MIDYEAR ECONOMIC & INVESTMENT OUTLOOK 2021

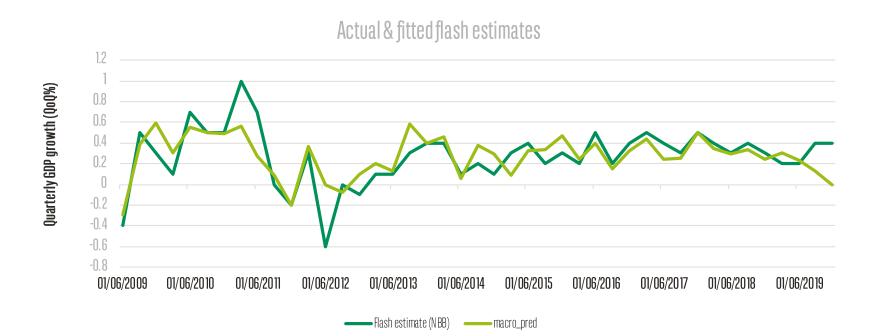
Koen De Leus & Philippe Gijsels BRUSSELS 09/06/2021



The bank for a changing world

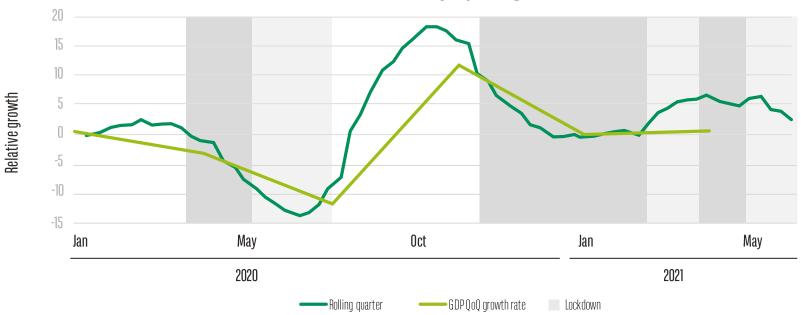


HIGH FREQUENCY DATA





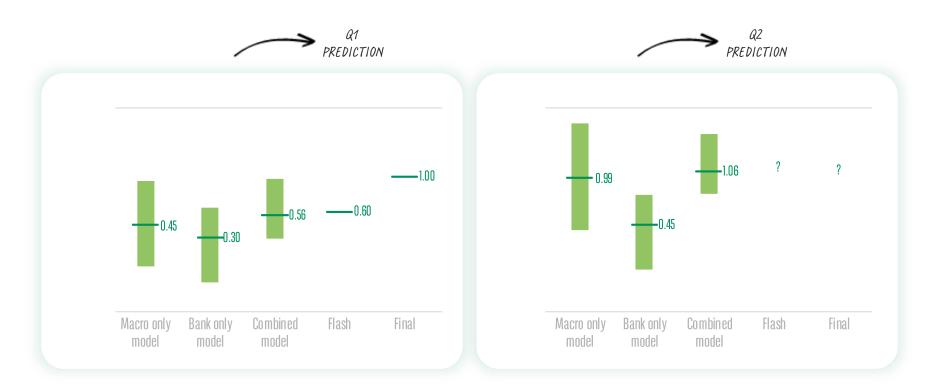
NOWCASTING BELGIAN GDP



Week on week seasonally adjusted growth rate



EARLY ESTIMATE OF Q2 GDP QOQ%



Sources: BNP Paribas Fortis, Ghent University



PARTI THE GREAT RECOVERY

SCARRING: IS THIS TIME DIFFERENT?



CHAPTER 1 Macro overview

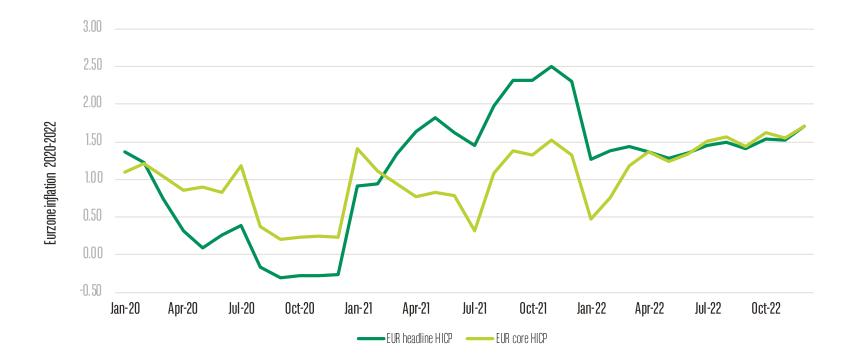




| GDP outlook for | | BNPPF Latest | Consensus June | OECD May '21 | EC May '21 | IMF March '21 |
|-----------------|------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| US | 2021 | 6,9 | 6,5 | 6,9 | 6,3 | 6,4 |
| | 2022 | 4,7 | 4,1 | 3,6 | 3,8 | 3,5 |
| China | 2021 | 9,2 | 8,6 | 8,5 | 7,9 | 8,4 |
| | 2022 | 5,3 | 5,4 | 5,8 | 5,4 | 5,6 |
| Eurozone | 2021 | 4,2 | 4,2 | 4,3 | 4,3 | 4,4 |
| | 2022 | 5,0 | 4,2 | 4,4 | 4,4 | 3,8 |
| Belgium | 2021 | 4,8 | 4,2 | 4,7 | 4,5 | 4,0 |
| | 2022 | 3,0 | 3,4 | 3,5 | 3,7 | 3,1 |



