

2024 Q3 Macro – Quarterly Update: Hello, Goodbye Tryg Invest - Please see important disclosures and disclaimers on page 25



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Executive Summary

2024 Q3 Macro: Hello, Goodbye.

- Global growth expectation have plateaued, but remain high. Leading indicators are giving somewhat mixed signals and macro surprises are neutral, indicating that growth expectations will be flat in the coming time. The US is currently expected to grow around 2,3%, the Eurozone below trend at 0,7%, while China is expected to grow 4,9% in 2024. Labor markets remain tight as employment trends remain strong.
- Inflation is expected to continue its journey towards the 2% target, but it will take time. US consumer prices are still high, but are not expected to reach 2% growth before the end of 2025. In the Eurozone inflation also seems to be hard to get close to 2%, and looking at Spanish inflation, which historically has been a leading indicator for the Eurozone, inflation could even rise a bit.
- Central bank interest rates have peaked and a majority of central banks are now cutting their target rates. The Swiss National Bank, Riksbanken and the European Central Bank (ECB) have cut their rates for the first time in years. Looking forward, it is no surprise that central banks may be weary to cut interest rates, as both growth and inflation are high. It is currently expected that the ECB could cut rates in October, while the Federal Reserve could cut in both October and December.
- **Upcoming elections** on both sides of the Atlantic might increase geopolitical uncertainty and risk to destabilize the current international political spectrum. **France** will hold elections June 30th, where it looks to be a open race between current 's party Renaissance and the rightwing National Rally Party. In November, the **US** will hold elections, where **Donald Trump** is leading in the polls.
- Growth in the **Nordics** has improved in the past quarter, and inflation has moderated. Employment growth remains positive, while the unemployment rates have been fairly stable, except for in Sweden. Consumer confidence has been trending upward and car registrations growth has been falling to zero in Q1. Business confidence and construction confidence was mixed.



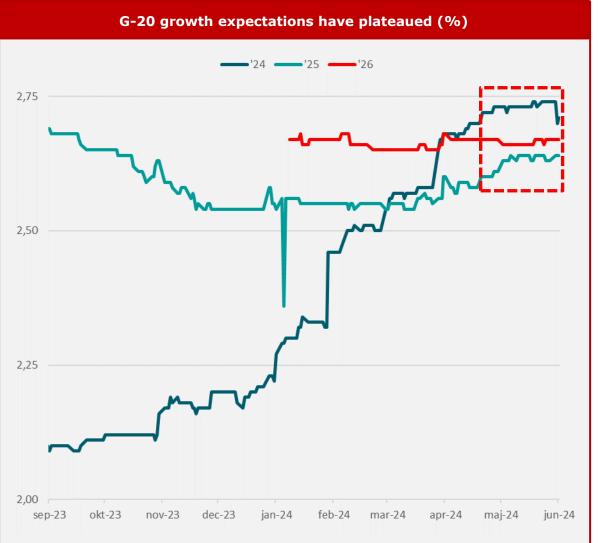


Current topics: Hello, Goodbye (to growth momentum)



- Global growth is solidly positive and generally been trending upwards for most of the year. However, the positive **revision momentum has stalled** (figure right).
- Given the high growth expectations, this is no cause for concern currently, but it is worth noticing that underlying **macro economic indicators** have begun to **surprise negatively** and could mean that growth has peaked for now.



