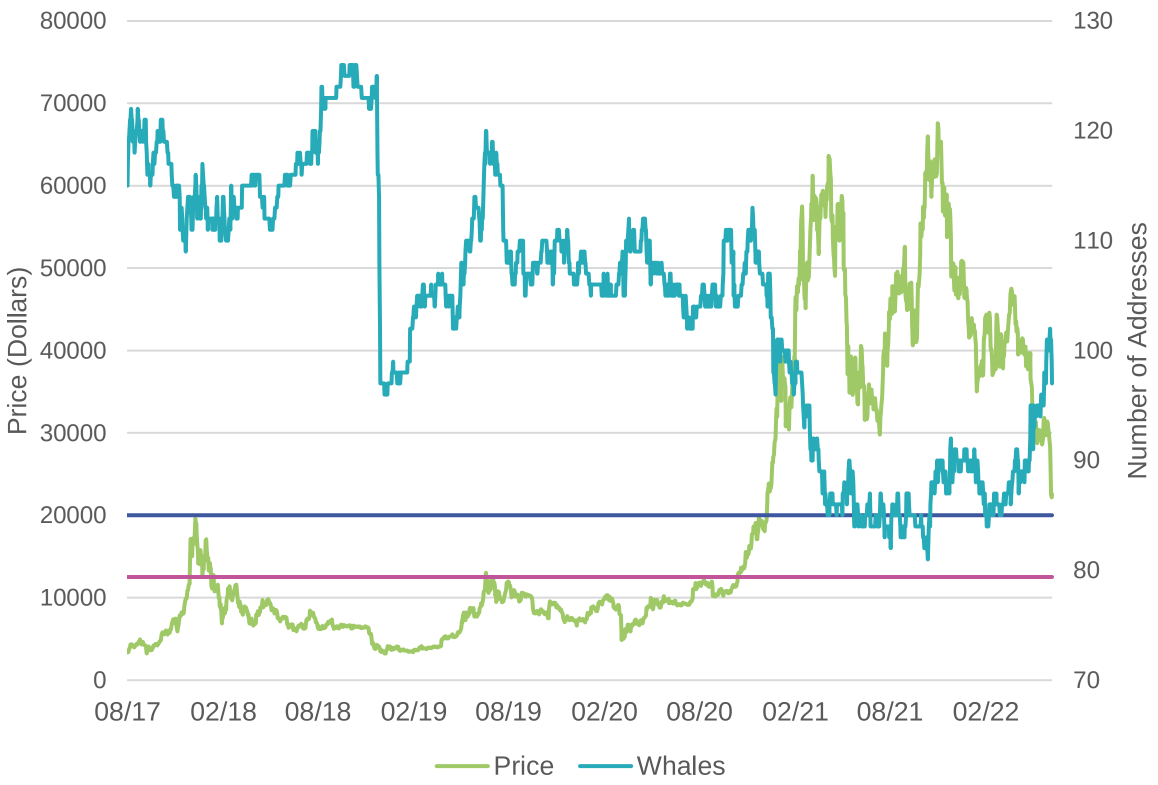
Is it time to buy Bitcoin?

Miners, Institutions, Short-Term Holders are selling. Only Long-Term Holders, Entities and Whales are accumulating. Bitcoin could decline to a new range between 12,000 and 19,000 on capitulation.

The market is close to a capitulation



Whales have been accumulating bitcoins since March 22



Sources: Glassnode, Coinshares, Natixis

Suivez-nous !

La recherche de Natixis CIB fournit des informations et des analyses fondamentales pour les décisions d'investissements des clients dans toutes les classes d'actifs via différents canaux.

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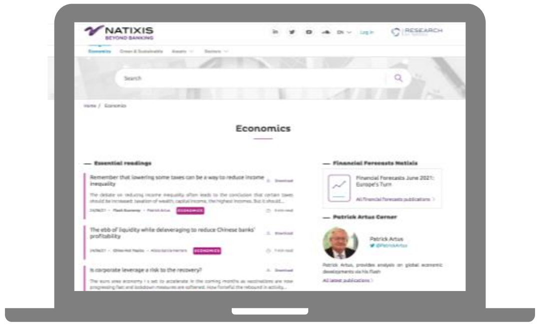

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