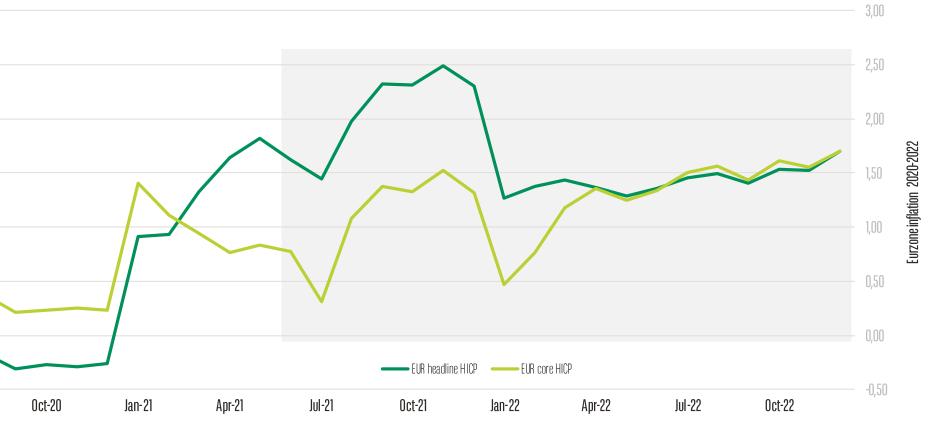
INFLATION: HIGHER IN THE SHORT TERM





INFLATION: HIGHER IN THE SHORT TERM

Source: BNP Paribas Global Markets, London





LONG TERM STORY: INFLATION OR REFLATION

| BNP PARIBAS JUDGEMENT OF INFLATIONARY DRIVERS | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|----------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Factor | | Short term | Medium term | Long term | Summary | | |
| Cyclical | Output gap | | | $ \longrightarrow $ | Hit to supply paired with demand recovery implies output gap could close sooner than expected | | |
| | PPE and social distancing | Ø | | | Firms may pass on increased operating costs/seek to restore margins | | |
| | Inflation expectations | Ø | Ø | | Expectations play a crucial role given a flatter Phillips Curve. Strong central bank commitment can turn expectations around | | |
| Policy | Fiscal policy | Ø | Ø | $ \longrightarrow $ | Governments are prepared to run larger fiscal deficits than before | | |
| | Monetary policy | Ø | Ø | $ \longrightarrow $ | Central banks have reached decisively and stand ready to provide further accommodation | | |
| | Central bank strategy reviews and their new tools | Ø | Ø | Ø | The AIT adopted by the Fed will have long-term consequences. We expect the ECB review to be dovish | | |
| Structural | Technology and e-commerce | | | | E-commerce increases competition, while technology has positive impact on productivity; end Moore's law ? | | |
| | Income inequality and bargaining power of labour | ۲ | | | Those at the lower end of income distribution, who also have higher propensity to consume, have been hit particularly hard by the current crisis. Covid catalyst for more social justice ? | | |
| | Ageing population | | | | Investment to decline faster than saving lowering demand. BUT increased elderly (and demand) versus decreased labour force | | |
| | De-globalisation | | Ø | Ø | Firms are likely to prioritise resilience of their supply chains over costs | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Note: The factors in bold are new ones Source: BNP Paribas



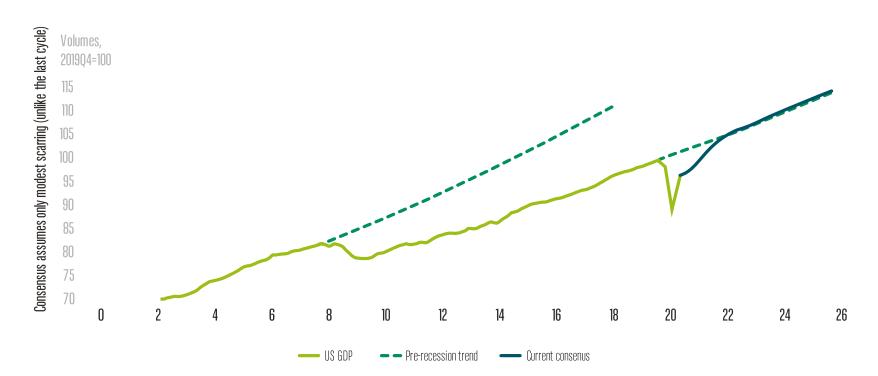
LONG TERM TRENDS AND REAL ASSETS



CHAPTER 2 Scarring

**

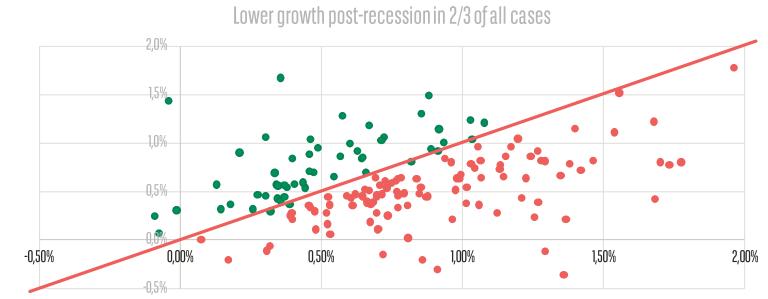
TRADITIONAL BUSINESS CYCLE VIEW VERSUS SCARRING





PRE VS POST GROWTH





Average QoQ growth pre recession (5y average, 4Q before peak)

Source: BNP Paribas Fortis

| RECESSIONS | BY TYPE |
|------------|----------------|
|------------|----------------|

| Type of recessions | Change in debt | Length of recessions | GDP level vs peak after | | | Change in long term QoQ% after vs |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------------|
| | tō gdp | (quarters) | 4Q | 8Q | 12Q | before recession |
| Banking crisis | Either | 3,6 | 0,98 | 1,00 | 1,02 | -0,21% |
| Sign. Asset price correction | Either | 3,4 | 0,98 | 1,00 | 1,02 | -0,35% |
| Banking crisis + correction | Either | 3,8 | 0,98 | 0,99 | 1,00 | -0,28% |
| All | Down | 2,5 | 1,01 | 1,05 | 1,08 | -0,21% |
| All | Up 0%- 10% | 3,4 | 0,99 | 1,01 | 1,04 | 0,01% |
| All | Up 10%- 20% | 2,8 | 1,00 | 1,03 | 1,05 | 0,10% |
| All | ✓ Up ≥ 20% | 3,0 | 1,00 | 1,02 | 1,04 | -0,12% |





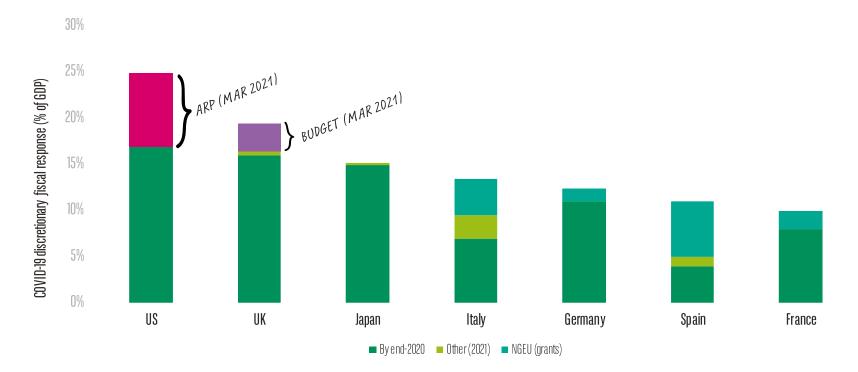
CERTAINLY MORE LIMITED DUE TO POLICY INTERVENTION



Note: Calculated as difference between real GDP in the four years after the crisis and the forecasted level prior to the crisis Sources: IMF World Economic Outlook, BNP Paribas