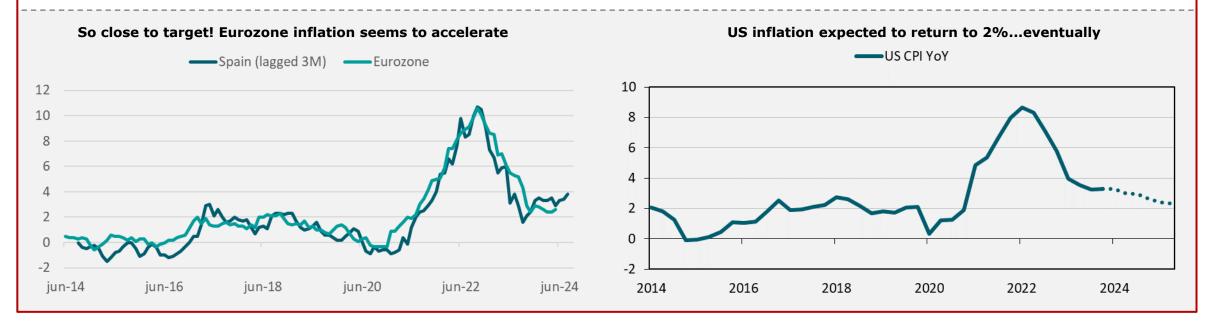


Sources: Bloomberg L.P. and Tryg Invest

Current topics: "I'm Inflation Still Standing" Above Target



- The extreme inflation levels of 2022 are luckily over, and there seems to be a **consensus that inflation is under control** and expected to return to more normal 2%-levels in the future.
- However, a **bit of caution** is in order as global growth is still high, which keeps demand driven **inflation pressure** up (see s. 5). In the US, consensus does **not expect inflation to reach target** before the end of 2025 (figure right).
- Even the Eurozone, which seemed to be on track for the 2%, has seen a plateau in recent months. Spanish inflation, which historically has led Eurozone inflation levels by 3 months, even indicates that the block's **inflation could begin to rise again** (figure left).

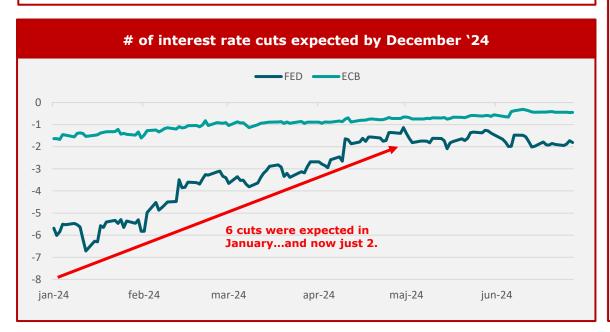


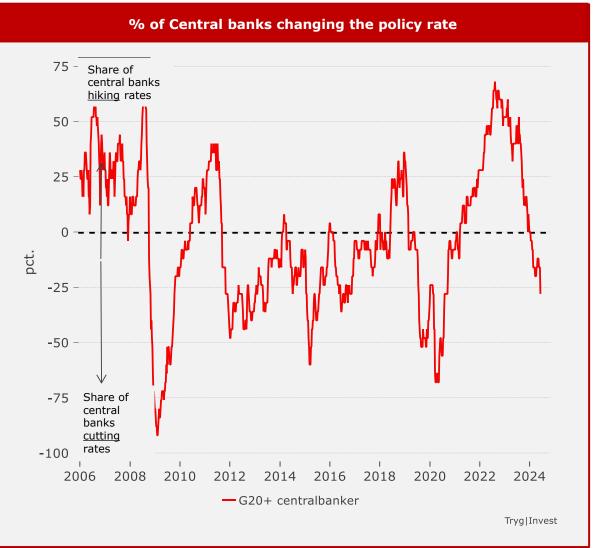
Sources: Bloomberg L.P. and Tryg Invest

Current topics: Hello, Goodbye (to interest rates cuts)



- After the fastest tightening cycle in modern history, interest rates have peaked and are expected to fall from here.
- Globally central banks have begun to cut their target interest rates (figure right), e.g. the Swiss National Bank, Riksbanken and most importantly the European Central Bank (ECB), where the main refinancing rate was cut 0,25%-points to 4,25%.
- Looking into the second half of '24, it looks probable that the ECB could cut an additional 0,25%-points in October. In the US, the FED is expected to cut in both October and December (lower figure)





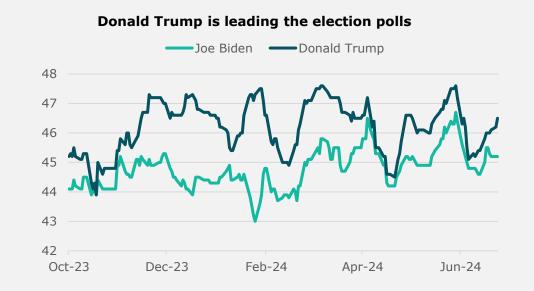
Sources: Macrobond, Bloomberg L.P. and Tryg Invest

Current topics: The Times They Are A-Changin'