HUGE GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION



Note: End 2020 estimates from IMF Fiscal Monitor Jan 2021 update only discretionary measures that constitute additional spending or foregone revenue included may include stimulus not directly related to Covid crisis and measures that span across multiple years eg NGEU grants are total allocation) Sources: IMF, national sources, BNP Paribas

SCARRING



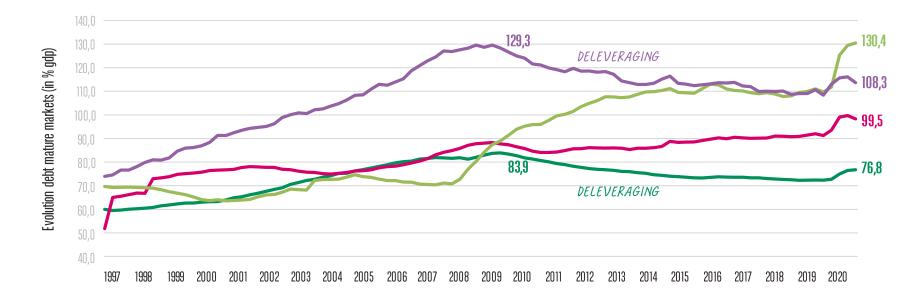








SCARRING 1: INCREASE DEBT FINANCIAL CORPORATES AND HOUSEHOLD RELATIVELY LIMITED



Households



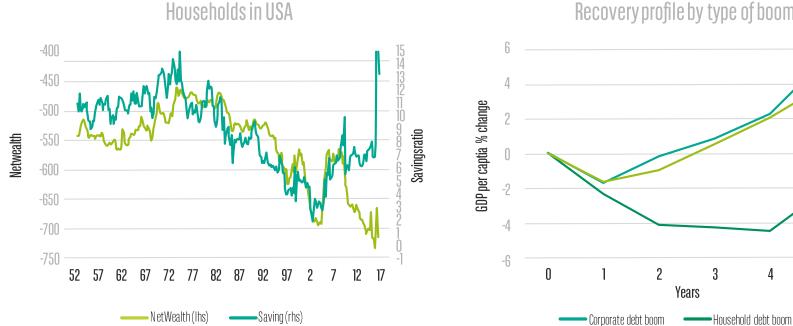
NOTE OF OPTIMISM: HOUSEHOLD VERSUS CORPORATE DEBT



"NORMAL"

5

4



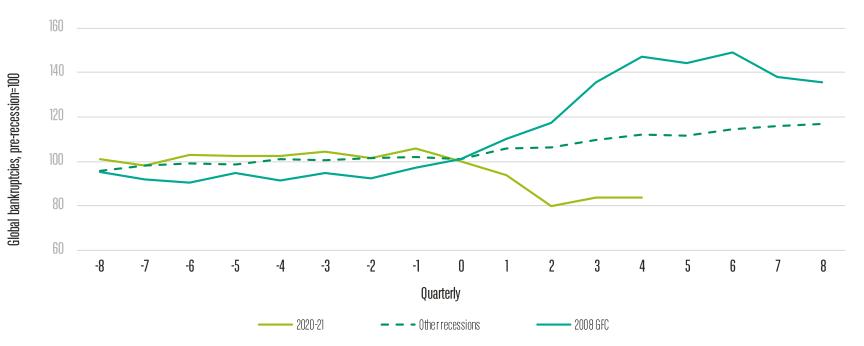
Recovery profile by type of boom

Sources: US data, Federal Reserve; Jorda et al (2021)



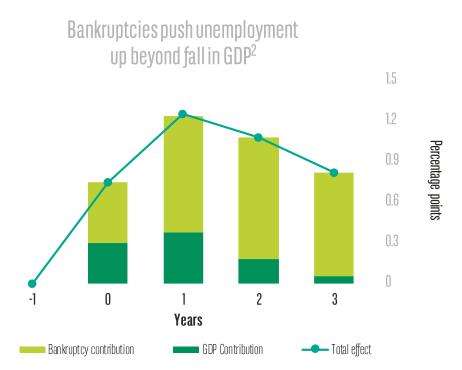
SCARRING 2: CORPORATE DEFAULTS

A "recession" unlike any other





SCARRING 2: CORPORATE DEFAULTS

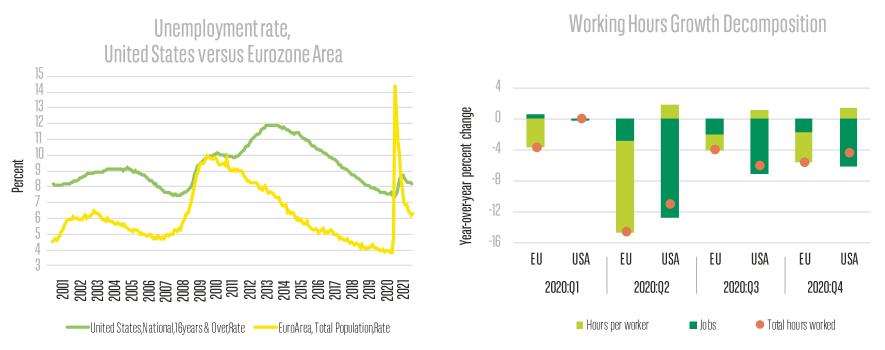


Sources: BIS, Change in unemployment rate following a one standard deviation drop in GDP and a one standard deviation increase in bankruptcies.





SCARRING 3: UNEMPLOYMENT SAVING JOBS VERSUS SAVING INCOME



Sources: BNP Paribas Fortis, Macrobond; IMF; Sources: U.S. Bureau of labour Statistics; Eurostat; Haver Analytics; and IMF staff calculations. Note: Country abbreviations are international Organization for Standardization country codes.





SCARRING 4: ZOMBIE COMPANIES



Rise of the Zombies before COVID Zombies are less productive 20 12 15 Probability density, productivity 8 Percent of companies 6 0.05 0.15 0.25 85 87 89 93 95 11 -0.05 91 97 99 5 9 13 15 17 Productivity

Source: BIS estimates, listed companies only

Global

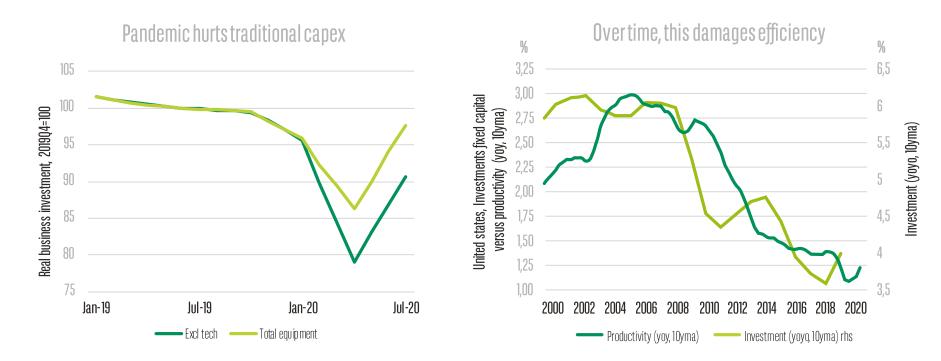
Sources: BIS estimates, listed companies only

Non Zombie

— Zombie



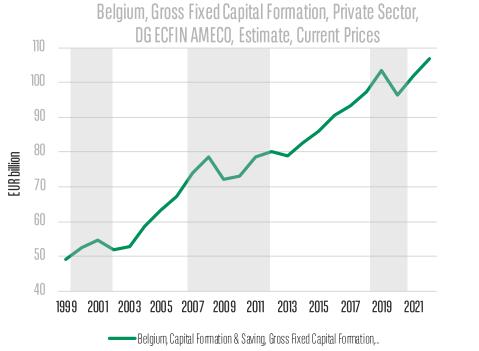
SCARRING 5: WEAK CAPITAL SPENDING

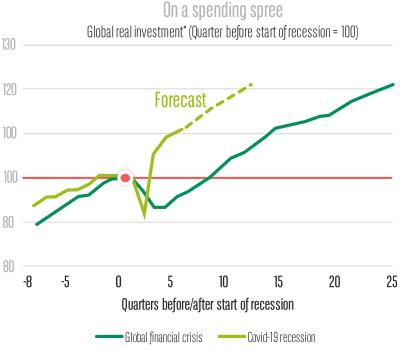






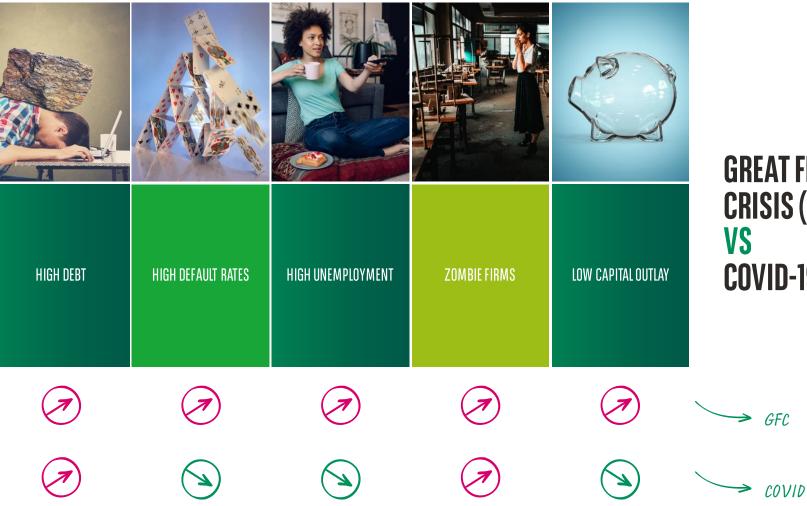
INVESTMENTS: FAST RECOVERY EXPECTED





* Average weighted by purchasing-power parity

Sources: Haver Analytics; Morgan Stanley Research forecasts; national statistics; The Economist





GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS (GFC) VS COVID-19



CHAPTER 3 How to avoid scarring



AVOID SCARRING: INCREASE FISCAL MEASURES



Sources: IMF, world Economic outlook (WEO), and IMF staff calculations Note: WEO = World Economic outlook.

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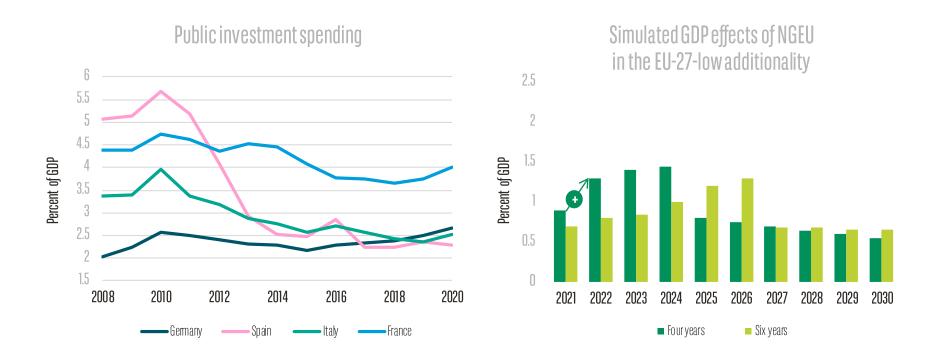
INCREASE FISCAL STIMULI: US VERSUS EUROPE