- The political sphere on both sides of the Atlantic is at a potential crossroad.
- The **EU** has just held their **parliamentary elections** and the results have changed the EU political sphere significantly. **Far-right parties** have made **big gains**, winning a third of overall seats, with illegal migration one of the hot topics affecting more and more countries. Though the **centrist parties maintained a majority**, risks of destabilization are real. Especially in **France** far-right parties were extremely successful, and the National Rally party won more than double the votes of Macron's centrists alliance. As a consequence Macron announced a snap election hoping to regain political influence at home. However this move could deepen the political turmoil in one of EU's biggest members. The election will be held June 30th and July 7th.
- The **election in the US** in November has been long known and expected, but the outcome is far from certain. **Donald Trump** has been gaining approval ratings and is now leading the polls, despite **ongoing trials** against him, and a very **strong economy** which normally tends to favor the incumbent president. Markets seem to like this potential outcome, as a republican presidency is normally connected with tax cuts and a boost to the economy. On the other hand, a potential Trump presidency might reshuffle international policy and increase geopolitical risks. The Times They Are A-Changin'...

Macron and Trump discussing their reelection chances?



Sources: RCL, Bloomberg L.P. and Tryg Invest

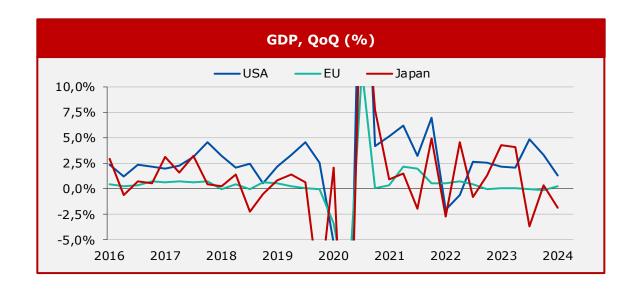


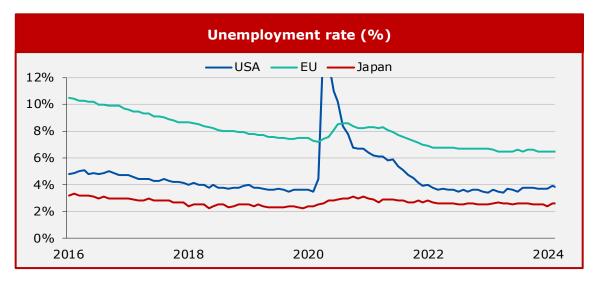


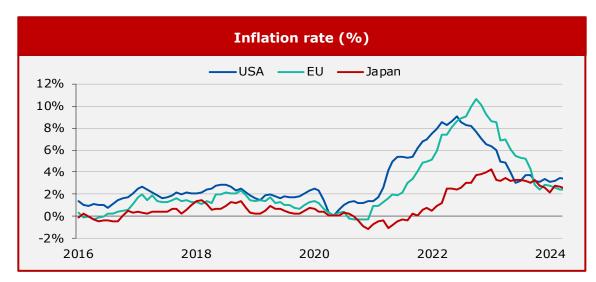


Global Macro | Economic Indicators









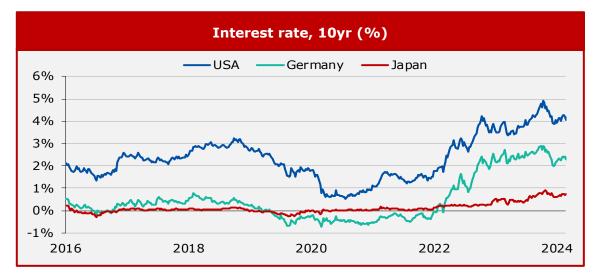
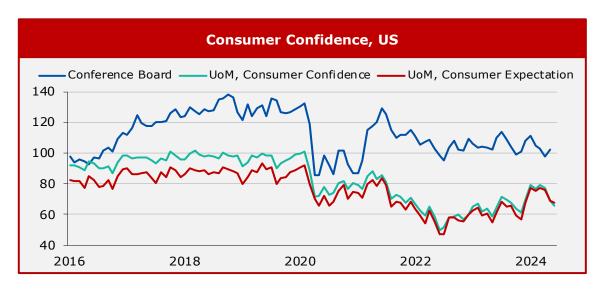