Structural, ie cyclically adjusted, budget balances



GREEN DEAL PART 1: NEXTGENERATION-EU

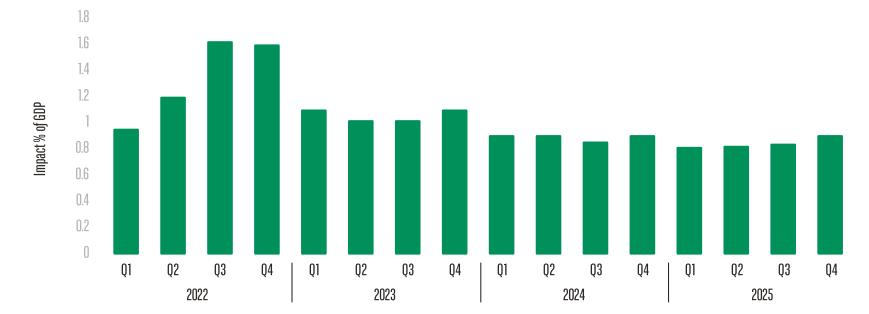




Sources: Eurostat, Macrobond, BNP Paribas

US: BUILD BACK BETTER PLAN

Impact of BBB on US real GDP growth from 2022 to 2030



Sources: Macroeconomic Advisers, BNP Paribas

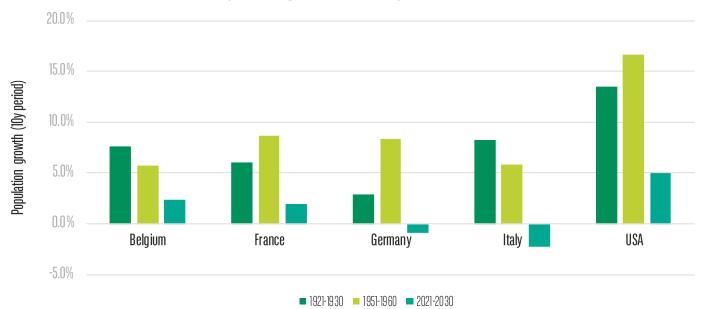


CHAPTER 4 Roaring like after world war periods

-



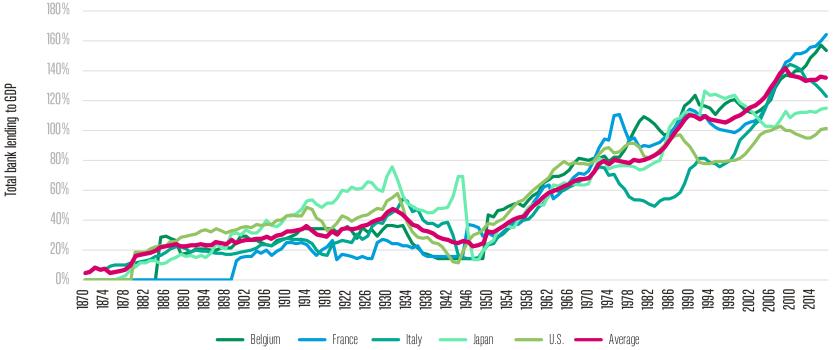
DEMOGRAPHICS: ROARING 20'S VERSUS AGEING 2020'S



Population growth decade after WW's & Covid-19



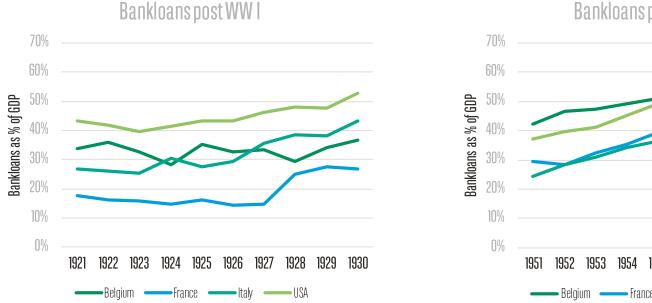
CREDIT BOOM ? GLOBAL BANK LOANS: CLOSE TO ALL TIME HIGH



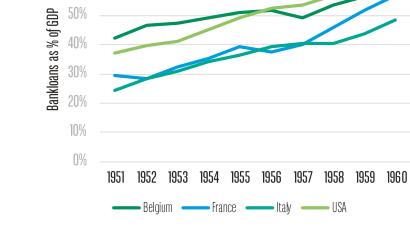
Sources: Macrohistory database; BNP Paribas Fortis calculations



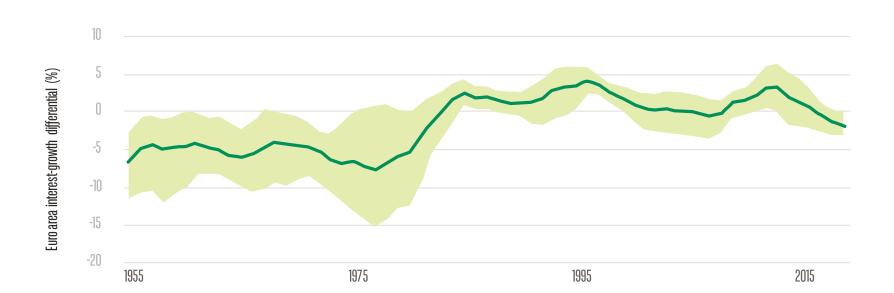
BANK LOANS: CREDIT BOOM 20S AND 50S







Note: Long-term interest rate on government debt minus nominal GDP growth. The grey band represents the minimum and maximum values among DE, FR, IT and ES. Source: European Commission's AMECO database and Jorda et al. (2017), "Macrofinancial History and the New Business Cycle Facts", in NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2016, Vol. 31, edited by Martin Eichenbaum and Jonathan A. Parker. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.



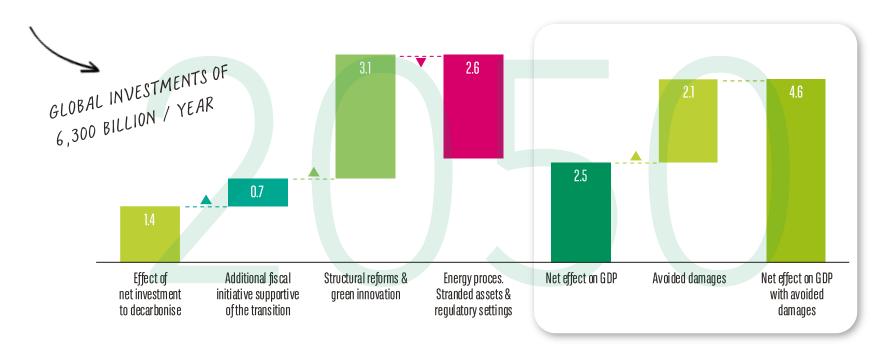
DEBT BOOM: MMT BIS?





GREEN TRANSITION - SCENARIO 66% 2°C

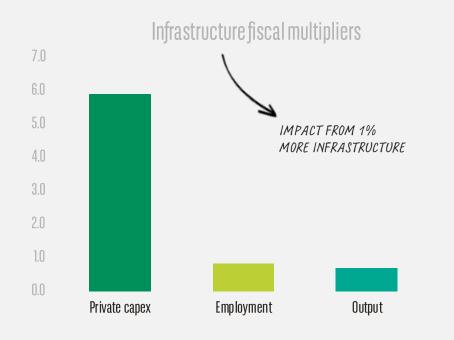
Change in GDP (%)



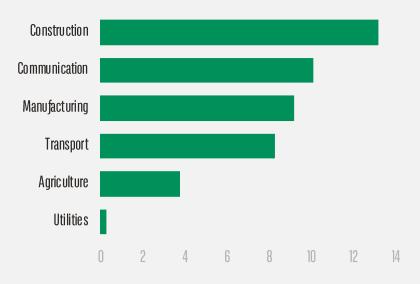


INVESTMENT BOOM & PRIVATE SECTOR

EFFECT OF AN INCREASE OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT BY 1% ON PRIVATE NET INVESTMENT BY SECTOR OF OPERATION OF FIRMS (1 YEAR HORIZON), IN % CHANGE



Large spillovers to private investment? Effect of public investment on private net investment



Per capita GDP growth per year following crisis, 1%

3.1

DIGITALISATION: GREAT PROGRESS VERSUS GREAT DIVIDE



Unleashed/broadbased (eg, high consumption and 2. Age of renewed 1. Stagflation investment growth) economic progress Europe and US post-world war II, 1939-73 **DEMAND GROWTH** 3. "Lost decade" 4. Low growth or depression and/or great Constrained Japan post-real-(eg, broad income loss, estate bubble burst. deleveraging) 0.7 Low progress Acceleration of innovation (eg, sclerotic markets, and dynamism slow innovation) (eg, digitization, automation, new business models)

POTENTIAL SUPPLY GROWTH



DIGITALISATION: ACCELERATION



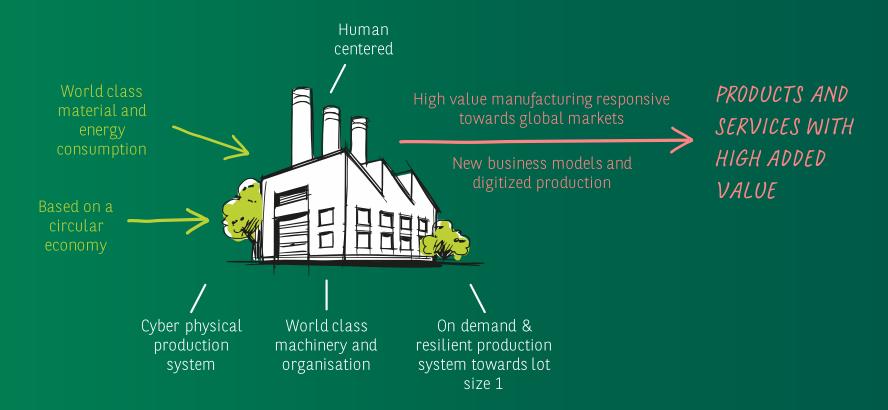


DIGITALISATION: THE GREAT ACCELERATION

THE COVID-19 CRISIS HAS ACCELERATED THE DIGITIZATION ACROSS BUSINESS AREAS, THE LARGEST LEAP IN DIGITIZATION OF CUSTOMER INTERACTIONS BY SEVERAL YEARS. IS THE SHARE OF OFFERINGS THAT ARE DIGITAL IN NATURE. Average share of customer interactions that Average share of products and/or services that are partially or fully digitized, % are digital, % EUROPE NORTHAMERICA EUROPE NORTHAMERICA ADOPTION ACCELERATION 3 YEAR **ADOPTION ACCELERATION 3 YEARS** ADOPTION ACCELERATION 7 YEARS **ADOPTION ACCELERATION 6 YEARS** 65 60 55 50 41 34 34 33 32 26 25 25 25 18 May 2018 Dec. 2019 July 2020 June 2017 May 2018 Dec. 2019 July 2020 June 2017 May 2018 Dec. 2019 July 2020 May 2018 Dec. 2019 July 2020 June 2017 June 2017 Precrisis COVID-19 crisis Precrisis COVID-19 crisis Precrisis COVID-19 crisis Precrisis COVID-19 crisis



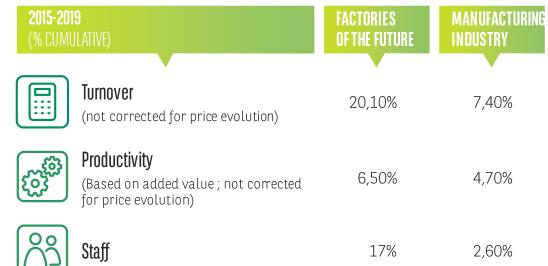
FACTORY OF THE FUTURE 4.0 IN A DYNAMIC GLOBAL PRODUCTION NETWORK





**

FACTORY OF THE FUTURE: PERFORMANCE



Source: Agoria



HARDEST HIT SECTORS ARE LEAST PRODUCTIVE. REALLOCATION?

The sectors most affected by Covid-19 tend to Industries hardest hit by Covid-19 have generally furloughed more of their employees have lower labour productivity Falls in output and furlough take-up rate, by sector Labour productivity and falls in output, by sector Public administration and defence Finance Accommodation Aariculture 90 Reduction in output, per cent** and food Other production FURLOUGH TAKE-UP RATE* 80 Information and communications Ma nu facturing Professional and scientific Recreation Whole sale and retail and culture Health FALL IN OUTPUT** Transport and storage Administration and support • ~ Construction Real estate Edu catio n Energy Agriculture Other services Finance Mining Accommodation and food 50 150 200 250 300 350 100 Percent Labour productivity (index: whole economy = $100\gamma^{****}$

Sources: HMRC, ONS and Bank calculations; ONS and Bank calculations.

- Employments furloughed before end-June as a percentage of eligible employments. Percentage change in output between the average monthly level over 2019 Q4 and May 2020, inverted. **

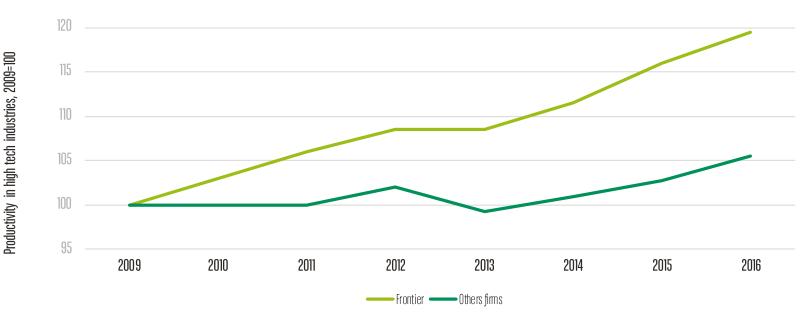
*** all in output is shown for real estate activities on a fee or contract basis only. Other real estate activities, including actual and imputed rents, are excluded given the limited role of labour.

Output per hour in 2019



DIGITALISATION: THE GREAT DIVIDE. OR REWIND?

Divergence in at the tech frontier





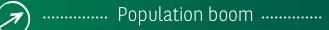
WW'S VS COVID-19 Booming?