Figure sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Tryg Invest

Global Macro | Leading Indicators









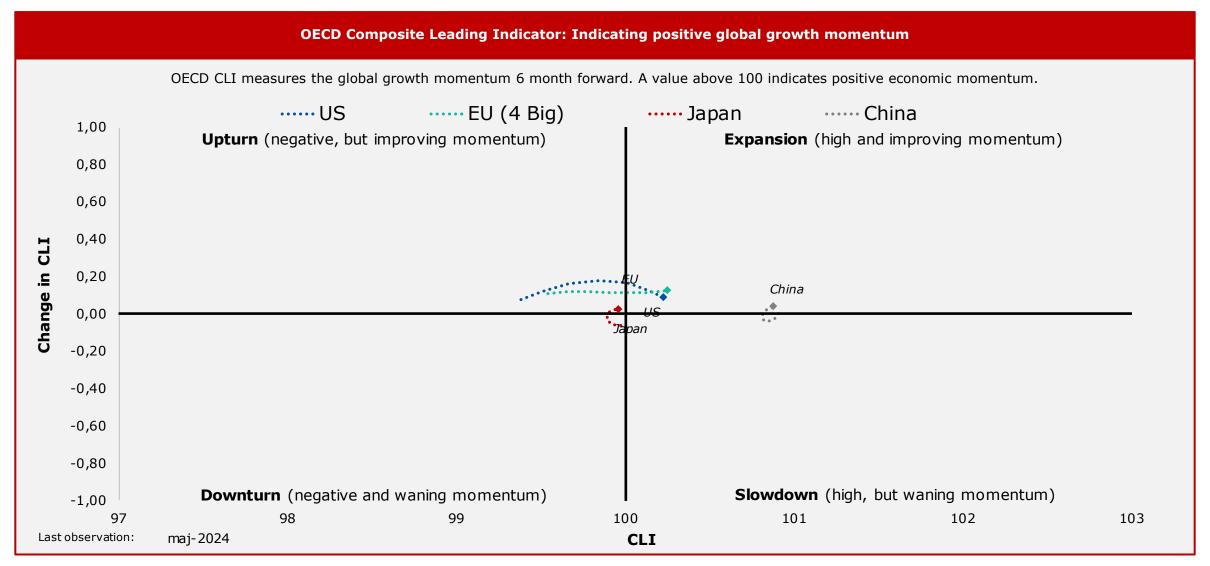
Index description

- PMI measures companies' expectations for the Eurozone, where values above 50 indicates economic expansion and vice versa.
- ISM measures companies' expectations for the US, where values above 50 indicates economic expansion and vice versa.
- IFO measures business' current assessment and expectations for the next 6 month for Germany, where a rising index-value indicates economic expansion and vice versa.

Figure sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Tryg Invest

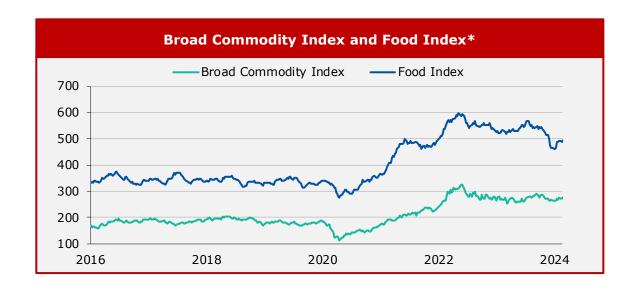
Global Macro | Business Cycle clock

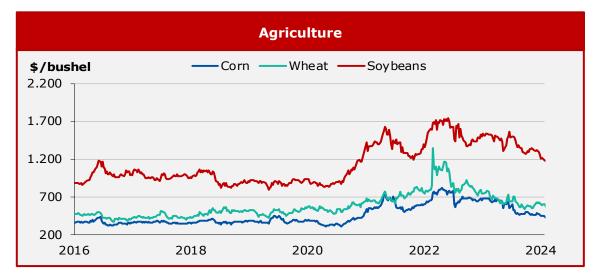


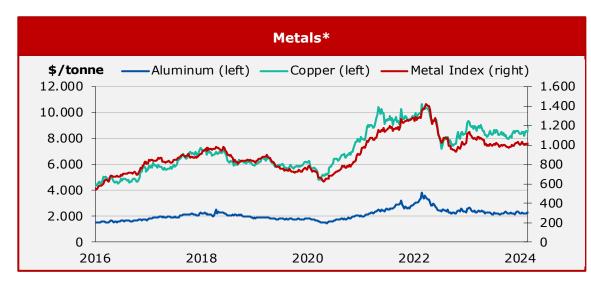


Global Macro | Commodities









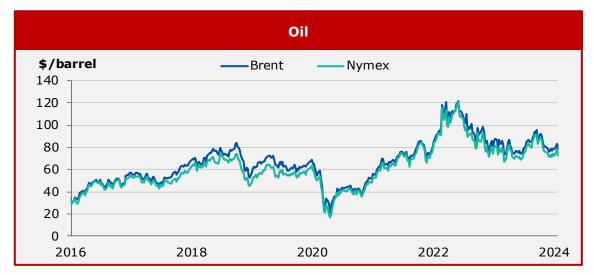
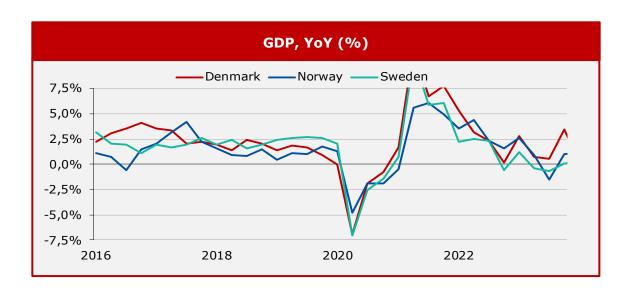


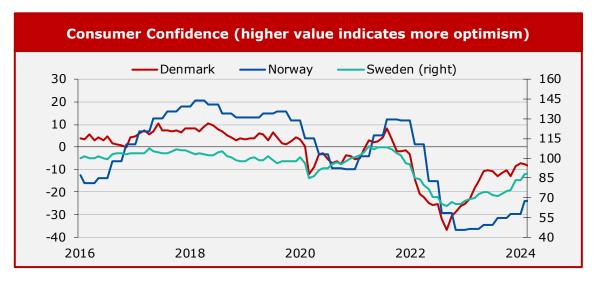
Figure sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Tryg Invest