Post WW

(7

(7)

Post Covid



······ Credit boom ······

------ Infra/investmentboom ------ 🔊

------ Productivity boom------ 🔊





| | Category | WOI | WOII | GFCF | Covid |
|----------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| SCARRING | DEBT (LEVEL) | Low | Low | High | High |
| | UNEMPLOYMENT (INCREASE) | High | High | High | Low |
| | ZOMBIE FIRMS (%) | NA | NA | High | High |
| | DEFAULTS(%) | NA | NA | High | Low |
| | CAPITAL SPENDING (LEVEL) | High | High | Low | Medium |
| BOOST | DEBT (INCREASE) | High | High | Low | ? |
| | CAPITAL SPENDING (INCREASE) | High | High | Low | High |
| | PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH | High | High | Low | ? |
| | POPULATION (INCREASE) | High | High | Medium | Low |
| | GROWTH DELTA POST CRISIS | 1,07% | 2,40% | -1,07% | ? |









TOWARDS A POST CORONA WORLD

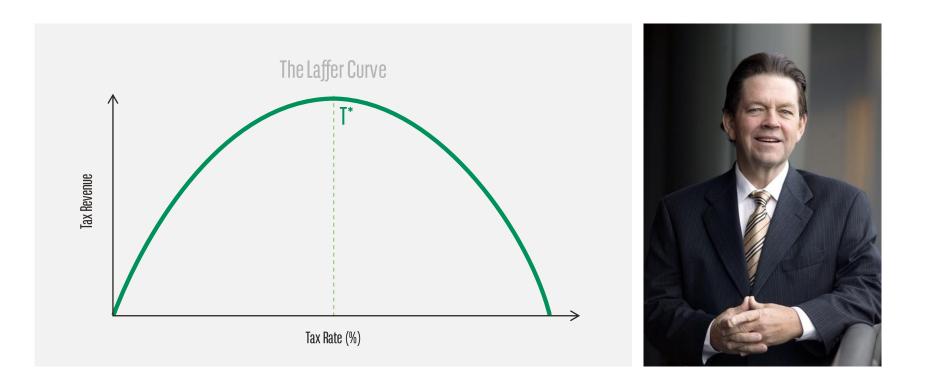
"The tools we desperately need to build a safe future for all. Read it - then put it to use 'NAOMI KLEIN

The DEFICIT MYTH

Modern Monetary Theory and How to Build a Better Economy

STEPHANIF KELTON

THE LAFFER CURVE







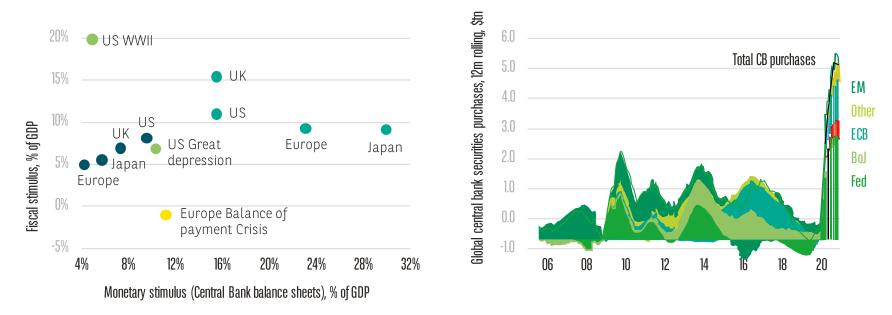
2020: A YEAR OF BLACK SWANS, GAPS AND LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL





An unprecedented wave of liquidity...

WE ARE NOT IN KANSAS ANYMORE

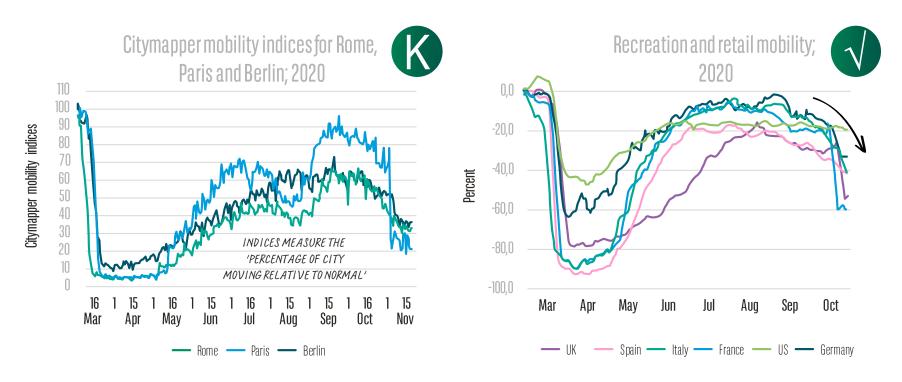


Global Financial Crisis
Global Virus Crisis

Sources: National central banks, Citi Research. Projections based on CB announcements. See Whatever it takes? Why \$5tn may not be enough, H. Lorenzen & M. King, 6 Apr.



FROM AN 90% TO A 110% ECONOMY



GETTING CLOSER To the light



R.

THE WHITE SWAN AND THE DIDEROT EFFECT

Household savings rate has shot up as a result of the government's cash bonus







INFLATION EXPECTATIONS ON THE RISE....







INTEREST RATES ARE CRUCIAL

18/02/2016 - 19/02/2021

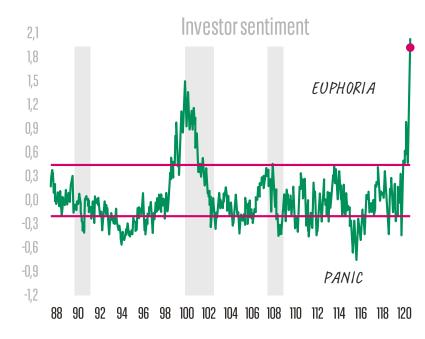


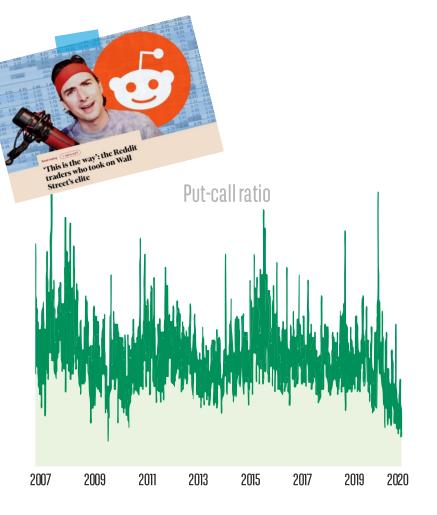


EQUITY MARKETS IN AN UPTREND...



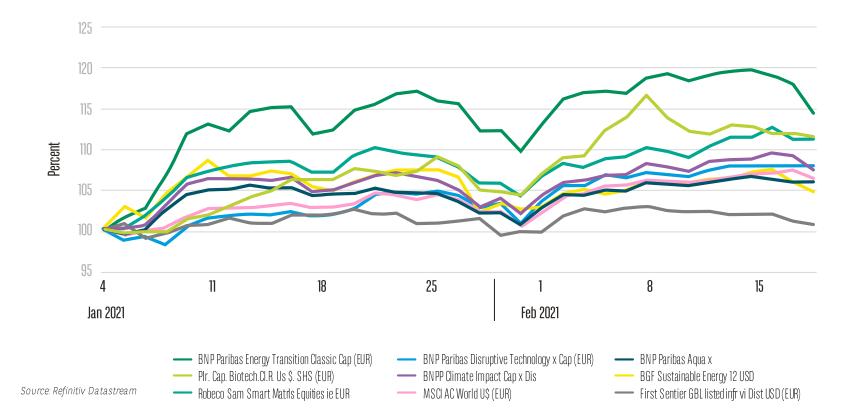
A LOT OF SHORT TERM EUPHORIA







THE THEME PARC





A VIOLENT SECTOR ROTATION



THE INDUSTRIES OF THE FUTURE ALEC R 0 5 5

Sources: Datastream, Kepler Cheuvreux



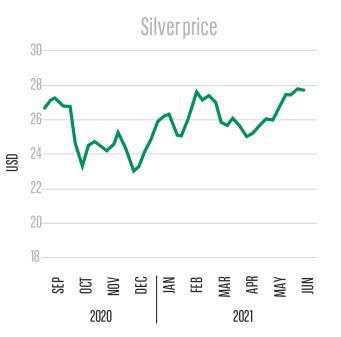
ONLY THE FIRST INNING OF THE SUPER CYCLE...