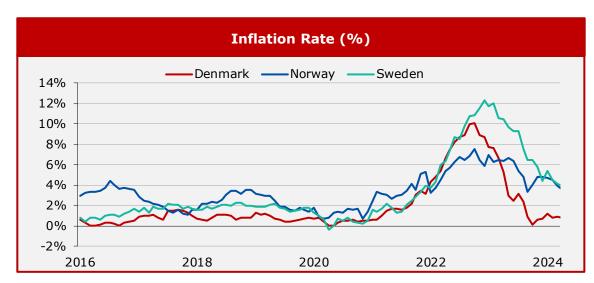


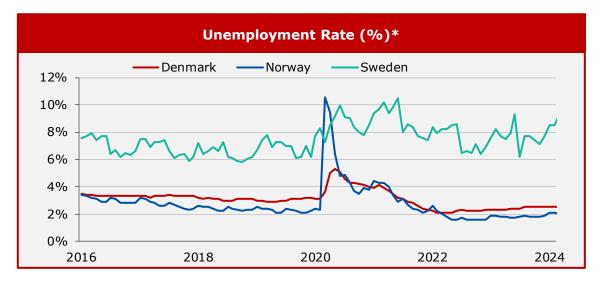
Nordic Region | Economic Indicators





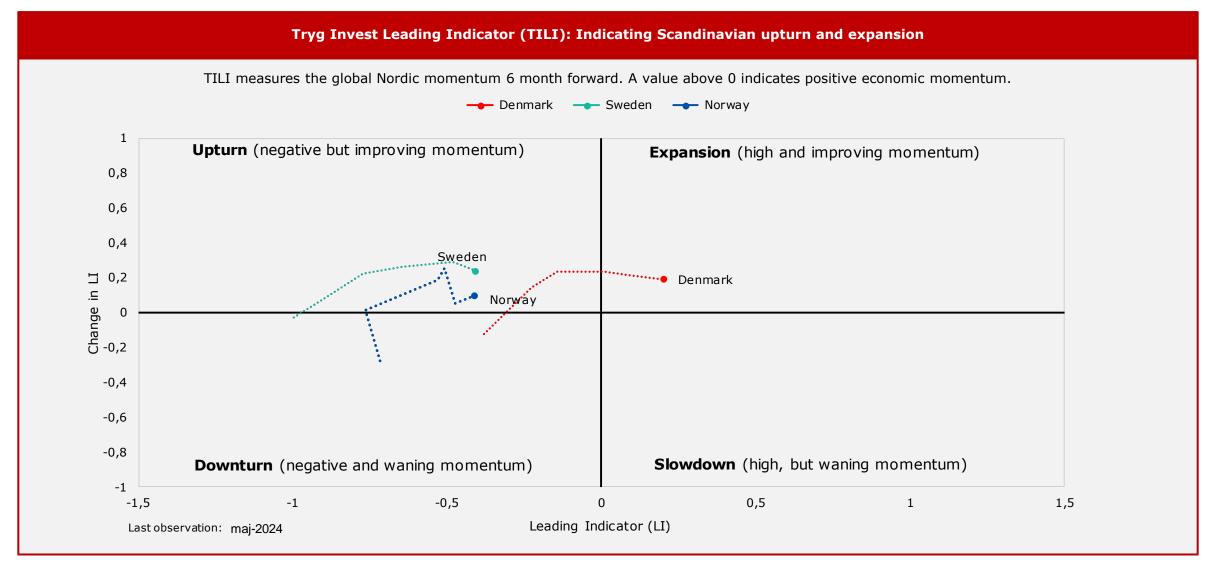






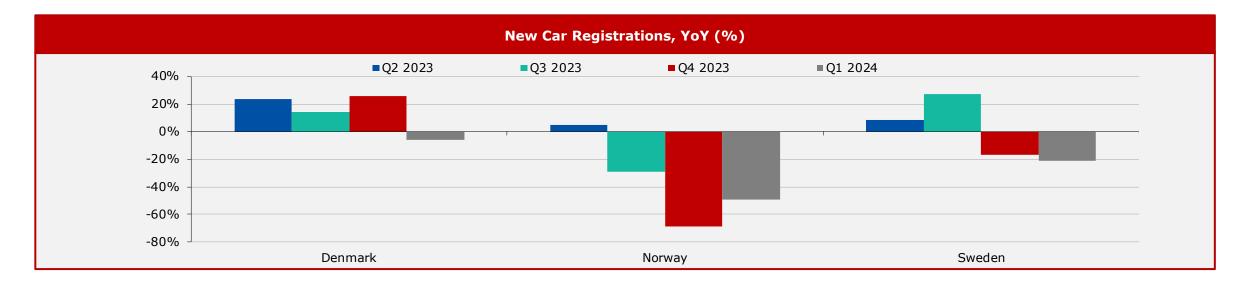
Global Macro | Business Cycle clock

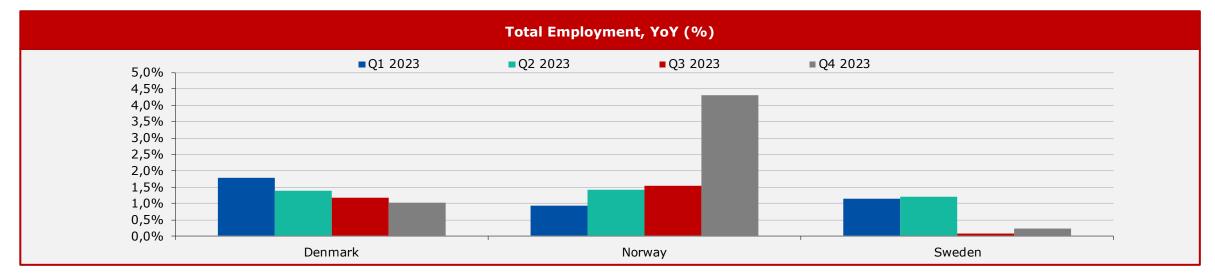




Nordic Region | Car Registrations and Employment

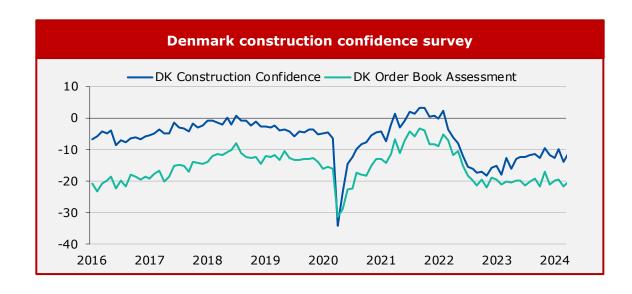


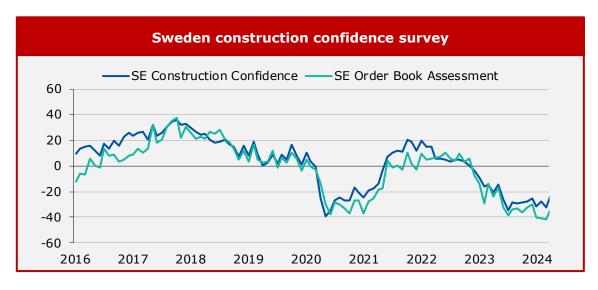


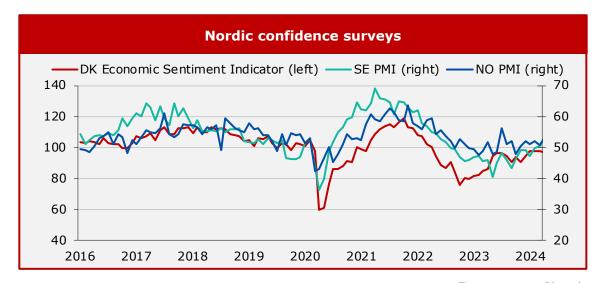


Nordic Region | Construction and Business Confidence









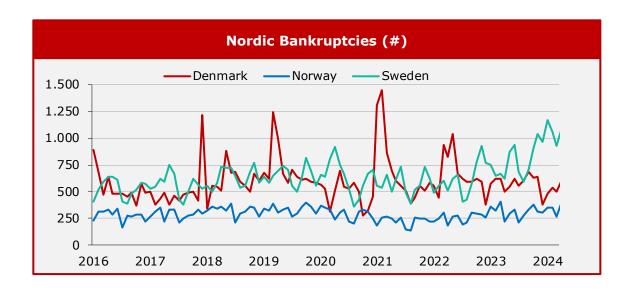
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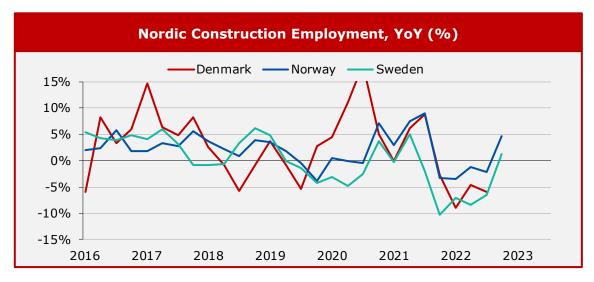