1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021



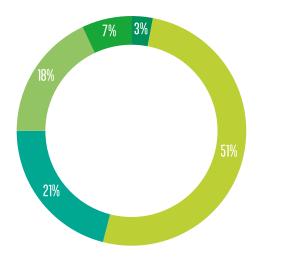
A TALE OF TWO MARKETS





Source: Bloomberg

NEW LIFE FOR « OLD METALS »



 Photography
Industrial Applications
Jewelry
Investment
Silverware (Solar Panels, Electronics, Batteries, Biocides, ...)

Sources: GFMS Definitive, Metal Focus, The Silver Institute, UBS. Data as of January 2020; The Silver Institute, Silver's Growing Role in the Automotive Industry

- Event Data RecorderAuto-Dimming MirrorLaneNight VisionActive Cabin Noise SuppressionEnginDriver Alertness MonitoringCabin Environment ControlInstrHead-Up DisplayEntertainment SystemAirbaDSRCWindshield Wiper ControlPareAccident RecorderBattery ManagementAdag
 - Lane Correction Engine Control Instrument Cluster Airbag Deployment Parental Controls Adaptive Front Lighting

Interior Lighting Voice/Data Communications Electronic Toll Collection Digital Turn Signals Security System Active Exhaust



Navigation System Adaptive Cruise Control Automatic Braking Electric Power Steering OBDII Antilock Braking Hill-Hold Control Seat Position Control Regenerative Braking Noise suppression Active Suspension Transmission Control

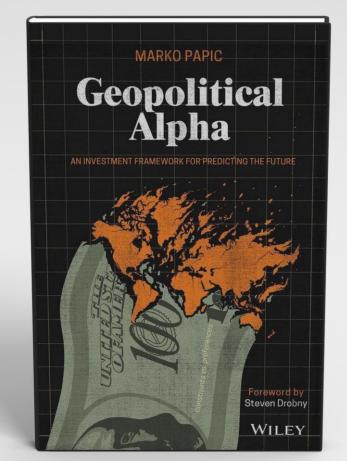
- Electronic Stability Control Remote Keyless Entry Active Vibration Control Electronic Valve Timing Cylinder De-activation Active Yaw Control
- Idle Stop/Start Electronic Throttle Control Parking System Tire Pressure Monitoring Lane Departure Warning Blindspot Detection



TOWARDS A FRAGMENTATION OF THE EMERGING MARKETS



Emerging markets versus mature markets



Source: Bloomberg



CURRENCIES AND INDICES OFTEN GO HAND IN HAND...



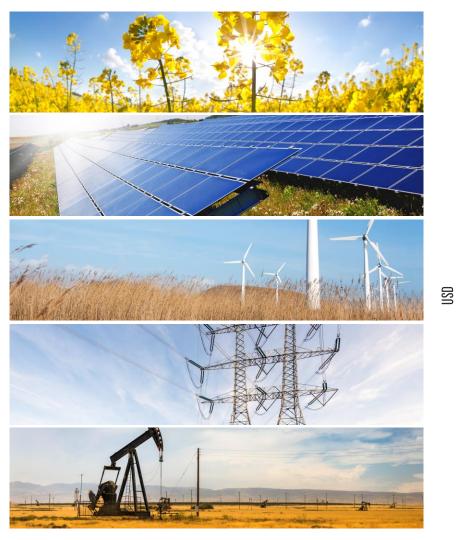
Source: Refinity Datastream



EMERGING MARKET CURRENCIES RECOVERING, BUT...



Emerging markets currencies versus USD



OIL CAN STILL GO UP...



Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec|Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec|Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun

2020

2021

Source: Bloomberg



**

TEA TIME FOR UK ASSETS?





THE FUTURE IS FASTER AND GREENER THAN YOU THINK





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BNP Paribas Fortis à établi une politique afin de prévenir et d'éviter les conflits d'intérêts. Les investissements personnels effectués par les personnes qui participent à la rédaction de ce document sont généralement soumis à un contrôle. De plus, il est interdit d'investir dans des instruments financiers ou des émetteurs pour lesquels ils rapportent. Ces personnes ont reçu des instructions spécifiques au cas où ils disposent d'information privilégiée.

(*) BNP Paribas Fortis sa est soumise en qualité d'établissement de crédit de droit belge au contrôle prudentiel de la Banque Nationale de Belgique ainsi qu'au contrôle de l'Autorité des services et marchés financiers (FSMA) en matière de protection des investisseurs et des consommateurs. BNP Paribas Fortis sa est inscrite comme agent d'assurances sous le n° FSMA 25879 A et agit en qualité d'intermédiaire d'AG Insurance SA.

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Il peut exister des conflits d'intérêts dans le chef de BNP Paribas Fortis sa et ses sociétés liées à la date de rédaction du présent document. Des règles de comportement et procédures internes, spécifiques, sont élaborées à cet effet. Ces codes de conduite et les mentions des conflits d'intérêts éventuels dans le chef de BNP Paribas Fortis sa et ses sociétés liées sont disponibles sur http://disclosures.bnpparibas/fr/conflict-of-interest.html. Vous pouvez également obtenir cette information via votre personne de contact.

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et

2. aucune partie de leur rémunération n'a été, n'est ou ne sera, directement ou indirecte ment, liée aux recommandations ou aux opinions spécifiques exprimées dans le rapport de recherche.



BELANGRIJK BERICHT

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(*) BNP Paribas Fortis nv staat als kredietinstelling naar Belgisch recht onder het prudentieel toezicht van de Nationale Bank van België en de controleinzake beleggers- en consumentenbescherming van de Autoriteit van Financiële Diensten en Markten (FSMA). BNP Paribas Fortis nv is ingeschreven als verzekeringsagent onder FSMA nr. 25879 A en treedt op als tussenpersoon van AG Insurance NV.

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