- Construction confidence and order book assessment measures construction companies' current expectations for the activity compared to a "normal level", where values above 0 indicates optimism and vice versa
- PMI measures companies' expectations for the local economy, where values above 50 indicates economic expansion and vice versa
- Economic Sentiment Indicator measures companies and consumers' expectations to the Danish economy, where values above 100 indicates economic expansion and vice versa

Figure sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Tryg Invest

Nordic Region | Bankrupties and Construction Costs









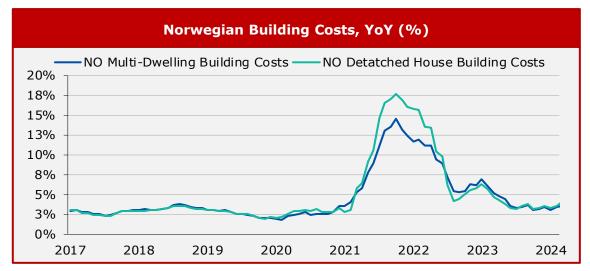
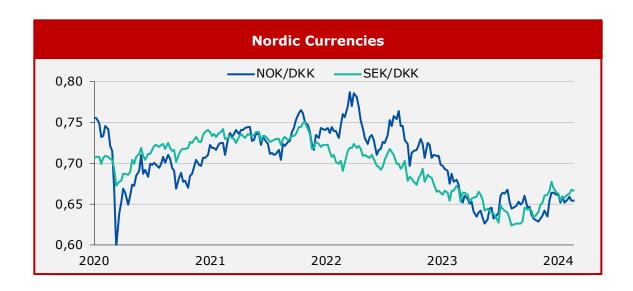
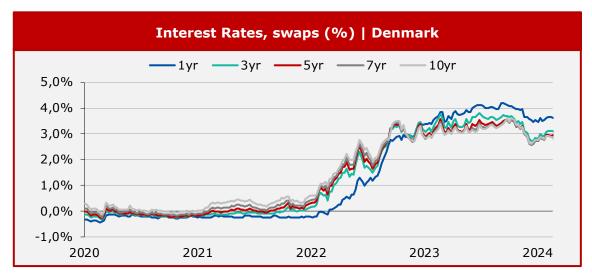


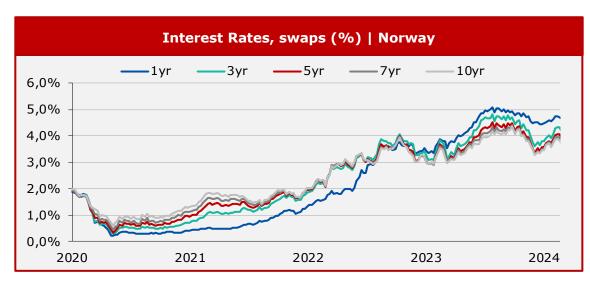
Figure sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Tryg Invest

Nordic Region | Currencies and Interest Rates









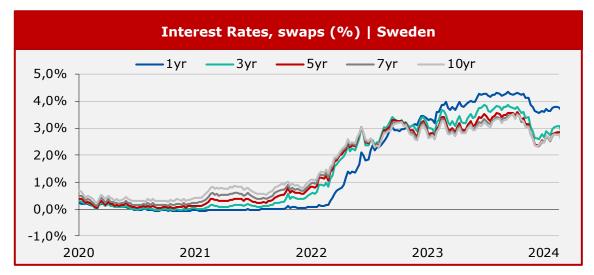


Figure sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Tryg Invest



Appendix | Bloomberg Consensus Table – GDP Growth



GDP growth	Consensus expectations		
	2024	2025	2026
United States	2,30%	1,80%	2,00%
Eurozone	0,70%	1,40%	1,30%
China	4,94%	4,50%	4,20%
Germany	0,20%	1,20%	1,35%
France	0,90%	1,30%	1,40%
Italy	0,80%	1,00%	1,00%
Spain	2,20%	1,90%	1,75%
Netherlands	0,55%	1,40%	1,50%
United Kingdom	0,70%	1,20%	1,40%
Canada	0,90%	1,80%	2,00%
Australia	1,30%	2,20%	2,40%
Japan	0,30%	1,10%	0,90%
South Korea	2,50%	2,10%	2,20%
India	7,80%	7,00%	6,60%
Brazil	2,10%	2,00%	2,20%
Denmark	2,05%	1,90%	
Norway	0,75%	1,35%	1,55%
Sweden	0,50%	1,95%	2,00%
Finland	-0,20%	1,60%	1,50%

Appendix | Bloomberg Consensus Table – Unemployment



Unemployment rate	Consei 2024	Consensus expectations 2024 2025 2026		
United States	4,00%	4,10%	4,00%	
Eurozone	6,50%	6,50%	6,50%	
China	5,15%	5,05%	5,00%	
Germany	6,00%	5,80%	5,70%	
France	7,50%	7,40%	7,25%	
Italy	7,30%	7,40%	7,70%	
Spain	11,70%	11,30%	10,95%	
Netherlands	3,80%	4,00%		
United Kingdom	4,40%	4,45%	4,65%	
Canada	6,30%	6,40%	6,30%	
Australia	4,20%	4,50%	4,45%	
Japan	2,50%	2,40%	2,30%	
South Korea	2,90%	3,00%	2,95%	
India				
Brazil	7,70%	7,96%	7,92%	
			1	
Denmark	4,70%	4,40%		
Norway	4,00%	3,90%	3,70%	
Sweden	8,30%	8,10%	7,00%	
Finland	7,80%	7,45%		

Appendix | Bloomberg Consensus Table – Inflation



Inflation (CPI)	Consensus expectations		
	2024	2025	2026
United States	3,10%	2,40%	2,30%
Eurozone	2,40%	2,10%	2,00%
China	0,63%	1,50%	1,90%
Germany	2,50%	2,10%	2,00%
France	2,50%	2,00%	1,90%
Italy	1,20%	1,80%	1,70%
Spain	3,14%	2,23%	2,00%
Netherlands	2,60%	2,20%	2,00%
United Kingdom	2,60%	2,20%	2,00%
Canada	2,50%	2,10%	2,00%
Australia	3,40%	2,80%	2,60%
Japan	2,40%	1,85%	1,75%
South Korea	2,60%	2,00%	2,00%
India	4,80%	4,50%	4,50%
Brazil	4,00%	3,52%	3,50%
Denmark	1,80%	2,00%	
Norway	3,50%	2,40%	2,20%
Sweden	3,10%	1,90%	2,00%
Finland	1,60%	1,80%	

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